

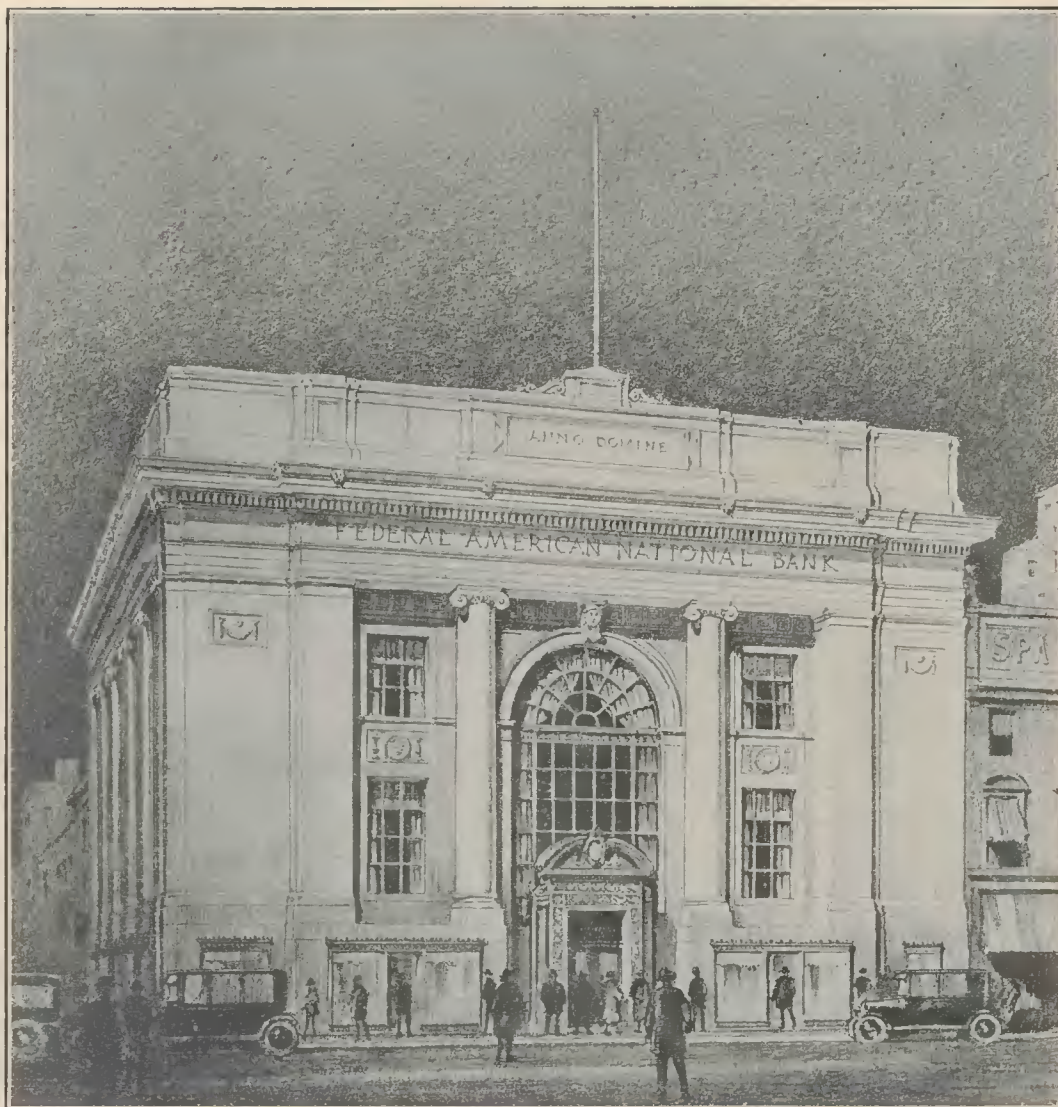
# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Photo by Flandrin, Gibraltar.*

THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

Vol. II      JULY, 1925      No. 7



## FEDERAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY, 1925

## The International Chamber of Commerce

THE economic progress of the twentieth century made one thing obvious: A permanent meeting ground for the business interests of all nations must be found. International Congresses of Chambers of Commerce were called together at Liege in 1904, at Milan in 1906, at Prague in 1908, at Boston in 1912, and finally at Paris in 1914. Thus, spasmodically, leaders of finance, commerce and industry gathered together to consider the vast and growing complex of international business. After 1914 there is a pause—for obvious reasons—and then again the commercial and trade interests of America acted as host to representatives of business in Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Italy. This was in 1919 at Atlantic City, and it marks the origin of the International Chamber of Commerce. A year later the International Chamber was formed, and it immediately undertook an analysis of the vast economic adjustments which the war had made necessary.

The purpose of the Chamber is written in the terms of its Constitution: "To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries, to secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce, to encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the cooperation of business men and organizations devoted to the development of commerce and industry."

It is now six years since this goal was set. The Chamber, starting with a modest membership, now includes business representatives from the 36

principal nations of the world who have real business interests. At each new accomplishment new members were attracted, and with each new member the field of accomplishment was widened. So after six years there are represented 329 Chambers of Commerce, 50 trade associations, 22 national associations of bankers, 367 individual banks, 102 associations of industrials, 719 manufacturing concerns, 9 national organizations of shipowners, 55 individual shipping companies, and 47 railway companies and transport enterprises. This mixture of finance, industry and trade could not but develop into a central point of contact for world business. A permanent headquarters at Paris, frequent council meetings, and a biennial general meeting keep the pot boiling and act as clearing houses of international business enquiries and information.

The machinery has been put together cautiously. It was of prime necessity that the Chamber should keep to its own knitting. Political considerations were tabooed at the outset. But it was also necessary to keep itself free from the special interests of particular trades; and it must not encroach on the functions of other existing institutions—either private or governmental. On the eve of the Chamber's third biennial general meeting at Brussels in June of this year, it is pertinent to enquire: How far it has realized its aim

“. . . to facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries . . .”?

One of the greatest obstacles to smooth international trade has been the absence of a forum in



which disputes and differences could be aired and settled. In order to relieve this situation the International Chamber created a Court of International Commercial Arbitration to function under the aegis of the Chamber's permanent organization. The plan was to develop internationally a system which had long and successfully been functioning in national business circles. The Court has two divisions: One of conciliation and the other of arbitration. Conciliation is carried on in the administrative commission which is composed of permanent national representatives attached to headquarters. It is an entirely informal procedure in which both sides of a case are heard and an equitable solution is submitted to the parties for their consideration and—it is hoped—acceptance. But if the dispute is serious and involved, actual arbitration has been found the most effective method of procedure. In arbitration special arbiters are appointed, and the case is tried usually at a minimum of expense and with the greatest possible speed. Parties must submit voluntarily, but in so doing they bind themselves to accept the award. So far the Court has done well. Out of 92 disputes submitted 36 were expeditiously settled. Of these only a small number came to actual hearing, the parties mutually resolving their difficulties at the simple intervention of the Court. At the moment 12 cases are pending. Of the 44 cases in which the Court was unable to bring about much-needed relief, the main trouble was the absence of an arbitration clause in the business contract disputed. A model clause has now been drawn up which will effectively abolish this obstacle if inserted in contracts:

“For the settlement of all disputes in connection with the interpretation or the execution of this contract, the contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration (in accordance with the

arbitration rules of the International Chamber of Commerce) rendered by one or more arbitrators nominated by the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber. They agree, therefore, to accept and execute the decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators.”

The Chamber had experts work out the exact meaning of trade terms such as C. I. F., F. O. B., F. A. S., etc., in each trading country in the world. These have been compiled and issued in book form, and plans are now under way for revision and enlargement. No trader need now contract with a foreigner and find out later that F. O. B. meant one thing to him and something quite different to his foreign customer. It was not the intention of the compilation to provide further help than this, but it has lately been noted that some international contracts have specified that the “definition of the International Chamber” shall be final in case of dispute.

Flag discrimination is usually accepted in coastal trade. But it is an open question whether a nation should discriminate in the matter of tariff rates, port charges, etc., in favor of its own ships engaged exclusively in international trade. The International Chamber went into this problem thoroughly. Experts in all member countries prepared elaborate reports on the subject—each from the point of view of his own country—and at the general meeting at Rome in March, 1923, these reports were sifted and compiled. At Brussels this year the position will be reviewed again in the light of the two intervening years of experience. If final agreement can be reached, a uniform principle will be urged upon all nations which desire to foster international commerce.

There are many other questions which persistently rise to vex the world's business. Through railway lines



*Harris and Ewing*

## WILLIS H. BOOTH

*President of the International Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Booth is a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co.*



and through connections between ships and rail systems would greatly facilitate trade, and the Chamber is considering how they can best be realized.

Acquaintance with the other man's problems is a certain means of promoting international intercourse. Wherefore the Chamber issues in all languages a constant stream of digests and brochures on matters of international importance. In addition to this the administrative commissioners of some member nations attached to permanent headquarters get out weekly information letters and periodical confidential bulletins which are circulated by national committees among its members.

“ . . . to secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce . . . ”

Multiple taxation of firms doing an international business has been an increasing handicap to trade since the war and the subsequent rise in taxes everywhere. A state's sovereign power to tax cannot be questioned, but if each takes its tithe without regard to the other, the man whose interests are common to more than one state is soon snuffed out of existence. After extended investigation in all countries, in which the best minds of the world have participated, a formula is being found by which each country may collect its proper revenue without stifling economic initiative. When the acceptable scheme is agreed upon, all nations will be urged thus to act in harmony for the common good.

A check, so vital a part of the day's business, is not exactly the same in any two countries in the world. But the Chamber has found after study that there are attributes common to checks in all countries. It hopes, therefore, to work out a

universally acceptable check which will meet the needs of international money transactions. The Brussels meeting is to consider this in all its aspects. And by defining and cataloguing the differences, and pointing the way to the solution, a world business opinion will be created, which is half the remedy. Bills of lading have been largely standardized by such means.

The field of foreign judgments is one in which international harmony is much needed. Each country has its own traditions from which it will not depart readily. But even now there are limited classes of foreign judgments in which unity of practice is possible with a minimum of adjustment. The Chamber has enlisted some of the best legal wisdom of the world in its attack on this problem, and at Brussels conflicting interests will face each other in the spirit of conciliation. There is good prospect that a first step in the process of reconciliation will be made. First, money judgments will be discussed, then judgments in bankruptcy, divorce, and similar matters.

