

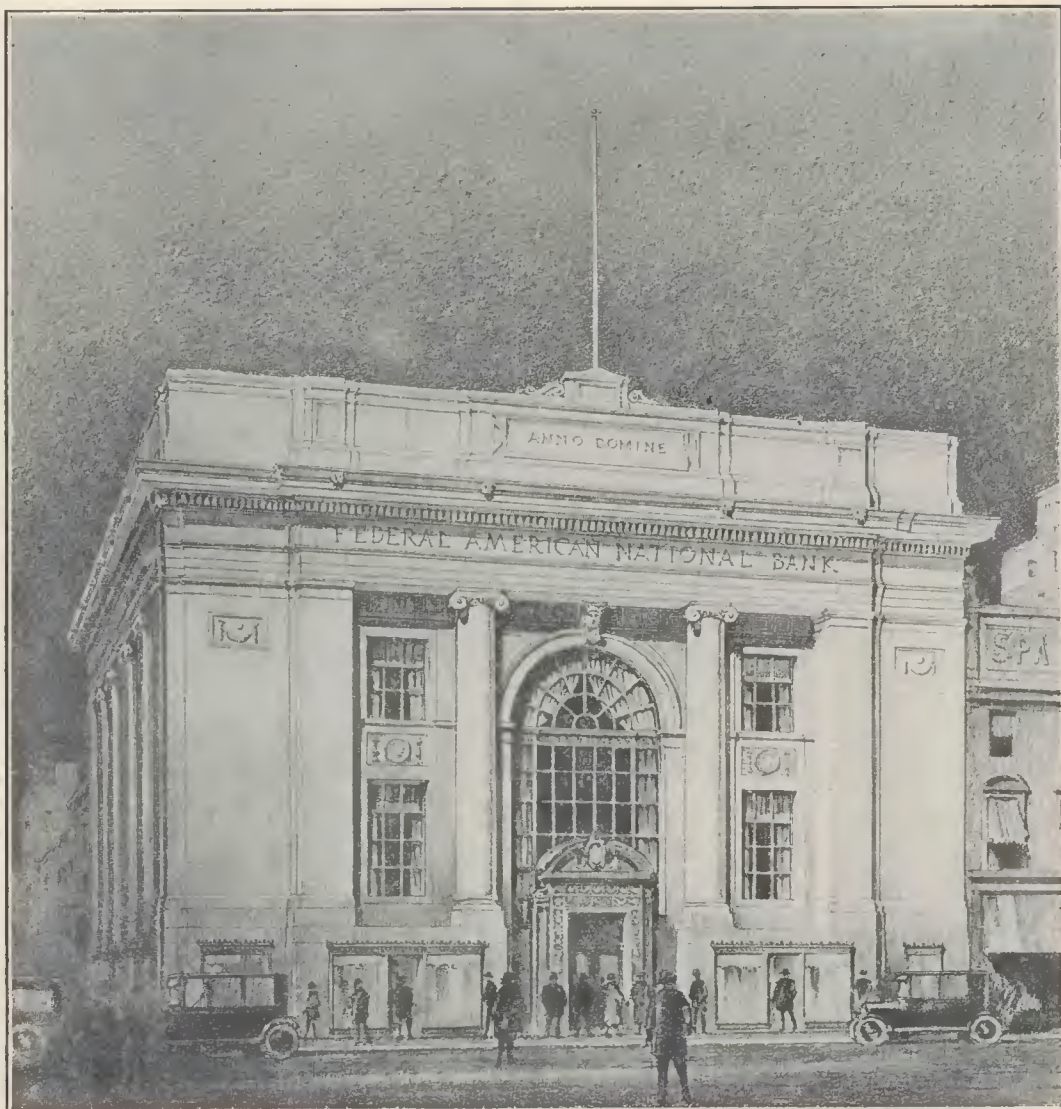
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



From E. E. Silvers

COURTYARD OF THE RESIDENCIA AMERICANA AT SEVILLE

Vol. II SEPTEMBER, 1925 No. 9



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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. II No. 9

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SEPTEMBER, 1925

The First Half Century of the Consulate at Hamburg

By J. K. HUDDLE, *Consul, Department*

WHEN the business section and much of the residence section of the city of Hamburg were destroyed by the fire of 1842, a great portion of the early correspondence of the American Consulate at that port was lost. Enough remains, however, to bring to light an outstanding figure, who dominates the history of the Consulate during the first half of the past century.

By his correspondence alone as recorded in the archives of the Hamburg Consulate, John A. Cuthbert, Vice Consul from 1817 to 1826, and thereafter Consul until the year of his death, 1848, is characterized as a staunch American, fearless and independent, proud of his service, careful and painstaking in the performance of his official duties, and an authority on most points of both diplomatic and consular procedure, to whom many of his colleagues at other European posts were wont frequently to refer for advice and opinions.

The history of the Hamburg Consulate therefore, in the first half of the last century, becomes for the most part the biography of Mr. Cuthbert, as revealed in his official correspondence and such personal correspondence as may have been entrusted to the office files.

John Parish, the First Consul

Prior to the appointment of Cuthbert as Consul, there was a succession of officers who served only short terms. The first consul was John Parish, born in Leith, Scotland, in 1742, a citizen of Hamburg by naturalization, whose prominent firm, Parish and Company, had its place of business in the Deichstrasse. Mr. Parish was commissioned Vice Consul June 17, 1790. He was appointed Consul on February 20, 1793, and his exequatur was dated July 12th. He resigned the office at the end of 1796. His death occurred at Bath, England, in 1829.

From Dr. Merck, at present an official of the Commission of the Hamburg Senate for Foreign Affairs, a lineal descendant of Mr. Parish, the following information has been obtained with reference to the earlier consular officers. To the courtesy of Dr. Merck is also due the accompanying excellent portrait of Mr. Parish and the unusual silhouette of Mr. J. Morewood, also a Hamburg merchant, who was Vice Consul about 1805.

Other Early Officers

Samuel Williams, of Massachusetts, graduated in 1780 from Harvard University, merchant in London, died in Boston, 1841. Commission of July 28, 1796, exequatur of January 26, 1797.



Appointed Consul in London in March, 1798. According to the Hamburg Directory of 1798, his residence and office in Hamburg were at Pastorenstrasse 115. Mr. Williams is to be noted as

the first Consul in Hamburg coming from the United States. After his departure, the business of the Consulate was conducted for a time by Georg Christian Schuett, a Hamburg merchant.



JOHN PARISH, Esquire

"Rompel," Hamburg



Joseph Pitcairn, of New York. Citizen of Hamburg. Commission of December 12, 1797; exequatur of May 2, 1798.

John M. Forbes, of Massachusetts, graduated from Harvard in 1787. Commission dated February 4, 1802; exequatur of August 20, 1802. Also confirmed as Consul in the Lower Saxon District.

During a temporary absence Mr. Forbes appointed as substitutes Messrs. Morewood and King, merchants of the city. In 1806 he appointed Charles Collet Dobson as Vice Consul and one John August Hambrock as Vice Chancellor. When Hamburg was seized and occupied by the forces of Napoleon Mr. Forbes remained in Copenhagen. In 1814 he named Samuel Lea, of New York, as Vice Consul temporarily, and in 1816 James M. Robbins, of Boston, was also temporarily a Vice Consul.

John Fisher, English, but a merchant and citizen of Hamburg, appears to have acted as Chargé d'Affaires in 1817, at Admiralitätsstrasse 202.

During Mr. Forbes' occupancy of the consulship, the office was located at the following addresses, according to the contemporary city directories: 1803-1804, Grosse Michaelisstrasse 67; 1805, Pastorenstrasse 151; 1806, Cremona, 55; 1807, Admiralitätsstrasse 223; 1808, Hinter St. Petri; 1809-1810, Neuerwall 135; 1811-1813, Dammthorstrasse 32. The city directories are silent as to the addresses of the consulate from 1815 to 1824.

Mr. Forbes became diplomatic and commercial agent in Buenos Aires in 1822, and Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires there in 1825.

Edward Wyer, of Massachusetts. Commission dated January 31, 1817; exequatur of October 22, 1817.

John A. Cuthbert, of Philadelphia

John A. Cuthbert, of Philadelphia, was appointed Vice Consul in 1817, when it appears he acted temporarily during an absence of Mr. Wyer. He was again appointed by Mr. Wyer in 1819. His exequatur as Consul bears date of June 16, 1826, his patent having been dated April 3, 1826.

The city directories state that Cuthbert resided at Bei der Alster 114 and 6 from 1825 to 1842; 1842, St. Georg, Kreuzweg 29; 1844, St. Georg, Am Wall 1 and 6; 1845, Bleichenbruecke 15. From 1843 to 1845 the office was detached from the residence of the Consul, and was located at Roedingsmarkt 42. But in 1846 the residence and office were again combined at Bleichenbruecke 31.

Practically all the addresses given represent buildings which were located in the district destroyed by the fire of 1842. Those occupied on later dates have been razed in the city's progress or have so changed in appearance at the present time as to make identification difficult. With the rebuilding and enlargement of the city certain streets have disappeared and in the streets bearing the former names numbers have been altered. Efforts definitely to find the buildings in which these early offices were located end in disappointment.

Throughout the Cuthbert correspondence there is evidence of the

strength of his character and the respect in which he was held by the proud Syndics of Hamburg, who gloried in the aristocracy of centuries of Hanseatic traditions. His despatches to the Department were relatively few, ninety-two recorded from 1833 to 1848, but many of them betoken his strict attention to the interests of his Government and the alertness with which he observed political, commercial and economic developments.

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J. MOREWOOD
Vice Consul, 1805

"Rompel," Hamburg

“Residencia De America”

By EDWARD E. SILVERS, *Vice Consul, Seville*

ON Sunday, June 14, 1925, there was opened in Seville an establishment to be used as a club and cultural center known as the “Residencia de America.” This occasion was also made appropriate for the unveiling of a bronze tablet, by the Spanish sculptor Mariano Benlliure, on the exterior wall of the Residencia, dedicated to the memory of Washington Irving, the literary American so closely identified with Spain, particularly Andalucia and Seville.

The initiator of this event and owner of the building is the Marquis de la Vega Inclan, head of the Royal Spanish Touring Commission, who has been active in promoting Hispano-American relations, and especially those between Spain and “North America” as the United States part of the western hemisphere is popularly distinguished locally from Central and South American countries.

The ceremony of the inauguration and unveiling of the tablet was attended by all local authori-

ties and presided over by the Infante, Don Carlos de Borbon y Borbon, Captain-General of the Region of Andalucia, and the American Ambassador, Hon. Alexander P. Moore, who came from Madrid for this purpose. There was also on hand a party of some sixty American tourists under the leadership of Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn, associate editor of the “Brooklyn Daily Eagle,” which helped to swell the small number of the Seville American colony to a goodly American representation.

The Marquis de la Vega Inclan was the first speaker, followed by the Mayor of Seville. After the Mayor had unveiled the tablet the American Ambassador, Mr. Moore, spoke briefly. The Infante closed the ceremony.

It should be gratifying to the spirit of Irving that his memory be recalled in connection with a house so in keeping with the atmosphere of Andalucia as this Sevillian “Residencia de America.” The location of the dwelling, in the famed “Bar-



COURTYARD OF THE RESIDENCIA

From E. E. Silvers

rio de Santa Cruz" opposite the gardens of the Alcázar, the royal residence in Seville, abounds with romantic history which captivates the imagination. After the reconquest of the city from the Moors, this district became the Jewish quarter and there remain many legends, among them that of Susona, "lovely as Rebecca," who betrayed a treasonable plot of her own people to a Christian lover, and then, repenting the wrong she had done her father and his kinsmen, with strange logic embraced Christianity that she might become a nun. To this day, the narrow crooked streets, bright with flowers that bloom in the balconies and iron-barred windows, are replete with tales of love and faith, and in the houses have lived artists and poets and gallant knights whose adventures are spun with the gossamer thread of romance.

The house itself consists of two old dwellings of the rambling Andalusian style thrown together with a patio or garden intervening. They have been restored to conform to modern ideas of construction but at the same time retain the atmosphere of bygone years. Throughout, the furnishings and decorations are harmoniously in accord with the building—a collection of antiques made with rare taste and discrimination and arranged with such skill that what might have been a museum becomes instead the reincarnation of the spirit of Spain in olden days as reflected in the houses of its gentlefolk.

From the little brick-paved street, hemmed along one side by the vine-festooned walls of the Alcázar gardens, a low arched doorway leads

into the patio. The greenness of grass and trees, the brilliance of the multi-colored flowers and shrubs bordering the paths and hanging from windows and balconies, the sunken fountain lined with bright tiles across the width of the garden, all contribute towards a recrudescence of the past.

