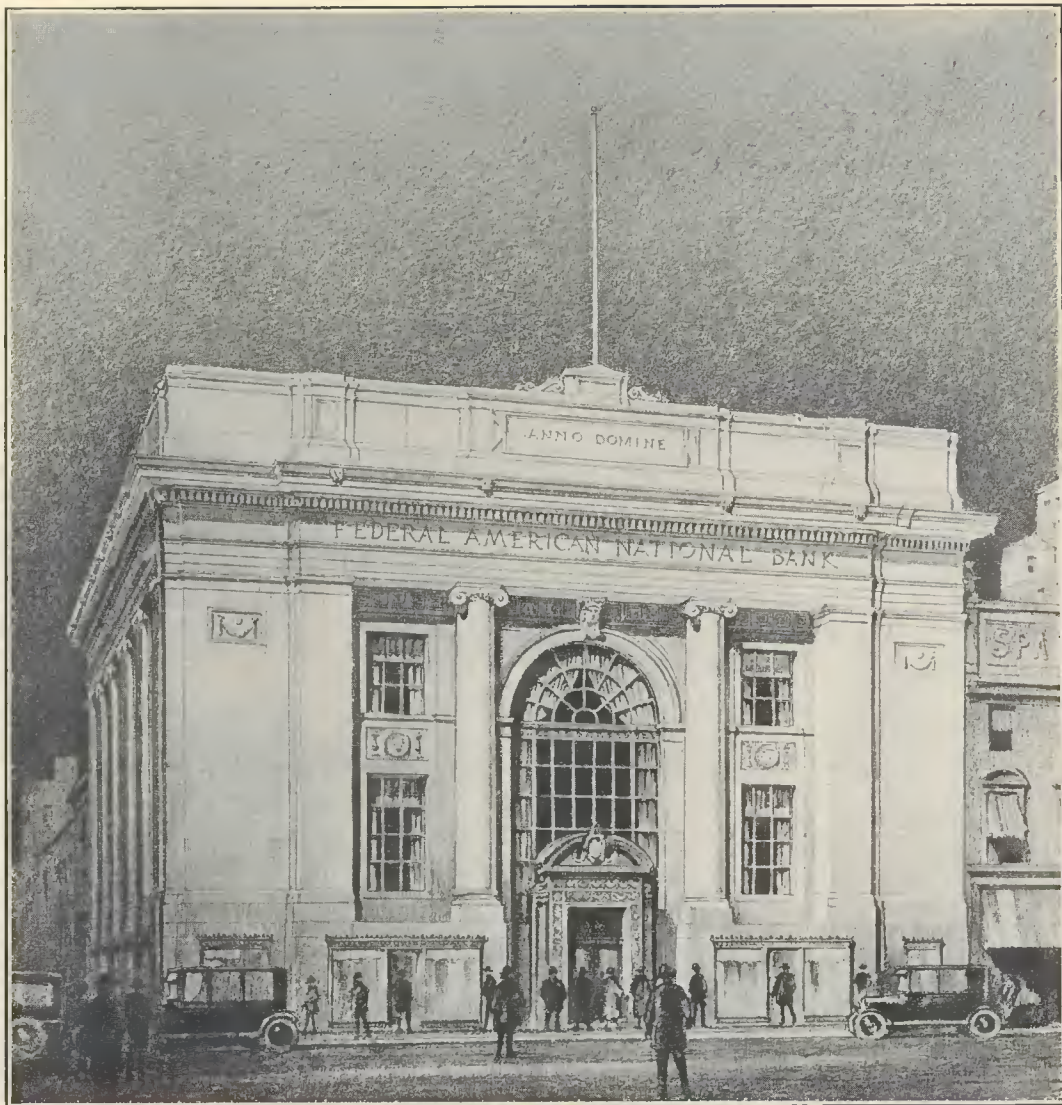


THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



NEW AMERICAN EMBASSY AT PARIS

Vol. I NOVEMBER, 1924 No. 2



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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. I. No. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1924

The Career

THE American Foreign Service Association, which consists of the Diplomatic and Consular Services, gave a luncheon on October 1, 1924, at Rauscher's. The Secretary of State was the guest of honor.

Mr. Young said:

"Your Chairman today is not unmindful of the fact that it would be both exceedingly unseemly and inappropriate for him, a humble and subordinate officer of the Department, in requesting the Secretary to be so kind as to speak to us for such length of time as to him may be agreeable, to touch even remotely on what might be termed the personal field. Yet there is just one thing to say, and one thing I propose to say, and that is this: Of the long line of distinguished men who have occupied the high position of Secretary of State probably all, certainly many of them, have called forth from their subordinates and assistants in the Department the very best efforts: energy, ability and support. With respect to the present era not only is this equally true, but with these efforts there have been evidenced a spirit of absolute devotion to the Chief, the man himself. With the permission therefore of the Secretary I wish to ask him to address us calling upon him not only as the Secretary of State, not only as the honorary President of our new Foreign Service Association but also as the Chief of a very happy, devoted official family. (Applause.)

Mr. Hughes replied:

"Mr. Chairman, Members of the Foreign Service Association:—I am quite sure you would not expect anything more from me at this time than a few words of fraternal greeting. I appreciate

deeply what the chairman has said with respect to our relation in this important work, but I cannot think of any of those who are in the Foreign Service, here or abroad, as really in a subordinate capacity. We are all working together according to our different assignments and I am sure that my dominant feeling in connection with that work is one of constant gratitude to the fidelity and intelligence of those who make it possible for those occupying the higher official positions to function. I have always during the time I have been in the Department been sensible of the 'esprit de corps' of the Service and I am gratified that that has now a better basis. It is not for me to review what has recently been accomplished, but we have before us a new period of hope and of greater satisfaction in the work of the Foreign Service officer.

"Young men are always eager for the opportunity immediately at hand. They see something which seems almost to be dazzling because of the immediate benefits within their grasp. Then, having achieved the object of that ambition, they find that their lives are full of routine, that there are many difficulties, that others in other lines of activity are perhaps going ahead faster than they and so the tendency is towards dissatisfaction and to a certain amount of cynicism. I have seen that in many young men who apparently were favored at the outset of their careers with some position of exceptional promise, but soon came to a feeling that they had missed the real opportunities of life and that others were much better off than they. Now there is only one way to avoid that. I don't suppose it is possible to have the benefits of all careers in any one career, but when you have



chosen a career the best thing is to make that worth while, to make it pay. Any career can be made to pay.

"The Kingdom of Heaven belongs to the man of industry, of intelligence and of hard work. There is no vocation that will yield anything to men of another sort and there is hardly any reputable vocation but which will pay large rewards to the men who will make it worth while. I hope there will never enter into the mind of the Foreign Service officer a feeling of distaste, of dissatisfaction, a sense of disillusionment because his career is not all that it was felt it might be at the outset. Success in any career is never in anything outside. It is primarily in the satisfaction you get out of work. It is primarily in the absorption which you find in the immediate task. It is the task that you are doing, if you approach it in the proper way and realize its possibilities, that will give you the happiness you crave. You will have little time to spend in retrospect. That absorption, that interest in your work can be had in almost any line of activity that is really worth while, that you know is helping to form the fabric of civilization.

"Certainly this satisfaction is possible to those who are engaged in this most important work of promoting and defending the interests of our country in connection with foreign affairs. What could be more appealing to any man of patriotic sentiment than to have an opportunity of that sort? What could be more interesting than to be constantly associated in his work with the currents of influence through the world, with the activities which are really determining the future of nations. Not simply the future of our

