

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Photo from E. L. Harris.*

A SCENE AT THE RUINED CITY OF APHRODISIAS

Vol. II      JUNE, 1925      No. 6



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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. II. No. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1925

## Aphrodisias

By ERNEST L. HARRIS, *Consul General, Vancouver*

ASIA MINOR is the stage upon which have been enacted some of the most stupendous events in the history of mankind. From the time when Mardonius first crossed the Hellespont down to the days of the Anzacs is a goodly span of years, yet every century of it has been rendered luminous by Persian and Greek, Roman and Pontian, Byzantine and Moslem, Crusader and Saracen, Turk and Mogul. The graves of Australian soldiers almost within sight of the walls of Troy attest the latest scene of strife upon this stage of apparently never ending drama. Fading into the sable mists of the past is the present melancholy picture of ruined cities which still remain as silent sentinels over the tombs of their empires and histories.

The agonistic contests fought out in Asia Minor never produced anything abiding for the country itself. It has always been a thoroughfare over which conquerors have passed. None ever remained there or established a lasting nation. They were always too much interested in the continents beyond. Of things which happened

before the dawn of history there are even Hittite, Phrygian, Lydian, and Greek ruined cities left to tell the tale.

Of all the ruined cities in Asia Minor—and I have seen them all—Aphrodisias is the most interesting. It is also the best preserved because it was outside the great Persian and Greek highways which traversed the Hermus and Meander valleys. This accounts for the fact that it was never destroyed. The Salbaccus mountain range protected it from invading armies. The ruins are those produced by the hand of time rather than by the hand of man.

Aphrodisias is a five days' journey from Smyrna. It is three days from the nearest railway station, and the most of this time must be spent in the saddle. The district has always been infested with brigands. At the time I made the journey the governor of Smyrna was kind enough to give me six able-bodied soldiers for protection. They were armed with empty double-barreled shotguns, apparently dating from the days of

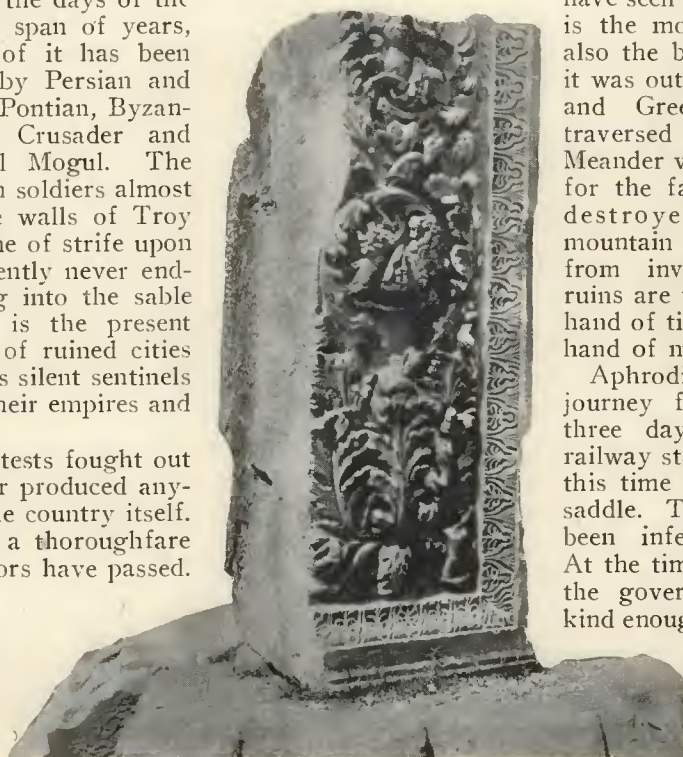


Photo from E. L. Harris.

CARVED SLAB FROM A TEMPLE



the Seljuks. One day a young Dutch farmer lunched with me in a village. On his way home a band of Greek brigands captured him and one week later he was ransomed for 6,000 Turkish pounds (\$26,400). All practical demonstrations in these lesser historical contests, yet none the less important to the particular individual who is supposed to be protected, have amply proved that the fire arms used by the brigands were better than those used by the soldiers. The equipment of the latter had been seriously damaged ages ago in the early experiments with gunpowder.

On the road to Aphrodisias we passed the ruins of ancient Antiochia on the Meander. In the old days it was a great place for wool and dyeing cloths, and the people seem to have been thrifty and full of enterprise. I was especially attracted by one huge mausoleum. The inscription on the tomb was difficult for me to read. The difficulty lay less with the legibility of the characters than with my knowledge of ancient Greek. After a wrestling match with the inscription I managed to read it. Archaeologists, I believe, call this kind of work "taking a squeeze." I managed to "squeeze" therefrom

the fact that the mausoleum had once been the last resting place of a wealthy manufacturer of the city who had visited Rome no less than 72 times in the interests of his business. I was impressed. That man would be worth the weight of his mausoleum in gold if he were alive today and we could secure him to push American commercial interests in Asia Minor! Just think what a lot of commercial reports and trade letters such a man could write!

This part of Asia Minor has been termed the quintessence of the East. The camel caravan; the groves of cypress, olive, plane, and valonia trees; the mosque and towering minaret; latticed windows and veiled women; quaint and picturesque costumes, and a background made up of the remnants of an ancient civilization in the form of ruined cities which dot the surface of the whole country.

All these things you pass on the road to Aphrodisias!

The old city itself was situated in a fertile plain, watered by numerous small streams, some of which rose in the center of the city. These springs today have degenerated into filthy swamps and are now the home of turtles, mosquitos, and fever. Any future plan to excavate this buried city which does not, first of all, include some scheme to drain these swamps is doomed to failure.

People resorted to Aphrodisias for sports and games, and the free cities of Asia contributed to the erection and adornment of these incomparable public buildings, the remnants of which today call for our deepest admiration. The worship of Venus alone, in a temple the gorgeousness of which 16 massive pillars still bear testimony, was sufficient to secure for this city the good will of the Roman emperors, for at that time it was popularly supposed that Caesar was directly descended from that goddess. Perhaps no city



*Photo from E. L. Harris.*

## RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF VENUS



in Asia ever enjoyed so much prosperity or has been so much spared from the contingencies of war. So intact were these monuments epigraphically that until a few years ago, when many inscriptions and objects of fine art were removed, the history of this city and its leading citizens could be traced upon the public buildings.

Among the ruins of Aphrodisias there are some 30 columns still standing, which at one time belonged to the various temples which adorned this city. With the exception, perhaps, of Baalbek these are the most imposing ruins in Asia Minor or Syria. I have seen both, and those of Aphrodisias impress me as being more extensive and picturesque. Aphrodisian monuments belong to the best period of Greek art, and their foundation dates back to the time when the people of Asia Minor divided their worship between the goddess Diana at Ephesus and the goddess Venus at Aphrodisias.

It was in its reverence for Venus that Aphro-

disias was famous, and this worship lasted in all its pristine vigor until the final overthrow of paganism. The Temple of Venus at Aphrodisias was one of the finest monuments of antiquity, but nothing is known of the date of its foundation. After Christianity had forced paganism from the field, and that mystic cult had been banished to the realms of fable, this great sanctuary was transformed into a Christian church and assumed the character of a cathedral. Sixteen columns are standing in their original positions, while the bases of all the others are still in place. Some of these columns were donated by citizens, who had their names inscribed upon them, together with the purpose of the offering. Many of these inscriptions date to a period prior to Roman domination.

To day Aphrodisias is not a place where one cares long to tarry by the way. There hangs over the spot a spell which is fraught with

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*Photo from E. L. Harris.*

COLUMNS OF A RUINED TEMPLE

# First Aid In Extraterritorial Jurisdiction

By FRANCIS M. ANDERSON, *Department*

A CONSUL sitting in his office at some pleasant post in a European country suddenly receives orders to proceed to a post in a country where the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction and where he will be charged with the judicial duty of conducting a consular court of the United States. It may perhaps be that the consul has had no legal training.

Hardly has the consul settled in his new post before some irate son of the desert storms into the consulate swearing by the beard of the Prophet that some rascally American has defrauded him of a considerable sum of money; or perhaps a disgruntled heir or legatee is convinced that other beneficiaries of the estate are intent upon depriving him of his share; or that some luckless American national or protégé may have succumbed to the ever present urge to assault his araba driver; or it may even be that he will become involved in a situation consequent upon the decease of some American citizen after having imbibed a cup of coffee sweetened with ground glass. The feelings of a consul, who has perhaps had no legal training, when confronted with some such a problem may be readily imagined.

It being assumed that the consul has read Sections 4083 to 4130 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the provisions of which furnish the basis for the exercise of his judicial authority in extraterritorial countries, his first step in such a case would naturally be to turn to an encyclopedia of law for guidance. To him an encyclopedia of law may well appear to be a chartless labyrinth,

rather than a helpful guide. If he searches further into an encyclopedia of practice and procedure, he may be in even greater difficulty. He may then turn, as has often been suggested, to the Code for the District of Columbia, which may appear to him in many instances to be about as suitable to the solution of his problem as Sir Harry Lauder's characteristic cane would be at a diplomatic reception.

A perusal of the statements under the appropriate headings in an encyclopedia of law would probably give a proper orientation of the fundamental question of law involved in the case before him. After a reading of the encyclopedia he may then turn to Volume 30 and Volume 31 of the Statutes at Large of the United States where he will find two other helpful guides. These are the Alaskan Penal Code and the Alaskan Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure, three acts which are modern, explicit and helpful in that they present many of the essential principles of law involved in civil and criminal proceedings.\* The case of *Biddle vs. the United States* (156 Fed. 759), decided in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States upon an appeal from the United States Court for China, holds that Acts relating to Alaska and the District of Columbia are such Acts as may properly be followed by consular courts of the United States as being "in conformity with the laws of the United States."

