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FEDERAL-AMERICAN FINANCE

BY JOHN POOLE

What the Banker Learns



THE BANKER learns so much of the ups and downs, the successes and failures that attend people, it is but natural that he should form some very distinct opinions in regard to the value of saving money, carrying life insurance and providing for the future. Comparatively few men are really free. They go through life the way they are pushed, instead of thinking and planning and setting out resolutely to the accomplishment of a definite and worthy purpose. Instead of putting on speed and gaining on life's road, they are always trying to make up for lost time.

It is a wise provision in the scheme of life that no man may know the hour of his departure from the scene of his labors; and the very uncertainty of this should suggest to men with dependent families the solemn duty of providing for their future needs.

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Turkish Delight

By EDWIN A. PLITT, *Consul, Constantinople*

THE courtyard of the mosque at Eyoub was crowded. A white-bearded muezzin had just begun his prayer call from the minaret, and the fountain in the center of the yard was hidden behind a crowd of Moslems awaiting their turn to perform the prescribed ablutions before entering the mosque. Above the fountain a cloud of pigeons circled noisily. Even a few hanoums were present to lend a touch of drab to the gay colors of the men's costumes. They wore their tcharchafs thrown back, but upon the arrival of a small group of foreigners, their pale faces were quickly covered with veils, from behind which they could examine the shamelessly bared features of their sisters from the West.

Among the few who remained in the courtyard after the crowd had entered the mosque was James Loden, a student interpreter of the American consulate. He had accompanied a party of tourist friends to this sacred spot, famous in Turkish history. While they were being conducted through the mosque by their guide, he took the opportunity to practice some of his laboriously acquired Turkish with old Mouzaffer, the cafedji, whose little cups of thick coffee sent forth an inviting aroma to all who passed under the large plane tree.

Jim and the cafedji were friends. He often spent a few hours with the old Moslem who sat cross-legged on a rug, telling his never-ending stories. Through him, Jim got to know many of the local merchants, habitués of the mosque, and craftsmen, and something about the small

but profitable trading in which many of them were engaged.

Today, however, Jim's attention was attracted by a newcomer, whose dress and manner marked him as especially prosperous in comparison with the usual frequenters of the place. He appeared to be having a serious discussion with an individual of doubtful appearance. Mouzaffer had also noticed him, and upon being questioned did not hesitate to inform Jim that the man was suspected of having gained his wealth in the hashish and opium traffic.

"Yes, effendi, his place, which is down below the Phanar, has been raided several times, but he has always succeeded in clearing himself at the caracol."

"Baksheesh?" Jim asked with a significant smile. But the reply was a mere shrug of the old man's shoulders. Then, pointing his stirring spoon in the direction of the pair, the cafedji remarked:

"He is probably furnishing that man, too, with opium. It is also rumored that he has lately transacted some profitable business with an infidel, an American, over in Galata."

"Is it so easy to find purchasers, then?" asked Jim.

"Not always," replied the old man, "but sailors are said to be good customers."

"Do you mean to say that a lot of the opium sold is bought by sailors who come to this port?"

"So I've been told," answered Mouzaffer, turning to stir the glowing embers of his brazier



preparatory to brewing some coffee for an approaching customer.

Jim's friends came out of the mosque. During the return trip with them Jim was very silent, reflecting on the *cafedji's* words. It was suspected at the consulate that not all of the drug shipped to the United States was being invoiced at the consulate, but the difficulty lay in obtaining evidence. Only a few days before Jim had met an American mining prospector of Armenian origin by the name of Benjanian, who had intimated that he knew of an unscrupulous individual who was engaged in selling opium to seamen.

The following morning Jim examined the invoices on file, noting the names of opium shippers. They were all well-known firms of Constantinople and not likely to engage in illegal traffic. Furthermore, for each of the shipments the required authority had been granted. He was about to destroy the list he had made when

he came across an incomplete invoice of raw opium to which a note was attached stating that its certification had been withheld because no permission for its entry into the United States had been received.

The shipper's name was given as Gallenberg.

A search in the telegram file for the required authority proved fruitless. He then telephoned to the various shippers, but none of them had ever heard of a dealer of that name.

* * *

Jim had to go down to Top-Hané on a shipping matter, near the water front. Its coffee shops and beer houses are usually filled with seamen and drifters from every part of the world. Here blue-denimed firemen and deckhands from squat and straight-lined American cargo carriers mingle freely with fantastically turbaned Levantine and Black Sea sailors, whose small and rakish looking craft are still rigged in the same manner as those of their forefathers which swarmed the Bosphorus when Aya Sophia was yet a Christian temple.

Jim was slowly threading his way through the coffee-sipping crowds lining the narrow sidewalks when he suddenly noticed someone detaching himself from one of the many groups and coming toward him.

It was the mining prospector. He invited Jim to join him and indicated an unoccupied corner of one of the dives. At first Jim hesitated, but the teeming life and movement of this section fascinated him. The Armenian's offer afforded an opportunity for its observation not to be missed, and in Benjanian's company he would not feel too conspicuous in the unwonted surroundings.

The inevitable coffee was ordered for Jim, but his companion contented himself with a piece of locoun, otherwise known as Turkish Delight, and a glass of water. When these had been served, Jim smilingly commented:

"I see that the East has reclaimed you, Benjanian. And I am sure that within the next few minutes you'll be fingering your beads. I'll bet you never dared to sit down before a piece of candy and a glass of water in a café in New York?"

"No, you're right," agreed Jim's host. "To tell you the truth, a glass of beer served on one of the old-time free lunch counters was a better combination, but we get out of such habits in Turkey, and it's a long time since I left America."

"Almost long enough to lose your citizenship, don't you think?"



Photo from P. Bowerman

A STAMBUL COFFEE SHOP



At this the Armenian broke into his most ingratiating smile.

"Well, yes. In fact, Mr. Loden, I wanted to come to the consulate to inquire about that. Some time ago I spoke to one of the vice consuls, and he told me that I had better go back, but I can't leave my business here."

"Is business as profitable now for you as it used to be before the capitulations were abolished?"

"For some," came the reply. "Very, very profitable, but sometimes dangerous."

"What do you mean?"

For a moment Jim was the object of a searching regard from his table companion, who then turned his attention to the piece of Turkish Delight on his plate which he sliced and began to eat with a relish. He speared the last piece with his fork, held it up with a significant glance at his guest, and said:

"This, for instance. There is much profit in selling it in the States, so I've been told—if it is shipped according to specifications."

"I don't quite catch your meaning," returned Jim, somewhat irritated at his manner. "There is actually very little of it shipped, and the invoices presented at our office are usually for comparatively small quantities. I don't understand where the large profits can come from."

"Well, Mr. Loden, some day when I'll know a little more about it than I do now I'll tell you." Then, after a pause:

"American seamen get big wages, don't they?"

"Not so very much, but a great deal more than seamen of other nationalities. Are you going to ask for a job on an American ship?"

"No," replied Benjanian, "but I have noticed one of your seamen here this morning who had a great deal of money."

"Do you think sailors smuggle opium?"

"Some of them; and many of them know a great deal about it."

Benjanian said no more. Another person approached the table and Jim left the place.

* * *

The following morning Jim had to clear a ship bound for the Black Sea. There were a number of vacancies in the crew and very few suitable applicants. One of them was a young Filipino who for weeks had been begging to be sent on a Black Sea trip. After being signed on, Victor Lopez asked Jim whether he might speak to him privately. The latter at first paid very little attention to this unusual request, but Lopez was insistent and when Jim finally acquiesced, said:

"You help me go Russia. I no forget. I bring you present."

Jim was surprised, politely declined the offer and returned to his work.

Later, upon his return from lunch, Jim was astonished to see the Filipino at the office again, apparently waiting for him. He refused to see him, but a few minutes later one of the kawasses brought in a little box which, when Jim opened it, disclosed an unset stone which to all appearances was a small but well-cut yellow diamond. Jim looked up and saw the Filipino watching him from the other side of the counter. He closed the box and returned it, but Lopez declined to accept it. This angered Jim, and he was about to have the kawass put the man out of the office when he suddenly reconsidered and requested Lopez to follow him into another office where they could talk without being overheard.

"Where did you get this stone, Lopez?"

"I got it Russia. Sorry you no like it. It is good stone. Make pretty ring. But you no like and I bring you another when I come back. I know where I find nice one."



Photo from E. A. Plitt

COURTYARD OF A MOSQUE AT EYOUB



"Look here!" interrupted Jim. "I don't want any stone, but I would like to know what you are doing with these things. They must be worth a lot of money. More than you can afford to pay."

"You right, Mister Consul. They cost much money, but I sell and make good profit," replied the Filipino. "Other messboys sell opium. Make much more money, but that no good. I sell diamonds. I no get in trouble like that."

"What do you mean—sell opium?" Jim tried to put the question as casually as possible.

The Asiatic's eyes narrowed down to mere slits at this question. Jim continued:

"Come, Lopez, I can't accept the stone, but you can show your gratitude by telling me something of the way the seamen get this opium and sell it."

But the Filipino refused to respond. "I don't know. I no buy, I no sell. Sorry you no take diamond." And with that he pocketed the little box and turned to go. But at the door he stopped and said:

"You good to me. I no forget. I keep eyes watch very much. Maybe I find out something and tell you when I come back."

* * *

Several weeks passed. Then one day Jim saw the captain, on whose ship Lopez had left for the Black Sea, enter the office. He was going to clear for New York this time, and Jim asked him whether the Filipino was still in the crew.

"Oh, yes, he's still with us, but after we had left Batum I came nearer throwing him overboard than any man that ever shipped with me."

"Why, what was wrong with him?" asked Jim. "Did he get into trouble with the Bolos?"

"You bet! And he's in trouble with one of 'em for life now. Would you believe it—that yellow beggar smuggled a woman on board my ship, and then when I had him up before me, he produced a Russian marriage certificate. Well, I logged him for it, anyway, and told him I'd put her on shore here. I left her at the agent's office this morning."

"And what did you do with the Filipino?"

"Oh, he stays on that ship until we get to New York; and she stays here. Consul, you wished that bird off on me—now I'll wish the girl off on you. She'll be here worrying you by the time I raise anchor tonight."

Jim consoled himself with the thought that the woman would probably have sufficient funds

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THE GALATA TOP-HANE WATERFRONT

Sebah & Joaillier

The Department and American Enterprise Abroad

Address at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, 1925

By DR. ARTHUR N. YOUNG, *Economic Adviser, Department.*

WE LIVE in a world where, since nations existed, men have engaged in enterprise abroad. In the future, the progressive improvement of means of communication, the development of the distinctive natural resources and aptitudes of the various nations, and the growth of the wants of man, will undoubtedly bring increasing economic interdependence. We cannot, even if we would, isolate ourselves economically from other peoples, or ignore the problems growing out of economic interdependence. Our international economic relations, therefore, it will surely be agreed, ought to be regulated in a manner which, while promoting our own interests in ways not inconsistent with the legitimate interests of others, will tend to minimize friction and to further the best possible relations among peoples.

The control of our economic policy is not entirely in the province of the Department of State, nor even of the Executive branch of the Government. The laws passed by Congress lay down fundamental principles that must govern the Executive. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the important bearing of our tariff legislation, for example, upon our international relations. The sanction for many of the policies of the Department of State rests upon laws relating to the tariff, immigration, shipping, taxation and the like.

