

# AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN



*Photo submitted by W. W. Schott*

THE TWELFTH CENTURY CATHEDRAL AT PALERMO

Vol. VI SEPTEMBER, 1924 No. 9



## FEDERAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. T. GALLIHER, Chairman of the Board

JOHN POOLE, President

RESOURCES OVER \$13,000,000.00



# AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN CONSULAR ASSOCIATION

Vol. VI. No. 9

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER, 1924

## Speech By Mr. Grew

THE day on which I took my first bath before a Diplomatic or Consular officer and proceeded to my post (with apologies to the last number of the BULLETIN) I experienced two distinct feelings; one of pleasure and satisfaction at entering this great service of ours and the other of something bordering on consternation at the prospect of the ordeal of the bath. I find myself today experiencing much the same feelings—great pleasure and satisfaction in the enjoyment of your very kind and courteous hospitality, which I highly appreciate and for which I warmly thank you, and the other feeling of trepidation at the prospect of trying to justify my presence here by telling you something of interest. However, Mr. Young was good enough to ask me to say a few words to you and I shall consequently try in an entirely informal way to speak on a subject which I think lies very near to the hearts of all of us: the Foreign Service.

I have always admired the Consular Association as I admire any organization that tends to contribute to the *esprit de corps* of a great public service, and I know that your Association together with its official organ THE BULLETIN, has done that in full measure. I am extremely glad that the proposal has now been made to broaden the scope of your Association to include the whole Foreign Service. This is a subject in which I have been much interested and two or three years ago I had considerable correspondence with De Witt Poole in the Department with regard to the matter. At that moment the time did not appear to be ripe, but under our new organization, the proper time for the Association to broaden its scope now appears to have arrived and I think

I can assure you that the new Association will receive the very warm and hearty support of the members of the diplomatic branch of the Service.

I have always taken particular satisfaction in the fact that my first post was a consular one and that I spent two years gaining familiarity with the work of that branch of the Service. I shall never forget the youthful pride with which I first saw a report of mine on Egyptian cotton published in the Trade Bulletins: true, several nights of work and many pages were boiled down to five or six lines of print, but I felt then that I had become at least a modest member of the great army of experts who keep our country informed of commercial opportunities abroad.

On entering the Service, I was about as vague as to its duties as was the lady in Switzerland who, upon my being introduced to her as the American Minister, asked me what church I was a minister in. I replied that technically speaking I supposed my denomination was Legational. But I very soon found out one of its main duties. About one-half of the miscellaneous letters we received were addressed not to the American Consul, but to the American Counsel. There was the secret in a nutshell: the citizen at home and abroad turns to that service for counsel and assistance in a thousand different matters; counsel and assistance in trade, commerce, industry and shipping; in legal and financial difficulties; in travel and residence; in shipwreck and sickness; in poverty and distress. And when it is within the bounds of human possibility, the Consul never fails to respond. From the vast store of his experience, information and knowledge, and often from the vast store of his human sympathy as well, he

gives out his counsel and assistance, whether it be to the individual, the business house, or the country at large.

When a great permanent public building is to be erected there are many steps in the process. First of all, the ground has to be levelled off and the foundations sunk and given firm stability before the structure can stand against the effect of shifting sands beneath and storms above. Then the architects, with close accuracy as to detail but broad vision as to general conception, must plan an edifice that will be serviceable, durable and withal well balanced in proportion. Finally the corner stone is laid and then the builders, choosing the sound material that is at hand while discarding that which has flaws and doubtful seams, proceed little by little to develop the great superstructure, stage by stage, until it stands proudly forth, complete, unassailable, an inspiration to the community and a serviceable asset to the nation.

I like to think of our Foreign Service as such an edifice. Twenty

some have contributed much, some a little, while the plans of others have been discarded. But the master architect, whose plans have been developed and tested during these fifteen years and more,

who saw clearly when others doubted and steadily pushed the great undertaking to a conclusion, is the man who perhaps above all others in the service commands our admiration, our affection and our respect, Wilbur J. Carr. Another man raised the funds, concluded the contract and laid the corner stone, without which the building could not proceed: in the face of opposition he worked unceasingly until finally his public-spirited efforts met with full success. His name is permanently engraved on that stone and it will always be held in grateful appreciation and respect by those who know and understand the great work that he accomplished—John Jacob Rogers.

And now I come to the builders, working under the master builder, Charles Evans Hughes, whose determination that the building shall prove both



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C. C. EBERHARDT

*Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Personnel Board*

years ago, if I may interpret the simile, the ground was bare above, and beneath the shifting sands moved with every incoming Administration and rendered perilous any attempt to build upon that barren waste. Then came the foundation layers, Roosevelt, Root and Taft. They dug deep and laid the great blocks of granite upon which some day the hoped-for building could be firmly established. Meanwhile the architects were not idle. They saw visions and dreamed dreams and they planned with foresight and accuracy against the time when the work could proceed. There have been many architects at work;



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H. R. WILSON

*Member of the Executive Committee*



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E. J. NORTON

*Member of the Executive Committee*

durable and efficient is an inspiration to us all. And here I leave our simile and get down to plain but mighty interesting facts, the facts concerning the feature of our Foreign Service.

Your Personnel Board has not been idle. At its very first meeting I took occasion to emphasize to my colleagues on the Board the primary importance of our work because on the policies adopted and followed with regard to the movements of personnel, including transfers, promotions and interchanges, would depend in a large measure the morale and spirit and *esprit de corps* of the whole Foreign Service, which in turn would affect the general efficiency of the Service. We all realized that the greatest wisdom, foresight and cooperative spirit would be needed to deal with these problems. I have been associated with a good many different commissions and committees and boards, but I do not know of any on which

I have found a more genuine cooperative spirit and a more wholehearted effort to reach the high results we are aiming at than on this Personnel Board of the Foreign Service. There is plenty of determination among its members and no difficulty has been found in taking firm decisions, even disagreeable ones, when they were called for. Those who do not maintain the required standard must go down or go out. But this spirit has been tempered by a degree of human sympathy and understanding of the personal equation in every individual case dealt with, which has guaranteed and will continue to guarantee a square deal to every man and the elimination of red tape and bureaucratic methods which so often stultify the work of such a body. I may say that it is a high privilege and a profound satisfaction to me to be associated in this



*Photo from O. S. Heizer*

## STREET SCENE IN BAGDAD

important work with such a body of men as now compose the Board.

I need not deal in detail with the steps which the Board has already taken nor with the general policy which it proposes to follow. This has all been set forth in a circular instruction to the officers of the Foreign Service which will shortly be available to everyone.

There is one phase of our proposed policy, however, which I should like to touch upon as it may materially affect future assignments in the Service.

Since beginning my duties here there has come forcibly and strikingly to my notice, the volume and importance of our work in Latin America. Our material interests in that section of the world are immense and are constantly increasing, while

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# Consular Association Meets

ON August 4, 1924, after the close of business in the Department of State, the Consular officers in Washington met in Room 109 and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS the Act of May 24, 1924, which became effective July 1, 1924, provides for the amalgamation of the Diplomatic and Consular Services into a single foreign service on an interchangeable basis, thereby obliterating the existence of the Consular Service as a separate entity; and

WHEREAS it is desirable that the American Consular Association should harmonize its status with the conditions now existing consequent to the enactment of the so-called Rogers Bill (Act of May 24, 1924); and

WHEREAS informal conversations have been had

between the Executive Committee of the Association and an informal committee representing the Diplomatic branch of the Foreign Service respecting the organization of an American Foreign Service Association, embracing both branches of the Service. Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the American Consular Association subscribes to and heartily endorses the idea of a single American Foreign Service Association, and authorizes the Executive Committee to take such steps as may seem to it appropriate toward bringing such an association into existence.

*Resolved further*, That coincidental with the establishment of an American Foreign Service Association in which the interests and rights of all consular officers as now secured in the American Consular Association are fully safeguarded and protected, the Executive Committee of the American Consular Association be and it is hereby authorized and empowered to conclude the affairs of the American Consular Association and declare its dissolution, provided:

1. That all moneys at that time due the American Consular Association shall be collected and placed in its treasury.

2. That all debts of the American Consular Association shall be paid from the funds of the Association.

3. That the residue of money in its treasury after the liquidation of its obligations shall be converted into a sinking fund for the American Foreign Service Association from which money may be borrowed without interest by the American Foreign Service Association until such time as the condition of its treasury shall enable it to pay back the money thus borrowed.

4. That all moneys belonging to the American Consular Association shall be held in trust by the Executive Committee of the American Consular Association until such time as the final disposition thereof shall be determined by a majority of the present membership of said Association.

5. That the president of the American Consular Association, Mr. Horace Lee Washington, shall be considered as one of the trustees for the funds of the Association jointly with the members of the Executive Committee and shall have an equal voice in the final disposal of such funds.

6. That incidental expenditures may be paid by the trustees from the funds of the Association in the same manner and under the same conditions



Photo by L. E. Woods

CONSULATE AT STRASBOURG

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# The Foreign Service Association

A MEETING of all the Foreign Service officers on duty in the Department of State or visiting Washington was held on the afternoon of August 7, 1924, in the Diplomatic Anteroom of the Department. Mr. Hugh Wilson called the meeting to order and suggested the name of Mr. Julius Lay as temporary chairman. There being no objection, Mr. Julius Lay took the chair and explained that the object of calling the meeting was to consider the desirability of organizing an American Foreign Service Association and the establishment of a foreign service journal to be published by the Association, adding that the American Consular Association had disbanded in order to make possible the constitution of a larger organization to include all officers of the Foreign Service.

The temporary chairman then stated that an informal committee composed of consular and diplomatic officers had had this matter under consideration and had drafted two resolutions which he desired to submit to the meeting.

Mr. E. L. Reed, acting temporarily as secretary, read Resolution No. 1, as follows:

WHEREAS it is understood that the American Consular Association is planning to cease its existence in the near future and thus terminate its activities which include the publication of the AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN; and

WHEREAS, in view of the enactment of legislation constituting a Foreign Service of the United States (Rogers Act), the organization of a Foreign Service Association and the publication by the Association of a Foreign Service journal, for the purpose of fostering and promoting an *esprit de corps* throughout the Service and for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Service in legitimate and appropriate ways, is deemed both opportune and desirable, therefore be it

*Resolved*, By the American Foreign Service officers in the city of Washington assembled in this meeting, that a Foreign Service Association be organized to which all career officers of the American Foreign Service shall be eligible for membership.

The resolution was put to a vote and received the unanimous approval of all those present.