On the ground floor to the right and left, entrance is effected to large rooms with wainscoting of geometrically-designed glazed tiles—a Moorish inheritance in Spanish decoration—above

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From F. E. Silvers

ENTRANCE TO THE RESIDENCIA

William Jennings Bryan

ONE of the outstanding figures of American political life passed from the scene when William Jennings Bryan, three times candidate of his party for President and Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson from March, 1913, to June, 1915, died in his sleep on the afternoon of July 26, at Dayton, Tenn. Mr. Bryan had gone to the little Tennessee mountain town to lead the prosecution in the famous Scopes case—a test case brought under the Tennessee statute forbidding the teaching of evolution in state-supported schools.

The trial over, Mr. Bryan remained in the town some days to plan further work along the same line and finish the preparation of speeches and articles bearing on the same subject. On the afternoon of the 26th, after the noon meal, he retired to his room to take a nap, and when an attempt to awaken him was made it was found that he had died in his sleep, the death being attributed by physicians to apoplexy.

Political Career

Mr. Bryan was born at Salem, Ill., on March 19, 1860, and at the age of 21 graduated from Illinois College. In 1887 he moved to Lincoln, Nebr., which was thereafter his home, until recent years when he spent much time in Florida. In 1890 he was elected to Congress, and in 1894 ran for the Senate, unsuccessfully, however.

He first became a truly national figure at the Democratic National Convention of 1896, and from the moment he made his famous "cross of gold and crown of thorns" speech—one of the outstanding oratorical sensations of the last century—until his death, he shaped the opinions and made articulate the thought of hundreds of thousands of American citizens. This speech won him the nomination for President, and since then no Democratic National Convention has convened without Bryan

wielding power and influence in it. In 1898 Mr. Bryan raised the Third Nebraska Volunteers and served as Colonel of that regiment.

In 1900 he again ran for the Presidency, and after his defeat, in 1901, founded his personal organ, "The Commoner." It was from this paper that he derived his appellation, "the great Commoner," reminiscent of Gladstone.

In 1906 Mr. Bryan toured the world. In 1908 he again ran for President.

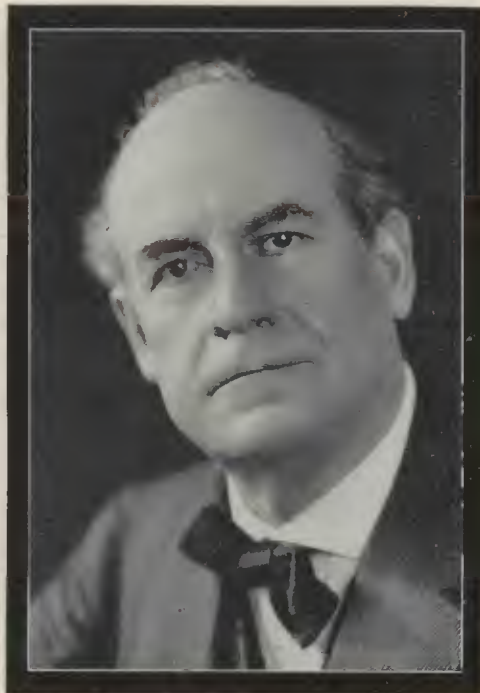
After Mr. Woodrow Wilson's election to the Presidency in 1912, Mr. Bryan was appointed Secretary of State, which position he held from the beginning of the administration until he resigned in June, 1915.

Throughout his career Mr. Bryan was a prominent figure in Protestant religious circles and strongly espoused the cause of "fundamentalism"—in opposition to the so-called "modernist" interpretations of the Bible and fundamental religious dogmas. It was in pursuance of these activities that he was chosen Chief Advisory Counsel in the recent Scopes case in Tennessee.

The Funeral

Throughout the course of the funeral train from Dayton, Tenn., to Washington, D. C., crowds of mourners filled the stations at all stops, filing through the observation car which bore the casket and adding pretentious or simple floral tributes to the massed flowers which covered the bier, and where no stops were made, standing, with uncovered heads, along the station tracks, even in the late hours of the night and early dawn. In Washington, the body lay in state at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, and it was estimated that over 20,000 persons saw the features in death. Veterans of the Spanish War stood at the head and foot of the bier

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Underwood and Underwood

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

The New Embassy At Paris

By G. HARLAN MILLER, *Diplomatic Secretary, Paris*

ALBERT GALLATIN, American Minister to France from 1815 to 1823, is reported to have said that the prospects seemed good that the United States would purchase an Embassy in Paris in his day. One hundred and seven years later Ambassador Herrick remarked to a group of newspapermen: "Interest in the project is still going strong." Independence Day of 1925, however, completed the realization of the hope, for the outstanding feature of the day was the formal opening of the new Embassy of the United States. In this connection, it is interesting to recall that the first official communication of an American representative abroad was a note dated Paris, September 23, 1776, drafted by Benjamin Franklin, addressed to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Vergennes, requesting an audience for an opportunity of presenting credentials, inasmuch as Franklin and his colleagues had been "appointed and empowered by the Congress of the United States to propose and encourage a treaty of amity and commerce between France and the said States."

Americans in Paris on the 4th of July this year appeared to feel the appropriateness of the occasion and they appeared to take particular satisfaction in witnessing the formal opening of an American official residence near the Government which had been the first to receive a formal diplomatic communication made on behalf of the United States to a foreign power.

The acquisition of the present Embassy was the outcome of two years of negotiations beset with recurrent disappointments and intermittent hopes. In the Act Making Appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, Congress voted a provision "for the acquisition of land and buildings in Paris, France, to be used as the American Embassy . . . \$150,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary." A preliminary survey of the situation in Paris, however, quickly indicated that no suitable premises were available for that amount. Congress, however, acted favorably upon a bill introduced by

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STAFF OF THE EMBASSY AT PARIS

Reviewing Grotius In Holland

By EDWARD A. DOW, *Consul, Rotterdam*

COMMERCIAL and visa problems permit few long excursions, while on foreign duty, but a few moments only are needed to review Grotius, his family and books, at the exhibition now being held at The Hague, and to recall that three hundred years ago was issued the first (Paris) edition of the Grotian masterpiece. In the center of his many law writings is found a copy of the book: "HVGONIS GROTII DE IURE BELLI AS PACIS 1625," in which are

explained, as the sub-title proceeds to tell us, "Matters of natural and national law; and the principles of public law." Not all Consuls find time for long study of Grotiana; but those who wish to delve further may write to Messrs. Sythoff at Leyden, Holland, for a copy of a new memorial volume concerning the great Dutch writer and his works.

The ordeal faced at nine a. m. of a Monday morning, perhaps many a year ago, at Washington, is recalled by the visitor who inspects Grotius' old tomes on international law. He now sees "De Jure Praedae," from which "Mare Liberum" was extracted and in which has been found an interpolation written by a Spaniard; there is also with this jewel, the Grotian "Dictation on the Law of War and Peace." This last work is said to have laid the foundations for the still uncoded international law as we know it, or fail to know it, today.

The Dutch masters have left their portraits of Hugo de Groot, as the Hollanders call him. A copy of each is at the exhibit. The most typical of these paintings is the work of Miereveldt. But Hanneman and Van Ravesteyn too make clear the jurist's eye, full of kindness, earnestness and of humor; the mouth betraying will-power and eloquence.

The Association for League of Nations and Peace has had cast a Grotius medal, to be an-

(Continued on page 326)



From E. A. Dow

HUGO GROTIUS
Painted by Miereveldt (1567-1621)

Tuba Fishing In The Perak River

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

TUBA fishing, once upon a time, was one of the great national pastimes of the Malay people throughout the entire length of the peninsula from the Straits of Johore northward to the shores of Siam. The British Government has now prohibited this sport and the law is strictly enforced by the various Sultanates. Recently, however, an Australian fisheries expert was loaned to the Federated Malay States to study piscatory conditions in the streams of Malaya and a special permit was issued for him to hold a tuba drive in one of the tributary streams of the great Perak river near Kaula Kangsar, the capital of the Sultanate of Perak. As I was traveling through Perak at the time I considered myself extremely fortunate to receive an invitation to join the party.

The prospective drive had been fairly well advertised from mouth to mouth in the lower districts of Perak and the natives from the villages streamed into Kaula Kangsar to see the fun. A half ton of tuba root had been collected and a barricade stretched across the stream which flowed through the center of the little town. As I stood on the bridge which spanned the stream I looked down into the crystal waters and could see many members of the finny family frolicking in its depths all unconscious of the liquid which on the morrow would contaminate their dwelling place and sweep them to destruction.

Everything was ready for the next morning, but the weather prophet spoiled things during the night with a downpour of rain which made the little stream look like the Missouri river.

Tuba is a root containing a vegetable poison which has an extraordinarily peculiar effect upon fish. It grows wild in the peninsula and like creeping ivy it entwines itself around the wild fern trees of the jungle. When the root is broken up an odor is produced which somewhat resembles chloroform. It is prepared by mixing the sap with water and the addition of a bit of lime. The tuba is first pounded into a sort of pulp and the milky juice which runs out is collected into a pit or possibly the bottom of a

small boat or dugout and then finally mixed with the abraded root.

As we were motoring some five miles up the river to the point where the drive was to begin it was thought that a cold lunch might fit into the program in case there was any delay in starting. Accordingly we dropped into the store of a Chinaman to get his assistance in reenforcing our small stock of ready esculent provisions. There were many interesting things in this store. For example, there were American canned goods and English tinned goods keeping one another company on the same shelf. They were immersed in layers of cobwebs and dirt such as would have made the unicorn on the label of a bottle of old Medoc scream with delight. But these insignias of quality and age in the ruby blood of noble claret rather indicated anything from typhoid to ptomaine when applied to canned goods. So we passed them up. Then there were baskets full of eggs buried in the reign of Kublai Khan, but recently excavated and imported. Seven hundred years had added something to their age and had strengthened their quality. These we also passed up. Hanging about suspended from overhead beams were bits of dried fish—veritable deep sea food—withered vegetables and some puppy meat. At least my friend the fish expert assured me that some of the latter was hanging there. And why not! Was it not old Hippocrates himself who said that pup flesh was as good as that of fowl any day?

So much for the defunct inventory of the Chinaman's salable wares. Among the living and unsalable inhabitants of the store were everything from beetle to butterfly. There was no



Photo by Ernest L. Harris

A CONSULAR FISHERMAN
Mr. Harris with the Tuba Fishers in Malaya

funereal cold storage plant in the establishment, so we hastily selected a small box of soda crackers and departed.

On arriving at the spot where the drive was to begin we found everything ready for action. But according to an old Malay custom the waters must first be charmed. Therefore, a grizzled and shrunken Malay upon whom the hand of time had fallen heavily, silently stepped forward and kneeling on a strip of sand which formed the dividing line between jungle and stream enunciated in the purest Malay the following charm which I understand is equivalent to the poison of half a ton of root:

"Hong! Hak! Tina buih ipong
 Batang ku tarik bulan charan
 Naik segala yang bisa tuba jinul."

In the old days tuba fishing was conducted from small sampans or dugouts which gently carried the sportsman down with the stream and gave him ample leisure to seine or spear the unhappy fish as they came to the surface to snap at a bit of fresh air. No such luck this time. Our friend the expert was determined to wade down the stream and drop his seine in all the dark looking places under cover of the overhanging jungle. He said the real specimens he was after were likely to hide there where the tuba might not possibly penetrate and he must make sure and rout them out in order that they might be caught at the barricade. This was all very well, but crocodiles frequently have a bad habit of wandering far landwards. They will sometimes follow the smallest streams to their source and have been known to go overland for miles into the interior. The great swamps and abandoned tin pits of the

the Kinta valley, which are half filled with water greatly facilitate their movements in this respect.

It was with misgiving that I took to the water. Crocodiles and I have never been good friends, and to risk stepping upon even a baby "croc" and start it snapping about between my legs was a prospect which did not fill me with joy. However, there was no help for it, so into the river I plunged. Provided with a small seine and a basket I immediately struck a hole and sank into my armpits. The native Malays had a decided advantage over those in European dress. It is easier to double a sarong up under your chin than it is to worry along with heavy boots and trousers which rapidly filled with fine sand.

The effects of the poison soon became apparent. Small-sized fish began coming to the surface and turned turtle with their white bellies upward. The natives grew excited and began slashing with their seines in every direction. The baskets were soon filled with fish and exchanged for empty ones at stated intervals along the course of the stream where we were met by natives eager to get the fish. I soon filled my basket and was photographed.

As we descended the river the larger became the fish. The poison was getting in its work. The specific gravity of the tuba water, which is considerably heavier than that of river water, began to assert itself on the bottom of the stream and the large fish had to take notice. The poison does not effect all species of fish alike. The carp seem to have the least stamina in resisting the poison. Long whiskered catfish also stood no chance. Mud fish would bury themselves for safety deep in the mud while perch frequently escaped by seeking shelter in the shallows. The

great bulk of the fish, however, raced with the current in an endeavor to keep in front of the on-coming poison.