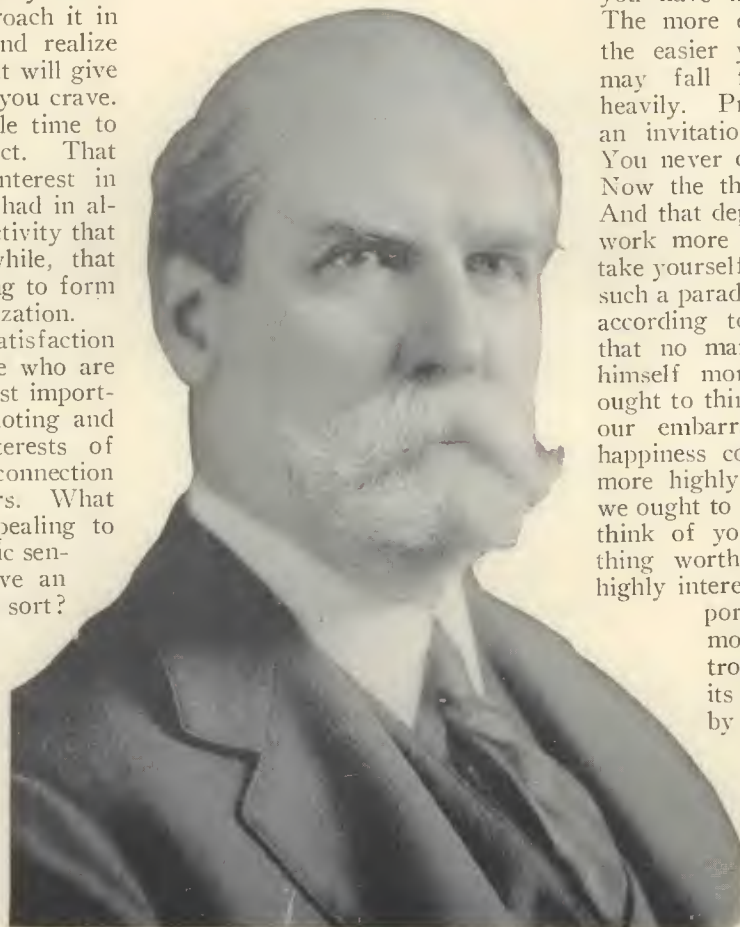
own national life but the future of the whole human family. You should have the greatest possible satisfaction in the sense of the importance of your work.

"Of course you can never get through with your task, I think that is a good thing. Formerly I had the notion that there would be a period of great activity which would cover a certain number of years and then there would be a period of less activity and finally one would reach a state like that of the Bhuddist Nirvana, a serene contentedness in doing nothing. Now that doesn't exist. The further you go along and the more you have to do, the more you incapacitate yourself for doing nothing and being happy in doing nothing. A man never arrives; he must always make good. If you get to a more exalted place

you have new responsibilities. The more exalted your place, the easier your fall, and you may fall farther and more heavily. Promotion is merely an invitation to another test. You never can escape the test. Now the thing is to enjoy it. And that depends on taking the work more seriously than you take yourself. If I may explain such a paradox, what I mean is, according to the sacred text, that no man should think of himself more highly than he ought to think. Nine-tenths of our embarrassments and unhappiness come from thinking more highly of ourselves than we ought to think. Now if you think of your work as something worth while, that it is highly interesting, that it is important, then make the most of it and don't trouble yourself about its being appreciated by others. We know

there are a great many persons who haven't achieved all they wanted to achieve. The joy is in the chase. The sense of having accomplished some-

(Continued on p. 62)



Harris and Ewing

HONORABLE CHARLES EVANS HUGHES,
SECRETARY OF STATE

The Tale of The Sacred Barbarissi

By MATHILDE VOSSLER KEELEY

"**V**ERILY, that is the kernel of the seed of truth!" muttered Abou Dahir as he roused himself from the profound meditation which had been enveloping him like a mantle for the past half hour.

I was frankly relieved to witness these symptoms of returning consciousness in Abou Dahir—friend, story-teller, and philosopher—for, having only recently arrived in the Oldest City Still Extant as a Vice Consul of the Largest Republic, I had not yet acquired the pleasurable faculty of losing myself in the byways of contemplation.

In answer to my puzzled look, Abou Dahir continued, "We have an Arabic proverb which says: 'When choosing a new abode, examine the neighbors before examining the house.' Nothing truer was ever uttered!"

"That begins like a story worth the telling," said I, encouragingly, meanwhile clapping my hands to summon a waiter. "Here, ahwaji, bring two Arabic coffees and a nargileh."

The little Damascene coffee house in which we were seated was called the "Casino of the Alley Near the Avenue of Conquest." It was tucked away, far from the distracting noises of the busy Souk, in a secluded spot where only the initiated could possibly hope to find it. From the street one caught a glimpse, through a narrow, dark passage, of the peculiar charm of its bubbling fountain set in the midst of a court shaded by lemon and magnolia trees and overhung with climbing honeysuckle.

The aroma which constantly rose from the brass urns placed on a bed of live coals to keep hot the

Bedouin coffee flavored with aromatic herbs; the spicy fragrance of aniseed which was given off by the carafes of the Arab's favorite beverage, arak; and the perfumed smoke of the cherished water pipe, mingling together, contrived to produce in me, after a time, that indescribable sensation of langour and laissez faire usually so foreign to us Occidentals.

After that proper interval of waiting always necessary for Oriental service to get under motion, the nargileh, with a gleaming lump of charcoal already lighting up the pungent tobacco, was brought. I could scarcely restrain my impatience until Abou Dahir had taken his first long pull through the cord of his pipe and the water in its bowl had begun to bubble, bubble with its calming rhythm.

"Now, Abou Dahir, your story. You may continue with the knowledge that your listener has his ears in the right place."

"Yes, yes," he replied, "to whom should one pour out one's heart if not to one's friend?"

"It happened yesterday and concerns my neighbor. He is, alas, a pigeon trainer, a profession which knows neither truth nor honor. In fact, pigeon trainers as a class are so notoriously dishonest that their testimony is not accepted in the Court. I, being myself a dealer in mosaics and hence an honorable man, have always tried to live peaceably with him and succeeded until recently. It arose about a fawn-colored Barbarissi."

"You know these pigeons by name, then?" I inquired.



AN ARABIAN SHEIK

(Continued on page 58)



"By my beard, brother, never did our house see a pigeon before, except once, and that was when I was quite small. It was a white Makouwi which came and lighted on the wall of our terrace. As it was about sunset time I was able to catch him and put him in a box for the night.

"Early the next morning I went out and bought some brass discs and bone rings to put on him as anklets. I well remember that he already had a ring in his beak as an ornament.

"As soon as my father was out of sight, I got a reel of thread, for I hoped by passing the thread through the castinets and anklets on the Makouwi's legs to make him fly according to my wishes. Also, since I did not have a female pigeon with which to attract others by making her flap her wings, I thought I might train my Makouwi, by means of this thread, to decoy other pigeons to our roof."

"I had just put my Makouwi on a horizontal pole and was in the act of whistling to make him fly, when I was startled by the voice of my mother, who suddenly appeared at the head of the stairway—

"'May you be eternally disgraced! May the blood be congealed in your heart for this!' she screamed. 'I pray Allah that your father may not learn of this manifestation of the devil in you for he will cut you asunder and divorce me.'

"I was quite used to my mother's scoldings, but I had never before heard her use such strong maledictions. My hands trembled like water. I let the thread slip and I never again saw the Makouwi. This was a lesson to me, and although at the time I did not understand the reasons for the agitation of my mother—may she be blessed wherever she is!—I now realize that she feared, and rightly, the evil influence associated with all pigeon training."

The honest old mosaic merchant pulled meditatively at his nargileh and appeared to be straying again far into the depths of retrospective reverie. I feared for the finish of his tale.

"But, *Ya Sidi*, the story of your neighbor?" I suggested.

He roused himself with a sad shake of his head. "Never have I so much as touched a pigeon since that day! Last Wednesday, I remember well the day, for it was the Trembling Wednesday was it not, on which most of our women say that if they are not allowed to go out for the entire day their heads will begin to tremble and continue to do so until the next year. As for me, I do not generally pay attention to such things. I would not even know the end of the Fast of Rhamadan were it not for the cannon

shots which announce the Feast that follows. However, I have reason to remember that it was on the Trembling Wednesday—a truly unlucky day for me—that our neighbor came to me, saying, 'There is a Barbarissi on the flat roof of your over-hanging chamber. I have just recently bought it. I tied its wings until it should become familiar with its new surroundings, but the sly old bird has untied the cord with its beak and has flown to your roof.'

"He wished to enter my house to get it. Fancy such impudence from a pigeon trainer! In order, however, not to antagonize him I said, 'May your eyes be honored that I should spare you the trouble by catching it for you, my dear friend.'

"In fact, I had every intention of catching it for him. I closed the door and went upstairs. As I could not judge the proper distance and direction when climbing, I took care to place the ladder at the correct angle. Just as I grabbed at the pigeon, it flew away, leaving some of its tail feathers in my hand.

"When I went down and told my neighbor what had happened, showing him the feathers in my hand as proof of my story, he said, 'Impossible! Be ashamed of your religion! Be ashamed of your beard that you are a grown man and not a boy to tell such a tale!'

"'But, uncle, what is it worth?' said I, wishing only to avoid trouble. 'Say and I shall pay you directly—'

"'Its price?' he interrupted. 'I have a passion for that bird. Had you offered me a handful of gold—'

(Continued on page 65)



Contributed by Vice Consul James Hugh Keeley, Jr.