The temporary secretary then read Resolution No. 2, as follows:

WHEREAS the American Foreign Service officers in the city of Washington in meeting

assembled have, in a resolution adopted, declared in favor of the organization of an American Foreign Service Association, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this meeting proceed to the election of an Executive Committee, composed of five members, which shall be charged with the duty of drafting the necessary Articles of the Association, and which shall be further charged with the duty of effecting all arrangements incident to the organization of a Foreign Service Association, it being understood that such Executive Committee, when its labors in

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Photo by E. C. Soule

CONSULATE AT CARDIFF

## ACCOUNTS OF THE CONSULAR ASSOCIATION

The following accounts were approved by the Executive Committee of the Consular Association on July 14, 1924:

J. Klahr Huddle, Secretary-Treasurer, in account with the American Consular Association, for the period 1 April, '24-30 June, '24

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
Balance brought forward.....	\$820.20	Luncheons .....	\$16.25
Savings account (Riggs Bank).....	2,069.02	Harry A. Havens.....	45.00
Interest savings account.....	30.97	Consular Bulletin .....	450.00
Annual dues .....	335.00	Floral greetings and miscellaneous....	43.25
		Photographs .....	6.50
		Telegrams .....	19.01
		J. D. Hickerson.....	11.53
			\$591.54
		Balance on hand:	
		Riggs Bank (check acc't) ..	\$196.32
		Cash .....	23.17
		Checks .....	344.17
			\$563.66
		Riggs Bank (savings acc't)	2,099.99
			2,663.65
	\$3,255.19		\$3,255.19

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct account of all moneys received and disbursed by me as Secretary-Treasurer of the American Consular Association for the period between April 1, 1924, and June 30, 1924, inclusive. Disbursements are supported by vouchers and cancelled checks exhibited herewith.

J. KLAHR HUDDLE,  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

Signed this 30th day of June, 1924, at Washington, D. C.

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OF AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN

*Quarter ended June 30, 1924*

Cr.		Dr.	
Balance from previous quarter.....	\$4,160.40	Printing .....	\$1,145.50
Consular Association payments.....	450.00	Cuts, illustrations and photographs....	164.05
Advertisements .....	1,313.64	Postage and stationery .....	100.85
Subscriptions .....	113.05	Clerical and editorial assistance.....	75.00
		Miscellaneous .....	42.90
	\$6,037.09		\$1,528.30
Total receipts .....			\$1,876.69
Total disbursements .....			1,528.30
Unexpended balance .....			348.39
Balance from previous quarter.....			4,160.40
Due but not yet received from advertisers.....			750.64
			\$5,259.43

I certify the foregoing to be a correct statement of the balance on hand June 30, 1924, and a true record of the receipts and disbursements for the second quarter of the year.

HAMILTON C. CLAIBORNE,  
*Treasurer, American Consular Bulletin.*

# The La Guaira-Caracas Railroad

By HARRY J. ANSLINGER, *La Guaira*

VENEZUELA was discovered by Columbus on July 31, 1498, on his third voyage to the New World. The Spaniards, upon entering the lake of Maracaibo, and seeing the Indian village built on piles over the water, gave it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. Had a hurricane driven them into La Guaira, with its beautiful rugged shore and stupendous mountains, they might have named it Colossa.

La Guaira, Venezuela's chief seaport, is built on the slope of precipitous hills, rising directly and almost perpendicularly out of the ocean. The mountain, La Silla—immense, magnificent—rises a sheer 6,000 feet, standing almost upright. From a ship entering the harbor, the city appears like a tiny kitten nestling against a huge rock. Gibraltar's view is dwarfed in comparison. The dwellings on the cliffs form a part of the city. It seems incredible that there could be a railroad over these mountains to Caracas.

Caracas, the capital city, lies six miles from the coast as the birds fly (there are no crows on the mountain) and is over 3,000 feet above sea level. A change from the warm climate of La Guaira to that of Caracas, distant only six miles, is at all seasons of the year similar to a change from New Orleans to Saratoga.

The bell clangs, the conductor whistles, the engine breathes, the train starts. It runs along the sea for several miles and then does a succession of curves and reverse curves, over colossal excavations and astonishing precipices which make one shudder and think that youth's dream of falling through endless space will at last come true but with a crash at the end of the dream.

After gazing down on the palms of Maiquetia, the train gradually ascends to dizzy heights, and a vista of what seems a million miles of sea is opened. More endless curves and reverse curves (Maiquetia now looks like a toy village), and the climbing train stops at the station appropriately named Zig-Zag, the switchback half-way up the mountain.

The sea disappears from view. The train passes over 15 steel bridges and through no less than fifteen tunnels, four of which are driven through solid stone. The track debouches from one of these upon a rocky shelf at a sheer vertical drop of 1,600 feet above the gorge of Boqueron.

It has been said that there is one dangerous spot on this railroad and that is from La Guaira to Caracas. In appearance the railroad is dangerous but there has never been an accident involving loss of life. The engine runs backwards in front of the train so that the man at the throttle has a clear view of the track in case rocks, boulders, goats or other obstructions express an intention of interfering with the normal movement of the train.

A funicular or rack-and-pinion railway is a toy compared to this practical miniature scenic railway, which combines the figure-eight, roller-coaster and crack-the-whip. The train often passes through dense clouds emerging into dazzling sunlight, flooding cliffs, mountain ridges, cactus and a view of azure sea with white caps skimming its surface.

Climbing from sea level to a pass about 4,000

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*Photo by H. J. Anslinger*

THE PALMS OF MAIQUETIA

# Colleagues of the Past

By HOMER BRETT, *Bahia*

THE General Instructions to Consuls and Commercial Agents of 1855 show that Nathaniel Hawthorne was then Consul at Liverpool at the not inconsiderable salary of \$7,500. It is interesting to note how salaries have increased in 70 years, for Liverpool now pays \$8,000. Other bright luminaries of the literary firmament who have held diplomatic or consular posts were Washington Irving; Bret Harte; William Dean Howells; Bancroft, the historian; Nicolay, who collaborated with John Hay in the Life of Lincoln; and John Howard Payne, whose one song was and is worth many thousands of ordinary books; that the divine afflatus still hovers about our profession is proven by the careers of George Agnew Chamberlain, Norval Richardson and Fred Simpich and the fact that Harry Frank was once a messenger in a consulate. E. G. Squier, who was an American Consul in Central America in 1850, conceived and planned the Inter-oceanic Railway in Honduras. He devoted years of effort to the enterprise, but so far as he and his friends were concerned it was a total failure, and his fame rests rather upon a

literary basis for he wrote the earliest and in some respects the best books that have ever been written about the Latin American republics. In lighter vein, Consul Winfield Scott Bird in the 80's perpetrated "Adios La Guaira," the world's most widely known unpublished poem. It has never been printed, but thousands of travelers in southern countries have thought it worth memorizing.

Consul Gudger, who was at Panama in 1903, became Chief Justice of the Canal Zone and, notwithstanding that normal Consuls are normally broke, Willard Straight resigned as Consul General at Mukden to become a partner in J. P. Morgan and Company and a power in the world of finance. Some officers anticipating the Rogers Bill have gone from consular to diplomatic service. Ambassador Penfield was once a Vice Consul at London, Ambassador Morgan began his service as Vice and Deputy Consul at Seoul, and Robert Woods Bliss, E. E. and M. P. to Sweden, was once Consul at Venice. Mr. J. C. Grew began as Deputy Consul General at Cairo.

But probably the most capable individual that ever signed upon the dotted line as United States Consul was William Wheelwright, of Massachusetts. His biographies usually say that he was born in Newburyport in 1798 and was shipwrecked on the coast of Argentina in 1826, but the Department's records show that he was appointed Consul at Guayaquil in 1824 and proved that he did not drift there more or less by accident as has been usually inferred. He held the post for nine years while establishing himself in business and then embarked upon wider activities. Fired with the idea of introduc-

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Photo by R. Hazeltine

BOLIVIAN INDIANS DRESSED FOR A DANCE FESTIVAL

# The Bavarian Washingtons

By CORNELIUS FERRIS, *Stettin, Germany*

IN the May, 1924, number of the BULLETIN there appeared an account of a new found old portrait of George Washington, which was presented to the American Consulate at Bordeaux in 1858. Information on the family of Washington now appears from another unexpected quarter, namely, from Munich. Mr. G. Henry Horstmann, who was the American Consul at Munich from July, 1869, to December, 1880, wrote a book of Consular Reminiscences, published by J. B. Lippincott Company in 1886. A son of this Mr. Horstmann now lives at Stralsund, in the consular district of Stettin. In his volume of reminiscences the former consul at Munich gives the following account of two members of the Washington family, who lived in Bavaria.

"Everything relating to Washington must have an interest for all true Americans. It may surprise many to learn that there are two brothers, Baron Max Washington and Baron Carl Washington, evidently descended from the same stock as our first President, living in Bavaria.

"Baron Max Washington once showed me a letter addressed to his father, written by George Washington in 1799—in the last year of his life. This letter will be new to most of my readers. When shown to me it had just been discovered among the private papers of the late James Washington, the father of the present Barons Washington, and had narrowly escaped being destroyed, being among other older letters which seemed to have no further value.

"The above James Washington was born at the Hague, January 26, 1778. He entered the Dutch service in 1794, which he left the following year and went to Germany, where he lived as refugee. He entered the Bavarian army in 1803, was adjutant to the Crown Prince (afterwards Louis I.) of Bavaria; was subsequently colonel; was sent to the headquarters of Wellington, at Waterloo as Bavarian Minister, and entered Paris with the Duke. He was adjutant to King Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, in 1821, and was afterwards adjutant-general to King Louis.

"It seems that this James Washington, when about twenty-one years of age, wrote to his great namesake in America in reference to his genealogy, and inquiring whether he could get an appointment in the United States Army. Washington's letter is in answer to this, and is as follows:

'Mount Vernon (in Virginia)  
20th of January, 1799.

'Sir,—Through the goodness of Mr. Adams the American Minister at Berlin, I am indebted for the safe conveyance of your letter, dated the 19th of October, in that city; and through the same medium I have the honour to present this acknowledgment of it.

There can be but little doubt, Sir, of our descending from the same stock, as the branches of it proceeded from the same country. At what time your Ancestors left England is not mentioned. Mine came over to

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A GOOD CATCH

*Consul Gaylord O. Marsh says he caught these within three blocks of his front door!*

## DJOGODOLOK

By ROLLIN R. WINSLOW, Soerabaya

The American Consulate at Soerabaya enjoys a distinctly oriental atmosphere and in support of this contention it is only necessary to state that such wayward breezes as stray in odd moments to Soerabaya often carry into the windows of the Consulate the odours of a strange eastern incense. This incense comes from a still stranger Hindoo image which is situated about 150 feet from the office across a small arm of Kroesen Park.