Trade-marks, patents, etc., are given general international protection by means of appropriate conventions. But no standard convention has been devised which gives a maximum of protection and which meets all interests on the basis of complete mutuality. Accordingly, the experts of each country represented at the Brussels meeting will consider the results of years of careful investigation in this field with a view to finding a harmonious meeting ground.

There are many more questions on which international accord is being sought. For example, passport regulations were never intended to be an undue burden on the successful conduct of international business, and if they prove to be so and an acceptable solution can be found by the interests who are most affected, it is likely



*Underwood and Underwood*

## A. C. BEDFORD

*Vice-president of the International Chamber and chairman of the American Section. Mr. Bedford is chairman of board, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey*



that governments will be glad to make the necessary changes. International unity is sought in the adoption of the York-Antwerp Rules on general average and The Hague Rules on bills of lading, as well as a uniform understanding on the liabilities of shipowners and the immunity of public ships. These are some of the tasks which the Chamber has taken upon itself.

“ . . . to encourage progress . . . ”

Progress is not difficult if people know clearly the direction in which it lies. It is slow if every nation in a fast-moving world must tread the same virgin paths and encounter the same dreaded pitfalls. In the field of business a clearing house of experience is a great boon. For example, the United States has had phenomenal growth in motor transportation and highway development and has learned by bitter experience that there are “don'ts” as well as “do's.” Accordingly, the automotive and highway interests of the country have prepared a report on American experience which it will offer to the nations of the world headed in the direction of motor transport development. On the other hand, Europe has much it can teach the United States on the subject of commercial aviation. The subject has, therefore, been put on the Brussels agenda for discussion.

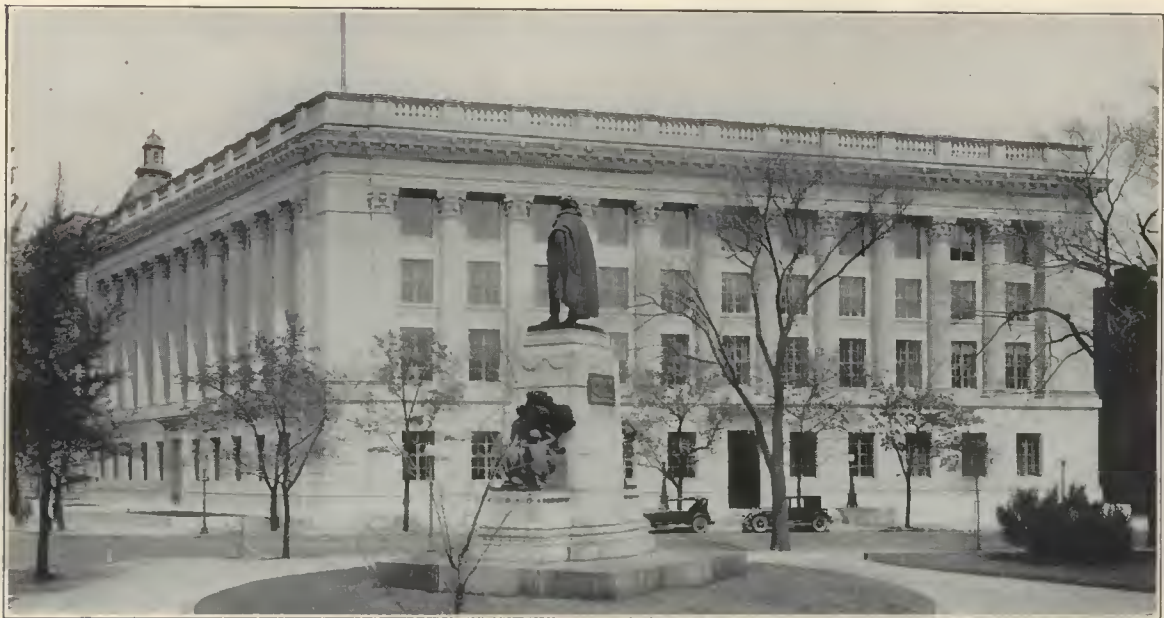
The supply of certain basic raw materials must

be considered on a world basis if proper economy is to be had. The Chamber recently printed a report covering the world supply of fuels and raw materials. All countries contributed data, and the result will be of great value to interests concerned in conservation. Many other similar problems of general interest have been put into the hands of select committees for investigation and report.

“ . . . to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the cooperation of business men and organizations devoted to the development of commerce and industry . . . ”

At the beginning of 1924 the delicate and unsettled problem of war reparations was a black cloud on the horizon. Not only was economic rehabilitation greatly hindered but peace itself was menaced. Economists and business men of the world alike agreed that a solution was indispensable. The opinion of economists was filtered through the conferences at Brussels and Genoa and was found to correspond with the opinion of business men as expressed at the International Chamber meetings at London and Paris and finally in 1923 at Rome. It was then that governments called upon these interests to help find a

*(Continued on page 242)*



*Photo by Schultz*

THE NEW HOME OF THE UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
*Washington, D. C., corner of Connecticut Avenue and H Street*

# Japan Fifty-five Years Ago

By CHARLES O. SHEPARD

*First American Consul at Yedo (now Tokyo), Consul at Yokohama and Acting Minister (Charge d'Affaires) in Japan successively from 1868 to 1874*

[Reprinted from "Japan," San Francisco]

**E**IGHTY-THREE years is rather an advanced, and perhaps a risky, age for a man to undertake historical narrative, especially when memory must be considerably relied upon; but, despite the garrulity supposed to be synchronistic with four-score and three, I am constrained to try to tell of certain events that transpired in Japan from 1868 to 1874 because I believe *no one now lives, either of the consular or diplomatic services of the United States, or of any other country, who was contemporaneous with me and can tell the story.*

To "hark back" 55 years is a far cry, but:

I was present at the opening of the first railway in Japan—Yokohama to Tokyo.

I saw the first Japanese regiment under foreign formation.

I saw the first naval ship built in Japan.

I saw the establishment of the first post office in Japan.

I saw the first gold coins issued from the Japanese mint.

I saw the first Japanese newspaper.

I saw the establishment of the first bank in Japan.

I saw the first ricksha.

For these reasons I know whereof I speak.

I arrived in Japan after the close of the rebellion of the four princes, or Daimyos, against the Tycoon. In 1869 the Mikado came from Kyoto to Yedo, and the name of the latter city was changed to Tokyo. In 1870 it agreed by those responsible for the Mikado that sooner or later he must show himself; but his advisers properly insisted upon delay to accustom the people to the change.

Time was given, but finally the first presentation of the foreign ministers to the Mikado was determined upon and took place at the Palace of Tokyo, at which presentation nothing was seen of

the Mikado's person. He was behind a screen and only through a small opening at the foot could his garments be observed. That he was there in person the foreign ministers were obliged to take upon credit.

After a judicious delay the Emperor began to appear in public, to review his army, to visit his men-of-war, and to go about among his people. He was kind and unassuming. He developed, as did his gracious Consort, qualities of head and heart which endeared them to their idolizing subjects and gained for the Mikado the respect and admiration of all countries.

Up to 1868 he was a recluse and an absolute monarch; but he speedily developed into a paternal, an enlightened and a liberal ruler. In a noble and memorable edict he volunteered a constitutional government, but at the same time wisely took from the feudal princes their power and their territory, compensating them, however, with rank and revenue.

By a stroke of the pen and of his own innate goodness he raised a pariah class—the "eta"—from proscription to equality. Formerly doomed to degrading services and the working with the skins of dead animals—the most despised in Japan of all work—he lifted them to the sunlight of manhood.

This act of the young monarch may justly rank with the liberating of the serfs by the Czar of Russia, and the freeing of the slaves by Abraham Lincoln. No more glorious ruler ever lived than the Mikado, Mutsuhito.

He was one of the wonders of the world.

\* \* \* \* \*

To American students of Japanese-American history, the name A-sa-bu no Zempf-ku-ji (meaning the temple of Zempf-ku-ji in the district of A-sa-bu) is a classic and has been a mecca for American travelers. It was an ancient Buddhist temple and was



Courtesy of "Japan"

MR. SHEPARD IN 1870



the American Legation from the time of our first Minister, Townsend Harris, until the doing away with extraterritoriality in the nineties. The Minister did not live in the temple itself, but in a rambling Japanese building attached to it, originally built for the priests.

Townsend Harris was a great and a good man. His despatch book was my diplomatic bible. I read his papers for my official guidance, and they never failed me.

Eminently loyal to his own Government, he was at the same time the greatest, the most unselfish, and the best friend and adviser of the Japanese. That Government was in the swaddling clothes of a new civilization. Its officials came to trust him absolutely, as they never did, or have, trusted another man. They have raised a monument to him and they revere his memory.

As treaties with other countries were made, and as their Ministers arrived, they were each assigned a temple for Legation purposes.

The hatred of foreigners and their presence was so general and so intense that the Tycoon's disbanded followers could not be controlled, and they indulged in the assassination of the "foreign devils" when safe opportunity presented itself in the hope of driving them away. All Legations were heavily guarded by Japanese soldiers, but so suspected and inefficient were they that the British and French governments imported their own troops to protect their Ministers when at home or visiting the Foreign Office in Yedo.

So "fed up" were the foreign Ministers with the prospect of extinction by the "murder route" that they had long before taken themselves off to safer precincts in the foreign settlement of Yokohama, which was guarded by the English and French marines, and there established themselves. Townsend Harris alone refused to budge. He said: "My

duties to my own and to the Japanese Government, to which I am accredited, are *here*, and *here* I stay." And he *did* stay. His Legation was at one time attacked and he was assaulted. His secretary was killed, but he appointed another secretary and "held the fort."

The particulars of the attack upon Minister Harris I never knew, but a few years later another United States official (the writer) was destined to experience a like ordeal and on the same spot.

The Minister was accredited to Japan in general, but I was accredited to Yedo alone. He could live where he liked in the Empire, but I *must* live in Yedo, willy nilly. I asked him (the third Minister from Harris) if I might make my Consulate at the Legation building (*Zempf-ku-ji*). He consented (as he himself judiciously lived in Yokohama), and I there took up my quarters surrounded by a Japanese guard of 25 men.

