THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Contributed by Mrs. C. B. Hurst

A CORNER OF THE CLOISTER OF SANTA CLARA

Vol. II JANUARY, 1925 No. 1



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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. II. NO. 1 WASHINGTON, D. C. JANUARY, 1925

Foreign Posts at Home

American Diplomatic and Consular Posts at Places Now Included in the United States and Its Insular Possessions

PART I

IT IS not long ago, as time is reckoned, since the United States had a Consul at New Orleans, a Consul in California, and Chargés d'Affaires and Consuls in the Republic of Texas. But those days seem very far away when one considers the changes which have taken place in this country and its modes of life and travel, as compared with the conditions existing when the land journey from Connecticut to Ohio was more difficult and expensive to make than the ocean journey from Europe to New England. And the posts in the South or west of the Mississippi must have seemed very far away to the Service pioneers who went "abroad" in the 70 years following the Declaration of Independence.

There are fragments of half-forgotten history and so strong an element of the picturesque in the records of those truly "American" posts that these random references to the work of the men who served at them may prove interesting to the members of the Service of today.

UNITED STATES CONSULS IN CALIFORNIA

Austin J. Raines, of Missouri, was appointed United States Consul at Monterey, Calif., on October 17, 1833; and Jonathan P. Gilliam was appointed to the same post on December 13, 1837, but they did not enter upon the discharge of their duties. The third appointee was Thomas O. Larkin, of Massachusetts, who was appointed to the post at Monterey on May 1, 1843, and assumed charge on April 2, 1844.

Thomas Carlile, of New York, was appointed United States Consul at San Francisco, Calif., on March 10, 1842, but did not go to his post. On July 26, 1843, Albert M. Gilliam, of Virginia, was appointed Consul at San Francisco, went to Mexico City and received his exequatur, then returned to the United States and resigned.

So the first and only United States Consul who served in California was Thomas Oliver Larkin.* Mr. Larkin was a native of Massachusetts, who came to California as a young man in 1832. He settled at Monterey and soon built up an extensive business as a local merchant and a trader with other ports. He served as United States Consul in California from 1844 to 1848; as navy agent from 1847 to 1849; and as naval storekeeper from 1847 to 1848. Thus for a time during 1847 and 1848, he was serving technically, though not always actually, in four different capacities under the United States Government.

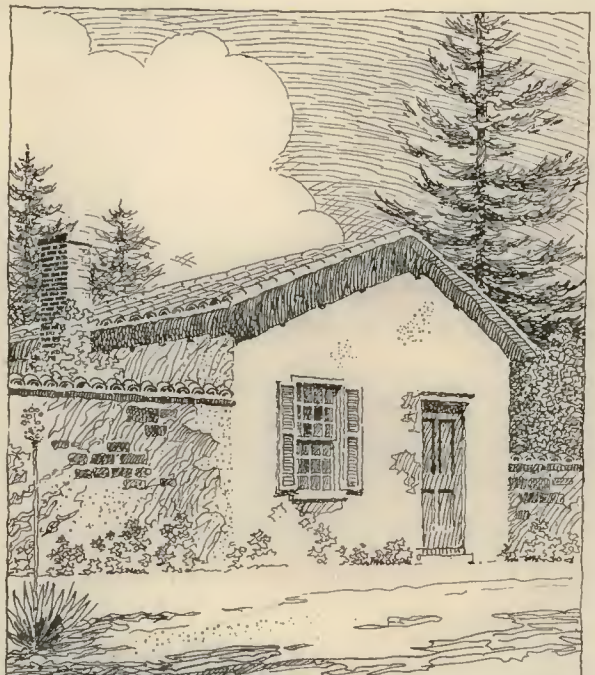
Mr. Larkin died on October 27, 1858, after an illness of one week and was buried at Lone

* The United States Consulate in California, by Rayner Wickersham Kelsey. University of California, Berkeley, June, 1910. Publication of the Academy of Pacific Coast History.

Mountain (now called Laurel Hill) Cemetery, where a stone monument now marks his grave. He was an active and honored member of the Society of California Pioneers and was president of the Society from 1856 to 1857.

The following extract is taken from the resolutions passed by the Society of California Pioneers at the time of Mr. Larkin's death:

"He was ever ready to respond to the demands of his country, in the contest which ended in making California part and parcel of our national domain, . . . the destitute and needy in him found a true friend to supply their wants and alleviate their misfortunes; the officers of our Army and Navy found in him a brave and efficient ally in taking possession of the country, and to his personal influence, it may be justly said, that much is due toward obtaining the good will and acquiescence of the native population in changing their flag and their nationality; and from the period of the acquisition of California by the United States up to the present time his energies and his efforts were wholly devoted to the advancement of the state and to the development of all her resources."



Specially drawn for the Journal by Carol Bennick

THE HOUSE OF THE FOUR WINDS
Where Mr. Larkin Lived and Had His Office

The above statements have been taken from the resolutions because they epitomize well the work of Mr. Larkin in and for California, and are clearly within the bounds of historical truth.

United States Consuls At New Orleans

The subject of American representation in Louisiana should not be approached without a mention of Oliver Pollock. Pollock, a Pennsylvanian, arrived at New Orleans in 1770 with a brig-load of flour which he offered to the Captain General of the Colony, don Alejandro O'Reilly, on the latter's own terms, and finally sold it to him at $15 a barrel—two-thirds the current price. O'Reilly rewarded Pollock's liberality with a grant of free trade to Louisiana for his lifetime. Such was the germ of the trade with the United States.

Some years later, Oliver Pollock—who was undoubtedly a captain of industry—headed a combination of merchants from New York, Philadelphia and Boston, who had established themselves in New Orleans, and, with the permission of don Bernardo de Galvez (who became Captain General in 1776), began to supply, by fleets of large canoes, the agents of the American cause with arms and ammunition delivered at Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh).

In the summer of 1779, Spain declared war against Great Britain, and Galvez, preparing to defend the Province from its enemies took the offensive, and marched against the British forts on the Mississippi. His force, besides four subordinate Spanish officers, consisted of 170 regulars, 330 recruits, 20 carabineers, 60 militiamen, 80 free men of color, 600 men from the coast "of every condition and color," 160 Indians, 9 American volunteers and—Oliver Pollock.

Oliver Pollock acted for some years as an unofficial agent of the United States Government in the Province of Louisiana, and a relative (perhaps a son) named Procopio Jacinto Pollock, of Pennsylvania, became the first American Consul at New Orleans, being appointed to that post on March 3, 1797.

William Empson Hulings, also of Pennsylvania, was appointed Vice Consul at New Orleans, March 17, 1798, but he was not recognized in his official capacity by the Spanish Government for some time afterward.

Mr. Hulings, however, evidently acted as Vice Consul, or held himself as such, prior to the receipt of his exequatur, and thus incurred the

(*Continued on page 20*)

The Convent of Santa Clara

By Mrs. Carlton Bailey Hurst, *Habana*

IN THE center of the wholesale district of the city of Habana, not far from bustling wharves and many-flagged shipping, is the now abandoned convent of Santa Clara, whose walls, 10 feet in thickness, surround an enclosure covering several city blocks. This imposing edifice, begun in the early days of the sixteenth century, comprises two vast patios visible through the archways of cloistered galleries. Its halls are paved with hand-made tiles in richly colored designs, and the carved ceilings of acana wood show no signs of decay. A belfry tower at one end surmounts a stately church open to the devout from the street, but from an inner gallery the nuns could attend Mass, separated from the eyes of the public by grills of small brass plates punctured irregularly to obscure the vision of those on the outer side. Massive doors of hand-hewn mahogany swing on hinges of forged iron. Beneath the church are the catacombs where the nuns through centuries were laid to rest in tiers of niches. In the patios, palms of many varieties, mangos and giant ceiba trees rise above a tangled mass of bougainvillæa and thumbergia.

A curious feature of this convent is that it encompasses within its walls a large section of the old city of Habana exactly as it stood about four centuries ago. The buildings and streets have suffered no alteration other than that wrought by time, the years have merely softened the colors, while luxuriant tropical vegetation conceals a few broken corners. It is with strange feelings that one walks through streets that once resounded with the noise and rush of a growing colony, but which for hundreds of years have been hidden from the view of all but cloistered nuns. Although not buried under lava or the sands of the desert, this ancient section of the city has been preserved intact, a record in stone of the earliest history of the Conquerors.



Contributed by Mrs. C. B. Hurst

A STREET IN OLD HABANA

It is narrated that some fifty years after Columbus discovered the Island of Cuba, the then comparatively small convent lay on one side of the square where the early settlers, with the simple materials at their command, constructed the first market hall of the Western Hemisphere. Dominating this central position, a redoubtable Spanish buccaneer erected the building known as the Casa del Marinero, a pretentious edifice for those days, with its two stories and balcony surrounded by a balustrade of carved mahogany. Enriched with the plunder of numerous voyages, this Marinero, with his long moustachios, heavy eyebrows and clanking sword, gradually acquired all the neighboring property in the settlement. The Meson Andaluz, which was the Casino of its time,

where pirates gathered after raids, the palace of the duke on the other side of the market place, and the humble homes of the less fortunate, all came into the possession of this famous marauder.