Towards four o'clock in the afternoon one often sees "sadoes," "kossongs" and even seven-passenger automobiles stop at the entrance to the image while comely Chinese or native women alight and approach the image to make offerings and give prayers in the hopes that they will become mothers, for "Djogodolok," as the image is known to the natives, is supposed to be much more generous than Mr. Stork.



*Photo by R. R. Winslow*

"DJOGODOLOK"

## QUESTIONNAIRE

By CHARLES AMSDEN, Basel

Who tells the gentle mariner, forsaken by his boat,

"Come in and make yourself at home; take off your hat and coat.

I hope that you'll accept relief. We'd love to have you here.

And as a token of esteem, take this—go get a beer."

Who thus exudes sweet charity, while pity moistens his eye?

Nobody does, as well you know; and well do you know why!

Who takes his Regs. to bed at night, to read until the dawn;

And hastens to his desk before the dew is off the lawn?

Who says to the stenographer, "Just leave the rest to me.

You run along; I'm so afraid that you'll be late for tea."

Who types his letters and reports—nine copies—just for fun?

Nobody, and the reason is, it simply isn't done!

Who says to his Vice Consul, "Son, you've certainly made good.

How you can do your work so well I've never understood.

You've made a deep impression on the Bureau, never fear;

And if all goes as I have planned, you'll soon be leaving here.

I'll sit and watch you from below as high you climb, and higher."

Who says these things? Nobody does. The Chief's not such a liar!

Who cables the Department thus: "I need a change of air.

The janitor, ad interim, will be chargé d'affaires. I'm off today for St. Moritz, and if I later find I like the place, assign me there, until I change my mind."

Who sends such urgent messages, at Government expense?

Nobody, and the answer is—WE'VE ALL GOT TOO MUCH SENSE!

## Hail and Farewell

*Francis B. Keene*

**F**RANCIS B. KEENE, who was for seven years Consul General at Rome, was retired on July 1 as Foreign Service Officer, being sixty-seven and a half years of age. During his 21 years of service he was never absent from duty for even one day because of illness.

The staff of the Rome office presented to him a large and handsome silver cup, inscribed: "To Francis Bowler Keene, American Consul General, from his loving and appreciative Rome staff, July 1, 1924."

Mr. Keene expects to continue to reside in Rome, for the present at least, having important responsibilities there as president of the Anglo-American Nursing Home, president of the British and American Archaeological Society, trustee of the Library for American Studies in Italy, etc. Roots sink deep in seven years, and he says it will not be easy to transplant himself. He is an ardent golfer and last April won the Spanier Trophy of the Rome Golf Club. As becomes "The Laureate of the Links," he begins adapting himself to retirement by spending the rest of the summer at the Engadine Golf Club, Samaden (St. Moritz), Switzerland, where he was a cup winner the year before last.

*Alexander M. Thackara*

The passing into private life on July 1, 1924, of Consul General Alexander M. Thackara was accompanied by the bestowal of many evidences of esteem and appreciation by his host of friends in Paris. On June 19 he was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the American Club of Paris, at which the American Ambassador acted as toastmaster. The president of the club, Mr. Percy M. Peixotte, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Thackara, praising particularly his close collaboration with American commercial and social activities in Paris. Mr. Ira Grinnell, honorary secretary of the American Club, recounted the long and useful career of the guest of honor, beginning with his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1869 and comprising 13 years in the United States Navy, 15 years in mercantile pursuits, and 27 years as a principal Consular officer.

Ambassador Herrick, in concluding the warmly commendatory addresses, referred to Mr. Thackara as "my young friend here, who will be 65 years old on June 29, two days before the act goes into effect. I have known him for many

years and I know no other man who from the contribution he has made to his country and to his fellow men has so well justified his birth and his life."

The late afternoon of June 30 marked the parting of the ways between Mr. Thackara and his office force, of whom many had served under his capable direction for years. Thirty-three officers and clerks stood at attention while Consul John F. Simons presented the Consul General a handsome gold wrist watch which bore the engraved inscription: "To Consul General Thackara as an affectionate token from his staff."

On this occasion also, a message of farewell was read from the American consular officers in France, suitably inscribed in a Morocco bound "livre d'or," and signed by the officers over whom he exercised supervisory jurisdiction.

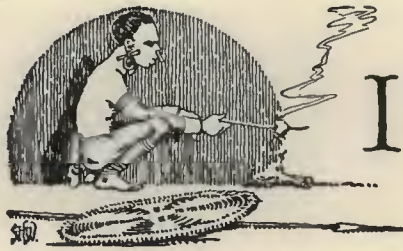
As a fitting climax to the series of honors and testimonials showered upon him, the retiring Consul General was a prominent guest of honor at the annual banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in France held at the Hotel Palais

*(Continued on page 334)*

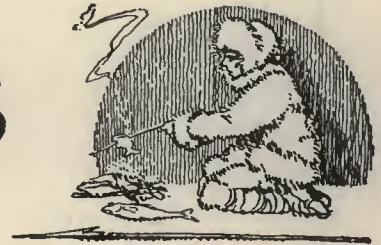


*Photo by D. C. Woods*

ENTRANCE TO THE CONSULATE GENERAL AT PARIS



# ITEMS



THE interruption to the inspection trip which Foreign Service Inspector Charles C. Eberhardt was making when summoned from Zurich, Switzerland, to assume the chairmanship of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Personnel Board, breaks a record in the Consular branch. Mr. Eberhardt has been inspecting since 1910. He has long ago given up trying to keep track of his mileage. In three trips around South America, one tour of the Far East, one through Eastern Europe and occasional side trips to Canada and Mexico, he has proceeded by all imaginable modes of travel, horse-back, burro-back, cart, boat, sledge, train and steamer. There are few men in the Consular branch today, except perhaps some of the newer and younger officers, who have not, at some time in their career, come into contact with Mr. Eberhardt, either through having him inspect their offices, through meeting him on his or their travels, or through being in one of the numerous consular classes instructed by him in the Department. During his fourteen and a half years of inspection he has almost never been laid off for illness, having kept his health and good spirits by hard work (and lots of it) and hunting in all parts of the world.

Mr. Eberhardt began inspecting at a time when the Service was first put on a merit basis and his years of effort have been one of the living forces in the application of the new standards of conduct and efficiency. But Mr. Eberhardt's part in that work is not ended. He is carrying it forward into the new sphere, made possible after July first.

The Secretary of State returned to Washington on August 15, 1924, from his vacation in Europe.

Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, attended the Institute at Williamstown during a part of his vacation.

Charles C. Eberhardt, Foreign Service Officer Class 1, reported for duty on August 8, 1924, as Chief of the Office of Foreign Personnel.

The Solicitor of the Department, Mr. Charles Cheney Hyde, is in Europe, having attended the meeting of the American Bar Association in London, and will return to the United States in September.

Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Drafting Officer of the Department of State, assigned to the Far Eastern Division since 1921, has resigned in order to accept a position as Lecturer on the Far East, in the Department of History at Harvard University. Mr. Hornbeck expects to spend one semester of each year in Washington. His addresses are, in Cambridge, the Colonial Club, and in Washington, the Cosmos Club. He has spent the month of August at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown. In September he will lecture at the Naval War College and at the Army War College.

Consul Robert F. Kelley, assigned to the Eastern European Division of the Department of State, is spending his vacation on a short trip to Europe, visiting London, Paris and Berlin.

The monthly luncheon of the Consular Association was held at Rauscher's on Wednesday, August 6. The Undersecretary of State, Mr. Joseph C. Grew, was the principal guest of honor and speaker. Other guests were Mr. Hugh R. Wilson and Mr. William McNeir. Many visiting officers were present.

Mr. Grew's remarks are given elsewhere in this issue.

Consul William E. Chapman is probably the first among the consuls to "get on the air." He broadcasted a speech recently from Fort Worth, Tex., on "Trade Relations Between Mexico and the United States."

Bernard Gotlieb, while on leave of absence from his post at Teheran, was called to the Department for temporary duty in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

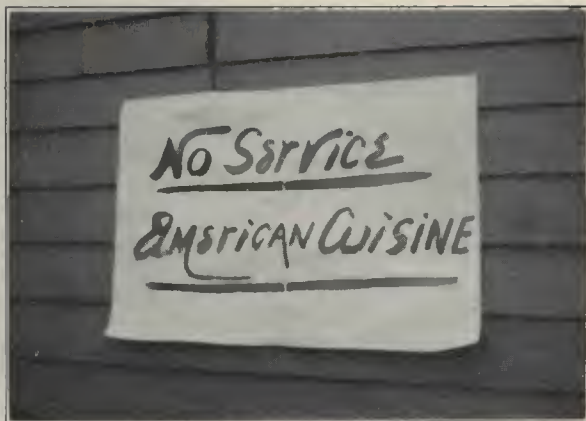


Photo by C. R. C. mero.

THE JAPANESE IDEA OF "CAFETERIA"

Consul W. L. Bonney made the principal address at a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Rotary Club.

George Wadsworth, formerly assigned as Consul at Cairo has been detailed for duty in the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Betty Ann, was born May 24, 1924, at Chuqui Camata, Chile, to Minis er and Mrs. Jesse S. Cottrell at La Paz, Bolivia.

A daughter, Barbara Rosina, was born June 17, 1924, at Foochow, China, to Consul and Mrs. Ernest B. Price.

A daughter was born July 14, 1924, at Bremen, Germany, to Consul and Mrs. Leslie E. Reed.

A son, Henry Robert, was born June 26, 1924, at Trieste, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Richard G. Monges.

A daughter, Ann Carolyn, was born July 20, 1924, at Beirut, Syria, to Clerk and Mrs. Walter Holmes Ritscher.

SERVICE WEDDINGS

Kupche-Morgan. Miss Nanna Genrichovna Kupche and Mr. Stokeley Williams Morgan, First Secretary of the Legation at Riga, were married June 26, 1924, at Riga.

Merriwether-Bowcock. Miss Elizabeth Merriwether and Vice Consul James M. Bowcock were married July 26, 1924, at Munich.

Lebosse-Doyle. Miss Odette Lebosse and Vice Consul Albert M. Doyle, on leave from Amsterdam, were married June 14, 1924, in Detroit.

COMMERCIAL

A total of 2,481 reports were received during the month of July, 1924, as compared with 2,712 reports during the month of June, 1924.

During the month of July, 1924, there were 3,556 trade letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,589 in June, 1924.

The Consulate General at London, England, took first place in the number of trade letters submitted, having (90), followed by Rio de Janeiro (85), Habana (56), Valparaiso (55) and Mexico City (51).