The distinctive function of the Department of State results from the fact that this Department is the agency which deals with foreign governments under the direction of the President. Obviously the laws, regulations and administrative acts of foreign governments often have a



ENTRANCE TO HARBOR AT NASSAU

Photo from J. H. Anslinger



very important bearing upon the interests of an American trading or investing abroad. In certain circumstances he may properly look to his Government for aid, and when occasion arises he naturally looks to the Department of State and its representatives to assist and advise him and, if need be, to act to protect his legitimate interests. He also may properly expect his Government to occupy itself, in the words of Mr. Hughes, with "keeping the highways of commerce open and in good repair."

Along what lines, then, does the Department of State act in relation to our important economic, or rather politico-economic, problems? It has been the fashion in certain circles to say that the Department of State "has no policy" in regard to economic matters. If the persons who make such statements so glibly would take the pains to investigate, instead of merely assert, they would find that the principles which guide the Department are far more definite than they think. I would not claim that the policies and acts of the Department are literally inspired, or that much is not yet to be done in studying and developing our policy in relation to these important matters. I would not say that our policies are immutable, like the laws of the Medes and Persians. That could not be in a constantly changing world. I would say, however, that the Department of State is endeavoring to follow as definite and consistent a course of action as changing circumstances permit; that these problems are continually receiving the most conscientious attention; that they are not as simple as they sometimes appear; and that their aspect from the arm-chair of those who

do not have to act or take the consequences of the course they may urge may not be the same as from the seat of those charged with responsibility for the results of their decisions.

I shall try, in the limited time at my disposal, to describe some of the principal policies of the Department of State in relation to economic and financial matters.

One important phase of our economic policy is the promotion of foreign commerce. International trade, conducted on a basis of mutual advantage, is not a bad but a good thing, which the Government can properly help. The Government, therefore, collects and distributes information on economic and commercial conditions in foreign countries, aids in the settlement of trade disputes, gives direct assistance in various other ways to Americans engaged in foreign trade, and tries to create conditions favorable to the development of sound commercial relations. The

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE FOR SOUTH AFRICA

From G. K. Donald

What is believed to be the largest and most powerful industrial locomotive in South Africa arrived at Durban January 12 on the Shipping Board vessel Eastern Glen. The locomotive was built by an American locomotive works for the Enyati Colliery Company, Limited, of Natal, to operate on maximum grades of 1.51 percent and curves of a minimum of 500 feet radius. As the trial run was most successful, far better than the guarantee, it is hoped that this is the forerunner of many more American industrial locomotives.

British manufacturers have always shipped engines to South Africa dismantled, but on this occasion the American firm decided to forward the locomotive completely erected. The innovation was a great success, saving the cost of reerection and also enabling the buyers to put it into commission immediately.



From G. K. Donald

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE IN SOUTH AFRICA



Department of State, of course, is not the only agency concerned with these activities, many phases of which fall primarily in the field of the Department of Commerce, and with which also, in some degree, other agencies of the Government are concerned. Very close cooperation exists between the Department of State and other Departments, and every effort is made to avoid duplication of work. An Executive Order of April 4, 1924, requires that, "Whenever representatives of the Department of State and other Departments of the Government of the United States are stationed in the same city in a foreign country they will meet in conference at least fortnightly under such arrangements as may be made by the chief diplomatic officer or, at posts where there is no diplomatic officer, by the ranking consular or other officer."

In addition to gathering information for the immediate use of Americans interested in foreign enterprises, which information is disseminated with the cooperation of the Department of Commerce, the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States are alert to report on matters of less direct but not less vital concern. It is their duty to keep the Government closely informed of developments bearing upon the promotion and protection of American interests abroad, and to discern and report concerning events and policies that may affect the relations between the United States and foreign countries. Thus they report on actual or prospective discriminations, restrictive measures and other policies that may injure American interests or may lead to international friction. The information thus furnished enables the Department of State to act when action is warranted.

It is the policy of the Department to seek as definite guarantees as possible with a view to defining the rights of Americans in intercourse with foreign nations and safeguarding legitimate American in-

*Not including the treaties with Borneo and Muscat or the one with Great Britain concerning Western Samoa, now a mandated territory under the League of Nations, which treaties may be listed among our general commercial treaties. With China there are five general commercial treaties all of which remain at least in part operative. In this list China is referred to as of the date of the latest of these treaties, 1903.

terests. Such guarantees can best be obtained in the form of treaties of amity and commerce designed to define the rights and privileges which the United States and other governments shall respectively assure to each other and to their respective nationals.

The existing commercial treaties of the United States are largely obsolete, and the United States has no such treaties with many important countries, including the new countries which owe their existence to the war settlement. General commercial treaties are in effect between the United States and 26 countries.* Of these treaties, 7 were entered into prior to 1850, and 20 prior to 1885. Only six, those with China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Japan, Siam and Spain, have been made in the last 40 years. The United States now has no general commercial treaties in effect with the new states arising out of the war, such as Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and the new Baltic states; with ex-enemy succession states (Austria and Hungary); or with Bulgaria. Our treaty of 1830 with Turkey, to which I shall later refer, is not considered by the Turkish Government to be now in force. Furthermore, we have no general commercial treaties regulating our relations with several other important countries, nor covering the parts of the British Empire outside of Europe. We do not have the assurance of most-favored-nation treatment from a considerable number of countries.

Moreover, our present treaties are based on the conditional form or interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause, while the unconditional form and interpretation are contemplated by the policy laid down by the Tariff Act of 1922. The

(Continued on page 432)



Photo from J. O. Denby

VIEW FROM A VILLAGE IN ARCADIA

Greece

By JAMES ORR DENBY, *Diplomatic Secretary, Athens*

THE Circular Instruction of the 7th of July, 1925, entitled "Post Reports," has in one of its sections a sub-heading called "Local Amusements." Under it the Department desires that a statement be made, for the information of any officer newly assigned to a particular post, of the various ways in which he may there expect to pass his leisure time. For Greece, I could list a number of diversions under such a caption, from sea bathing in water crystal clear and softly warm to dining in the open air under stars low hanging in a sky of that pleasant deep and velvety quality characteristic of the Mediterranean.

There is, however, one source of recreation overshadowing all the others, and that is the possibility of examining the country's archaeological remains. Every foot of the soil of Greece is redolent with classic lore and as means of access and facilities for travel constantly increase the sites of cities so influential in ancient times and so significant in the history of our civilization are becoming more and more easily accessible to persons desirous of following in the footsteps of the modern archaeologists and excavators.

Who would not wish, for instance, to visit Delphi, the home of Apollo's oracle and the haunt of the dragon Pytho; or Olympia, where the great athletic contests were held, of which Hercules is the traditional founder. The recording of Olympian victors begins in the year 776 B. C., and in textbooks written before the recent

discoveries in Crete, which have opened up new vistas in this connection, it was generally held that with the recording of the victors in the athletic events of that year at Olympia the history of our civilization could be considered to have begun. Delphi and Olympia are the two spots most revered by the ancient Greeks, although they are as different as possible from one another. One is perched on naked rocks in rugged awe-inspiring scenery on the slope of Mt. Parnassos. The other, across the Gulf of Corinth, in the Peloponnesus, lies in a calm and "smiling" valley. The site of Delphi on so bleak a mountainside in rocks among which whisper restless currents of cold air is appropriately chosen for a divinely inspired oracle. At Olympia a sun-lit plain invites to exhibitions of athletic prowess. The sacred precinct of Delphi was excavated by the French who for that purpose had to move an entire modern village to another spot on the mountainside. The foundations of the many temples and secular buildings of Olympia, deeply buried in alluvial soil, were brought to light again by German archaeologists. In the Temple of Olympian Zues stood a work of art much admired by the ancients, but unfortunately, because of the precious materials of which it was made, no trace of it was found: the large cryselephantine cult image of the god by Phidias. But not far from the Temple of Zues, embedded in clay in the ruins of the Temple of Hera, a great discovery was made by the German diggers. A statue was found there done in the youth of the sculptor and not particularly well thought of at the time, but one that is now looked upon as probably the finest piece of statuary in existence, namely, the Hermes of Praxiteles.

In addition to Delphi and Olympia there are many classical sites of similar compelling charm and where there is so much to choose



Photo from J. O. Denby

THE ACROPOLIS FROM THE STADIUM



from it is difficult, in a short account, to select characteristic places to describe. The fascination of the names alone of the localities of historic interest in Greece is tremendous. For example, when a good opportunity presented itself to me I found that I could not resist the thought to seeing and of being in Arcadia. In the center of the Peloponnesus rise formidable mountain barriers and the railroad from Corinth to Patras remains to the north of them on a narrow littoral along the Gulf of Corinth. The scenery is very fine and the leisurely progress of the train enables the traveler to enjoy many views through olive groves and pines and cypresses of snow-capped Mt. Parnassos across the sparkling waters of the gulf. At a point about half way along this line a deep cleft opens in the mountains which here come very closely to the sea. Up this gorge, now bare and rocky, now clothed in greenery, a rack-and-pinion railway ascending laboriously through several tunnels comes to the threshold of Arcadia. Composed for the most part of lofty plateaux, Arcadia is a region of wild and elemental grandeur. It is in hellenic myth the home of the bear folk and is not the rustic paradise of tranquil "pastoral poesy" envisaged in the Renaissance. It is distant and primitive, and after a day's ecstatic tramp over flower-covered plateaux or through glades once roamed by Pan, for Pan was born in Arcady, one spends the night on the floor of an uncouth but kindly shepherd's hut. The floor's unevenness can be ignored, but even to the best intentioned the romance that hovers in the still cool darkness of an Arcadian night must pale a little when an all-too-familiar dermal irritation betrays the energetic companionship of a number of the smaller beasts of prey.

There are two high mountains in Arcadia snow-capped a large part of the year, but the most interesting is Mt. Chelmos, since the water from its snow fields, falling over a great black cliff 600 feet in height, constitutes the Dragon Water: the waterfall of the Styx. The northern face of the mountain, partly hidden in a chilly mist and formed of "beetling crags" and overhanging precipices, is the ancient boundary

line of Hades and to the stimulated imagination, the barking of a stray dog, echoing and re-echoing in this forbidding scene, can well be taken for the savage warning howls of the hell hounds who guard the approach to the infernal regions.

So much for a glimpse of excursions inland. Athens, the capital of the Republic, of course, forms an almost unending source of historic interest in itself alone. Rising from the center of the city and visible from every quarter is its famed Acropolis, crowned with what remains of perhaps the most perfect architectural monuments by the hand of man. Here are the Parthenon, the Erechtheion, and the Propylaea, dating from the fifth century B. C., the "Grand Century" of Hellenic art. From the height of the Acropolis the view extends to the south across the waters of the Saronic Gulf toward the blue Morean Mountains and, over the outstretched modern city below, to the mountain ranges of Parnes, Pentelikon and Hymettos that border the plain of Athens on the land side. It is traditional to climb to the Acropolis on full moon nights and admire the shining in pale and ghostly radiance of the splendid marbles there. But more frequently it is the Athenian custom to go up late in the afternoon for the sunset. Just as the sun is sinking a lovely evanescent purple light falls on the mountains encompassing the Athenian plain, and it is to this that is due the famous Byronic characterization of the city as the "violet crowned." From within the Parthenon the columns of the Temple's eastern front stand delicately golden against the slopes of Mt. Hymettos, usually rather bare and bleak, but softly clothed as the sun is setting in a transient violet haze. It is the finest sight in Greece.