COFFEE HOUSE IN DAMASCUS

The World Series

By PAUL W. EATON

THE World Series of baseball games for the championship of the world, played in Washington and New York, October 4 to 10, was the most important event of its kind. The President of the United States threw out the first ball in the first game, and he and Mrs. Coolidge were present at all the games played in Washington except that of Sunday, October 5. Hundreds of persons prominent in public life, including officials of the Department and members of the Diplomatic Corps, witnessed the contests.

The Series was the best ever played. It was a battle of bulldogs. The teams were so evenly matched that they remained deadlocked until the twelfth inning of the seventh and deciding game.

The Washington team, champions of the Amer-

ican League, won. It is a collection of veterans and young players judiciously combined by Clark C. Griffith, President of the Washington Baseball Club, and is known as the "Senators", "Griffmen", or "Nationals." Mr. Griffith has been in baseball all his life, starting as a pitcher. He knows more about pitching than anyone else, was a wonderful manager, and is known in the baseball world as "the Old Fox."

Manager Stanley Raymond Harris, also called "Bucky", who, with Griffith, brought Washington the highest baseball honors, is 27 years old, and joined the Washingtons in 1920 as second baseman. He was "dug up" by Griffith, who is a good judge of young players. He is the youngest man who ever won a major league pennant and World Series. He captured both in his first year as a



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THE WASHINGTON SENATORS, WORLD'S CHAMPIONS, 1924

Front row, left to right: Zachary, Hargrave, Martina, Judge, Johnson, Harris, Rice, McNeely and Goslin. Center row, left to right: Schacht, Miller, Shirley, Bluege, Russell, Ruel, Tate and Altrock. Back row, left to right: Trainer Mike Martin, Leibold, Peckinpaugh, Ogden, Mogridge, Marberry, Taylor, Zahniser and Speece



manager, and was also captain and second baseman.

Against Harris and the Senators were arrayed the most formidable opponents in the baseball world, under a leader who is known as its master mind, the New York Giants, champions of the National League, managed by John Joseph McGraw, for thirty years a great leader. For daring, wisdom, and defiance of all odds, McGraw, known as "the Little Napoleon," has long been famous.



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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE THROWS OUT THE BALL

Stanley Harris, manager of the Washington team, is shown standing at the right of the box

Nobody ever pulled so many games out of the fire for his team.

Youth must be served, but McGraw forgot that. His team had just won its fourth successive major league pennant, a feat never performed before, and entered the Series with even more than their usual confidence and determination. He is the winner of ten pennants and four World Series, a record never approached by any other.

Stanley Harris and his men outgianted the Giants because they deserved to, but the statement often seen in the press, that he won with practically the same team that lost in 1923, is entirely incorrect and misleading. Harris himself has said that the team could not have won without the addition of outfielder Earl McNeely. The Griffmen were second when McNeely joined them August 18, and ten days later were in first place,

where they remained. Other great improvements in the 1923 team could be mentioned.

Harris's predecessor did well, but did not satisfy President Griffith, because, with him, it was "aut Caesar aut nullus." Even this year, it was a battle every inch of the way. The Giants outbatted the Senators .261 to .246, outfielded them .980 to .964, and made 27 runs to their 26. Washington made 10 double plays to four, however, and stole five bases to three, one of them winning a game.

Above all, Harris inspired a wonderful spirit.

The first contest went 12 innings. Manager McGraw of the Giants, who is the best authority on World Series history, said it was the greatest World Series game ever played. It was, but a greater was to come. Walter Johnson, the greatest pitcher the world ever saw, and still near his best, worked for Washington, and Arthur Nehf, a wonderful World Series winner, for the Giants. Johnson struck out 12 batters, equalling the former World Series record. He pitched good ball, but was not at his best, and Nehf pitched better. The Giants won this game, 4 to 3.

Johnson was not beaten by the Giants, but by the temporary seats placed in left field for the Series. Into these seats they hit two home runs, which would have been easy outs on the usual field. A timely hit by Shortstop Peckinpugh, known as Peck, tied the score in the ninth inning.

The Giants aided by errors, broke the tie by scoring twice in the twelfth inning. The Washingtons, assisted by an error, scored once in their half and had Harris on third and "Goose" Goslin at bat. Goose hit a slow roller which was fielded to first base about the instant the batter arrived there, and Umpire Klem declared him out, ending the game. The decision was a questionable one. Those nearest the play declared that the runner was safe.

The Washingtons, balked in their search for a Jack the Giant-Killer, substituted a Zach the

(Continued on page 58)

The New Embassy In Paris

ON April 11, 1924, the American Ambassador in Paris took title, in the name of the United States Government, to the property situated at No. 2 Avenue d'Jena. This property will be used as a residence and office for the Ambassador. As Ambassador Herrick says in his telegram announcing the purchase: "In acquiring this building I am justifying 107 years later the statement of Albert Gallatin (then American Minister to France): 'I fully expect to be housed in a Legation owned by my Government within a year.'"

The first appropriation for \$150,000 under the provisions of the so-called Lowden Act of February 17, 1911, was approved March 2, 1921. Instructions were sent to the Ambassador in Paris to canvass carefully the situation and report on such houses for sale as were available and appropriate. In all some fifteen houses were inspected but in spite of the fairly favorable rate of exchange none were found that came within the limit of the appropriation.

In the summer of 1922, the Honorable Benjamin L. Fairchild, Congressman from the

Twenty-fourth District of New York State, was in Europe and while in Paris became intensely interested in the Embassy situation. On his return to Washington he introduced legislation authorizing an expenditure of \$300,000 for the Paris Embassy which, thanks to his efforts, finally passed on March 4, 1923.

Again the hunt began! Even with \$300,000 available it was difficult to find a suitable house. At last the Ambassador recommended the purchase of No. 2 Avenue d'Jena, the residence of former President Grevy and belonging to the family of Jules Ferry, a former Prime Minister of France.

Mr. Herrick was authorized to obtain an option in dollars, if possible, as only \$150,000 had been appropriated, the balance being merely authorized. The owners refused to give an option in dollars but eventually the Ambassador on his own responsibility took one in francs for a month. Time dragged on. Congress did not get to the appropriation bill. The option was about to expire. Heroic measures were necessary. At

(Continued on page 56)



Contributed by Consul General G. Bie Ravndal

ESKIMO BEAUTIES IN ALASKA

Mr. Poole on Democracy and Foreign Relations

By EDGAR TURLINGTON, *Assistant to the Solicitor*

IN the little volume entitled "The Conduct of Foreign Relations Under Modern Democratic Conditions" * the Consul General at Cape Town, Dewitt C. Poole, formerly Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs, has brought together the papers which he contributed to the discussions of the round table led by him at the Williamstown Institute of Politics in the summer of 1923.

The volume is divided into two parts, the first of which is devoted to a description of the organization and operation of the agencies maintained by the United States and the principal European democracies for the conduct and control of their foreign relations. This part was evidently designed to afford to the author's hearers at Williamstown and to certain of his readers a background, which members of the Foreign Service will not require, for the discussion, in Part II, of the problem of the effective democratic

* Published for the Williamstown Institute of Politics by the Yale University Press. 197 pages, exclusive of preface and index.



THE CASTLE AT PRAGUE, FROM THE BANK OF THE VLTAVA

control of the executive conduct of foreign relations.

The first requisite for the democratic control of foreign relations, says Mr. Poole, is the dissemination of information among the public. This may be effected by official publications, such as our treaty series and our Foreign Relations; by official utterances, of which there are abundant examples during the present campaign; and by releases to the press, such as those given by the Secretary of State every day and by the President twice a week. Open diplomacy, which Mr. Poole seems to approve, is understood by him to require "complete frankness" with respect to policy and accomplished facts and "a maximum of publicity, but not complete publicity," with respect to current negotiations.

For the maintenance of a sound public opinion on foreign affairs it is essential, Mr. Poole believes, not only that the public shall have information but that it shall have "a more or less sustained interest" and that its conclusions shall be "reached mainly by rational processes." Under existing conditions, he finds, information concerning foreign affairs is "relatively difficult to obtain and is least dependable," being crowded out of the newspapers or distorted by writers of headlines or of news stories; the interest of the public is "for the most part weak and intermittent," being absorbed by matters closer at hand; and "there is a strong play of sentiment," which often produces intolerance. "The fact is," he says, "that on the great bulk of international problems, especially in their initial stages, there can be no public opinion at all. * * * Those who are

charged with the conduct of the foreign relations of a democracy * * * must proceed with their daily work in accordance with their best judgment and in the light of tradition and precedent, taking care to direct public attention to important matters as they develop and to supply the data about which public opinion may crystallize" on "the broad and comparatively simple issues which the people must decide."