(Continued on page 339)



After five years among the palms of Cuba, Mr. and Mrs. Clum having a change of climate on the shores of the Baltic

AMERICAN  
CONSULAR BULLETIN

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

*Propaganda and articles of a tendential nature, especially such as might be aimed to influence legislature, executive or administrative action with respect to the Consular Service, or the Department of State, are rigidly excluded from its columns.*

*Contributions should be addressed to the American Consular Bulletin, c/o Consular Bureau, Department of State, Washington, D. C.*

**The American Consular Association**

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Consul HASELL H. DICK }  
Consul General ADDISON E. SOUTHARD..Business Manager  
Consul HAMILTON C. CLAIBORNE } ...Associate Bus. Mgrs.  
Consul IRVING N. LINNELL }  
Consul HAMILTON C. CLAIBORNE.....Treasurer

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.

MORITURI . . . .

WITH this issue the BULLETIN ceases publication. Thanks to the amalgamation of the Diplomatic and Consular Services, it and its editors also "retire." The resolution adopted by the Consular Association on August 4, and printed elsewhere in this number, provided for the dissolution of the BULLETIN's "owners" and expressed a desire that the new Foreign Service Association publish an organ to succeed it. Thus the BULLETIN, while ceasing its own individual existence, will, it is hoped, live on—merged in the greater journal as the Consular Service and its Association continue as integral parts in the greater service now known as the Foreign Service of the United States.

The editors feel that the "BULL" has been less what they made it than what the men in the service made it. No group of editors has ever yet evolved a journal from their own inner consciousnesses. If the "BULL" has been dull, it is because the men in the field would not contribute to make it readable. If, on the other hand, it has sometimes been interesting, it is because the men in the service made it so. It has been subject to criticism and probably more often than not justly so, but it is only fair to add, in prospect as well as in retrospect, that the best method of criticism has always been and always will be, to send in a better contribution than the one criticised.

The Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association intends to publish a service journal. What name it shall bear has not been decided. But the editors of the BULLETIN—of whatever memory the members of the Consular branch may individually prefer—hope that the new "BULL," "JOUR.," "GAZ." or what not, will find as full if not greater support from readers and contributors alike than was accorded the old BULLETIN. At the same time, the retiring editorial board, on its own behalf as well as on that of all former editors, from whom it received the torch, wishes to thank all those who have read the BULLETIN for their indulgence and all those who have contributed for their industry and to bid them all an affectionate farewell.

APPOINTMENT

(Consular Agent)

Thomas J. Mitchell, Bocas del Toro.



## PROMOTIONS

*(Diplomatic Branch)*

*From Class 4 to Class 3*

Matthew E. Hanna.  
Ferdinand L. Mayer.  
Stokeley W. Morgan.  
Hallett Johnson.

*From Class 6 to Class 5*

Alan F. Winslow.  
Pierre de L. Boal.  
Edwin C. Wilson.

*From Class 8 to Class 7*

Hugh Millard.  
James Orr Denby.  
John H. McVeagh.  
George R. Merrell, Jr.

*(Consular Branch)*

*From Class 4 to Class 3*

Willys R. Peck.  
John E. Kehl.

*From Class 5 to Class 4*

Paul Knabenshue.  
Felix Cole.  
George K. Donald.  
Irving N. Linnell.  
J. Klahr Huddle.

*From Class 6 to Class 5*

Paul R. Josselyn.  
Eugene H. Dooman.  
Myrl S. Myers.  
Avra M. Warren.

*From Class 7 to Class 6*

Alfred W. Kliefoth.  
Monnett B. Davis.  
Charles C. Broy.  
Walter A. Adams.  
Samuel Sokobin.  
James P. Moffitt.  
George Orr.

*From Class 8 to Class 7*

Maynard B. Barnes.  
Charles B. Hosmer.

William J. McCafferty.

Raymond Davis.

Philip Adams.

George L. Brandt.

John L. Bouchal.

William P. George.

Carl O. Spaner.

Maurice L. Stafford.

Winthrop R. Scott.

Harold Playter.

*From Unclassified to Class 8*

Samuel J. Fletcher.

Charles H. Heisler.

Howard Donovan.

Fletcher Warren.

Edward Caffery.

Charles I. Graham.

Francis H. Styles.

Willard L. Beaulac.

Harry J. Anslinger.

H. Tobey Mooers.

*From Unclassified to Class 9*

Herbert S. Bursley.

Richard P. Butrick.

Christian M. Ravndal.

Bernard F. Hale.

Charles L. DeVault.

*From Unclassified \$2,750 to \$3,000*

George Gregg Fuller.

Harold G. Waters.

Edwin E. Silvers.

Alfred T. Nester.

Leslie E. Woods.

Gilson G. Blake, Jr.

James H. Keeley, Jr.

Thomas H. Robinson.

Loy W. Henderson.

Thomas S. Horn.

Marcel E. Malige.

Hugh S. Miller.

Randolph F. Carroll.

Conger Reynolds.

Austin R. Preston, Jr.

Erik W. Magnuson.



*From Unclassified \$2500 to \$2750*

Leonard N. Green.  
Ralph N. Boernstein.  
R. Flournoy Howard.  
John J. Muccio.  
William E. DeCourcy.  
Maurice W. Altaffer.  
E. Kitchel Farrand.  
Charles E. Macy.  
Richard Ford.  
Joel C. Hudson.  
Charles W. Lewis, Jr.  
Granville O. Woodard.  
Fred C. Eastin, Jr.  
George R. Hukill.  
John McArdle.  
Anderson Dana Hodgdon.

*(Clerks to Vice Consul)*

Franklin B. Atwood, Plymouth.  
Raymond H. Fisher, London.  
William A. Hickey, Dundee.  
Leo E. Schumacher, Berlin.  
Richard D. Simonson, Calcutta.  
Alexander G. Swaney, Chefoo.  
Charl C. L. B. Wyles, Frankfort.

## ASSIGNMENTS

*(Consular Branch)*

*Class I*

Robert P. Skinner, Paris.  
Horace Lee Washington, London.

*Class II*

Claude I. Dawson, Stockholm.  
Alexander W. Weddell, Mexico City.

*Class V*

George A. Bucklin, Victoria.

*Class VI*

Jay C. Huston, Hankow.  
Thomas W. Voetter, Curacao.

*Class VII*

Robertson Honey, Hamilton, Bermuda.  
William J. McCafferty, San Salvador.  
Orsen N. Nielsen, Dublin.  
Carl O. Spamer, Amsterdam.  
Samuel R. Thompson, Bristol.  
George Wadsworth, Department.

*Class VIII*

Hiram A. Boucher, Dublin.  
Augustin W. Ferrin, Madrid.  
Lynn W. Franklin, Hongkong.

*Unclassified*

Maurice W. Altaffer, Aleppo.  
Arthur H. Cawston, Johannesburg.  
C. Paul Fletcher, Toronto.

*Unclassified*

Scott S. Levisse, Glasgow.  
James E. Parks, Cardiff.  
Christian M. Ravndal, Frankfort.  
William H. Schott, Gibraltar.  
Robert L. Streeper, Canton.  
Whitney Young, Kobe.

*Non-career officers*

Earl Brennan, Stettin.  
Leo F. Cochran, Frankfort.  
Thomas R. Flack, Vienna.  
Ralph C. Goldsberry, Eñsenada.  
Marshall I. Mays, Wellington.  
Harry Ott, Frontera.

*(Diplomatic Branch)*

*Class IV*

Stokeley W. Morgan, from Riga to Tegucigalpa, temporarily.  
Ray Atherton, from Athens to Department.  
Herbert S. Goold, from London to Athens.  
Benjamin Thaw, Jr., from Santiago to Buenos Aires.

Alexander C. Kirk, assigned to Mexico City.  
Elbridge Gerry Greene, from Paris to Peking.  
Hallett Johnson, from Madrid to Paris.  
Williamson S. Howell, from Panama to Warsaw.

Myron A. Hofer, from Department to Montevideo.

*Class VI*

Curtis C. Jordan, from Helsingfors to Habana.  
Wainwright Abbott, from Athens to Tegucigalpa.

Thomas L. Daniels, from Brussels to Rio de Janeiro.

G. Harlan Miller, from Department to Paris.  
Barton Hall, from Berlin to Helsingfors.  
Lawrence Dennis, from Bucharest to Caracas.  
Benjamin Muse, from Mexico City to San Salvador.

Joseph Patterson, from Peking to Bogota.

*Class VIII*

Gustave Pabst, Jr., from Lima to Santiago.  
Rees H. Barkalow, from Panama to Department.

John Starrett Gittings, Jr., from Santiago to Riga.

Gerhard Gade, from Riga to Department.

Hugh Millard, from Rio de Janeiro to Berlin.  
 William A. Taylor, Jr., from San Salvador to  
 Department.

### RESIGNATIONS

Edgar C. Soule, Class 8.  
 Wiley M. Denby, Consular Agent, Bocas del  
 Toro.  
 Luis D. Marin, Consular Agent, San Pedro de  
 Macoris.  
 George E. Greeley, Vice Consul, Puerto Cortes.

### NECROLOGY

Mr. Robert Whitney Imbrie, Vice Consul assigned to duty in charge of the consulate at Tabriz, Persia, but temporarily in charge of the office at Teheran, was brutally killed in that city on July 18. In the morning of that day Mr. Imbrie and Melvin Seymour, another American, were riding in the city in a carriage which attracted the notice of a large crowd of Moslem religious fanatics gathered around a public fountain where miracles were supposed to have recently occurred. The two Americans attempted to leave the spot but the excited mob followed the carriage and overtook it at the entrance gates to the Persian Cossack Barracks. Both occupants were dragged from the vehicle and attacked with sticks, stones and knives. They were extricated, however, and removed for medical attention to the Hospital at Police Headquarters. The frenzied mob, nevertheless, broke into the Police Headquarters and again attacked them. Imbrie died in the course of the afternoon while Seymour is slowly recovering.

The tragedy was the subject of American diplomatic representations to the Persian Government which has given full preliminary acquiescence in this Government's demands regarding adequate reparation for the widow, suitable honors to Mr. Imbrie's remains and the American flag, and guarantees of safety for all Americans, official and unofficial in Persia. The matter is still the subject of exchanges pending the full performance by the Persian Government of all the American demands.

Imbrie was buried in Teheran on July 19 where he rested until August 17, when his body was transported overland under Persian military guard and with the attendance of high Persian officials, via Bagdad to Basara and thence by steamer to Bushire, the principal Persian port on the Persian Gulf. There the remains were transferred on August 25 to the American Cruiser



*©Harris & Ewing*

ROBERT WHITNEY IMBRIE

*Trenton* with appropriate and solemn honors rendered by Persian and American military and naval units. The American Military Attaché at Constantinople, Major Sherman Miles, accompanied the body from Teheran to Bushire.