In certain of the countries in which the United States has extraterritorial jurisdiction rules and regulations for consular courts have been promulgated, but most of these rules and regulations are over fifty years old, and in one or two of the countries in which the United States has extraterritorial jurisdiction no rules or regulations appear to have been

(Continued on page 206)



THE DOLMA BAKTCHE PALACE, CONSTANTINOPLE

\*Alaskan Criminal Code, Volume 30, Statutes at Large, pp. 1253, et seq. Alaskan Civil Code, Volume 31, Statutes at Large, pp. 494, et seq.

# The Emperor of China to the President of the United States

From R. P. TENNEY, Consul, Department

Translation of Chinese Text of a Letter From the Emperor of China to the President of the United States, Dated December 16, 1844.

**H**IS Imperial Majesty hopes the President is well. We have graciously commanded that the Imperial middle flowery (kingdom) and (the countries of) the inner and outer seas are to be regarded as one family. Early in the Spring the Commissioner of your honorable country, Caleb Cushing, presented his credentials. He came from a great distance to OUR Province of Kwangtung, passing through many seas and suffering many hardships before arriving at his destination. WE could not bear to order him to submit to the hardships of further travel (and thus) he was prevented from coming to Peking and being received in audience. WE specially appointed as Imperial Commissioner Ch'i Ying (Kiying), an Imperial Clansman, to receive him and to negotiate all business. Subsequently the Imperial Commissioner submitted to US your letter, respectfully petitioning that the contents be noted. It was read with much pleasure and gratification. The regulations of trade which have been agreed to have received OUR careful consideration. They are carefully and minutely drawn up and are satisfactory. They are to be

eternally respected. Citizens of the United States are permitted to proceed to Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai and are free to engage in trade at these places in accordance with the articles (of the regulations). This will promote friendly relations for all time and be of mutual benefit to the peoples of our two countries. It is expected that the President will also be much gratified.

Tao Kuang 24th year, 11th moon, 7th day (Dec. 16, 1844).

SEAL.

## TRANSLATOR'S NOTE

The above is a translation of the Chinese text of a letter from Emperor Tao Kuang to President Tyler, dated December 16, 1844, in reply to the President's letter to the Emperor which was taken to China by Caleb Cushing, the first American Commissioner to China. The text of the President's letter may be found on pages 565 and 566 of Williams' MIDDLE KINGDOM.

The original of the Emperor's letter is a scroll

(Continued on page 193)

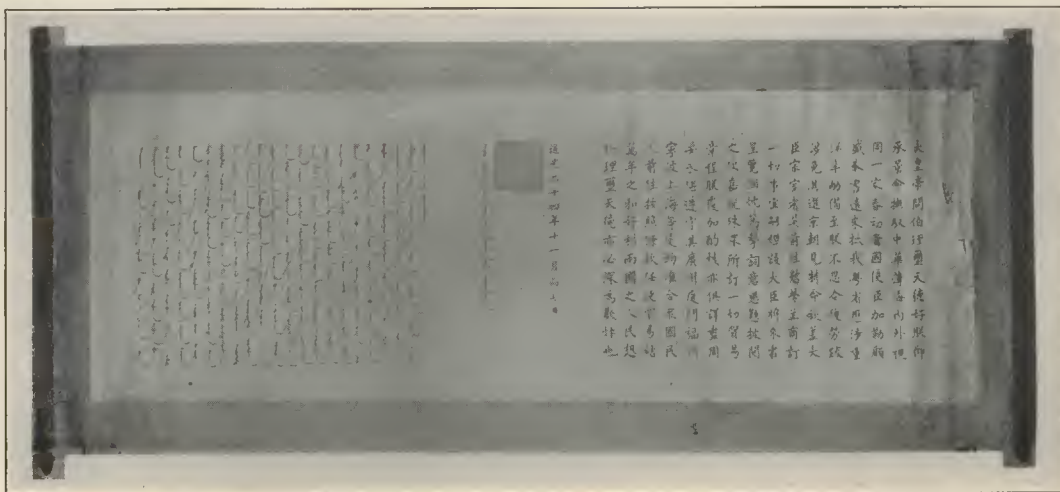


Photo by Abel & Co.

THE LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR TO THE PRESIDENT

# Dakar

By RAYMOND PHELAN, *Vice Consul, Dakar*

HOW could I ever guess that I was going to need woolen underwear and heavy blankets in Senegal? I have already been on the same latitude in the West Indies, and there I had thought that clothes were to be worn in order to look civilized. Fortunately, I always carry with me all my belongings as I have no other home than my trunks. I had preciously packed in an iron trunk all my heavy winter garments for the day I would have the privilege of returning to America; but it did not take me long after my arrival at Dakar to realize that the contents of the iron trunk were to be my African outfit.

But, strange contradiction! the sun here is more devilish than in any of the many countries I have had the advantage to visit. In fact, this was practically the only thing I knew about the climatic conditions of this place, before my landing here, and it is for this reason that I had taken the precaution to provide myself with a peat helmet when I left Teneriffe.

Very few travelers, I am sure, who have not visited this place, would think of equipping themselves with woolen union suits, overcoats, together with cork helmets, before sailing for Dakar. Many Foreign Service Officers would not believe that the Dakar Consulate has an appropriation for the purchase of coal to keep its staff warm, and yet it is a fact.

The newcomer cannot help being surprised at the many unexpected things he finds in Dakar. But the most amazing of all is the immense amount of peanuts which accumulate in high hills on the quays of the French West African capital. Nobody could ever dream of seeing so many peanuts at one time. A 300,000-metric-ton peanut crop is being poured into the vessels through a huge

funnel of which Dakar is the narrow end. The peanut stream flows, flows, and flows, on the roads and the railroads, in trucks and trains. Almost one hundred of the former (of a well-known American make) had to be hurriedly imported to compensate the slowness of the latter. Various vessels are being loaded at one time, and no sooner has one steamed away than another comes to the quay; and the flow of peanuts continues on its course. And, while the stocks diminish, the money fills the pockets of the traders (I was going to say of the gamblers, for some of them indeed are gamblers) and of the planters, who have not already expended it in advance. But this afflux of money has a pernicious effect on he who is not interested in the peanuts; for, gradually and systematically, the local prices are being raised to such a height that one must pinch himself to find out if he is asleep

when he hears the clerk behind the counter telling him the prices. And, if he ventures to express his surprise, he is promptly told: "C'est la traite!" Just a few years ago he was told: "C'est la guerre!" Yes, c'est la traite, it is the peanut trade, there is plenty of money and merchants must charge accordingly. Oh, not only the merchants, the barber will tell you: "C'est six francs maintenant" (It is six francs now) and if he sees the disproportionate dimensions that your eyes have suddenly acquired, he will add with a broad smile on his face: "C'est la traite, monsieur."

Such a state of affairs does not seem to affect, though, the daily life of the Dakarais. Every day, at the same hours the terrasses of the cafés on the boulevards are filled with customers, who sit around little tables in front of glasses containing liquids of varied colors. Green seems to prevail, in a sign of hope, per-



Photo by R. Phelan.

THE CONSULATE AT DAKAR



haps; yes, of hope to return to the home town and sit at the terrasses of those well-known cafés frequented by old acquaintances.

But, of course, everybody does not go to the cafés in this colonial city, just as well as everybody does not frequent public establishments in the motherland. Among those who are not seen in the boulevard life are members of old French families, who, through special circumstances, have been brought to these distant and exotic shores. More typically even than the café goers, they religiously maintain their habits. Their homes seem to have been transplanted intact from the metropolis, and there are raised, with the same strictness and austerity as in France, nice little families. These "amateur" colonials, though very fond of staying at home, venture to make a few, very few visits to a few, very few selected friends of their own type as a rule. Their social intercourse is simple, unaffected, and most charming and interesting. The main topics of their conversations are: Religion, politics, art, literature . . . in short, this is the real French life brought to the fifteenth degree North of the Equator with very little alteration, if any.

## BIGELOW TO A CONSUL IN FRANCE

Paris, Feb., 1864.

DEAR SIR: The act requiring copies of all invoices of merchandise shipped to the United States to be filed with the Consul who authenticates them furnishes a means superior to any ever possessed before of ascertaining the amount and value of our imports from different countries; with this view I have tabulated the invoices deposited in my consulate during the last six months, and the results are so instructive that I venture to suggest that all the Consuls in France do the same, that we may have the means of getting for the first time at a precise statement of the exports of France to the United States.

I classified the merchandise under the following heads:

Dry goods, embracing cloths, clothing, and articles of apparel of all kinds; every variety of gentlemen's furnishing and ladies'

dress goods and trimmings; carpets, bedclothing, and upholsterer's fabrics.

Fancy articles, embracing artificial flowers, feathers, buttons, etc.; hooks and eyes, eyelets, pins, steel articles, etc.

Jewelry and precious stones, musical instruments, parlor and toilet ornaments, pictures, colors, toothpicks, albums, bronzes, articles in hair, portemonnaies, leather goods, canes, whips, umbrellas, parasols, toys, brushes, pipes, opera and eye glasses, spectacles, clocks, lamps, perfumery, soap, combs, fans, playing-cards, dice, dominoes, tooth powders, pen and cigar holders, etc., etc., etc.

Stationery, embracing paper, writing materials, books, engravings, sheet music, etc.

