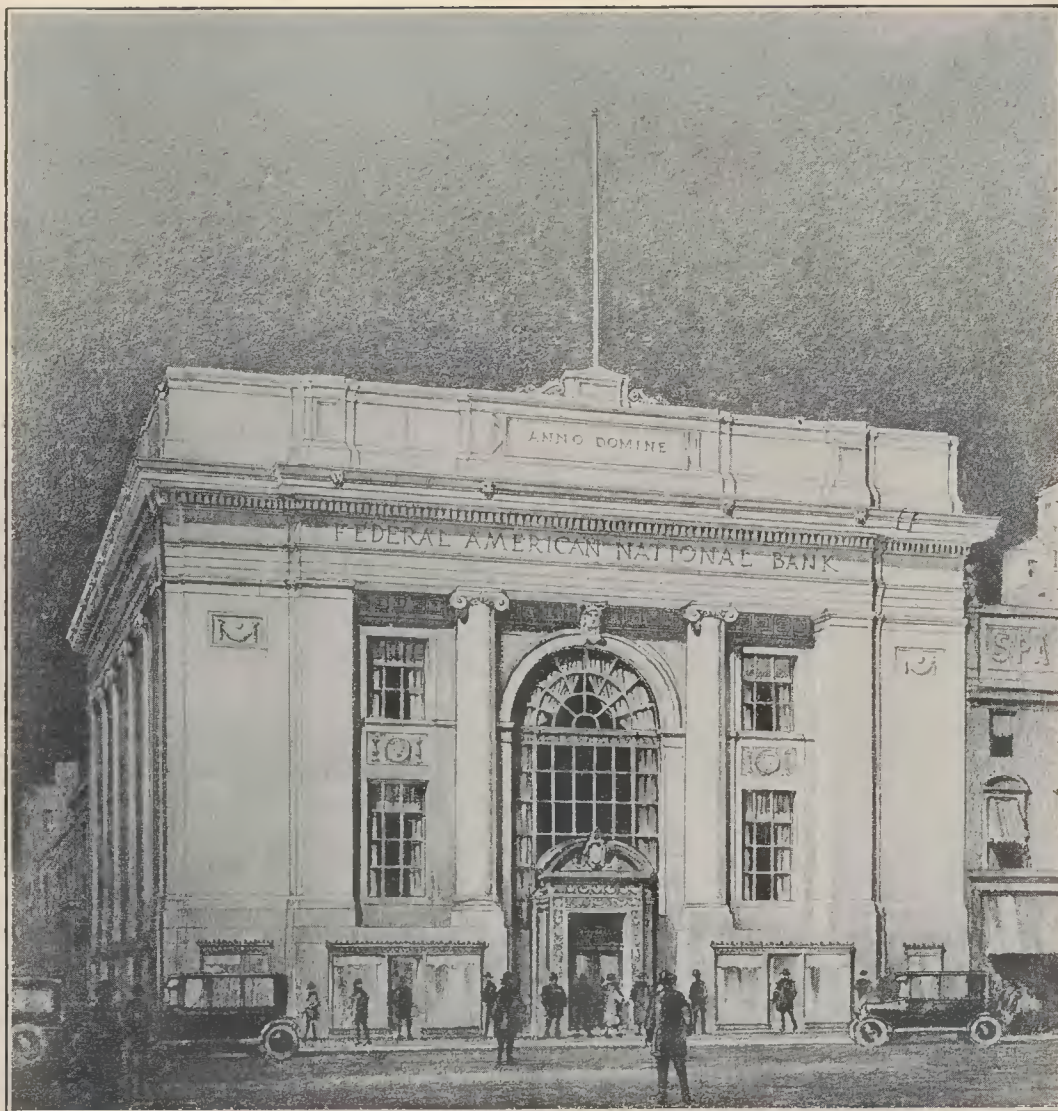


# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Contributed by C. van H. Engert*  
COURTYARD OF THE EMBASSY AT HAVANA

Vol. II    MARCH, 1925    No. 3



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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. II. No. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1925

## Mr. Hughes And The Foreign Service

**P**UBLIC opinion is traditionally slow in assigning to a living statesman his definite place in history. But this rule has yielded in the case of Mr. Hughes. The announcement of his voluntary resignation as Secretary of State, effective March 4, 1925, came as a shock to the country. Already, and while yet in the vigor of active life, he is classed with the greatest of our Secretaries of State. As the President has said of him, "Our foreign relations have been handled with a technical skill and a broad statesmanship which has seldom, if ever, been surpassed."

From the moment he took office at the beginning of the Harding Administration the State Department and the Foreign Service felt a new force and directing control in all their activities, not only in the formulation and carrying out of policies but also in the administration and reorganization of the Foreign Service.

Thus within two months after entering upon his responsible duties in an interview, published in *World's Work*, June, 1921, he placed himself squarely behind the movement to reorganize the Foreign Service and improve the Department of State. In speaking of the diplomatic and consular service he stated: "Their work is not understood and appreciated by the American people. \* \* \* A man must be thoroughly trained in order to succeed in any line; this applies no less to diplomacy than it does to other work. The tasks to be accomplished are too important to be left to inexperienced hands, or to men chosen as a reward for political obligations. We need trained men in the diplomatic and consular service and also in the State Department. An effort has

been made in recent years to secure this end, something similar to the Civil Service, but the plan needs to be further elaborated and more definitely worked out. In order to secure the best results and to secure the best men to fill these positions, diplomatic careers must be made possible. The Service should be made so attractive and with such certain opportunity to rise that young men fitted for the work will choose this as their life profession just as they do the Army and Navy. It should be made certain that if he attends to his duties and shows the proper intelligence and adaptability, he will rise to the top."

How successfully this program of career building and foreign service betterment has been achieved is amply vouched for in the Rogers Act and in the administrative regulations through which its principles are applied. The Foreign Service is now an interchangeable unit; the scale of salaries has been substantially increased; representation allowances have been provided; a retirement system is achieved; stability, which formerly rested upon the insecure basis of Executive orders, is now assured by statute; and under the administrative regulations promotion to the grade of minister on a basis of merit is contemplated.

Hon. Theodore E. Burton, temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention, said of this reform in his keynote speech of June 10, 1924: "We have passed and the President has approved the so-called Rogers Bill placing our diplomatic and consular service with its rapidly increasing importance on a higher plane and giving opportunities to others than millionaires to occupy the more important positions."

The ultimate effect of the enactment was stated



by Secretary Hughes in a speech before the American Foreign Service Association on October 1, 1924, as follows, showing how clearly he had visualized its aims:

"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."

In 1922 the National Civil Service Reform League issued a supplement to its Report on the Foreign Service of 1919 in which the early record of the new administration was reviewed as follows:

"An examination of the records of appointments of ambassadors, ministers, ministers resident and agents in the diplomatic service of the United States since March 4, 1921, seems to indicate that an earnest effort has been made to retain the services of men with experience and to appoint to diplomatic posts persons with qualifications in diplomacy. Of the total of nine ambassadors appointed by this administration five are men who have had previous experience in the diplomatic service. \* \* \*

"Out of a total of thirty ministers now serving in the diplomatic corps, six have been appointed of men of previous experience in the diplomatic service and eight are appointees of previous administrations retained by the present administration. Of these eight ministers

six were promoted from the grade of secretary in the diplomatic service by President Wilson and retained by President Harding. One of the ministers given appointment by President Harding was promoted from the grade of secretary in the diplomatic service. \* \* \*

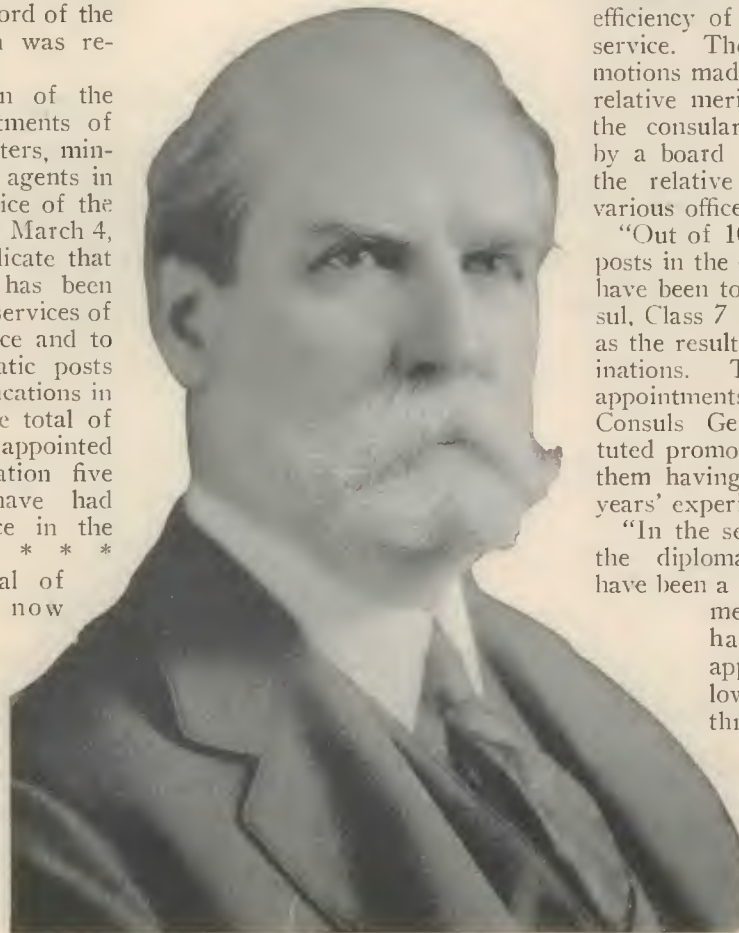
"A still better showing is found, however, in turning to the consular service, where we find an unequalled record of adherence to the merit system. During the first fifteen months of the administration of President Harding there has not been a single exception to the rules requiring appointments through examination in the consular service. The original appointments have all been made strictly in accordance with executive orders and the promotions in the service have been based more strictly than ever before upon an impartial determination of the relative efficiency of the officers in the service. The basis of the promotions made is a report of the relative merit of all officers in the consular service prepared by a board of review showing the relative efficiency of the various officers.

"Out of 102 appointments to posts in the consular service, 15 have been to the grade of Consul, Class 7 (the lowest grade), as the result of entrance examinations. The remaining 87 appointments of Consuls and Consuls General have constituted promotions of men all of them having an average of 10 years' experience. \* \* \*

"In the secretarial grades of the diplomatic service there have been a total of 38 appointments, 17 of which have been original appointments in the lowest class (Class 4) through examination.

The remaining 21 have been of four secretaries, Class 1, with an average of 12 years' experience each; 7 secretaries of Class 2, with an average of 8½ years' ex-

(Cont'd on page 99)



Harris & Ewing

HONORABLE CHARLES EVANS HUGHES,  
SECRETARY OF STATE



THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

February 18, 1925.

To the Foreign Service Officers:

I retire from the Department of State with a keen sense of the personal loss I shall sustain in withdrawing from the agreeable association with the officers of the Foreign Service. In view of the fact that the Service had long been organized upon a merit basis, I had expected to find trained ability, but despite the pleasant contacts I had enjoyed with officers of the Service from time to time, I had not fully appreciated the fine spirit of the Service, and the loyalty and zeal of its members, until my official duties gave me daily opportunity for intimate knowledge. I take the greatest pride in the tone and efficiency of the Service, and it has been a high privilege to be able in some degree to aid in promoting its interests by supporting the legislation providing for an improved organization and more adequate rewards.

To you, scattered throughout the world, in every country and clime, under every sort of conditions, but with equal patriotic devotion and unified effort, safeguarding the interests of our beloved country, but being careful in so doing faithfully to interpret the traditions and standards of the American people, I give my most cordial greetings with the earnest desire that you may find abiding satisfactions in your important work.