One windy night the Marinero, returning from one of his numerous voyages, bore along with costly plunder the little Inez who afterward became known as his daughter. Cared for by a toothless Indian nurse, the child lived in the Casa del Marinero until placed in the convent of Santa Clara for her education. Then followed a voyage from which the Marinero never returned to count his stores of treasures. Orphaned a second time, the little girl sought new shelter from the world which had laid two heavy blows on her childish helplessness. She was taken into the convent, and Inez became Sister Inez, bringing to the convent as her dowry a whole section of the city around which the sheltering wall of the cloister was raised. Venerated for their piety and praised by the humble and unfortunate for their deeds of charity and love, the nuns of Santa Clara pursued their simple lives of prayer and good works and when, during subsequent years the city was burned and looted, a page of colonial history was preserved from obliteration.

In the silent patios of the convent stands today this bit of old Habana, with its first public bath houses, the quaint city fountain, the miniature adobe house of the magistrate, the primitive slaughter house, the burying ground, and perhaps most interesting of all, the ancient market hall, hardly high enough to stand in. Its roof of red tile has a patin that only time can give, and its worn stone counters and tables are the cradle of the commerce of the New World.



Contributed by Mrs. C. B. Hurst

AN ANCIENT CITY FOUNTAIN

One of the many picturesque scenes in the Old Habana around the convent of Santa Clara

Big Game Shooting In Algeria

By Robert Husted Chambers, *Algiers*

TO the average American tourist or business traveler, Algeria does not immediately suggest itself as a big-game country like the Sudan, Uganda and British East Africa. The history of sport in North Africa is too inevitably associated with the exploits of Tartarin de Tarascon. Nevertheless excellent shooting at comparatively small cost may be obtained if one knows where to look for it.

The forests of Kabylia, Kroumina and the Aurés contain boar and leopard, although the latter in recent years has become practically extinct and not more than one or two are reported as having been destroyed each season. Snipe and duck shooting is obtainable on many of the marshes which border the salt lakes. In the southern deserts the Dorcas gazelle abounds, and is easily stalked and killed within a short distance of the principal towns and villages. Along the mountain ranges that touch the Sahara on the north is found the Arui or Uddas, the Barbary sheep.

This last, the f'shtal of the Arabs, and easily the king of all Algerian big game, is making a last stand for existence against the immense and unrestricted shooting formerly allowed by authorities. Frequenting the more barren and waterless peaks, the range of the Arui extends from the Western Atlas and Morocco to Tunisia, the best heads coming usually from the former district.

In Algeria, Arui is common in the M'zab and in the Aurés. A similar species occurs in the British Sudan, in Kordofan, west of Dongola, about Atbaren, and in the hills of the Red Sea Province. Although frequently miscalled moufflan, this sheep bears no resemblance to the true mufflon of Sardinia and Corsica but corresponds more nearly to the American big-horn of the Rocky Mountains. He is approximately the same size, and in color a light brown with a sparse wool distinguishable beneath the coarser body hairs of his coat. Unlike other species of wild sheep, he possesses a vestige of a tail, and the older rams have a very creditable beard which covers the throat and brisket and reappears on the foreleg as a hairy finger just above the knee. His hollow horns curve out and backwards with no indication of a forward whorl such as distinguishes his American counterpart. An average head will run 15 to 18 inches, measuring the horn from base to tip around the curve. A good one is 20 inches, while 24 to 26 or 27 is well in the record class. Larger heads have been taken.

The Arui seldom, if ever, descends into the valleys, but picks up a living from the scarce vegetation among the rocks. Owing to the limitation of his food supply, he feeds moving and will cover great distances in an ordinary day's quest for nourishment. If necessary, he can go for considerable periods without water. Like all mountain game, his sight and hearing are excellent. He is nervous, suspicious, and remarkably agile. Owing to lack of cover, he is particularly difficult to approach beyond 200 to 300 yards, and



(Contributed by Consul General Alexander W. Weddell)

THE CONSULATE GENERAL AT MEXICO CITY

the sportsman must be prepared to shoot over varying and unknown distances.

Keen eyesight is necessary, for the game is scarcely distinguishable from the surrounding rocks and broken backgrounds; reasonable marksmanship; and above all, tirelessness, patience, and a certain adaptability to mountain conditions. Chamois and big-horn are child's play compared to the taking of the Arui in his native habitat. Only the Spanish Ilex (capra hispaniensis) is more worry; only the Ovis Amnum or Ovis Poli of the Himalayas more difficult of access. To stalk and kill one of these magnificent sheep is an undertaking which will



Contributed by R. H. Chambers

READY FOR THE HUNT—A GAMRA ARAB

tax the abilities of any sportsman to the utmost; and the head or heads obtained will be valued trophies.

The great advantage of the Algerian mountain shooting is that, with the exception of Sardinia and the Pyrenees, it is the only big-game shooting wild and unpreserved which can be obtained from England and the continent without the enormous outlay of time and money which is required for British East Africa or the Sudan.

Good Arui shooting is easily obtained from such places as Laghouat, Biskra and Bou-Saada in Algeria. Guides and outfits may usually be secured through the leading hotels. A certain amount of shooting can be obtained from El Kantara, living at the hotel and going out by the day. This, however, is long and heart-breaking work; and it is better, if possible, to go further afield.

Tents and camp equipment may usually be bought or hired locally, or through the guides. Supplies likewise. Camel and mule transport is generally used; the size of the caravan depending on the size of the party, the duration of the trip and local requirements. A guide, cook, and a native stalker for each sportsman are taken, together with a varying number of camel drivers.

The time required varies, but one should not count less than a fortnight to be reasonably sure of seeing and obtaining shots at game. The more time, of course, the better. Several days must be allowed for arrival at the shooting-grounds and for the return. Once in the game country, it is seldom desirable to lose time by moving camps too frequently. Sometimes, however, continuous firing will clear the district of game, and it becomes necessary to evacuate it and try elsewhere.

In the Arui regions are plenty of Dorcas gazelle, which afford excellent sport on the side. These roam the valleys and dunes, in bands which sometimes run to 50 and more. In the hills the Edmi gazelle, rare and very little known, is less frequently encountered. He is slightly larger than the Dorcas, and the horns are thicker, ridged and slightly curved. The beauty and rarity of this head, and the attending difficulties of securing it, make it a desirable trophy.

The flesh of both Arui and the gazelles is excellent, but small game goes far to vary the bag and sweeten the pot. Desert hares and two varieties of grouse or partridge abound, one of which is indigenous to the hills and the other to the valleys.

Hyenas, although rare, still exist, and jackals are a positive nuisance. These last abound everywhere and are expert thieves, and, by night, persistent and inharmonious in their vocal efforts.

Water may be taken if transport and inclination permit. That which is locally obtainable can be drunk with safety after the usual precautions of boiling and filtering have been observed.

(Continued on page 26)

The Wooden Spoon of Salamanca

By Consul Augustin Wm. Ferrin, *Madrid*

WHEN I was an undergraduate at Yale, more years ago than I care to count, I heard much of a curious ancient custom, already discontinued, the "Presentation of the Wooden Spoon." This historic culinary implement was given at commencement time to the most popular and accomplished student, with ceremonies which included bonfires, processions, speeches, songs and dances.

I never discovered at Yale the origin of the Wooden Spoon, but last week end I learned it in Salamanca, Spain. At this old University, which in the Middle Ages counted 7,000 scholars, and was declared by Pope Alexander IV to be one of the first four universities of Europe, with Paris, Oxford and Bologna, were many pupils too poor to supply their own subsistence. For them was provided soup, but the students had to bring their own spoons and eat the soup in the portico. These spoons were of wood and were worn in hats.

From being a badge of poverty the wooden spoon came to be a sign of scholarship and a source of pride to the wearer, to Salamanca, and to the world. Hence the Wooden Spoon of Yale.

But the Wooden Spoon, which I did not expect to encounter, was not my only bond of fellowship with the Bachelor of Salamanca. My first school days were spent in Salamanca, not in Spain but in New York State, a place unknown to fame, which owed its appellation to the fact that the Marques of Salamanca had invested some of his ample funds in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway (now part of the Erie system) which connected with the old Erie at that point. The A. & G. W. was not a signal success and about all the Marques got out of his investment was the possibly questionable honor of having this town named after him. Nor were his ventures in Spanish railways much more fortunate, and his once vast fortune was reduced to modest proportions until recently recouped by the real estate operations of his present

(Continued on page 17)



Contributed by A. W. Ferrin

LECTURE ROOM OF FRAY LUIS DE LEON

The First Steamboat On Lake Geneva

AMERICAN CONSUL EDWARD CHURCH, Owner and Operator

By Lewis W. Haskell, *Geneva*

CONSUL General Lewis W. Haskell sends the Journal from Geneva the following:

"In 1823, Edward Church, an American citizen, caused to be constructed a wooden boat, operated by steam, 12 horsepower, for the purpose of navigation on Lake Geneva. Mr. Church at this time was an American Consul stationed in France.

"It will be recalled that in the early years of the nineteenth century Geneva was a part of France, under the régime of Napoleon, and doubtless the relations were still very close in a commercial way between France and Switzerland in the year 1823.

"Not only was this steamboat constructed and owned by an American citizen, but it was actually the first steamboat which plied the Lake of Geneva. It was a small boat, but had a capacity of 200 persons. It began on June 1, 1823, a regular service between Geneva and Lausanne, with intermediate stops. The trip lasted 4½ hours, and the performance was considered a marvelous one at that time.