Chemicals, comprising not only chemicals proper but dyestuffs, medicines, philosophical and scientific apparatus.

Miscellaneous, comprising armor, fruits, guns, gelatine, fish oil, platé de foie gras, oil of oeillette, confitures, bristles, skins, mustards, printers' materials, corks, sheet tin, conserves, seeds, vinegar, marble clocks, tin tubes, ivory, millstones, machines, musical boxes, and articles not embraced under the other heads.

I then ascertained the declared value of all merchandise invoiced under these heads, respectively, for each month between the first day of July and the 31st day of December, 1863, inclusive, and the number of invoices signed for each month.

If you think the result of such an analysis would be worth the trouble it would cost to prepare it, I would be much obliged to you if you would send me a copy.

(Continued on page 185)



Photo by R. Phelan.

HANDLING PEANUTS ON THE QUAY

# Perry Memorial Gateway

ON Easter Monday morning, April 13, 1925, a gateway to the Lapeyrouse Cemetery in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., was dedicated to the memory of Commodore Perry, commander of the American fleet at the battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812, who died at Port-of-Spain in 1819, and was buried in that cemetery.

The CONSULAR BULLETIN for February, 1924, contained an account, by Consul Henry D. Baker, of Perry's death and burial. The Commodore was returning from a special mission to Ciudad Bolivar, on the Orinoco, to obtain the release of some Americans imprisoned in Venezuela, when he was stricken with yellow fever on board the small schooner *Nonsuch*. He died just before the vessel reached Port-of-Spain. The funeral ceremonies were conducted in the Holy Trinity Cathedral in Port-of-Spain and the body was interred in the Lapeyrouse Cemetery. Military honors were rendered by American sailors, British officials and colonial troops.

Under the leadership of Consul Baker the American community in Port-of-Spain, assisted by contributions from the United States, gathered the funds for the gateway. It is of ornamental wrought iron work, in which are included the emblems of Great Britain and of the United States, will be erected at the Tragarete road entrance to the cemetery, the extreme width of the

two gates combined to be 13 feet 6 inches, which will fit a 14-foot opening between the piers, thus allowing a 3-inch space between the hinged side of each gate and the pier on which it is to be hung. Tablets of bronze, explaining the memorial have been set in each side of the gateway. The first tablet contains a copy of the inscription on the original burial stone, as follows:

COMMODORE OLIVER H. PERRY  
Of the United States Navy  
Born 1785—Died 1819

Below this appears the quoted words of Perry as he lay dying on his ship in the harbor of Port-of-Spain:

"Few people have greater inducements to make them wish to live than I; but I am perfectly ready to go if it pleases the Almighty to take me; the debt to nature must be paid."

On the second tablet appears the following:

## PERRY GATEWAY

Presented by Americans in Trinidad, 1925

In honor of that illustrious hero and christian gentleman who died in Port-of-Spain, August 23, 1819, and who was interred in this cemetery until removal of his remains to Newport, U. S. A., by the U. S. S. Lexington in 1826.

In appreciation of the chivalrous kindness shown by the people of Port-of-Spain on the occasion of this funeral.

In hopefulness that peace and good will between the United States and the British Empire may forever endure.

Alexander Mackenzie has supplied Mr. Baker with the following memorandum of his successful search for the burial record of Commodore Perry. He notes:

"Some time in 1921 I made a search, with the assistance of Dean Holt, through the burial



Photo from H. D. Baker.

THE PERRY GATEWAY



records of Trinity Cathedral to ascertain whether Commodore Perry had been buried from that church. Our search was rewarded by finding the entry and moreover in finding between the pages of this very interesting volume a blank evidently printed at the same time as the register was, and on the identical paper, a fine linen, slightly discolored with age. On this form, Dean Holt filled out the information for me, and I then had a certified copy of the burial record.

"Learning from a friend of mine, Dr. Charles McClure, of the faculty of Princeton University, that Mrs. Junius Morgan, of Princeton, was a great-granddaughter of Commodore Perry, I handed it to him to be presented to Mrs. Morgan with my compliments, as it would be quite an acquisition to her relics concerning her illustrious ancestor.

"When Commodore Perry's body was exhumed seven years after his burial in Lapeyrouse Cemetery to be conveyed to Newport, R. I., his final resting place, the guard of honor was composed of troops stationed here who had partaken in the campaign which ended in the battle of Lake Erie, at which Perry earned undying fame and also the affection and respect of his opponents."

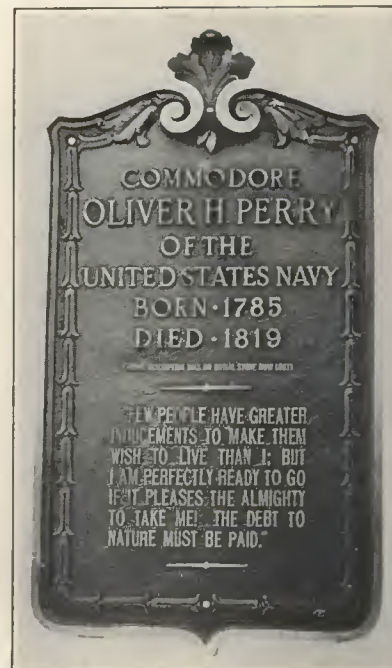
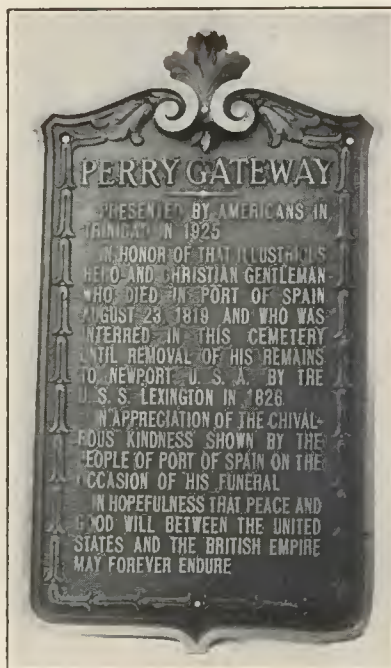
The dedication ceremonies began with the landing of forces from the U. S. S. Memphis and the submarine V-1, and an exchange of salutes with an equal detachment of the Trinidad Constabulary. The American and local detachments, with bands and under arms, then paraded to the Lapeyrouse Cemetery over the route of the Perry funeral 106 years ago. On the way the procession halted for two minutes before the Holy Trinity Cathedral where funeral services had been held when Perry was buried, while the great bells tolled and a hymn was sung. Upon arrival of the procession at the gateway of the cemetery, Captain H. E. Lackey, of the U. S. S. Memphis, introduced by Consul Baker, read a letter written for the occasion by the Hon. Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy. Captain Lackey then unveiled the gateway, pulling aside the two covering flags, the Stars and Stripes and

the British Union Jack. The dedication address was delivered by Consul Baker, who thereupon handed a golden key to the gate to the mayor of the city. The mayor accepted the gateway in a graceful speech. The ceremonies were brought to a close by the American and British national anthems while the guards of honor presented arms.

(Continued from page 183)

I am now in the habit of entering my invoices so as to give these results with little trouble at the end of the quarter. My register is divided into columns so as to give:

First. Name of shipper.



Second. Name of the parties to whom goods are forwarded.

Third. Nature of entry.

Fourth. Fee.

Fifth. Amount of invoice in one of six columns under the following headings, respectively:

|           |             |            |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| (1)       | (2)         | (3)        |
| Dry goods | Fancy goods | Stationery |
| (4)       | (5)         | (6)        |
| Wine      | Leather     | Chemicals  |

each embracing all varieties of merchandise coming properly under the general designation.

I would recommend you to adopt a similar practice.



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

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## A SCOT'S FAREWELL TO A GOLF BALL

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE

Gude bye, auld ba'! For mony a year  
I've sent ye whirlin' yon or hither.  
But, puir, wee friend, I sairly fear  
We'll nae mair play at gowf thegither.  
Ye willna last the summer through,  
As I ha' earnestly been hopin',  
For ye are bidin' here the noo  
All bruk wide open.

I swung at ye wi' might an' main,  
I thocht to send ye fairly flyin'  
An' didna see the ledge o' stane  
Beneath the sand whaur ye were lyin'.  
I was o'er hasty, for I meant  
To stand a wee bit closer to ye,  
But, pressin' ower much, I sent  
My niblick through ye.

Ye bore full mony a dent an' scar  
An' cut an' mashie mark about ye,  
Bye, mon! ye'd travel fast an' far  
When I would brawly clout ye.  
Full oft's the time ye've hid yersel  
Among the gorse an' broom around ye,  
But I ha' hunted lang an' well,  
An' always found ye.

A bonny time for gowf, the fa';  
But noo—an' sairly I deplore it—  
I needs must buy anither ba'  
An' pay a precious shillin' for it.  
The game is my ane lane delight,  
But it grows costly past a' reason.  
Puir, broken ba'! I hoped ye might  
Last oot the season.

—New York Herald Tribune.

A six-year young American boy recently had an attack of acute hiccough just as he was being put to bed.

"Gee, daddy," he said, "I wish I was in school."

"Why?"

"'Cause I have the hecups."

"But aren't you better off in bed with the hiccough?"

"Of course not, daddy. If I was in school and had the hecups the teacher would give me a candy."

American youngsters please note: This occurs only in Dutch schools!