Very sincerely yours

*Charles E. Hughes*

# A Visit to King Hussein

By OSCAR S. HEIZER, *Consul, Jerusalem*

**K**ING HUSSEIN came up from Mecca in January, 1924, to visit his son, the Emir Abdullah Governor of Transjordan, at Amman. He lived for a while in the unpretentious palace at Amman but, finding it too cold, and being unaccustomed to the cold weather of the north, he decided to remove to the protected valley of the Jordan opposite Jericho, at a place called Shooni. In the pleasant valley he pitched the royal tents for himself and sons, Emir Ali and Emir Abdullah. His beautiful Arab horses were tethered about in the pasture opposite his tents, and the stream of running water from the hills rippled past his camp.

King Hussein received us into his tent in a kindly manner and talked freely, using the Turkish language, which he as well as his sons speak fluently. He said he enjoyed Shooni because it was warm, and he preferred living in a tent to a house. He preferred the carpet of green pasture in front of his tent to the dusty streets of Amman, the capital. After serving coffee and cigarettes, he gave orders that his grandson, a lad of 15, should ride by the tent with his horsemen, and presently the young prince came galloping past with sword in air and tassels flying, followed by about a hundred Arabs shouting and urging their horses to topmost speed.

Some of the Arabs, riding bareback, threw their rifles up into the air and caught them as they came down. After a short pause they rode back, and this performance continued five or six times.

King Hussein asked if we would like to see his favorite mare, and she was brought to the front of the tent by a Nubian servant. She was a magnificent animal, pure white, with a handsome head and intelligent eyes. The King called her and she came up the two steps and across the rugs covering the floor to the King's throne, which consisted of a Morris chair. He held out a handful of dates, which she proceeded to eat out of his hand. It was a beautiful picture; this handsome white Arab mare eating out of the venerable King's hand in the royal tent. After we all petted her and expressed our admiration she was led away. We now arose to say good-bye, but King Hussein ordered a servant to take our hats, and said that he could not think of allowing us to leave without lunch, and although we had brought our lunches with us there was no denying the King, and so we sat down to an excellent lunch of pelaf and chicken followed by pudding and fruit. The lunch was evidently the work of a European chef.

We now took leave of the King and the Emirs Ali and Abdullah, and proceeded to the river Jordan, where arrangements had been made for a wild-boar hunt by moonlight. We sat up all night waiting for the expected herds of wild boar, but the only thing that passed were hyenas and jackals whose dismal cries are far from pleasant, especially when one is intent on hearing the grunt of a pig. Cold, damp and discouraged, we were glad to see the sun rise, and in order to get the first warm rays we climbed up on some hillocks. After breakfast we started out with dogs to go through the thickets along the river



*Contributed by O. S. Heizer*

BRINGING IN THE WILD BOAR

*(Continued on page 85)*

# Bristol's First American Consul

[From the Bristol (England) *Times and Mirror*. Contributed by ROBERTSON HONEY]

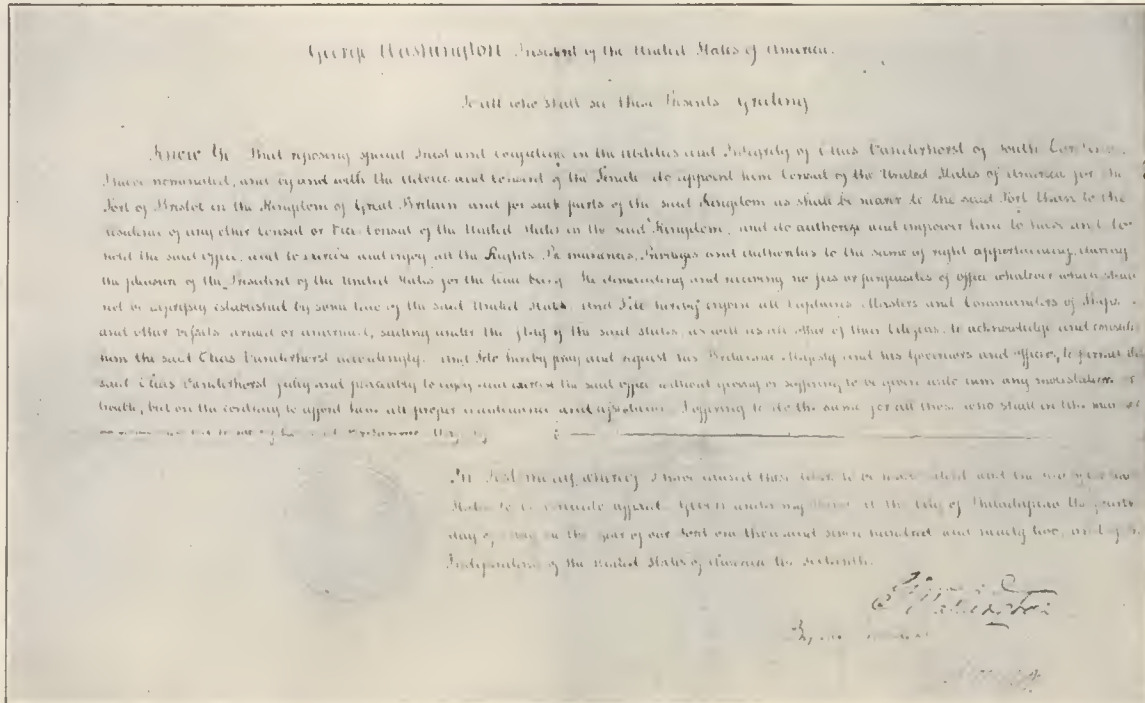
WHILE the memory of a pleasant visit to Bristol of a number of American citizens is still fresh it will not be out of place to recall some of the facts about Elias Vanderhorst, the first American Consul for Bristol and district. Several months ago the present Consul, Major Robertson Honey, spent some of his leisure in an investigation of the circumstances of Vanderhorst's appointment, and in obtaining some biographical details.

Elias Vanderhorst was descended from a Dutch family well known in Rotterdam. His grandfather served under the Prince of Orange, and accompanied him to England, afterwards settling in South Carolina, where the father of Elias was born, and in due course Elias, who served in two campaigns in the colony. In 1763 he married Miss Elisa Cowper, who bore him 10 children. Ill luck in trade and family losses in the war of the Revolution sent Elias to Bristol, and his name appears in the Bristol Directory for 1775 as a merchant residing at No. 4 Dighton Street. He

prospered in Bristol as a soap manufacturer, and became a freeman in 1787, at the age of 39.

On May 4, 1792, George Washington signed the commission appointing Vanderhorst Consul for the port of Bristol, and such parts of the kingdom of Great Britain as were nearer to Bristol than to the residence of any other American Consul or Vice-Consul. The area of the Consulate was, in fact, the largest in England, and Vanderhorst must have been the first American Consul appointed in this country. His earliest colleagues were in London and Liverpool; there were but three for a time. The commission appointing Vanderhorst has been photographed; it is a particularly fine document. It is still preserved in the family, and it was shown to Major Honey at a house in Clifton by the Rev. Canon Duncombe. The Canon was then aged 92. He owned the commission, having received it from his grandmother, who was one of Elias Vanderhorst's 10 children.

(Continued on page 93)



ELIAS VANDERHORST'S COMMISSION

## Here Comes a Sailor !

THE rounder is one of the distinct types of seamen who are daily seeking aid from our port Consulates. While the most frequent applicant for assistance, he causes little trouble to anyone except himself. He is always the most hard-working man aboard ship; efficient, cheerful and obedient at all times. But once in port, he throws all care aside and sets out to enjoy himself as lustily as he went about his work. He deliberately sets about getting drunk with as much speed and pleasure as possible. He makes the rounds of all cafés, cabarets, and those places where he may find some convivial companions ready to help him paint the town in a myriad of colors. It matters little to him what city, port or country he may be in. He has done his duty aboard ship; dreary, lonesome watches in the rain, sleet and darkness. Now his ship is anchored snugly in port. He has drawn as much of his wages as the old man in his discretion would permit, and he is thirsty. A regular salt-water thirst—one that demands many long libations ere it will be appeased. He wants lights, gayety, dance; to hear strong voices singing; to sing himself.

He is out to enjoy himself, and enjoy himself he does, boisterously and often dangerously. He

lives in an unreal world of reeling boulevards and blinking lights; of rummy little alleys; of weird, garlicky hot soups and cold, red meats snatched at dawn, always in the back room of some smoky, onion-laden hole-in-the-wall, with his only company the greasy patron, a one-eyed cat and the night's debris. Then perhaps occasional thoughts of home or ship flicker through his brain only to be shrugged aside with a "let's see what's doing next." Thus one sodden morn is followed by a night much like the one before until suddenly to his amazement his money and his companions' affection vanish simultaneously.

And then, shaky, cold and weak, he starts for his ship. He recalls other nights passed like last night; he remembers dawns, after returning he knew not how to the ship, when the genial cook made life worth living again by sneaking into his quarters some extra strong java and a liberal shake of bacon and eggs. Cheered by this luscious thought he shambles down to the dock. These darn foreigners don't know what a white man wants to eat. Here's where he will make up. He halts to take a deep breath, square his shoulders and look around. Yes, it's the same dock. But the ship? Where is the ship, his ship; and the cook,

his cook; and his extra strong coffee? A synipathetic gendarme, policista, gardevoi or schutzmann informs this fool American that said ship, his ship, has cleared hours ago, yes, days ago. On said ship remains his luggage; his flock of souvenirs, his thumb-marked postcards and his beloved cook with that much needed, extra strong coffee.

Curses, rage, the meditation and good resolutions, then a timid knock on the Consul's door. Very humbly he tells the truth (as he remembers it); smilingly takes in the Consul's lecture—he'll "know better next time"—and very gratefully takes the little slip that spells food and lodgings. He does not abuse the kindness. He has had his fling; now he is through, through; all he wants is to ship out of this hole-of-a-town as soon as possible. He wants a ship; he wants his quarters where he can tell



Contributed by J. B. Stewart

### THE TOLL OF THE SEA

# Glimpses of Habana's Past

By C. VAN H. ENGERT, *Diplomatic Secretary, Habana*

AS I sit at my desk in the Chancery of the American Embassy at Habana and look out of the window upon the little square called Plaza de Armas, I cannot help but wonder whether there is another Embassy in the world before which so many historic landmarks are so conveniently spread out.

The square itself was originally known as the Plaza de la Iglesia, for here the first mass was celebrated under a large *Ceiba* (cottonwood) tree when the city was founded, although the first site chosen in 1515 by Diego de Velazquez was on the south coast. The tree died a century and a half later, but the spot is now occupied by the little *Templete*, a chapel dedicated to San Cristobal de la Habana, the patron saint of the city.

The very year Habana's first adobe huts rose on its present site (1519) Charles V. began his memorable reign as Holy Roman Emperor, and Cortes started from Cuba on his conquest of Mexico. For 20 years the little settlement grew peacefully, but in 1538 disaster suddenly overtook it in the form of French pirates (*Filibustiers*), who practically wiped it out. This was the beginning of a series of raids from French, British, and Dutch buccaneers and privateers—

known among the Spaniards as "Demons of the Sea," or "Lutheran Dogs"—to which the Spanish possessions in the Caribbean were to be exposed for the next few centuries. This particular raid alarmed Hernando de Soto, who was then Governor of the Island, to such an extent that he ordered the construction of Habana's first fortification before he left on his ill-fated expedition to Florida and the Mississippi in 1539. The result was the *Castillo de la Real Fuerza*, a small square fort directly opposite the Embassy, and only a stone's throw from the *Templete*. It was finished in 1544 and its cannons are said to have been cast at Seville of Cuban copper. Here de Soto's wife, Doña Isabella de Bobadilla, vainly awaited the return of the explorer, and here she died a few years after the news of his death reached her.

In point of age, La Fuerza is second by a few years only to the fort of Santo Domingo (Haiti), and has the distinction of being the oldest *inhabited* building in the Western Hemisphere. As a fort it was not a great success, for the soft rock used in its construction was too porous to be serviceable. It used to be a standing joke among the inhabitants that "the powder magazine of La



*Contributed by C. van H. Engert*

PLAZA DE ARMAS, HAVANA, CUBA  
*Showing Center, the Ayuntamiento; Right, the Senate*



Fuerza was always wet and its water reservoir always dry!" During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was the residence of the governors of Cuba, and it still contains the Department of War and Navy.