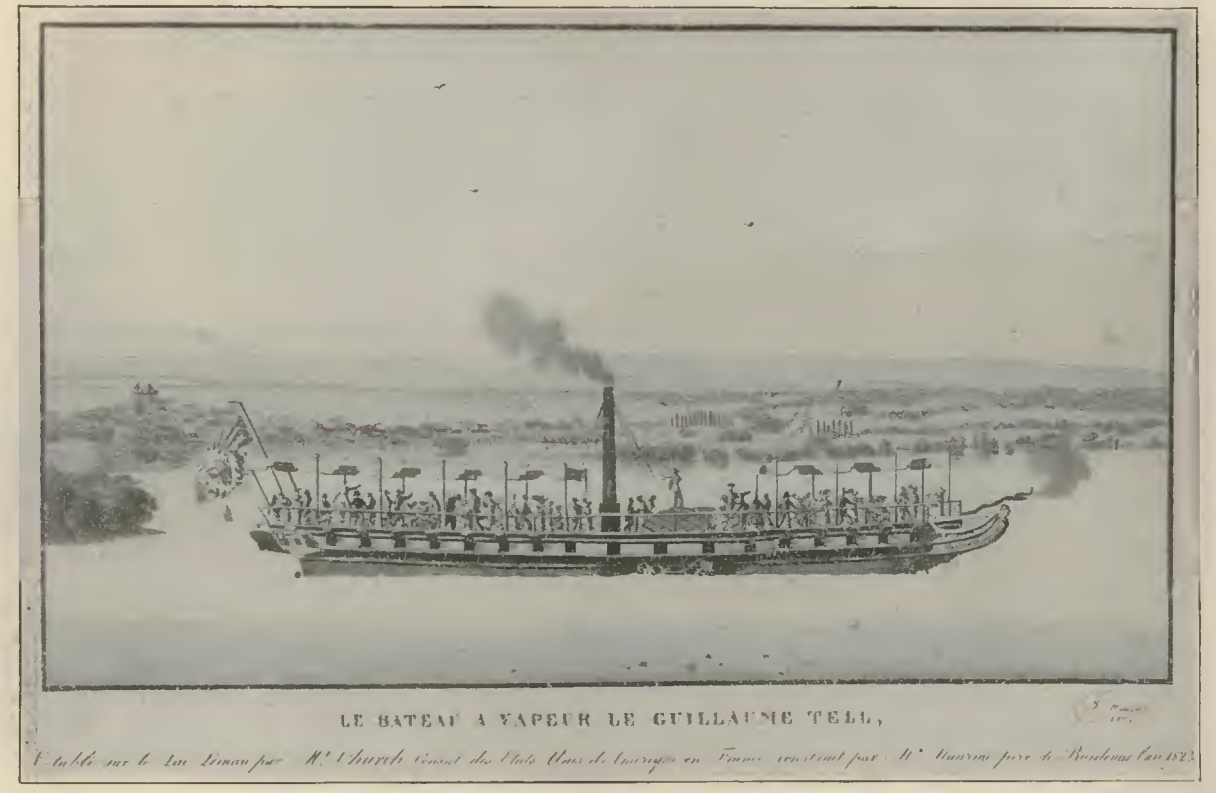
"Consul Church had no cause to regret his venture, since he made a net profit of $10,000 during the year. At the end of the year he sold the "William Tell" for $25,000 to a company organized at Geneva for the operation of the boat.

"Thus began steam navigation on Lake Geneva, over one hundred years ago, which has been continued ever since. The fleet of steamers now on Lake Geneva is a large and important one, and ministers to the tourist tide which passes through Switzerland year by year."

The National Cyclopedia of American Biography gives the following about Edward Church:

Edward Church, born in Boston but educated

(*Continued on page* 24)



LE BATEAU A VAPEUR LE GUILLAUME TELL,

Contributed by L. W. Haskell

FIRST STEAMBOAT ON LAKE GENEVA

THE WITCH OF LOURENCO MARQUES

By CECIL M. P. CROSS, *Lourenco Marques*

ON THE edge of the native town which fringes Lourenco Marques, she sits, brooding, wondering, alone, without kith or kin.

As long as she could stalk the 30 miles from her village on the Incomati to Lourenco Marques with the 50-kilo bag of charcoal on her head, she was tolerated. Then came the drought. Famine was near, and the hippos raided the village corn patch. The witch doctor was ready. The fatal bones were cast, and, as interpreted by him, proved she was the witch who changed herself at night into a hippo and devoured the corn. She denied it. He smelled her out of the crowd, and the seething village forced her to stand her trial.

Twelve ox horns, with the tips cut off to leave a small round aperture, were produced from the magic bag, and she, with eleven others smelled out of the throng, was marshalled into line. The drums boomed, and the witch doctor chanted, as, one by one, he drew from his lips a wooden peg, and forced it into the hole of a horn and gave it to one of the accused. Hers was the third. Neither she nor the crowd noticed the ranting doctor wet the peg with his tongue and drive it home into the hole with a snap which would have defied a strong man's effort to withdraw it. She was old, useless, friendless. Husband and son had died in the Johannesburg mines. Someone had to suffer. It was better that it be she.

The twelve anxiously fingered the horns and pegs. At a sharp order from the doctor, they wrenched at the pegs. Eleven sharp pops followed, but the twelfth, the old woman's, stuck fast. Guilty! With a howl of mingled relief and



Contributed by C. M. P. Cross

WITCH OF LOURENCO MARQUES

wrath, the crowd turned on her and drove her precipitately from the village.

In the city she found toleration and a corner of a hut in which to sleep. In the morning she scratches at a little plot of ground. In the afternoon she sits, and broods, and awaits the end, an outcast witch.

BIGELOW TO JOHN G. NICOLAY

Letter from John Bigelow, Minister at Paris, to John G. Nicolay, appointed Consul to succeed him. Reprinted from "Recollections of a Busy Life," copyrighted 1909 by Baker & Taylor Co. Submitted by D. C. Bigelow.

Paris, March 31, 1865.

My dear Sir:

I learned yesterday with unmixed pleasure that you were to succeed me in the Paris Consulate. I only regret that your departure from the U. S. is to be so long deferred. The Spring months in Paris are the most pleasant, and the summer the most favorable for establishing yourself in an apartment. I will answer your questions in their order as fully as I can. I think the labors of the Consulate proper are about five times as great as they were before the war, but with proper organization and assistance they do not involve necessarily any great increase of labor to you. I occupied myself mostly with things not strictly within the range of Consular duty. Much of that work has followed me to the Legation, where it will probably remain, and much more will probably cease, as our prospects of peace at home brighten. All things considered for the four years to come, there is not a pleasanter office in the gift of the govt. for a bachelor, in my opinion than that to which you are appointed.

I always had a Vice-Consul, a clerk and a messenger, occasionally employing outside assistance for copying translations, digesting statistics etc. They were all men of my own choice in whom I had perfect confidence. That organization remains, with only a single change. Mr. Brooks, the Vice-Consul, has been replaced by Mr. Tuck, a Consular clerk, who has been appointed Vice-Consul since my departure and Acting Consul. He will draw the full salary until you arrive. He will then receive $1000 as Consular pupil and will do the same service formerly done by Mr. Brooks, to whom I paid $1200 or thereabouts. That will be so much saved to you. Mr. Gould, who is

(*Continued on page* 16)

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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.

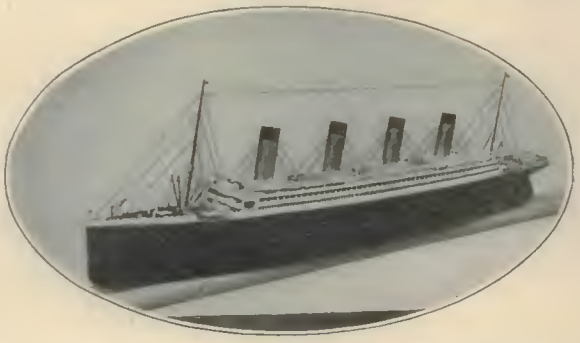
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MODEL OF THE OLYMPIC



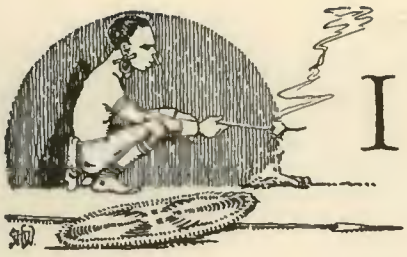
(Contributed by Edward H. Carter)

Vice Consul Edward H. Carter submits the following description with accompanying photographs of a model of the Olympic which he has made for his son:

The model is five feet in length over all, but is not yet quite completed, as I have been unable to devote any time to it lately, owing to pressure of work here.

It is built of small strips of white pine, 1/8-inch thick, laid on the usual frames or ribs, and fastened with two-thousand small half-inch common pins driven into the ribs. After being scraped and sand-papered, the hull was painted black above the water line and red on the under body. It is installed with small electric lights, which, when the current is turned on through a transformer, show through approximately 1400 dead lights in the hull and superstructure, including promenade decks and engine room skylights, the only part of the vessel not lighted being the pilot house. The running lights, including side and mast head lights and search light, are also electric, but these still lack the bulbs, as I have had no time to adjust them. The model has triple screws, 28 lifeboats, life rafts and about 30 companion ladders. The accommodation ladder is not yet in place. The hull is of white pine, superstructure of mahogany and cedar and the masts of ash.