Once I stopped and crept into the jungle to draw off my boots and shake out the sand which had become unbearable. There is something unique about a Malay jungle. To me it appeared to be literally impenetrable. You can scarcely see three feet into it, yet in the awful stillness you have the sensation that a hundred eyes



Photo by Ernest L. Harris

THE BARRICADE



are focused upon you. Possibly from the fork of a stunted tree near you a python may be watching your every movement; possibly up in another tree a deadly black panther may be lowering down upon you; at the concealed base of an ant hill nearby a cobra may be coiled with inflated hood ready to strike. The thought that a tiger or an aboriginal Sakai with a blow pipe and poisoned dart might be close by materially hastened the repair work to my feet. A fishing seine is no weapon wherewith to frighten away such possible companions.

It has been said that birds of the Malay jungles do not sing. It has also been said that the flowers of the Malay jungles have no odor. This may be true, but I can assure my friends that the mosquitoes of the Malay jungles bite. In this respect they seem to be perfectly natural—just like mosquitoes in any other part of the world—not having disavowed any of their inherent capabilities. After all what are mosquitoes for? They must perform some function in the world. My theory is—in Singapore at least—that they were created for the purpose of keeping consular officers from fretting too much about other grievances. Consular officers may face revolutions, bullets, typhus, heat, and the loss of post allowances. Nor the bodily discomforts to which they may be exposed in facing these and other contingencies of their career do not fill their cup of experience to overflowing until their miseries have been augmented by living twelve full months in a year among the mosquitoes of Malaya. All other troubles are soon forgotten in vain attempts to defend one's self against the chitinous proboscides of these *genera culex*. As a cloud of these entymological by-products of the heat suddenly appeared with the intention of investigating the reason of my presence in the jungle, I seized my seine and plunged into the river. The heat in the sun's rays was 134 degrees Fahrenheit.

Down the river a bit I encountered a native Malay Rajah standing on the bank who spoke perfect English. He was gifted with a loquacious tongue and

the sight of so many easy fish and so many enthusiastic fishermen wallowing through the yellow water was too much for his dignity and he jumped in barefooted. The next moment he regretted such hasty action for a good sized leech buried itself in the calf of his leg. He immediately switched off from English to energetic and gesticulated Malay. I did not gather what he said, but to my untrained ears the words were the same, or nearly so, as the vocabulary used by the old Malay when he charmed and blessed the waters earlier in the morning.

We were now approaching the barricade. High and low society in Kaula Kangsar lined both banks of the river many ranks deep. Being the Sultan's birthday it was a holiday and a tuba fishing was the chief event of the day. Therefore, the large attendance. The host of native men, women and naked children which jumped into the water probably equalled the number of fish rounded up in the drive. These fish certainly were exceedingly popular. Everybody had a seine or a spear and was trying to get one. Since the tower fell never has there been such a babel of voices. The fish were now plentiful and the surface of the water rippled with them. The slashing and stabbing became general. As some over enthusiastic fisherman lost his balance and toppled headlong into the water yells and screams of delight also became general.

The barricade, which consisted of large posts driven firmly into the water a few feet apart, had been erected diagonally across the stream with a pocket approaching the left bank. Stretched firmly against these posts was a network of split bamboos through which no fish could escape. The barricade extended some four or five feet above the surface of the water and many large fish, some ten and fifteen pounders, managed to clear the topmost layer of netting and reached safety on the down stream side. They would leap from the current some five or six feet in front of the barricade and cleave the air with the force of a javelin. Those failing to make a clear getaway would hit the barricade



Photo by Ernest L. Harris

OLD MALAY CHARMER

(Continued on page 318)

USE OF ENGLISH IN DIPLO- MATIC CORRESPONDENCE

Lecture by MR. J. THEODORE MARRINER,
Department

I DO NOT doubt that the full solemnity of your new responsibilities has been impressed upon you many times before this, but I come to disclose yet another to you, and that is the custody in part of our English language, for every scrap you write in the Foreign Service becomes a part of a record, preserved with all intent of permanence in the Department of State, and available presumably a thousand years hence. All the most important portions of your labors will be published in Foreign Relations, and the least important will become documents in the history of our country and its use of the English language.

With this in mind it becomes important to consider the language which is the medium of our diplomatic intercourse and the steps necessary to make the best use of it. Naturally we share the language with Great Britain, and because of the

combined population of the two nations the English language probably has the greatest sway of any speech. While there exists a school of thought which endeavors to stress the gradual differentiation going on between English as spoken in England and English as spoken in this country, the distinction will not hold for written communications and cannot signify much in these days of rapid communication by telegraph and radio, and the constant interchange of publications between the two nations. Variations in slang or argot alone can be adduced, and these are ephemeral and differ from time to time and in different sections of each country. There remain only slight differences in spelling, which arise from a tendency to simplification in the United States. It is particularly true that in diplomatic usage locutions peculiarly local should be avoided, as much of the correspondence is written to be read by foreigners who have gained their knowledge of the language through studies in England or studies of English literature.

It has been a battle of centuries to arrive at the world-wide acceptance of the right of English-speaking diplomatic representatives to use their own language in addressing the various chancelleries of the world, and it is now part of the task of the Foreign Service to see that this privilege is maintained.

Throughout the early diplomatic intercourse among nations the medium of negotiations was Latin, which was the speech of the only international organization of the time, the Catholic church, whose prelates were the sole scholars, writers and diplomatists. Down to the French Revolution, treaties between states with disparate languages were most frequently in Latin, although after 1500 negotiations were frequently carried on in French, the court language of Europe, and treaties with France, both by England and Germany, were frequently in that language.

In 1753, during the course of negotiations growing out of the peace of Aix la Chapelle, between the British and French, concerning prize claims, the French commissioners attempted to return a memorandum on the ground of its being drawn up in English. To this the British interposed objections, saying that the rule of diplomatic intercourse was that the negotiations should either be carried on in a third neutral language or that both parties should employ their own. When asked for instructions, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ordered his commissioners not to concede but to maintain the right to use English or a neutral language, preferably Latin. After 1800, the assertion of the right to use English became



Photo from H. H. Dick

CONSULATE AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA



even stronger. Lord Grenville, while Foreign Minister, began to conduct his discussions in English with all the diplomats accredited to the Court of St. James. This precedent was followed by Lord Castelreagh during his stay at Vienna for the Congress in 1914-15. Since 1844, when the British Government expressed the opinion in a general instruction that every country was entitled to use its own language in official communications, the question has never been raised.

It is often the custom to accompany English communications by translations into French or some other foreign language, but this is an act of courtesy and the translation should never be official or certified to in any way by the mission sending it in. Otherwise the translation is apt to be used by the Foreign Office receiving it as the official document on which to base action.

In contemplating the style required in diplomatic correspondence, it is best to keep in mind the undeniable fact that all forms at present in use have their basis in French and these in turn on an orotund Latin used in medieval times. Leisurely rhetorical movement and the gestures of grammatical courtesy are therefore inherent in the tradition of our intercourse with foreign powers. The fact that the English language lacks the subjunctive mood to suggest gradations of depreciation and doubt causes our style to be a bit more blunt than that of others, and the downrightness engendered by the war has made this an advantage in present-day negotiations, although it should always be borne in mind that phrases which sound merely frank in English may sound brutal when translated literally into a foreign language. In general our notes, however, are not susceptible to two interpretations, and as this style is an indication of our policy it makes our position clear when dealing with nations whose languages are susceptible to subtler shadings.

The officers of our Foreign Service have a rich field of precedent in style from which to choose examples of diplomatic correspondence. Seven Presidents have represented this country as Ministers prior to their election, namely, Jefferson, Adams, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, William H. Harrison, Van Buren and Buchanan. Of men of literary fame, Washington Irving, John L. Motley, and James R. Lowell have all been Ministers, and Nathaniel Hawthorne and Bret Harte and William Dean Howells, respectively, Consuls at Liverpool, Glasgow and Venice.

The diplomatic correspondence of these prominent men does not surpass that of many others of less general eminence. For, as I shall point out, the excellence of such writing lies rather in the

freedom from stylistic trade-marks than in originality of expression.

Before entering into a detailed discussion of forms of writing employed in the intercourse between nations, it might be well to consider the general qualities of style which must be stressed in diplomatic writing, more than in the mass of literary production. That such writing shall conform to the accepted standards of grammar, rhetoric and orthography does not need emphasis, and that you have been fairly grounded in these elements the Foreign Service takes for granted (although sad experiences in the past have shown frequently that too much was taken and too little granted). For example, the words "veluminum," "heavy politicals," and a "salvage of cannon" have all appeared in fairly recent despatches. Nor shall I recite a decalogue of "don'ts." No one can be taught or terrorized into the avoidance of the split infinitive or of a final preposition at the end of a sentence. To my mind the three preeminent qualities necessary to the style of a diplomatic note or despatch are precision, suavity and clarity, and the greatest of these is clarity.

Precision in such writing includes all the implications and paraphernalia of logic. In no other form of composition, except legal briefs, must an orderly structure of logic be so carefully worked out. Even the simplest note should be examined for flaws in its rhetorical structure and paragraphing which might represent a fault in building up the idea to be conveyed in the minds of the readers. It should be the study of the writer of such a note to construct it so that the conclusion shall be inevitable. In order to attain this end, I believe that the best principle in all long notes is to make a topical outline after writing the first draft, and by so doing the structural flaws will become apparent and the final draft can be rear-

(Continued on page 311)



VILLAGE MOSQUE NEAR BAGDAD



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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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THE EYE, THE BALL, THE PIN, THE HOLE

By HENRY LITCHFIELD WEST (From the Washington Post)

I was all upset When I went to Barnett And told him that all of my drives went wrong; That 'twould make him laugh To see me scloff, When I ought to be hitting 'em straight and long. "What's the matter with me?" Says Bob, says he, "You - cannot - expect - to - hit - a - drive - if - you - don't - keep - your - eye - on - the - ball."

And one fine morn I went to Thorn, And told him my mashies were awfully wild; They were shanked and heeled All over the field— But when I had told him, he only smiled. "What's the matter with me?" Says Art, says he, "You - cannot - expect - to - make - an - approach - if - you - don't - play - straight - to - the - pin."

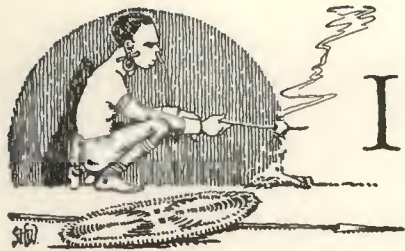
And then I kow-towed To Freddie McLeod, As a duffer should do to a wise old pro, And I told him that I, Though I carefully try, Can't putt any more, and I'd like to know "What's the matter with me." Says Fred, says he, "You - cannot - expect - a - ball - to - drop - in - if - you - don't - putt - up - to - the - hole."

W. J. BRYAN

(Continued from page 294)

throughout the period the body remained at the church.

On Friday afternoon, July 31, the funeral cortege moved from the church to the Arlington National Cemetery where the body was given military burial. Three batteries of artillery, dismounted, unarmed, and with their colors encased, stood at attention during the religious service. "Lead Kindly Light" was rendered by a cavalry band, and after the body had been consigned to earth, a bugler sounded "taps." Thousands stood in the rain, around the church, along the line of the cortege, and at the cemetery.



ITEMS



AMBASSADOR MYRON T. HERRICK is in the United States on leave.

Ambassador William Phillips, Brussels, who has been in the United States on leave, was designated by the Secretary of State to go to New York to officially receive the members of the Belgian Debt Funding Commission.

Minister Robert Woods Bliss, Stockholm, who has been in the United States on a short leave of absence, is returning to his post on August 8, 1925.

A photograph of Consul General Nelson T. Johnson, Consuls Raymond P. Tenney and Mahlon F. Perkins, and Vice Consul George Atcheson, Jr., which recently appeared in the *Washington Post* bore the caption that each of these officers could speak fluently 26 Chinese dialects. Student Interpreters in China please note.

Consul James B. Stewart, detailed as Foreign Service Inspector, is making an inspection trip in the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Mr. Harry Havens is away from his desk at the Department on leave.

The following new members of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL staff have been appointed: Business Manager, Frank C. Lee; As-

sociate Business Managers, Monnett B. Davis, H. L. Williamson; Treasurer, H. S. Fullerton.

American Minister George T. Summerlin, Jr., is visiting his home at Rayville, La., prior to leaving for Tegucigalpa.

American Minister Charles C. Eberhardt sailed for Managua on July 18.

Consul C. S. Winans visited the Department.