Adjoining La Fuerza to the left, as I look out of my window, stands the old Intendencia—now the Senate building. Erected by the Captain General Marquis de la Torre—one of the best governors Cuba ever had—it is a contemporary of our Faneuil Hall, and its massive walls have housed government officers ever since.

On the west the Plaza de Arms is framed by the Ayuntamiento (city hall), a huge pile occupying an entire block where the first church of Habana once stood. Architecturally it belongs to the same period as the Intendencia, and it was for over a hundred years the residence of the Governors General of Cuba as the *Palacio de Gobierno*. Over one of its portals may be seen the coat-of-arms of the *Siempre Fidelisima Ciudad de la Habana*. The official escutcheon of the city consists of three silver castles on a blue field (symbolic of the forts La Fuerza, La Punta, and El Morro), a golden key (*Llave del Nuevo Mundo*), and the Crown of Castille.

Looking across the entrance of the harbor we see the towering heights of Cabanas Fortress, known officially as Castillo de San Carlos de la Cabaña, some 300 feet above sea level. It was started immediately after the withdrawal of the British in 1763, according to plans prepared by the French General Marquis de la Valliere, whom

Charles III had employed to study the defenses of Habana. It remained for over a century the largest and most formidable fort in the Americas and is said to have cost \$17,000,000, a vast sum for those days. The story goes that when Charles III was presented with the bill he quietly walked to the window of the palace, picked up a telescope, and began to scan the horizon. When one of the courtiers finally gathered courage enough to inquire what His Majesty was looking for, he exclaimed: "Why, Cabañas, of course! At that price it ought to be visible from Spain."

Cabañas has the tragic distinction of having witnessed the execution of more Cuban patriots than any other spot in Habana. Thousands of political prisoners were confined in its underground dungeons during the second half of the nineteenth century, and but few of them were ever seen again. Small wonder that the steep approach to the fortress from the sea became known as *Camino sin Esperanza*.

And if we step out on the flat roof of our building more monuments of Habana's past become visible.

First and foremost amongst them the ancient Castillo del Morro (originally known as *Los Tres Reyes*), the picturesque fort and lighthouse, immediately to the north of Cabañas. It was ordered built by Philip II in 1589, a few years after Sir Francis Drake had made his appearance in the Caribbean and when his destruction of St. Augustine in Florida boded ill for the relatively defenseless capital of Cuba. An Italian, Giovanni



Contributed by C. van H. Engert

MORRO CASTLE  
*La Punta Fortress in the Foreground*

Antonelli, prepared the plans and supervised its construction, while Mexico furnished the necessary funds. It was completed in 1597, and although repeatedly menaced by the Dutch and British during the following century and a half, it proved an effective protection for the city. However, in 1762 the British, after a 10 weeks' siege and bombardment, finally captured it from the land side—a feat which probably would have been impossible if Cabañas fortress had then already existed. The capture of Habana by the British is of special interest to Americans because of the share New England troops had in it. Some 2,500 men (mostly Connecticut Militia under General Lyman) took part in the final operations. Incidentally, three ancestors of Lady Susan Townley (the wife of the distinguished British diplomat, Sir Walter Townley) were practically in charge of the entire campaign, viz, General Lord Albemarle, his brother, Admiral Viscount Keppel, and a third brother who served as Lord Albemarle's chief-of-staff. And as Cuba was in the following year receded to Spain in exchange for Florida, Lady Susan (in her "Indiscretions") refers to the popular saying at the time that the whole expedition had been organized solely for the benefit of the Keppels!

Opposite Morro Castle, and also built by Antonelli in 1859, lies the little Castillo San Salvador de la Punta. In the olden days it used to be connected with El Morro by a chain of floats to protect the entrance to the Bay, which at this point is only about 500 yards wide. It formed the starting point of the land walls of Habana, and although it was destroyed by British gunfire from the heights opposite (a cannon ball is still embedded in one of the rooms), it continued to be used as a fort down to the middle of the nineteenth century, and even today still houses the headquarters of the Marine Corps.

Among the conspicuous ecclesiastical buildings within a few blocks of the Chancery the Church of San Francisco is the oldest. Founded by the Fran-

ciscans as a monastery in 1574, it was completely remodeled in 1731 and has remained practically unaltered ever since. The British troops made it their official place of worship, but it has not been used as a church since 1847, when it became the depository of the Cuban archives, and later a customs warehouse. Since 1916 it has been subjected to the prosaic function of serving as the main post office of Habana.

A short distance due north of the Embassy is the Cathedral. Built in 1755 by the Jesuits it soon became famous as the burial place of Christopher Columbus.

The peregrinations of the remains of Columbus form a remarkable story. He appears first to have been buried at Valladolid (Spain) in 1506, and next at Seville in 1513. At the request of the city of San Domingo (Haiti) his body was in 1542 transferred there, and it remained there until 1796 when the French took possession of Santo Do-



*Contributed by C. van H. Engert*

THE CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO  
*Now Used as a Post Office*



mingo. It was then brought to Habana, although the controversy as to whether Christopher's body or that of his brother, Bartholomew, was exhumed at Santo Domingo has never been conclusively settled. The remains found a resting place in the Cathedral at Habana until 1899 when the Spaniards withdrew from Cuba. They were then taken back to Spain and, after nearly four hundred years, once more interred at Seville.

As our eyes wander back to the Plaza de Armas, our starting point, they cannot but note the lovely marble statue of King Ferdinand VII which occupies the center of the square. It is difficult to understand what prompted its erection or permitted its survival, unless it be that the least worthy of a long line of illustrious rulers was intended to serve as a melancholy reminder of lost opportunities and of departed glories. For not

only was Ferdinand VII the apostle of reaction and absolutism at home, but it was during his disastrous reign that Spain lost practically her entire empire overseas. It would have seemed so much more fitting to erect a monument to the countless intrepid Spaniards who, unknown and unsung, braved the terrors of hurricanes and pirates in such flimsy craft that a law of the sixteenth century had literally to forbid them to cross the Atlantic in "boats of less than ten tons!" Men who, their ranks decimated by the dread *vomito negro* (as the yellow fever was then called), still found it possible to build frigates in Habana in time to take part in the battle of Trafalgar. Or the many other dauntless spirits who, in the face of appalling difficulties, helped conquer a wilderness in order that the Spanish tongue might not perish from the Western Hemisphere.



THE CATHEDRAL AT HABANA

*From 1796 Until 1899 the Cathedral Contained the Tomb of Columbus*

# An Ancient Christian Cemetery

By SAMUEL SOKOBIN, *Consul, Kalgan*

REFERENCE was made in the October JOURNAL to an "ancien cimenterie Chrtien" as the name appears on an excellent map of the district north of Kalgan, China, made by a well known Belgian Catholic missionary. To the northeast of Chagan Nor (Kubla Khan's hunting palace), about ten miles distant therefrom, is a region known as Shih Chu Tzu Liang, in Chinese literally "Stone Columns." Here Father Pieters, who guided Consul General Johnson and myself about Chagan Nor, has his mission station. In the courtyard of the mission station may be seen three large stones. One is about 5 feet in length, 13 inches in width, and a trifle less than 10 inches in thickness. (Figure 1.) This stone has evidently been broken, but at one end a cross is clearly shown. Below the cross, roughly Maltese in form, may be seen a conventionalized floral decoration.

The second stone (Figure 2) is about 4 feet in height, 28 inches in width, and 7½ inches thick. It is rough hewn and near the top, which has been broken, appears some carving, nothing very fine, but showing clearly a pedestal with a receptacle, above which appears a floral decoration. Immediately above this is a pearl-shaped object, evidently a part of the lower limb of a cross.

But even more remarkable than either of these two stones, truly remarkable, is a third stone in Father Pieter's courtyard. This stone is irregular in shape, and is more smoothly hewn than the other two stones. It is roughly 19 inches in height, 28 inches wide and three to four inches thick. This stone distinctly shows a Roman cross and on the left hand side of the lower limb is

faintly seen an I; on the right hand side is seen an S, and below the cross appears the carving of what is apparently an H. In spite of the fact that the I and the S are only faintly seen, one's thoughts immediately turn to *IN HOC SIGNO*.

These stones were presented to Father Pieters by a Chinese convert who owns a large tract of land from which the stones came. Part of this tract was a cemetery; the cemetery is about 3½ miles from Father Pieters' mission station, and he again graciously offered to guide us to the spot.

There is no doubt that part of the tract of land, which is now tilled by Chinese farmers, was once a cemetery. Alas, but one stone is still erect; another stone was found by us partially buried in the ground, and one excavation which I descended showed a large stone some three or four feet below the surface. There are other excavations, and Father Pieters tells us that Chinese have sought for buried treasure. Other foreigners have visited the site of this cemetery; the well known Russian traveler Timkowski mentions it, and another Catholic missionary who visited it in the late eighties mentions the fact that 30 or 40 stones were then standing.

On the one stone which remains erect at its original site (Figure 3) there is carved a cross which measures 16 inches from tip to tip, but the lower limb is a trifle longer than the upper limb. The limbs increase in breadth from the center outwards and then narrow to a point. Below

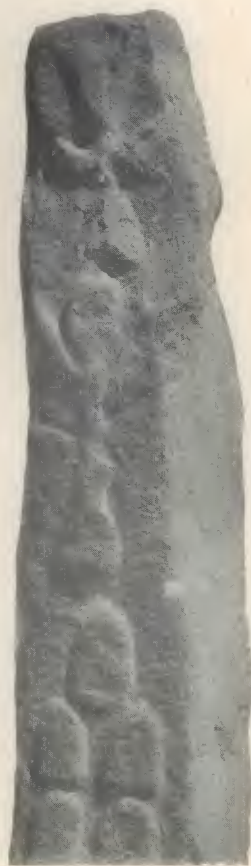


Figure 1

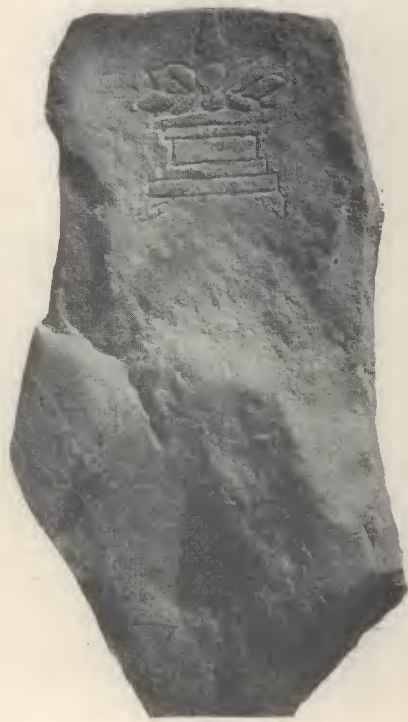


Figure 2



the cross is the representation of a vase or bowl on a stand, and from the vase emerges a floral decoration. Beneath the pedestal for the flower-vase are carved two panels, the face of which is rough hewn. The panels suggest, however, that perhaps some inscription once appeared there, although no vestige of it now appears. The stone is of granite, is about 7½ feet from the surface to the top, is 26 inches in width, and is about 10 inches thick.

Three miles from the cemetery, in the yard of a Chinese inn, stands another gravestone from this same cemetery. (Figure 4.) This stone measures 5 feet from the surface of the ground to the top, and is 17 inches in width and 10 inches thick. On one face of the stone appears a cross resembling the cross in the cemetery; the limbs of this cross are somewhat slenderer than those of the cross on the stone in the cemetery. Below the cross is a floral decoration, with an ellipse in which four dots are carved. Below the floral decoration appears a carving which is unintelligible to me. On the reverse face of the stone appears a cross, similar to the one on the obverse, but no floral decoration or other carving.



Figure 3

The stones which we found partially buried on the cemetery site was dug up by Father Pieters a few days after our visit and taken to his station. It is about 8 feet long, 16 inches in width and 10 inches thick. This stone shows a cross over a pedestal and vase with conventional floral decoration (lotus petals?) (Figure 5.) The center of the cross shows two concen-

tric circles. On the reverse face is a cross carved within a circle, i.e., the limbs of the cross form two diameters of the circle.