I have never seen the "Olympic" so, of course, the details are more or less guesswork, my only guide having been the pamphlet of the White Star Line. The design of the hull I made myself, and, when the several drawings tallied, built the hull accordingly. However, the flare in the bow and the run do not suit me altogether.



ITEMS



Richard M. Tobin, Minister to the Netherlands, has been in Washington on leave.

John Dynely Prince, Minister to Denmark, sailed from New York for his post December 5.

Harold H. Tittman, Jr., Secretary at Paris, passed through Washington, December 16, en route to his home in St. Louis on leave.

Roy T. Davis, Minister to Costa Rica, is in the United States on leave.

Consul General Claude I. Dawson visited the Department on his way from his former post at Mexico City to his new assignment at Stockholm, Sweden. He sails from New York on January 3.

Foreign Service Inspectors were last heard from as follows:
Nelson T. Johnson at Tokyo.
Roger C. Tredwell at Madeira.

Consul General Albert T. Halstead was recently in the United States on a short leave and called at the Department. He returned to Montreal on December 16.

Consul General Ralph J. Totten, Barcelona, and Consul General William Coffin, Berlin, are spending two weeks at Naples Bay, Fla., on a tarpon fishing expedition.

The JOURNAL hopes to publish photographs of the big fish caught by these two in a future edition.

The usual Christmas party was held in the Division of Foreign Service Administration on the afternoon of December 24.

Consul General and Mrs. Augustus E. Ingram are spending leave at Palo Alto, Calif.

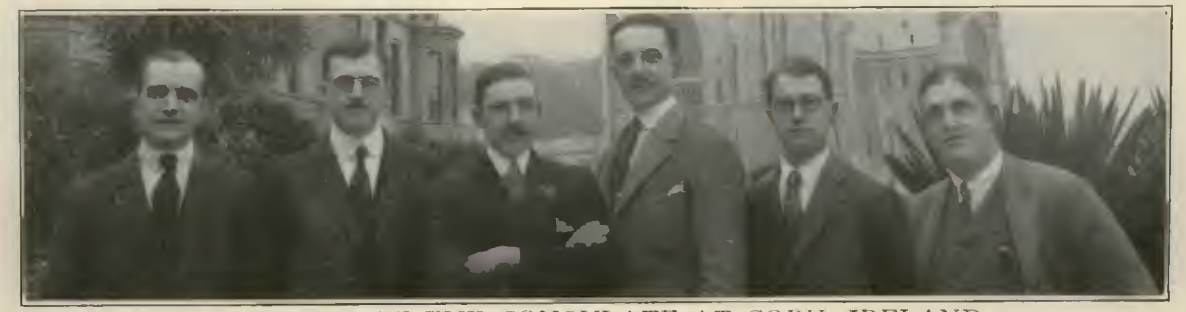
Consul Raymond P. Tenney is on leave which he is spending in Southern California.

Foreign Service Inspector William Dawson is on leave at his home in St. Paul, Minn.

James G. Finley, Consul at Patras, Greece, is in Washington on leave and will sail for his post in January.

Charles C. Eberhardt, chairman of the executive committee of the Foreign Service Personnel Board, is spending Christmas at his home in Salina, Kans.

The following Foreign Service Officers have recently called at the Department:
William I. Jackson, Montreal; Henry D. Baker, Trinidad; C. T. Steger, Dresden; George M. Hanson, Trieste; W. Henry Robertson, Halifax.



OFFICERS OF THE CONSULATE AT COBH, IRELAND

Left to Right: Loy W. Henderson, John S. Richardson, Jr., John A. Gamon, Manson Gilbert, Winthrop S. Greene, Dr. J. J. Donovan

Vice Consul Loy W. Henderson, Cobh, is on leave in the United States.

Vice Consul Thomas S. Horn is on leave to recover from a severe attack of malaria contracted at his last post, Salina Cruz, Mex.

The following consular officers from the field have arrived in Washington and are making preparations for the Foreign Service examination which will be held on the 12th of the present month: T. E. Burke, Vice Consul, Bombay; Cyrus B. Follmer, Vice Consul, Lyon; George C. Arnold, Vice Consul, Bucharest.

Consul General Alban G. Snyder, who spent part of his vacation at his home in Charleston, W. Va., sailed from New York on December 9 for Ancon, Canal Zone, where Mrs. Snyder has been visiting for some time.

Vice Consul Sidney E. O'Donoghue, from Prague, attended the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven, Conn.

There has been a virtual invasion of consular officers from the Near East in the persons of Consul R. A. W. Treat, Angora; Consul Edward M. Groth, Beirut, and Consul Parker W. Buhrman, Aleppo.

Vice Consul Warren C. Stewart, recently transferred from Dunfermline, Scotland, to Halifax, Nova Scotia, called at the Department on his way to his new post.

Almon F. Rockwell, Vice Consul of career at Brussels, has resigned. Mr. Rockwell is at present visiting relatives in Cleveland Park, Washington.

Mr. Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Sr., Consul General at Wellington, retired on December 13, having reached the age of 65. Mr. Gunsaulus expects to reside in Wellington for the present.

Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Jr., Vice Consul at Charlottetown, is in Washington preparing for the Foreign Service examination.

Huntington Gilchrist, a member of the International Secretariat of the League of Nations, Geneva, recently made personal calls at the Department. Mr. Gilchrist was recently appointed Assistant Director of the Mandates Division of the League.

Former Foreign Service Inspector Robert Frazer, Jr., has assumed charge as Consul General at Zurich.

H. T. Purdy, American Consular Agent at Punta Arenas, who built the first street railway system in San Jose, Costa Rica, and various hydroelectric plants in that country, now at the head of an engineering and construction firm, is in the United States on business and recently called at the Department.

Vice Consuls James D. Child, Bordeaux, Sabin J. Dalferes, Warsaw, John J. Coyle, Madrid, and Wade Blackard, formerly Singapore, now transferred to Cobh, Ireland, took their oral examinations on December 9.

Diplomatic Secretary Benjamin Muse, now on leave, is visiting at his home in Richmond, Va.

J. W. Ballantine, Consul on leave from Tokyo, was sent by the Department to meet Mrs. Edward Bell on her arrival at San Francisco from China, where her husband recently died.

Consul William W. Heard, formerly assigned to Bluefields, has been named an Associate Editor of the JOURNAL.

C. F. Deichman, Consul General at Valparaiso, Chile, is spending his leave at his home in St. Louis, Mo.

Consul R. A. W. Treat spent a part of his leave in Southern Maryland duck hunting and is now at Aiken, S. C., golfing. He will sail en route to his post at Angora, Turkey, on January 3.

Mrs. George H. Murphy and her son, Captain Murphy, recently passed through Washington.

Consul Hasell H. Dick, who spent some time at his home in Sumter, S. C., recuperating from an operation, has proceeded to his post at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Diplomatic Secretary Richard B. Southgate is at Aiken, S. C., for golf.

Mason Mitchell, retired, announces that his address is care First National Bank, Hollywood, Calif.

Vice Consul Clifford W. McGlasson, Goteborg, Sweden, while on leave in Washington, was

severely injured in an automobile accident on the Blair Road, near Washington. The car was entirely demolished, and Mr. McGlasson had his kneecap and right leg hurt and his back bruised. He is now out of the hospital, however, and recovering.

Mr. Hengstler and Consuls J. D. Johnson and R. A. W. Treat attended the Army-Navy football game at Baltimore.

Consul Parker W. Buhrman has been spending his leave in Washington, where he has been living at the University Club.

Harold L. Williamson, Diplomatic Secretary, formerly assigned to Bogota, Colombia, has been assigned to the Latin American Division.

Consul Thomas H. Bevan recently passed through Washington en route from his former post at Montevideo to his new assignment at Hamburg, Germany.

Consul Edward M. Groth is spending his leave visiting some of the larger industrial centers of the United States and began his tour at Detroit.

Gebhard Willrich, retired Foreign Service Officer, will reside for the future in Zurich, Switzerland, where he plans to practice law.

Consul Keith Merrill is on leave at his home in Massachusetts.

The American Foreign Service Association held its regular luncheon meeting at Rauscher's on December 10. The guests were: The Undersecretary of State, Mr. Grew; Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Carr; Rev. Father E. J. Walsh, S. J., Ph. D., speaker of the day; the Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, Mr. Hengstler; Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, Mrs. Willebrandt; Dr. Young, Economic Adviser of the Department; Mr. Stewart, Chief of the Office of Foreign Service Personnel; Mr. P. C. Jessup, of the Solicitor's Office; Mr. Notz, of the Federal Trade Commission; Mr. H. P. Purdy, Consular Agent at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica; and Mr. Preston Kumler, of the Division of Eastern European Affairs.

The JOURNAL hopes to print Father Walsh's remarks in a later number.

The American Foreign Service Association held its November luncheon on the 7th. The guest of honor and speaker was the well-known Washington newspaper correspondent, Mr. Frederic William Wile, who gave a witty, amusing and informative address.

NECROLOGY

The JOURNAL wishes to extend its sincerest sympathies to Vice Consul Marc Smith, whose mother died December 6, 1924, at Hamilton, Ohio.

Funeral services for Consul General George H. Murphy were held Sunday, November 23, at Hillsboro, N. C., where Mr. Murphy spent the greater part of his youth and early manhood.