The public opinion which is developed on foreign relations is centered and brought to bear on the conduct of those relations through the press, through political parties and elections, and through the legislature. "The influence of the press is exercised through the editorial formulation of opinion and through the manner of presenting the news." The occasional expressions of public opinion on foreign affairs through political parties and elections are not considered satisfactory on account of the multiplicity of the issues on which parties divide, and there is "a strong tendency * * * to lift foreign policy above partisan conflict." The device of popular referendum, adopted by Switzerland in 1921 with respect to certain classes of treaties, Mr. Poole believes not to have been satisfactory in practice. In this connection he points out that, in the absence of formal referenda, various unofficial bodies, state legislatures, and individual citizens in every democratic state do not hesitate to make known to the Executive their views on questions of foreign policy in which they are interested.

The most directly influential instrumentality for the crystallization and enforcement of public opinion on foreign affairs is the national legislature. In France and Great Britain, Mr. Poole observes, the executive, being directly responsible to Parliament, may be deprived of power on an issue of foreign policy. In the United States the discussions of a treaty in the Senate, especially if in open session, may crystallize opinion not only in the Senate but throughout the country, and the opinion thus formed may compel the Executive to make radi-

cal changes of foreign policy. Congress, as a whole, moreover, has the exclusive power, under the Constitution, to declare war. In speaking of this power Mr. Poole remarks that every war of the first order arises from a "national conviction so unmistakable that the spokesmen of the people in both departments of government agree in proclaiming it."

"Here," says Mr. Poole, "is an epitome indeed of the whole question of foreign relations. For practical reasons the detailed development of policy must be committed to the hands of a few, chosen for the purpose from time to time. The larger group to whom legislation is entrusted, or the whole people, have effective means of control. It is only as they become preoccupied with other matters that the few may lead policy into ways that do not command general approval."

Mr. Poole has doubtless succeeded in doing what he set out to do. He has presented an interesting and suggestive discussion, in outline, of a subject of timely public interest. Although, as he tells us, his sources of information "have been only those which are open to any diligent student," he has brought to this subject an intimacy of understanding which could hardly have been acquired without first-hand experience in the conduct of foreign affairs at home and in the field. It has seemed to the reviewer that a few enlivening touches from the author's personal experience might have been inserted without impropriety.



Contributed by Consul C. E. Allen

THE BOSPHORUS, NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE

THE
AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

NOVEMBER, 1924 No. 2

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Foreign Service Journal is published monthly by the American Foreign Service Association, and is distributed by the Association to its members gratis. The Journal 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 Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.

The purposes of the Journal are (1) to serve as an exchange among American Foreign Service 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 Foreign Service among interested persons in the United States, including business men and others having interests abroad, and young men who may be considering the Foreign Service as a career.

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

Contributions should be addressed to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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ROBERT W. IMBRIE

"His was a vivid and arresting spirit. Both the Service and his friends are the poorer for his passing."

To those in the Service who had known Mr. Imbrie, these words, appearing in the AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN for September, last, struck a chord of singular appropriateness. It was the memory of this vivid personality, rather than the dramatic circumstances of his death, which was uppermost in the minds of those who attended the funeral services which took place at Washington on September twenty-ninth.

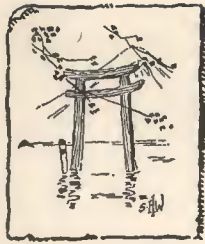
At noon on the preceding day, the U. S. S. *Trenton* on which the coffin had been embarked with full honors at Bushire, arrived off the mouth of the Potomac River, where it was boarded by representatives of the Department and of Mr. Imbrie's family. The vessel then proceeded up the river, arriving the following morning at the Washington Navy Yard. Shortly after noon on the twenty-ninth the coffin was taken ashore by body-bearers, non-commissioned officers, furnished by the ship, the Navy Yard saluting cannon fired the customary salute of eleven minute-guns, and the funeral cortege formed. Among the honorary pallbearers were Assistant Secretary of State Wilbur J. Carr, Mr. Evan E. Young, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Officers Association, Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, and Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

The funeral services, held at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, were attended by the President and Mrs. Coolidge, Secretary and Mrs. Hughes, high officials of other departments of the Government, officers of the Department of State, Mr. Imbrie's immediate family and a large number of intimate friends. From the church the body was taken to the Arlington National Cemetery for interment. There, with the reading of the burial service, the last honors were paid to a colleague whose work has been an inspiration to many.

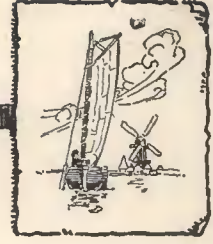
DIPLOMACY

My heart can weep in silence,—
E'en while I smile or laugh in mockery of glee;
And this I hold the first sad lesson learned,
The first stern page of life's diplomacy,—
That I now know to smile, with lips and eyes,
While all my heart is weeping silently.

—K. G. I.



HERE THERE



DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR CHANGES

Ray Atherton, of Illinois, 1st Secretary, transferred from Athens to London.

Edgar A. Bancroft, of Illinois, appointed Ambassador to Japan.

W. Roswell Barker, of Minnesota, 3d Secretary at La Paz, promoted from Foreign Service Officer, Class 8, to Class 7.

J. Holbrook Chapman, of District of Columbia, newly appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, assigned as Secretary at London.

Frederic R. Dolbeare, of New York, 1st Secretary, ordered from London to Department for instruction as inspector.

John I. Gittings, Jr., 3d Secretary, transferred from Santiago to Riga with temporary duty at Stockholm.

Robert O'D. Hinckley, of District of Columbia, newly appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, assigned as Secretary at Bucharest.

Myron A. Hofer, of Ohio, 1st Secretary, transferred from the Department to Montevideo.

Paul Mayo, of Colorado, newly appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, assigned as Secretary at Lima.

James Rockwell Sheffield, of New York, appointed Ambassador to Mexico.

Howard A. Bowman, of New York, Vice Consul now at Saloniki, assigned to Trieste.

John H. Bruins, of New York, Vice Consul now detailed to Department, assigned to Riga.

Leslie A. Davis, of New York, Consul now at Helsingfors, assigned to Zagreb.

William F. Doty, of New Jersey, Consul now at Stoke-on-Trent, assigned to St. Michael's.

Curtis T. Everett, of Tennessee, Vice Consul now at Stuttgart, assigned to Bombay.

Edward M. Groth, of New York, Consul now at Beirut, detailed temporarily at Damascus.

Charles M. Hathaway, of Pennsylvania, Consul now at

Dublin, promoted to be Consul General and assigned to Dublin.

Charles H. Heisler, of District of Columbia, Consul now at Riga, assigned to Malmo.

George Horton, of Illinois, Consul General now at Budapest, retired as Foreign Service Officer, Class 5.

Harry M. Lakin, of Pennsylvania, Consul now detailed to Department, assigned to Durban.

Joseph F. McGurk, of New Jersey, Consul now at Zagreb, assigned to Helsingfors.

Renwick S. McNicco, of Utah, Consul now at St. Michael's, assigned to Stoke-on-Trent.

Keith Merrill, of Minnesota, Consul now at Sydney, Nova Scotia, instructed to return to United States and resume leave of absence.

P. Harley Moseley, of Florida, Vice Consul now at Sydney, Australia, resigned.

Conger Reynolds, of Iowa, Vice Consul now at Halifax, assigned to Stuttgart.

Winfield H. Scott, of District of Columbia, Vice Consul now at Bombay, detailed to Department.

Samuel Sokobin, of New Jersey, Consul now at Kagan, assigned temporarily to Mukden.

R. A. Wallace Treat, of Ohio, has returned to his post at Smyrna.



Courtesy Underwood and Underwood

BURIAL OF VICE CONSUL R. W. IMBRIE AT ARLINGTON

NECROLOGY

Consul General George H. Murphy was born at Scuppernong, North Carolina, September 28, 1860; died at Zurich, Switzerland, on October 16, 1924, following a stroke of apoplexy.

Mr. Murphy's first association with the Consular Service was as one of the earlier appointees to a Consular Clerkship, just after the inauguration of that system. That was some 38 years ago. From that date until about three years ago when failing health required him to be less active, no officer in any branch of Government activity ever served his country more loyally, more wholeheartedly, or more generously. His service spirit was wonderful. His genial nature, kindly disposition and almost fatherly interest in the younger officers about him has been an inspiration, and there are many officers in the Service today, successfully discharging their duties at important posts, who owe much of their success to his kindly advice, thoughtful suggestions and careful guidance, and who will feel that in his going they have lost one who was quite as much like a father as he was the sympathetic lovable colleague; always glad to go out of his way to accommodate and assist.