Mr. Imbrie leaves his wife, who was Miss Katharine Gillespie of Boston, and an aunt, Mrs. Mary Fishbaugh, who resides in Washington, D. C., with her son, Paul W. Fishbaugh and his wife. Mr. Imbrie was born in Washington, D. C., April 23, 1884. He graduated from George Washington in 1905 and received a degree of M. L. at Yale in 1906. He practiced law in Baltimore for some time but interrupted his profession in 1908 to go with the Garner scientific and exploring expedition to the Congo region. On the outbreak of the War in 1914 Imbrie joined the American Ambulance Corps, an organization of Americans which was soon brigaded into the French Army. With it he served in various sectors of the front in the early part of the war and went through the siege of Verdun in 1915. Volunteering later for the French Oriental Expedition, based at

*(Continued on page 337)*

## The World Fliers

By ALGAR E. CARLETON, *Amoy*

AMOI now has a place on what will be the historic aviation map in the round-the-world flight as one of the Asiatic landing places of the three American airmen in their daring and thrilling adventure of endeavoring to circle the globe.

The three planes landed in perfect form at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th of June, 1924, on the western side of Kulangsu, the International Settlement, after an uneventful flight from Shanghai, a distance of 555 miles, with only one stop to take on fuel. On the morning of the 8th at 9:17 o'clock they took the air for their non-stop flight to Hongkong, approximately 300 miles, which was made in 3 hours and 13 minutes.

Amoy was en fête for the event. Kulangsu and the high hills of Amoy island were crowded with thousands of white-robed Chinese who had been waiting patiently from midday perfectly oblivious of the broiling sun to obtain their first sight of a "flying boat," for no plane of any description had ever been seen in this ancient city. The usual stolid indifference of the natives was even stirred to the wildest ejaculations of wonder and amazement. They had not the slightest idea what these flying boats were like, their size and

speed. My No. 1 boy inquired if the planes were going to land in the Consular compound.

Captain Glassford, commanding the Thirty-eighth Division of Destroyers of the United States Asiatic Fleet, had courteously invited the consular body, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and friends aboard the U. S. S. Tracy for luncheon to witness the arrival of the planes. Thanks to the perfect arrangements of the American destroyers assigned to their respective stations between Shanghai and Amoy we, on the destroyer, were able to follow by radio the changing positions of the planes on the chart from about 250 miles south of Shanghai to Amoy. The time of arrival was known within five minutes.

As the planes appeared in sight flying very low over Amoy and just to the south of Kulangsu no more graceful and thrilling sight was ever witnessed by the thousands of spectators. The airmen with deadly precision picked up the yellow buoys off the Standard Oil Company's installation at Sungseu, and in stately curves descended to the water with hardly a splash and then taxied to their respective stations. In about two hours, through the efficient arrangements of Mr. V. W. Davis, local flight representative, the airmen and their mechanics had rendered complete service for the next day's flight.

Admiral Yang, of the Chinese Navy, and Chinese officials were keenly desirous of extending hospitality to the intrepid aviators, but all invitations were declined with expressions of deep regret owing to their late arrival and early departure. Lieutenant Smith, flight commander, and Lieutenants Wade and Arnold, accompanied by Captain Glassford, very graciously accepted the hospitality of Mrs. Carleton and the writer to dinner at the Consulate. Mrs. Carleton presented to each aviator the famous Amoy cat, papier mâché, in brilliant colorings, to add to their collection of mascots given by admiring friends all along the route.



*Photo by C. H. Albrecht*

AMERICAN WORLD FLIERS ON THE RIVER AT BANGKOK

## ORIGIN OF THE "WAYSIDE INN"

THE following letter, dated July 24, 1923, taken from the columns of the *New York Times*, is of interest to BULLETIN readers inasmuch as Mr. Monti was for some time, under President Lincoln, American Consul at Palermo, Italy:

It was my privilege to know quite intimately the Italian Luigi Monti, friend and protégé of Longfellow, he whom the poet called "The Sicilian," and it was this same Luigi Monti who was United States Consul at Palermo, Sicily, his native town.

While teaching literature and languages at Cambridge Monti met and married the sister of Parsons, the New England poet, and it was during their early married life that they one spring sought for a quiet spot where they might spend the summer. Some one told them of an old farmhouse in Sudbury which had once been an inn, owned by a farmer named Howe, which could be had for a very small rental, as it was in bad repair.

The rent and location suiting their demands, they spent a most enjoyable summer there, living an Arcadian sort of existence in the more or less neglected, dismantled old place.

The rooms were rather shabby and pictureless, so it was their habit to cut out woodcut prints from magazines of the period and tack them on the walls. Upon the wall of one room they tacked a portrait of Lafayette, and so thereafter it was dubbed "the Lafayette room," for no other reason than because of the woodcut on the wall.

Years afterward when the place became a landmark they visited the old inn and the woman who guided them over the place opened the door of this room and said: "This is the Lafayette room; the great Frenchman slept here."

On cool autumnal nights the family used to gather about the old fireplace, where they would roast apples and pop corn, tell stories or listen to the fiddling of a farmhand whom they invited in to make things lively.

Upon his return to Cambridge Monti graphically described all these incidents to Mr. Longfellow and the poet seized upon the idea of the convivial storytellers, the great fireplace, the fiddler, etc., and set about writing his famous creation of the "Wayside Inn," completing his work before he had ever seen the Wayside Inn itself.

Longfellow may have visited the inn with Ole

Bull and others at a later period, but this had no bearing upon the creation of the story.

The real musician of the Wayside Inn was the humble farmhand who used to help them roast their apples and pop their corn.

The really true personage of the story was Luigi Monti, from whom Longfellow actually drew the character of "the young Sicilian."

The facts as above stated were related to me by Monti and his wife on more than one occasion.

—J. William Fosdick.



CONSUL RANDOLPH ON THE ROOF OF  
THE CONSULATE AT BAGDAD

## IRELAND SENDS ENVOY

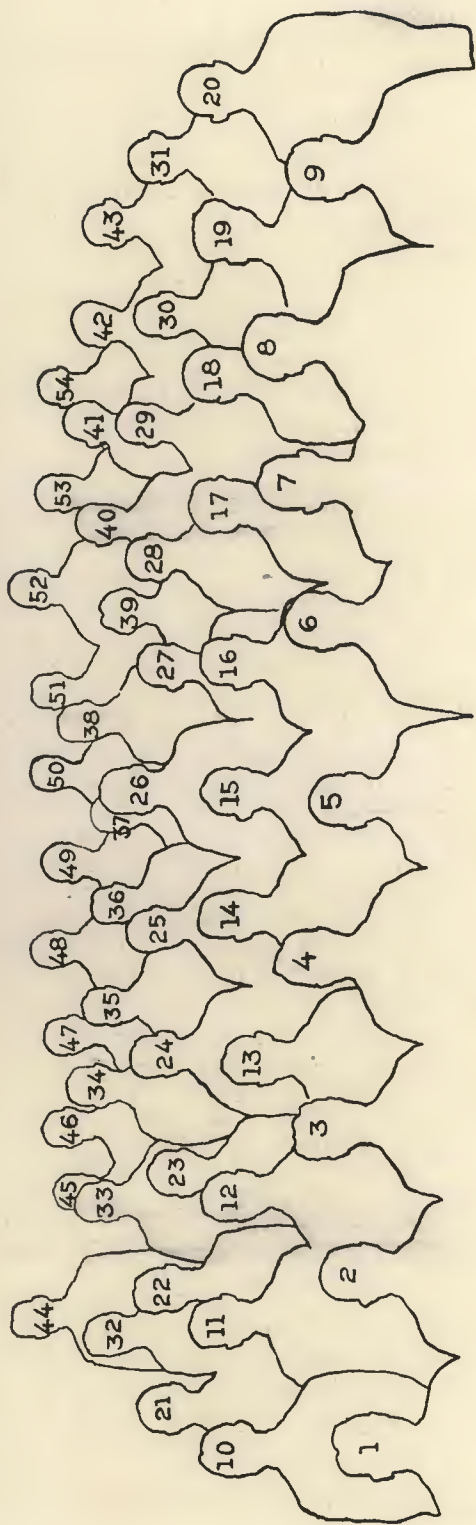
A new departure in diplomatic practice is revealed in recent correspondence between the Ambassador of Great Britain at Washington and the Secretary of State. His Majesty's Government desired to accredit a Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the United States to handle matters exclusively relating to the Irish

*(Continued on page 334)*



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FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS WHO TOOK THE OATH ON JULY FIRST



Key to picture on opposite page

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON WHO TOOK OATH AT THE DEPARTMENT ON JULY 1, 1924.

1. Addison E. Southard. 2. Mahlon F. Perkins. 3. Edward J. Norton. 4. Francis White. 5. Hugh R. Wilson. 6. Julius G. Lay. 7. Allen W. Dulles. 8. Evan E. Young. 9. Ferdinand L. Belin. 10. George A. Gordon. 11. Orme Wilson, Jr. 12. Myron A. Hofer. 13. Lynn W. Franklin. 14. Stuart K. Lupton. 15. Thomas M. Wilson. 16. Edwin L. Neville. 17. David B. Macgowan. 18. Coert DuBois. 19. Frederick M. Ryder (retired). 20. Tracy Lay. 21. Raymond E. Cox. 22. Arthur Bliss Lane. 23. Augustin W. Ferrin. 24. Herschel V. Johnson. 25. Richard B. Southgate. 26. William C. Burdett. 27. John D. Johnson. 28. Irving N. Linnell. 29. J. Theodore Marriner. 30. Samuel E. Greene, 3rd. 31. Charles B. Hosmer. 32. Edwin C. Wilson. 33. Robert F. Kelley. 34. S. Pinkney Tuck. 35. Felix Colc. 36. Alfred T. Burri. 37. Waldemar J. Gallman. 38. Walter H. Sholes. 39. Lucile Atcherson. 40. J. Preston Doughten. 41. Alfred W. Kliefoth. 42. H. Merle Cochran. 43. Harry M. Lakin. 44. Edward L. Reed. 45. Thomas W. Chilton. 46. Hamilton C. Claiborne. 47. J. Klahr Huddle. 48. John H. Bruins. 49. Hasel H. Dick. 50. Richard S. Leach. 51. Arthur F. Tower. 52. Charles C. Broy. 53. John Harrison Gray. 54. Charles H. Derry.



*Photo from H. Bucknell, Jr.*

A THIBETAN BELLE

## IRELAND SENDS ENVOY

*(Continued from page 331)*

Free State. In his note of June 24, Sir Esme Howard outlined the duties of the new envoy as follows: "Matters which are of Imperial concern or which affect other Dominions in the Commonwealth in common with the Irish Free State will continue to be handled as heretofore by this Embassy. The arrangements proposed by His Majesty's Government would not denote any departure from the principle of the diplomatic unity of the Empire. The Irish Minister would be at all times in the closest touch with His Majesty's Ambassador and any question which may arise as to whether a matter comes within the category of those to be handled by the Irish Minister or not would be settled by consultation between them. In matters falling within his sphere the Irish Minister would not be subject to the control of His Majesty's Ambassador nor would His Majesty's Ambassador be responsible for the Irish Minister's actions."