I had to take my chances. "Chances" I had become more or less intimately acquainted with during the Civil War, hence the situation had a familiar, if not attractive, aspect. Isolated and

alone as I was, the continual rumors of attack and constant threats of assassination were hardly calculated to put me in the seventh heaven of security. I could "stand by the ship," or I could "turn tail" and be everywhere branded as a poltroon. Not only my own honor but the honor of my family was at stake and no American would have hesitated. Pride has kept many a man up to the mark. It was constantly—would I please refrain from going out after dark? Would I graciously not go out on holidays? Would I please keep to the quiet streets, etc.? Such were the reassuring messages coming to me continually from the Governor of Tokyo.

When I walked or rode out it was in a hollow square. Once a fanatic dove between my



Courtesy of "Japan"

MR. SHEPARD TODAY

guards and made a slash at me. I caught a glimpse of him and stuck the spurs into my pony. He jumped and the man missed me, but he laid my pony's flank open.

Among a certain class—the Tycoon's dismissed retainers—there was still a lingering hope of the elimination of foreigners.

One morning in January, 1870, I found stuck on my house shutters a bit of Japanese paper on which was written in exceedingly bad English this terse advise: "Forner piggy" ("piggy" being a mongrel word for "get out"). I laughed at the warning in a funereal sort of way, as I did at the every-day murmurs of plots and intrigues; but all the same I felt very uncomfortable.

With an eye to business, the Remington Company had, upon my leaving for Japan, presented me with a modest arsenal—a navy revolver, an ordinary revolver, a carbine and a liberal supply of ammunition. I slept with the smaller revolver under my pillow, the navy revolver on a stand at the head of my bed, and the carbine in a corner.

As a precaution I kept an oil lamp burning in my sitting-room during the nights.

The night of March 28, 1870, I retired at the customary hour, and, sitting on my bed, kicked off my boots three or four feet away as I took them off, so that the servant might take them as usual for cleaning. To sleep I went in due time, and the next thing I remember was a sound near my bed as of someone tripping over my boots. One idea being continually uppermost in my mind, I instinctively jumped to the opposite side of my bed, calling out, "Who's there?"

I could just see the dim outline of a figure retiring and dropping behind the screen. How I got the navy revolver from the stand I do not know, nor why I followed the intruder, but I did so just in time to get a glimpse of him going out of a door.

As I sprang after him I stumbled over a cane stand and fell full length into the side corridor, recovering myself in time to see a figure turning

*(Continued on page 238)*



*Courtesy of "Japan"*

*Ceremony by the Mikado and the Diplomatic Corps at the opening of the first railroad in Japan, between Tokyo and Yokohama*

# The Genoa Consulate—1797-1925

By JOHN BALL OSBORNE, *Consul, Genoa*

GENOA is among our most venerable consular establishments, dating from 1797 in the administration of President Adams. According to the Department's list, I am the thirty-third incumbent; but several names in this do not figure in the records of the office and doubtless these appointees never accepted and qualified. This is true of the first Consul—Mr. Francis Childs, of New York, who was appointed February 27, 1797. The first Consul who served was Mr. Frederic H. Wollaston, of Massachusetts, appointed July 10, 1797.

The earliest record book in the Consulate General is a parchment-bound register covering the period 1798 to 1822 and designated as follows on the title page:

"Register of Acts passed in the Consulate of the United States of North America by and before me, Frederic Hyde Wollaston, appointed to the said Consulate by commission of H. E. John Adams, Esq., President of the said United States, dated the 10 July, 1797."

Consul Wollaston came on the scene in an unhappy moment in Genoa's proud history. The establishment of the democratic Ligurian Republic in 1797, in feeble imitation of the French Republic, marked really the disappearance of the inde-

pendence of Genoa, all the privileges and traditions of centuries being swept away and works of art, including the famous Golden Book with its glorious record of 270 years, being destroyed in the name of liberty.

During the French régime Consul Peter Kuhn, Jr., of Pennsylvania, got into difficulties with the local authorities and was actually imprisoned. The Consulate was entered by the police and they carried off important records, some of which, including the correspondence of Consul Kuhn himself, were apparently never recovered.

From the time of Columbus, Genoa has been steeped in the flavor of the sea. From the day the American Consulate was first opened for business in 1798 until now, when the port is the foremost of Italy and crowding Marseille closely for the primacy of the Mediterranean, there has been an unbroken procession of American masters and seamen among the clients of the office.

In the line of my numerous predecessors from 1797 there are a few who have had notably long service, notwithstanding the precarious tenure under the old system of rotation in office at each change of the party in power. As exceptions to the rule of brief tenure may be cited Commercial Agent Thomas H. Storm, of New York, from 1808 to 1818, 10 years; Consul Robert Campbell, of Genoa, from 1822 to 1834 and again from



THE GENOA HARBOR

*Photograph by Hon. J. C. Grew*



1837 to 1839, 14 years; Consul O. M. Spencer, of Iowa, 1866 to 1878, 12 years; and Consul James F. Fletcher, of Iowa, 1883 to 1901, 18 years.

Apropos of Consul Fletcher, who is buried in the monumental cemetery of Staglieno at Genoa, soon after I arrived at this post I went with my wife to visit Staglieno and asked the guide to conduct me to the tomb of the American Consul. He inquired, "Which American Consul?" for, said he, "There is a section devoted to the American Consuls." This startling information recalled to me the authentic story of the American Consul in an unhealthy Venezuelan port who managed to hold the fort against all comers during many administrations by his ingenious method of scaring away each new Consul sent to succeed him. He told him dreadful stories of pestilence and sudden death, showed him a room full of empty coffins, staged fake funerals in front of the consular office, and personally conducted him to a well-filled graveyard, so that the new arrival invariably resigned forthwith his appointment and returned to the United States on the steamer that had brought him. But the case of Genoa is not analogous, since I found that Consul Fletcher is really the only American Consul buried in the local cemetery.

Following Consul Fletcher came Consul Richard Pearson, of North Carolina; Consul William H. Bishop, of Connecticut; Consul James Jeffrey Roche, of Massachusetts; Consul David R. Birch, of Pennsylvania; Consul General James A. Smith, of Vermont, from 1908 to 1913; Consul General John Edward Jones, of the District of Columbia, from 1913 to 1915, and Consul General David F. Wilber, of New York, a former member of Congress, who administered this office from 1915 to 1921.

Until a comparatively recent date there was only one Vice Consul at Genoa. Away back in 1805 the first actual Consul, Mr. Frederic H. Wollaston, left on the records, under date of April 12, the following beautiful testimonial in behalf of Mr. Joseph Walsh, who was Vice Consul at Genoa from 1800 to 1805:

"April 12, 1805.

"I, Frederick Hyde Wollaston, acting Consul for the United States of Amca, do hereby certify that Mr. Joseph Walsh of this City has acted and done the Duty of Vice Consul in the Consulate of said States in Genoa to my entire satisfaction in every respect from the time of his appointment on the 20th febuy 1800 to this day and that he has constantly & very deservedly reaped the praise of all the American Gentlemen, masters of vessels & seamen & also of all other persons who have had occasion for his assistance. I therefore willingly give him this Public Testimony of my sincere gratitude for his aid and assistance & services in executing the Duty of Vice Consul with honor to himself & to his office, from which I certainly should not remove him if I retained the Consulate for the United States in this Port."

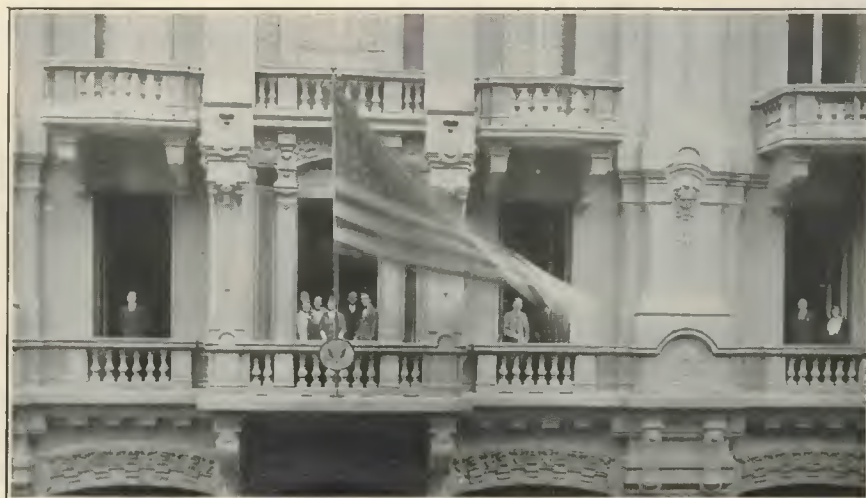
"Witness my hand & the seal of the Consulate of the Un: States of America in Genoa this 12 April 1805.

"FREDC: H. WOLLASTON."

In the long line of Vice Consuls from 1805 to the present time there is no one who has served longer and better than Mr. Angelo Boragino, who has been connected with this office since 1900, or a record of 25 years of painstaking and industrious service. Every one of his numerous chiefs has praised him, and I gladly join the procession.

At every consular office where I have served I have found some feature of the work better done

*(Continued on page 234)*



*Photo from J. B. Osborne*

THE BALCONY OF THE CONSULATE GENERAL, GENOA

# A Consular Garden

By MAURICE P. DUNLAP, Consul, Port-au-Prince

THERE is a plot of ground, perhaps 60 by 16 feet, running back of the consular building at Port-au-Prince and surrounded by a high wall. Piles of rubbish among unkempt masses of weeds harbored breeding places for the malarial *moustique*—which stings as effectively in French as in English—until \$12.05 was spent with the permission of the Department on “one mason and several laborers to clean up consular compound.” Then, presto! A garden bloomed with neat walk and drainage for tropical showers, old iron-scrap carted away and surplus rocks made into a “rockery” for ferns and cactus plants. Here members of visiting Chambers of Commerce can now be shown commercially valuable plant products of Haiti, the extra children of some member of the occupation may be turned loose while the parent registers a new one; army transport ladies may be shown orchids while their husbands are given other information; ship captains may be parked while documents are being handled and Congressmen from southern states may scent mint beds rivaling Kentucky’s best.

Only 10 months ago the expenditure of twelve dollars and five cents (\$12.05) was approved by the Department; now once bare walls are hung with flowering vines as though they had never been otherwise. The vines, of course, did not come out of the appropriation. The latter was spent in about a week’s time on cheap native labor that did the cleaning up and arranged and cemented the old bricks into walk and drain. The

vine was the contribution of the secretary-manager of the American Chamber of Commerce. Today it is a mass of those pink spray-like blossoms so attractively named in many lands: Here, *la belle Mexicaine*; in Jamaica, *coraline*; in Manila, *cadena de amor*; and elsewhere, the “Pride of India” and “Chinese lantern.”