The outstanding relic of early Christianity in China is the famous Nestorian monument at Sianfu, Shensi Province (lat. 34.16 N., long. 108.58 E.). On that monument appears a cross, which also emerges from a floral decoration. Colonel Yule's Marco Polo shows a rubbing of the monument and also a rubbing of the cross in actual size. Nestorian Christians, it is believed, came to China in the 6th century, and the Nestorian tablet was erected in 781 A. D.

Another relic of early Christianity in China is the stone at the Ch'ung Sheng Yuan, a temple in the Fang Shan district, a short distance south of Peking. This stone, in what is now a Buddhist temple, shows a cross with a circle in the center, standing upon or supported by the conventionalised petals of a lotus, not at all alike the carvings on the gravestone in the Kalgan District. A photograph of this stone, with a description thereof, and of the temple is given in the *New China Review*, October, 1919, Vol. 1, No. 5, pages 522-533. The author of that article shows the close resemblance to that of the Nestorian cross on the tablet at Shianfu. He states:

"It is known that the Nestorian tablet was first put up in 781, and it is generally assumed, with great probability, that it disappeared from view within a few decades of its erection. Nestorian Christianity soon became extinct in China, and it must be admitted that there is no evidence of its influence having extended, during the Tang dynasty, to the present province of Chihli. We know, however, from Marco Polo and other writers, that there were



Figure 4

(Cont'd on p. 102)

# The Antwerp Luncheon Club

By GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH, *Consul, Antwerp*

PRIOR to the war there were practically no American luncheon clubs in Europe outside of the one at London and the one at Paris. It was always felt that the number of Americans in the other cities was either too small to make a club successful or that sufficient interest could not be aroused. I personally felt that there was no reason why a luncheon club should not exist in many European cities, and in 1920 I interested some of the Americans in Antwerp in the idea. Our Luncheon Club was organized and has been one of the most interesting features ever since in the life of the American colony in this city. Every respectable American in this city is eligible to membership. We average about sixty to seventy members and there are usually about forty members at every luncheon. The luncheons are held every Tuesday from 12.30 to 1.45 at one of the restaurants in the city. I believe that the success of our club here at Antwerp did a great deal to dispel the idea that a luncheon club could exist only in the most important centers like London and Paris, and luncheon clubs are now not only a very pleasant but a very important feature of the life in various European cities.

Membership is confined entirely to Americans in our club but we frequently have foreign guests to address the club. The fourth meeting in every month we call our "open meeting" and to this meeting any member can bring his friends who are not Americans. The Club not only furnishes a pleasant meeting ground for the Americans but it makes it certain that a newly arrived American in the city meets quickly and easily the people whom he would want to know. Further than this, as the Burgomaster and leading local officials from time to time are the guests of the Club, the Americans in this city have the opportunity of meeting in an informal way those with whom they come in contact in an official way.

I am a strong believer in these

clubs and I believe that consular officers should take the initiative in their organization. I believe, however, that it is preferable that the consular officers themselves hold no place as an officer of the club except as the Honorary President. By organizing a club and giving it his support and assistance he is doing a useful service to the Americans in his district and performing a very useful service in developing our trade abroad, and by not accepting any office in the club it removes himself from the possibility of becoming involved in any petty difficulties which might injure his usefulness.

## A YOUNG SOLOMON

A young and little experienced Vice Consul once took charge of a small, outlying post. In the town were two important American firms. One had a director who had a directress. The

other was presided over by a manager who, in his turn, had a manageress. There came a local holiday, jubilee or commemoration which included a divine service in the town's tiny Anglican chapel. In the chapel the Governor General's pew was right under the pulpit and next to it was the pew reserved for the American Vice Consul. It contained exactly room for three persons and no more—the Vice Consul and a director and directress—or for the Vice Consul and a manager and manageress. Both ladies claimed the honor of sitting at the service in the "official pew."

After a bitter debate—not unassisted by the two ladies in question—the young and little experienced Vice Consul gave his decision: namely and to wit, that the pew should be occupied by whichever of the two ladies was—the elder. Young Mr. Vice Consul Solomon sat alone. And neither lady was ever heard to complain.



Figure 5



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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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. Contributions should be addressed to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C. Copyright, 1925, by the American Foreign Service Association.

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WHAT A MAN LIKES

By EDGAR A. GUEST

This is what a man likes: A blue sky and a stream, The lily pads off yonder and the shore with gold a gleam; The west wind gently blowing, for then the fishing's sure; A friend to share the glory and a bass to take the lure.

This is what a man likes: A day away from things, A day where dreams are golden and malice never stings. A friend to read his heart to, who'll keep the tale secure, A reel that's running freely and a bass to take the lure.

This is what a man likes: A chance to test his skill, The hazard of disaster and a struggle's surging thrill; The joy of honest hunger and hardships to endure, The gulls to fly above him and a bass to take the lure.

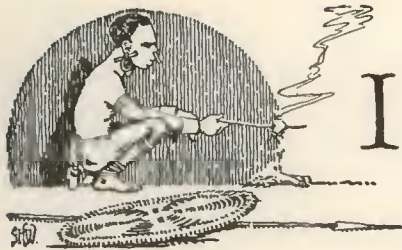
This is what a man likes: A friend to share his boat, The freedom of the open, an old and shabby coat; For all the aches of failure, 'tis here he finds a cure— A haunt God made for fishing, and a bass to take the lure.

—From the Washington Post.

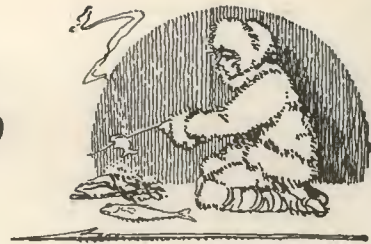
UNITED STATES LINES

Diplomatic and Consular officers who intend to travel to the United States on vessels of the United States Lines should apply for transportation direct to the offices of the United States Lines at London or at Paris or Bremen. These main offices are thoroughly familiar with the advantages and discounts granted to Diplomatic and Consular officers, and it is accordingly to the interest of officers to apply to them.

The addresses of the offices are: London, 14 Regent Street, S. W. 1. Paris, 1 Rue Auber. Bremen, An der Weide.



# ITEMS



American Minister Roy T. Davis from San Jose suffered from a slight attack of pneumonia while visiting his home in Missouri.

Consul General Carl F. Deichman returned to his post at Valparaiso after spending leave at his home in St. Louis.

Consul Romeyn Wormuth called at the Department en route from Newcastle, New South Wales, to his new post at St. John, New Brunswick.

Consul Wormuth brought back with him from Australia several live cub bears which he states are identical in appearance with the well known

Miss Lilian A. Ginsberg, Clerk in the Consulate at Johannesburg, called at the Department.

The next luncheon of the Foreign Service Association will be held at Rauscher's on Tuesday, March 3rd, at which time the guest of honor will be the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, who has graciously consented to give the Association a part of his last day in the Department.

Foreign Service Inspectors were last heard from as follows:  
Roger C. Tredwell, Lisbon, Portugal.



*National Photo Co.*

## THE 1925 REVIEW BOARD

*Left to Right: Ralph J. Totten, Consul General; Warren D. Robbins, Diplomatic Secretary; Charles C. Eberhardt, Consul General; Frederic R. Dolbeare, Foreign Service Inspector; William Dawson, Foreign Service Inspector*

American "Teddy Bear." The cubs were given to a Zoo in San Francisco.

Consul Howard K. Travers, from Naples, visited the Department in February.

Joseph P. Ragland, Vice Consul at Monterey, was called to Washington on account of the sudden illness of one of the members of his immediate family.

Consul General William Coffin, Berlin, has been temporarily detailed for duty in the office of Assistant Secretary of State MacMurray.

Nelson T. Johnson, en route to Australia.  
Edward J. Norton, en route to Naples.

Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, recently visited New York on official business.

Consul General W. Henry Robertson at Halifax recently suffered from a mild attack of typhoid fever.

Consul Emil Sauer called at the Department enroute from Cologne to Pernambuco.

*(Continued on page 87)*

## CHAMBERLAIN'S JAPANESE GRAMMAR

McIlroy's Revision. *The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, \$2; postpaid in U. S., \$2.10.*

Chamberlain's "Simplified Grammar of the Japanese Language," originally published in 1881, has been out of print for many years. Recognized by students of written Japanese as one of the few excellent books on that subject, its scarcity has prevented it from being as well known and as widely used as its merit would warrant.

As a "Language Officer" at the American Embassy in Tokyo, Major J. G. McIlroy, now Japanese expert in the Military Intelligence Division of the General Staff of the United States Army, came, by personal experience, to value Chamberlain's Grammar. He has now issued a reprint of the original grammar, to which he has added some extremely useful sections. The principal additions are a rule by which the written

verb can be separated into its stem and inflection, and an alphabetical list of verb and adjective inflections. It has become virtually a grammatical dictionary; from the list of verb inflections it is possible to determine, by reference to a section indicated by number, the mood, tense and form of the verb. The importance and difficulty of the verb in the Japanese written language have been given due weight. More than a third of the book is devoted to it.

The great earthquake disaster in Japan on September 1, 1923, destroyed the plates and the principal stocks of almost all the books for English-speaking students of Japanese, so that the reappearance of Chamberlain's Japanese Grammar, which would have been a welcome event at any time, is of special interest and importance at this time.

It is to be hoped that Major McIlroy, or some other scholar, will undertake the revision and republication of Chamberlain's "Japanese Writing." Preparations for republishing it were well under way when all that had been done was destroyed by the earthquake.



THE HAMILTON-FISHER WEDDING

*Among the Guests Are: Algar E. Carleton, Consul in Charge at Hongkong; Douglas Jenkins, Consul General at Canton, and Mrs. Jenkins; Lynn W. Franklin, Consul at Hongkong; Maurice Walk, Vice Consul at Hongkong; Prescott Childs, Vice Consul at Canton; Osborn Watson, Trade Commissioner at Hongkong; Lieut. M. E. Browder, U. S. S. "Helena"*

## THE ISLE OF PINES

By CHAS. FORMAN, *Consul, Nueva Gerona*

THE Isle of Pines owes its commercial importance to grapefruit. Shortly after the Spanish-American War a number of American colonies were established in the Isle of Pines, being attracted by the healthfulness of the climate, the good natural supply of water, the smallness of the native population, and the low price of land. From 200,000 to 250,000 boxes of grapefruit are shipped per year mostly to the United States and also to Canada, England, and France. Winter vegetables, such as green peppers, eggplants, tomatoes, etc., are grown for the New York market. Other agricultural products, oranges, and melons are sold in Havana.

Not only do Americans own and operate most of the farms and fruit groves but they control the steamboat line to Cuba, the bank and most of the larger stores. About 90 percent of the land is owned by about 10,000 Americans, the large majority of whom reside in the United States. The number of American residents is estimated at 700 to 800.

The entire population of the island is between four and five thousand, most of whom are of Spanish descent. There are a great many colored British West Indians from Jamaica and its dependency the Cayman Islands; a good many Spaniards; some Chinese and Japanese; and some English and Canadians who are closely affiliated with the Americans.

The American settlers live, for the most part, on their farms and groves which are scattered over the island in small groups or colonies separated by wide stretches of vacant land. Gravel roads connect the principal points of settlement. Motor vehicles are the principal means of travel and transportation and, notwithstanding the distances of the settlements from each other, members of the various colonies meet fairly often at social gatherings.

The area of the isle is divided into two unequal parts by a swamp, the *Ciénaga de Lanier*, running

east and west, which almost cuts the island in two. The southern part, which is the smaller, called the "South Coast," with very few inhabitants. The northern part of the island consists of a plain out of which rise abruptly small mountain ranges and peaks, generally covered with verdure. The natural picturesqueness of the island is due largely to the mountains and the beautiful Royal palms which grow in their vicinity and along the numerous rivers and creeks. Many other kinds of palms grow in abundance, and mango trees, flamboyants, oleanders, hibiscus, bougainvilleas, and many other flowering and fruit bearing plants and trees are found in a wild or cultivated state. Pine forests cover a good deal of the island and much pine timber is shipped to Cuba. It was from the



*Contributed by Charles Forman*

AMERICAN BUNGALOW, ISLE OF PINES

pine trees growing on it that the island got its name.