MARRIAGES

Robinson-Simons. Miss Nancy Robinson and John Farr Simons, Consul assigned to Paris, were married on December 6, 1924, at Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Simons will be at home after January 15, 1925, at the Hotel de France et Choiseul, Paris.

Molina-Bliss. Miss Margarita Molina and Mr. Burdette B. Bliss, Vice Consul at Guatemala, were married in that city on November 9, 1924.

Hunter-Shaw. Miss Ann Hunter and Consul George P. Shaw were married at New Orleans, La., on December 11, 1924. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw sailed from New Orleans on the 13th for his new post, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Trezvant-Morgan. Mrs. Ivor O'Connor Trezvant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ernest Drake, and Mr. H. H. Morgan, Jr., son of Consul General Morgan, Buenos Aires, were married December 18 at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York.

BIRTHS

A son, Arthur Martin Allen Myers, was born November 11, 1924, at Mexico City, to Mr. and Mrs. Willys R. Myers.

TRANSFERS AND PROMOTIONS

Sheldon L. Crosby, of New York, Counselor at Brazil, assigned Counselor at Constantinople.

Gerhard Gade, of Illinois, Third Secretary at Riga, promoted from Foreign Service Officer of Class 8 to Class 7.

Alexander C. Kirk, of Illinois, First Secretary at Mexico City, promoted from Foreign Service Officer of Class 4 to Class 3.

Walter T. Prendergast, of Ohio, Third Secre-

tary at Constantinople, assigned to Rio de Janeiro.

C. Howland Shaw, of Massachusetts, First Secretary at Constantinople, promoted from Foreign Service Officer of Class 4 to Class 3.

William H. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, Third Secretary at London, promoted from Foreign Service Officer of Class 8 to Class 7.

Maynard B. Barnes, of Iowa, Consul now detailed at Angora, assigned to St. Gall.

Haskell E. Coates, of Wisconsin, Vice Consul now at Melbourne, assigned to Adelaide.

Felix Cole, of District of Columbia, Consul now at Sydney, detailed to Department.

J. Preston Doughten, of Delaware, Consul now at Department, detailed to London, England.

John J. Ewart, of New York, Vice Consul at Cologne, resigned.

Harry C. Hawkins, of Michigan, Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, detailed to Department.



Contributed by John Stambaugh, 2nd

LEGATION AT THE HAGUE

Henry B. Hitchcock, of New York, Consul now at Nagasaki, detailed to Tokyo.

Laurence E. Salisbury, of Illinois, Vice Consul now at Kobe, assigned to Nagasaki.

Harry E. Stevens, of California, Vice Consul now at Peking, assigned to Canton.

North Winship, of Georgia, Consul now at Fiume, assigned to Cairo.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Henry M. Abadie appointed Acting Consular Agent at Amapala.

Adam Beaumont, of Massachusetts, Vice Consul now at Saloniki, appointed Vice Consul at Naples.

A. H. Beer resigned as Acting Consular Agent at San Pedro de Macoris.

Gaston A. Cournoyer, of New Hampshire, Vice Consul now at Bahia, appointed Vice Consul at Manaos temporarily.

Harry A. Dayton, of New York, Vice Consul at Belgrade, died.

Milton S. Risenhower, of Kansas, Clerk now at Edinburgh, appointed Vice Consul there.

Julius C. Jensen, of Wyoming, Vice Consul now at Copenhagen, appointed Vice Consul at Goteborg temporarily.

Hiram E. Newbill, of Virginia, now Vice Consul at Hankow, appointed Vice Consul at Tsingtao.

John W. Tatem appointed Consular Agent at San Pedro de Macoris.

E. A. Westin resigned as Acting Consular Agent at Amapala.

Davis B. Levis, of Illinois, Vice Consul at Havre, appointed Vice Consul at La Rochelle.

Walter J. Linthicum, of Maryland, Vice Consul now at Marseille, appointed Vice Consul at Nice.

Camden L. McLain, of Virginia, Vice Consul now at Concepcion, appointed Vice Consul at Valparaiso.

Edward S. Maney, of Texas, Vice Consul now at Torreon, appointed Vice Consul at Tampico.

William B. Murray, of Iowa, now Clerk at Habana, appointed Vice Consul there.

Albert Neunhoffer, appointed Acting Consular Agent at Lobos, Mexico.

Raymond Phelan, of California, Vice Consul now at Teneriffe, appointed Vice Consul at Dakar temporarily.

Walter H. Ritsher, of Wisconsin, now Clerk at Beirut, appointed Vice Consul there.

Ben B. Sampselle, of Virginia, now Clerk at Habana, appointed Vice Consul there.

Eli Taylor, of New York, Vice Consul now at Mukden, appointed Vice Consul at Acapulco.

Roderick W. Unckles, of New York, Vice Consul now at San Jose, appointed Vice Consul at Port Limon temporarily.

STATE DEPARTMENT CLUB

The first meeting of the State Department Club for the season 1924-25 was held Thursday evening, December 4, in the ballroom of the Hotel Washington. Through the kindness of Daniel Mayer, New York impresario, the club and its guests had the pleasure of hearing the Kibalchich Russian Choir in an interesting and varied program of Russian church, operatic and folk music.

Parts of the "Confession of Faith," by Gretchaninoff, and of the "Lord Have Mercy," by Lvovsky, both used in the Orthodox mass, revealed the depth of intensity found in Slav devotional music. A tenor solo of great variety and charm from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera "Ssadko" and songs by Tchaikowsky and other modern composers illustrated the lyric and dramatic power of the choir. The ever-popular "Volga Boatmen's Song" was much appreciated.

COMMERCIAL

October

During the month of October, 1924, there were 3,009 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,011 in September, 1924. The Consulate General at Alexandria took first place in the number submitted, having 124, followed by Mexico City (53), Habana (52), Stockholm (51) and Rio de Janeiro (49).

A total of 2,085 economic and commercial reports were received during the month of October, 1924, as compared with 1,811 reports during the month of September, 1924.

November

During the month of November, 1924, there were 3,341 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,009 in October, 1924. The Consulate General at Rio de Janeiro took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having (67), followed by Alexandria (65), Habana (60), Mexico City (53) and London, England (47).

A total of 2,161 reports were received during the month of November, 1924, as compared with 2,085 reports during the month of October, 1924.

HUMOR HELPS A LITTLE

That the cheerful humor of the natives of the Emerald Isle remains undampened even in the trying circumstances of immigration visé procedure is witnessed by H. A. Boucher, who reports as follows from Dublin:

"Following the receipt of an applicant's request for a visé appointment, the Consulate sends him first an Acknowledgment Card—which states that the application has been received and filed in its proper order on the pending list, but that in view of the large number of applications previously received and entitled to prior consideration, it may be several months before an appointment can be granted, and that in the meanwhile it will be useless to request special consideration, etc., etc. Then, some time later, the Appointment Card, granting an interview for a certain day and hour, is sent to the applicant.

"One day I was most earnestly examining an



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applicant, a native of County Limerick—and therefore I should have been forewarned!—in an effort to find out if he had received more than one Appointment Card from the Consulate. He had replied that he received *two* cards. Thinking that I was perhaps hot on the scent of some irregularity, a 'purchased appointment,' I rushed in prematurely—like a badly trained pointer pup on a covey of grouse—and demanded that he tell me forthwith from whom he had received the second Appointment Card and *how much he had paid for it*. Somewhat bewildered at my tirade, he answered:

" 'Well, ye see, sor, I can't roightly tell ye. Me sister, she got both the cards from the post office, she did.'

" 'Now, look at this closely,' I said, holding up the presumed second Appointment Card for him to see, 'wasn't the first card you got just like this, only with a different date on it?'

" 'Oh, no, sor, no, sor,' came the reply, an understanding grin lighting up his face, 'shure the first card was only the *dis*-appointment card, and it wouldn't be roight to have to pay for anything so sad as that, would it now?'

"And, since, I have learned that our Acknowledgment Cards are known from one end of the district to the other as 'disappointment cards'!"

CAN FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS LAUGH?

The editors of the JOURNAL feel sure that the men in the field occasionally lay aside the heavy and momentous burdens of foreign service officering and laugh—well, say, smile a little. Why not journalcast these jokes? Or are all the forservoffs like Oliver Wendell Holmes, who once wrote a "pome" so funny that when he read it to his man-servant the unlucky fellow went into such a gale of laughter that he "burst five buttons off and tumbled in a fit." "And since," wrote Mr. Holmes, "I never dare to write as funny as I can."

Of course, if a forservoff wrote anything as humorous as Mr. Holmes' poem it might kill one of the JOURNAL editors, but what of that? It would be sweet revenge for that rejected manuscript.

The JOURNAL needs humor, needs lots of it and needs it badly.

Send in something—anonymously if you prefer.

BIGELOW TO JOHN G. NICOLAY

(Continued from page 9)

invoice clerk, receives $1000 and earns it. It would be difficult to replace him. The messenger, David Fuller, is a colored boy, whom I inherited from my predecessor. He is worth his weight in gold. He receives about $30 a month, but a good deal of that he earns by doing postman's work, such as distributing documents about town, when there are any to be distributed, and for which he receives what the post would receive, and deducts it from the allowance of the Consul.