# ITEMS



**W**ILLIAM S. CULBERTSON, Vice Chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission, has been appointed Minister to Rumania. Mr. Culbertson was born in 1884 at Greensburg, Pa., graduated (A. B.) from Yale in 1908 and took a Ph.D. degree there in 1911, after which he pursued special studies at the Universities of Liepzig and Berlin. He was engaged with the Tariff Commission from 1910 to 1912, when he took up the practice of law in Washington, D. C. In 1915 he went with the Federal Trade Board where he remained until 1917, when he was appointed to the U. S. Tariff Commission.

John B. Stetson, Jr., has been appointed Minister to Finland. Mr. Stetson was born in 1884 in Philadelphia. He graduated from Harvard (A. B.) in 1906 (07). Shortly before the war, in 1916, Mr. Stetson undertook to train himself as an aviator and, on this country's entry into the war, went overseas as a first lieutenant in the Aviation Corps. He returned to civil life, from a captaincy, in 1919.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, Ambassador to Berlin, called at the Department before proceeding to his new post.

Mr. Hoffman Philip, newly appointed Minister to Persia, is now in Washington.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, a member of the faculty of Harvard University, formerly in the Department, called recently.

Mr. Robert J. Thompson,

who resigned from the Consular Service some years ago, was a recent visitor at the Department.

Consul Lawrence P. Briggs, Nuevitas, is engaged in making a collection of flamingoes (about 100) for Mr. Edward W. Bok, who is establishing a bird sanctuary at Mountain Lake, Florida.



## THE TOKYO CONFERENCE

*Left to right: Sitting—N. B. Stewart, Consul General, Tokyo; R. S. Miller, Consul General, Seoul, Korea; Ambassador E. A. Bancroft; E. R. Dickover, Consul, Kobe. Standing: Lt. Comdr. H. Heim, Acting Naval Attache; H. B. Hitchcock, Consul, Nagasaki; H. F. Hawley, Consul, Nagoya; Frank Rae, Acting Commercial Attache; G. H. Kemper, Consul, Yokohama; E. H. Dooman, Japanese Secretary of Embassy; R. H. Norweb, First Secretary of Embassy; A. R. Preston, Vice Consul, Tokyo; Maj. P. R. Faymonville, Military Attache; F. D. K. LeClercq, Second Secretary of Embassy.*



Consul Briggs expects to visit the United States shortly, bringing the collection with him.

The Foreign Service School assembled at 9 o'clock on the morning of April 20.

Consul Monnett B. Davis, assigned to the Department, has been on the sick list.

Consul Parker W. Buhrman, assigned to the Department, has been quite ill in the Naval Hospital, Washington, suffering from an infection of his left ear. The latest information received is that Mr. Buhrman is improving.

The Consulate at Port Elizabeth has been reduced to a Vice Consulate and Vice Consul Pinkerton has been placed in charge.

The Consulate at Loanda was broken into on the night of March 27 by thieves, but nothing of value was stolen.

Vice Consul Hugh S. Hood and Mrs. Hood, Durban, called at the Department.

Vice Consul Edward H. Carter, St. John, is in the United States on leave of absence.

The following clerks in Diplomatic Missions and Consular offices were visitors at the Department: George W. Osborn, Athens; Wilbur C. Humphrey, Budapest; John A. Scott, Dresden; O. H. Massie, Goteborg; H. G. Langreuter, Hamburg; Alfred Abrevaya, Constantinople; Paul A. Williams, Frankfort on Main; Margaret Menzel, Leipzig.

The monthly luncheon of the Foreign Service

Association was held May 13 at Rauscher's. The guest of honor was Rear Admiral Hillary Jones, Chairman of the General Board of the Navy, who spoke on "Some Aspects of the Pacific Question," with special reference to the aims and character of the recent navy maneuvers.

Consul George L. Brandt has been absent from his desk in the Department on account of an eye infection.

Foreign Service Inspectors were last heard from as follows: Dolbeare, arrived in Constantinople; Totten, returned to Washington from Canada on May 15; Norton, inspecting in Italy; Wilson, inspecting in Norway; Johnson, returning from Australia to assume charge of Far Eastern Division, expected in June; Tredwell, returning to United States from Azores, having completed his district.

Upon his retirement from the Foreign Service on March 31, after 25 years' connection with the Department of State, former Consul General Augustus E. Ingram was presented with an enameled brass desk set by the staff of the Consulate General at Vancouver.

In behalf of members of the staff, Consul Tewell read an address expressing the sincere appreciation of Consul General Ingram's efficient administration of the office during a year of trying circumstances and thanks for the many profitable lessons learned from him.

Consul Coert DuBois, Chief of the Visa Office, has been designated by the Secretary of State to represent the Department at a Conference of the interested Governmental Departments to be held in London in the near future. It is the intention of the Conference to discuss various features of the Immigration Law of 1924.

Consul Maurice P. Dunlap, Port au Prince, is home on leave.

Consul Keith Merrill was designated by the Secretary of State as one of the representatives from the Department to meet at El Paso for the purpose of conferring with the Mexican authorities on problems affecting the International Border.



THE STAFF AT GENOA

*Left to right: V. C. Wm. P. Shockley; V. C. Boragino; A. Cichero; Consul I. C. Funk; Consul General John B. Osborne; Miss C. M. Simonsen; Miss T. Mancini; Miss M. M. Macrae; Dr. P. M. Stewart, P. H. S.; Mrs. L. E. MacNichol; V. C. Leo J. Callanan; D. E. Gregerson.*



Alexander M. Thackara, former Consul General at Paris, called recently at the Department. Mr. Thackara expected to sail for Europe at the end of May.

Consul Monnett B. Davis has been appointed an Associate Business Manager of the JOURNAL to replace Mr. T. M. Wilson.

Frank R. Lockhart, Acting Chief of the Far Eastern Division, has been appointed a Foreign Service officer and will be assigned as Consul General at Hankow.

A number of the officers on detail in the Department are meeting for lunch once a week for practice in foreign languages. A Spanish and a German group have been formed, and during the lunch no English is permitted—except when an officer gets into great difficulties. Dictionaries are not carried. Consul General Dawson, originated the idea.

Consul Henry S. Waterman recently arrived in San Francisco on home leave.

The first sign of hazing has appeared in the Department. The new class, now serving in the Foreign Service School, are being referred to around the corridors as the "boy scouts."

The Consulate at Dunkirk, France, has been closed.

Consul E. Verne Richardson, having completed his special detail in Haiti, returned to Washington on April 28 and left on April 30 for Karachi.

Consul W. H. Hunt, St. Etienne, called at the Department.

Vice Consul A. Dana Hodgdon, Stuttgart, is spending his leave of absence at his home, Leonardtown, Md.

Consul and Mrs. Frank C. Lee are spending their vacation in Washington.

Diplomatic Secretary Elbridge D. Rand, Tangier, is home on leave of absence. He sails soon for his post.

Raymond Davis, Consul assigned to Paris, and Mrs. Davis were recent callers at the Department.

Diplomatic Secretary Walter H. Schoellkopf, Rio de Janerio, returned to his post on May 5.

Consul Alfred Theo Burri spent several days at the Department, leaving afterwards for Cleveland.



WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY PARTY AT BERLIN  
*Left to right: Standing—V. C. Bowerman; Consul N. P. Davis; Consul Kliefoth; V. C. Schumacher; V. C. Burt; Consul E. T. Smith. Sitting, V. C. Groeninger; Mrs. Kliefoth; Mrs. Davis; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Groeninger.*



land and Vancouver, where he expects to spend the remainder of his leave.

The Foreign Service School has given the following lecture courses:

Morning lectures: Alien Visa and Immigration Work, twelve lectures, April 22 to May 5, Mr. Coert DuBois, April 22, 23, 24, 27, 28; Mr. W. W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration, April 25; Mr. Carol H. Foster, April 29, 30, May 1, 2, 4, 5.

Afternoon lectures: Phases of Government in the Control of Foreign Relations, seven lectures, Mr. Tracy Lay, April 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29.

Organization and Operation of the Department of State, three lectures, Mr. Edwin C. Wilson, April 30, May 1, 2.

Citizenship Laws, four lectures, Mr. Richard W. Flournoy, Jr.; May 6, 7, 8, 9.

Passport Laws and Regulations, Registration, six lectures, Messrs. George L. Brist and Robert L. Keiser, May 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

The Monroe Doctrine, three lectures, Mr. William P. Cresson, formerly Secretary of the American Embassy in Petrograd, lecturer, George-

town University School of Foreign Service, May 4, 5, 6.

Central America and the Caribbean, four lectures, Mr. Dana G. Munro, May 7, 8, 9, 11.

Use of English in Diplomatic Correspondence, one lecture, Mr. J. Theodore Marriner, May 12.

Cuba, Panama and South America, five lectures, Mr. Francis White, May 13, 14, 15, 16, 18.

F. L. Belin is now assigned to the Western European Division.

Consul George Orr, Panama, is spending his leave at Atlantic City.

Vice Consul Paul Bowerman, Berlin, called at the Department en route to his home, Detroit, on leave of absence.

Consul Ilo C. Funk, who has been transferred from Genoa to Catania, is spending his leave in Denver.

Consul George D. Hopper, on closing the Consulate at Dunkirk, came home on leave. Consul Hopper will spend his leave in Danville, Ky., where he expects to get in some good fishing.

Consul Alexander K. Sloan, formerly at Budapest, will, upon the expiration of his leave, proceed to Maracaibo, to which post he has been assigned.

Diplomatic Secretary Joseph Flack, Santo Domingo, recently called at the Department.

Consul Leslie E. Reed, Bremen, is spending his leave in St. Paul.