For many years the Isle of Pines has been known in Cuba as a health resort. During the Spanish régime soldiers were sent to the island from Cuba to regain their health, and today well-to-do Cubans come to Santa Fé in the summer to drink from the warm medicinal springs and breathe the pine-scented air.

## VISIT TO KING HUSSEIN

*(Continued from page 72)*

bank, placing men in advance in strategic positions. The result of the drive was three wild boars before noon, one of which was an old tusker weighing about 250 pounds. The boars were ferried across the river Jordan and tied onto the automobile, and we came to Jericho for the night.



# FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS REPORT ON WEIRD FISHES SEEN IN FLORIDA

## Consuls General Return Empty Handed From Leave Trip To Sunburnland

### INTERVIEWED ON TRAIN

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The January Journal promised photographs of the Coffin-Totten tarpon fishing trip. A special correspondent, unsophisticated as to tarpon fishing and unversed in fishermen's wiles, met these eminent Forservoffs at Atlanta and got an exclusive story. The Journal assumes no responsibility for the veracity of either the correspondent or the fishermen.

(From Your Special Correspondent)  
On Board Sealine Express,  
February 29, 1925.

When I boarded the train at Atlanta, I was fortunate in finding both Mr. Coffin and Mr. Totten in rarely expansive moods.

"Why, yes," said the genial Mr. Coffin, "we did hook some good ones. Do you recall the Giant-treeclimbing fish, Mr. Totten?"

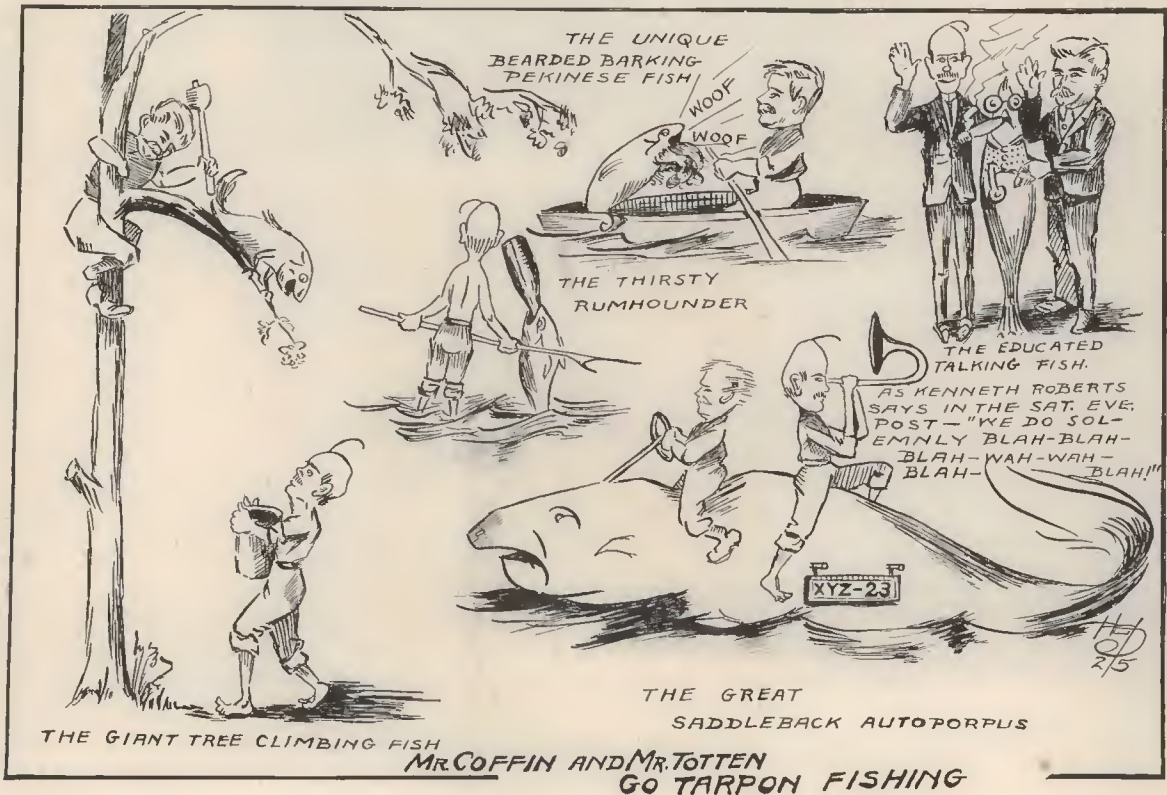
"Indeed I do," rejoined the jovial Mr. Totten. "That was a wonderful leap he made, Mr. Coffin."

"A wonderful leap, indeed, Mr. Totten. I was just about to cut him down with my ax and you had your basket ready to catch him, when he jumped 43 feet from that elm to a distant breadfruit tree and escaped."

"Escaped, Mr. Coffin," chimed in Mr. Totten, sadly. "And I never shall forget my pet Rumhounder. His death was very tragic."

"He died?" I inquired.

"Yes," corroborated Mr. Coffin. "The Coast Guard cleaned out rum row down there, and the poor Rumhounder died from malnutrition."





"And the poor Barking Bearded Pekinese Fish," moaned Mr. Totten.

"Ah, yes, Mr. Totten. He too died."

"Que lastima! Do you recall the famous Saddleback Autoporpus, Mr. Coffin?"

"The famous Saddleback Autoporpus?" I inquired. "Are you bringing it along to Washington?"

"Ach weh! Leider nicht. But he was the fastest Saddleback Autoporpus ever bestridden, we assure you, eh, Mr. Totten."

"Positively, Mr. Coffin. But our prize catch was the Vociferous Talking Fish, was it not, Mr. Coffin?"

"Absolutely, Mr. Totten. Rather expensive though—rather. He smoked nothing but clear Havanas."

"Ah, a Vociferous Talking Fish," I said. "Here will be a real trophy from your trip. It is in the baggage car, I suppose."

"Oh weh! Leider nicht! We reserved a drawing-room compartment for him, but we have been sadly disappointed, have we not, Mr. Totten?"

"Que lastima, Mr. Coffin. He had no immigration visa and the authorities refused to let him land."

I clutched the corroborative pictorial evidence which the gentlemen kindly gave me and rushed to the club car to write my story while the facts were yet clear in my consciousness.

## ITEMS

(Continued from page 83)

Consul Maurice C. Pierce from Bergen is spending his leave of absence in Washington.

Diplomatic Secretary Robert M. Scotten called at the Department en route from Constantinople to Rio de Janeiro.

Frederic W. Goding, formerly Consul General at Guayaquil, recently returned to that post on a visit of two months.

Consul James P. Davis, Shanghai, is spending leave at his home in Macon, Georgia.

Vice Consul Burdette B. Bliss, Guatemala City, has resigned to accept a position with W. R. Grace & Co., in Guatemala.

Foreign Service Officers can materially assist in the proper dispatch of their mail if they keep the Department promptly informed of their movements when on leave of absence. Those officers who call at the Department are requested to register in Room 115.

Former members of the Foreign Service are also requested to keep the Department informed when changes of address occur.

Consul General Ralph J. Totten has gone to North Carolina for golf.

The JOURNAL hopes to publish in a future edition certified actual measurements of some of his long drives.

Diplomatic Secretary Cornelius Van H. Engert recently spent several days at the Department.

Consul George T. Colman from Punta Arenas, Chili, is now in the United States on leave of absence.

A gracious compliment was paid to the United States by Swedish shipping interests at Goteborg on December 9, 1924, when the Swedish-American liner "Korsholm" of 5,000 dead weight tons was christened by Mrs. Walter H. Shones, wife of the American Consul at that port.

Vice Consul Frederick O. Bird from Smyrna called at the Department.

Consul James V. Whitfield, Matanzas, Cuba, is spending his leave at his home in North Carolina.

On December 26, 1924, the President of Ecuador authorized the award of the "Medalla al Merito" (Medal of Merit) to Frederic W. Goding, American Consul General, retired. The decree states that Mr. Goding "for many years efficiently contributed to the increase of Ecuadorian commerce and toward the sanitation of Guayaquil."

(Continued on page 91)



RUMANIAN PEASANT GIRL



## TRANSFERS

### *Officers of Career*

J. Webb Benton, now assigned to Caracas, appointed Second Secretary of the American Legation at Lisbon.

Joseph W. Carroll, now assigned to Lisbon, appointed Second Secretary of the American High Commission at Constantinople.

Frederic R. Dolbeare, Foreign Service Officer, detailed as Inspector.

Alexander R. Magruder, now on duty in Department, assigned as Counselor of Legation at Stockholm.

Benjamin Muse, now assigned to San Salvador, appointed Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris.

Lee R. Blohm, now assigned Consul Aguascalientes, detailed to Vancouver.

Parker W. Buhrman, now assigned Consul Aleppo, detailed to Department.

Herbert S. Bursley, Consul now detailed to Prague, detailed to Belgrade.

Robert L. Keiser, detailed to Department. Commission as Consul Messina cancelled.

Dayle C. McDonough, now assigned Consul La Paz, assigned Consul Caracas.

R. A. Wallace Treat, returned to Angora on expiration of temporary detail to Department.

Leslie E. Woods, now assigned V. C. Biarritz, temporarily, reassigned to V. C., Strasbourg.

### *Non-Career Officers*

Henry H. Leonard, Corinto, to be Vice Consul, Matamoros.

Harry W. Story, Santiago de Cuba, to be Vice Consul, Matanzas temporarily.

Roderick W. Uuckles, Port Limon temporarily, reappointed V. C., to return as Vice Consul, San Jose.

Frederick Weaver, Prince Rupert, transferred to be Vice Consul Corinto.

## RESIGNATIONS

Cord Meyer, Secretary of Legation, Stockholm, resigned effective January 14, 1925.

Charles A. Amsden, Vice Consul at Basel, resigned, effective February 1, 1925.

## APPOINTMENTS

### *Non-Career Officers*

Oscar F. Brown, now clerk Birmingham, appointed Vice Consul there.

John F. Deming, now clerk Montreal, appointed Vice Consul there.

Joseph S. Dieson, now clerk Seoul, appointed Vice Consul there.

Daniel J. Driscoll, now clerk La Guaira appointed Vice Consul there.

Edwin J. King, now clerk Barranquilla, appointed Vice Consul there.

Helmut Ripperger, now clerk Bremen, appointed Vice Consul there.

## BIRTHS

A son, Rexford Gerald, was born September 6, 1924, at Montreal, Canada, to Vice Consul and Mrs. John R. Barry.

A daughter, Helen, was born January 8, 1925, at Berlin, Germany, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Paul Bowerman.

A son, Roderick, Junior, was born January 6, 1925, at Catania, Italy, to Consul and Mrs. W. Roderick Dorsey.

A daughter, Emma Gloria, was born August 12, 1924, at Ancon, Canal Zone, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Harry Dustin Myers, Panama, Republic of Panama.

A son, Lewis Vincell, II, was born December 22, 1924, at Papeete, Tahiti, to Consul and Mrs. Lewis V. Boyle.

A son, Donald Mills, was born August 1, 1924, at Paris, France, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Marc L. Severe.



*Contributed by A. E. Southard*

CONSULATE AT ADEN

A son, Francis Lawrence, was born January 18, 1925, at Liverpool, England, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Lawrence S. Armstrong.

A daughter, Rosemary, was born January 13, 1925, at Munich, Germany, to Consul and Mrs. Robert D. Murphy.

A daughter, Inga Bie, was born January 22, 1925, at Vienna, Austria, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Christian M. Ravndal, Frankfurt-on-Maine, Germany.

### NECROLOGY

Consul Francis J. Dyer, assigned to Coblenz, died suddenly at Cologne on December 26, at about 11 A. M. Mr. Dyer had gone to Cologne to spend the four days of leave remaining to him and was stricken on the golf links where he was playing with Consul Sauer.

Brief funeral services were held on February 10 in Washington, attended by many fellow Masons, consular officers and friends.

Mr. Dyer was formerly for many years a well known Washington newspaper correspondent and was stationed at the State Department for some time.

Born at Dyersville, Iowa, June 21, 1864, he was educated in high school and a theological preparatory school at Dubuque, Iowa, and later attended Northwestern University and the University of California.