Photo from J. O. Denby

THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER AT ATHENS

Cuenca of the Cliff Dwellers

By AUGUSTIN W. FERRIN, *Consul, Madrid*

THE name "Cuenca" is a paradox. It means "channel," yet few cities in Spain are further from any channel of ordinary intercourse. Cuenca is 200 kilometres from Madrid, but it takes seven hours to go there by the only railway in the province, whose primitive train falls finally asleep in its capital, leaving the traveler who desires to venture further to the mercy of a rude cart or the one asthmatic automobile the region owns. But once in Cuenca, the survivor of the snail-like "mixto" from Madrid gives thanks to San Julian, Cuenca's patron, who has preserved its ancient atmosphere. In Cuenca male peasants patronize knee pants, with thick stockings of home-spun wool, and funny hats; the women wear black cloths wound around their heads and hanging down behind, and both ride burro-back as placidly as Sancho on his "rucio." Spain is still Spain in Cuenca.

Actually the "channel" for which Cuenca is named is that of the Rio Jucar, a small but potent river which in the course of centuries has cut its way from the stony surface to the bottom of a deep and narrow cañon; another smaller but similar stream has done the same on the other side of the city, meeting the Jucar at an acute angle, the two isolating between them a great rock, acres in area, shaped like a flatiron, or a piece of pie. "Super hanc petram" the city of Cuenca is built, and it is difficult to conceive any force that can prevail against it. The point of the piece of pie—perhaps it would be politer to

call it the prow of the ship of stone—has been terraced to the plain which there begins, but on both sides the rock rises precipitously from the water's edge to the basements of century-old seven-story buildings, making with them a sheer wall of little short of 1,200 feet.

Some of these ancient edifices are not content with perpendicularity, and extend alarmingly over the chasm. If one were to slip through a hole in the floor of such a house he would "fall like Lucifer, never to rise again" into the trout-filled pools of the Jucar.

The oldest and most projecting of these hanging houses have been condemned, but people still live in them, presumably having promised the police to remain in the part of the residence which is on terra-firma. They are called, I don't know why, "the houses of the ancient kings," but in Spain names are not obliged to have a reason. In Tarragona and other B. C. cities are "Pilate's palaces," although no one actually believes that the ill-famed proconsul of Judea visited Spain. If kings ever did live in these places they must have been trap-door monarchs, who liked to dispose of their enemies painlessly and without publicity. There really was once a palace in Cuenca, at the top, but all that remains of it is a tall tower, with a clock on it from which the whole city can tell the time, not that it matters much, for the days and hours are all alike. The palaceless tower now serves as a campanilla for the cathedral on the opposite side of the Plaza

Mayor, one of the finest of the many fine eleventh century episcopal seats in Spain, unspoiled by the plateresque adornments of the later Renaissance, and the still worse "chirurgesco" atrocities which followed.

The streets of Cuenca and the channels of the rivers, are cañons with strongly sloping beds. As a native remarked to me, toiling up them to the cathedral, one needs in Cu-



Photo from A. W. Ferrin

CHURCH OF THE PAULISTS AT CUENCA



enca "much pierna"—much leg. He might have added "much feet," too, for the pebbles with which the steep streets are paved seem to assure the prosperity of the local corn doctor.

The facade of the cathedral has fallen, and is being rebuilt by the pious progeny of the original constructors, who appear to have lost none of their forefathers' skill in stone cutting, which should be as natural to them as cutting teeth, since the soil of the city is solid stone, and so is most of the surrounding country, except the immediate margins of the embracing rivers.

On these banks grow poplars so high that they almost hide the cliffs, making the houses above them look as if they grew in tree tops, like birds' nests. The grateful green of the poplars against the gray stone of the city is not the least of Cuenca's charms, doubled by the reflection in the mirror of the Jucar.

The little river around the corner is also banked by verdure, but its current, which serves as Cuenca's laundry, is too swift for the fish that in the Jucar tempt too many away from mass in the cathedral. I resisted the temptation Sunday morning, and was one of the congregation of seven men, seven women and seven children, outnumbered by clergy and choir, who assisted at the Holy Sacrifice, incensed by sacred fumes that mingled with the marvelous music to which a hundred generations of Cuenca's citizens have listened on their knees.

I find it difficult to be religious in the Madrid churches, with their twisted gold columns and painted plaster saints, but in the severe, solemn simplicity of Cuenca Cathedral, I was strongly moved to turn monk. Spain had the faith when these

wonderful worship places were built, and one does not wonder while in them at the deeds of daring of the knights who won Andalucia back from the Moors for the "Catholic Kings."

Through the plaza before the cathedral passes a procession from the past, woodcutters from the distant mountains, their donkeys burdened with great pieces of pine, vendors of what an infant friend of mine called "lugubrious" vegetables, peas and beans grown on the western horizon; "frailes" in black robes and flat silk headgear, prospective priests from the great seminary of San Pablo, on the other bank of the cañon, composing a constantly changing but always medieval picture.

The weight of the ages rolls off one's shoulders in Cuenca, and with it the problems of the modern mind. An oasis in a desert of stone and sand, it is a social oasis also, close to the eternal verities.



Photo from A. W. Ferrin

VIEW OF CUENCA

PURITY

The writer would have done well to keep a copy of his letter for presentation at the Pearly Gates:

"Gentlemen:

"How pure is my explaining ability, to acknowledge the gratitude, the thanks I would feel, in this case specialy, I would see there is God present, geving the goodness in a great men, who can understand the beging of a person who cannot buy protections or help on account of having no fortune. For any intention I remain obliged with thanks and appreciation."

From K. S. Patton.

Night-Shift

By COERT DU BOIS, *Consul, Department*

IF YOU are assigned to Port Said and have to arrive there at all, let it be by ship. You pick up the low coast, take a pilot at the end of a three-mile breakwater sticking out into the Mediterranean and under slow bell, glide into the wide place in the north end of the Suez Canal that is Port Said harbor, ease up to a can mooring buoy and the rumble of the cable and the quiver of the ship tell you that the anchor has gone. Immediately the coal barges are alongside and the chant of the Arab coal passer begins.

These are the two sounds that will be with you during your stay in the post—the rumble of the anchor cables and the song of the natives coaling ship. Ships and more ships—arriving and sailing every hour of the 24. The reason there is a good hospital is because sick and injured arrive on ships. The reason there is an English church is so that the shipping “clarks” of the numerous British shipping agencies can pass a proper British Sunday. The reason they have a town is on account of the needs of the passing ships.

It won't be long after you've taken charge until your door is beaten on some morning at 3 a. m., and a dark gentleman in a tarboosh, ordi-

nary coat and a neat white skirt thrusts a bundle of papers into your hands and says “Bilfelth, Worms company.”

After a bit you organize for it and always tote around a little doctor's bag with one rubber seal, one rubber stamp pad, a few five-dollar fee stamps and a flock of bill-of-health forms typed out as far as the fixed information is concerned, then you can function at the club, in the corner of the tennis court or in church, if you happen to get caught there. One noon I was called out of the Mediterranean while having the pre-lunch swim—the social function of Port Said—and fixed up my Arab friend on the beach.

I have had an American skipper rout me out once at 2 a. m. He carried in and propped up against my dining-room wall one hard-looking seaman who, according to the Form 163 to which he was attached, was to be delivered in Port Said for transshipment to New York. His financial status was f. a. s. Calcutta. The ship had arrived at midnight and was sailing at 4 a. m. for Baltic ports. The captain wanted some 200 American dollars gold. What he got was a nice little certificate on the back of his Form 163 telling what the banking hours were in Port Said and attesting that he had not been paid.

There was one particular Arab *boab*, or runner for a shipping agency, who used to nearly beat my door down registering urgency for a “bilfelth.” This would keep up all the time I was struggling sleepily into a bathrobe and hunting lost sandals. I cat-footed to the door and erupted on him one night with a roar like a wounded bull and he clattered down the stairs—ship's papers and all—and never did come back. He could not even be induced to come to the consulate. He made oath to his firm on the



Photo from J. L. Bouchal

CONSULATE AT PORT SAID

beard of the Prophet that I had torn out the newell post of the bannister and nearly beaten him to death with it.

A ship, when it finishes its shore business, must sail. The shipping firm that gives the quickest despatch gets the business and competition is keen. The average time of a ship in port is five hours. Coal and water, bill-of-health and clearance papers, sign off a cripple, sign on a man, dump a stowaway, and she is on her way. The clerks in the shipping firms take turns at night-shift. On a busy night the whole force is on until morning. If it's an American ship you generally go aboard with the agent's clerk and carry your little doctor's bag. After a time it becomes the most natural thing in the world—although the hardest is the ship that wants to sail around 6:30 a. m.

The first hard work every new consul does after he has been in Port Said a month is to sit down and write a good long report to the Department on the shocking situation. I know; there are three such reports and there have been three new consuls, and I was one of them. The Department doubtless thinks it does you good, and now my trick is over, I'm sure it does.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS

From the Washington Post

July 29 might well have been observed as an anniversary of one of the least known, but by no means least useful, of the revolutionary patriots. Of all the portraits that adorn the paper currency, probably that of Michael Hillegas, on the ten-dollar gold notes, is least familiar and insignificant to the average citizen.

Born in Philadelphia, in 1728, he made a fortune as a sugar refiner, and was prominent and beneficent in municipal affairs. When Benjamin Franklin's committee of safety was formed in Pennsylvania, in 1774, he was a member of it and its treasurer, and this lat-

ter fact led to the action of the Continental Congress, just 150 years ago, on July 29, when it "Resolved: That Michael Hillegas and George Clymer, Esqs., be joint treasurers of the United Colonies." Clymer, a member of the Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was by far the more conspicuous man of the two, and fills a large place in history; yet he was in fact merely an assistant to Hillegas, and that for only a few months.

In addition, he remained active in municipal and State affairs, and in 1781 was authorized by the Pennsylvania legislature to "revise, compare, correct and publish in one volume" all the resolutions and other acts of the Pennsylvania committee of safety, including its instructions to its representatives in the Congress, the minutes of the State convention and the Constitution which it framed, the minutes of all the succeeding assemblies or legislatures down to the end of 1781, and the articles of confederation of the United States. This was a formidable task, but he performed it promptly and the volume was published in 1782—the fundamental record of the Pennsylvania colonial and State government from 1774 to 1781. After retiring from the trusteeship of the United States in 1789, Hillegas remained in private life in Philadelphia, and there died on September 29, 1804, leaving a memory of ability and integrity which the nation he served may well gratefully cherish.



Photo from J. L. Bouchal

SEEN FROM THE CONSUL'S DESK

The International Clothes Problem

Trials and Tribulations of American Farm Delegation—Importance of Clothes in International Diplomacy

By CHARLES W. HOLMAN

THIS article is about clothes and such things. It is written as a horrible warning to others who may have to take a trip abroad on Government appointments. It will, therefore have some real value; the kind of value one attaches to a guide book, or a cook book. In time, it may come into demand as a reference work by all future delegates whom our Government may appoint to attend the International Institute on Agriculture at Rome.

And now the secret must come out. The farm leaders who went to Rome last year didn't have enough clothes to go around. No doubt the Secretary of Agriculture was to blame. He knew better; he knew what we would be up against. But he didn't tell us what to wear. Nor did anyone at the State Department prepare our tender souls for the ordeal. They gave us full and minute directions about handling baggage, making out passports, signing transportation requisitions; but nary word about plug hats and boiled shirts and the like.

Perhaps the Department feared none of the crowd would thus equip themselves and risk the chances of it ever being known back home as to what they wore. At any rate, the bunch of innocents who sailed on the President Roosevelt for Rome did not know what they were going up against. For the European farm leaders certainly do dress. They carry about all kinds of wardrobe trunks and they change clothes several times a day.