## HAIL AND FAREWELL

*(Continued from page 323)*

d'Orsay on the evening of July 4, 1924. Nearly 400 members and guests were present. At the table of honor with the president of the Chamber, Blythe W. Branch, were the Marquis de Selves, president of the French Senate; Paul Painlevé, president of the Chamber of Deputies; Premier Herriot and members of his cabinet; Generals Gouraud, Mangin and Pau; General John J. Pershing; Senator Reed of Pennsylvania; Consul General Thackara; Sheldon Whitehouse, counsellor of the American Embassy; and others. Before introducing the speakers of the occasion, President Branch presented Mr. Thackara with a silver loving cup which bears the inscription: "Presented by the American Chamber of Commerce in France to the Honorable Alexander M. Thackara, American Consul General, as a mark of high esteem and affection; Paris, July 4, 1924."

Following the presentation of the gift, the presiding officer introduced Premier Edouard Herriot who, in the name of the French Republic, announced that Mr. Thackara had been made an officer in the Legion of Honor. M. Herriot described the importance attached to the Order by the French people, representing as it does "the blood of our heroes and the generosity of our race." As he was not himself an officer, being a knight, in the Legion of Honor, he said he would yield to M. de Selves, president of the French Senate, who thereupon pinned the emblematic rosette upon the Consul General's breast.

*J. I. Brittain*

The following is from a Canadian newspaper:

"The departure of J. I. Brittain, United States Consul General at Winnipeg, who is retiring from the Consular Service of his country on pension, and is leaving the city, will be much regretted by citizens of all classes. Mr. Brittain is now 66 years of age and has spent 27 years in the Consular Service of his nation.

"During his residence here his bearing, official and unofficial, has been marked by that spirit of kindness, courtesy and tolerance that make for international good will. Without disloyalty to his own country, Mr. Brittain has played the part of a good citizen of Winnipeg, and wherever he retires to spend the evening of a busy life, in which he has been in turn lawyer, newspaperman, politician, diplomat, Winnipeg friends will remember him with affection and good wishes."



## VISITING OFFICERS

*The following Foreign Service Officers called at the Department during the period from July 15 to August 15:*

### (Consular Branch)

- Gilbert R. Willson, Consul at Matamoros.
- Winthrop R. Scott, Consul at Cape Haitien.
- Mason Mitchell, Consul at Malta.
- Paul H. Cram, Consul at Regina.
- Samuel Sokobin, Consul at Kalgan.
- O. Gaylord Marsh, Consul at Progreso.
- George Wadsworth, Consul at Cairo.
- Samuel W. Honaker, Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.
- Chester W. Martin, Consul at Toronto.
- Robert D. Murphy, Consul at Munich.
- Robert W. Heingartner, Consul at Vienna.
- George H. Pickerell, Consul at Para.
- Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Consul at Dresden.
- Gebhard Willrich, Consul at St. Gall.
- Bernard Gotlieb, Consul at Teheran.
- Lucius H. Johnson, Vice Consul at Montreal.
- Albert M. Doyle, Vice Consul at Amsterdam.
- Sigurd E. Roll, Vice Consul at Fiume.
- Adam Beaumont, Vice Consul at Saloniki.
- Lawrence F. Cotie, Vice Consul at Cartagena.
- P. Harley Mosely, Vice Consul at Sydney.
- Carlton Hurst, Vice Consul at Bremen.
- Roy W. Baker, Vice Consul at Barcelona.
- Amado Chaves, Jr., Vice Consul at La Guaira.
- William A. Hickey, Vice Consul at Barranquilla.
- Frank H. Rediker, Vice Consul at Hamburg.

Clerk Malcolm C. Burke, Hamburg, called recently at the Department.

### (Diplomatic Branch)

- Copley Amory, Jr., second secretary, Rome.
- Thomas L. Daniels, second secretary, Rio de Janeiro.

### TO CONTRIBUTORS

Officers who contribute articles to the BULLETIN accompanied by photographs, should not paste the prints to the sheets of their contribution but should send them attached to the text by clips, or if the pictures are small, in an envelope. If credit for photographs is desired (and the BULLETIN desires to give it in every case) the title of the picture and the name of the person submitting it should be written or typed on the back.

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Consul H. Merle Cochran was chosen at the meeting of the Consular Association in the Department on August 4, 1924, to act temporarily in place of Consul J. Klahr Huddle whose resignation as Secretary-Treasurer of the Association was effective on August 5.

Foreign Service Inspectors have last been heard from as follows:

- William Dawson from Cartagena.
- Robert Frazer, Jr., from Manchester, England.
- Arthur Garrels, from Santo Domingo.
- Nelson T. Johnson, en route Kalgar to Yokohama.
- Roger Culver Tredwell, en route Beirut to Nairobi.

Mr. Mason Mitchell, retired, has recently been the guest in Washington of his brother, Col. James B. Mitchell, U. S. A. He expects shortly to spend some time in San Diego, California.

Consul Stuart K. Lupton left on August 11, for his new post at Sofia, Bulgaria.

Consul General Alexander W. Weddell, who is on extended leave of absence, is with his wife at Nice.

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Consul General Edwin L. Neville has returned to Geneva, Switzerland, on business connected with the Opium Industry Committee of the League of Nations.

The second week of August was the hottest known in Washington in years. On the 6th and 7th the heat was so abnormal that many of the government offices still located in the so-called "temporary buildings" left over from war times—one or two story wooden structures with little protection against the sun in the way of roof—had to dismiss their employes informally. Traffic policemen were excused from duty in the middle of the day and mail deliveries and collections were curtailed. This heated spell brings to mind a story told in Washington some years ago by a Service man, now occupying a post as Minister. Some one remarked to him about the heat in the summer of 1920 and replied he: "It is hot indeed. So hot that this morning I saw a greyhound chasing a rabbit on the Monument Grounds and both were walking."

Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, retired, is living in Crown Point, Indiana, where he was born.

The engagement is announced of Miss Beatrice Beck, daughter of the Solicitor General of the United States and Mrs. James M. Beck, to Consul S. Pinkney Tuck. The wedding will probably take place early in the autumn.

George H. Pickerell, retired, Consul at Para, Brazil, since 1906, passed through Washington recently en route to Cleveland, Ohio, where he and Mrs. Pickerell will reside at 16,012 Euclid Avenue, East Cleveland. A son remains at Para where he has the agency for several large American exporters.

Consul and Mrs. Heingartner, Vienna, Austria, stayed at the Hotel Lafayette while in Washington recently.

The Consulate at Bradford, England, was entered by petty burglars on Sunday, July 20, 1924, who stole a silver watch and ten pence from the desk of Mr. Nicholls. The records and archives, Consul Frank Lee reported, were not touched.

Mrs. Eunice Garner, clerk at Habana, visited the Department before returning to her post.

The BULLETIN regrets that Dr. Otis A. Glazebrook, assigned to Nice, has been forced to take simple leave on account of his health. It is hoped that he will rapidly recover.

Five men took the oral examinations for the Foreign Service on August 12. They were: Roy W. Baker, vice consul at Barcelona; Adam Beaumont, vice consul at Saloniki; Hampton Bonner, clerk at Copenhagen; Lawrence Cotie, clerk at Cartagena; and Paul M. Dutko, vice consul at Harbin.

James B. Milner, retired, now resides at 505 Walnut Avenue, Apartment 12-a, Niagara Falls, New York.

Clerk Henry A. Ward, Buenos Aires, called recently at the Department.

Vice Consul L. E. Woods reports from Strasbourg that at La Wantzenau, in Alsace, the business of 99 per cent of the population of 2500 is chicken raising. The birds are reputed to have extraordinarily small bones and lots of meat. In winter they are taken into the bedrooms of the houses to keep warm.



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Both the service and his friends are the poorer for his passing.

Robert Alexander Newton Jarvis, Consular Agent at Newcastle, New Brunswick, since May 1919, died suddenly on August 6, 1924., in his thirty-third year of age.

The BULLETIN sympathizes with Consul John N. McCunn, retired, in the death of his wife, which occurred August 6, 1924, at Yarmouth.

## NECROLOGY

*(Continued from page 329)*

Salonika, he was stricken with fever and returned to the United States.

In the summer of 1917 he was appointed vice consul at Petrograd and served there and at other nearby points in northern Russia. In December 1919 he was sent to Viborg, Finland, on the Russian border, whence he was assigned to Constantinople in the autumn of 1920. While on this assignment he was detailed to Angora, the seat of the Turkish Nationalist Government, for many months. He arrived in Teheran in the spring of this year.

Robert W. Imbrie had hosts of friends throughout the service. All who met him fell under the spell of his kindly and winning personality which was distinguished by his wide and sincere interest in persons and events, and by his fantastic and vivid humor. No situations were too serious, no circumstances too fraught with danger, for him, outside of his hours of duty, to fail to comment wittily and appositely on their humorous sides. He had remarked to his relatives shortly before proceeding to Teheran that he hoped never to grow too old to feel the zest and adventure in life. His was a vivid and arresting spirit.

## THE LA GUAIRA-CARACAS RAILROAD

*(Continued from page 319)*

feet high, the train descends 1,000 feet into Caracas, having traversed 22 miles to reach a point six miles distant. A straight line is not always the shortest distance between two points.

The railroad has been in service since 1883. It is operated by a British concern under a 99 year concession. The railroad was built under the supervision of General William A. Pile, at one time American Minister to Venezuela, and stands out as one of the foremost engineering achievements in the world.



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## ITEMS

*(Continued from page 325)*

During the month of July, 1924, there were received 2,481 general and miscellaneous letters in the Department for transmission to the addresses in the United States. Warsaw with 296 was followed by Riga (228), Habana (218), Kovno (151), Naples (133), Bucharest (127), and Athens (105).

Frederick W. Hinke, Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, reported for duty in the Consular Bureau, on August first.

Clerk James J. White, Dundee, passed through Washington recently.

Consul and Mrs. O. Gaylord Marsh, from Progreso, registered at the Powhatan during their visit to Washington.

Thieves entered the Consulate at Dresden, Germany, on June 28, 1924, and stole three bicycles belonging to employees of that office.

The BULLETIN extends its sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Lowell C. Pinkerton at London in the loss of Mrs. Pinkerton's father, Mr. McKay of Washington.

Mr. Dorsey Richardson, a Drafting Officer in the Department, was designated on August 1, 1924, Assistant Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs.