Perhaps his most marked characteristic was loyalty; first to his country and next to the Consular Service. No task was too difficult, no duty too unpleasant for him to enter upon smilingly and unflinchingly and in no case did he fail to

execute his instructions in a manner that enhanced his prestige at home and reflected credit upon his Government abroad.

He was associated with much of the constructive work of the Department during his years of service. Those who have had that work in charge bear testimony to the inspiration and invaluable assistance contributed by him to the upbuilding of the Service. He made many visits of inspection long before the corps of Consuls General at Large was created, and so well was his work performed that it was but natural that he should have been the first officer thought of by the Secretary of State when selections were made for the original appointees to the corps of Consuls General at Large created by the Act of 1906. As a Consul General at Large he traveled over much of the world, giving inspiringly of his strength, never too occupied or too busy to lend a sympathetic ear, kindly counsel and contribute sound advice.

In his going the Service has lost one of its most capable and highly valued servants and the officers themselves an efficient colleague and a true friend.

The following telegram was sent by the Association to Mrs. Murphy:

"The American Foreign Service Association tenders to you in your hour of bereavement its deep and sincere sympathy. In the death of your husband our Service has lost one of its most worthy and distinguished members."



Contributed by Consul Arminius T. Haerberle

STREET BARRICADE IN SAO PAULO DURING THE RECENT UPRISING

Edward Bell, Charge d'Affaires ad interim and Counselor at Peking, died of heart failure at his post on October 28. Mr. Bell was born in New York, August 9, 1882, and entered the Service as Deputy Consul General at Cairo, July 3, 1909. He served as Secretary of the Legations at Teheran and Habana and at the Embassies at London and Tokyo. The news of his death was received just as the JOURNAL was about to go to press, and further details are lacking.



BIRTHS

A son, John, was born June 18, 1924, at St. Rambert l'Île-Barbe (Lyon), France, to Consul and Mrs. Hugh Hammond Watson.

A daughter, Mary Snowden, was born September 17, 1924, at Valparaiso, Chile, to Consul and Mrs. George Albert Makinson.

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

A daughter, Helen Elizabeth, was born August 26, 1924, at Naples, Italy, to Consul and Mrs. Howard K. Travers.

A daughter, Mary Snowden, was born on September 17, 1924, at Valparaiso, Chile, to Consul and Mrs. George A. Makinson.

George Tuttle Goforth, son, born September 16, 1924, at Santos, Brazil, son of Consul and Mrs. Herndon Ware Goforth, Santos, Brazil.

A total of 1,811 reports were received during the month of September, 1924, as compared with 1,977 reports during the month of August, 1924.

During the month of September, 1924, there were 3,011 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 2,579 in August, 1924.

The Consulate General at Rio de Janeiro took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having (99), followed by Nuevitas (58), London, England (48), Habana (43) and Mexico City (42).

MILITARY ATTACHES

Col. Arthur L. Conger, Infantry, has been detailed to Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and The Netherlands.

Major C. McDonald, relieved as Assistant Military Attaché at Paris and Brussels and stationed at Brussels as Military Attaché.

Major Charles B. Moore relieved as Military Attaché to Poland and Hungary and detailed as Assistant Military Attaché at Paris.

Major Henry W. T. Eglin, General Staff, has been assigned as Military Attaché to Poland and Hungary and stationed at Budapest.

Major Henry C. McLean, relieved as Military Attaché to Latvia, Esthonia, Lithuania and Finland and detailed as Assistant Military Attaché at Berlin.

Captain Trevor W. Swett, General Staff, succeeds Major McLean with station at Riga.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Ellwood G. Babbitt has been appointed at Melbourne, Australia.

E. C. Squire has been appointed with headquarters at Hamburg.

Halleck A. Butts has been designated Acting Commercial Attaché at Tokyo, Japan.



Contributed by Consul Robert L. Rankin

THE FOUR WINDS BARBER SHOP

This style of architecture has its advantages in a hot country like Tabasco

THE EXERCISE OF DISCRETION

As a result of contracts for a six-months' engagement by a well known vaudeville circuit, the Department on September 4, authorized the Consulate General at Berlin to grant certain visas at its discretion, on application, among them Items 6 and 10 being: Captain Blank's alligators and Mr. So and So's dogs. In response to this instruction Consul General William Coffin, at Berlin, reported as follows:

Berlin, Sept. 25, 1924.

In no spirit of invidious criticism but merely *à titre d'information* (as they say in Siam) we in Berlin would like to know what Foreign Service officer in the Visa Abteilung in Washington authorized us to issue visas to Capt. Blank's Alligators and to Mr. So and So's Dogs.

It is true that some discretion was permitted us. Presumably, if an Alligator or a Canine held bolshevist views we were to withhold his visa. But how to ascertain this. No doubt the discretion allowed also envisaged the obtaining of this information. Up to date a careful investigation of Capt. Blank's Alligators has disclosed only the fact that every one of them is a pronounced Individualist. No communistic tendencies have been noted. It is otherwise with Mr. So and So's Dogs. This pack appears to have developed a well defined class consciousness. But the individuals, upon cross examination, seem to be all good citizens. They are well disposed toward the race of man, diligent in their duties, tax payers and depositors in savings banks. They will receive visas. The case of the Alligators requires further consideration. Their malevolence is evident. The senior male of the flock, heard, gaggle, skein (or however an aggregation of alligators may, with technical propriety, be described) has already, by the use of his tail, frightened a Vice Consul into three days' sick leave. And this without provocation. It is held to be impossible that they would make good citizens. And further, the issuance of a visa to one lady Alligator believed to be in an interesting condition might involve the entry into the United States of some one hundred and sixty of these saurians, instead of the ten now in question.

We have waived the zoological doubts raised by the Department's instruction. Whether the animals (or reptiles) in question are Alligators or Crocodiles we will leave to the functionaries of the Department of Labor to decide. As they are alleged to be temporary visitors there is no

question of the Nile Quota to decide, but here it might be observed that at the end of a suitable period it will be somewhat difficult to secure their departure from the United States against their will.

The question of passports has been raised by the local authorities. We have naturally insisted upon the presentation of properly issued passports, good conduct and registration certificates, by all Dog and Alligator applicants for visas. A certain amount of difficulty is being encountered in securing the fulfillment of our requirement that passports be presented and in the course of these conversations we have been interested, from an etymological standpoint, to note the existence of fourteen objurgations in the German language which were hitherto entirely unknown to us and which will be extremely useful in future.

The exercise of the discretion extended to us by the Department has not been altogether simple or agreeable (although novel and interesting). We feel that similar cases should hereafter be accompanied by more detailed instructions. For example, how far inside an Alligator's mouth should an officer venture in search of corroborative evidence concerning the saurian's statements as to its age? And when does an Alligator (or Dog) attain its majority?

For the Consular Staff at Berlin.

WILLIAM COFFIN,
Consul General.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

John H. Clark, of New York, appointed Vice Consul at Montreal.

Cyrus B. Follmer, of Pennsylvania, Vice Consul now temporarily at Calais, returned to Lyon.

Davis B. Levis, of Illinois, Vice Consul now at Havre, appointed Vice Consul temporarily at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

H. Claremond Moses, of South Carolina, Vice Consul now at Rosario, appointed Vice Consul at Asuncion.

Harry D. Myers, of Missouri, Vice Consul now at Buenaventura, appointed Vice Consul at Panama.

William G. O'Brien, of Massachusetts, Vice Consul now at Asuncion, appointed Vice Consul at Havre.

Herbert F. Pearson, of Georgia, Vice Consul now at Trieste, appointed Vice Consul at Saloniki.

Roderick W. Uncles, of New York, Vice Consul now at San Salvador, appointed Vice Consul at San Jose.



Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, from Rome, has arrived at his home, Greencastle, Pennsylvania, for his vacation.

Ambassador William Miller Collier has left Chile en route to the United States on leave.

Ambassador John Wallace Riddle left Buenos Aires, en route to the United States, on October 9.

Minister John Dyneley Prince left Copenhagen on October 15, en route to Bremen to sail for the United States on the *George Washington*.

Minister Peter Augustus Jay, with Mrs. Jay and family, sailed on October 25, returning to his post at Bucharest.

Minister Robert Woods Bliss, from Stockholm, with Mrs. Bliss, is spending his vacation in Washington.