Other visitors seeing improvements in the compound offered to make other contributions. A stockholder in a fruit company thought the wall offered a good shelter for papaya trees and kindly donated several small trees. One of them is now over 6 feet high, and as it turned out to be a “mama-ya”—to quote one expert—a good crop of fruit is expected as well as future generations of this interesting tree family.

A rubber expert of the United States Department of Agriculture found the soil rather rich in lime but suggested that several varieties of rubber slips be tried in the consular garden. They were accordingly put in under small wooden shelters and the Consul was supplied with the long, complicated names of each variety, which he was almost tempted to enter into the miscellaneous record book. Before the entries were made, however, two of the slips began to pine for their native habitats (being strangers to Haiti) and finally three of them died. The fourth, however, is fair and flourishing, and the Consul, being an optimist, hopes that maybe even balloon tires or other commercially valuable rubber products may be found some morning hanging from its branches.

Along came Dr. Erik Ekman, Swedish botanical expert; he brought letters from American scientists to the Consul, called for his mail, explained his intention of studying some of Haiti’s unusual flora—and in talking glanced out into the garden. “That might be a good place to try some orchids,” suggested Dr. Ekman, pointing to the spreading mango tree. “And you might plant some cacti on the rockery.” Later when the doctor returned from a tramp into the wilds, he had an armful of orchids which he fastened to the mango tree, and as that provided insufficient room, the doctor himself made an orchid rack with pieces of timber fastened between the tree and the wall. He showed the messenger how to fashion orchid “baskets” out of hollow gourdes, he made a tour into the mountains to collect Spanish moss to



Photo by M. P. Dunlap

BEFORE



put in the orchid baskets. Since his first visit the doctor has been away for periods of days or weeks, but every time he returns with interesting specimens which he sends to Sweden, Germany or the United States, and there is always an addition to the consular compound at Port-au-Prince. A strange family of cacti now adorn the rockery. The doctor has much to say about cacti—they have almost human attributes. One is a "noble cactus" and harms nobody; others are sly, vicious or intriguing; one is even said to shoot its spines at you—and you will believe it does if you come within touching distance.

The American consular quarters at Port-au-Prince are not large—sometimes the office seems fairly choked with visitors, and those are the moments when the garden is most pleasingly psychological. There are perhaps two equally important visitors on equally important errands demanding the Consul's attention at the same time. If one of them is a lady, it is a pleasant duty for the Consul to suggest, "Do come out and see the new lily," and while milady inhales a fragrant blossom the other important visitor may be expedited. On special occasions discreet bouquets of posies may be plucked and presented. A long, luscious stem of fragrant mint has at times been particularly effective, Congressmen, Panama school teachers, children and even one Governor have munched mangoes under our spreading mango tree.

The wife of a director of a steamship line thought that violets should grow along the walk—and she very kindly contributed some. The wife of the director of the electric light plant suggested new ferns for the rockery and a poinsetta. They materialized shortly after from her garden. Everlasting flowers came from the Agricultural Farm; an almond tree, plants with colored foliage, tube roses, roses—crêpe myrtle—all thrive today in the little compound.

Under the favorable conditions of Haiti's eternal summer plants may grow in a miraculous fash-

ion, and there are many surprises. Introduced with the roots of other plants, strange sprouts spring up that have evolved into a variety of unexpected plants from tomatoes to royal palms. The first royal palm was greeted with much joy by the consular force who at once visualized portions of that rare salad that is made only from the delicate "heart of palm" (served with tea after hours on the greensward!), but, alas, the little royal guests, once sprouted, hardly grow an inch in six months—and those salads are at least 20 or 30 feet away, according to present reckoning.

The garden has proven of particular value—from a standpoint of efficiency—during the "winter" season when a big liner doing a Caribbean or South American tour has suddenly landed quantities of tourists in our midst. The Consulate is conveniently located at the end of the one pier. The route from the end of the quay is a long and hot one and has to be covered *à pied*. Consequently the Consulate offers a most comfortable little haven to sun-parched passengers who gratefully inhale the cool freshness of the garden. (Not all the sun-parched people arrive, however, as there are little cafes along the way offering a cool freshness all their own.)

"Now what did you say this island was?" pants an elderly person who has not had time to collect



Photo by M. P. Dunlap

AFTER

*The Gourd vine, La Belle Mexicaine, four months' growth*

her wits and has visited four different ports in as many days.

"Why, this is Haiti," it is explained.

"Oh, that little spot that belongs to Venezuela!" she exclaims with bright eyes.

West Indian geography is really difficult, and it is no wonder that the newcomer is at first confused; we all are more or less on first arrival. Every now and then someone calls this gem of the West Indies Tahiti. Just a slip of the tongue, of course. One gentleman, waxing eloquent, called it Haytia—to rhyme with Asia. But that was on a big veranda with a view of sparkling sea, mountains and palm trees and tinkling ice in tinted glasses. Nobody ever called it Haytia in our consular garden! I think it was a society matron from Nebraska who was also a little dazed in her geography after a rather hectic West Indian tour. She was visiting the American school—among other sights.

"Why," said she in surprise, "how well mannered the little Hawaiian children seem."

"Oh," answered the American teacher sweetly, "These are not native children. They are little American boys and girls."

The society matron again surveyed them carefully through her lorgnette and said, "How interesting!"

You may imagine that we sometimes have difficulty in finding names for all the strange flora in the consular garden. When the botanist is on

hand, the name of any plant may be quite glibly produced in one or more languages, but during the absence of the botanist on long up-country tours, the Consul has often been at a loss in finding the right name for some friendly little flower. Several times in despair we have fallen back on the device suggested in the novel of "Madame Claire" where the heroine calls her plants after diseases.

"That is a climbing laryngitis," it has been casually explained when somebody asked about a throaty-looking parasite vine. Such a remark has proved as productive of discussion as a cross-word puzzle. One visitor found that certain pale white blossoms growing in a damp spot might well be called "malarias." Our big canna lilies have been dubbed "spotted fevers." Other floral varieties have been rechristened "nostalgias," "locomotor-ataxias," "pneumonias," "erysipelas," with any number of quaint names for the cacti. Fortunately, disagreeable diseases, however intriguingly named, are no longer really products of the consular compound. As a final swat at the *moustique*, a sanitary officer has introduced fish into the well by the garden wall and incipient larvae are summarily exterminated, fish-wise.

So, fellow colleague, if your storm-swept ship is blown from its course and your captain suddenly plots a latitude and longitude that proves you to be in our vicinity, don't hesitate to advise him to steam into port. Foot it gaily down the long sun-soaked pier, for relief will be in sight when you reach the consular garden. Come and study the commercial possibilities of tropical plant life. Or if too sun parched to study, smell the mint. Eat a papaya; its pepsin flavor will prepare you for the rigors and delights of a deliberately served French *dejeuner-tout complet* in a cool cafe around the corner. You may even be moved to the extravagances of the poet who mixed drinks and metaphor as he cried:

"Oh, Haytia, little sea-girt  
 isle,  
 Gem of the West Indies—  
 how you make me smile!"

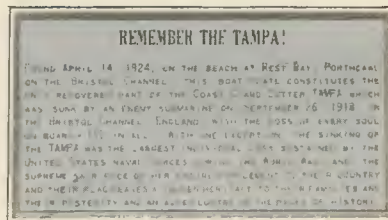


Photo by M. P. Dunlap

AFTER  
*The flower bed and orchids*



THE United States Coast Guard Cutter "Tampa," formerly the "Miami," while patrolling in European waters during the World War, was sunk by an enemy submarine on September 26, 1918. The vessel was lost with its entire complement of 115 officers and men. With one exception, the sinking of the Tampa was the largest individual loss sustained by the United States Naval forces during the World War. Nothing was ever heard of the wreck until a piece of wood, about 5 feet long and 4 to 5 inches wide, painted grey, apparently a piece of a stern post belonging to a small boat, was found at highwater mark at Rest Bay, Porthcawl, England, on the Bristol Channel, on April 14, 1924, by a boy named John Rircon, the son of J. Rircon, a member of the British Coast Guard, Porthcawl, South Wales. Attached to the piece of wood was a brass plate marked "U. S. Coast Guard Boat, No. 718." The boy detached the plate and left the timber on the beach.



Underwood and Underwood

Vice Consul James E. Parks, in charge at Cardiff, Wales, obtained the plate and forwarded it to Washington. The Department turned it over to the Coast Guard which has had the plate mounted with a suitable inscription, and placed in the Coast Guard Headquarters on Fourteenth St., Washington, D. C.

### STRANGE IN-DEED!

Dear Mr. Consul:

I have a very strange request to make of you. I don't suppose you ever received such a strange request before. However strange you may think my request is I hope that you will be able to comply with it. I hesitate to ask you to do such a peculiar thing but you see, Mr. Consul, my little boy is making a collection of postage stamps and the idea occurred to me that you might be willing to send me some cancelled stamps from your country, etc., etc., etc.

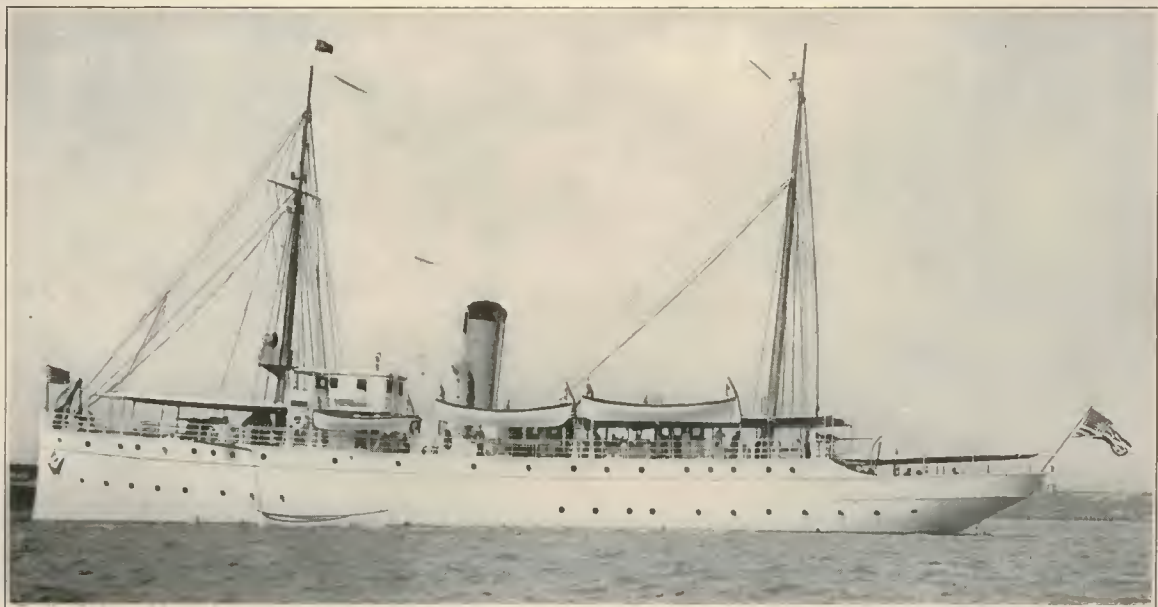


Photo from United States Coast Guard

THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD CUTTER TAMPA



## "ASCERTAIN DISCREETLY AND REPORT PROMPTLY"

By LEROY WEBBER, *Consul, Amoy*

"You are instructed to proceed to 'Blank Blank' to investigate and report."