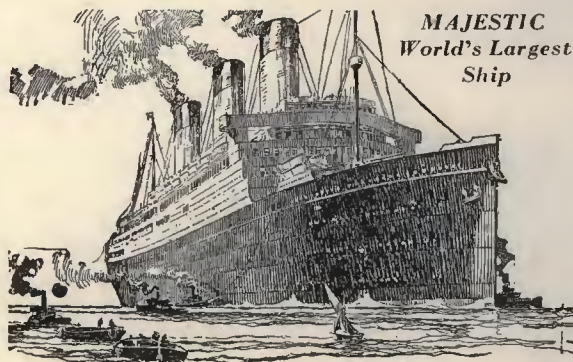
John D. Johnson, Assistant Chief of the Consular Bureau, spent his vacation at Atlantic City.

Harry Havens, Chief Clerk of the Consular Bureau, spent part of his vacation at Rehobeth, Delaware.

Alfred T. Burri, assigned to the Department, motored through the Eastern States and Canada during his vacation.

John Van A. MacMurray, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, during August conducted a round table at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown.

Lt. Col. Charles Lorin Sprague, Royal Irish Rifles, who died recently in London is the brother of Richard L. Sprague, Consul at Gibraltar, to whom the BULLETIN offers its condolences.



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## AMBASSADOR WARREN RESIGNS

Charles Beecher Warren, whose resignation was recently announced from the White House, began his relations with the Department of State in 1896, when he served as counsel for the United States before the Joint High Commission, Bering Sea Claims. In 1910 he again served in the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration with Great Britain.

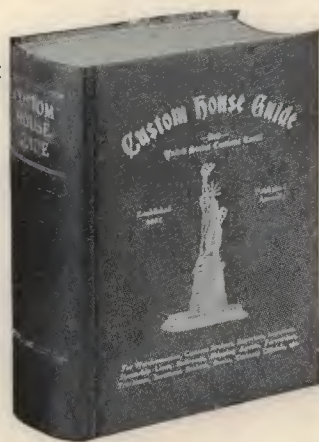
President Harding appointed him Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Japan on June 29, 1921, which position he held until March 1, 1923, when he resigned, returning to his home in Detroit to resume the practice of law.

On May 2, 1923, Mr. Warren and the Honorable John Barton Payne were appointed American commissioners to meet two Mexican commissioners. After a series of conferences held in Mexico City extending over a period of several months, the American commissioners submitted a report of the conferences on August 20 of that

year, which was approved by President Coolidge, and followed by the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries on September 3, 1923.

Mr. Warren was appointed Ambassador to Mexico on February 29, 1924, and shortly thereafter he assumed charge of the Embassy at Mexico City. His appointment was hailed with considerable satisfaction by the Mexican Government, the press and by American interests in that country, and he accomplished much in establishing American prestige. Among the achievements that merit mention are the negotiations which led to the appointment of the General and Special Claims Commissions for the purpose of the settlement of the claims of the citizens of the United States and Mexico, which had for years been a matter of considerable discussion.

Again realizing that his personal affairs needed his attention, and feeling that his mission had been largely accomplished, he presented his resignation to the President on August 4, 1924. In accepting it the President took occasion to express his appreciation of Mr. Warren's services.



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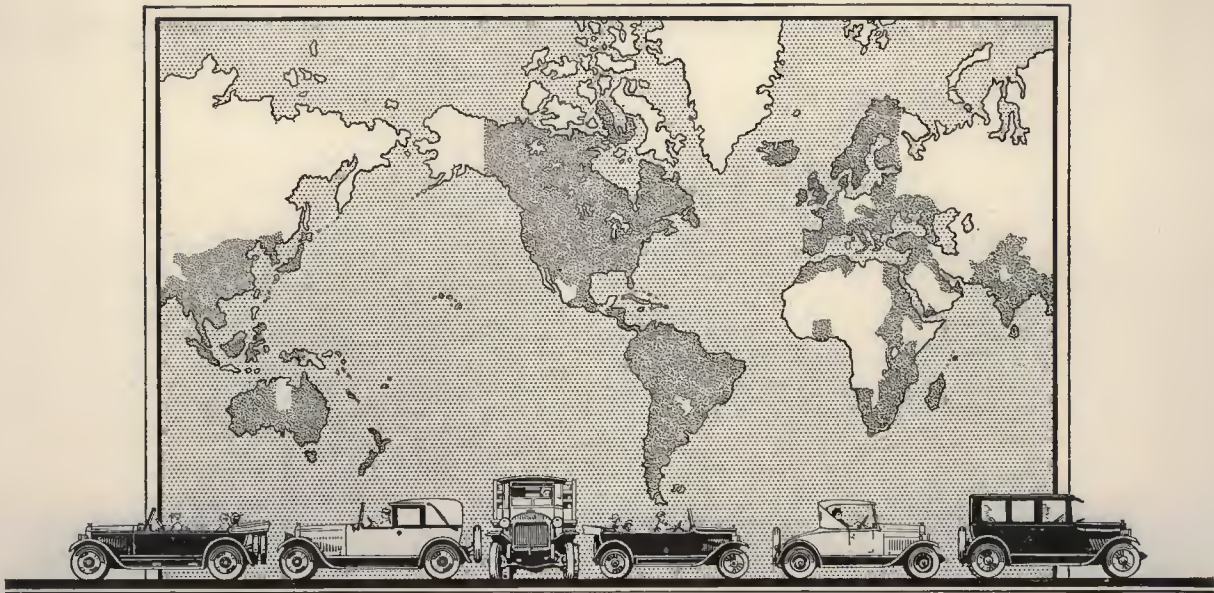
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## THE BAVARIAN WASHINGTONS

*(Continued from page 321)*

America nearly one hundred and fifty years ago.

The regular course of application for Military appointment is to the President of the United States through the Secretary of War. But it would be deception not to apprise you beforehand that it does not accord with the policy of this Government to bestow offices, civil or Military—upon Foreigners to the exclusion of our own citizens. First, because there is an animated zeal in the latter to serve their country; and, secondly, because the former, seldom satisfied with the Rank they sustained in the service of their own country, look for higher appointments in this—which when bestowed—unless there is obvious cause to justify the measure, is pregnant with discontent—and, therefore, is not often practised, except in those branches of the Military service which relate to Engineering and Gunnery, for in these our military establishment is defective, and men of known and acknowl-

edged abilities, with ample Testimonials thereof, would be certainly encouraged.

Deeming it better to give this candid detail than to raise hopes that might prove fallacious—is the best apology that I can offer for my plain dealing. At the same time, be pleased to accept assurances of my being, Sir, your most obedient and humble Servant.

G. WASHINGTON.

Mr. James Washington.'

"I have seen many of Washington's letters and I possess fac-similies of his handwriting, with which I compared the present letter; there cannot be the least doubt of its genuineness. The style is eminently characteristic of the open, straightforward, conscientious manner of Washington. The favorite use of the dash, and the writing of the principal nouns and adjectives with a capital letter, are in accordance with the fashion of that time. The seal on the folded letter bears the well-known device which Washington also used as a book-plate—a shield with three five-pointed stars and two horizontal red bars, with the motto 'Exitus acta probat.'

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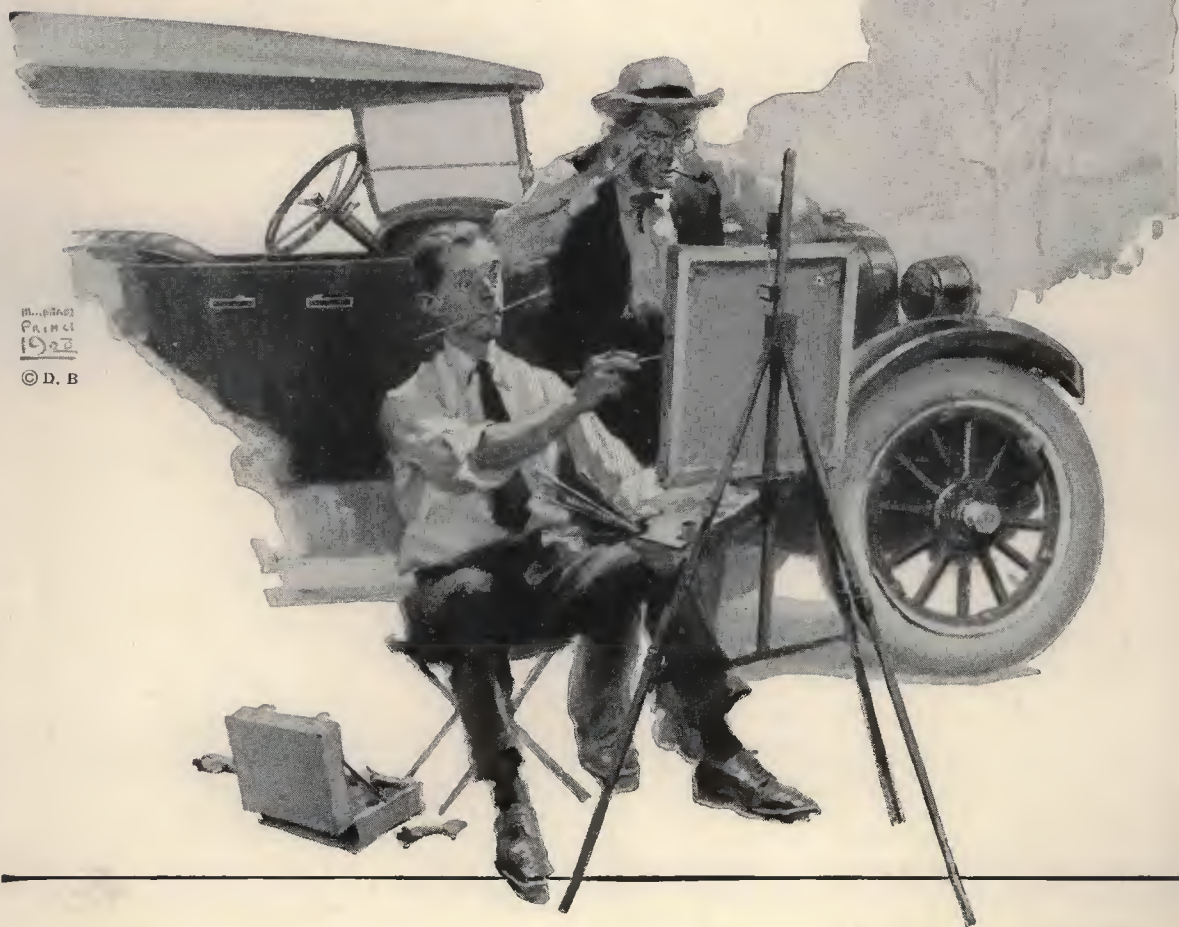


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was also named James. He was obliged to fly from England in 1685, during the civil wars in the reign of Charles the Second. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Portugal, and thus lost what little personal property he had been able to carry with him from England. From Portugal he wandered to Holland, where he engaged in trade. England tried several times in vain to effect his extradition. This James Washington was the progenitor of the present family in Bavaria.