Prior to his departure for Hankow, Consul General Frank P. Lockhart was entertained at



UNVEILING THE TABLET TO WASHINGTON IRVING

Left to right: Marques de la Vega Inclan, Mayor of Seville; The Infante, Don Carlos de Borbon y Borbon; The American Ambassador, Hon. Alexander P. Moore; Secretary of Embassy, Mr. Henry I. Dockweiler; The Civil Governor, Province of Seville.



luncheon at Rauscher's by the Foreign Service Officers detailed to the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Diplomatic Secretary Herschel V. Johnson has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Foreign Service Association.

The following is the personnel of the Association Luncheon Committee: George Wadsworth, Chairman, and Messrs. R. S. Leach, F. W. Hinke and R. H. Lane.

Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, recently delivered an address at the Williamstown Institute of Politics on the Foreign Policy of the United States.

Diplomatic Secretary Dana G. Munro and Mr. Richard W. Flournoy, Assistant Solicitor of the Department, also attended the sessions of the Institute.

Mr. Edwin Barclay, Secretary of State for Liberia, who is arriving at New York on the steamship *Paris* on August 11 will be met on behalf of the Secretary of State by Mr. Henry Carter, of the Division of Western European Affairs.

Mr. Barclay comes to the United States for the purpose of discussing a loan to his country by private bankers in the United States.

Diplomatic Secretary Orme Wilson, Jr., and Mrs. Wilson are making an automobile tour through the United Kingdom.

Diplomatic Secretary W. Roswell Barker, La Paz, who was quite ill at his post on account of mountain sickness, was compelled to come overland to Asuncion and thence by steamer to Bucnos Aires, as his physician had forbidden him to return to La Paz.

Consul Addison E. Southard, during his vacation this summer, motored from Washington to Louisville, Ky., covering a distance of over 2,000 miles in the States of Maryland, Ohio and Kentucky.

Diplomatic Secretary Warden McK. Wilson, Vienna, is spending his leave of absence in Washington and New York before proceeding to his new post at Santo Domingo.

Consul Claude E. Guyant, Callao-Lima, has been sick for the past two months suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.



THE STAFF AT TAMPICO

Seated: James B. Stewart, Consul; Standing, left to right: David Sarmiento, messenger; Edward S. Maney, Robert H. Macy, Charles A. Bay, Consul; Peter H. A. Flood, Vice Consul; John W. Bulkley, Stuart G. Beck, Miss Adolfinia Hernandez.



Vice Consul Harold G. Bretherton, Aguascalientes, was accidentally shot while passing along a street in the city where he is stationed. According to reports received two natives were quarrelling and Mr. Bretherton passed at the moment when one of the natives fired a revolver. It is understood that the wound was only slight.

Consul A. B. Cooke, Swansea, returned to his post from leave spent in the United States on July 15.

Vice Consul Hugh S. Miller, Singapore, spent a portion of his leave in Washington.

Consul Samuel T. Lee is spending his leave at his home in West Rutland, Vt., prior to taking up his duties as a Foreign Service Inspector.

Consul Erle R. Dickover, Kobe, recently called at the Department.

Consul George D. Hopper sailed for his new post, Antofogasta, on July 23.

Vice Consul Frederic C. Johnson, Fredericton, New Brunswick, and Mrs. Johnson, were recent callers at the Department.

Vice Consul Johnson went to New York to meet his sister, Mrs. A. W. Wilcox, widow of the late Consul Henry T. Wilcox, upon her arrival from Vigo.

Consul Leon Dominian, Rome, is in the United States on leave.

Consul H. N. Cookingham, now at Saigon, formerly at Tunis, has been awarded the decoration of Nichan Iftikhar by the Bey of Tunis.

Vice Consul Julian C. Dorr, Naples, spent several weeks of his leave in Washington.

Consul Ernest L. Ives, Alexandria, is spending his leave in Washington and Norfolk.

Consul J. Lee Murphy,

Tangier, spent a portion of his leave in Washington before going to New York.

Diplomatic Secretary Louis Sussdorf, Jr., called at the Department enroute to Tokyo.

Consul Fred D. Fisher, Nantes, expects to return to his post on August 5.

Consul Paul C. Squire, Lille, is spending his vacation with his parents in Boston.

Vice Consul Gilson G. Blake, Jr., is spending a short leave of absence with relatives in Baltimore before proceeding to British Guiana.

Consul Coert duBois, upon the completion of his special duties in the United Kingdom, was instructed to proceed to Paris and Berlin to confer with the Consuls General at those places in connection with the administration of the new Immigration Law. Consul duBois returned to the United States about the middle of August.

Mr. Mason Mitchell, Foreign Service officer, retired, is now with the brokerage firm of Logan and Bryan, Hollywood.

The July Foreign Service Association luncheon was held at Rauscher's on July 17. Brigadier General Nolan was the guest of honor and speaker.

Consul S. H. Wiley proceeded from Oporto to Vigo, Spain, to take charge after the death of Consul Wilcox.

Consul H. Tobey Moers, and wife, are on leave in France.

Thomas W. Chilton, consul at New St. Stephen, N. B., called recently at the Department.

The May, 1925, return of commerce and industries at Canton, China, bore the fol-



From O. G. Marsh

MONTEVIDEO CONSULATE



lowing note attached: "This report is being written while the battle is raging. Several shells have passed over Shameen."

Examinations for the Foreign Service were held from July 6 to July 16 in the Department of State. These are the second set of examinations to be held for entrance to the combined Diplomatic and Consular Service. The Examining Board consisted of Mr. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, Chairman; Consul General Totten, member of the Foreign Service Personnel Board; Mr. Francis White, Chief of the Latin American Division, Counselor of Legation; Mr. Marriner, First Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Filer of the Civil Service Commission. One hundred and eleven candidates presented themselves for the examinations.

An American Consular officer reports the following remarkable drop in salary:

I was appointed Vice and Deputy Consul General at — in 19... As I was in charge of the office during the interval between departure of old and arrival of new incumbent, I drew the full salary—\$5,500 per annum—for about three months. On the arrival of new C. G., I became a Vice and Deputy Consul, paid from clerk hire, with a salary of \$500 per annum, a reduction in salary of \$5,000. Some three months later, I was transferred, fortunately to a cheaper post, at a salary of \$850 per annum. In those days clerks and clerical vice consuls usually paid the expenses of their transfers—as I did.

Ratifications were exchanged on July 17 by the Secretary of State and Mr. Ernest LaPointe, Minister of Justice of Canada, of the following Treaties between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, in respect of the Dominion of Canada:

1. Treaty to aid in suppressing smuggling operations along the border

between the United States and Canada and in the arrest and prosecution of persons violating the Narcotic Laws of either Government, signed on June 5, 1924.

2. Treaty to provide for extradition on account of crimes or offenses committed against the laws for the suppression of the traffic in narcotics, signed January 8, 1925.

3. Treaty to define more accurately at certain points and to complete the international boundary between the United States and Canada and to maintain the demarcation of that boundary, signed February 24, 1925.

4. Treaty to regulate the level of the Lake of the Woods, signed February 24, 1925.

Consul W. W. Heard is away from the Department on leave.

Diplomatic Secretary Norman Armour spent a day in Washington en route from Rome to his new post at Tokyo.

Mrs. A. L. McFeat is the first woman to have her name appear in the official diplomatic list of foreign diplomats accredited to the United States Government. Mrs. McFeat is second secretary to the mission of the Irish Free State.

Sport item from Index to Circular Instructions, page 8: Cotton, batting raised from 393 to the phenomenal figure of 449!

In accordance with the Act of February 25, 1925, and the Executive Order of May 15, 1925, an agreement for the reciprocal suppression of fees for non-immigrant visas and applications therefor, effective July 5, has been concluded with Sweden by the Department of State.

Similar agreements have been concluded with Denmark, to be effective from August 6; and with Nicaragua, effective July 20, 1925, under which, so far as concerns non-immigrants as defined in Section 3 of the Immigration



Photo by A. E. Southard

A YOUNG ADEN ARAB



Act of 1924, Nicaragua waives both visas and visa fees and the United States waives the fees for visas and applications therefor.

Ratifications of the Treaty regarding "The Principles and Policies to be Followed in Matters Concerning China," and the "Treaty Relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff" were deposited by representatives of all the signatory powers, with the Secretary of State of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaties, on August 5, 1925.

Consul J. Lee Murphy, Tangier, is on leave in the United States.

Consul Tracy Lay recently motored to the Berkshires. He caught some good fish.

As a mark of respect to the memory of William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, the Department of State was closed from twelve o'clock noon, Friday, July 31, the day of the funeral exercises in Washington.

The Foreign Service School has given the following lecture courses:

Animal Quarantine and Meat Inspection, Dr. A. W. Miller, Chief, and Dr. George W. Pope, Assistant Chief, Field Inspection Division, Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. W. H. Smith, Assistant, Meat Inspection Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, and Mr. Charles H. Derry.

Leaves of Absence: Mr. Harvey B. Otterman.
The Taking of Testimony Abroad: Mr. Glenn A. Smith.

The League of Nations: Mr. Leland Harrison, Mr. J. Theodore Marriner.

The British Empire: Mr. Dorsey Richardson.
Accounts: Mr. William McNeir.

Leases: Mr. Harvey B. Otterman.
International Conferences, Organization, Procedure, and Problems: Mr. Allen W. Dulles.

Arms Traffic Conference: Mr. Allen W. Dulles.
Interest of Pacific Coast in Assistance and Protection to Foreign Trade by the Foreign Service: Mr. J. Butler Wright.

The Near East: Mr. Allen W. Dulles.
Extraterritorial Practice in China: Mr. Mahlon F. Perkins.

Notarial Services: Mr. Glenn A. Smith.
Capitulations in the Near East: Mr. Edgar Turlington.

Germany: Mr. William R. Castle, Jr.

Political Reporting: Mr. Allen W. Dulles.
Representation of Foreign Interests: Mr. Harvey B. Otterman.

New States of Europe: Mr. William R. Castle, Jr.

Organization for Foreign Trade: Mr. Chauncey D. Snow, Manager, Foreign Commerce Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

Market Analysis: Mr. W. H. Rastall, Chief, Industrial Machinery Division, Department of Commerce.

Chambers of Commerce: Mr. Chauncey D. Snow.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Sophie Jeanne, was born on June 23, 1925, at Marseille, France, to Consul and Mrs. Wesley Frost.

A son, John George Gilpin, was born on June 21, 1925, at Naples, Italy, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Harold D. Finley.

A son, John William, was born on July 10, 1925, at Milan, Italy, to Vice Consul and Mrs. John Fletcher Huddleston.

MARRIAGES

Dalby-Johnson. Miss Virginia Dalby, Charleston, S. C., and Vice Consul Lucius H. Johnson, were married at Winnipeg, Canada, on June 27, 1925.

Moffatt-Thomson. Miss Marion Mary Moffatt and Consul Alfred R. Thomson were married in Washington, D. C., on August 5, 1925.

COMMERCIAL

During the month of July, 1925, there were 3,230 trade letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,780 in June, 1925. The Consulate General at Paris, France, took first place in the number of trade letters submitted, having (86), followed by London, England (64), Caracas, Venezuela (61), Guatemala City, Guatemala (50) and Alexandria, Egypt (49).

A total of 2,275 reports were received during the month of July, 1925, as compared with 2,041 reports during the month of June, 1925.



NECROLOGY

EDGAR ADDISON BANCROFT, American Ambassador to Japan, died July 28, 1925, at Karuizawa. Death was the result of a duodenal ulcer. The Ambassador had been held to his bed for three weeks. He suffered a relapse after a supposed convalescence. Dr. Ikoda, who was at his bedside, said Mr. Bancroft died peacefully.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pond, of Chicago, friends of the Ambassador, were with him when he died.

Edwin L. Neville, First Secretary of the American Embassy, will be Chargé d'Affaires pending appointment of a new Ambassador.

Ambassador Bancroft was taken ill at Karuizawa, a popular mountain resort in Central Japan, where he was spending the summer, about July 7th. At first it was thought he was suffering from indigestion, but his trouble later was diagnosed as a small duodenal ulcer.

Instructions for his treatment were cabled to Japan by a Washington specialist.

MR. BANCROFT'S CAREER

Mr. Bancroft was appointed Ambassador to Japan last August and assumed his post in November. He was 67 years of age. Prior to his appointment he already was widely known as a distinguished lawyer.

Mr. Bancroft never had held a public office previously. Throughout his long career as one of Chicago's most successful lawyers, however, he had engaged in public affairs, greatly distinguishing himself for his sympathetic and intelligent understanding when appointed Chairman of the Chicago Race Commission by Governor Lowden to investigate the Chicago race riots.

The exhaustive report which this body drew up is considered an authoritative work on race prejudice and race relations.