I repeated this to the native Chinese clerk and hurried back to the hotel, packed my bags—one with clothes and the other with necessary papers and working tools. My interpreter was already waiting for me upon my return to the Consulate General that afternoon, so we left the beautiful City of the East on one of those delightful Chinese coastal steamers, nowadays fitted up with iron grills, steel bars and about 25 armed Indian guards as protection against pirates—a most cheerful beginning. An officer informed me that only a short time ago the same vessel had been captured and looted, passengers as well as cargo, and to add to our cheerfulness, he lifted his white tunic and displayed a most beautiful ammunition belt, flanked on both sides with glistening automatics.

It was a delightful four hour sail to the grand old Portuguese settlement of Macao, forty miles from our new home. There we saw the sights and turned in. As a nightcap, the hotel proprietor told us we were going into "Bad Lands" and would require a military escort. Pleasant dreams, interrupted by the ancient pests of the South China coast—mosquitoes and roaches—daybreak—and we were ready. Package of sandwiches and a bottle of water, papers, and away we started in two 'rickshas. After rambling through

the quaint town we passed through the old gate, due note of our departure being made on the slate by Portuguese negro troops. Now we were in China proper. A bit more tramping and we passed the Chinese Maritime Customs Station—the English guard wishing us good luck.

After passing along the roads at a merry pace for twelve miles—incidentally we also passed through one of those rain storms peculiar to this part of the world, and I knew afterwards it had rained, as did poor Mr. Interpreter, whose trousers were acting as rain conductors—pace slackened, a quick halt and I find myself facing two Chinese soldiers, all dressed up in Japanese grey khaki, German rifles, Chinese sandals and straw hats. Ushered quickly into the presence of the "All Highest" for the district, exchanged cups of tea, a few English words and then the interpreter began. We learned our destination was 28 miles away through a very bad country—excellent from the bandits' standpoint. I asked whether a guard was necessary, if so I'd appreciate two. Reply—more than necessary—and at least 10 required. Eight, I suppose, to protect the two I requested. After another cup of Chinese tea in this ancient house of ancestral worship, now converted into military headquarters, we started off, 10 guards behind and two 'rickshas in front, until I suggested we get in the middle; if there was to be any trouble, I wanted to be in the center of it, and I'm not Irish. Now I realized I was in China in queer times, and judging from the laughter, smiles and looks of awe we caused, I thought Barnum had missed a chance—the soldiers decided every now and then to change carrying positions of their

rifles, so frequently that at times I began to wonder whether they were aware of their deadly contents. Over hill and down dale we went until we halted at a picturesque Chinese village—now 22 miles from the point of our departure and it was high noon. Here the soldiers cried quits—10 miles were enough for them—despite the fact that the military pass issued to us by their commander stated we were to be accompanied to our destination and afforded all protection, etc., etc. We were now politely informed they wanted to eat and I would have to pay for it, so discretion having the



Photo by G. Atcheson, Jr.

A STREET IN CHINA



better part of valor, I did (and Uncle Sam afterwards). High noon and eighteen miles more to go—and this was supposed to be the most dangerous part of the trip—war council—and I decided for the interpreter that we would go.

We got off again. After being “squeezed” by the only two Chinese chair coolies who said they would accompany us (the rest said the journey was too long and it was too late to start)—this time I on foot—first four miles in about an hour—over a good path paved with flat stones—then a brief ride on a Chinese junk ferry—pulled across by the old rope method; more walking; and after two hours I voted for a stop for food and drink. Fortunately we secured a delightful shady spot alongside an old stone bridge—beneath which in the stream below water buffaloes were enjoying their daily immersion, being firmly secured to the stakes driven in along the banks, the few Chinese kiddies looking after them thought we were more interesting—so they joined our company, but not in food—for alas—the boy had only put in two sandwiches—and we had another 10 miles to go and back. Now I decided for the one chair, turning Mr. Interpreter out, and off we were, next stop six miles away, through rice paddies—old fashioned countryside—till we arrived at a Chinese temple. Here we had tea—set off a few packages of firecrackers for good “joss”—a little “cunshaw” for the caretakers and we are on to the final lap of the outward trip—our destination was visible away across the low-lying rice fields. We finally arrive in state—up the main road through squealing pigs, chickens and dogs, the interpreter leading the way—the natives had never seen a white man before. And, as I was immediately informed, the village had had a visit from burglars a few weeks before, they would not let me advance or give me any information until I stated who I was and the nature of my mission. After being forced to think rapidly under a boiling sun,

I just felt fit to do anything; however, “He who goes wisely and slowly goes a long way,” as the Sicilians say—I asked for the Number One of the village—sorry—he was out attending the cows—Number Two was then produced—a few whispers and we were ushered into a fly infested room, and these poor but hospitable people offered us everything they had in the food line—but my appetite had left me at the village gate. A few brief statements as regards our mission, production of wit-



Photo by G. Atcheson, Jr.

## RIVER AND HILLS

nesses and signing of affidavits—and we had accomplished what we set out to do.

Now for the homeward journey—it was already past 4 P. M., and the sun was due to set at 6.30 P. M.—all the village turned out en masse to look us over and bid us Godspeed through this peaceful land. Here we were in a dilemma; coolies were tired—and we both must walk, so they led the way and we followed—same old paddies full of mudholes—then up and down hills (we call them mountains in America). Tired, footsore and

(Continued on page 231)



Photo by G. Atcheson, Jr.

## ALONG THE RIVER BANK

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

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

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BIRTHS

A daughter, Edith Mary, was born at Cape Haitien on February 20, 1925, to Consul and Mrs. Winthrop R. Scott.

A daughter, Mary Louise Ruth, was born on March 19, 1925, at Paris, France, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Hugh Millard.

A daughter, Muriel Frances, was born on April 30, 1925, at Geneva, Switzerland, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Franklin B. Atwood.

A daughter, Martha Marjorie, was born on May 12, 1925, at Detroit, to Consul and Mrs. Marshall M. Vance.

COMMERCIAL

During the month of May, 1925, there were 3,195 trade letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,586 in April, 1925. The Consulate General at Paris, France, took first place in the number of trade letters submitted, having 83, followed by Rio de Janeiro, 67; London, England, 59; Habana, Cuba, 49, and Buenos Aires, 39.

A total of 2,231 reports were received during the month of May, 1925, as compared with 2,020 reports during the month of April, 1925.

IS THE WRITER LITERATE?

From R. F. BOYCE, Hamilton

American Consular, H——:

Agat your lettere feu day go, I onderstand Hall it aboot—complete answer for may aplecution to go to the United States. Please will sent to me one paper for, same one you give to me to Hamilton. The one I had to holdd.

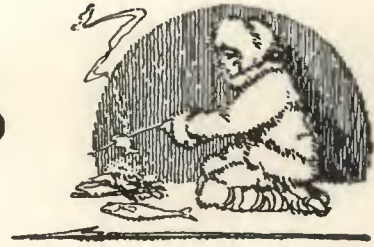
I am your  
truly

Facetious consular clerk to small son of visa applicant: "What are you going to be when you grow up, sonny?"

Sonny's mother: "I believe I'll put him in the Consular Service if he persists in asking as many questions as he does now."—From H. S. Terwell, Vancouver.



# ITEMS



**R**OBERT EDWIN OLDS has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. MacMurray as minister to China. Mr. Olds is at present in Europe representing the United States as the American member of the British-American joint arbitration tribunal created under the treaty with Great Britain in 1910. He will assume his new duties about October 1.

Mr. Olds was born in Duluth, Minn., in 1875; was a graduate of Harvard College in 1897; of Harvard law school in 1900. He practiced law in St. Paul. He was designated to represent the American Red Cross in Europe with headquarters at Paris during the last year of the war, and later was head of the Red Cross for three years.

Mr. Charles C. Hart, has been appointed Minister to Albania. Mr. Hart was born in Indiana, in 1875, and was a newspaperman and editor in San Francisco, Indianapolis and Spokane until 1910, when he came to Washington as correspondent for the Spokane Spokesman-Review. He was engaged in newspaper and political work until his appointment.

General Enoch H. Crowder, Ambassador to Cuba, underwent a slight operation at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington.

The Undersecretary of State and Mrs. Joseph C. Grew gave an informal garden party at Beauvoir, Woodley Road, on the afternoon of June 8



*From a book of cartoons by M. C. Perts*

PROMOTED!



to the entire personnel of the State Department.

So sheltered are the grounds close to the mansion that, despite the showers, the visitors were able to promenade and sit on the lawn which commands an extensive view of the city below.

Mrs. Carlton Bailey Hurst, wife of Consul General Hurst, Habana, recently visited the Department.

Mr. Hurst expects to join Mrs. Hurst in Washington during the present month.

Mrs. J. Butler Wright entertained at tea May 19 at her home in compliment to those who passed their examinations in the foreign service school of the State Department. Officials of the State Department and their wives were the only other guests.

Ambassador William M. Collier, Santiago, was slightly injured in an automobile accident which occurred at Santiago on June 11, 1925.

The engagement is announced of Assistant Secretary of State Leland B. Harrison and Mrs. Nancy Churchill Coleman, of Philadelphia.

Ambassador Peter Augustus Jay is arriving in New York on June 29, and will come to Washington early in July before proceeding to his post at Buenos Aires.

Minister William S. Culbertson, Roumania, sails for his post on July 4.

Consul Jack D. Hickerson, Para, called at the Department enroute to his home in Temple, Texas.