"In an old family Bible belonging to a Mr. Keurenaer at the Hague (who married a Miss Washington) the following note is inscribed:

'James Washington left England about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the country was disturbed by civil wars; he came to Holland, and settled at Rotterdam. His brother went to the English colonies in America, settled there as a planter, and was the grandfather of the founder of the American Union—George Washington.'

"The fullest and most authentic papers on the subject of Washington which we have at home are those preserved at the State Department (now in the Library of Congress.—Ed.). In the genealogy of Washington there given, based upon the statements made by the Garter of the College of Arms at London in 1796, and as given by Washington himself from the period of the emigration of John and Lawrence Washington to the United States about the year 1657, the name of James does not appear. Yet it is significant that the arms of the Washington family in Bavaria are identical with those of our Washington."

## COLLEAGUES OF THE PAST

*(Continued from page 320)*

ing steam navigation along that windless coast, he besieged Astor, Vanderbilt, Aspinwall and other American financiers of that day for assistance, but in vain. American capital was even less interested in foreign investments than now, so he went to England and organized the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which is still very much alive and an important factor in the commercial life of Chile, Peru and Ecuador. In 1849 he built the railway from Caldera to Copiapo, Chile, the very first in all Latin America, and a little later he put through the line from Valparaiso to Santiago which American engineers have just electrified. He built many railways in Argentina and was preparing to undertake the Trans-An-

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dean when he died in 1873. The governments of both Argentina and Chile have erected monuments to this truly great American. Surely the Department did a good day's work when it sent him to Guayaquil.

Francis B. Ogden was Consul at Liverpool and elsewhere in England for many years. He never drew the high salary that some of the literary eminences received and apparently the only reason for his being there was that somebody had to do the work. Yet it fell to him to render one of the most important single acts of service that any officer ever performed for his country. In the year 1839 John Ericsson was in England and in a state of utter discouragement over his failure to interest the British Admiralty in his screw propeller and other inventions. Ogden, knowing him and believing in him, brought him into contact with Lieutenant Robert N. Stockton, U. S. N., and the two together persuaded him to emigrate to the United States. His inventive genius added greatly to the wealth of his adopted country, and it is not too much to say that it saved the republic on March 9, 1862, when his "Monitor" foiled the otherwise invincible "Merrimac."

A remarkable instance of prescience in a con-

sular officer was that of Henry Perrine, Consul in Yucatan in 1826. As long ago as that he recognized the importance of the sisal plant and the desirability of producing it in the United States. He began a plantation in Florida but, having to go back to Yucatan for more stock, he was murdered by the Indians, who were quite intelligent enough to disapprove of his efforts. A late news report says that now, almost 100 years later, extensive plantings of sisal are being made in Florida.

A volume of tradition has grown up around the name of Eugene H. Plumacher, sometime Consul at Maracaibo. From 1878 until his death in 1910 he grimly held on to his post through all the changes in politics at home, including the clean sweeps that the Cleveland and McKinley administrations made of the Consular Service. Successors were appointed and successors arrived but not one of them ever signed Form 5. The story goes that Plumacher would greet each one of them with the cheerful question, "Didn't you bring your coffin with you?" adding in explanation, "They are very expensive here." The next step would be to take the newcomer out to pay his respects to the graves of his predecessors, after which the

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two would sit for an hour or two by the window of the consulate which overlooked the one street leading to the cemetery and along which one or two funerals were pretty sure to pass. After a while the retiring officer would call his West Indian messenger and say, "FitzEustace, go over and ask the British Consul if I may bring the new American Consul to call on him," and the well-trained black boy would disappear only to stick his head in the door a few moments later and remark laconically, "British Consul, he just dead, sir." After this, and a hot and sleepless night spent in fighting mosquitoes and minor horrors, the new Consul would start back toward the good old U. S. A. on the same steamer from which he had landed. Incidentally, it may be remarked that after 32 years in Maracaibo, Mr. Plumacher died in Nashville, Tenn., while at home on a vacation. If the story makes you think he was not a good Consul, get somewhere a dusty volume of Commercial Relations for 1880, read his report on petroleum in Venezuela and reflect that after its publication 30 long years elapsed before anything was done to develop the Venezuelan oil fields and that even then the two pioneer companies were British and not American. The information was ample, it was accurate, it was published and made available, it was worth many millions of dollars, and it was not the Consul's fault if it was not utilized.

## THE FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 317)

respect to these matters have been completed, shall submit a report in reference thereto, for ratification, to all Foreign Service officers in the city of Washington. The Executive Committee shall elect its own chairman.

This resolution was also approved by a unanimous vote.

The temporary chairman suggested that the meeting give its attention to the selection of an Executive Committee in conformity with Resolution Number 2 and stated that a tentative list, composed of six members of the Consular branch and four members of the Diplomatic branch, had been drawn up by the informal committee already referred to, and recommended that from this list three consular and two diplomatic officers be chosen to serve on the Permanent Executive Committee. The list submitted contained the following names:

Consular branch: F. Cole, I. N. Linnell, E. J.



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#### Consular Contributors

Frederick Simpich, Robert P. Skinner, A. T. Haerberle, Ernest Lloyd Harris, Harry A. McBride, Maurice P. Dunlap, and Alexander Weddell.

*In each case, the State Department, to which all articles from consular writers are submitted, has been glad to approve publication.*

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Norton, M. F. Perkins, A. E. Southard, E. E. Young, Diplomatic branch: F. L. Belin, A. W. Dulles, E. C. Wilson, H. R. Wilson. There being no additions suggested for inclusion in the list of nominees, the meeting proceeded to vote in accordance with the foregoing proposal and Messrs. Dulles, Norton, Southard, Hugh Wilson and Young were declared elected.

There being no further business before the meeting, a motion for adjournment was made and carried.

## CONSULAR ASSOCIATION MEETS

(Continued from page 316)

as has been the practice of the Executive Committee.

7. That all other properties and possessions of the American Consular Association shall pass into the possession of the American Foreign Service Association to be the object of special care by its

Executive Committee with a view to their permanent preservation.

8. That the American Foreign Service Association shall publish a service organ which shall supersede the AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN, and embrace the entire foreign service.

9. That all contracts and obligations of the AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN shall pass to and be assumed by the American Foreign Service Bulletin or Journal.

## SPEECH BY MR. GREW

(Continued from page 315)

our moral interest arising from the Monroe Doctrine and similarity in form of Government, direct our attention in every increasing degree to the lands to the South of us. Ten years ago the Department had come to a full realization of the necessity of bending our most earnest endeavors to the strengthening of our relations with the countries of Latin America. Then came the war, and the years of reconstruction succeeding the war and the attention of our authorities was

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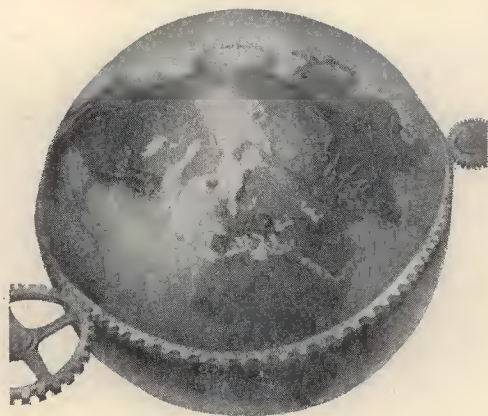
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diverted for the time being. We must now return to our former point of view and consider that Latin America must have the best of our thoughts, the best of our energies, and the best of our men. It was with considerations such as these in mind, that the Personnel Board approached the work of arranging its last slate, especially its slate of diplomatic appointments. We have endeavored to establish a precedent which shall endure; in the future when a young man has performed meritorious service as a member of a large staff, we shall endeavor to appoint him Secretary of Legation to a post in which he will be the only Secretary, to a post which is active and in which the volume and importance of American interests are considerable, and in which he will probably be Chargé d'Affaires during the course of the year, with considerable responsibility resting on him, and under the necessity of making his own decisions. Thus we can test out the men who have shown promise, ascertain their capability for larger tasks, and base our promotions on actual service rendered. We can build up a selected corps of young men on whom we

can depend in emergencies and whom we can advance to our most responsible positions. Of such posts, none are of greater importance in our opinion than those in Latin America.

In the development which lies before us, I look forward to one result of primary importance, which I am fully confident will be brought about, and that is the eventual breaking down of any possible misunderstanding or feeling of prejudice that may hitherto have existed between the diplomatic and consular careers. I speak for both. This feeling, if it existed at all, has been but a flimsy one and has been held, I think, chiefly by those of limited vision. Others of broader vision in both branches of the Service have looked beyond it and have refused to be handicapped by it. It was manifestly absurd and entirely contrary to the best interests of our Government that the consular and diplomatic services, working under the same department, should ever have felt either rivalry or mistrust. It was contrary to the best interests of the Government, the department, their own offices and themselves. There was no reason whatever why one should ever in



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any degree have conflicted with the other. The greatest good was always to be attained and always will be attained by the greatest possible degree not of competition but of cooperation.

However, in whatever degree that prejudice existed, we now confidently look forward to seeing it completely demolished. We are all members of one big organization, serving the Government with one single intent, namely, to advance its interests in the highest possible degree. And whatever duties we are severally fulfilling, however diverse may be the functions of one office or officer from another, we must now establish and build up a single *esprit de corps* for our united service, which will yield in point of service pride and practical patriotism not only to no other service under the United States Government, but to no other service under the sun. Cooperation will yield its due practical results and through high service spirit we shall attain to high service efficiency. We have a great future before us and let us not forget that our organization must and will be not only cooperative and efficient, but democratic, representative, patriotic and, above all, wholly and essentially American.

## PRESIDENT NAMES AMBASSADORS

*New Envoys to Mexico and Japan Announced*

President Coolidge on August 26 announced the appointment of Mr. Edgar Addison Bancroft of Illinois as Ambassador to Japan, and Mr. James Rockwell Sheffield of New York as Ambassador to Mexico.

Both of the newly appointed Envoys are distinguished members of the legal profession, the Ambassador to Japan being a graduate of the Columbia Law School, and the Ambassador to Mexico of both the Yale and Harvard Schools of Law.

The *Washington Star*, commenting editorially upon the appointments, compliments the President upon his choice of Envoys to the two capitals where the situations are somewhat "delicate if not difficult."

Mr. Sheffield in an interview given in his Cedar Street (N. Y.) office is quoted as saying that it is his intention to continue largely the policies of Mr. Charles B. Warren who has recently resigned as Ambassador to Mexico.

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