The Ambassador was born November 20, 1857, at Galesburg, Ill., descendant of a family founded by Thomas Bancroft, who landed in New England in 1640.

After going through the public schools at Galesburg, Ambassador Bancroft enrolled in Knox College, there receiving his A. B. degree in 1878. Two years later he graduated from Columbia.

For twelve years he practiced law in Galesburg. In 1892 he went to Chicago to become Solicitor for Illinois of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Re Railroad.

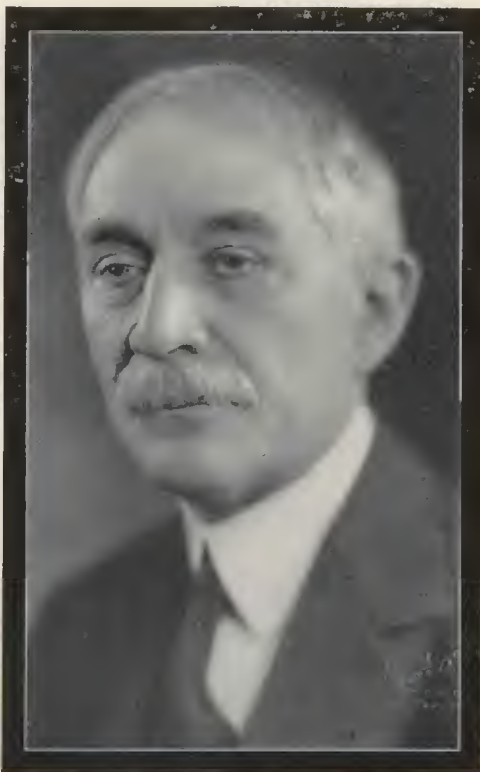
In 1895 Mr. Bancroft was made Vice President and General Solicitor of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad and the Belt Railway of Chicago. In June, 1904, he returned to general law practice as a member of Scott, Bancroft, Lord & Stephens in Chicago.

The Secretary of State made the following announcement: "Mr. Bancroft's death is a great loss to the Government of the United States, because of the high esteem in which he was held by the Japanese officials and people. It is also a great personal loss to me, as we were intimate friends of many years standing."

THE FUNERAL

The body passed, on August 5, through five miles of streets cleared of traffic and lined with police from Uyendo station to the little temporary St. Matthew's procathedral. It was saluted on its journey by thousands of Japanese. Numerous high officials met the body at the station.

The lane leading to the church had a temporary canopy over it, forming a hallway which was lined by hundreds of wreaths, of white chrysanthemums and white roses. Wreaths from the Emperor and Empress, from Prince Regent Hirohito, Premier Kato and members of the cabinet lined the altar. With a guard of honor of army and navy officers from the embassy the coffin lay in state. From 6 o'clock on Japanese mounted guard.



EDGAR ADDISON BANCROFT



The funeral was marked by every evidence of affection, esteem, and respect in the power of the Japanese Government. The Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Regent and the Imperial Princes were represented and the entire cabinet was present at the funeral. Tributes were paid by persons of all walks of life. Unprecedented honors were accorded.

Bishop McKim conducted the funeral services. The funeral party entrained for Yokohama where at the wharf the Japanese navy assumed charge of the body, to convey it to America on the fast cruiser Tama. The imperial guard fired a salute at Tokyo station where the emperor's entrance was opened for the use of the funeral party, a most unusual honor. The Tama fired a salute when the body left the wharf.

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Tokyo was instructed to express to the Japanese Government the thanks of this Government for the many marks of respect shown in Japan to Mr. Bancroft's memory, all of which were deeply appreciated by the Government and people of the United States.

Mrs. Anne Rennick Smith, the wife of the Consul Gaston Smith, died at Georgetown, British Guiana, on July 17, 1925. Mr. Smith accompanied the remains on the *S. S. Bygdo*, of the Aluminum Line, arriving at New Orleans, La., about August 8, 1925. Relatives met the vessel and arranged for interment at New Orleans.

Mr. Julian Taylor, a clerk in the Department since 1885, died at Alexandria, Va., on July 13, 1925, after an illness of two weeks.

Mr. Taylor first entered the Department as a translator, but was later changed to the then Diplomatic Bureau where he served for many years. During his career in the Department he was a close associate of the late Alvey A. Adee, First Assistant Secretary of State.

Although having passed the age of retirement, Mr. Taylor was twice granted an extension of service because of the important services he was rendering the Department.

SERVICE CHANGES

Diplomatic Branch

Norman Armour, Counselor of Legation at Rome, appointed Counselor of Legation at Tokyo.

Robert S. Burgher, Third Secretary at Panama, appointed Third Secretary at Tokyo.

John H. Gray, Third Secretary at Tokyo, appointed Third Secretary at Panama.

John F. Martin, First Secretary, Panama, appointed First Secretary, Rome.

Walter C. Thurston, First Secretary at Managua, appointed a Consul and assigned Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Consular Branch Officers of Career

Gilson G. Blake, Jr., now assigned Vice Consul at Ottawa, assigned Vice Consul at Georgetown.

Culver B. Chamberlain, Vice Consul at Tientsin, assigned Vice Consul at Swatow.

Stillman W. Eells, Consul detailed to Department, assigned Consul at Leeds.

James G. Finley, Vice Consul at Sherbrooke temporarily, reassigned Vice Consul at Montreal.

Paul H. Foster, Consul at Monterey, assigned Consul at Salina Cruz.

Lynn W. Franklin, Consul detailed to Hongkong, detailed to Hankow temporarily.

Arthur B. Giroux, resigned as Vice Consul at Montreal.

William R. Langdon, Consul at Antung, assigned Consul at Tsinan.

Clarence E. Macy, Vice Consul at Coblenz, assigned Vice Consul at Dakar.

Harvey L. Milbourne, Vice Consul at Tsinan, assigned Vice Consul at Tientsin.

J. Lee Murphy, Consul detailed to Tangier, detailed to Nice.

F. LeRoy Spangler, resigned as Vice Consul at Sofia.

James B. Stewart, Consul detailed to Department, detailed as an Inspector.

George Tait, Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, assigned Vice Consul at Palermo.

Cyril L. F. Thiel, Vice Consul at Calcutta, assigned Vice Consul at Medan.

Alfred R. Thomson, Consul at Madras, assigned Consul at Bradford.

Non-Career Service

Stephen E. Aguirre, Vice Consul and Clerk, Manzanillo, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Mexico City.

Harold F. Allman, clerk at Ottawa, appointed Vice Consul there.

Leonard G. Bradford, clerk at Paris, appointed Vice Consul there.

Gordon L. Burke, Vice Consul and clerk at Hankow, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Nanking temporarily.

John J. Coyle, Vice Consul and clerk at Bilbao temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and clerk at Madrid.

William B. Douglass, Vice Consul and clerk at



Karachi, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Calcutta temporarily.

Earl W. Eaton, Vice Chairman and clerk at Neuve Laredo, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Manzanillo.

Milton S. Eisenhower, Vice Consul and clerk at Edinburgh, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Dunfermline.

Albert E. Ellis, clerk at Cartagena, appointed Vice Consul there.

George R. Emerson, clerk Antilla, appointed Vice Consul there.

T. Monroe Fisher, Vice Consul and clerk Dundee, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Malaga.

Clarence L. Gregory, appointed Honorary Vice Consul at Georgetown.

Elton M. Hoyt, Vice Consul and clerk at Yarmouth, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Otawa.

Albion W. Johnson, appointed Consular Agent at Alicante.

Robert E. Leary, Vice Consul and clerk at Palermo, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Fiume.

John H. Lord, Vice Consul and clerk, Singapore, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Funehal.

Marshall I. Mays, Vice Consul and clerk at Auckland temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and clerk at Wellington.

Ernest L. Monroe, Vice Consul and clerk at Sarnia, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Sherbrooke.

William P. Robertson, clerk, Colon, appointed Vice Consul there.

L. Pittman Springs, Vice Consul and clerk at Cherbourg, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Glasgow.

Verne G. Staten, Vice Consul and clerk at

Tientsin, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Autung.

Warren C. Stewart, Vice Consul and clerk at Fredericton temporarily, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Charlottetown temporarily.

Paul D. Thompson, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Cherbourg.

Roderick W. Unckles, Vice Consul and clerk at San Jose, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Port Limon temporarily.

Thomas C. Wasson, clerk Melbourne, appointed Vice Consul there.

C. Franklin Yeager, clerk Piedras Negras, appointed Vice Consul there.

IMMIGRATION QUOTAS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1925 (Figures Not Final)

Country	Total Quota 1924-25	Number of Quota	
		Immigrant Visas Granted	Balance
Afghanistan	100	nil	100
Albania	100	76	24
Andorra	100	.....	.....
Arabian peninsula.....	100	1	99
Armenia	124	56	68
Australia	121	121	nil
Austria	785	785	nil
Belgium	512	512	nil
Bhutan	100	nil	100
Bulgaria	100	100	nil
Cameroon (British)....	100	nil	100
Cameroon (French)....	100	3	97
China	100	100	nil
Czechoslovakia	3,073	2,966	107
Danzig, Free City of...	228	228	nil
Denmark	2,789	2,789	nil
Egypt	100	100	nil
Estonia	124	124	nil
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)...	100	.....	.....
Finland	471	471	nil
France	3,954	3,951	3
Germany	51,227	51,227	nil
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	34,007	34,007	nil
Greece	100	98	2
Hungary	473	367	106
Iceland	100	78	22
India	100	73	27
Iraq	100	28	72
Irish Free State.....	28,567	28,567	nil
Italy	3,845	2,696	1,149
Japan	100	5	95
Latvia	142	142	nil
Liberia	100	.....	.....
Liechtenstein	100	27	73
Lithuania	344	344	nil
Luxemburg	100	100	nil
Monaco	100	3	97
Morocco	100	17	83
Muscat	100	.....	.....
Nauru	100	.....	.....
Nepal	100	nil	100
Netherlands	1,648	1,648	nil
New Zealand	100	100	nil



A BAGDAD COOKIE PEDDLER



Norway	6,453	6,453	nil
New Guinea	100	nil	100
Palestine	100	100	nil
Persia	100	100	nil
Poland	5,982	5,982	nil
Portugal	503	503	nil
Ruanda and Urundi....	100	nil	100
Rumania	603	603	nil
Russia, European and Asiatic	2,248	2,248	nil
Samoa	100	4	96
San Marino	100	27	73
Siam	100	.....	.....
South Africa, Union of	100	97	3
South West Africa....	100	1	99
Spain	131	131	nil
Sweden	9,561	9,561	nil
Switzerland	2,081	2,081	nil
Syria and the Lebanon	100	94	6
Tanganyika	100	nil	100
Togoland (British)....	100	.....	.....
Togoland (French)....	100	.....	.....
Turkey	100	100	nil
Yap	100	nil	100
Yugoslavia	671	568	103

USE OF ENGLISH

(Continued from page 301)

ranged in perfect order. However, in an effort to be convincing, all tendency to be controversial should be avoided, for diplomatic correspondence should be in a tone that rises above argument and has never been touched by rancour or for that matter by emotion of any sort. There is no lyric quality to diplomatic correspondence. Naturally, the scrupulous exactitude in statement of fact will contribute to the precision desired in the whole composition, but the too frequent use of the words "allege," "seems" or "appears" does not in actuality add to the appearance of this virtue.

Suavity, for want of a better word, describes the serenity of tone and phraseology and the freedom from anger, anguish, surprise, alarm or joy which should characterize diplomatic correspondence. It also embraces the tone of consideration for the recipient of the communication and the politeness due between persons writing not for themselves but as representatives of state.

By suavity, of course, I do not mean soapiness. I include merely the regulation phrases of courtesy as laid down in the form for such correspondence, which I will discuss later, the use of correct designations, titles and qualifications, and, in general, the tone of a man addressing his equal in terms of worldly politeness which represent true consideration.

To attain clarity, the composition should always be, in so far as possible, a complete effort not dependent in any way on other documents or previous correspondence. Although the files of a Foreign Office are available to its members, the

writer of a note should endeavor to phrase it in such a way as to cause the least digging in them, as the persons who have the large decisions to make are usually too hurried to read through masses of correspondence called up by reference in a note. For the same reason, unduly long sentences should be avoided and fine writing, epigrams and stylistic excrescences of every kind abolished at all costs. Even figures of speech which would adorn literary composition should be cast aside unless they contribute to the understanding of the problem in hand. In so far as possible, it should be the aim of the writer to make his communication so clear and concise that it could be understood a hundred years hence and translated into a foreign language by someone who knew nothing whatever of the subject.