There were 16 persons in the official delegation and few suspected the things in store for them. But first intimations were given at a reception in Washington the Sunday afternoon before the crowd sailed. At this juncture one of the ladies of the party got busy. She sent out a hurry-up call for us to meet here for a conference. When we got to the meeting place early Sunday morning, we found her armed with an official roster of the city's diplomatic circle and a book of instructions on the formalities of the occasion. For the next three hours she drilled us in the pronunciation of foreign names and of foreign titles. She had made careful inquiries and had learned just how each diplomat wishes to be addressed.

As we came out of that prolonged "Sunday School," one of the delegation was overheard saying, "I don't mind a day in the harvest field, but—" Then they engaged in quiet conversation as to whether it might not be just as well then and there to cut out the trip. "I don't mind it myself," said another wearily, "but what'll the folks say if they learn the truth?"

A few days later we met on the top deck of the President Roosevelt and a Pathe movie man took a picture of us. Then the boat pulled out of the harbor and our folks mostly retired—to arrange their clothes in their cabins, of course.

The dressing up parties began the second night out. All the lovely ladies of the ship began to vie with each other in showing their dainty frocks. Simultaneously, the men bloomed forth in the evening in dinner coats with stiff shirts. And then one learned that even farm leaders have formal costumes. Most of our party had provided themselves with swell clothes to that extent. But only two or three went beyond that point. A careful canvass revealed the fact that there were only three cutaway coats, four claw-hammer coats and two plug hats in the party. And to make matters worse, these ornaments were equitably distributed. One delegate, for example, had a cutaway coat but no plug hat. Another had a plug hat but no cutaway. The one offered to rent his hat to the other for three cigars, but that deal fell through, as the hat wouldn't fit.

Meantime, our social adviser had taken a faster boat and reached Rome. From there she wire-lessly: "Hurry through to Rome. Many problems and functions await you."

"Now, whaddayou think of that?" groaned a delegate. "Want's to keep us away from Paris? Well, I reckon this delegation can land in Rome a couple-a days ahead of me." And that turned out to be the general sense of the delegation. Paris and Parisian life and Parisian styles had suddenly begun to have a great interest for our folks. But nobody showed his hand openly. A solemn conference was held and the various good and true reasons for staying over in Paris a day or two were discussed. Then it was unanimously voted for the delegation to make the stop.

At Plymouth, England the London agent of the Department got on the boat. He runs a very efficient office, but he has learned that to do so in England one must dress the part. Dressing the part in England means dressing as if you didn't work. The British are really hard workers, but they always pretend that they are not busy. He had been to Rome before and he, alone, knew what was in store. Consequently, he had brought along almost all the necessary changes of costume. It would have taken two trunksful if he had brought everything.

This news sifted around the delegation. Immediately he became a man sought after as an authority. One by one the delegates took him off for private confabs and made "casual" inquiries as to the necessary clothes requirements and their cost, and the names of Parisian outfitters.

"Wait until you get to London," he said. "There are good tailors there."

"But we won't need those things in London," said a delegate.

"Well, you'll not have time to get them in Paris. There are churches and picture galleries and cafes and the Folies, and I guess you fellows'll forget your clothes troubles for awhile."

And that is just what we did. In Paris we

were busy—enjoyably so—and the two days rolled by so quickly that we were on the express train going to Rome almost before we realized it. Then uneasiness again beset the men folks, for a delegate from France was aboard. This gentleman wore a one-button cutaway with striped pants and white spats. He carried a cane and a silk hat; he was gorgeous.

"Is that man a farmer?" I asked a delegate who had met him before. "Well-er-er, he is agriculturally minded," answered the delegate. "He is a representative from an agricultural district."

"Some Senator," I thought, my mind reverting to the good old days when a certain western Senator made his famous campaign. One night he went into a saloon on the Chicago water front, arrayed in faultless evening dress. Surprised and wrathful mutterings greeted his appearance. But the Senator, with a graceful bow which included them all, said:

"Gentlemen of the water front, my friends of the Lake Shore Drive said I should not come among you dressed as I am. But I said to them, 'I will go. What is good enough for my friends of the Lake Shore Drive is good enough for my friends of the water front.'" And he carried the water front in the elections.



THE DELEGATION AT ROME



Arriving in Rome we were rushed off to a conference. From the conference we raced somewhere else for tea.

The next morning the sessions began with a "breakfast," attended by the King. Following the breakfast we went into the big assembly hall. And now it was a glorious sight to see all those foreign delegates in conventional diplomatic dress; and it was very heartening to our delegates to find three of us dressed up in the same way. For early that morning Doc Taylor had slipped out and bought a plug hat. So the rest of us sat as still as we could and posed as if we were private secretaries to our correctly dressed brethren.

Two nights later we went to a reception. Most of us went in dinner coats. There we found all the rest of the delegates in claw-hammer outfits with white ties and vests.

The next day we were given a special reception. "Now," we thought, at least three of our party will be in correct dress, since they have cutaways." But when we got there we found the other delegates had discarded cutaways for Prince Alberts. So runs the story. We never quite had on just exactly what we ought to have had on. Only the women folks in the party redeemed our reputation. But the American woman is famous all over the world for her good looks, her bearing and her well-fitting clothes.

On one occasion, however, we appeared "just right." We were to meet an extremely important personage. That personage took the precaution to advise as to just how we should be dressed. Although it was high noon, the men had to wear evening dinner clothes and the women to cover up their arms and necks and put veils over their heads. The accompanying picture shows just exactly how our delegation looked when we got through the affair.

When the Secretary of State appoints the next bunch of delegates to go to Rome two years from now, he should give them a special set of directions which would read something like this:

"The delegate is advised that he must carry a full and varied wardrobe. He will be expected to provide himself with the following articles, in addition to his ordinary traveling outfit:

- 8 dress shirts.
- 1 pair of dress pants.
- 1 dinner coat.
- 1 full dress evening coat of claw-hammer type.
- 1 tea coat to wear with striped trousers.
- 1 cutaway coat with vest to match.

- 1 Prince Albert coat.
- 1 black silk dress waistcoat.
- 3 white duck full dress waist coats.
- 1 ebony walking stick with silver knob.
- 1 malacca walking stick for informal use.
- 1 derby.
- 1 tall silk hat to wear with formal day dress.
- 1 collapsible silk opera hat to wear at evening functions.
- 1 pair of pincenez eye glasses with silk ribbon one-third inch wide to drape over shirt bosom in place of a decoration.
- 2 pairs of white spats and several pairs of shoes to fit each particular need, etc., etc., etc."

HIS GLAD HAND

Believe me Sir: I am very glad toward you and I give you somemany thanks for your high opinion you had and allways have to help me and for the steps you did by me.

If some time I came to Rosario and you will kindly receive me I wll came op to your office and give you my glad hand,

I am with respect,

Your obediently sevant,

(Signed)

From Robert Harnden.

A CONSULAR CUPID

Cupid and the Consulate at R. work hand in hand as shown by a recent service.

An American citizen crossed the ocean for the sole purpose of bringing home his fiancee, and obtained the consulad "good offices" for furthering his attempt. The lady was a childhood sweetheart and that she was but eight years old on that distant date when last the twain had met. She eventually arrived. While there had been the usual waiver of consular responsibility, the man, having no mirror, good eyesight and an instinctive dread of bad bargains, claimed that the desired article was not up to specifications.

Days passed. The lady's looks and the man's opinion remained in "status quo." Although the regulations forbid the performance of consular activities by unauthorized persons, Cupid was invoked. His arrow, sharpened by an apt quotation from the law of the local jurisdiction pierced the vacillating breast. A marriage certificate was later delivered in the consular waiting room where, on a bench, in unshamed embrace, two hearts beat as one.



JAPAN'S EARLIEST VENTURE IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

By CHARLES O. SHEPARD

In 1872 four young men of about 30 years of age were Chargés d'Affaires—Hay in Austria, Adee in Spain, Eugene Schuyler in Russia, and I in Japan.

Secretary Fish pleasantly referred to us as "The Little Four." I never knew Hay nor Adee, but Schuyler I knew well.

CHARLES O. SHEPARD.

Mr. Shepard, who is hale and hearty at 85, holds probably the oldest consular commission of any one living—April, 1869.

HERE comes to my memory the recollection of what, if I remember correctly, was Japan's first contribution to International Law, and in which episode I was a participant.

In 1872 I was acting in a quadruplicate capacity, not only was I representing the United States, but I was also acting for the then Sandwich Islands, for Portugal and for Peru.

It is rather a long and intricate story, but plolixity seems to be necessary.

In the month of August, a Peruvian barque bound for Callao, Peru, put into Yokohama under stress of weather, her masts swept away by a typhoon. Peru had then no treaty with Japan and no consul, but by instructions from Washington the representatives of the United States, diplomatic and consular, were made representatives also for Peru. It happened that I was just then Chargé d'Affaires during the absence in America of our minister, and on the morning of August 12 a message came to the legation from the consulate informing me that a Peruvian barque, Maria a'Luz, desired to "enter." At the same time the vice consul in charge, Mr. Mitchell, communicated his suspicions that the stranger was a "coolie" ship. I directed that the facts be ascertained and the captain referred to me. To the legation accordingly he came, and with him a note from the vice consul saying that the ship was almost surely loaded with coolies. I questioned the man through an interpreter from the Spanish Legation, as follows:

"Captain Heriro, where are you bound?"

"Callao, sir."

"Where from?"

Note: Within the last few months my attention has been called to the quoting of this case in a work on International Law.

"China."

"What port in China?"

"Macao"—rather hesitatingly. (Macao is a Portuguese-owned island between Hong Kong and Canton.)

"What have you on board, Captain?"

"Provisions, rice, hemp and a few other things."

These articles named were merely necessary ship's stores and I could see that the captain was trying to steer clear of the coolies which, of course, only strengthened my suspicions.

"Any passengers, Captain?"

"Oh yes; a few."

(Continued on page 430)



Photo from R. Ford

PAINTED RICKSHA IN PENANG

These foot-power taxi designs are done in bright colors and with artistic skill. Our own white, yellow, red-top, blue-top, etc., taxis might find useful suggestions in the East



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

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

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

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ODE TO AN AMERICAN CONSUL

By Four American Seamen in Jail (An exact transcript as written.)

I please that the fellow that represent The American counsel I please him to come To the Penitenaire Nacional of Haiti. I please you to come

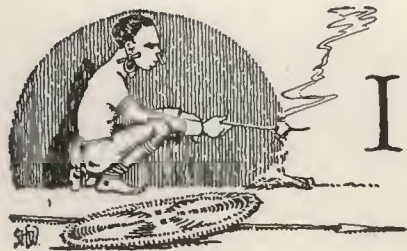
To see four coal passes of the Panama that She live Port au Prince the 7 day of september Of 1925

We are in jail— We don't know why because We don't murder nobody, we don't robber nobody Please you to come to see Why the got we here!

MY FIRST POST

By CLEMENT S. EDWARDS, Consul, Valencia (With apologies to Leigh Hunt.)