Consul Hugh S. Fullerton has been assigned to the Department and detailed for duty in A-C/C (Commercial).

Consul John E. Kehl, Stuttgart, is home on leave of absence.

The Department of



From a book of cartoons by M. C. Perlis.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE COMMISSION



State Club held its last meeting for this season on Monday evening, May 4, 1925, when it presented to a large and enthusiastic audience "The Nineteenth Hole," a musical comedy dealing with Departmental matters, composed and acted by the personnel of the Department. The various representations of persons and situations were well portrayed, and the Club is indebted to Mr. William J. Kavanagh, under whose able management the comedy was produced.

Afterwards dancing took place, the music for which was played by Meyer Davis' orchestra.

It was especially gratifying to the Club to have among its guests on this last evening the members of the Foreign Service School, which is now in session.

A recent Visa case was that of Mr. Bohn, who desired to bring to this country his fiancée, a Miss Dumbelska.

## MARRIAGES

Stokes-Boucher. Miss Rosa Ellen Rockham Stokes and Consul Hiram A. Boucher were married at London on April 11, 1925. Consul Boucher is assigned to Dublin.

Hatch-Otterman. Miss Pearl Catherine Hatch and Mr. H. B. Otterman were married at Weston, Mass., on April 15, 1925.

## BIRTHS

A son, George Herbert Patrick, was born April 5, 1925, at Constantinople, to Consul and Mrs. Herbert Sidney Bursley.

A son, Laurence Graham, was born April 3, 1925, at Neuilly-sur-Seine (Paris) to Consul and Mrs. Donald F. Bigelow.

A daughter, Anne Elizabeth, was born March 27, 1925, at London, England, to Clerk of Embassy and Mrs. Wylie Griffin Borum.



MR. GURNEY

Mr. Gurney was first employed in the Despatch Agency, London, under B. F. Stevens, June 1, 1885, as assistant to C. J. Petherick, so that on the first of this June he has completed 40 years' service in the same office. Mr. Gurney averages about 32,000 miles per annum between London, Southampton, Plymouth and Liverpool, embarking and receiving Government pouches. The JOURNAL congratulates him on his long service.

## COMMERCIAL

During the month of April, 1925, there were 3,556 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 2,990 in March, 1925. The Consulate at Alexandria, Egypt, took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having (109), followed by Shanghai (92), London, England (89), Habana, Cuba (77), and Paris (68).

A total of 2,020 reports were received during the month of April, 1925, as compared with 2,196 reports during the month of March, 1925.



Photo from Eli Taylor.

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## SERVICE CHANGES

### *Diplomatic Branch*

Wainwright Abbott, Second Secretary at Caracas, promoted to Foreign Service Officer, Class 5.

Robert S. Burgher, Third Secretary at Panama, promoted to Foreign Service Officer, Class 7.

J. Holbrook Chapman, Third Secretary at London, promoted to Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, \$2,750.

Leon H. Ellis, Third Secretary at Guatemala, promoted to Foreign Service Officer, Class 7.

Joseph Flack, Second Secretary at Santo Do-

mingo, promoted to Foreign Service Officer, Class 5.

Waldemar J. Gallman, Third Secretary, San Jose, promoted to Foreign Service Officer, Class 7.

John N. Hamlin, Third Secretary Tirana, promoted to Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, \$2,750.

Robert O'D. Hinckley, Third Secretary at Bucharest, promoted to Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, \$2,750.

Frederick D. K. LeClercq, Second Secretary at Tokyo, promoted to Foreign Service Officer, Class 5.

Paul Mayo, Third Secretary Lima, promoted to Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, \$2,750.

R. Henry Norweb, First Secretary at Tokyo, appointed First Secretary The Hague.

Louis A. Sussdorff, First Secretary The Hague, appointed First Secretary at Tokyo.

Harold H. Tittmann, Second Secretary at Paris, appointed Second Secretary at Rome.

Post Wheeler, appointed Counselor of Embassy at Madrid.

### *Consular Branch*

Flavius J. Chapman, V. C. at Hankow, assigned Vice Consul at Peking.

J. Rives Childs, now at Jerusalem, appointed Consul at Bucharest.

Allan Dawson, appointed a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, \$2,500, and ordered to Foreign Service School in Department.

Charles Forman, Consul at Nueva Gerona, detailed to Buenaventura as Consul in Charge.

Hugh S. Fullerton, Consul at Antwerp, detailed to Department.

Maxwell M. Hamilton, now at Canton, assigned Consul at Shanghai.

Nelson T. Johnson, C. G., detailed as Inspector, ordered to Department for duty.

Walter A. Leonard, now at Stockholm, assigned Consul at Warsaw.

Frank P. Lockhart, appointed a Foreign Service officer, Class 4, and a Consul General and assigned to Hankow.

James E. McKenna, appointed a Foreign Service officer, Class 8, and a Consul.

Stewart E. McMillin, now assigned Consul at Antofagasta, assigned Consul at La Paz.

W. Maynard Stapleton, now assigned Vice Consul at Newcastle, N. S. W., temporarily, re-assigned Vice Consul at Sydney.

Sheridan Talbott, now assigned Vice Consul at Habana, assigned Vice Consul at Nueva Gerona.

James M. Bowcock, Vice Consul at Turin temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul at Munich.

*The*

## CAREER

*of a*

## DIPLOMAT

The cartoon on page 190 of this issue of the JOURNAL is from a book of cartoons by M. C. Perts. Price \$2.25, including postage.

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Valparaiso, Chile

Stewart Egan, now Guatemala, appointed Vice Consul there.

Oscar C. Harper, now Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, appointed Vice Consul at Torreon.

Henry T. Dwyer, now Habana, appointed Vice Consul there.

Luther L. Holman, now San Salvador, appointed Vice Consul there.

John E. Jones, now Ciudad Juarez, appointed Vice Consul there.

John B. Keefe, now Sydney, Aus., appointed Vice Consul there.

Daniel J. Lynch, now at Singapore, appointed Vice Consul there.

Fred N. Mitchell, now at St. Stephen, appointed Vice Consul there.

James C. Powell, now at Ciudad Juarez, appointed Vice Consul there.

(Continued from page 181)

on yellow silk in Chinese and Manchu, with the Imperial seal at the top between the two texts.

The superiority of the Emperor over the President is emphasized in the text, as follows:

The characters for "President" are used without honorifics, while those for "Emperor" are preceded by the character "Great." The importance of the Emperor is emphasized by the position of the three characters for "The Great Emperor (His Imperial Highness)" at the beginning of the letter. The opening sentence is in colloquial Chinese, as if addressed to an illiterate person. The second sentence requires no comment.

The form of the letter may possibly have been influenced to some extent by that of President Tyler's communication, which is described in the MIDDLE KINGDOM as "a singular mixture of patronizing and deprecatory address."

The reference to Cushing being "prevented" from coming to Peking relates to his demand to be allowed to pay his respects in person to the Emperor. The demand was refused, the Chinese being averse at that time to permitting the foreign envoys to proceed to the capital.

The letter apparently embodies a ratification by the Chinese Government of the first Sino-American Treaty, signed at Wanghia on July 3, 1844.



## OPERATION OF IMMIGRATION LAW OF 1924

*Speech by Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, in the Senate on February 17, 1925*

**M**R. PRESIDENT, I realize that it is not convenient to the Senators who have charge of appropriation bills to have any other subject discussed at this time; but I gave notice yesterday that I should speak at the first opportunity after the opening of today's session. This is the first opportunity I have been able to secure. I have postponed for more than two weeks the statement I meant to make in order to accommodate one appropriation bill after another, and I do not feel that courtesy to the appropriation bills and the Senators who have them in charge requires all Senators on our side of the aisle to remain gagged throughout the session.

I want to make a brief statement about the workings of the immigration law which was passed by the Congress last June. My purpose in making it at this time is to correct, if I can, some of the misstatements that are in circulation regarding the working of that law and to forestall, if I can, some of the mistaken amendments to it that are now being agitated.

We have just received the statistics which show the operation of the law for its first six months. We know now how the new policy is working out in actual practice; but I want, just as briefly as I can, to explain to the Senate what is happening to the United States under its present immigration policy.

Senators will recall that the three main objects in the passage of the law were as follows:

First, to secure a more uniform distribution of the arriving immigrants through the year. You will remember that before this they were all bunched in about four months and one week at the beginning of each fiscal year, and that their arrival in large numbers at the beginning of each of the first five months of the fiscal year swamped Ellis Island and resulted in great distress to the immigrants themselves.

You will remember also that the second purpose in passing that law was to proportion our quotas more in accordance with the composition of the American Nation at this time, and not allow the racial composition of the Nation to be changed, as it rapidly was being changed, by extensive immigration from new sources.

We remember, lastly, that the third reason, and the most important of all, was the determination of the country and of Congress that the number of arrivals should be drastically reduced.

I want to report now on how those objects are being attained.

First, then, the question of distributing arrivals more

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uniformly, and of arranging the law more humanely, so that the application of the quota would not result in heart-breaking scenes at Ellis Island.

Under the old law the quota of practically every country was exhausted by November 5 of each year. Under the old law it was a race between steamships to get to New York Harbor ahead of one another; and without any fault on the part of thousands of immigrants, but merely because their ship was the slower, they have been turned away at Ellis Island and sent back to their countries penniless, with no chance of getting into the United States.