I think you can satisfactorily live here as a bachelor for from $2500 to $3000. For that you can have a nice apartment, keep a man servant, entertain when necessary at a club, and enjoy all the rational pleasures of the Metropolis. You will not be expected to entertain generally, as you have no family. I never considered entertaining a part of my duties as Consul. What I did in that way was partly done for my pleasure and partly to assist in stemming the current of public opinion, which was running so strongly against our country during most of my term. You will probably have the happiness to find the direction of the current

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reversed by the time you get here, if I may judge by what I see around me every day.

Counting your salary at		$5000
Your income from agencies say		$1000
Your income from unofficial services		$1000
		$7000
Deduct taxes	$150	
Expenses for office	$1500	$1650
		$5350

The first year you can live for $2000 and as near that afterwards as you please, though you will probably spend $3000.

I think you will be able to put away $2500 each year into 5-20s if you choose.

You will have no difficulty whatever in getting off for a month or so at a time after you have got the business once well in hand, and till then you will be fully occupied in mastering Paris.

Now, in conclusion, and without wishing the President any harm—for I suppose he must be a sufferer by your coming—let me beg you to come out without delay. It would be a pity to lose the spring in Paris, independent of which, the sooner there is a more mature head in the Consulate the better.

Let me recommend you to familiarize yourself, before starting, with the Consular business by visiting the Consular bureau and ascertaining from the clerks what are the common errors of Consuls, and how they may be avoided. You will be a long time in learning here what you might learn there in a few hours. Let me recommend you then to come quick, and I will do all I can to render your residence pleasant to yourself and profitable to the country.

Enclosed please find a note just received from M. Laboulaye, which it may gratify the President and Mr. Seward to see; if so, please show it to them. If you need any further information, don't fail to write to me.

Yours very truly

P. S. The telegraph reports that I have been named Minister. My friends incline to think that for once it has told the truth about an event in the U. S. I am always skeptical about such matters; until I see the documents, therefore, I shall reserve the expression of my unworthiness until the folly of the Govt. has been proved.

THE WOODEN SPOON OF SALAMANCA

(*Continued from page 7*)

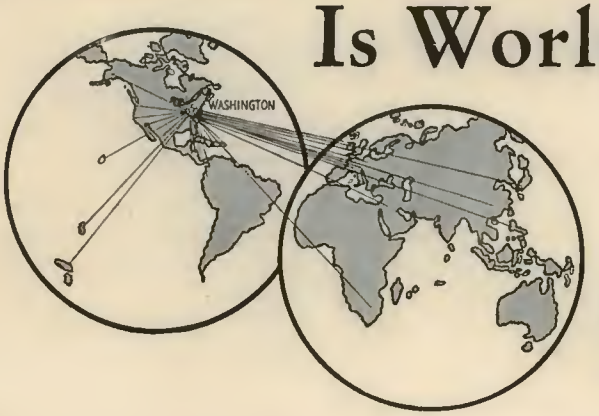
descendant who has created the fashionable faubourg of Salamanca in Madrid.

The soft, seductive sound of Salamanca charmed my childish ears and heart and created an early ambition to see the real Salamanca in Spain, which I imagined full of fighting bulls and fighting students, and of general romance. The accomplishment of that ambition has been slow in coming, but it has arived at last. I found Salamanca not unlike the picture painted by my infant fancy, for the city has not changed much since Columbus went there to show the professors how to make an egg stand up, and Philippe II, of Armada memory, replaced the eleventh century cathedral with the magnificent structure from whose far-seen tower the brazen bell calls the modern student of Salamanca to his frugal breakfast of cafe-con-leche and pan del pais.

They still fight bulls in Salamanca, and a "corrida" was scheduled for the Sunday afternoon that I was there, but of "novillos" or hardly grown bulls, who frequently stand with folded hoofs to await the fatal sword of the novice matador. A "novillada" is not worth the price of admission.

The students still fight, too; a marble stone set into the wall of the patio before the University records a riot as recently as 1902, when several of them were slain by Civil Guards called out to quell a strike. Since it was Sun-

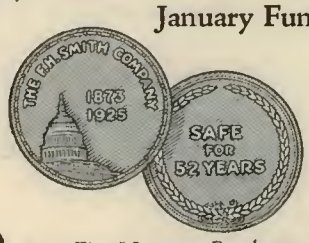
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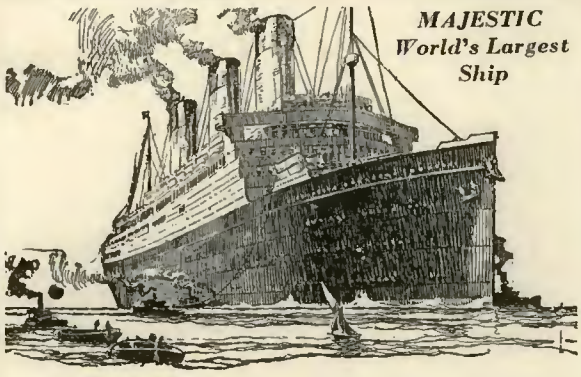
(*Continued from page* 17)

day when I visited the University the students were not fighting nor even visible. The lecture halls were empty, except for the ghosts of illustrious alumni, foremost among them Fray Luis de Leon, whose "sala" is seen in the accompanying photograph. Its deeply carved wooden benches show the keenness of mediaeval jacknives and the affection for initial carving which makes schoolboys of all times and races kin.

Cardinals, and I believe a Pope, were students at Salamanca before their elevation, but the proudest product of the University was Fray Luis de Leon (1528-1591), poet, patriot and philosopher, whose eloquence could not be chained. He was arrested in his classroom for alleged seditious utterances, and spent six years in jail. Returning at the end of that time to his pulpit, which appears in the picture, he spoke as follows: "As we were saying yesterday," and continued his lecture as if it had not been interrupted by years of durance vile.

Today Salamanca University numbers only a few hundreds of students in residence, and but a thousand counting all who come to hear the lectures of Fray Luis' successors. But the traditions of its greatness are preserved, and the Courses are opened with Royal pomp. Only a week before my visit the Prince of the Asturias, heir to the Spanish Throne, had assisted at the inauguration of the session, recuperating from the necessary banquet in the quaint old palace of Monterey, whose owner, the Duke of Alba and Count of Monterey, has lately been visiting Monterey, California, christened by his ancestors.

Almost the only evidence in Salamanca architecture of the passage of time, is the partial disappearance of the city walls, and of them a great "Torre de Claves" or Key Tower remains, used now as a house by some marques. In every street are private palaces and magnificent churches of ancient origin, and the Plaza Mayor, one of the finest in Spain, is still what it was in the seventeenth century. Only the people appear to have changed, and their change is probably more in appearance than in actuality. Prosperous and cheerful, looking like Americans, they throng the Plaza Mayor on Sunday morning after Mass, walking round and round the imposing arcades, and listening to the military band playing in the central pavilion. Their week-day occupations are mainly shopkeeping, for Salamanca is the center and emporium of a great agricultural and pastoral plain, producing chiefly cereals and cattle. The province of



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Salamanca is celebrated for its bulls, and for its less attractive but palatable pigs. Cowhides and hogskins are exported from Salamanca to all parts, especially to the United States, as I have reason to know from the Consular Invoices my fountain pen is obliged to sign, for Salamanca is in my Consular District.

Relatively remote from the madding crowd, the Salamancans "pursue the even tenor of their way" content with their reminiscences, which any city well might envy, and with the pesetas accumulating from the products of their fields and pastures, enabling them to spend a week or two at the Ritz in Madrid when the tameness of their home town palls upon them. An inquiring spirit, fond of the study of not only Spanish but human history, would never find Salamanca tiresome. It is a real repository, with records going back beyond the Romans, who left a still used many-arched bridge across the River Tormes, with the memorials of the Moors, of many Alfonsos of Castile, patrons of learning, of the Catholic Kings, Fernando and Isabella, and of their greater grandson Charles V and his son Philip II, who once ruled most of the Americas and came near ruling the world.

In the cathedral, alone, begun in the eleventh century and finished in the eighteenth, history and architecture are combined in a stone volume which it would take months to read, by the light of the Salamanca sun shining through wonderful windows, reflected from domes gilded with American gold from the mines of the "conquistadores."

Only seven or eight hours from Madrid by railway, Salamanca is years from it in character, and there are those who prefer the mediaeval to the modern.

FOREIGN POSTS AT HOME

(*Continued from page 2*)

displeasure of the Spanish authorities, as the archives contain a copy of a note addressed to him by the Governor, reading:

"Under date of October 4, 1799, I communicated to you the Royal Order of May 20 of the same year, by which His Majesty provided that you should not be admitted in the quality of Vice Consul of the United States and that on this account you should abstain from the use and exercise of this office. But as I observe that you continue to wear the uniform of such a Vice Consul, I acquaint you that it will on no account be permitted, that the orders of the King on subjects, which so directly affect His Sovereign prerogatives, should remain unobserved.

"God preserve you many years,

"THE MARQUIS OF CASA CALVO."

It is recorded that thereafter Mr. Hulings decided to leave his uniform at home. But he was eventually "admitted in the quality of Vice Consul" and his official relations with the Governor were most friendly. After the purchase of Louisiana, the Marquis of Casa Calvo so disturbed the peace of the Franco-Spanish-American city that he was finally sent away from New Orleans in February, 1806, by General Claiborne.