The weary consul (may his tribe grow great) Awoke one night in a dreadful state, The victim of a weird nightmare Induced by memories, wild and rare, And saw, within the moonlight in his room, Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom, The President, writing in a book of gold. An adventurous life had made the consul bold, And to the presence in the room he said: "What writest thou?" The President raised his head, And with a merry twinkle in his eye Replied, "The names of those unhealthful posts Where fever lurks and the hot sun roasts, Where the sweltering consul quickly swoons And every year counts eighteen moons." "And is mine one?" the consul asked. "Nay, not so," The President said. The consul spoke more low But cheerily still, and said, "I pray thee then Include just one of my former posts Whose memories from a train of ghosts Of boisterous days, of happy hours, Of Palm-fringed beach and scented bowers." The President wrote and vanished. The next night He came again with a great awakening light, And showed the names of all the posts so blest, And lo! Acapulco's name led all the rest.



ITEMS



AMBASSADOR Fletcher is in the United States on leave.

American Minister Arthur H. Geissler, Guatemala, after a sojourn in England, returned to the United States on October 26, and expects to sail for his post from New Orleans about November 7.

A reception was held on the afternoon of October 29 by Mrs. Ella Hengstler, mother of Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, in honor of Consul General and Mrs. Nathaniel B. Stewart.

Consul W. A. Leonard, Warsaw, now in the United States on leave, reports experiencing an unusually stormy voyage between Copenhagen and New York. The trip occupied 13 days instead of the usual 11.

Mr. Charles Amsden, who resigned from the Foreign Service several months ago on account of ill health, has entirely recovered and expects to reenter the Service.

Vice Consul William E. Copley, who was recently transferred from Port au Prince to Santiago de Cuba, called at the Department en route to his new post.

Consul J. K. Huddle has been designated to be in charge of the Division of Passport Control. Consul Broy has taken over the work in FA, formerly under Mr. Huddle and Mr. Leach has replaced Mr. Broy.

Counselor F. A. Sterling, London, is now in Washington on leave.

Vice Consul Jay Walker, Danzig, is now in Washington on leave preparing for the Foreign Service examinations.

Consul General George Horton, retired, will reside permanently in Washington.

Consul Rudolph E. Schoenfeld, Cologne, is spending his leave with his parents in Washington.

Before proceeding to his new post, Consul General N. B. Stewart is on leave at his home in Americus, Ga.

Consul Algar E. Carleton spent a week in the Department before leaving for his home in St. Albans, Vt., where he will spend his vacation.

Vice Consul Joseph P. Ragland, Monterey, arrived in Washington on October 26 to obtain medical attention for Mrs. Ragland, who was wounded on the head by a bullet on the evening of September 16 at Monterey. Mrs. Ragland is still in the hospital suffering from the effects of the wound.



AMBASSADOR FLETCHER EMBARKING FOR THE U. S.
Left to right: Consul General Byington, Ambassador Fletcher, Counselor Robbins

Consul General Ralph J. Totten, Department, had a successful day duck-shooting on the Potomac marshes last month.

A session of the American-British Arbitral Tribunal convened on October 26 in the building of the United States Chamber of Commerce. A large number of cases will be argued at this session, at which it is expected to complete the work of the pending arbitration. The sessions are open to the public.

Some of the cases involve claims for destruction of British property in the Philippines following the signing of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain in 1898. A group of claims is based on injuries said to have been inflicted on British subjects in Hawaii by the Hawaiian Republic shortly before the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. Another group of claims involves questions with respect to fishing rights of American citizens in Newfoundland waters under the treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States October 20, 1818. One claim grows out of so-called treaties made by the State of New York more than a century ago with Indians, in whose behalf the British Government is intervening.

The members of the Tribunal as at present constituted are:

Senator Alfred Nerinx, of Belgium—President.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, of Canada—British Member.

Judge Roscoe Pound—American Member.

The Chief Counsel for Great Britain is Sir Cecil J. B. Hurst; and for the United States,

Mr. Fred K. Nielsen. Newfoundland and Canada are represented by Associate Counsel.

A Foreign Service Association luncheon was held at 1 p. m. on November 3 at Rauschers. The attendance was a record-breaking one, there being 74 present. Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol was the speaker of the day. Under Secretary of State Grew, Assistant Secretaries Wright, Harrison, Carr and Olds attended.

The following officers have registered at the Department during the past month:

Vice Consul George L. Brist, St. Stephen, New Brunswick;

Consul David C. Berger, Tientsin;
 Vice Consul Erik W. Magnusson, Stuttgart;
 Diplomatic Secretary Pierre de L. Boal, Lima;
 Consul H. Earle Russell, Casablanca;
 Consul Thomas W. Voetter, Curacao;
 Consul W. Perry George, Buenos Aires;
 Consul C. Porter Kuykendall, Batavia.

At the autumn Leipzig fair, held this year from August 30 to September 5, an American Day was instituted to stimulate American interest. Ambassador Schurman accepted the invitation of the directors of the Leipzig Fairs to be the guest of honor on this occasion. He arrived in Leipzig by aeroplane early on the morning of September 3, and was met at the aviation field by a directors of the Fairs, accompanied by Consul de Soto and Vice Consul F. van den Arend.



GENERAL PERSHING AND PART OF HIS STAFF

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Foreign Service Inspector Edward J. Norton has arrived in the United States.

Consul General Frederick M. Ryder, retired, recently visited the Department. Consul General Ryder is now residing in Vancouver, B. C.

Vice Consul James M. Bowcock, Munich, now on leave at his home in Richmond, Va., expects to return to his post on November 3.

Consul Sydney B. Redecker, Medan, is now on extended leave of absence at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Foreign Service Inspectors were last heard from at the following places:

Diplomatic Secretary Frederic R. Dolbeare, The Hague.

Consul Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Barcelona.

Consul General Robert Frazer, Jr., Singapore.

Consul Samuel T. Lee, Winnipeg.

Consul General Edward J. Norton, Department.

Consul Thomas M. Wilson, en route to Bagdad.

Consul James B. Stewart, Montreal.

Miss Ethel McKay, for many years clerk in the Consulate General at Athens, has been appointed clerk in the Department in FA.

Consul General R. P. Skinner is on leave in the United States and went from New York to his home in Massillon, Ohio. Mr. Skinner is expected at the Department shortly.

Consul Nathaniel B. Davis, en route to Pernambuco from Berlin, spent three weeks' leave of absence in the United States.

Consul L. C. Pinkerton, London, is in Washington, D. C., on leave.

The Foreign Service School has held the following lectures:

Organization and Operation of the Department of State, Mr. Edwin C. Wilson.

Pacific and Far East, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson.

Foreign Service Organization, Mr. Tracy Lay.

Use of English in Diplomatic Correspondence, Mr. J. Theodore Marriner.

Consular Regulations and Circular Instructions, Mr. Felix Cole.

Instructions to Diplomatic Officers, by Mr. F. Lamot Belin.

Trade Work of the Foreign Service; Economic Reports; Commercial Reports, Mr. Addison E. Southard.

Survey of Immigration Legislation; Immigration and Foreign Relations, Mr. Coert du Bois.

A recent decision of the General Appraisers classifies Christmas trees as "non-enumerated articles at 10 percent ad valorem under paragraph 1459, Tariff Act of 1922, free of duty under paragraphs 1622, 1700, or 1703;" 1622 provided for "moss, seaweeds and vegetable substances;" 1700 for "wood, logs and timber;" 1703 "woods of various kinds."

An agreement as to waiver of visa fees for non-immigrants has been concluded with Siam.



ENTRANCE TO THE CONSULATE AT STRASBOURG

Consul C. W. Davis and Staff



Mr. J. Pierrepont Moffat, Secretary of Embassy, until recently stationed in Constantinople, has been assigned to the Department of State as assistant to Mr. J. Butler Wright, Assistant Secretary of State, as in charge of the Office of Ceremonial. His duties will include preparations for all official entertainments at the White House and the Department of State.

Consul General Messersmith sailed for his post at the end of October.

Foreign language luncheons are the *dernier cri* in and around the Department. Tuesday noons are already given over to German, while on Wednesdays many eat in Spanish.

Russian enthusiasts are said to be seeking a black bread and bortsch emporium for a Russian luncheon.

Consul and Mrs. J. G. Carter were recently slightly bruised and shaken up when the "boy" let a Madagascar ricksha, or *pousse-pousse*, in which they were riding, run away down a steep hill.

Certain old seaport records show that an old time consul, much annoyed by deserting seamen who afterwards "came upon" the consulate for relief, posted the following notice on all ships arriving at his port:

"Seamen wishing to desert should consult the consul first."

When Consul M. P. Dunlap returned to his post at Port-au-Prince recently, from Washington, he passed through Florida, where, as some officers who have visited the United States may have heard, a real estate boom is gaily booming. This boom has aroused so much comment, pro and con, in the public press that the JOURNAL, not to be outdone in journalistic enterprise, will publish an impression of his trip through Florida by Mr. Dunlap in an early number.

The Consulate at Cherbourg, France, was recently somewhat mystified for a short time by the receipt of a telegram addressed "Cave Passenger Steamship *Liberty*, Cherbourg." No vessel of this name was known or such accommodations, but the tender for the liner *Republic*, of the United States Lines, was leaving in half an hour, and Vice Consul Thompson, hopefully seizing upon a possible connection, succeeded in delivering the message on board to Mr. Henry Cave, former Port Representative of the U. S. Shipping Board at Havre, who was a passenger from Southampton to New York.

MARRIAGE

Roberts—Philip. Miss Josephine Roberts, of Buffalo, N. Y., was married on the afternoon of November 4, in Paris, to Mr. Hoffman Philip, Minister to Persia.



AMBASSADOR SCHURMAN ARRIVING AT THE LEIPZIG FAIR

Ambassador Schurman is the third from the left in the front row and Consul De Soto fifth



SERVICE CHANGES

Diplomatic Branch

No appointments, transfers, promotions, retirements or resignations have occurred since October 10, 1925.

Consular Branch

Benjamin F. Chase, Consul unassigned, retired due to disability.

Howard Donovan, Consul detailed to Rio de Janeiro, detailed to Bahia temporarily.

Henry B. Hitchcock, Consul detailed to Kobe temporarily, reassigned Consul Nagasaki.

Charles B. Hosmer, Consul at Santo Domingo, assigned Consul Sherbrooke.

John Randolph, Consul detailed to Bagdad, detailed to Hongkong.

Gustavus G. Reimiger, Vice Consul detailed to Department, resigned.

Lawrence Salisbury, Consul detailed to Nagasaki temporarily, returned to Kobe on detail.

Thomas Sammons, Consul-General unassigned, retired due to disability.

Samuel Sokobin, Consul detailed temporarily to Harbin, reassigned Consul Mukden.

Leslie E. Woods, Consul detailed to Calais temporarily, returned to Strasbourg on detail.

Non-Carrier

Carlos Abegg, Consular Agent at Port de Paix, Haiti, resigned.

Tisdale W. Bibb, clerk at Havana, appointed Vice Consul.

George L. Brist, appointed Vice Consul and clerk St. Stephen.

Rudolf E. Cahn, clerk at Rio de Janeiro, appointed Vice Consul.

Leo F. Cochran, V. C. and clerk Frankfort on the Main, appointed V. C. and clerk Buenos Aires.

William E. Copley, V. C. and clerk Port au Prince, appointed V. C. and clerk Santiago de Cuba.

Edward B. Kirk, appointed V. C. and clerk Manaos temporarily.

Edwin McKee, clerk at Singapore, appointed V. C. there.

Camden L. McLain, V. C. and clerk Valparaiso, appointed V. C. and clerk Arica temporarily.

Florentin Maurrasse, appointed Consular Agent at Port de Paix, Haiti.

Girvan Teall, V. C. and clerk Toronto, appointed V. C. and clerk North Bay temporarily.