Diplomatic Secretary Walter T. Prendergast, Managua, called at the Department before proceeding to his new post.

The next Foreign Service examination will be held in Washington on July 6 and succeeding dates. To date 160 candidates have been designated to take this examination.

Diplomatic Secretary Franklin M. Gunther, Chief of the Mexican Division of the Department, and Mrs. Gunther are sailing shortly for Italy for the benefit of Mrs. Gunther's health.

Consul Herbert O. Williams, now on leave in the United States in California, is on a fishing and camping trip near Lake Tahoe.

Mr. Lorin A. Lathrop, Foreign Service Officer retired, was a recent visitor at the Department.

Consul Charles H. Albrecht, Bangkok, is spending his leave at his home in Philadelphia.

In accordance with an Executive Order dated June, 1925, Consul General John G. Foster, Ottawa, is to continue on active service for a further period of one year from July 1, 1925.

Consul John G. Erhardt, Winnipeg, is now in the United States on leave of absence.

Diplomatic Secretary R. Henry Norweb will visit the Dutch East Indies enroute to his post at The Hague.

Mr. Charles G. Eberhardt, Minister to Nicaragua, is visiting his home in Salina, Kans. Minister Eberhardt contemplates returning to the Department before proceeding to his post.

Consul C. O. Spamer, Amsterdam, is spending his vacation at his home in Baltimore.

The informal consular luncheon held on Thursday, June 11, was



Photo by P. W. Buhrman

CONSULATE AT ALEPPO



attended by 30, including a number of visiting officers.

Consul Maurice P. Dunlap, Port-au-Prince, recently called at the Department, and is spending his leave in various cities in the East.

Diplomatic Secretary Hugh Millard, Berlin, recently underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Foreign Service Officer, retired, recently called at the Department.

Mr. Worthington E. Stewart, Chief of the Office of Foreign Personnel, is spending his vacation on a motoring trip through the Great Lakes region.

Diplomatic Secretary Richard M. Southgate is spending his vacation on Cape Cod before proceeding to Habana.

Mr. W. R. Castle, Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, and Mrs. Castle sailed for Europe on the Leviathan; Mr. Castle is representing the Department of State at the annual meeting of the International Chambers of Commerce held in Brussels.

The following non-career officers and clerks took the oral examination at the Department on June 9, 1925: Augustus W. Ostertag, Vice Consul, La Paz; J. W. Bailey, Jr., Vice Consul, Geneva; R. Barry Bigelow, Vice-Consul, Rome; John W. Bulkley, Clerk, Tampico; Julian F. Harrington, Vice Consul, Antwerp; F. H. Rediker, Vice Consul, Hamburg.

Consul H. Merle Cochrane, Department, has been on the sick list for several weeks.

Mr. Mason Mitchell, retired Foreign Service Officer, is now acting in the moving pictures, choosing as his first production a story entitled "My Neighbor's Wife," in which Mr. Mitchell enacts the role of the Consul General at Cairo.

Consul General Roger C. Tredwell is in Washington.

Consul Charles S. Winans, Prague, is spending his leave of absence at his home in Chelsea, Michigan.

Consul James R. Wilkinson, Zurich, who spent his leave at his home, Greenville, S. C., called at the Department enroute to his post.

Assistant Secretary of State J. Butler Wright attended the National Foreign Trade Convention at Seattle, on June 24-27. Assisting him in representing the Department of State were A. N. Young, of the Department; Consul General Ernest L. Harris, Vancouver; G. C. Hanson, Harbin, and G. A. Makinson, Valparaiso.

Consul General Nelson T. Johnson has arrived in Washington and assumed his duties as Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Consul Alfred R. Thomson, Madras, is spending his leave of absence with his mother in Washington.

Vice Consul F. LeRoy Spangler, Sofia, called at the Department.

J. Butler Wright, Assistant Secretary of State, delivered a series of addresses to chambers of commerce in Oregon, Washington, California and Colorado in the latter part of



Photo by S. H. Quigley, Department of State

THE FIRST DIVISION MEMORIAL  
Opposite the South Front of the Department



June and will continue early July. His itinerary was arranged by the United States Chamber of Commerce after Secretary Kellogg had approved its request to have one of his assistants discuss publicly the Government's organized facilities for the conduct of international affairs, with special reference to their financial, commercial and other business aspects.

Former Tariff Commissioner William S. Culbertson, newly appointed Minister to Rumania, has the literary traditions so long attached to our diplomatic service. He has three books to his credit—"A Biography of Alexander Hamilton," "A Treatise on Commercial Policy in War Time," and "A Study of Raw Materials and Foodstuffs."

Consuls A. E. Southard, Dana G. Munro and James B. Stewart, Department, represented the Department of State at the New England Foreign Trade Conference held at Providence, R. I., April 29-30, 1925.

Consul General William Dawson and Consuls A.E. Southard, James B. Stewart, Dana G. Munro and Hamilton C. Claiborne were guests of honor at the World Trade Dinner given at the Mayflower Hotel by the Credit Men's Association.

Vice Consul F. G. Gowen, Leghorn, Italy, was attacked on May 24, while crossing a public square in one part of which a public political meeting was being held. A number of assailants struck Mr. Gowen twice on the head and stunned him. The Embassy at Rome and the Italian government are investigating.

After gaining a close decision to survive the semifinal round, George Wadsworth recently won the French High Commission Golf Cup tourney at the Chevy Chase Country Club. He defeated George A. Chase, the other finalist, 5 up and 4 to play.

Both the semifinal matches went to extra holes. In the upper bracket, Wadsworth was carried to the 24th green before winning. The terrific heat had its effect upon the play of both finalists in the crucial match.

The prize was a leg on the "Coupe de France," presented in 1918 by the French High Commission in this country; also a silver bowl.

The Consular Agency at Peterborough, Ontario, has been closed.

Consul Fletcher Warren is now at Consul Heard's desk in F. A. (formerly OR) and Mr. Heard is engaged on special work in connection with the retirement provisions of the Act of May 24, 1924.

Consul and Mrs. H. A. Boucher have returned to Dublin from a wedding trip to Switzerland and Southern Italy.

Thieves broke into the Consulate at Loanda on March 30.

The Foreign Service School has given the following lecture courses:

"Documentation of Merchandise, Invoices, Customs Regulations, etc.," Mr. Charles H. Derry, and Mr. H. F. Worley, Treasury Department.

"Promotion and Protection of Trade by Foreign Service Officers," Mr. Addison E. Southard.

"The Far East and the Pacific," Mr. John Van A. MacMurray.

"Mexico," Mr. Franklin Mott Gunther.

"Ocean Rate Differentials and the Effect on the South," Dr. R. S. MacElwee, Commissioner of Port Development, Charleston, S. C.

"Cooperation in the Field," Mr. Samuel H. Cross, Chief, European Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"The Federal Trade Commission and Cooperation in American Foreign Trade," Dr. Wm.



Photo from L. G. Dreyfus, Jr.

CONSULATE AT DRESDEN



F. Notz, Chief of Export Trade Division, Federal Trade Commission.

"Liaison Functions of A-C/C," Mr. Hamilton C. Claiborne.

"The Reparation Problem and the Dawes Plan," Mr. Spencer Phenix, and Dr. Arthur N. Young.

"Foreign Service Administration," June 13, Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler.

"The Relation of International Law to the United States and to the Work of Foreign Service Officers," Mr. Charles Cheney Hyde.

"Protection of American Nationals in Foreign Countries," Mr. Charles Cheney Hyde.

"Geography in International Relations," Colonel Lawrence Martin, Chief, Division of Maps, Library of Congress.

"The Collecting and Use of Maps," Colonel Lawrence Martin.

"American Commercial Policy," Dr. Wallace McClure.

"The Petroleum Situation," Dr. David White, Geological Survey, and Mr. Paul T. Culbertson.

"Shipping and Seamen," Mr. J. Klahr Huddle.

"Electrical Communications," Mr. Leland Harrison, Assistant Secretary of State.

"The Baltic States and Russia," Mr. Robert F. Kelley.

## NECROLOGY

The JOURNAL wishes to extend its sincerest condolences to Assistant Secretary of State J. Butler Wright, whose mother, Mrs. C. R. Wright, of New York, died suddenly at his residence in Washington on May 19.

Mrs. Jennie J. Franklin, mother of Consul Lynn W. Franklin, Hong Kong, died at San Francisco, Calif., on May 15, the day after she had landed from the steamer from Hong Hong.

Mr. Alberto Santos, Consular Agent since September 10, 1900, at Bahia de Caraquez, Ecuador, died in Panama City on May 7.

The brother of Consul Thomas W. Chilton, St. Stephen, New Brunswick, died in New York on May 29.

Jacob Ritter, a citizen of Switzerland, who was American Vice Consul at Catania from 1895 until June 30, 1908, died at Catania, Italy, on May 5, 1925. Mr. Ritter was 72 years of age at the time of his death. He was a highly respected member of the local Swiss community.

He was the friend of all American Consuls who have been at Catania and he will be regretted by them all.

## The CAREER of a DIPLOMAT

The cartoon on page 225 of this issue of the JOURNAL is from a book of cartoons by M. C. Perts. The edition is limited to 200 signed copies. Price \$2.25, including postage.

Orders may be sent to the JOURNAL or direct to

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## SONG OF THE CONSULAR SERVICE

By GEORGE HORTON, *Retired*

*Reprinted from the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia*

The Yankee Consul is the man  
Who lives a life of ease;  
He dwells way down in Yucatan  
Or in the Caribees;  
He mingles with the mild Chinees,  
Or savage Fuzzy-Wuzz;  
He even goes to gay Paree,  
And this is all he does:

*Chorus*

Bills of health and invoices,  
Promotion of our trade,  
Writing tons of letters  
And giving timely aid;  
Listing the commodities  
His bailiwick imports,  
And—when he's nothing else to do,  
He's writing on reports!

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For many weary moons,  
He sizzles in Liberia  
And dances with the coons;  
Where camel bells go ting-aling,  
And Afric skeeters buzz,  
Why, this is every blessed thing  
The Yankee Consul does:

*Chorus*

Bills of health and invoices,  
Keeping many books,  
Watching plagues and smallpox,  
Looking out for crooks;  
Services notarial,  
Visaing passports,  
And—when there's nothing else to do,  
He's working on reports.