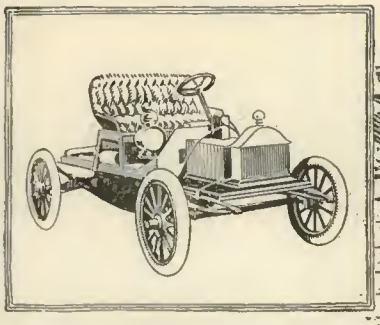
The archives contain very little correspondence from Mr. Pollock. Mr. Hulings communicated with the Department on various occasions, but there are quite a number of despatches from Evan Jones, of Louisiana, who was appointed Consul at New Orleans on May 11, 1799. Writing from New Orleans on August 15, 1799, Mr. Jones informed the Secretary of State that:

"I did not arrive in New Orleans till the 10th instant when, finding the Governor, don Manuel Gayoso, dead, I immediately waited on don Francisco Vouligny, Military Commandant, and delivered the letter you were pleased to address by me to the deceased Governor. He kept my commission till this morning and then returned it to me with a letter . . . from which you will see that he refused to allow me to enter on the execution of my official duties till he has had the approbation of the Captain General at the Havanna. Perhaps the Government here in imitation of the French Directory intends to choose the Consul they will deign to receive. If that should be the case, it's probable I shall not be the object of their choice."

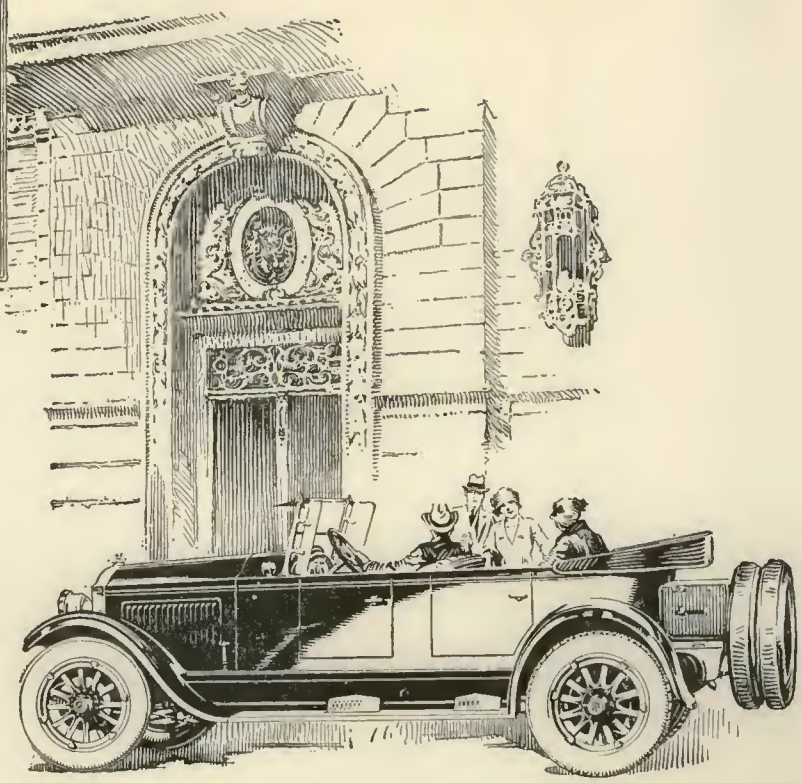
Mr. Jones remained at his post for two years and found his district afforded him opportunities for many comprehensive reports. In one despatch to the Secretary of State he wrote that he was "sending so many letters he feared he would be regarded as troublesome."

The third, and last, American Consul at New Orleans was Daniel Clark, of Louisiana, who was appointed July 16, 1801, and held office until Louisiana was purchased by the United States. Mr. Clark was an outstanding figure in American affairs in Louisiana. He saw that New Orleans, as the gateway of the Mississippi Valley, was vital to American interests, and he did much to bring about a relaxation of the barriers which the Spanish had drawn across the commerce of the river. Mr. Clark was very helpful in finding

(*Continued on page 22*)



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(Continued from page 20)

markets for the cargoes of the flat-boat fleets which came down the Ohio, and his periodical returns show clearly the growth of American trade through the port of New Orleans. He was particularly active in correcting abuses arising through the discharge in New Orleans, by ship masters, of seamen who for various reasons were not needed on the return voyage or had become unwelcome to the master in any other way. Mr. Clark's letters on commercial and economic conditions—especially those addressed to General Wilkinson, who was developing trade in "the Natchez"—make interesting reading.

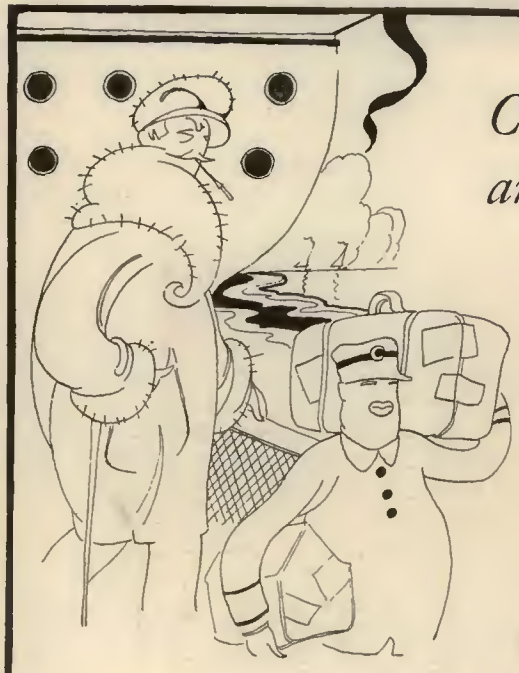
To Mr. Clark was left many important details connected with the transfer of Louisiana to the United States and two weeks before the territory passed into American hands he wrote (December 6, 1803, 10 p. m.) to Commissioners Claiborne and Wilkinson:

"Orders have been forwarded to the Governor of Baton Rouge to permit the troops and militia of the United States to pass the frontier whether by land or water. A general enthusiasm in favor of the Government of the United States prevails among all classes, and I flatter myself such strict discipline will be observed by the troops as will augment the good opinion held of them. I take the liberty to recommend that the officers as well of the Regulars as Militia be instructed to observe the most conciliatory conduct—they will be received as brothers, and in consequence of your orders I hope wil be particularly careful. On your arrival at the point above the city I recommend that the troops should halt until you advise the Prefect of your being there and the ceremonial of your reception be regulated."

On Monday, the 20th of December, 1803, the French colonial prefect, Laussat, in the presence of Consul Clark, turned the province and the keys of the port of New Orleans over to Commissioners Claiborne and Wilkinson. The French tricolor, which had floated over the Place d'Armes, gave place to the Stars and Stripes, and New Orleans was an American town.

Following his retirement as Consul, Mr. Clark engaged in business in New Orleans and was of great assistance to Governor Claiborne, whose task in setting up a new government was a difficult

(Continued on page 24)



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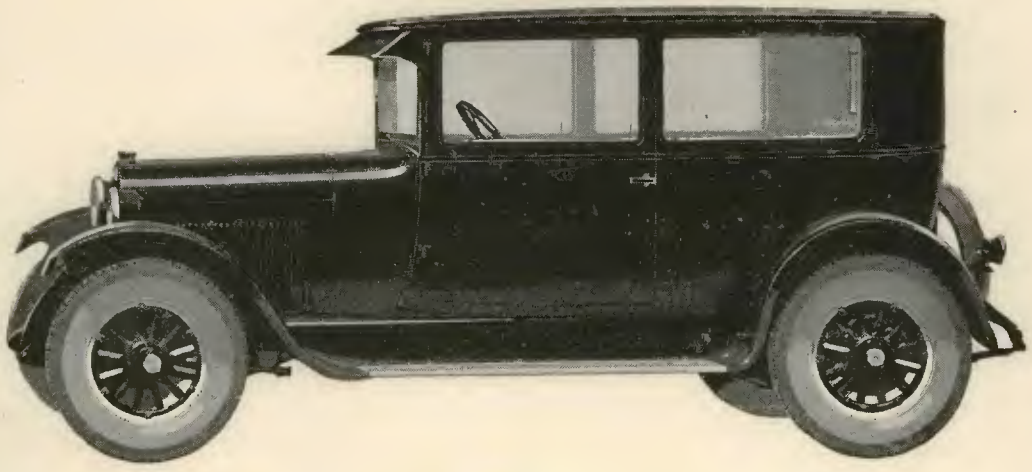
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(*Continued from page* 22)

one, because it was to be done among a people unfamiliar with the English language and easily wrought upon by intriguing officials of the old régime. And Mr. Clark's prominence in public affairs brought him into contact with Aaron Burr and perhaps gave him some knowledge of "Burr's Conspiracy." According to a report on the "Social Statistics of Cities," published by the Department of the Interior in 1887, "On the 26th day of June, 1805, there arrived in the port of New Orleans from the West 'an elegant barge,' equipped with 'sails, colors, and 10 oars,' manned by 'a sergeant and 10 able, faithful hands,' and carrying a single passenger. He was the bearer of letters from General Wilkinson introducing him in the city, and one specially to Daniel Clark, stating that 'this great and honorable man would communicate to him many things improper to letter, and which he would not say to any other.' Governor Claiborne wrote to Secretary Madison, 'Colonel Burr arrived in this city on this evening.' Burr remained in New Orleans 10 or 12 days, receiving much social attention, and then left for St. Louis, expressing his intention to return in the following October. Burr, however, never again visited New Orleans. He arrived at a point near Natchez, two years later, but left the territory and was arrested in Alabama."