George B. Tracy, resigned as Honorary V. C. at Nueva Gerona.

George P. Wilson, V. C. and clerk Fiume, appointed V. C. and clerk Malta temporarily.

Harold C. Wood, V. C. and clerk Salina Cruz, appointed V. C. and clerk Durango.

William C. Young, V. C. and clerk Lille, temporarily reappointed V. C. and clerk Paris.

COMMERCIAL

During the month of October, 1925, there were 2,480 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 2,871 in September, 1925. The Consulate General at Paris, France, took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having (94), followed by Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (49), Buenos Aires, Argentina (47), Berlin, Germany (47), and Kobe, Japan (40).

A total of 2,301 reports were received during the month of October, 1925, as compared with 2,383 reports during the month of September, 1925.

EMIGRANT EXAMINATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

The State Department has just received a report on the operation of the recently inaugurated plan for the intensive examination of emigrants in Great Britain and Ireland which indicates that in the first two months of its operation several hundred persons who, under the old system would have been turned back upon arrival in this country, were prevented from sailing for the United States.

During the months of August and September, 1924, a total of 105 immigrant applicants were denied visas at the American Consulates in Great Britain and Ireland and 13 immigrants who were granted visas were denied admission at Ellis Island. Of the latter 9 were excluded on medical grounds. The total number of applicants examined by the consuls during the two months in question was 14,396.

During August and September of this year, the first two months of the operation of the new intensive ex-



M. W. VANCE GOES FISHING

amination plan in the British Isles, a total of 12,858 prospective immigrants were examined by consular officers assisted by immigration officers and United States Public Health Service surgeons as technical advisers. Of this number 11,385 were granted visas, 852 were denied and 940 applicants were deferred for further information regarding their qualifications or ability to earn a living in America or for medical treatment for a curable disease or for hospital examination of a suspected physical defect. Of the applicants to whom visas were denied, 268 were found to be inadmissible to the United States on account of our contract labor law, illiteracy or liability to become a public charge; and 584 were found inadmissible on medical examination as being mentally defective or afflicted with a disease or disability which would have rendered them inadmissible upon arrival.

A gratifying feature of the plan is that it has apparently been carried out without friction or adverse comment from the British or Irish public or press. While frankly pleased with the results to date, State Department officials say that two months is too short a time to show results on which permanent future policies may be safely based.

A WORLD HISTORY

WORLD HISTORY,
by Hutton Webster,
D. C. Heath & Co.,
New York.

One of the effects of the publication of an outstanding work in any field is to overshadow subsequent run-of-the-mine contributions to the subject. After H. G. Wells' delineation of the world epic-drama, this is likely to be the case for some time in regard to world histories. But Wells' book has not made other world histories superfluous. Just the contrary is probably

the case. Reading that work—with its "vilyuns" (folk whom Mr. Wells does not approve of) and its heroes (men Mr. Wells thinks advanced the cause of the sort of civilization he likes)—has doubtless stimulated many to seek presentations more objective, if less dramatic. Professor Webster's book is such a volume, and the reviewer has read it with sustained interest. Having no pretense to the knowledge of a historian, and the JOURNAL not being a historical review, a detailed criticism of the work can not be attempted.

EXAMINATIONS OUTSIDE WASHINGTON

The Department of State announces a new departure in that written examinations for commission to the Foreign Service will be held on January 4 and 5, 1926, in the various Civil Service Districts at the following points: Washington, San Francisco, Denver, Atlanta, Chicago, New Orleans, Boston, St. Paul, St. Louis, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Seattle. The oral tests completing the examinations will be held in Washington beginning April 19, 1926. Heretofore, both written and oral tests have been given only in Washington.

ENTERPRISE

Received at a European consulate:

SIR:

With mine more sincerity salutation for your Nation that you are Illustrious Representant I look upon it as great honor to communicate to you who in this date I have open a Notarys Office which and principal will be to do easily for every foreigner who abide between us the ob-stantion of their pretensions into the Tribunal, Chancery Office, and Home departments.

In consequently Sir
You stay since already



CONSUL AND MRS. JEWELL AT
LLOYD GEORGE'S BOYHOOD
HOME



acquaint of always who like send to me your very concepty order which I will give immediately accomplishment.

They are not only limited mine functions, the interns relations, that I am justee stable by ours Consulat in avery foreign Country has a right relations when they come perfectly and accomplish for all my service.

Than, in account of my desiratum will be obtain I take the liberty to solicit your opinion and advice for who in the future relations with you my will be can fill wis an affirm mine more high consideration I am Sir

Jour Faitfully

FRATERNITY MEMBERS

The following is a list, so far as has been ascertained, of persons in the Foreign Service who are fraternity members.

Any additions will be published in a subsequent issue.

Alpha Delta Phi

- J. T. Gilman, Cornell, 1920.
- S. P. Tuck, Dartmouth, 1913.

Alpha Tau Omega

- R. F. Fernald, Colby, 1913.
- O. A. Glazebrook, Va. Mil. Inst., 1865. *Mr. Glazebrook is one of the founders.*
- T. S. Horn, Washington U., 1919.

Alpha Phi

- C. W. Lewis, jr., Michigan, 1922.

Beta Theta Pi

- G. R. Hukill, Lehigh, 1913.
- C. R. Nasmith, Colgate, 1904.
- R. F. Potts, Wabash, 1923.

Chi Psi

- W. Dawson, Minnesota, 1906.
- T. Jaeckel, Williams, 1904.
- D. C. Poole, Wisconsin, 1906.
- A. F. Tower, Hamilton, 1921.

Delta Kappa Epsilon

- H. C. Claiborne, Virginia, 1910.

Delta Tau Delta

- D. S. Haven, Penn State, 1916.
- M. N. Hughes, Illinois, 1922.

Delta Phi

- P. H. Alling, Pennsylvania, 1924.
- D. G. Munro, Brown, 1912.

Delta Phi Epsilon

- R. A. Manning, Georgetown, 1922.

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- R. E. Ahearn, Georgetown, 1920.

Delta Upsilon

- G. Atcheson, Jr., California, 1919.

Kappa Sigma

- T. D. Bowman, William Jewell, 1907.
- O. G. Marsh, U. of Washington, 1905.
- J. W. Dye, George Washington, 1906.

Phi Alpha Delta

- W. H. Scott, Georgetown, 1917.

Phi Gamma Delta

- H. Campbell, Kansas, 1907.
- F. C. Lee, Colorado, 1915.
- H. L. Milbourne, Richmond, 1918.
- L. B. Morris, Pennsylvania, 1908.
- T. K. Salmon, Cornell, 1924.

Phi Delta Theta

- H. A. Boucher, Minnesota, 1918.
- J. S. Calvert, North Carolina, 1906.
- J. D. Child, Dartmouth, 1899.
- J. R. Childs, Randolph-Macon, 1912.
- H. M. Cochran, Wabash, 1913.
- D. R. Heath, Washburn, 1917.
- P. S. Heintzleman, Penn College, 1901.
- J. F. Martin, Pennsylvania, 1912.
- J. L. Pinkerton, Kentucky, 1914.
- H. H. Watson, Vermont, 1906.
- C. D. Westcott, Lehigh, 1893.

Phi Delta Phi

- P. W. Buhrman, Washington & Lee, 1916.

Phi Sigma Kappa

- A. R. Thomson, George Washington, 1912.
- H. L. Williamson, Yale, 1913.

Phi Sigma Psi

- T. D. Davis, Mississippi, 1901.



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E. T. Reel, Missouri, 1920.

Psi Upsilon

F. Cole, Wisconsin, 1906.

F. W. B. Coleman, Michigan, 1896.

C. P. Fletcher, Illinois, 1914.

F. W. Hinke, Hamilton, 1922.

J. E. Holler, Hamilton, 1921.

K. Merrill, Yale, 1913.

H. Shantz, Rochester, 1915.

F. L. Thomas, Rochester, 1916.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon

R. A. Gibson, Illinois, 1917.

P. Holland, Union U., 1900.

W. L. Lowrie, Michigan, —.

M. E. Malige, U. of Washington, 1921.

Sigma Nu.

J. C. Hudson, Washington, 1922.

T. Lay, Alabama Polytechnic, 1904.

E. Brennan, National U., 1920.

Sigma Phi

K. Merrill Williams, 1910.

Sigma Phi Epsilon

P. Bowerman, Dartmouth, 1920.

M. B. Davis, Colorado, 1917.

Sigma Chi

W. H. Robertson, Virginia, 1884.

R. L. Keiser, Butler, 1911.

Theta Delta Chi

J. W. Carroll, Columbia, 1912.

W. S. Greene, Bowdoin, 1913.

H. T. Mooers, Bowdoin, 1918.

Zeta Psi

L. E. Reed, Minnesota, 1913.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT

This is to certify that Mr. ———, having caught cold, is suffering from fever, headache, aching limbs, insomnia, flatulence, bad appetite and unsteady pulsation.

Signed by a Chinese Doctor.

NOTE FOR CHEESE LOVERS

From P. D. THOMPSON, Vice Consul, Cherbourg

Like many other things destined to fame, the popular cheese to which the Normans of Cherbourg consular district give the title "King of Cheeses," had its origin and birth amid humble and obscure surroundings. About the year 1771 one Marie Harel, a farmer's wife living in the little village of Camembert, Province of Orne, France, produced the first cheese of this type, and named it after her home town.

Camembert is not located on even a branch railway line, but transatlantic travelers, as they speed toward Cherbourg or Paris on the nonstop boat trains, pass about 15 miles to the north of it, and at that very moment may be partaking of this famous dairy product in the wagon-restaurant.

Camembert cheese is the leading export to the United States from the Cherbourg district.

Carl M. J. von Zielinski

Leslie B. Cooper Luis M. Alzamora

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FOLLOW THE RED LINE

From W. S. GREENE, *Vice Consul, Cobh*

THE American Consulate at Cobh, Ireland, is so constructed architecturally that applicants for immigration visas, of which there are about 1,000 monthly, may enter the building by one door and leave through the basement by another. After paying the cashier, each immigrant is instructed to "go down the stairs, turn to the left and go out."

At the foot of the stairs and at the left is a conspicuous sign which indicates the direction of "out" and points to an open door which to other than an intending immigrant is obviously "out." Despite this apparently simple procedure it is estimated that approximately 70 per cent of the immigrants do not get out as directed.

The first deviation occurs before descending the stairs where an effort is made to enter the main Consular offices. Wanderers are there stopped by the telephone operator, if he is on duty, and by some employee or officer if he is not, and told again to "go down the stairs, turn to the left and go out." The recalcitrant then proceeds to the bottom of the stairs, turns to the *right*, looks about furtively and opens a closed door which leads to the winter's supply of coal. The next move on leaving the coal-bin door open is to enter an old kitchen now used as a store-room. This proves unavailing. He then doubles back toward the open door and the sign indicating the direction of "out." Passing both, he next opens a door into a dark area which is used as a supply room. If anyone happens to be in that room he is asked the way out and is usually answered, with unmistakable vigor. If no one is there, he again passes the open door and sign, proceeds back up the stairs to the door leading to the main Consulate or cashier's desk, and looks stupid until told again in plain English the same thing, with possibly some slight additions if the cashier has time to go into the matter in greater detail.

In view of the efforts of the administration to effect economy in Government expenditure the Consulate has made no request of the Department for funds for the employment of a guide, but has painted a flamboyant red line, reminis-

cent of the "green line" in the 42d Street and Broadway in the West Side Subway in New York, all the way from the cashier's desk to the last outpost of the Consulate. The directions given by the cashier have now been altered to read:

"See that line?—Follow it!"