He was engaged as reporter, editor and owner of periodicals in Corona, Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York.

He was Washington correspondent for the San Francisco Chronicle, the Los Angeles Times, San Diego Union, Albany Journal and the Portland, Ore., Journal. He also wrote for several magazines and syndicated "Dyer's Washington Letter" and supplied weekly news service to many newspapers.

He was appointed Washington commissioner to the Panama-California Exposition in 1911 and was commissioned American Consul to Swansea, Wales, April 3, 1915. He went as Consul to Ceiba, Honduras, in September of the same year and was assigned to Tegucigalpa in March, 1917. He was afterwards assigned as Consul at Nogales, Mexico, in 1919, and was appointed American Consul at Coblenz, May 17, 1922.

Mr. H. A. Conant, formerly American Consul at Windsor, Ontario, passed away at his home, Munroe, Michigan, on January 28, 1925, at the age of 80.

The JOURNAL learns with regret of the death of the young son of Consul Edward Caffery, which occurred at Bucharest on February 7, 1925.

The JOURNAL wishes to condole with Consul W. Roderick Dorsey, whose mother, aged 94 years, died at her home in Baltimore on December 15, 1924. Mrs. Dorsey was the oldest Foreign Service mother.

### COMMERCIAL

During the month of January, 1925, there were 2,878 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,557 in December, 1924. The Consulate General at London, England, took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having (70), followed by Habana (53), Alexandria (51), Antwerp (46) and Kobe (44).

A total of 2,220 reports were received during the month of January, 1925, as compared with 2,090 reports during the month of December, 1924.

### MARRIAGES

Hamilton-Fisher. Miss Julia E. Fisher of Boulder, Colorado, to Mr. Maxwell H. Hamilton, formerly American Consul at Canton, China, at Hong Kong, December 20, 1924.



*Contributed by A. E. Southard*  
INTERIOR OF THE CONSULATE AT ADEN

Kirchoff-Ifft. Miss Catherine Ifft, daughter of Consul and Mrs. George Nicholas Ifft, to Mr. F. J. Kirchoff, of Denver, Colorado, at New York City, on February 2, 1925.

Murray-Wilde. Mrs. Frances R. Wilde to Wallace Smith Murray, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Teheran, Persia, at Teheran, November 5, 1924.

On December 18, 1924, a bust of the late Col. Albert W. Swalm was unveiled in the Avenue Hall at Southampton, England, in the presence of Mr. Savage, now consul there. The bust is mounted on a pedestal inscribed as follows:

Colonel Albert W. Swalm, 1845-1922.  
Consul in Southampton for the United States of America, 1903-1919.

Presented by his friends to Avenue Hall in grateful memory of a distinguished and inspiring career and in recollection of his keen and practical interest in the work done for soldiers in this hall during the Great War.

In presenting the bust the Sheriff of Southampton stated that nearly one million American troops came through Southampton during the war and those who worked with them and for them in the Avenue Hall would well remember Colonel Swalm, who, as a lad, fought for his own country.

Recognition of one, at least, of the purposes for which the Foreign Service exists is displayed in the following address on a letter recently received at the Department: "Commandant of Foreign Service, United States Public Welfare, Washington, D. C."

A new task for the Department is set by a letter recently received as follows:  
Onerbul Sirs:

Will you ples tel me where I c'd find a family tree?

Yours truly,

\_\_\_\_\_, COFFEE AND REPARTEE

## SPECIFIC, PERTINENT, COMPREHENSIVE, TIMELY!

*A Model Trade Letter From The Archives Of  
Mauritius*

PORT LOUIS MAURITIUS,  
April 30, 1906.

HOMAN & Co.,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR SIRs: Yours of 3-5-1906 came by fast mail. In reply will say:

1. No manufacturers of candles here.
2. Nothing to make candles of.
3. Great many candles used, all imported.
4. No sale here for candle molds.

Your humble servant,  
THEODOSIUS BOTKIN,  
U. S. Consul.

## EXORBITANT!

The JOURNAL is indebted to Mr. Richard F. Boyce, American Consul at Hamilton, Ontario, for the following letter respecting the grasping propensities of the Service:

THE AMERICAN CON-  
SULAR SERVICE,  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

DEAR SIR:

We are returning the four invoice forms for which you demand \$2.55, as we do not feel like paying such a price for a little bit of paper. Our printers in this country would print these for \$2 per 1,000.

Trusting this will be satisfactory to you, we are,

Yours very truly,

We are enclosing 5 cents in stamps to cover your expense in sending the letter.

The Santo Domingo Consulate is embarrassed to reply to a person who desires to obtain a boy and a girl doll, dressed in the native rural costumes worn by children in this district. Would it be satisfactory to state that the costumes are not acquired by purchase but by divine intervention?—C. B. H.



*Contributed by M. P. Dunlap*



## A FADED BOUQUET

Vice Consul E. Kitchel Farrand sends the following from the "Forty Years Ago" column of the *Buenos Aires Herald*. The item appeared on April 17, 1884, when Mr. E. L. Baker was Consul at Buenos Aires:

"Consular Efficiency.—A poor Consul is a useless piece of furniture, but a good one is of great service to the country he represents and the one to which he is accredited. The best Consul we ever knew, and we have met many, good and bad, is the United States Consul of this city. He is not content to draw his salary, which is lighter than he deserves and earns, but is indefatigable in searching out facts which will make the two republics better known."

## SMOOTH!

A. B. COOKE, *Swansea*

I have felt stirrings of chestiness more than once upon the receipt of letters addressed in such flattering phraseology as "His Excellency," "The American Ambassador," "American Counsel," "His Worship the American Counsellor," and others. But never was my chestiness quite so deeply stirred as when I came on this: "To the Nice American Consul." I enclose you herewith the very superscription itself, that there may be no question as to my priority of claim for the blue ribbon at the next prize awarding in the "Permanent Exhibition of Prize Consular Stock."

Lest the word "Private," inscribed in the top left-hand corner of the envelope, might give rise to suspicion of goings-on not provided for in the green book known familiarly to the Service, I hasten to say that the contents of the envelope fell duly into File No. 811.1.

## ITEMS

(Continued from page 87)

Francis B. Keene, Foreign Service Officer, retired after 21 years of service, having been for seven years Consul General at Rome, was the guest of honor, shortly before Christmas, at a luncheon given by the Consular Corps in Rome. He was elected Honorary Dean, being still resident in Rome.

A party of 33 American school-teachers from Porto Rico, spent a portion of their holiday vacation, from December 24th to January 1st, in Santo Domingo. They were cordially received by the President of the Republic and his Secretary of Foreign Relations. Consul and Mrs. Charles Bridgham Hosmer gave a tea with informal dancing at their home.

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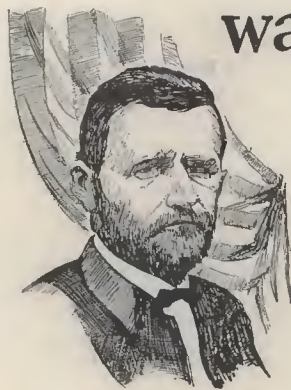
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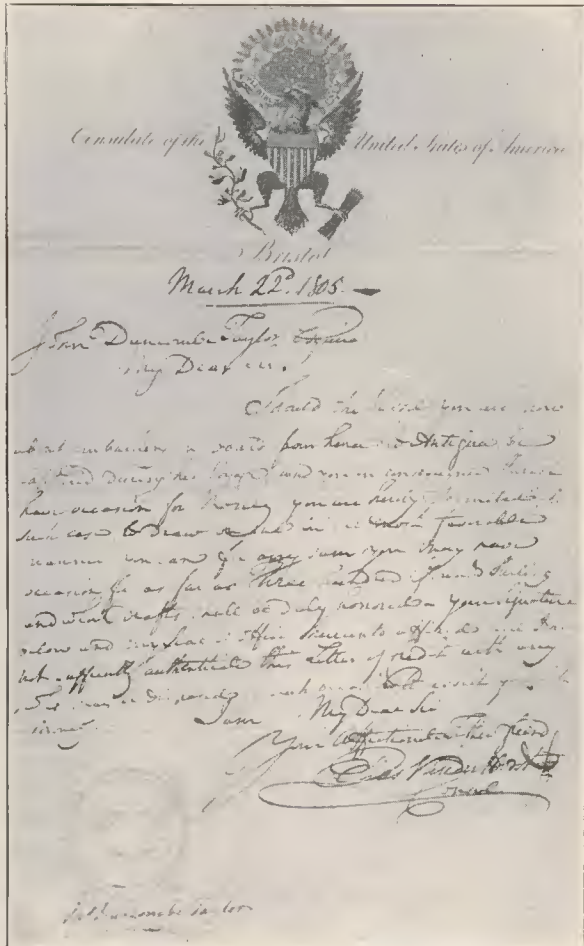
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### BRISTOL'S FIRST CONSUL

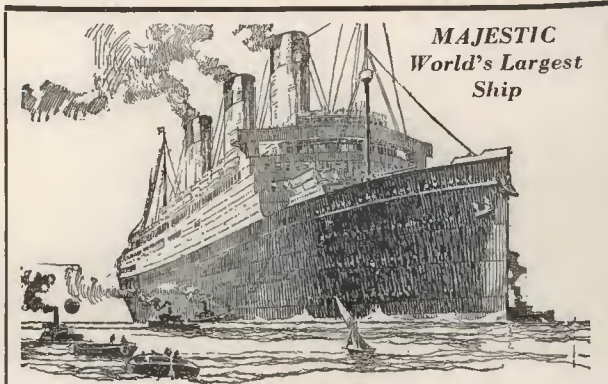
(Continued from page 73)

The exequator was issued by George III on February 10, 1793, and it does not appear to have been withdrawn when America and England were at war.



#### VANDERHORST'S LETTERHEAD

Being born in South Carolina and residing in England from 1774, nine years before the declaration of American Independence, Vanderhorst was all his life a British subject. He died in May, 1816, aged 78. The place of his burial is unknown. Almost certainly it was in some Bristol ground.



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## HAD THEIR TROUBLES TOO

The following letter from John Bigelow, Minister to France, to the Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward, shows perhaps an extreme form of the "new post phobia" that has sometimes been heard of in later days. Submitted by D. F. Bigelow, Paris:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
PARIS, August 31, 1865.

SIR:

Mr. Marquis, the Consul appointed to succeed Mr. Smith at Napoleon-Vendee, did not find the position as attractive as he had anticipated and returned to the United States without getting nearer to his post of duty than Paris and without waiting even for his *exequatur*, which was duly applied for and granted.

A short time since I was notified by the Director of Posts that a large number of articles had accumulated for Mr. Marquis at the post office at Napoleon-Vendee and was asked what disposition he should make of them. In view of the probability that some of the correspondence was official, I ordered the whole to be sent to this

Legation and paid the postage, amounting to 20 francs and 20 centimes.

The package contained 19 letters and circulars, a volume of commercial regulations for 1863, one number of Little and Brown's U. S. Laws for the 2nd Session of the 38th Congress, and 20 or 30 weekly Tribunes and weekly Indiana State Journals. As Mr. Marquis has never communicated with me since he determined to abandon his Consulate, nor left his address at this Legation, I have deemed it most prudent to transmit the letters and circulars to the State Department at Washington, with the memorandum of expenses incurred by this Legation on account of them. The books and newspapers did not seem worth the trouble and expense of returning.