Under the old law, in the last fiscal year—the one ending June 30 last—there were 10,114 rejections, and most of them were at Ellis Island, and most of them were of people who could not afford to pay even their fare back to the homes from which they had come. We were determined to stop that. I am glad to be able to say, Mr. President, that in the first six months of the present fiscal year that number has dropped to 1,107, and most of those are alien seamen who were unqualified for admission to the United States, and the balance seems to have been largely due to mistakes on the part of our consuls which will not be repeated. But we have made a reduction already of 80 percent in the number of the heart-breaking cases at Ellis Island which were shocking all of us who had given attention to that phase of immigration.

In July, when the law was new, the percentage of rejections was 8 percent of those arriving at Ellis Island. The consuls have learned their work, the immigration law is functioning more smoothly, and at the present time that figure has dropped to about 2 percent. I think we can say that we have reduced that type of distressing cases quite as much as Congress hoped to reduce it at the time it passed the law.

There were, in addition, during the last six months, 8,561 persons turned back from our land ports; but those were immigrants, mostly on the Canadian border, who had not undertaken any long journey to get to the

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United States, but had merely made casual application for admission without stopping to go through the necessary formalities.

The outstanding fact is, however, that the number of rejections at Ellis Island and at our other seaports has been reduced by the new law by more than 80 percent; and it ought to be very encouraging to those of us who have the welfare of the immigrant at heart to note that that has been so.

In another way the law was worked great improvement—in providing that the immigrant, when his visa is granted abroad, knows that he is within the quota. The uncertainty that attended the old system has entirely disappeared, and now every man who is accepted on a steamship abroad, with the proper visa, knows that he will be within the quota when he gets here. In that respect the law has come up fully to our expectations.

The second object in enacting this law was a better distribution among the various nationalities, a distribution more in accordance with the composition of our own people who are already here. While it was self-evident from the new quotas that that would be the case, it is pleasant to see, by the testimony of those who are receiving the immigrants, that the improvement we hoped for is actually being attained.

In an article printed in the *Saturday Evening Post* on January 31, Commissioner Curran has given this testimony:

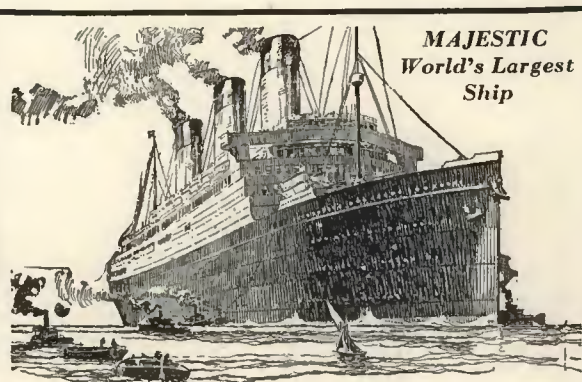
As an affirmative performance, the immigration act of 1924 has already done great good to our country, and it gives promise of doing more. The immigrants who come to us now are fewer and better. Arriving at the rate of a thousand a day—And I will explain that number later—their quality, at least thus far, is as much finer than that of the old immigrant as their quantity is smaller. At Ellis Island this is a thing that we see with our own eyes, a thing that we know. We hope it will continue.

And this last law has done even more for the immigrant himself. Just because he comes in smaller numbers, and is more like the rest of us to start with than the mass of his predecessors, we are able to take better care of him after he comes in. For the first time in our history we are enjoying a partial respite from the insoluble social and civic problems that followed the hordes of strangers whom we used to let settle among us without any numerical control whatever.

Furthermore, it is a pleasure to testify from my own personal experience that the State Department is applying this law in absolute fairness, without discrimination. Visas are granted in the order of application to persons who are fully qualified to come in. That is to say, no person, whatever may be his political influence, is able to have himself advanced on the list, on which the visas are granted by the various consuls, over any other entirely suitable immigrant who has applied. I know that, Mr. President, because, partly out of a desire to test it, I tried not long ago to secure such a preference from the State Department and was absolutely unsuccessful, although I took it clear to Secretary Hughes himself.

I might say in passing that I did it for my most influential constituent, because it was a servant that had been engaged to work in my own home, and I tried very hard to get a visa out of turn for that servant, and although I went clear to the Secretary of State himself I could not get it; and I am delighted to testify to the fairness and firmness with which he is applying that rule.

Finally, as for the numerical limitation we were so anxious to accomplish, I saw in the newspapers a day or two ago a statement that 231,000 immigrants had come to the United States during the first six months of this fiscal year. That is true, but utterly misleading. Two hundred and thirty-one thousand aliens came, it is true, but 31,000 of them were people who had gone abroad within the previous six months. It was not any



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more an immigration matter than if those people had gone to Coney Island and come back again to New York City. It had nothing to do with immigration. In the next place, it included all the Government officials who came here, and all the persons who came as tourists to visit the country, and they were a very considerable number; many thousand. It included all those who came on business, without the slightest intention of staying. It included, moreover, all those who passed through any part of American territory on a continuance trip to some foreign land. For instance, an alien coming from Bermuda to Montreal, landing in New York City, in the United States less than 24 hours, was included in that figure.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, what was the net immigration in the six months?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. That is just what I want to come to. Let me just state the problem we were trying to correct.

In 1914, the last year of unrestricted immigration, we gained 915,000 immigrants, net, and about 85 percent of that number came from Europe. The gain in immigrants from Europe in 1914 was 801,000 persons, nearly 1 percent of the population of the United States, and about one-fourth of that number came from Italy, about one-fourth came from Poland, about one-fourth came from Austria-Hungary. Only about one-fifteenth were English-speaking immigrants. That was the problem we were facing when the temporary quota law was to expire on the 1st of last July, a migration of at least 900,000 a year, and probably much greater because of the increased economic pressure.

The immigration law that was temporarily adopted in 1921, the temporary quota law, fixed quotas at 357,000, but it left so many loopholes that the actual arrivals were twice that many, and our net gain, therefore, in the year 1924, the last year before this new law went into

effect, was 630,000 persons, and about two-thirds of them came from Europe.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. STERLING. Was there that net gain after all departures for that year?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. That is the net gain. In 1914 the immigrant aliens coming for permanent residence numbered 1,218,000, and the emigrant aliens numbered 303,000. The net gain was 915,000 persons. Last year, 1924, the immigrant aliens amounted to 706,000, while the emigrant aliens were only 76,000, showing a net gain of 630,000. It was a European problem, and a problem of southeast Europe. Most all of that immigration came from southern and eastern Europe.

Let us see what these six months have done. From July 1 to December 31, 1924, the gross arrivals of immigrant aliens from Europe amounted to 67,303, the departures of emigrant aliens going abroad to stay amounted to 48,120, so the net gain from Europe was only 19,203. The departures of southeast and eastern Europeans far exceeded the arrivals. Our net loss to Italy was nearly 20,000. Our net loss to Poland was very considerable. We lost to all those countries that had sent us this great unassimilable body of immigration before, and the only reason there is a net gain of 19,000 from Europe is that from Germany, from France, from Sweden, from Great Britain, came much larger numbers than went away.

I think we can fairly say, for the first time in 75 years, that the problem of European immigration to America has been settled, with a net gain at the rate less than 40,000 annually, and all of that net gain coming from northern and western Europe, mostly people who speak our language before they get here, mostly people



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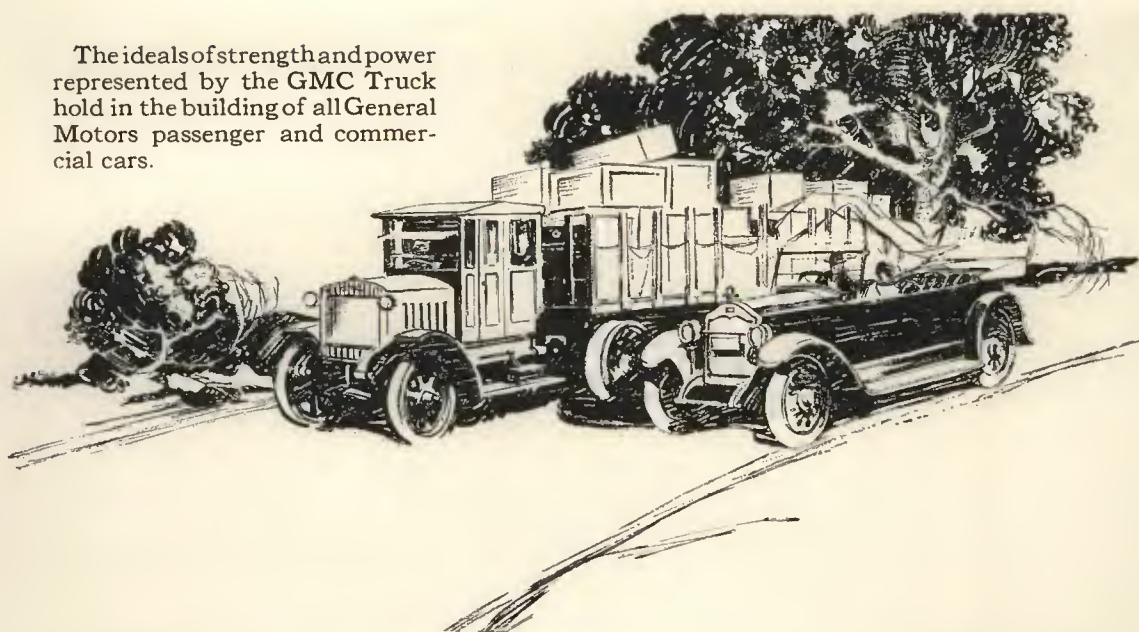
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who have inherited from their forebears a capacity for self-government. I think we can say that for once and all the problem of European immigration is settled.