In the consideration of style emphasis must be laid on the vocabulary and, in diplomatic style, this element deserves most careful attention. Despite the Latin and French traditions, English diplomatic notes are not strengthened but rather weakened by pronounced Latinity of vocabulary. With proper attention to form the more intensely Anglo Saxon the vocabulary and the greater proportion of one and two syllable words, the more vigorous and effective will be the style. Particu-



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lar care should be exercised not to use French words which have proper English equivalents, as, for example, *doyen* for dean, *corps diplomatique* for diplomatic corps, *ministère* for ministry, et cetera. All of these phrases result from the jargon talked by circles of diplomats everywhere but have no place in writing.

As to the meaning of words, Walter Hines Page, in his *Life and Letters*, volume 2, page 341, makes a pertinent observation on this point:

"See that you use no word in a different meaning than it was used 100 years ago and will be used 100 years hence. You wish to use only the permanent words—words, too, that will be understood to carry the same meaning to English readers in every part of the world. Your vocabulary must be chosen from the permanent, solid, stable parts of the language.

"Then see that no sentence contains a hint of obscurity.

"Then go over the words you use to see if they be the best. Don't fall into merely current phrases. If you have a long word, see if a native short one can be put in its place which will be more natural and stronger. Avoid a Latin vocabulary and use a plain English one—short words instead of long ones."

(To be continued)

THE EAGLE ON COINS AND SEAL

(From the *Washington Post*)

In the somewhat animated popular discussion which has arisen concerning the design of the eagle on our earlier and later coinage, a curious error has arisen, closely allied with that which Martin F. Tupper imposed upon us concerning the origin of the Stars and Stripes—for it is probably to the author of "Proverbial Philosophy"

that we owe the story that the flag was designed after the Washington coat of arms. Much criticism is being directed at the eagle on our newest coinage, and regret is expressed that the earlier design has not been retained; for the reason that the earlier design was copied from that on the Great Seal of the United States. With that view many will doubtless sympathize, an impression of the seal upon coins being obviously appropriate.

It is, however, being said, apparently with the idea of thus emphasizing the sanctity of the old design, that the eagle on the seal was copied from that on Washington's coat of arms; and to that, earnest exception must be taken. The fact is that the crest on the Washington arms is in all probability not an eagle at all, but a martlet—though some have regarded it as a rook, or a falcon. And it is beyond question that, whatever bird it be, in its posture and design it is just about as unlike the bald eagle displayed on the shield as the genius of a draughtsman could make it. There is absolutely no resemblance between them.

The Washington shield on the brass tablet in Sulgrave church above the tomb of Lawrence and Amee Washington bears no crest at all, and consists merely of two red bars and three red molettes or rowels (not stars) on a white ground. It bears no blue, and thus does not resemble the American escutcheon nearly so much as the famous shield of the Douglas family, which has white molets on a blue ground. The arms above the tomb of the Rev. Godfrey Washington in Little St. Mary's church, Oxford, was closely copied by George Washington in his familiar book plate. It has the red bars and red molettes—which Washington made molets—and is surmounted by a crest consisting of what is probably a martlet, not displayed but rather with wings endorsed. To suggest any relationship between it and the eagle on the seal is simply fantastic.

Moreover this significant circumstance is to be observed, that while on the Washington arms there are no stars, which in heraldry are always six pointed, but molets, which are five pointed, on the original seal and on our early coinage there were no molets, but instead stars with six points. Had the seal been copied from the arms, it doubtless would have had a martlet instead of an eagle, and five-pointed molets instead of six-pointed stars. It is not needed for the fame of Washington, but rather would detract from it, to suggest that he egotistically imposed his own family coat of arms upon this country in its flag, its escutcheon, its seal and its coinage.



RECENT BOOKS

FIRST SPANISH COURSE, *Hills and Ford*,
D. C. Heath and Company. \$1.56.

As stated in the preface, the book presents the essential facts of Spanish grammar and illustrates them by means of abundant material for oral and written exercises. It meets the needs of both beginners and more advanced students who desire to review their grammar. Useful features are the well chosen vocabulary, exercises selected with a view to their practical utility, the statement of the rules of grammar in both English and Spanish, and the attention paid to both Spanish and Latin-American usage. The book contains attractive illustrations and should prove useful and interesting to Foreign Service Officers.

COMMERCIAL SPANISH, *Carlos F. McHale*,
D. C. Heath and Company. \$1.64.

A distinctly useful book for any Foreign Service Officer stationed in a Spanish-speaking country. In addition to an extensive commercial vocabulary, it contains practical information, well presented in Spanish, on commercial practice and fundamental economic principles. The text is profusely supplemented by models of commercial documents, correspondence, advertisements and market reports.

CARGOES

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And apes and peacocks,
Sandalwood, cedarwood, and sweet white wine.

Stately Spanish galleon coming from the Isthmus
Dipping through the Tropics by the palm-green
shores,

With a cargo of diamonds,
Emeralds, amethysts,
Topazes, and cinnamon, and gold moidores.

Dirty British coaster with a salt-caked smoke-
stack
Butting through the Channel in the mad March
days,

With a cargo of Tyne coal,
Road-rail, pig-lead,
Firewood, iron-ware, and cheap tin trays.

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AMERICAN NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

By JAMES P. DAVIS, *Shanghai*

A QUESTION that comes up in every foreign city where there is even a small American colony is that of suitable observance of our great national holidays, especially Washington's Birthday, Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day.

Shortly after Washington's Birthday this year it occurred to Consul General Cunningham to inquire of his colleagues at several of the more important posts how that day was observed. In replying most of them took occasion to speak also of the other holidays. It is thought that a brief summary of the replies together with some account of the observance of these days at Shanghai may be of interest.

London: Community observances of national holidays usually take the form of dinners at one of the large hotels, sometimes followed by a ball. These entertainments are generally under the auspices of the American Society in London, the Pilgrims, and the English Speaking Union, which societies work in cooperation in arranging their respective functions. The colony is too large for a single entertainment to include all.

Paris: The arrangements are very similar to those in London, the American Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion taking the initiative in making them.

Rio de Janeiro: Washington's Birthday is not celebrated except by the closing of the Embassy and Consulate General. Independence Day is enthusiastically observed. Besides the official reception at the Embassy there is a baseball game, contests with prizes for children, and a ball at the Country Club or Embassy. On Thanksgiving Day there is a nonsectarian religious service at



which the Ambassador, or in his absence the Consul General, reads the President's Proclamation. There is sometimes a Thanksgiving dance at the Country Club.

Buenos Aires: Coming in the hot season, Washington's Birthday is not publicly celebrated, though in 1924 the American church at Buenos Aires gave a Lincoln and Washington reception on that day at which the Ambassador and Consul General were present. Independence Day is celebrated by the colony, particularly with a ball at the Plaza Hotel which is largely attended.

Cape Town: The American colony is too small and too widely dispersed through the community to permit of formal observances of American holidays. The same situation exists at Johannesburg.

The question is of particular importance in Shanghai. Here we have a resident colony of three or four thousand Americans living under our own laws and in the midst of a civilization into which they cannot blend as in most cities outside of the Orient. Moreover, the other national groups are also too large for the foreign colony as a whole to form a compact community. The tendency, therefore, is to establish a purely American community life and to observe the festivals which symbolize American life even more carefully than they are observed at home.

The great diversity of occupation, ideals, and tastes among the Americans here makes the question of just how the various days shall be celebrated one of considerable delicacy and difficulty.

The most noteworthy feature of the arrangements for all three occasions is that there is in each case a general committee presided over by the Consul General and including representatives of all the important American activities, governmental, commercial, educational and religious. For Independence Day and Thanksgiving Day these committees were definitely constituted at a community meeting some years ago and they continue from year to year with full authority and full responsibility and without further community action. The Consul General calls the committees together at the proper time, they appoint subcommittees on program, finance, decorations, et cetera, who carry out their duties and report to the general committee. The same plan applies to Washington's Birthday except that this committee is chosen by the Consul General and the Commander of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, which organization has for a long time sponsored the official function on that day.

This plan has worked with singular absence of friction and with great success as to the division and timely completion of the detail work connected with the various observances.

Washington's Birthday has been observed for some years with a very large official and community ball given, as stated above, under the auspices of the American Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The guests include the Consular Corps and all important local municipal and Chinese officials, visiting naval officers and their wives. This ball and the St. Andrew's ball the end of November are regarded as Shanghai's most brilliant social functions. The Washington ball is usually attended by at least a thousand persons.

The Independence Day celebration begins with the flag raising at the Consulate General at 8 o'clock, which is particularly for the children. This year, after a few words by the Consul General, Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the United States Court for China, read the Declaration of Independence and Lieutenant Commander Loder, U. S. N., spoke on the use of the flag. The flag was then run up on the tall Consulate General flagpole. The Consul General announced the winners of prizes offered by him to American school children for essays on a subject related to the flag, and Mrs. Cunningham distributed small flags to all the children present.

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At 11 o'clock there is an official reception at the Consulate General, attended by all officials and several hundred American and foreign civilians. The American club holds open house at noon. In the afternoon there is a baseball game between the local team and a navy team, usually from the flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, which is sent to Shanghai for the Fourth when possible. After the game there is a community lawn party, especially for the children, with pageants, music, moving pictures and beautiful daylight fireworks imported from Japan for the occasion.

On Thanksgiving Day there is a most impressive, nonsectarian, community religious service at Holy Trinity Cathedral. Special music is prepared for the service, there is an address by a prominent speaker, and the President's Proclamation, usually obtained by radio from Manila, is read by the Consul General. The interest in and attendance at this service have been remarkable. Needless to say, it has in no way diminished the popularity of the fat turkeys and cranberry sauce that come later in the day.

We extend to our colleagues who are longing for the real homelike atmosphere a cordial invitation to drop in on any of the above occasions—or if they like home atmosphere in smaller quantities, on any other occasion when their erring footsteps lead them towards the setting sun.

PARIS EMBASSY

(Continued from page 295)

Representative Fairchild, authorizing an additional \$150,000. The bill, however, was passed so late in the session that it was not possible to obtain the appropriation of that sum. Consequently, only the original \$150,000 remained available.

The Department was hopeful, however, of securing the appropriation of the additional sum provided for by the Fairchild bill and, with the approval of the Congressional Committee on the Acquisition of Embassy, Legation and Consular Building, authorized Ambassador Herrick to open negotiations for a three month's option for a sum of 5,250,000 francs or \$225,000 on the property at No. 2 Avenue d'Ièna, which was then the most desirable one available. The depreciation of the franc at that time, however, appeared to be an obstacle in the way of obtaining the three month's option to give the Department

time to secure the additional appropriation from Congress. After a careful consideration of the financial situation, the Ambassador decided upon immediate action and on March 11, 1924, he cabled the Department: "In order to enable the Government of the United States to profit by the present rate of exchange, I have personally bought the property at No. 2 Avenue d'Ièna for the sum of 5,400,000 francs which, at the rate on that day, was equivalent to a fraction under \$200,000. I shall hold this property for my Government at cost price.

"In acting as I have, I hoped to justify, one hundred and seven years later, the saying of Albert Gallatin."

Congress did not delay providing the additional sum of \$150,000, which was approved by the President on April 2, 1924. On April 11th Ambassador Herrick took title to the property at No. 2 Avenue d'Ièna in the name of the Government of the United States. The purchase price, at the rate of exchange existing on that day, would have amounted to \$318,000. Thus did the American Government come into possession of an official and permanent residence for its Ambassador to France.

The owners stated that more than 4,000,000 francs were spent in preparing the land and building the house. In 1887, for the land on which the house stands, 1,000,000 francs alone was paid which, at the exchange rate of that period, amounted almost to \$200,000. There has been an unmistakable and very considerable appreciation since that time in property values of the section in which the house is located. The total cost of the property to the owners, beginning with 1887, would amount to more than one million dollars.

The building is situated in the choicest residential section of the 16th arrondissement and is bounded by the Avenue d'Ièna, the rue Fresnel and the rue de Magdebourg. The building, which is surrounded by a high iron fence, faces on the west a garden of charming proportions, and commands a view of the adjacent Trocadero gardens. The house is a handsome stone structure of the Mansard type which was architecturally popular in Paris during the middle of the last century. President Grévy built it in 1887 for his private residence. Owing to the configuration of the ground, there are two more floors on the side of the rue Fresnel than on the Avenue d'Ièna.

AN EXERCISE IN TRANSLATION

(Language Examiners Please Note)

From WM. P. GARRETY, *Puerto Cabello*

The Consul wanted a catalog of photographic goods from a European firm. He wrote (not on official stationery) for the catalog and received the following reply:

"In reply to your est. of the 24/III. ac. I am sorry to not can send you my list in one of the foreign languages, noted by you. . . . But if you desire photogoods, please give up the numbers precise, noted in the list, in consequence I shall serve you to your whole satisfaction. Having in hand your est. ordre, I shall submit you my offer in size of a invoice proform, encl. all expenses, that you can send me the complete amount in advance, per cheque, payable at _____, or in banknotes, then the deliverance will be executed promptly.