He hangs his shield above the door  
In far-off Teheran,  
He knows the Sultan of Jahore  
And meets him man to man.  
They send him in the early spring  
From Nome to Timbouctoo,  
And this is every blessed thing  
The Consul has to do:

*Chorus*

Bills of health and invoices,  
Settling up estates,  
Wiring fluctuations  
Of the custom rates;  
Passport applications,  
Holding sailors' courts—  
And—when he's nothing else to do,  
He's writing on reports.

And if he should forget to frame  
The list of tariff fees  
And on the wall to hang the same  
He's set back ten degrees.  
And when at last he lies in state  
Beneath a coffin lid,  
They ship him home and pay the freight,  
For this is all he did:

*Chorus*

Bills of health and invoices,  
Disinfecting rags,  
Helping captains find their  
Sailor men with jags;  
Quelling nasty rows in  
Oriental ports,  
And—when he's nothing else to do,  
He's working on reports.



**“ASCERTAIN DISCREETLY AND REPORT PROMPTLY”**

(Continued from page 223)

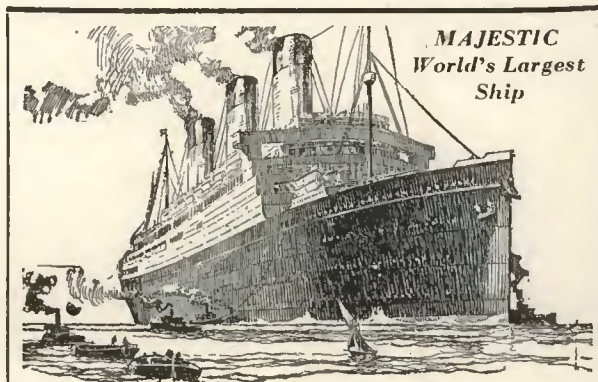
weary, we arrived back at the point we had left the 10 soldiers—having completed an 18-mile tramp back but still with 22 miles in front of us. But thank the moon there were two stalwart 'ricksha coolies who swore by our “cumshaw” they'd see us through. The soldiers were disgruntled, and after being “squeezed” a bit more I decided to risk going home alone and informed the escort we'd go on and they must follow—guess they're still following; those 'rickshas of ours had a lap race, the leader of each mile getting a “cumshaw” —I had vision of bandits, tigers and other things—so anything to hurry us back and after one of the most glorious and quickest moonlight rides I've ever taken (they haven't been many) through wonderful roads, alongside brooks sparkling from the full moon and starlit sky and misty covered rice fields that appeared to stretch for miles like a sea all alight with millions of fireflies—a wonderland for dreamers. Dark walls surrounded by lantern lights and guards break the beauty, and we are now back of the town from which we originally secured our guards. After thanking the commanding officer most sincerely for his kindnesses and for the troops—which I informed him were coming on immediately behind us—we exchanged bows.

Now for the last 12 miles with its accompanying “visions of steak and ice water”—never mind the change of clothes or bath. Another lap race—breaking 'ricksha coolie speed records through the remaining bit of China which stood between us and our quaint old Portuguese town—past the same old Chinese Maritime Customs Guard—past the old negro soldiers, through the ancient gate and eventually late at night we were back at our hotel—hungry, sore in limbs and body—but we made amends.

And now, dear friends, all this was caused by the second wife of a Chinese entering the United States when the first one was very much alive in China—but I don't think the latter knew or cared.

**MARRIAGES**

Robinson-Franklin. Miss Butler Drayne Thornton Robinson and Mr. Lynn Winterdale Franklin, Consul, Hong Hong, were married on June 11, 1925, at the home of the bride, Fredericksburg, Va.



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## SERVICE CHANGES

### *Diplomatic Branch*

Jefferson Caffery, Counselor of Embassy at Tokyo, assigned as Counselor of Embassy at Berlin.

J. Holbrook Chapman, Third Secretary at London, assigned as Third Secretary, Brussels.

Joseph Flack, Second Secretary Santo Domingo, assigned as Second Secretary, Vienna.

John H. MacVeagh, Third Secretary, Habana, detailed to Department.

Stokeley W. Morgan, First Secretary, Panama, detailed to Department.

Elbridge D. Rand, Second Secretary, Tangier, assigned as Second Secretary, Paris.

Robert M. Scotten, First Secretary Rio de Janeiro, assigned First Secretary, Asuncion.

Richard Southgate, now detailed to Department, assigned as First Secretary, Habana.

Warden McK. Wilson, Second Secretary, Vienna, assigned as Second Secretary, Santo Domingo.

### *Consular Branch*

Harry J. Anslinger, Consul at La Guaira, assigned Consul Nassau.

Maxwell Blake, C. G. at Melbourne, commissioned to act as Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Tangier.

Thomas D. Bowman, now detailed to Mexico City, assigned as Consul at Budapest.

Alfred T. Burri, Consul at Puerto Cortes, assigned Consul, Barranquilla.

Arthur H. Cawston, Vice Consul at Johannesburg, resigned.

Cecil M. P. Cross, detailed to Cape Town, Commission as Consul at Port Elizabeth cancelled.

Stillman W. Eells, Consul at Funchal, detailed to Department temporarily.

Cornelius Ferris, Consul at Stettin, assigned Consul Cobh.

James G. Finley, Vice Consul at Montreal, assigned Vice Consul Sherbrooke.

Ray Fox, detailed to Calcutta, assigned Consul Puerto Cortes.

John A. Gamon, now assigned Consul, Cobh, detailed to London.

Albert H. Gerberich, Consul at Maracaibo, resigned.

Frank P. S. Glassey, remained at Helsingfors. Commission as Vice Consul, Tallinn, cancelled.

Bernard F. Hale, Consul now detailed to Dunfermline, detailed to Marseille.



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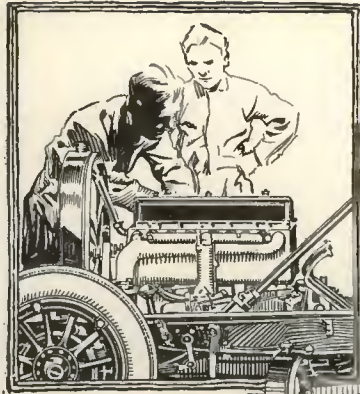
## ALL AMERICA CABLES

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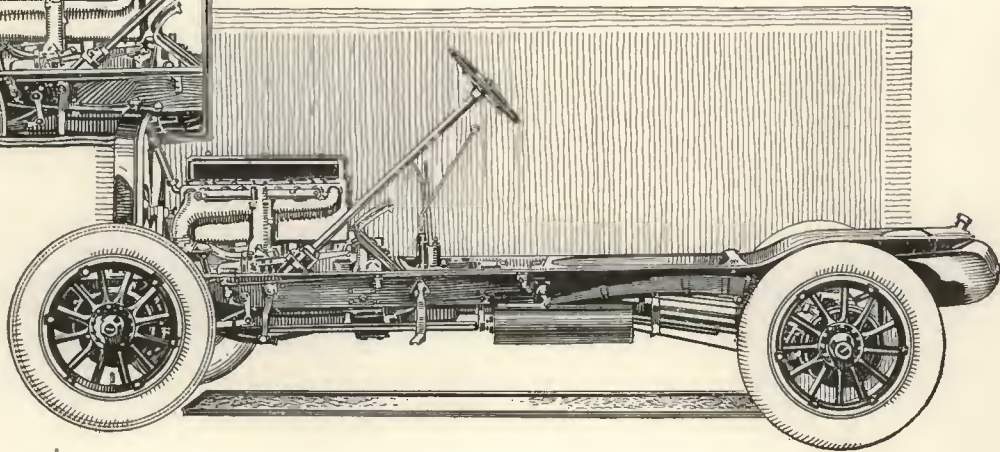
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Don S. Haven, Consul detailed to San Luis Potosi temporarily, assigned Consul, Aguascaliente.

R. Flournoy Howard, Vice Consul at London, resigned, effective May 23, 1925.

John P. Hurley, Consul at Riga, assigned Consul, Vienna.

George Orr, of N. J., Consul, now detailed to Panama, detailed to Paris.

Julian L. Pinkerton, Vice Consul at Durban, assigned Vice Consul, Port Elizabeth.

Edwin Schoenrich, Vice Consul at Valparaiso, assigned Vice Consul La Pas.

Edward E. Silvers, Vice Consul at Cadiz temporarily, reassigned Vice Consul, Seville.

John F. Simons, Consul, detailed to Paris, assigned Consul, Riga.

Alexander K. Sloan, Consul detailed to Budapest, assigned Consul, Maracaibo.

Ronald D. Stevenson, Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, assigned Vice Consul Punta Arenas.

Ralph J. Totten, Consul General detailed as inspector, detailed to Department temporarily.

Fletcher Warren, Consul, detailed to Habana, detailed to Department.

William J. Yerby, Consul at Dakar, assigned Consul, La Rochelle.

*Non-Career Officers*

William E. Copley, clerk at Port au Prince, appointed Vice Consul there.

John P. Elliott, clerk at Warsaw, appointed Vice Consul there.

Fayette J. Flexer, clerk at Mexico City, appointed Vice Consul there.

J. Winsor Ives, clerk at Mazatlan, appointed Vice Consul there.

Albert V. Morris, clerk at Warsaw, appointed Vice Consul there.

Alberto Santos, Consular Agent at Bahia de Caraquez, died May 7, 1925.

Paul C. Seddicum, clerk at Dublin, appointed Vice Consul there.

Duncan M. White, clerk at Leipzif, appointed Vice Consul there.

CONSULATE AT GENOA

*(Continued from page 217)*

than elsewhere—something that stands out for efficiency and is worthy of general adoption. For



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example, at Ghent—away back in the Harrison administration—it was the painstaking thoroughness of the despatches to the Department, due, I believe, in large measure to the influence of my predecessor, Dr. Thomas Wilson, subsequently curator of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. At Havre it was the thoroughness of the entries in the *Ship's Daily Journal*, brought to perfection by one of my Vice Consuls. At Christiania it was the daily report of services rendered and fees received, an extra-official report made by the cashier to the Consul General at the close of business each day. Finally, at Genoa what I consider the best original feature is the permanent record kept of destitute American seamen taken on official relief. Each beneficiary, excepting, of course, those sent to hospital, is required to subscribe and swear to answers to questions printed and bound in a book. The following is an exact transcript (excepting a fictitious name for the seaman) of one of these records:

*"Examination of American Scamen Applying for Relief at the American Consulate General*

*"GENOA (ITALY), April 19, 1924.*

- "1. What is your name? John Doe.
- "2. Where were you born? New York.
- "3. What is your age? 24.
- "4. Of what country are you now a citizen?  
U. S. A.
- "5. When did you first go to sea? 1919.
- "6. In what American vessels have you sailed?  
Dochet, Sac City, Manhattan Island, Potomac, Eastern Glade, Doheny, Liberty.
- "7. In what foreign vessels have you sailed?  
None.
- "8. Name of last American vessel in which you sailed? Algic.
- "9. What was her master's name? Barnes.
- "10. Who were her owners? U. S. S. B.
- "11. Where was she registered? Philadelphia.
- "12. Where and when did you ship on that vessel?  
N. Y., March 22, 1924.
- "13. Where and when were you discharged from that vessel? Lost ship, Alexandria.
- "14. For what cause were you discharged? Not discharged.
- "15. Is any arrear of wages, or extra wages, due you from the American vessel in which you last sailed? Yes.