In what I have been saying, I have not meant to make any comparison of peoples. I do not mean to say that the American is a finer man than the inhabitant of this or that European country.

In many ways there is much we ought to learn from them. But I do say this: That they are unlike us; that they have not learned by 10 centuries of struggle how to govern themselves by our methods; and I say that that type of immigration does not mix in America, and that was the reason why we had an immigration problem. Those people came here with alien customs, alien language, alien habits of government, and they were increasingly unassimilable. I hail with great joy the fact that that problem is at an end.

The net gain, for example, so that I may give the figures exactly, the net gain from Germany during those six months was 19,466; from Great Britain and Ireland, 19,028. On the other hand, the net loss to southern and eastern Europe exceeded 20,000.

Now we turn to the other continents, and we need not dwell long upon immigration from them. It is enough to say that Asiatic immigration no longer is a question. We lost to Asia more immigrants than came in, and the number is only a few hundred either way. The same is true of Africa. The total immigration from the continent of Africa was only 218 persons. The net gain was less than 100.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. KING. Has there been any migration from the Caribbean Islands, where the African inhabitants are quite numerous?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I will come to the non-

quota countries later. There is no Asiatic problem, because there we find a net loss. There is no African problem, because there the gain is less than 100 in the last six months. Australia and the Pacific Islands show a net loss of 50. Those problems no longer exist.

Then we come to the countries of the Western Hemisphere, and it is to those to which I want to call the particular attention of the Senate, because throughout this coming summer I know Senators will be besieged with a lot of circulars and letters urging methods of coping with what is called the problem of immigration from those countries. I myself have already had many letters wanting to know why I did not take some steps to put under a quota those countries of South and Central America and the West Indies that were "deluging us with unassimilable immigration," and I want to show the Senate what the facts are.

From Cuba, from the West Indies, from all of Central and all of South America, from the whole Western Hemisphere except Canada and Mexico—of which I will speak later—our immigration was less than the emigration, and our net loss was 529 persons. From all those regions only 2,800 immigrants came; and 3,300 emigrants, mostly natives of those countries, went back to those countries for permanent residence. There is certainly no problem there that deserves or justifies the agitation we have been witnessing.

Now, I want to come to Canada and Newfoundland. The law provides that a native-born citizen of Canada or Newfoundland may come in outside of the quota. In the last year—that is, the year ending June 30, last—under the old law, under which they were outside of the quota, we got in 200,000 and we lost only 2,600, showing a net gain of 198,000 Canadians. That has fallen off, through causes which I do not wholly understand, having nothing whatever to do with the immigration



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law, because they are still free to come; that has fallen off, so that in the first six months under the new law our gain was only 61,000. I do not regard that as a problem. Even if they do come in at the rate of 122,000 Canadians a year, that means native-born Canadians, and it means people who in almost every respect are indistinguishable from ourselves.

As we look at the figures over the last 25 years we find that the same phenomenon has occurred before. Great numbers of them come in for two or three years, usually years of prosperity here, and then the tide ebbs and the balance is the other way, more Americans going to Canada. So that that does not seem to be a problem in any sense.

On the other hand, in return for this neighborly attitude we show to Canada, Canada allows us to place at her ports, like Halifax, Montreal, and Vancouver, our immigration inspectors; and the immigrants who come in through those Canadian ports are examined by American officials as to their suitability for coming into the United States. It is an entirely satisfactory arrangement. It works very well, and the examination is very rigid. I find that about 5,600 immigrants coming to the United States were examined in those six months in Canadian ports instead of in American ports. As a matter of fact, it is practically impossible to prevent their coming across the border if they get into Canada, even if we try to do it. We have a long land border which is difficult to guard, and it is much better, from our standpoint, to examine the immigrants before they get into Canada and let them cross at will that imaginary line than it is to provide a Canadian quota, which is an unneighborly thing anyway and is practically impossible to apply. We have too many laws in this country now that look all right on the statute books, but which can not be enforced in practice.

At all events, whatever the cause, Canadian immigration has fallen off in the current year about one-third as against last year.

Turning to Mexico, there, again, we are told that America "is being swamped by hordes of illiterate Mexicans coming across the border in great numbers." That is not true. Last year, the year that ended June 30 last, under the old law, we did gain 87,410 Mexicans; 89,000 came in; 1,900 only went out. That was under the old law.

For some reason which I do not understand, but which I think is partly due to the increased efficiency in enforcing the literacy test, the number has been very much reduced in the present year, so that in the first six months of the current fiscal year we took in only 11,701 Mexicans and we sent out 1,432, a net gain of 10,269. That is a reduction of 75 percent in immigration from Mexico, although there is no check-up on it by the quota law. A more practical check, it seems to me, is the application of the literacy test and the head tax which every immigrant has to pay.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a suggestion at that point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I yield with pleasure.

Mr. KING. In speaking recently with a Mexican of some prominence I was told that with the opening up of some of the mines and smelters in Mexico, with the distribution of some of the large landed estates to the peons, as he called them, many Mexicans who formerly came to the United States had returned, had gone back from the United States; so that with the increased prosperity of Mexico, as he put it, the Mexican problem would disappear, and we would have very few coming to the United States.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I feel sure that is quite true. The times when we have had the greatest immigration from Mexico have been times of internal disorder in Mexico, accompanied with the shutting down of their mines and smelters. Their people naturally came here because they were safe and because they could get work

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here; but as Mexico remains stable and as her industries stay active I think we will not have any appreciable number coming across the line.

To sum it up it means that what was a distinct menace before, of a million Europeans a year, has now dwindled down to an immigration problem of about 20,000 Mexicans each year.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Moses in the chair). Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I am glad to yield to the Senator.

Mr. WILLIS. The Senator knows there has been considerable agitation in the country for some amendment of the immigration law that would be applicable to the potential immigrants who are at foreign ports with visas under the old law. What does the Senator think about the desirability or necessity for such legislation?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I am glad the Senator asked about that, because I have no doubt we have all received a similar quantity of mail on the subject.

There are about 10,000 persons, mostly Russian and Polish Hebrews, in various ports along the Atlantic coast of Europe. They bear Russian or Polish passports with American consular visas on them, and the representation has been made to us repeatedly that those consular visas are certificates given them by Government officials of the United States which we ought now to honor by admitting those persons. I ask Senators to remember that those were not in any sense certificates. The practice has been, and the law has been, that any person from a friendly country entering a consul's office might stick out his passport and it was the consul's duty to stamp upon it a rubber stamp that said "vise," meaning just exactly what it said, "seen" by that particular consul. It was nothing more than proof that a man bearing that paper had been present at that consul's office. He might have been a pauper, he might have been afflicted with a loathsome and contagious disease, he might have been guilty of all the moral turpitude on earth, and yet it was the consul's duty to put that rubber stamp on the paper, although the consul would know the man would not be admitted if he got to the United States.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield further to the Senator from New York?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. Is it not true that many of our consular officers have also taken \$10 from the man who has had his papers vised?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. It is perfectly true that in every case the consul takes the vise fee that we have fixed by law.

Mr. COPELAND. What does the Senator have to say about the 10,000 or 12,000 persons in the ports of Europe now who have paid \$10 to consular officers for having their passports vised?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I say it that while I would gladly vote for a bill which would authorize the refund of that vise fee today, while I would not want to keep the money of those immigrants who paid it, thinking they could get into America; yet, their mistake was not our fault, and the way to rectify a \$10 mistake is not to admit a lot of undesirable immigrants to the United States.

Let me say one thing more. The State Department is very properly giving preference to that group of immigrants who are stranded there in European ports, picking them out according to their entire acceptability under our immigration laws. The hardest cases have been relieved; the cases for which the greatest sympathy is felt; the cases of the greatest hardship have already been admitted to the United States lawfully within the quotas established by the new law. It is quite right and proper that they should be, but for us to do as we



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have been asked to do by various societies, pass a general amnesty suspending the quota for all persons there in those European ports, would, in my judgment, be a wicked departure from the principle which Congress has established.

Let me tell Senators one thing more. I was in Cherbourg last summer where there are a very large number of these immigrants stranded. They gave them work there. The municipality of Cherbourg went out of its way to find work for those stranded immigrants. They created jobs for them. They had not been there more than three months until they organized their own little soviet. They struck and refused to take the jobs furnished them, and they had the town of Cherbourg terrorized for a considerable time. That is the kind of immigrants they are, and I say that is all the more reason for not wanting them here.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield further to the Senator from New York?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. I have known towns in America that were terrorized by Americans. I am sure the Senator does not want to give the impression that all immigrants stranded in the ports of Europe are of the kind he has described?