Minister Theodore Brentano, from Budapest, visited the Department while en route to his home in Chicago, on leave.

Minister F. W. B. Coleman, from Riga, stayed at the University Club while in Washington and then proceeded to his home in Minneapolis.

Consul General and Mrs. F. T. F. Dumont, from Frankfort, spent a few days in Washington while on leave.

Consul General and Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell, en route to Mexico City, stopped over in Washington a few days and then went to Richmond, Va.

Wainwright Abbott, Secretary of Legation at Caracas, and Mrs. Abbott stayed at the Hotel Hamilton while in Washington.

Myron A. Hofer, Alan F. Winslow and Edward L. Reed, Diplomatic Secretaries, spent a part of their leave in Paris the latter part of September.

Hernando de Soto, Consul at Leipsig, has been seriously ill in a hospital there suffering from hemorrhage of the throat.

Thos. L. Daniels, Secretary of Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, sailed October 11, 1924, aboard the *S. S. Pan American*, for his post.

Frederick C. Chabot, Secretary of Legation at Caracas, was a guest at the LaFayette Hotel while in Washington.

Consul and Mrs. E. E. Palmer visited Washington several days at the end of his leave before going to Boston to sail for his post.



Contributed by Consul Edwin A. Plitt

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL AT
CONSTANTINOPLE



Consul and Mrs. Robert D. Murphy with their infant daughter motored from Milwaukee to Washington en route to New York whence they sailed on October 4, 1924, aboard the S. S. *George Washington*, for Germany.

Jose de Olivares, with Mrs. de Olivares, called at the Department en route to Kingston, Jamaica, where Mr. de Olivares has been assigned as Consul.

Alfred W. Kliefoth, who has been detailed to the Division of Eastern European Affairs of the Department, sailed with his family on October 4, 1924, aboard the S. S. *Leviathan*, for his new detail at Berlin.

William W. Heard, from Bluefields, reported for duty in the Department on October 6, 1924, and was detailed to the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

Leighton Hope, Consul at Ensenada, called at the Department before taking his leave in Mississippi.

Frank C. Dennison, retired, now resides at Pittsford, Vermont.

Ernest A. Wakefield, from Prince Rupert, spent a day in Washington.

Thomas R. Wallace, retired, with Mrs. Wallace, spent a few days at the Shoreham, before going to their home at Atlantic, Iowa.

John H. Grout, retired, with his son, called at the Department.

Chas. B. Dyar, Vice Consul at Hamburg, visited the Department before proceeding to his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Victor M. Lenzer, Special Disbursing Officer, called at the Department on his way to his post at Constantinople.

William S. Williams, Special Disbursing Officer at Stockholm, visited the Department en route to his home at Dyersburg, Tenn.

G. Harlan Miller, Diplomatic Secretary, sailed on the *Leviathan* October 4, for his post at the Embassy in Paris.

MARRIAGE

Beck-Tuck. Miss Beatrice Beck and Mr. S. Pinckney Tuck, Consul at Geneva, were married at Washington, October 25.

Charles M. Freeman, who retired as Consul at Sydney, Nova Scotia, was presented, before his departure, with a Silver Service by his friends in that city.

H. Abert Johnson, who has just retired as Consul at Dundee after a service of thirty-eight years, was given a luncheon on September 3, by the Consular corps at Dundee, who presented him with a silver plate in token of their regard and esteem.



OLD MILL NEAR COBLENZ



ZR-3

Stuttgart, Germany, October 3, 1924.
Date of Departure, October ?

MY DEAR MR. EBERHARDT:

In my "few" years of foreign service I have been called upon to render different kinds of services far in excess of "Heinz' 57 Varieties." Today I performed a new and unique duty; that of visaing a crew list and issuing a Bill of Health to an airship, bound from Friedrichshafen (Southern Germany) to Lakehurst, New Jersey. To the Consulate at Stuttgart belongs the distinction of issuing the first American Bill of Health to a transatlantic airship, the ZR-3, built at Friedrichshafen and about to depart for delivery to the United States Government.

The ZR-3 is carrying a small lot of mail and I am taking advantage of the opportunity to transmit to you, by this "first transatlantic airship n.a.il delivery," a most cordial greeting.

Most sincerely yours,

JOHN E. KEHL.

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TENNIS MATCHES

As a sequel to the annual tennis tournament of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, a challenge to a tennis match was sent by the Foreign Diplomatic Officers to the Diplomatic Secretaries stationed in the Department of State.

The teams on each side consisted of eight players. Twelve matches, counting one point each, were played; eight singles and four doubles.

The team of the Diplomatic Corps was made up of:

- No. 1. Mr. Hertelendy, Charge d'Affaires of Hungary.
- No. 2. Mr. Thompson, of the British Embassy.
- No. 3. Mr. Huang, of the Chinese Legation.
- No. 4. Mr. Young, of the Chinese Legation.
- No. 5. Col. Bernezzo, of the Italian Embassy.
- No. 6. Mr. Goncalves, of the Brazilian Embassy.
- No. 7. Mr. Amoedo, of the Spanish Embassy.
- No. 8. Mr. Gracie, of the Brazilian Embassy.

The State Department team was made up as follows:

- No. 1. Mr. E. C. Wilson.
- No. 2. Mr. Allen Dulles.
- No. 3. Mr. George A. Gordon.
- No. 4. Mr. Hugh Wilson.
- No. 5. Mr. J. C. Grew.
- No. 6. Mr. A. B. Lane.
- No. 7. Mr. F. M. Gunther.
- No. 8. Mr. F. L. Belin.

The matches were played under the most perfect weather conditions, October 17, 18, 19 and 20, at Mr. Belin's residence in Georgetown. At the end of the tenth match the score stood 5 points for each side. The last two matches were won by the Department, making the score 7-5.

Results of the matches were:

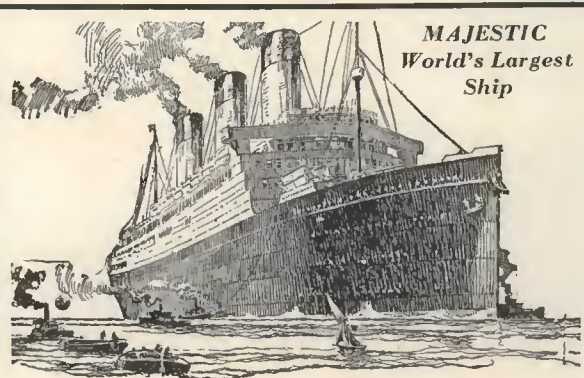
- Gracie defeated Belin, 6-3, 3-6, 8-7.
- Dulles defeated Thompson, 6-0, 6-4.
- Young defeated Hugh Wilson, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2.
- Amoedo defeated Gunther, 6-4, 6-1.
- Goncalves defeated Lane, 6-0, 6-3.
- Grew defeated Bernezzo, 6-1, 6-2.
- Huang defeated Gordon, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.
- E. C. Wilson defeated Hertelendy, 8-6, 6-1.

Gunther and Belin defeated Gracie and Amoedo, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4.

Grew and Lane defeated Bernezzo and Goncalves, 4-6, 7-5, 10-8.

Hugh Wilson and Gordon defeated Huang and Young, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.

Dulles and E. C. Wilson defeated Hertelendy and Thompson, 6-3, 6-2.



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The promulgation by the French and other governments of the Washington naval disarmament treaty and the prompt measures taken by various governments in scrapping their "surplus" Men-of-War recall to mind a Swedish medal struck in commemoration of the Russian and Swedish peace treaty of Aug. 30, 1721, the inscription of which glorifies the utilization of iron for peace purposes.

Thus, says the Goteborga Handels-och Sjöfarts-Tidning, "the words 'Ferrum spendescat arando' (may the metal shine in plows) may have been uttered by the American statesman at the Washington conference in the autumn of 1921. In reality these words may be found on the edge of a Swedish medal of 1721, struck in commemoration of the peace of Nystad nearly two hundred years ago."

EMBASSY AT PARIS

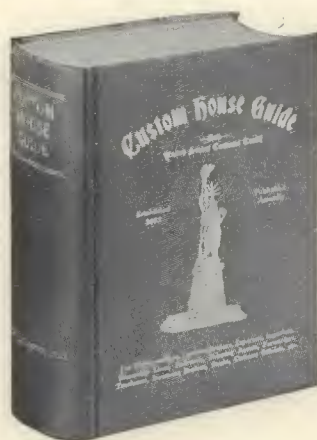
(Continued from page 43)

this moment the franc which had been going down steadily reached the extraordinary low level of twenty-seven to the dollar.