(Signed) "JOHN DOE.

"Subscribed and sworn before me this 19th day of April, A. D. 1924.

(Signed) "JOHN BALL OSBORNE,  
*"American Consul General.*

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	<b>FRANCE</b> The National City Bank of New York (France), S. A.	<b>URUCUAY</b> Montevideo
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<b>ENGLAND—London</b>	<b>REPUBLIC OF PANAMA</b> Colon	<b>Panama</b>
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"Seaman's Identification Card. Discharges from ships named above.

### *Disposition of Case*

"Sent to Albergo San Giovanni, Apr. 19, 1924.  
Sent to U. S. Consular Passenger—Form 24  
Consular—on S. S. *Collingsworth*, May 2, 1924.

(Signed) "JOHN BALL OSBORNE,  
"American Consul General."

In closing, it may be of interest to take a retrospective view of the great development of this office in the last 25 years, when Mr. Boragino, our connecting link with the past, entered the Service. Then the staff consisted of the Consul, an honorary Vice Consul, one clerk, and a messenger. At the present time the staff includes, besides the Consul General, one Consul, three Vice Consuls (of whom one of career), five clerks, one messenger and a janitor, or a total of 12 persons.

A quarter of a century ago the total number of letters received in the office was less than 400 per annum, and the number of outgoing letters was about the same. Last calendar year the total number of letters received was 26,870 and the total number sent 27,731. During Consul Fletcher's administration of 18 years he sent exactly 341 numbered despatches to the Department, while in less than four years I have sent 1,930. In the same span of time there has been a revolution in the consular system, consular administration and consular efficiency. Practically no duties have been taken away and many responsible ones added, particularly in regard to alien visa control and systematic trade promotion.

## JAPAN FIFTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

*(Continued from page 215)*

into the main corridor. Reaching this corridor, I discerned again the fleeing figure by the light of a low-turned hanging lamp and fired at it. The man muttered an "Oh," threw up his hands and disappeared down the outer steps. I was convinced that I had hit him; but before I could shoot again or overtake him he had managed to slip out of the front entrance. I could hear voices and numerous footsteps on the gravel outside, but so pitch dark was it that I could see nothing. Then I realized that there were ugly swords waiting for me. My scalp seemed leaving my head, and with, as it



Photograph from Ernest Peterffy.

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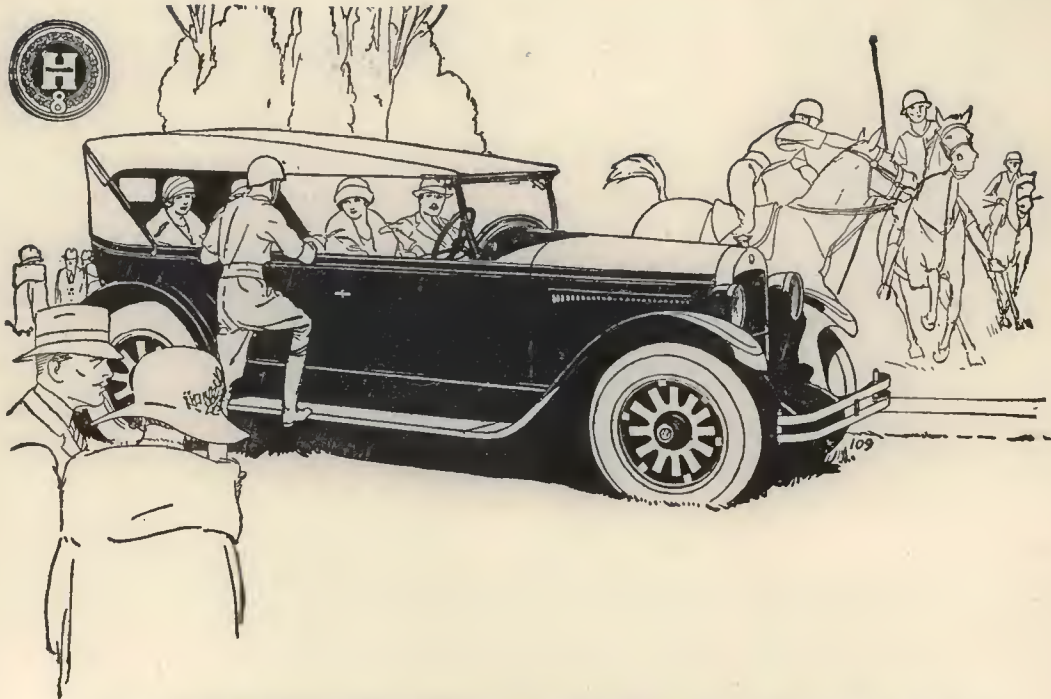
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seemed to me, a single bound, I regained my rooms.

The Governor of Yedo and his principal officers soon arrived, and by four o'clock in the morning the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and numerous other officials were in attendance. Blood and a short sword were found in the corridor. Orders to comb the city were given, and it was proposed that each house be searched for a wounded man, but that the orders were really given I have always had my doubts. The daylight revealed the fact that the "excursion" had come and gone by sea. From the tracks, it appeared that the party had consisted of a goodly number.

Every man of the guard put the blame on some other. All said they were at their stations, saw no one come in, and heard nothing until I began firing. The door of my bedroom was braced open, however; and certain it is that either the guards were accomplices or they slept at their posts while the servants possibly acted in collusion with the would-be assassins. As to the "wounded man," a dozen were brought in at different times as the guilty one; but I believed then and believe now, that all these were prisoners for other crimes who were to be executed anyway, and that the Governor thought to make them serve a double purpose. I never consented to anyone's being

executed on my account, and after a few weeks very plainly intimated my belief that it was all a deception and asked that the farce might not be repeated. Then the whole matter dropped. I retained the short sword, however, which was intended to take my life.

A government messenger was at once dispatched to our Minister at Yokohama, and the man-o'-war *Ashuelot* brought the latter and his suite. The Legation was covered with her guns and so remained until satisfactory arrangements were concluded for my protection. These arrangements were to the effect that my guard should be increased to 50 men, and that each man should answer with his head for my life. Severe enough terms, surely; still, although I could but feel that each of these men did take a particular and peculiar interest in me—cared more tenderly for my safety, indeed, than men ever cared for me before or since—still, for a year I lived under much mental strain.

\* \* \* \* \*

By 1871 the more liberal heads, such as Ito, Yerashima, Mutsu, Mori, Inoueva, Iwakura, Kido, Okuma, etc., had convinced the people that the great change was inevitable and wise, and the better and only plan was to meet the foreigner on his own ground. Assassinations ceased and the



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new order of things was well under way. My subsequent Yokohama service was tranquil, and I had much pleasure and profit from it up to 1875, when I was transferred to Leeds, England.

An army was forming under French drill, but the outcome of the Franco-German war convinced the Japanese of German superiority and to the Germans they turned for military instruction.

By general consent the formation and instruction of the navy was conceded to the English, the educational department to the Americans, the judiciary to the French, the army to the Germans, and the medical to—I have forgotten whom.

\* \* \* \* \*

Most travelers think that the ricksha is as old as Japan. Not so. The first one was made under the direction of an itinerant American missionary, named Goble, in 1869. He came to the Consulate and asked me to go to a Japanese carpenter shop and pass my judgment upon it. I pronounced it the Godsend that it proved to be. If not on ponies, the natives were obliged to ride in a sort of hammock swung on a pole between two men's shoulders. Had there been patent laws in Japan

at that time, Goble would have been a Henry Ford. He, however, received no royalties whatever, nothing.

(To be continued)

## INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Continued from page 212)

way out. The result was the Dawes Plan which is a milestone of progress, and among the experts who formulated the plan can be found many of the prominent figures of the International Chamber.

But the Dawes Plan is not all. Out of it have arisen new problems which must be solved before economic readjustment will become a complete realization. The greatest problem is that of transfers of German surpluses into assimilable form. But many other questions also need attention: Interallied debts, budgets and inflation, international credits and exchange, artificial trade barriers, unsound taxation, and the revival of



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national currencies. At Rome the International Chamber resolved to continue its studies of these momentous questions with doubled vigor. Accordingly, a large and representative committee on economic restoration was formed under the chairmanship of Fred I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, to carry on the work. The collaboration of such men as Sir Josiah Stamp of Great Britain, Alberto Pirelli of Italy, and Andre Chalendar of France was obtained. And with other eminent men in each principal country working on the problem, the Brussels meeting will convene with complete and exhaustive material on every phase of the task of economic restoration fully and competently explored. A consideration of this material and a search for ameliorative steps will be the principal work of the Brussels meeting.

This indicates briefly how the International Chamber of Commerce has occupied itself since its organization six years ago. It has taken a definite place in international life without usurping the functions of any other international body. Obviously its work must be of a general nature, but at the same time it will concern itself with specific problems which have bearing on inter-

national finance, industry and commerce. It is anxious to secure the cooperation of other institutions public and private, and it seeks likewise to cooperate with other institutions which have similar aims and face similar problems.

In fields outside the strict purview of business the Chamber has no aims and no policy. As best illustrative of its attitude in this respect a resolution taken at Rome in March, 1923, may be quoted:

“. . . The Chamber fully recognizes that it would be inopportune now to propose any suggestions for the settlement of the present situation which exists between the allied nations and Germany. Yet believing that at the proper time governments may wish to avail themselves of the practical experience of the business men of the several countries, this Chamber agrees to hold itself in readiness to render to the interested nations such assistance as may be desired.

“Meanwhile the International Chamber of Commerce will undertake to promote among the business men on whose behalf it speaks continued and careful study of all the elements in international problems. . . .”

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