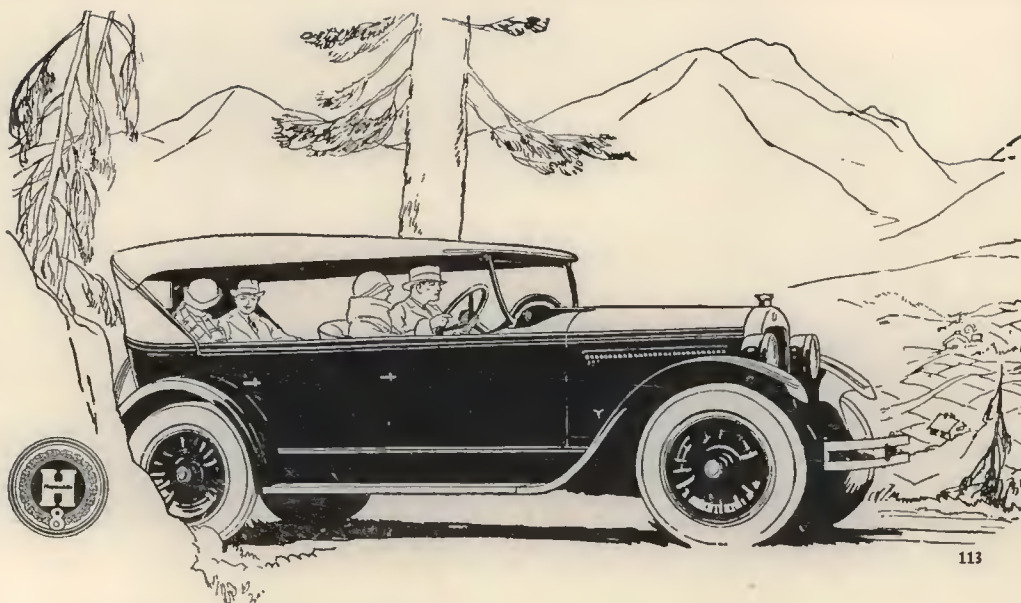
Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Not at all. I do not think they are.

Mr. COPELAND. Then let me ask the Senator why could not our Government in all decency and with perfectly proper consideration for the best interests of our people now select from those persons stranded in the ports of Europe such individuals as are qualified to receive our citizenship? Why not do that outside of the quota and end this intolerable situation?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Because the moment we do that we set up a precedent and we will have another group coming along. There is a great group of them down in Cuba, people who did not come to the United States because the quota was exhausted. They went to Cuba, and now we are asked to take them in from Cuba because they can not find satisfactory work there and they are lonely for their American relatives. The trouble with all this is that when they talk about uniting families they always want to unite them here. A cousin will come over here and then he wants about seven cousins to come over to reunite the family group on the East Side of New York instead of his going back to Europe with them. I remember two years ago we had a bill fathered by that distinguished former Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Williams, who wanted to admit 25,000 Armenian refugees over and above the quota. The heart of Congress for a moment seemed about to soften. It was not so long after we had fought that bill and had killed it, I am glad to say, that we began to get reports from the 25,000 Armenian refugees. We discovered that 80 percent of them had either tuberculosis or syphilis, or some other communicable disease, that would have made them absolutely ineligible if we brought them here.

We would have done a fine piece of charity to those 25,000 Armenian children to give them a trip across the ocean and then turn them away and send them back to Armenia. That is the trouble with these suggestions. It sounds fine when the application is made, but I beg of Senators to be on their guard against that type of charity relief which consists in giving admission to America and ultimate citizenship here to people merely because they are in distress somewhere else. If we want to be charitable let us do it with money and not with citizenship.

I have almost finished. I want to say another word about statements made with regard to immigrant smuggling. There are not ships enough crossing the ocean



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to bring the immigrants who are said to be smuggled into the United States in these days. We know what the human freight is on the boats coming to Mexico and to Canada.

There are not enough of them coming to bring the numbers that are said to be smuggling themselves in. There is some smuggling from this precious crowd of lawbreakers that hovers outside of New York, the rum fleet. They do smuggle in a few immigrants, I believe, along with their liquors. There are a few smuggled across the Canadian border. It is very easy to come across on the Detroit Ferry, for instance, if one speaks English and looks like an American. The inspectors do not have the time to examine them very carefully. There is some smuggling there, but it is comparatively little.

We are guarding against it, as I tried to explain before, by locating our inspectors in Canadian seaports and Mexican seaports, infinitely better than we could by trying to police the border. We have recently established a police force of about 250 border police, but if we allow them half of the 24 hours for sleep, it therefore follows that only half of them are on duty at one time, which means that they have about 40 miles per man to guard and one man has a lot of difficulty guarding 40 miles of river which can be waded at any point.

The Canadian boundary is 3,980 miles long, measured by all of its windings. The Mexican boundary is 1,744 miles long, and it is very easy to cross at any place. The coast lines of our States immediately adjacent to the boundaries furnish very easy methods of access. The St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes coast line and the Washington and Maine coast lines add 6,000 miles of accessible frontier in addition to the land boundary. Down in the Gulf of Mexico our Gulf States add 7,600

miles more of frontier, which is comparatively easy for an alien to cross in safety. But there is encouragement, so far as that goes, in the figures regarding deportations. They have very much increased because of the increased vigilance of our immigration authorities. In the last six months the deportations amounted to 4,448, an increase of about one-third over any similar period in our history.

It is practically impossible for an immigrant to smuggle himself in and stay hidden. It is not always that our inspectors get him, but somebody whose job he has taken, or somebody who has a personal reason for telling on him, always informs the immigration authorities, and in the end they get him.

We have picked up a surprising number by their applications for citizenship. A good many of them think that their offense is forgotten; after a few years they apply for citizenship, and then to their astonishment they are arrested and deported. All I mean to say as the sum of it all is, when we are urged, as we all will be during the coming months, to take some steps against this terrible menace of smuggling, let us be a little critical in finding how terrible it is. In my judgment it is comparatively insignificant.

I have finished my message; I beg the Senate to scrutinize critically the pleas for amendment of this law which will come to Senators in the course of the next six or eight months; indeed, they have already begun to appear. I assure Senators that so far as our present experience shows the law is working well; it is carrying out the intentions that Congress had when it was passed last spring, and it is to the everlasting interest of America that we should stand rigidly by the policy which Congress has adopted.



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## FIRST AID IN EXTRATERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

(Continued from page 180)

promulgated at the time of writing this article. Therefore, the Consul may feel himself a little disturbed as to the practice which may be used in his court. Help in such instance, particularly with regard to civil actions, may be found in studying the more modern practice acts which have been adopted by some of the states of the United States with a view to following the English precedent of simplifying procedure in court to a point where all the rights of the parties are protected with the least possible recourse to technical and abstruse pleading. Such provisions for practice have been adopted for example by Connecticut and New Jersey.\*

A consul in an extraterritorial country charged with the conduct of cases in court will be greatly

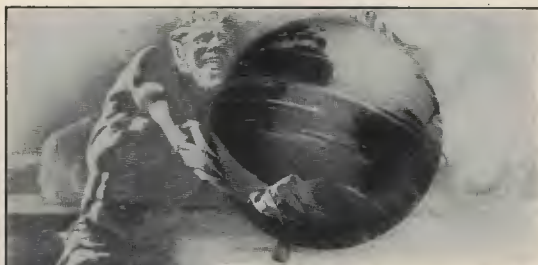
\*General Statutes of Connecticut, Revision 1918, Sections 5628-5680, Sections 4829-5079 and also Compiled Statutes of New Jersey, pages 1830-1844.

(Note—The provisions of the New Jersey Statute, with forms, etc., have been published separately under the title, "Practice Act of 1912," by Hartshorne.)

assisted in considering the questions of evidence which may come before him by having at hand a copy of Richardson's "Outlines of Evidence."

Familiarity with the Alaskan Codes, a grasp of the theory of the more modern practice and a possession of a copy of the book on evidence will provide the consul with a hand which may qualify him to out bid or out bluff any hand dealt south of the Mediterranean or east of Suez. It is not likely that he will receive as a present from his Uncle Sam either the Connecticut Statutes, the New Jersey Practice Act or Richardson's "Outline of Evidence," but in view of the recent passage of the Rogers Bill, the last two books suggested may be obtained at what may be considered a relatively reasonable expense. It may not be inappropriate to add a statement, the character of which is not unfamiliar to consuls in extraterritorial countries, to the effect that, "it is not desired to influence the consul in the discharge of the official duties imposed upon him by virtue of the applicable laws of the United States, but the foregoing statements are made with a view to being of possible assistance."

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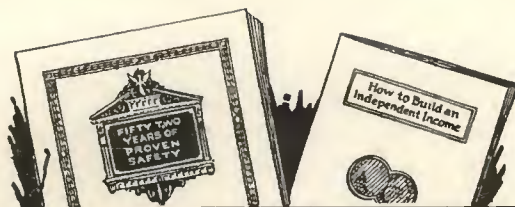
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## APHRODISIAS

(Continued from page 179)

desolation and fever lingers in the nooks of ruin. And yet there once was life in that inanimate mass, wherein culture, art, and learning sat enthroned. If those scattered heaps and lofty mounds could but tell their stories and fill up the gap of centuries! Sad havoc time has with that city made, and the intervening years since last it was the abode of man have cast over it a cloud of gloom and mystery.

Such is the story of Aphrodisias!

## A GOLF PROBLEM

In the event of rain or a blizzard or snow or anything else that will make golf playing impossible, here is a conundrum to discuss before the clubhouse fire:

Why is the head of a golf club called "the head"?

The question arose last week when a member of a club not a thousand miles from Chevy Chase walked into the professional shop and asked that

"a little more weight be added to the foot of this putter."

"The foot?" queried the professional.

"Yes. Isn't it the foot?"

"We generally call it the head," said the pro.

"But it isn't the head," insisted the amateur golfer. "In the first place it is at the bottom of the club where a foot ought to be. Then it has a sole, a heel and a toe, and soles, heels and toes belong to feet, don't they?"

"True enough," agreed the pro, "but it also has a face and neck, and faces and necks belong to heads."

"Even then," declared the unconvinced golfer, "it is three parts foot to two parts head. I contend that the head of a golf club is not even in the position of a head unless the club is turned bottom upward, and if a man is turned upside down his head does not become his feet, does it?"

At this point the argument ceased. The question affords a new topic for discussion around the nineteenth hole if there is no golf today, provided, of course, that the nineteenth hole is still in existence.

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