But Myron T. Herrick had more faith in France and sold \$200,000 of his own money and purchased the house on his own account. However, before exercising his option he offered to release the owner from it, in view of the fall of the franc, but the latter preferred to sell.

On March 11, the Ambassador cabled "I have personally bought the property at No. 2 Avenue d'Jena . . . I shall hold this property for the Government at cost price."

The bill appropriating the necessary funds was finally approved on April 2, 1924, and as stated above the title passed to this Government on April 11. The franc in the meantime had largely recovered and the purchase price at the rate of exchange on April 11 would have been



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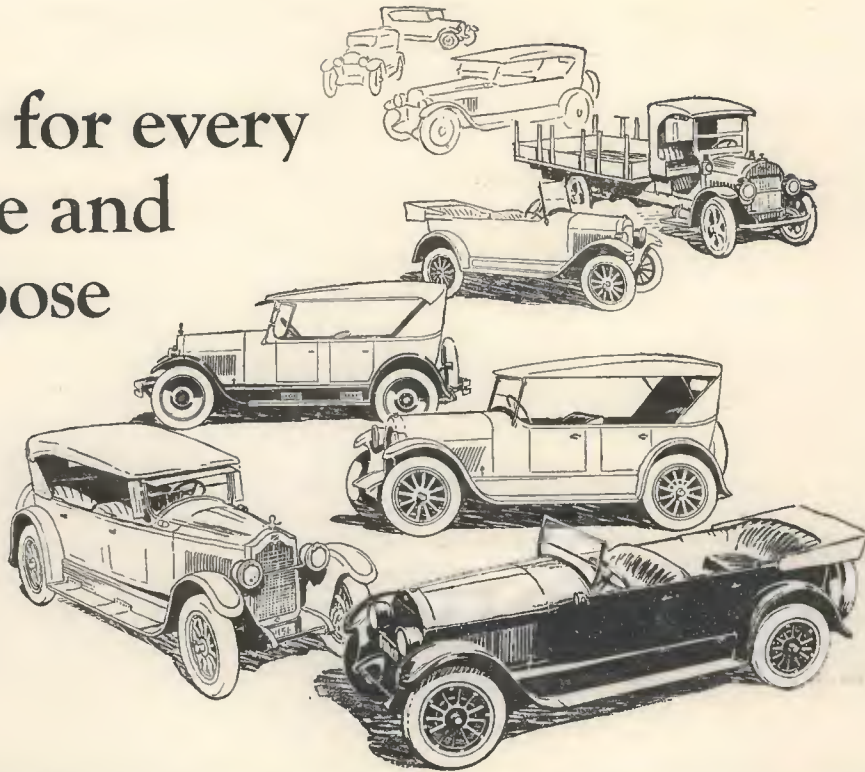
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\$318,000. Mr. Herrick by his foresight had saved the Government \$118,000.

The new Embassy, a photograph of which is shown on the cover page, is a dignified stone building in French style, admirably situated on the east side of the Trocadero gardens. The entrance is on the broad Avenue d'Jena. On the west side is a small garden stretching from the house to the rue de Madgebourg and overlooking the Trocadero. To the south is the rue Fresnel.

The main floor has a large entrance hall, small and large reception rooms, large dining room, offices for the Ambassador and a library. All of these rooms are being redecorated and refinished and will be used for official entertaining.

The next floor has six bed rooms and baths and a sitting room. On the third floor are four guest rooms and rooms for servants.

While the new house is in no sense palatial, it is amply large for most occasions and entirely appropriate as a residence for the American Ambassador. The Government is to be congratulated on the acquisition of No. 2 Avenue d'Jena, and it owes Ambassador Herrick a debt of gratitude for his timely assistance in consummating the transaction.

THE WORLD SERIES

(Continued from page 42)

Giarr-killer, in the person of Tom Zachary, a left-handed pitcher, in the second game. Bentley, also a southpaw, opposed him. Each allowed only six hits, but two of the Senators' won home runs by Harris and Goslin. New York made the usual hair-raising ninth inning rally and tied the score, but again Shortstop Peck hit a two-bagger in the pinch, and this time won for his team, 4 to 3.

The third game was played in New York. Peck, the best shortstop of the year, was out of the game on account of a "charley horse," a painful affection of the muscles of the leg, and this disrupted the Washington infield. Third Baseman Bluege played short, but there was no satisfactory substitute for third base.

The game was a ragged one. Manager McGraw said the pitching was the worst ever seen in a World Series game. Each team used four pitchers. The Washingtons filled the bases three times, but could not get a timely hit, and 13 of them were left on bases. They staged a dangerous ninth inning rally, but in vain, and the Giants won, 6 to 4.

The fourth game, also in New York, was won



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by Washington, 7 to 3, because the Giants could not hit Pitcher Mogridge. They scared the Senators with an exciting rally in the ninth inning, however. These heart failure finishes marked every game but one.

In the fifth game, still in New York, Walter Johnson again failed to stop the Giants. Peck was still absent, and the third base substitute played poorly and missed an easy force play in a crisis. This seemed to disturb Johnson, who was hit hard toward the end, the Giants winning, 6 to 2.

This sent the teams back to finish in Washington, with the Giants a game ahead and needing only one to win. Before the sixth game, Manager Harris said to someone who was worrying about the seventh: "We won't cross that bridge until we come to it. I'm going to throw all I have into today's game and, believe me, if Zach is right, it will be plenty."

Again Zachary pitched for Washington, and again he won by the closest of scores, 2 to 1. Peckinpaugh was back, still very lame, and saved the game. The Giants got their run in the first inning. Peck started Washington's fifth inning with a hit, Ruel sacrificed him to second, Zachary was the second man out, and McNeely walked and stole second, thus getting into position to score when Harris made the hit that sent him and Peck home and won the game. The Giants made a terrifying rally in the ninth inning, which was stopped by a great play by Peck. It started his "charley horse" again and put him out of the Series.

The seventh and deciding contest was the greatest ever played, not in excellence of play, but in its exciting situations and the gameness and terrific fighting spirit displayed. In it Washington won the championship of the world. By a singular coincidence, it was won 4 to 3 in 12 innings, just as the Giants won the opener.

It was Washington's turn to profit by the temporary seats in left field. Bucky Harris lashed a home run into them in the fourth inning. It was the only hit made off Pitcher Barnes of New York in the first six innings. In the sixth round the Washington defense faltered. Two errors, two hits, a pass, and a sacrifice fly gave the Giants three runs and a dangerous lead. But Harris and his men have no respect for leads. They rallied fiercely in the eighth inning and tied the score. Again it was Harris who batted in the two runs. Fortune favored him when his grounder hit a pebble and took a high bound over the third baseman.

Walter Johnson was again called into the

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Series. He started the ninth inning, and this time he was "right" and had all his "stuff." He received an ovation that was like an earthquake. Thus urged, he could not fail, and he put his team back on the map and won the World Series for his club.

After one Washington batter was out in the twelfth inning, Catcher "Muddy" Ruel came up. He had been in a batting slump and got his first hit of the Series four innings before, just in time to make a tie possible. Harris predicted, all along, that Ruel would yet star at bat. He now popped up an easy foul, which the Giant catcher muffed, through the odd accident of tripping on his mask. Then Muddy hit a two-bagger. Johnson scratched a single, and McNeely hit a hard grounder which took a lucky bound over the third baseman as Harris's had, enabling Ruel to score the run that made the Washingtons champions of the world.

Manager Stanley Harris was the hero of the Series. He played like a wild man and broke several World Series' records. Peckinpaugh fairly shared the honors, as two more games would have been lost without him. Zachary was the only pitcher on either side who won two games. Walter Johnson's triumph was the greatest and happiest feature, and other Washington and New York players made or equaled World Series records. Perfect sportsmanship by all the members of both teams marked the Series.

THE CAREER

(Continued from page 38)

thing in the past is gratifying but it lasts just long enough to give a breathing spell and you must tackle another job. In the long run you must look for your satisfaction in the present task and in your workmanship.

"Now we have made a very good start in the reorganization of the Foreign Service, but we must build on that. I hope that we may be able through the experience that we have recently had to establish a standard in the Department of State; that we shall never have anyone in the Department except on merit and that the higher positions will be filled through promotion deserved by record in the Service. I hope that this idea will dominate the thought of our men of political influence; that Departments are for the efficient work of trained men. In the Department of State we should reward those who have come up in the Service. We send men to the field from the Department and we should reward men who have had experience abroad by bringing them to the higher posts in the Department.