I would be glad to know what is the present status of the Consulate at Napoleon-Vendee; whether Mr. Marquis has definitely declined the place or not, and if so, if anyone, and in that case who, is in charge of the archives, flag, seal, etc., if there are any.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



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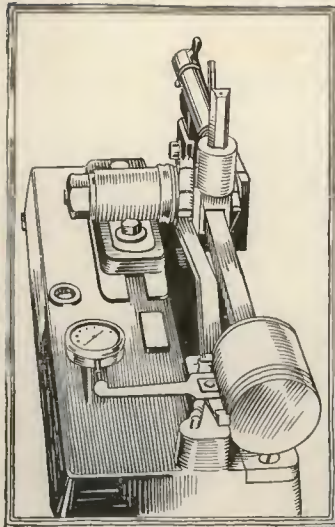
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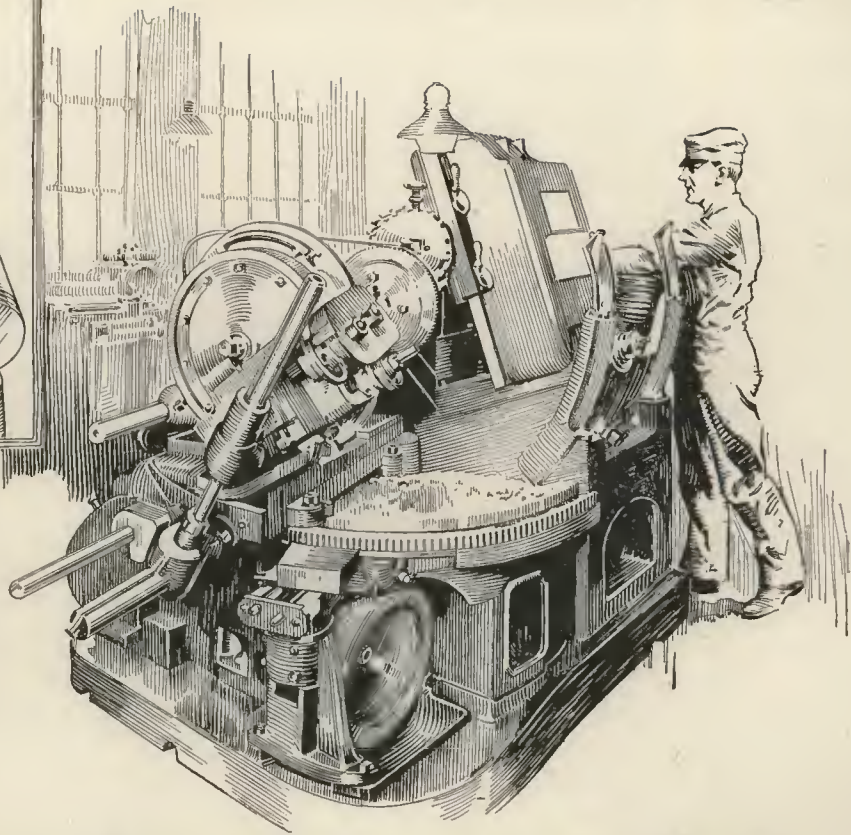
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## ALIEN DESERTING IN AMERICAN PORTS

In his annual report for 1924, the Commissioner General of Immigration publishes statistics showing that 34,679 alien butchers, bakers, candlestick makers and tailors, masquerading as seamen, deserted in United States ports during the year ending June 30, 1924. For a similar period previous to June 30, 1923, a total of only 23,194 desertions were reported, the increase in the past year being almost 50 percent. For some occult reason, 22,252 desertions occurred in the port of New York alone, and equally inexplicably more than 3,000 apparently preferred Philadelphia. Upwards of a thousand of these ambitious gentlemen, evidently of superior culture, favored the educational atmosphere of Boston. New Orleans, Baltimore and Norfolk each welcomed over a thousand of the future Babbitts and other ports report desertions in proportion to vessels entered. Only six, however, deserted at Miami, the great majority being obviously unaffected by lurid Florida advertising. One benighted soul found refuge at Pascagoula.

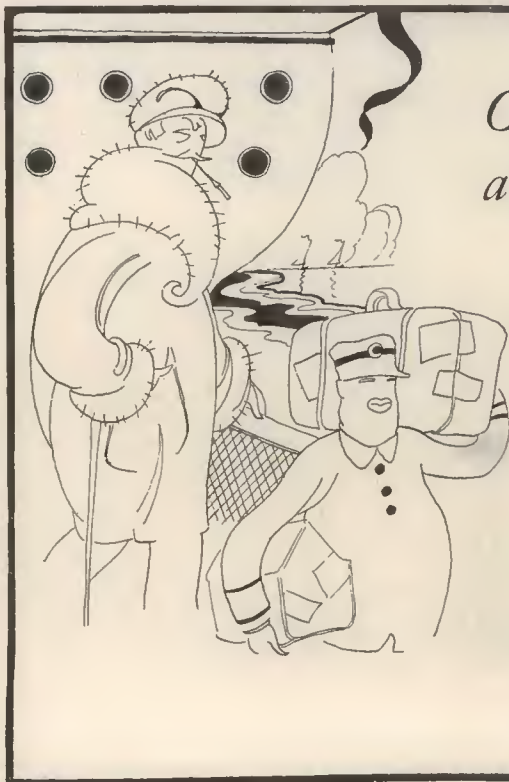
The only reasonable explanation of the great increase in desertions, says the Commissioner General, is that men who could not come into the country in a legal way, largely because of quota restrictions, signed on vessels in foreign ports as seamen.

## ENTER THE INSPECTOR

"Pigi Tjalan Tanjoeng Priok Koninglijke Paaket vaart Maatschpij limboong, Chauffeur!"  
"Sia, Tuan."

You lean back in the Hudson, skim down through the narrow Oriental "Main-stem" skirting the Kalimas, under the smile of an early tropical sun; by the breadth of a hair missing the sea-going ox-carts loaded to the gunwales with bananas and country produce for the Besar—and wish that Consuls General would have steamship schedules of arrivals changed from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. An ungodly hour. (They can fix most things.)

After the argument with the native chauffeur over the tariff because he thinks you are a tourist probably departing on a steamer—makes no difference to a Malay's reasoning power; steamer—



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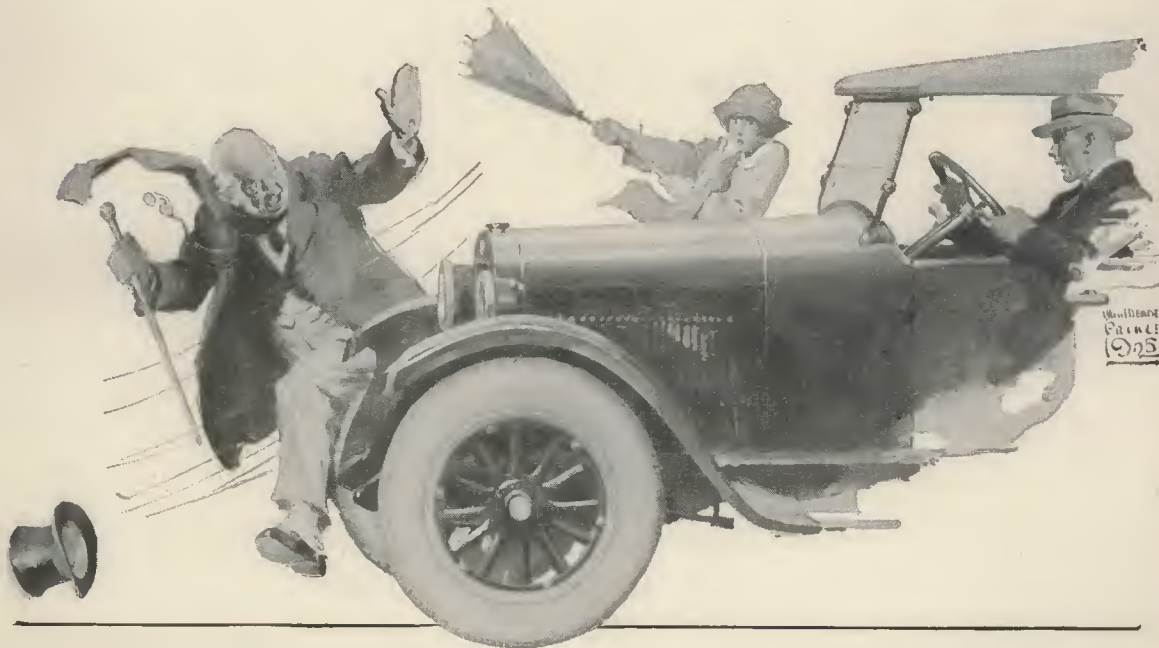
Not once in a decade has it failed to uphold and enhance its reputation for faithful performance.

The reason for its consistent goodness and continued betterment points directly back to the ideals of the founders.

Instead of fluctuating between an endless series of annual models, they determined to concentrate on the perfection of a single chassis.

Dodge Brothers Motor Car today is the embodiment of that ideal—an ideal that will endure as long as the institution itself.

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white man, "probably" a stranger and therefore good for a "squeeze"—the Consul and his "staff" arrive at the quay to greet the "big smoke."

After the greetings we hustle through the Customs "pronto," park the dunnage and ourselves in various motors and betake ourselves to the office—for another day of service abroad.

What did the buck private say: "Another day, another dollar; a million days, a million dollars."

Thus moves the East.

## BIGELOW TO CHARLES G. HALE

*Published in Bigelow's "Recollections of a Busy Life," Copyrighted*

Paris, March 11, 1864.

MY DEAR HALE:

I am very much obliged to you for the Advertiser and for the article it contained about the French customhouses. I was wishing to regard it in part as a personal attention. I was even more gratified with the impression it left, that you shared my views in regard to the fundamental defect of our civil administration—its changeableness—which the merits of the French bring into strong relief.

I have just sent to the State Department a report on our Consular system, contrasted with the French, which is much superior to any other in the world, and I have there taken the ground that any attempt to make anything out of our service proportioned to the growing needs of our country will be idle without first making the tenure of office more permanent;

Second, letting promotion be the reward of faithful service;

Third, requiring every Consul to begin at the beginning and pass all the grades;

Fourth, requiring him to pass a thorough examination for the place; and,

Fifth, no candidate to be received over 25 years of age.

If you should be in Washington, I hope you will find time to call at the State Department and run your eye over it. If we cannot give more permanency to our civil administration than we have been doing for the past 30 years, our Constitution is a failure. I think, however, that we can. The officers of the Army and Navy do not change with every administration, for the simple reason that everybody sees you can have no Army or Navy on such terms. Recent events have given a new importance to our foreign service, and I think the public may be readily made to realize the necessity of removing the



great element of feebleness to which I refer and which is so fatal to its efficiency.

I think the time has come for the agitation of this question, and I would give a great deal for an hour's talk with you upon the subject.

I am aware that I may not seem to be in the best position to advocate this reform with effect, though I think you will acquit me of any desire or intention to remain in this or any other public office a moment longer than I am obliged to by a decent respect for the wishes of my superiors.

The great difficulty of accomplishing a reform of the evil I speak of has been that to carry it out requires the active support of the Administration and of the opposition combined; while the opposition always prefers that it should not begin until they have the power and a reasonable share of the patronage. The present time is more favorable than any other that has occurred or is likely to occur for making a new departure. Party divisions are obliterated; the offices are filled pretty indiscriminately from all political denominations, and the country can be readily made to realize, if it does not already, the need of trained men in the civil administration. It would be policy to begin with the foreign service, in order not to combine too large a political interest against the movement. If it succeeded, the rest would soon follow. Would not this be a good topic for the Atlantic, and, oh, if Mr. Everett would take hold of it and wing it with his eloquence to the ends of the republic. It is to render this reform possible that the war is now worth continuing, for slavery is dead enough. With this reform all others are possible; without it, none are.

Yours, etc.,

## MR. HUGHES AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 70)

perience each; and 10 secretaries of Class 3, with an average of 6 years' experience each. In these appointments the President has issued only one Executive order, that on June 16, 1921, waiving the age limit. \* \* \*

Since this report was made the record of constructive appointments has enlarged. There have been two additional appointments of former career officers to the grade of ambassador and three to the grade of minister, so that the situation in the service on the date of Secretary Hughes' retirement stands as follows:

Of the thirteen ambassadorial posts in the

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Editor-in-Chief

## LIGHT

NELA PARK CLEVELAND, OHIO

Foreign Service, four are now held by service men, as distinguished from political appointees.

Of the thirty-eight posts of minister, thirteen are now filled by men who acquired their training in the career service.

Furthermore, during the past four years, with respect to promotions, not a single exception has been made in the application of the merit system either in the diplomatic or in the consular branch of the Service. All appointments and promotions have been made strictly on the basis of qualifications determined from examinations in the first instance, and demonstrated ability and efficiency thereafter.