The editors of the JOURNAL recently received a small package through the mails from Vice Consul Stephen C. Worster, Nogales, Mexico. It occasioned much comment and some fear as there was audible within it a continuous faint clicking or tapping. It was thought that perhaps the editors had rejected some manuscript of Mr. Worster's and he was seeking a fell and dastardly *rrre-venge!* The box was finally opened, however, and found to contain nothing more than a lot of Mexican Jumping Beans.

In accordance with the Act of February 25, 1925, and the Executive Order of May 15, 1925, the Department has concluded agreements with Germany and San Salvador, effective September 1, 1925, and August 26, 1925, respectively, for the reciprocal waiver of fees for non-immigrant visas and applications therefor.

In accordance with the Act of February 25, 1925, and the Executive Order of May 15, 1925, the Department of State has concluded an agreement with Esthonia, effective July 28, 1925, under which, so far as concerns non-immigrants as defined in Section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924, Esthonia waives visa fees and the United States waives the fees for visas and applications therefor.

Miss Mary Farisy, clerk in the Consulate General at Vancouver, British Columbia, died on August 12, 1925, at Vancouver.

Not all the work done by consuls in the line of mercy and relief is confined to human beings. Foreign Service Inspector J. B. Stewart reports that the American consul at Moncton, New Brunswick, was asked last winter by the Canadian National station agent to write to Washington to ascertain what would be a suitable food for a colony of purple martins which came north to Moncton every spring in April, always returning to a bird house the agent had built for them. It seems the birds, preceding the main flock by a number of days, often find snow and ice in Moncton at that time and suffer for lack of their usual insect food.

A local merchant in Aden writes to the consulate there as follows:

"I assure you to base extensive order on receipt of your samples & lowest prices as I deal on mighty scale in your lines. It will be to your own interests to send me samples which will cost you primarily but the same will be amply repaid by the business anticipated thereon which please note."

An amateur of simple personal adornments has written to the consulate at Lourenco Marques stating that he is "interested in cuffbuttons and stickpins (inexpensive) made from material and natives over there."

Consul and Mrs. De Olivares entertained on October 31 in honor of Vice Admiral J. S. McKean and the officers of the U. S. Scouting Fleet, at Kingston, Jamaica.

TO AMERICAN GENERAL CONSUL AT BERLIN

I inhome the American Consul that I, W. G., present in the United States. Beg for the recommendation for a Visa for my Wife.

I further inhome the Gen. Consul that I from position Farmer are, and which that my Wife me here in U. S. A. assist in my Farm working. further I *inform that I already 10 months in the U. S. A. are, and which that my Wife as soon as possible me here attent

yours sincerelly

W. G.

* He made it the third time.

CHARMS OF THE CONSULAR CAREER

By H. MONTAGU VILLIERS, London, Hutchinson and Co.

Personnel Officer in Department, to Consul on leave: "Last night I had a dream, a very curious dream."

Consul: "A curious dream! What did you dream?"

P. O.: "I dreamed that I was in Heaven."

Consul: "In Heaven! Very curious! I can imagine your surprise at your having attained Heaven."

P. O.: "No, no! That was not the curious point of the dream. I am coming to that point. I dreamed that in Heaven I met a Consul."



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Consul: "I see nothing very curious in that. Consuls, like other mortals, may be expected to attain Heaven, and provided you were there you might meet one."

P. O.: "Admitted. Let us mutually admit that we both might be in Heaven. That is not yet the curious point of the dream. I met a Consul, and, perhaps from force of habit, asked him hopefully whether he found his present post congenial. He regarded me anxiously, and, speaking hesitatingly, said: 'The place has, no doubt, its advantages, but somehow my crown never fits and my harp is always out of tune.' That was his reply. I consider it curious that even in Heaven the Consul was not satisfied. I despair in consequence of ever making them content in the Service."

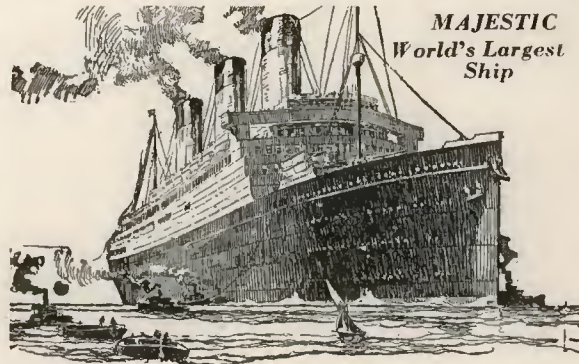
With this anecdote as an introduction, Foreign Service officers will be interested in obtaining a British viewpoint on some questions arising, of necessity, in the consular service of all nations. Discussions of pay, promotion, and association with diplomats, the heroic part played by consular wives, are never dull, and when guided with the light touch to be expected from a Villiers, the discussions are absorbing.

The birth of the British service, controlled by the business interests in the Levant, is somewhat like the political control of our own appointments prior to 1906.

To become a career consul one presents himself on the second Tuesday in May to a "Board of Selection" which meets at the "Office of the Civil Service Commission, London W. 1." As this direction generally inspires thoughts of little more than a Treasure Hunt, British officers, we may conclude, must be accomplished explorers in addition to being, as we know from pleasant experience, agreeable colleagues.

A quaint and suggestive distinction is sketched in the comparison of the well fed appearance of the Lion and the Unicorn engaged in fat play with the Crown on an Ambassadorial shield, and the miserably starved looking animals, fighting for the Crown on the Vice-Consular shield.

Criticism of the administration of the Service, difficulties of obtaining adequate clerk hire allowance, and an elaborate plan for the solution of immediately pressing problems such as scholarships for consular children, are earnestly put forward, relieved by shafts of artistry such as that quoting a circular that quill pens need no longer be used and permitting the use of a "typing machine."



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JAPAN'S EARLIEST VENTURE IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Continued from page 417)

"What is their nationality?"

"Mostly Chinese."

"Are any of these on shore?"

"No, I think not."

"Don't you *know* not?"

"Well, yes; I think I do."

"Would you prevent their coming on shore?"

"Yes, I would, because I am bound to deliver them in Callao."

"Captain," I said, "let us make this matter short and plain. You have coolies on board, have you not, and coolies only. You get so much per head delivered in Callao. You don't allow them to follow their own inclinations, but they must obey your will. In short, they are slaves, not passengers. I have heard all about it. Can you deny these statements?"

He could not, although he tried vainly to explain them away.

"Captain," I said, "I am instructed to give aid and assistance to your countrymen whenever in doing so I do not violate the laws of my own country or the instructions of my Government. To give you aid under the circumstances would be to violate both, and the least said about your occupation the best. I shall deny you any aid and all assistance or recognition, and furthermore, I shall hold you until I can advise the Japanese Government to arrest and punish you."

The Peruvian protested and finally had the impudence to ask if I dared to put on paper such an unfriendly answer to a friendly government. In 10 minutes he had the following:

United States Legation in Japan,

Yokohama, August 12, 1872.

Capt. Heriro, Peruvian Barque "Maria a'Luz:

Captain: In reply to your application for aid, protection and assistance, I regret to say that the occupation in which you are engaged—the coolie trade—is against the laws of Heaven, the statutes of my country, the enactments of all civilized governments, and the dictates of my own conscience. I therefore unhesitatingly and unreservedly decline to give you my diplomatic or

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New Orleans, Louisiana
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Port Elizabeth, South Africa
Portland, Oregon
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Rome, Italy
The Hague, Holland
San Francisco, California

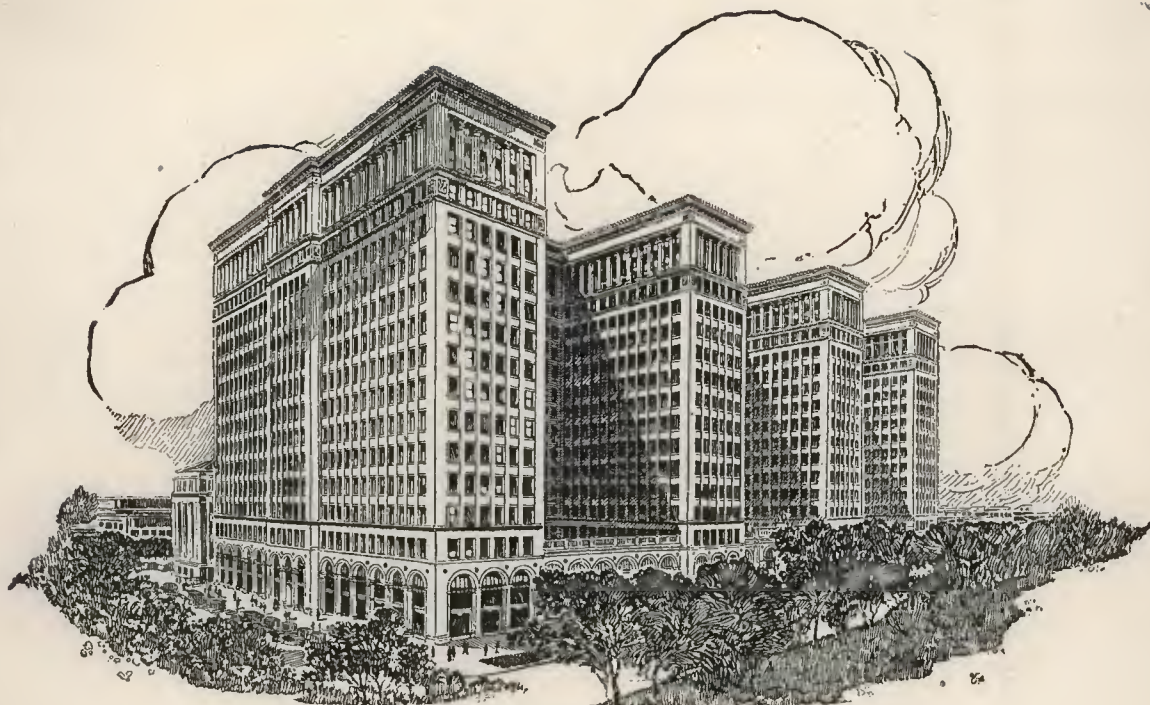
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Seattle, Washington
Shanghai, China
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Toronto, Canada
Valparaiso, Chile
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Bombay, India
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic
Calcutta, India

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consular name, aid or seal in any form or manner whatsoever.

Yours truly,

CHARLES O. SHEPARD,
Charge d'Affaires.

Naturally, Heriro was not pleased, and naturally, too, he did not prolong his stay, although he left in charge of the marshal.

I went directly to Tokyo and to the Foreign Office. With youthful enthusiasm (I was only 32) I dilated to Terashima, then Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon the horror in which the coolie trade was held by the whole civilized world.

I gave him a copy of my answer to the captain, at the same time asking him to consider whether it was not his duty in the name of humanity to take charge of the ship and the coolies.

My suggestions were supported by E. Peshine Smith, adviser to the Guymusho upon International Matters.

Terashima was quick to agree. He took the ship off my hands, the captain was jailed and the coolies liberated.

The Maria a'Luz had on board between 200 and 300 coolies from Macao, confined in a stifling, unventilated hole and almost never allowed to see daylight. Their story of oppression was almost beyond belief. Some had been kidnapped and some had been lured on board by false representations. All were destined for a death-in-life existence in the mines of Peru.