"Then I am anxious to see that promotion shall



not stop within the grades specified in the Rogers Bill but that we shall have a large proportion of our legation posts, our positions of Minister, filled from promotion in the Service. Now we can do that. The only requirement is that the Service shall achieve a solid reputation. It is very important that you should have the good opinion of Congress and that is an end which is being measurably achieved. I have been gratified at the good things that have been said of the Service abroad by returning Representatives in Congress and at the good things that have been said about our men in diplomatic and consular positions by Americans of all sorts and conditions who are traveling abroad. But it is the little things that make it possible that big things can be done. An unanswered letter is a black mark against the Service; impatience against any one making an inquiry which may seem to you to be unnecessary is a black mark against the Service. It is the little things that count more than anything else in establishing the Service in popular reputation. I am not speaking of those things which can only be appreciated by expert judgment, but you have got to have more than that expert judgment of the Service to get ahead and lay the basis for what I have in mind. You must have a demonstration of industry, intelligence and capacity which will impress all who come in contact with the Service.

"I feel that our highest posts, those of Ambassadors, will in time be largely filled by men coming up through the legations, through the missions. That is the end to be achieved, to have a career which goes through to the top, and it can be done if we have the feeling through the country that this Service is not merely worthy because of its objects or because of the capacity of certain of its members, but because the whole Service is instinct with energy and strength and is fortified by sound preparation and thorough training.

"I suppose I am the only one here not eligible for membership in the Foreign Service because I have never passed any examination and speak these strong and dogmatic words with a certain sense of inadequacy. But I am grateful to you personally. No one can be in a great department of Government without feeling a sense of indebtedness to the large number who are doing faithful and intelligent work. Those who decry our public service know little of what they speak. I feel personally grateful to you for what you are, for what you have determined to become, for the actual work you are doing for the country, for the great contribution that you make to the prestige and honor of the Department of State. And I thank you for the privilege of enjoying this meeting with you."



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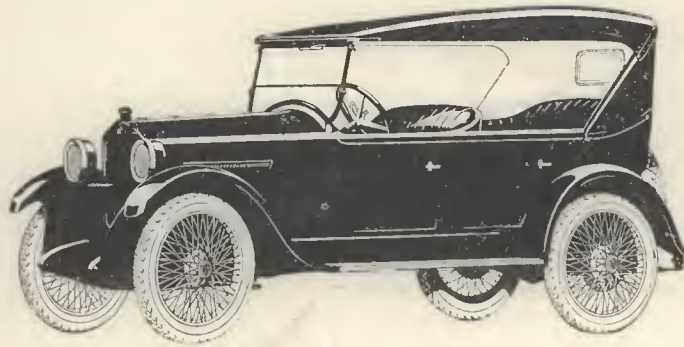
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THE SACRED BARBARISSI

(Continued from page 40)

“‘Be ashamed,’ said I, giving him three silver mejidies, ‘that is enough.’

“But being a trainer of pigeons, he could not be expected to have the good taste to rob me and withdraw quietly. He began to make a frightful scene. Very soon there happened to pass by two of the bravoos of our quarter, who, when they heard the nonsense he was flinging out, were more than a match for him.

“One of them said, ‘Let your feet take you hence and stop this foolishness.’

“He began to tell his story and preen himself like a peacock.

“‘You, there,’ said the other, ‘take yourself off. Otherwise I shall hit you with my sandal. I hope that your father and mother may be burned along with all those who helped to bring you into this quarter.’

“‘Let his parents alone,’ said the first bravo to his companion. ‘They are honest people and do not deserve such insults.’

“‘True enough,’ replied the second. ‘They are sufficiently cursed by having been given such a son.’”

Old Abou Dahir broke into chuckles at the remembrance of the speeches of his unknown champions.

“But the story of yesterday,” said I, anxious to hear the finish.

“Ah, yes, yesterday,” continued the story-teller. “Well then, picture to yourself that this Barbarissi—may Allah forgive me for having hoped that the acute plague would attack its heart—belonged before to a pigeon trainer more dishonest and more deserving of having his neck broken than my neighbor. Imagine that when the Barbarissi escaped from me, it had been caught in a trap set by my neighbor, and that this had been seen by the first owner who was out on his roof watching for pigeons. So then yesterday the first owner came to demand the Barbarissi. Of course my neighbor denied all knowledge of it.

“Whereupon the owner began, ‘You there, you blockhead, you good-for-nothing pigeon trainer, by what kind of nonsense do you think to try to deceive me? Cursed above all be she who brought you into this world, wherever she may be found! Haven’t I heard that you have been quarreling with the mosaic merchant over this very bird?’

“Well, then, I admit that, but the pigeon

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remained with him,' vowed my neighbor.

"'You are a thousand times a liar. I myself saw you catch it with a trap because it flew with difficulty, having lost its tail when escaping from your neighbor's roof. You have injured the honor of all pigeon trainers.'

"His last remark was accompanied by a loud slap.

"My neighbor belonging to the class of chin-fighters, said, 'For whom was that slap intended?'

"'Take another and you shall find out, perhaps,' said the other."

"It must have pleased you, Abou Dahir, to see your neighbor find his master," I interrupted.

"I am a peace-loving man," replied the mosaic merchant. "However, I could not help but observe from my over-hanging chamber all that happened. These two pigeon trainers made such a noise over their disagreement that a crowd soon collected around them.

"The Sheikh el Hara of our quarter, in company with the Chief Hodja of the Mosque of the Pigeon, chanced to pass by. 'May Allah give you good estate, oh young people. May Allah prosper you,' he said.

"Thereupon, someone in the crowd suggested

that the disputants lay their quarrel before the wise old Sheikh whose justice is considered to equal that of a tested balance. The crowd took up this idea with alacrity, so there was nothing left for the pigeon trainers to do but to agree to abide by the Sheikh's solution to their difficulty.

"The Sheikh listened patiently to the stories of the two in turn, first to him who proclaimed himself to be the original and therefore the lawful owner, and then to my neighbor—may his beard be shorn from him—who claimed the Barbarissi according to the rules of pigeon trainers that the last possessor is the rightful owner.

"Sheikh el Hara pulled his beard and pondered. The crowd hung on his sentence, awaiting a demonstration of his far-famed justice.

"'Bring the Barbarissi that I may hear its story,' commanded the wily old Sheikh.

"Being forced by public opinion to comply with the Sheikh's command, my neighbor reluctantly went to his pigeon house and returned with the bird.

"'Ah, *kwayis!* How truly beautiful is this Barbarissi!' impulsively exclaimed the crowd.

"'What a shame it is that that clumsy old



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mosaic merchant ruined his pretty tail,' said one pert young quean.

When his emotion permitted, he continued, "The Sheikh took the poor little struggling bird, stroked its glistening fawn-colored coat, and examined the unusual markings on its head.

"Holding it up for all to see, he said to it, 'Oh, little bird, messenger of man and lover of thine own true master, thou art indeed wiser than mortal man who judges only by the weak rules of man-made laws. Take thy liberty and choose thine own master.'

"The Barbarissi fluttered away and circled around the square onto which our houses open. Suddenly it faltered, dipped, and came to rest on the shoulder of Hodja Noureldine as if quite at home there. The crowd turned, astounded, to gaze upon this strange spectacle.

"The Hodja took his little friend in his hand, and, after examining it, addressed the Sheikh, 'Your Excellency, your crown of justice has gained a new leaf of laurel, and surely Allah will elevate your degrees in the after-life. This bird is no other than the Sacred Barbarissi of the Pigeon Mosque from which it has been absent for more than a month. We had given it up as lost

or killed, and there has been great mourning in our Priesthood because it is the true descendant of the Holy Pigeon which came down from Heaven to mark with sand the spot whereon we built a shrine to the Prophet's daughter.

"Sheikh el Hara looked benignly upon the Sacred Barbarissi and said, 'Wise Dove, thou hast again shown the discernment for which thy ancestor was justly famed. Go forth in peace with thy righteous master.'

"Turning to the pigeon trainers, he said, 'Begone, perjurers, and leave this quarter to its usual peace. Such actions as yours only increase the low repute in which all of your profession are held. May you be kept from prospering and may all your sons be undesired daughters!'

The crowd was entirely satisfied with this proof of the old Sheikh's sagacity and cried, 'Bravo! Sheikh el Hara, bravo!' while they followed him out of sight."

Abou Dahir, his tale finished, began to pull energetically at his nargileh which he had almost allowed to go out. Then he sank back on his couch, still philosophizing to himself upon the ways of neighbors. "From such neighbors, I pray Allah to preserve your house forever."

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