"I have an important stock, all articles, appertaind to the photographie are there in great quantities and I shall serve you not only promptly, but

in connection with first class qualities, very advantageous also.

"Trusting to hear from you soon, I remain, Gentlemen,

"Yours very truly,

"_____ the 2nd. Mai 25."

It is interesting to note the correct use of "shall" and "will" in this note. The puzzle? Oh yes; see if you can determine the country of origin of this letter from the idioms used. No prize is offered for an absolutely correct solution.

HAROLD SHANTZ, Toronto, states he has been addressed in peculiar ways, but the following recent ones seem almost odd enough to print. A letter from Pittsburgh is addressed to:

"U. S. Counsel Ate,
"Toronto, Canada."

And some one who was told over the telephone that he should write to the American Vice Consul wrote it as follows:

"Mr. C. P. Fletcher,
"American Boy's Council."

And for subtle flattery the following has won first prize to date:

"To His Excellency,
"The American Consular Servant."

The other day the following conversation took place in Room 115, known to most officers in the Service, since that is where the Register is kept and where Consul Warren is always on hand.

A business-like gentleman who might easily have been taken for a foreign service officer came into the room and, walking up to Mr. Warren's desk, said: "I'm So-and-So, and I'd like to see about my leave."

"Yes, indeed," said Mr. Warren, introducing himself, "and won't you register for us first?"

"I'll be glad to," was the response.

The first question in the Register, *Name*, presented no difficulties whatever, but when it came to the second, *Post*, the stranger looked somewhat puzzled.

"Just put down the name of the place where you are stationed," suggested Mr. Warren helpfully.

"I'm stationed at Charleston, South Carolina," was the surprising answer.

"Aren't you in the Consular Service?" asked Mr. Warren.

"No," said the other, "I'm in the Army!"

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From the main gates, with the porter's lodge on the left, a broad gravel walk leads to the wide entrance. To the right stretches the garden and the charming vista of the Trocadero park. The entrance leads into the high ceilinged main hall extending back to the dining room. To the right one enters a large oak-paneled drawing room. The decorations of this room include a copy of Chamberlain's portrait, painted in 1762, of Benjamin Franklin, presented by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and a tapestry, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen. From this drawing room one passes into the Louis XVI salon, 50 feet long. At the far end of this room is a conservatory filled with huge palms. All these three rooms face directly onto the garden. The dining room, made in Caen stone, is at the extreme end of the entrance hall.

On the left, as one enters, is the Ambassador's private office, paneled in oak, and beyond is the wide marble staircase leading to the floor above. The first floor contains six bedrooms and five bathrooms and a private sitting-room for the Ambassador's family. On the second floor there are three bedrooms, with bathrooms, and ample servant accommodations.

Although the Embassy was still unfurnished, nevertheless, the Ambassador decided to hold the first formal function there on Independence Day of this year, and received 3,500 Americans. Although the Embassy does not represent an expenditure equal to that which other nations have considered necessary to make in the acquisition of quarters for their representatives in Paris, nevertheless, as an official residence for the American Ambassador, the new building appears to be adequate in every respect. A note of dignified simplicity predominates and the ensemble gives an impression of grandeur appropriate to its purpose.

RESIDENCIA

(Continued from page 293)

which hang sepia prints of famous paintings by Velazquez, Murillo and Goya. A room above constitutes a terrace giving on to the patio and is destined to social purposes, teas, et cetera. The furnishings include open dressers with rare examples of old china, antique peasant tables, more prints of the masters, it having been decided that a more genuine effect could be achieved by good prints of good paintings than by nondescript oils of the present day. The kitchen on the second floor presents an original touch, the walls flaunting kaleidoscopic colors of all the different tiles used in the house, broken fragments which have



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been set together with complete disregard for design to form a heterogeneous albeit gay and colorful background for the culinary art. Up an enclosed stairway back of the tea room the reception room is reached, arranged and furnished similar to the one on the first floor. This salon is surrounded by a flowered terrace with tiled benches where a spacious view of the Alcázar gardens or a glance down to the patio may be had.

The two houses, now one, communicate by the third story terrace as well. The other side contains many antiques of value, chairs, desks, tables, prints, carved statutes. There is a library, a comprehensive collection of books such as Irving might have found in his day, fifteen hundred volumes gathered with the criterion of time of publication. It is largely a Spanish library, although a few volumes in Latin, French and English are encountered; books on history, law, geography, economics, physics, zoology, medicine, art.

The fourth floor with Moorish arches reaches a height sufficient to spread out a magnificent view—the panorama of the royal gardens, suburbs of Seville, plains beyond the city, and even the far-off mountains on the horizon.

TUBA FISHING

(Continued from page 299)

with such force as to become stunned and they would fall back into the water an easy prey to seine or spear.

Only the Jinns, or spirits which control and know the secrets of the rivers of Malaya, have any conception of how many fish were caught in the stream that day. The idea was to get as many fish as possible at the barricade, then every one was free to jump in and take part.

That evening at the rest house we had a fish dinner. The spirit of contentment was with us. The Rajah had removed his leech and was facetious. He was a natural presidigitator and he juggled with fish stories all the evening. With fish for our gastronomical requirements and Chateau la Rose to stimulate our intellects it was the end of a perfect day. It had been replete in happiness and fish.



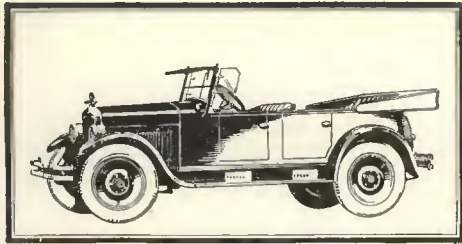
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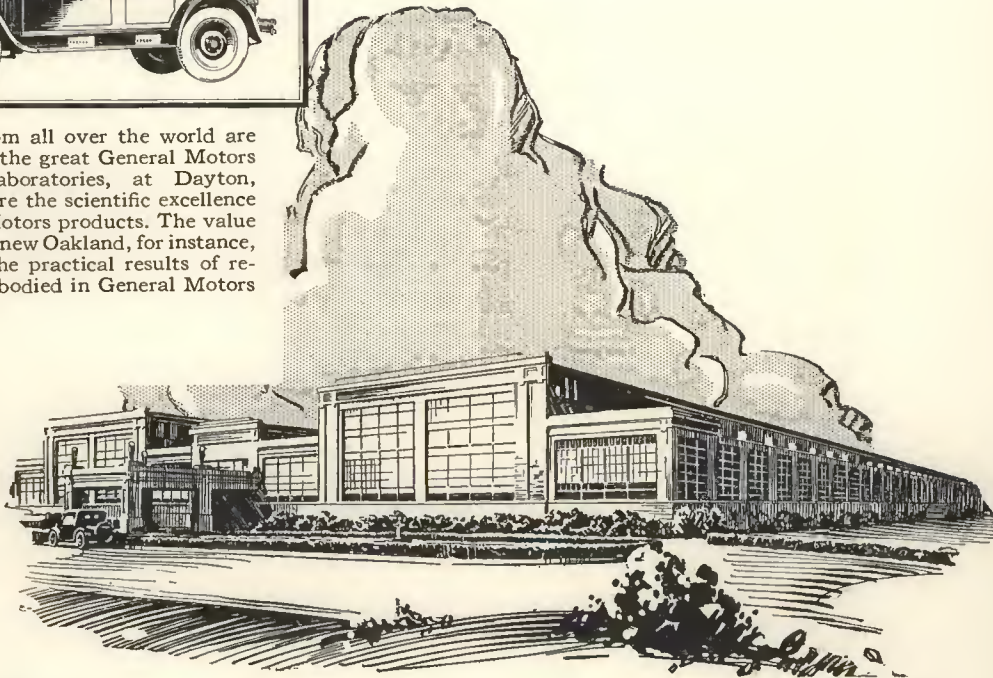
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FIRST HALF CENTURY (HAMBURG)

(Continued from page 291)

The Great Fire of 1842

Probably the most dramatic local incident of his life at Hamburg was the great fire which destroyed almost the entire city and resulted eventually in the rise of a new and greater Hamburg, modern in all respects and with scarcely a vestige of its mediæval architectural interest.

"This city has suffered an immense loss by fire which broke out on the night of the 4th instant," he reported to the Department on May 9, 1842, "and which was only conquered yesterday; and more by rain than by the exertions of man. The number of warehouses and houses burned is said to be about 1,300, the value of which with their contents is estimated at about \$20,000,000. The Consulate was destroyed on the 6th. I have saved the Books and Papers of the last three years, and the Seal. The Screw Press, the Arms, as also those of the Altona Consulate have been destroyed together with the property of my own to the value of two or three hundred dollars, it being impossible to get assistance to remove them."

Several weeks later (July 30, 1842) Mr. Cuthbert reported "my iron chest that contained the Books and Papers of the Consulate was found on the 27th inst. under the ruins of the house, and as I expected broken open, as every place in the house was, that was locked, in the expectations of finding something valuable, by a Parcel of Villains, who had come into the city for the sake of plunder, and with axes and dressed as Carpenters, pretended to act by order of the Senate."

A goodly proportion of Mr. Cuthbert's despatches, brief and pointed in the quaint diction of the day, are nevertheless surprisingly like the despatches of the present day consular officer when they relate to accounts and vouchers. Routine cases of seamen also have a familiar ring.

Early Experiences with Seamen

Scamen it seems ran true to form in those days of packet and clipper ships. "The frequent and serious riots," says Mr. Cuthbert in a letter to the Master of an American schooner in port on December 1, 1845, "that take place in St. Pauli among the seamen from vessels in the harbor, more than once attended with murder, made it necessary for the authorities to interfere." At the behest of these authorities, the Consul adjured the Captain not to grant shore leave to the members of the crew, and to inform them that if found on shore they would be arrested and imprisoned.

Then there were the "Pirates of the Brig Braganza," which sounds a bit like comic opera. But this was tragedy. In the late summer of 1838 a vessel stranded off Norderney, Hanover, enlisted the attention of the authorities. It proved to be the American brig Braganza, whose crew had mutinied and murdered the Captain and Chief Mate. A number of passengers and several of the crew had been set adrift in a small boat and were later picked up in the North Sea and landed in England.

The mutineers were apprehended at the instance of the alert Mr. Cuthbert. He assumes no credit in the matter but in his correspondence it is clearly shown that identification of the vessel was due entirely to his efforts. One of the men hanged himself in the prison at Emden, while four others after a long delay were finally shipped to New York for trial on the Bark Sheperdess of Salem,

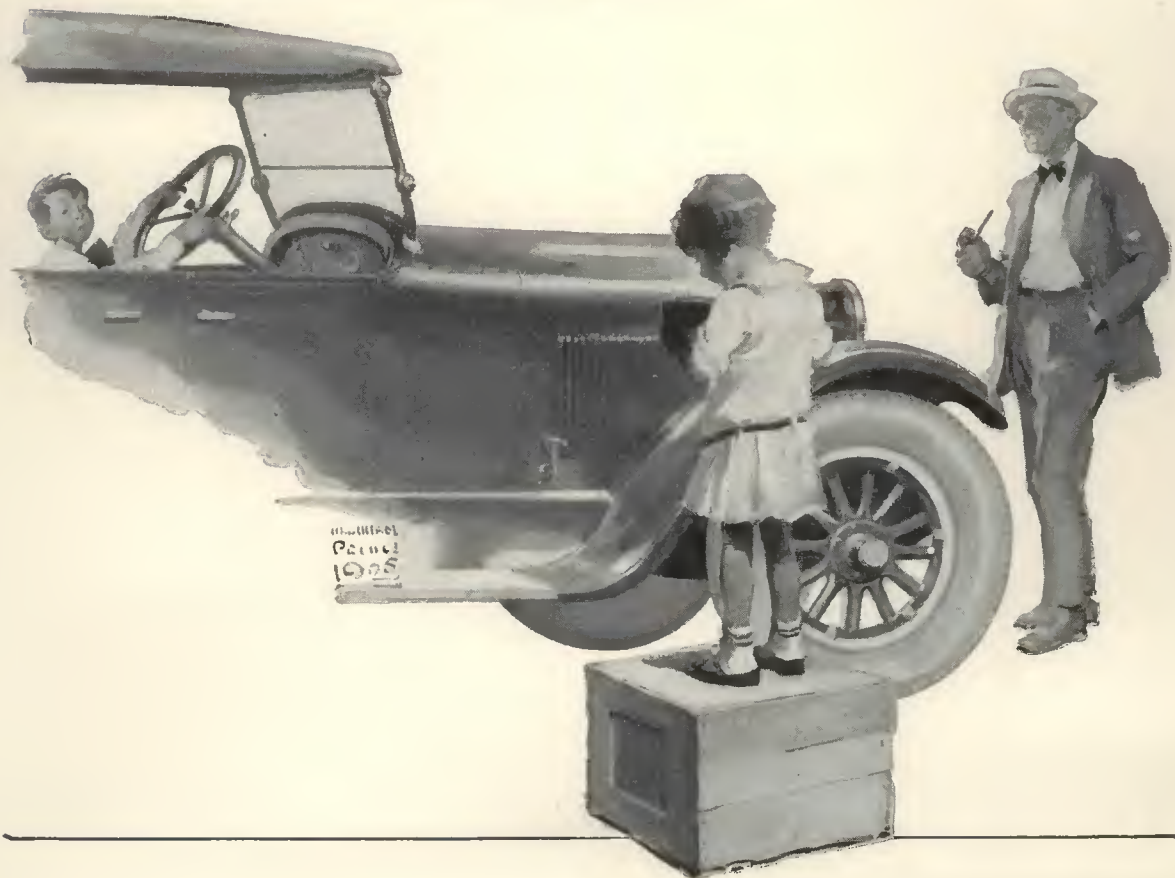


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"whose master, John Francis, seems to have had no fear of possible dangers of transporting the four desperados on his tedious voyage." Cuthbert complains that a number of other merchantmen had sidestepped this duty under a technicality, and says that at one time he feared he might have to call for an armed vessel from the United States for the purpose. Captain Francis transported the men for \$800, a sum the Consul thought exorbitant, but was forced to pay.