(*To be continued*)

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT ON LAKE GENEVA

(*Continued from page* 8)

in England, served with the French Army in Spain during the Consulate of Napoleon and was subsequently appointed by President Madison U. S. Consul General at L'Orient (this was a that time one of the most important American consular offices in Europe—*Ed.*) and the adjacent ports of Brittany, France. Having been intimate with Robert Fulton, the first maker of steamboats in the United States, during his consulate, he superintended the construction of the first successful steamboats on the rivers of Garonne and Rhone, and the lakes of Switzerland and Italy, receiving therefor due recognition from all governments concerned.

Mr. Church's father, also Edward Church, visited in England in 1771 and there ably advocated the cause of the American colonies with Benjamin Franklin, was granted the freedom of the city of Glasgow, and served as U. S. Consul General at Lisbon, Portugal, during President Washington's administration.

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BIG GAME SHOOTING IN ALGERIA

(*Continued from page* 6)

A good medicine kit is necessary upon all occasions. If the sportsman does not need it, his men probably will. Plenty of simple and standard remedies should be included. Cuts or abrasions become easily infected in camp; and desert or town natives develop severe coughs and influenza when in the colder mountain districts. It is essential to keep them fit in the interests of efficiency.

No accidents from snake or scorpion bite are to be anticipated in winter. Nevertheless, it is better to be on the safe side and include a little permanganate of potash in the medicine kit on the odd chance.

Ophthalmia is very prevalent among the natives of the desert districts and is infectious. Due precautions must be observed about touching one's eyes, and they should be bathed regularly with some suitable disinfectant. A drop of weak mercuric cyanide solution, 1-10,000, in a little water is an excellent preventative.

Warm clothing for the evenings and early mornings and, for the shooting, rough breeches, flannel shirt and coat are all that are required. A broad hat or helmet should be worn, as even in winter it is not advisable to let the sun strike the back of one's neck in this region. Shoes should



Contributed by R. H. Chambers
NATIVES WITH A DEAD ARUI

be stout and with heavy crepe-rubber soles for mountain work. Ordinary soles are dangerous, and nails make too much noise in the mountains, where sound carries far owing to the remarkable clearness of the atmosphere.

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(*Continued on page* 29)

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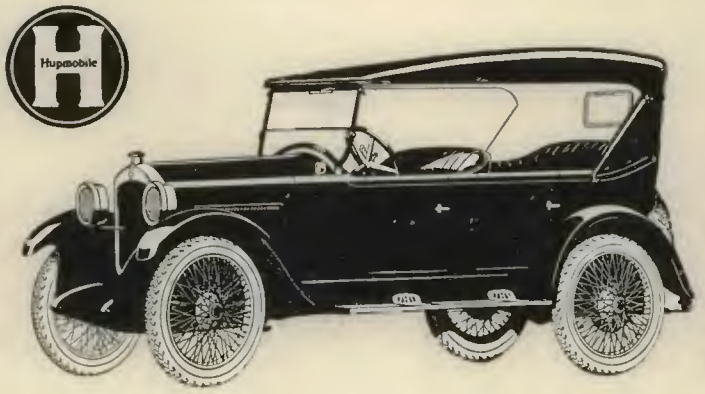
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(*Continued from page 26*)

nosed bullets. The writer prefers a Mannlicher-Schvenhauer .256 caliber as particularly well adapted for the work. There is always plenty of latitude in choice of a weapon, but it should shoot flat and be hard hitting. The British .303 Cartridge or the American .30 Springfield will answer admirably. Other arms at the sportsman's discretion.

A serviceable shotgun of 12 gauge should be added.

Field glasses are necessary and they cannot be too good. Clarity and a wide field of vision are to be preferred above great magnifying power. The game is first spotted at a considerable distance and then stalked. Very high-power glasses are too unsteady for general use.

A telescope is not recommended.

A "permit de chasse" must be obtained from the local authorities. This costs at present 28 francs and takes about four days to get. It is good for one year and subject to renewal. To enter certain districts under military control, a special permit is required in addition.

No good rifles or cartridges are obtainable at Algiers, the local sportsmen preferring the shotgun loaded with solid ball or buck shot for all occasions. In the smaller towns the same conditions prevail, and the foreign sportsman must bring with him his own rifle or rifles and ammunition.

To do this, due notice must be given and the matter arranged through one's Consulate in advance. The French authorities are very careful that no arms shall be brought into the country which might fall into the hands of the natives. However, reasonable arms may be brought through the legal channels, and admitted after a deposit is paid on their value to insure that they shall not be sold within the country. This deposit is refunded when the guns leave the country. The process is long and complicated, and unless the matter is attended to beforehand, and due time allowed, the sportsman may be subject to considerable delay and annoyance.

Shotgun ammunition in suitable quantities may be bought locally.

Heads of game should be skinned and the meat removed from the skull and bones of the head as soon as possible after killing. The skin should then be dried and treated with some reliable pre-

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servative to forestall insect attack, and the body hide, if retained, treated in the same manner.

It is well to bear in mind that one's native hunter is usually a Mohammedan who will immediately cut the throat of any game, wounded or dead, in the orthodox way. The place he chooses is high up, just beneath the lower jaw, and as the gash is long and deep the damage is often irretrievable and the head ruined for mounting purposes. Therefore the man must be cautioned beforehand to avoid difficulties. In the skinning and preparation of the head, the sportsman should understand the requirements of a European taxidermist; otherwise mistakes are likely to be made. On the return all heads and skins should be shipped as soon as possible to some good workshop abroad. Local talent is not to be trusted if permanent trophies are desired.

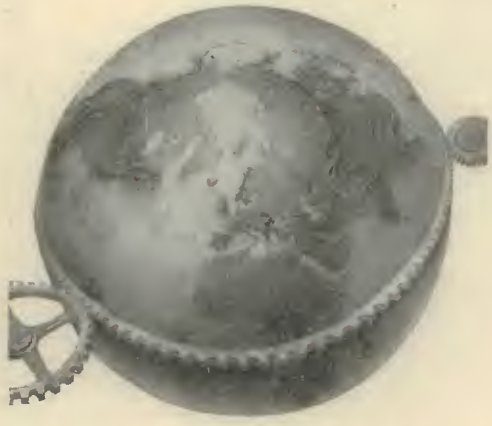
The cost of such an expedition varies, and is usually arranged beforehand with the guide or headman. For a single sportsman, it should be in the neighborhood of 200 francs per day, inclusive of everything, food, camels, horses or mules, tentage, and service. For larger parties the price is less individually. A reasonable "cadeau" (tip) is expected at the end of the trip if the men have done well. This should be fair but not excessive, and should be distributed individually to each man according to his importance and pay while in service. Overtipping is to be avoided in the interests of other sportsmen who may not be able to afford it.

To those who have been accustomed to shoot in British colonies or protectorates, it must be explained that in Algeria they can expect little or no assistance from official authorities in the matter of procuring guides, transport and supplies at government rates. Any cooperation obtained is due to the kindness of individual officers, military or civil, and is not, except in particular cases, a policy of the Government.

The autumn and winter are the open seasons for Arui in the colony. The opening and closing days are at present under discussion and may be subject to alteration. Under the present circumstances it is advisable to ascertain from the Consulate the exact dates before arrival at the port of entry, and the trip planned to fall within the prescribed limits.

In dealing with local tribesmen and native servants, opinions vary as to method and amount

(*Continued on page 32*)



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of confidence which may be placed in their reliability and good intentions. Estimates of racial character depend largely on one's individual impressions and experience. The writer's own servants have been drawn from the Kumara Arab people of the Biskra district, and he has found them honest, cleanly, hard working, loyal, and thoroughy trustworthy. With other indigenes, he has met, when alone, with nothing except courtesy, friendliness and consideration under all circumstances. Another man may say exactly the opposite.

Algiers is not a protectorate, but a colony of France and is thoroughly pacified. Even in the more remote districts, where the fact of occupation is very little felt, armed attacks on caravans are things of the past. But isolated attempts at robbery and violence against lonely Europeans occur occasionally, due to the temptation to acquire an odd camel or rifle. It is, on the whole, a good policy to keep one's eyes open and trust no native except one's own servants. These are selected by the guide who is licensed by the police and held responsible for the safety of his employers.

In recent years a marked decrease in the numbers of Arui in the more accessible districts has been observed. This is due partly to the logical disappearance of wild game in a land which is being gradually opened up each year.

Natives armed with flint locks and pin-fire smooth-bores do a certain amount of damage to the herds. They shoot at all seasons and generally succeed in injuring more than they kill. Their constant persecution is driving the game further and further afield from its accustomed feeding grounds.

Intelligent conservation measures are urgently needed; not necessarily a shortening of the open season but the establishment of a reasonable limit of Arui and gazelle allowed to each license, combined with more rigid protection during the breeding season and a greater curb upon the activities of the indigenes. With the exercise of due care and forethought on the part of the Government, and a generous and sympathetic cooperation by the individual sportsman, there is no reason why the Algerian game should not rehabilitate itself and within a very few years continue to be a source of pleasure to the foreigner and profit to the inhabitants.

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