But it was not enough that the Service should be protected against raids on the merit system. One of the most urgent demands was that the qualified officers of the trained establishment should be utilized in connection with important international conferences. Here again we find an unrivaled record. Whenever an occasion of diplomatic activity has arisen, a goodly number of officers of the career establishment have been despatched to the front line and given a chance to participate actively in the operations. The record of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament shows a larger direct participation of trained diplomatic and consular officers than



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any previous event of importance. Abroad, the same general policy of utilizing service men has been enforced, with the result that the entire establishment has been vitalized by opportunities to render important service, to apply its trained ability, and to participate in the honors of diplomatic achievement.

Turning to the Department of State we find an equally significant program of practical reform. The first act of Secretary Hughes was to surround himself with trained officials. For his Undersecretary of State and two Assistant Secretaries he selected trained diplomatic officers, while in the remaining position of Assistant Secretary he retained the services of Hon. Alvey A. Adee, who had held the position with distinction for 40 years. When the additional Assistant Secretaryship was created by the Act of May 24, 1924, Hon. Wilbur J. Carr, Director of the Consular Service, was elevated to that position, and when the position of Second Assistant Secretary was rendered vacant through the death of Mr. Adee, Mr. John Van A. MacMurray of the career diplomatic service was given the appointment. Vacancies arising in the undersecretaryship and in the other two positions of Assistant Secretary through appointment to

the field were promptly filled from the diplomatic career service. As regards the other officials of the Department, a practical amalgamation with the foreign service career has been achieved in that by the Rogers Act they are rendered eligible for appointment by transfer after five years of continuous service to the position of Foreign Service officer of any class. The practice of assigning Foreign Service officers to the Department of State has been given great impetus, as will be seen from the fact that the Foreign Service list of January 1, 1925, shows 21 diplomatic officers and 33 consular officers thus assigned, bringing into the departmental establishment a range of foreign experience covering every important region of the world.

Summarizing the record of Secretary Hughes in matters of Foreign Service administration, we find the following has been accomplished:

1. All former service men appointed to the grade of ambassador by previous administrations were retained.
2. All former service men appointed to the grade of minister were retained.
3. New appointments from the career service to the grades of ambassador and minister were made.
4. A system for future promotions from the career service to the grade of minister is established.
5. No exceptions have been made in the application of the merit system in all matters of promotion and assignments in both branches of the Service.
6. The Foreign Service establishment has been thoroughly reorganized on an interchangeable basis.
7. Trained men, many from the Foreign Service, have been selected for important posts in the Department of State.
8. The regular Foreign Service personnel has been utilized in important international conferences.

In building a Foreign Service establishment commensurate with the vital interest of the nation, Secretary Hughes has had the full support of the President, who has lent his powerful aid and generous encouragement.

The Foreign Service feels keenly the departure of its distinguished chief. The achievements of Mr. Hughes are evidenced not only by his accomplishments in matters of foreign policy. It must not be overlooked that a great and an enduring contribution to the nation has been made in constructing and vitalizing the Foreign Service to meet the demands of the future. The members of

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the Foreign Service know the significance of this accomplishment.

At every stage and in every circumstance his relations with his associates have been of the most sympathetic character. He has shared in all Service activities and typified its *esprit de corps*.

While official relationship between the Secretary and the Foreign Service may terminate on March 4, the Service knows that in Mr. Hughes, whether in or out of public life, it has a true friend and supporter.

He carries with him into private life the gratitude and affection of each and every one who has had the privilege of serving under him.

## ANCIENT CHRISTIAN CEMETERY

(Continued from page 80)

Christian priests at the Court of the Mongol Khans, and that during the 13th and early 14th centuries, when the Yuan Dynasty was seated on the throne of China, the archbishop Montecorvino and other Catholic missionaries resided in the Mongol capital—the present city of Peking—and exercised wide influence. According to Williams, 'at the present time, no work composed by the priests, or remains of any churches belonging to them, or buildings erected by them, are known to exist in the Empire.' More recently, the *Encyclopedia Sinica* has similarly informed us that 'the Nestorians of the Mongol period have left no known visible relic, except a battered stone monument which is said to exist at Chienchang; but this has not yet been properly described.' All this is true, but there is no doubt that Catholic Christian (as distinct from Nestorian) buildings must have existed during the Mongol era in fairly large numbers in north China; and it would be rash to assume, without further enquiry, that no existing buildings contain evidence of former Christian occupation."

In addition to John Montecorvino, who was Archbishop of Cambulac (Peking), there were Andrew of Longumeau and John of Lano Carpini, who worked among the Chinese, and it is stated that John of Montecorvino had two churches and 6,000 converts in Cambulac. Now it is not improbable in the cemetery were buried those Catholic converts who were employed at the hunting palace of Kubla Khan, which, as I have indicated, was only 13 to 14 miles distant from the cemetery. With the one exception of the Roman cross, the

crosses on the stones which came from this cemetery are quite similar to the cross on the stone in the temple near Peking. The shape of all the crosses resembles that of the cross on the Nestorian tablet, and to this extent it might be argued that the persons buried in this cemetery were Nestorian Christians.

But the presence of a stone with a distinct Roman cross throws a decided weight to a belief that the cemetery might have been one for the converts of John of Montecorvino. And in addition, as stated above, the proximity of the cemetery to the hunting palace of Kubla Khan, with whom John of Montecorvino was contemporaneous, lends added weight to this belief. But could this stone—the stone with I H S—have been the gravestone of a European priest who was a contemporary of Marco Polo? What a field for archaeological research!

## HERE COMES A SAILOR

*(Continued from page 74)*

other shipmates how it happened; he wants the clean, strengthening smell of the salt sea. Daily he visits the docks, until he finds a ship with a man short; signs on for he little knows where, and cares less; sincerely thanks the Consul and blithely sails away.

Perhaps he sends the understanding Consul a letter, a postal card or a souvenir; perhaps not. But he is not ungrateful, mind you, just a big-hearted, husky whole-souled man; a man of action. Right or wrong, he is seeing life to the very limit. In the Consulates he is very warmly roasted, but just the same he is well cared for. But he is all man, two-fisted, broad-shouldered and deep-chested. His mistakes and adversities are condoned and understood. After all, were his type to become extinct he would be missed.

A lady appeared the other day and, in a blustering manner, demanded information as to when her son was to receive his visa to go to the United States.

"You have already given him a number, you know, and he has been waiting all this time for you to tell him to come in for his visa," she said tartly to the patient Vice Consul.

"He has been given a number?" inquired the patient Vice Consul perplexedly, as he searched diligently through the files.

"Oh, yes! It is number 8111. See, here it is!"

She hauled forth from the innermost recesses of a large bag a much-thumbed form letter sent to her sometime before, setting forth the immigration regulations, and pointed to—the consular file number 811.1.



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WEDNESDAY, February 11, 1925, was red-letter night at the State Department Club, which met at Rauscher's. It was Amateur Night. The entire program was devoted to exhibitions of talent and skill, native or acquired, given by the administrative heads of the Department of State and their assistants. The program is given below:

- THE OLYMPICS OF 1925  
Introduction by Mr. Carr.
- I. The Helicon Chorus
  - a. Stein Song; b. Rebecca; c. Medley
- II. Tarpon and Other Big Fish...*Mr. Coffin*
- III. Love Songs of the Desert...*Mr. Dulles*  
(Accompanied by Dr. Young)
- IV. The Peking Legation Messenger  
Reports on the State of the Union .....*Mr. MacMurray*
- V. Selections.....*Mr. Grew*
  - a. Five Preludes... ..*Chopin*
  - b. Mary Had a Little Lamb  
*Ballantine*

- VI. The Mysteries (?) of U-2.....*Mr. Lane*
- VII. Song—'Blige a Lady.....*Mr. Wright*
- VIII. Plantation Stories.....*Mr. Totten*
- IX. Sharps and Flats—Mostly Flats.  
*Mr. Harrison*
- X. George Washington and the  
Chinese Cherry Tree.....*Mr. Perkins*
- XI. Balancing the Budget.....*Mr. Lay*
- XII. The Helicon Chorus
  - a. Sweet Adeline
  - b. Way Down Yonder in the Cornfield
  - c. Good Night, Ladies

Members of the Helicon Chorus:  
Messrs. Anderson, Carter, Culbertson, Hinke, Jessup, Kumler, Leach, Linnell, Pierce, Phenix, Reed, Turlington, Wilson and Young.

Assistant Secretary Carr in introducing the first number stated that the evening was designed to show the members of the club how "the other half plays," what those who reject, rewrite, approve, initial, and sign do at home when they are not rejecting, rewriting, approving, initialing and

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signing, or pondering problems of routine, statecraft, accounts, or personnel.

Following the first number of the Helicon Chorus, motion pictures were shown, taken by Consul General Coffin on his recent fishing, swimming and camping trip to Florida with Consul General Totten. This was followed by violin solos by Diplomatic Secretary Dulles. The selections were reminiscent of the deserts of Araby which, as is known, belongs in the special purview of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs. Mr. Dulles wore white and green sheik's robes.

Affairs of state were recalled by the Peking Legation Messenger (Assistant Secretary MacMurray), who commented wittily and in a delightful "pidgin" on current events in China.


The next number was a serious and artistic rendering of five preludes by Chopin by Undersecretary Grew. Not many in the Service or Department knew that Mr. Grew is an accomplished pianist. His last number was a series of musical caricatures. Mr. Grew took the simple nursery rhyme music, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," and playing it first as sung by children, gave a

series of interpretations and treatments of the theme, harmonic, melodic and rhythmic, showing how the ditty would have been set to music by various composers—Mozart, Beethoven, Wagner, Tchaikowsky.


Diplomatic Secretary Lane "prestidigitated," producing golf balls from the air and making them disappear into the air again—or at least so it seemed—and transferring red silk handkerchiefs and lighted candles across empty space.

Assistant Secretary Wright sang, unaccompanied. This he explained was because of the press of candidates anxious to help him out. His song, "Blige a Lady," related the experiences, in the first person, of a gentleman anxious to be courteous and gallant in a crowded street car. As an encore (unprepared, Mr. Wright assured the audience) he read from a collection of unintentionally amusing telegrams and letters received by the Department.

Consul General Totten then related stories of southern life—Uncle Mose and the Bank, Uncle



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Mose and the Bear, the Kentucky Colonel in Mexico, and others.

Assistant Secretary Harrison contrasted an old-time once very popular sentimental rag song, "In My Little Oldsmobile," with a modern jazz song, "All Alone." His encore was a tone-poem with Wagnerian leit-motifs, graphically depicting the adventures of two travelers, a gazelle and a lion in a desert, otherwise empty except for two palm trees and the evening star.

Consul Perkins, in Chinese robes, told of George Washington and the cherry tree.

Before the final number of the chorus Consul General Tracy Lay "balanced the budget." A slack wire had been set up across one end of the hall, and on it Mr. Lay performed numerous feats in the best professional style, walking the wire, sliding on it, taking his ease on it on a chair, kneeling on it on a board, passing through a hoop while on the wire, and many others.

At the close of the performance Secretary Hughes made a short and graceful address, expressing his admiration of the Departmental and Foreign Service personnel and his regret at losing, in the near future, everyday intimate contact with them.

Refreshments and dancing until 1 o'clock concluded the evening.

## BULLETIN PRIZE STORY

In accordance with the announcements made in the January, 1922, and March, 1924, issues of the CONSULAR BULLETIN of an award of a \$100 prize for the best contribution to the BULLETIN, Undersecretary of State, Mr. J. C. Grew, the editor of the National Geographic Magazine, Mr. Gilbert Grosvenor, and Mr. Merle Thorpe, editor of The Nation's Business, were selected as judges and kindly consented to act. They considered seven stories and articles and narrowed their choice to the following five:

"Letters from Bangkok," by Maurice P. Dunlap, published in the issue of January, 1923; "The Giralda," by Robert Harnden, June, 1923; "As the Tuan Had Said," by George M. Hanson, August, 1923; "A Contrast in Light and Shade," by Frank P. S. Glassey, May, 1924, and "West of East and East of West," by Richard Ford, June, 1924. They later agreed to award the prize to Mr. Ford's story, "West of East and East of West."

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