To give the details of the trial and punishment of Heriro would be uninteresting. He was jailed, his ship confiscated, and finally he was deported. The Chinese Government at once sent commissioners to take the coolies back to their homes. I at once reported my action to Washington and Secretary Fish "approved."

The Peruvian Government sent an ambassador and two warships to demand damages or to blow Japan out of the water if she refused, which damages her ministers declined to pay; instead, by advice of the diplomatic corps, a treaty was made for reference to the Czar of Russia who, two years afterward, decided all points in favor of the Japanese.

For my action in the matter the Chinese Government posted me throughout the empire as the savior of 300 of its subjects from the horrors of slavery. The Portuguese authorities in Lisbon had long tried to stop the inhuman traffic, but the coolie and opium smuggling trades meant wealth to the governors of the island, who would wink at them; hence the executives invariably became



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venal and retired with fortunes before retribution came dangerously near them. They were 15,000 miles from official power and could—for sufficient time—do as they liked. Lisbon had therefore never been able actually to catch a ship with its contraband cargo on board. This seizure, however, gave them something tangible to go upon and proved the beginning of the end. The Governor of Macao was recalled, dismissed and punished. The King promptly signified, through his Minister to China and Japan, his desire to honor me with knighthood, which honor I accepted, years afterward, when I had again retired to private life.

THE DEPARTMENT AND AMERICAN ENTERPRISE ABROAD

(Continued from page 407)

distinction between the conditional and unconditional clauses is that the former offers no assurance that the parties to treaties containing it will not enter into exclusive reciprocity treaties with third countries and so discriminate against the commerce of each other; while the latter requires that each party's lowest duties and best treatment shall be accorded to the other regardless of any bargains which either may have made with any third country. In practice, the United States, while only occasionally entering into agreements involving exclusive reciprocal favors, has been prevented from insisting upon equality of treatment for its commerce when foreign countries have entered into such agreement with one another. The policy embodied in the recent Tariff Act is a policy designed to assure equal treatment under all circumstances.

The Department of State, therefore, has commenced to negotiate new treaties adapted to our present laws and present conditions. The first of these treaties to be approved by the Senate was the German treaty which was signed on December 8, 1923. That treaty was approved by the Senate on February 10, 1925, with slight reservations, to which I shall later refer. On August 12, 1925, it received the approval of the German Reichstag. It will come into effect upon the exchange of ratifications.

The German treaty, although the first of the new treaties to be approved by the Senate, was actually signed four months later than the treaty with Turkey concluded at Lausanne and now awaiting action by the Senate. Our Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1830 is, in the first



place, an instrument of the capitulations, which are no longer observed in Turkey. Moreover, its brief provisions regarding the treatment of American merchants, vessels, and merchandise on the basis of conditional most-favored nation treatment do not afford an effective basis for the conduct of commercial relations and the prosecution of educational, scientific and philanthropic activities under modern conditions. The new treaty signed at Lausanne contains detailed provisions which would appear to be particularly desirable as establishing the basis of our relations with a country in which the general rules of international law are just beginning to be applied for the first time. The present condition of uncertainty as to the treaty rights of American citizens and concerns in Turkey is, of course, most unsatisfactory, and the early ratification of the pending treaty is urged by the American institutions established in Turkey as well as by the American business interests in that country.

On June 24, 1925, a treaty similar to that with Germany was signed by representatives of the United States and Hungary. Also this Government is now negotiating treaties with a number of countries and in due course further negotiations will be undertaken.

The Tariff Law of 1922, as I have said, contains important provisions which have a bearing upon the form of our commercial treaties. I have already mentioned the fact that this Government has adopted the unconditional form and interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause in its new treaties. This flows logically from the provision of Section 317 of the Tariff Law of 1922, which authorizes the President, if the public interest require, to "specify and declare new or additional duties" on the commerce of countries which discriminate against American trade by imposing upon it higher or other charges than may be imposed upon trade between such countries and third countries. This provision obviously is a mandate to the Department of State to strive to do away with discriminations against American commerce. In pursuance of the policy of seeking the abolition of such discriminations or making agreements for equal treatment in order that the question of discrimination may not arise, the Department, pending the time when general treaties could be negotiated, has entered into a series of *modi vivendi*. To date, such agreements have been made with Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Esthonia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Poland. Negotiations for similar agreements with several other countries are pending.



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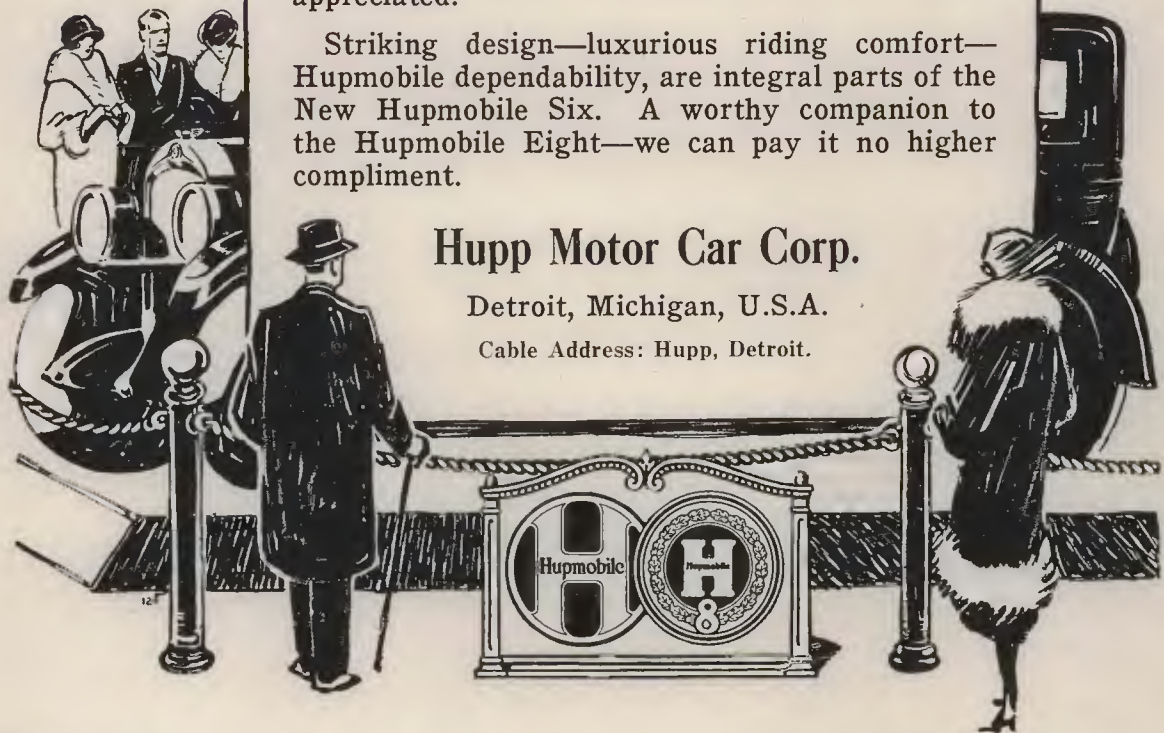
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I desire to emphasize the principle of equal treatment in customs matters. This principle is analogous to the principle of the open door and equality of opportunity to which I shall later refer. We do not seek from foreign countries exclusive tariff favors nor do we grant them (excepting the special case of Cuba, which is related to the United States in a special manner for reasons of history and propinquity). Section 317 of the Tariff Law of 1922 does not authorize discrimination as an end in itself. It is rather a means reserved for possible use by the United States with a view to bringing about that equality of treatment which we offer and seek. On arriving at an agreement for such equal treatment, any discriminatory rates we may have imposed would no longer apply.

It has sometimes been suggested that the Department of State should not stop with seeking mere most-favored-nation treatment, but should go beyond this and endeavor to negotiate arrangements providing for favorable (but not exclu-

sively favorable) rates on particular American products. In this connection it has to be remembered that such tariff arrangements are necessarily reciprocal. We cannot well ask foreign nations to grant specially favorable rates to American products unless we, in turn, are prepared to grant specially favorable rates to their products. This Government is not able to promise anything as to favorable rates of duty on products in which foreign governments may be interested in the absence of legislation authorizing the Executive to modify particular rates in such negotiations. In this connection, it is of interest to note that the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States Chamber of Commerce has recently recommended that, "As an aid in securing favorable tariff treatment for American exports a policy of tariff bargaining be adopted and the power to negotiate agreements lowering duties on certain products within certain limits be vested in the Executive branch of the Government."

(To be continued)



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TURKISH DELIGHT

(Continued from page 404)

to leave Constantinople to follow her husband, and thereupon dismissed the matter from his mind.

However, several days later a relief committee secretary called at the consulate with a young woman who insisted upon seeing the Consul, stating, through an interpreter, that she had a package to deliver to him. It was the Filipino's wife, and her description of the person she wanted to see fitted Jim. He was absent at the time, and she then asked the secretary to mark his name on the package and left it to be given to him.

Jim received it upon his return. He took off the wrapper and found it to be a small box of locoums. Jim had no desire for the candy and was about to replace the cover of the box when a scrap of paper, which at first had escaped his notice, fell out. It was a note, and Jim had difficulty in deciphering the clumsy scrawl. Finally, however, its intended meaning became clear to him, and he hastily picked up the box and went

off to examine its contents where he would not be disturbed.

* * *

A week had passed since the visit of the Filipino's wife. Jim was alone in the office with a clerk during the lunch hour. He had just become interested in a Turkish translation when he was disturbed by an altercation between the clerk and a man at the counter who, in an angry tone, was demanding the certification of an invoice.

Jim called the clerk and was informed that the man had presented an invoice for certification two weeks after the shipment of the goods. Jim examined the invoice, which was for a shipment of locoums. The shipper's signature arrested his attention. He glanced at the man and turning to the clerk asked:

"Is he the shipper himself? Ask him if his name is Gallenberg."

"No," replied the clerk, "he is only his agent. Gallenberg is supposed to be out of town. It was when I asked whether he had a power of attorney from his principal to sign invoices that



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he became impatient at what he called American red-tape."

Jim considered the matter for a moment, and then, to the clerk's astonishment, certified the invoice and returned it with the remark that for future shipments the man would have to comply with the regulations.

That afternoon was a busy one for Jim and his chief, the result of which was a long code message to Washington. Jim had that peculiar sensation of personal satisfaction, experienced after accomplishing something worth while.

* * *

The Conowingo had been in New York only a few days when Lopez obtained his shore leave. Dressed for the occasion, he left his ship and leisurely made his way through the long customs warehouse on the dock. As he neared the street he came abreast of an animated group of customs officers who were busily engaged in an examination of the contents of several large cases. Lopez approached them and saw a swarthy looking individual talking excitedly to two of the officials who were holding him.

"Boys, there's another case marked Turkish Delight which I guess we had better open, too," he heard the chief inspector say, and as the lid was being pried off, the latter reached down into it and picked up one of the little wooden boxes whose blue and gold label bore the trade-mark of a well-known Turkish candy maker. The contents were carefully removed, but the top layer only was candy, while the lower half of the box contained a dark-colored gummy substance.

"That settles it. There's enough opium here to supply half of the dens in town,"—and taking the box with him, the inspector ordered the guards to follow with their man.

Lopez had seen enough. In a gayer mood than any he had experienced for a long time, he turned and continued toward the street. His thoughts took him many miles away from New York, and as he left the building he decided to go first of all to a bank, because the scene he had just witnessed was to him the best proof that a check which he intended to send to a certain consular official would be sure to be paid to his wife.

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