Closing of Consulate at Altona

The city of Altona today, for commercial purposes, is a part of Hamburg. Politically it is not, since it is located in the province of Hanover. At the present time it is within the consular jurisdiction of Bremen, although it is in fact, in various municipal activities, directly connected with Hamburg. Prior to 1840 there was for a short time an American consulate at Altona, which is a considerable river port. When upon the resignation of the Consul, a Mr. Todson, the office was closed in May, 1840, Mr. Cuthbert then informed the Secretary of State that "previous to the appointment of Mr. Todson he had made arrangement of opening his office from 2 to 3, in addition to the usual hours of 9 to 1 o'clock for the accommodation of the merchants of this city, who could not conveniently attend at the earlier hour, and of the merchants of Altona, who regularly attend the Hamburg Exchange from 1 to 2 o'clock, and who on their return home, could call without the least inconvenience, and which I have every reason to believe was perfectly satisfactory. The continuance of the separate Consulate at Altona would not therefore in my opinion be any accommodation to the merchants, and in no way useful to the public interests of the United States."

That he did not approve having a consulate at Altona is evident. Doubtless it cut into his fees, which were small enough in the days before America had become an importing nation. But his concern in commercial matters is of interest, as well as his office hours.

First Report on Gun cotton

On October 13, 1846, Cuthbert in his usual reserved manner reported to the Department a discovery of immense interest and consequences. "A few weeks since," he writes, "an important discovery was made by two German Chymists, Schoebeins and Boettgers, of the art to prepare cotton, so as to explode with greater force and effect than the best Gunpowder. It is stated in the German papers to be the intention of one of the parties to proceed immediately to the United States to offer the secret to our Government for a large sum."

Then he adds a cautionary note. "I request however to inform you, and I hope in time to prevent the contract, that Professor Otto, of the Caroline College at Brunswick, discovered the secret of preparation on the 5th inst., and that it has been published in the Hamburg papers of the 9th. The preparation is simply to place well cleaned cotton in fuming salt petre acid, about half a minute, remove and place the cotton between two glass plates and press out the acid. The cotton is then to be thrown into fresh water for a short time, to be pressed out again and dried and when perfectly dry is fit for use."

It is interesting in this connection to read the comment of the Encyclopædia Britannica on the same subject.

"C. F. Schoenbein of Basel published his discovery of gun cotton in 1846. * * * and this was shortly after followed by investigations by R. R. Boettger, of Frank-



fort and Otto and Knop, all of whom added to our knowledge of the subject."

The Chargé d'Affaires of Texas

It does not appear that Hamburg was ever the center of important international intrigue at this period. One episode of interest however was the effort of Colonel Daingerfield, known as Chargé d'Affaires from Texas to Belgium, to conclude a treaty between the newly formed Government of Texas and Hamburg in 1845. Mr. Cuthbert says that it was reported that the Senate of Hamburg hesitated to conclude the treaty because of a protest from the Mexican Consul General. He cannily adds, however, that in his opinion the thrifty shipping people of Hamburg were fearful of losing their valuable trade with Mexico, and of seizure of their property interests in that country. He thinks the mere protest of a foreign agent could not or should not prevent the ratification of a treaty entered into by two independent states.

(To be continued)

WHY BE A KNOCKER?

By ERIK W. MAGNUSON, *Stuttgart*

A NUMBER of years in Europe affords ample opportunity for the observation of attitudes and tendencies of Americans in the European corner of the globe.

From the attitude adopted by many Americans abroad, which is more noticeable among the new arrivals of the younger generation, it becomes apparent that a large portion of the foreign going leaves the Statue of Liberty in the offing with a lofty and patronizing frame of mind towards Europe, Europeans, and everything foreign in general. Arriving in Europe with these pre-acquired qualifications, the newcomer begins to wonder in a short time why he has not been received with a hug and kiss. He never stops to realize that his own overbearing manners in a strange land create the inevitable resentment that naturally is felt toward outside criticism.

It is a source of great satisfaction, however, that the large majority of the Americans abroad are of the broad-minded and considerate type worthy of true representative Americanism; the type of American that is universally admired and whose friendship is sought unreservedly.

Were it not for the ubiquitous knocker! What may have taken months and more to establish by way of friendly relations is sometimes disrupted by a carelessly dropped word of inappropriate criticism of the country's business methods, the intelligence of the natives, the mode of living, the peculiar traits of the people, or, it may be, of the culinary art, or of innumerable other things.

Grant Americans may think that business methods in some foreign ports are in many respects dilatory, that the native intelligence at



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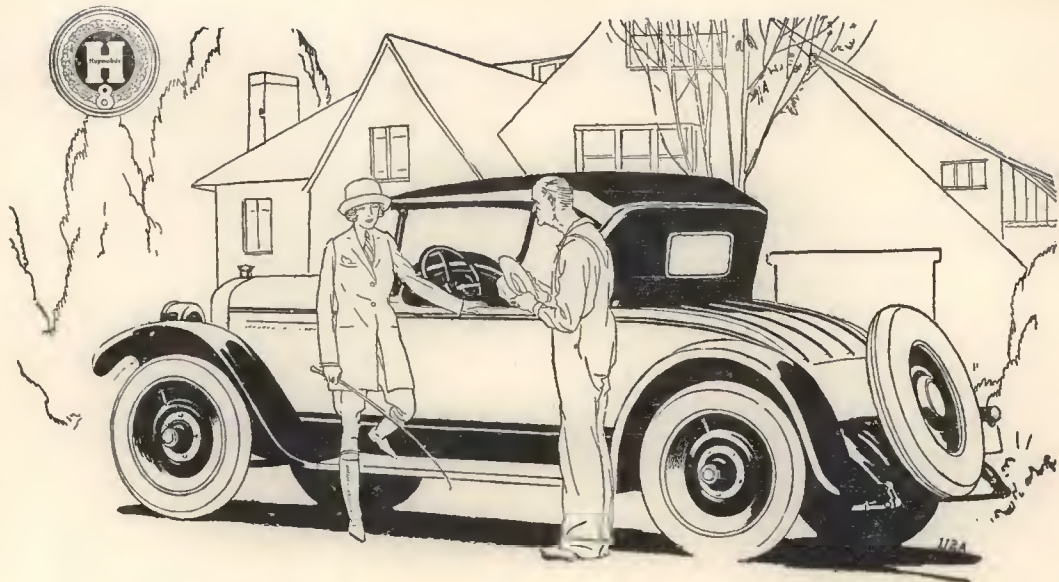
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times could be more luminous, that the mode of living is not of the highest standard—but knocking does not help and only causes ill feeling. Or what is gained by telling the hotel proprietor that his cuisine is impossible because his chef is not versed in the art of preparing baked beans?

Why speak at the top of your voice and act boisterously no matter where you are, assuming that, being an American, you can act as you please? You may be a likeable and excellent young man except for this fault. Why let no opportunity pass by without voicing the fact that you are an American, that Europe is a hundred years behind the times, that the Europeans are no good and ought to go to the United States to learn something? Why always have a quarrel on your hands? Why force the best of your own compatriots to disown you? Such conduct naturally causes untold resentment on the part of the natives and does much to harm the American cause.

The naturalized American returning on a visit to his native country is sometimes the most vehement knocker of all and often denounces the antiquated ways and facilities of the "old country." After having arrived in the United States, nearly every immigrant after a while anxiously looks forward to the time when he will be able to

visit the country of his birth. On his arrival in America the newcomer has to work hard and become acclimated to conditions infinitely different from those he has been used to. It is, therefore, a matter of course that the immigrant's thoughts return to the country he has left and the conditions there take on a new and glamorous aspect. What he believes he remembers of his old life is to a large extent nothing but imagination. The immigrant becomes a citizen of the United States and grows well-to-do, but still the hope remains with the average naturalized American that some time he will be able to visit the country where he was born. The only cure is to make the trip across. But . . . he is disillusioned once more and his second disappointment takes the form of vigorous knocking. He kicks about practically everything and returns to the United States satisfied that after all that is the country for him. But, in the meantime, he has left a ranking feeling behind which is apt to prove detrimental to American interests in general and be a cause for prejudice against other Americans.

Although the purpose of this article is to point out the detrimental effects of undue criticism and of the failure to understand the psychology of people, it would not be complete without mentioning that there are and have been Americans in



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Europe who, through their insight into human nature and comprehension of the ways of peoples, have become loved and respected to an unusually high degree by the natives, and it goes without saying that Americans as a general rule are very well liked and welcome any place in Europe.

It is not always the big things that count. It is the seemingly insignificant things done at the right time that count. The failure of taking off one's hat when greeting a native acquaintance on the street, for instance, or when stepping into his office is in some European countries considered a gross breach of etiquette and the offender looked upon as more or less rude.

It was the rule of one representative American abroad not to send a letter out of his office that did not conform exactly, in form and courtesy, to the native standards. Much prestige was gained by this American, whereas in many cases of carelessly written letters with a disregard for local customs the effect is quite the opposite. Another

American, who was very much esteemed and possessed the confidence of the natives, made it a point never to let a caller leave dissatisfied.

Why not use tact and discretion and gain the good will and esteem of the natives, instead of arousing resentment and antagonism by useless knocking?

Why be a knocker?

REVIEWING GROTIUS

(Continued from page 296)

nually awarded to the meritorious. One of eight bronze medals for 1925 goes to our Vice President, Charles G. Dawes.

Trials and Troubles of a Legal Light

Many "political disturbances," such as foreign service officers are wont to describe in despatches today, afflicted Holland in the early seventeenth century, and these led to the imprisonment of Grotius in 1618. Thus sentenced for life, with



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all possessions confiscated, he was forced to remain in the castle of Loevenstein. The prison is still to be seen, now hardly an hour's journey east of Rotterdam, where the Maas river takes the Rhine traffic en route to the North Sea. Wife and children gave Grotius much comfort at the castle, as did also his books. All of these were supplemented by a library, a circulating affair, passing in two chests between the castle prison and Grotius' friends. One day, a chest was emptied of books upon arrival at the castle, and instead there entered the big box, the student Grotius, in a practical study of the means and results of a quick escape. A servant girl, Elsie, helped to lead across the moat to the outer grounds the bearers of the chest with its legal occupant. Elsie later married a celebrated Dutch lawyer, thus acquiring a position, most unusual in those days, for one of her status. The great chest is at the exhibit, with hinges and locks as they are said to have enclosed their precious human burden.

Later, disguised as a bricklayer, Grotius escaped to Antwerp, and finally settled in Paris. There he received an annuity of 3,000 livres, from King Louis XIII. Nine years after his escape, his possessions were restored and he returned home to receive them. But persecution a year later caused him to flee to Germany, finally, we find him entering the foreign service, presumably without examination. With no apparent vacancy in the Dutch list of diplomats, Grotius became accredited at the French Court as Swedish Ambassador. He died in 1645, following a cold contracted in shipwreck.

Service officers, legal students they may be, find in Grotius the example of a student of 300 years ago, who wrote a Greek Ode at the age of eight; published a book besides Latin verses at 12; and got his A. B. or corresponding degree at Orleans at 15. Fathers who receive appeals from stranded collegian sons may be comforted that similar requests reached Grotius, couched in fine Latin, begging for another 100 florins to provide for the coming month.

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