

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Photo by E. L. Harris*

TAMERLANE'S TOMB AT SAMARKAND

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FEDERAL-AMERICAN FINANCE  
BY JOHN POOLE

## Who's Who in Washington in 1935



HAT'S only ten years from now—not long, for the time passes swiftly by. The then leaders—the outstanding successful men of 1935—are but in the making today. Who will these men be? They are the younger men of today who are getting ready for tomorrow's opportunities. They are setting up a money future—saving out of today's earnings—building capital of their own. Men who show selfmastery—men who know how to use and take care of their own money—have no trouble in borrowing additional funds from their banker when they need bank assistance to go into business. Your boy has a chance, but he needs help and encouragement from you now. Take a banker's advice and give all your children bank accounts. Who knows but what your boy will be one of Washington's leaders?

*ANY ONE MAY OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH  
AS LITTLE AS A DOLLAR  
AND GET A "MONEY BARREL" SAVINGS BANK*

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*Chairman of the Board*

JOHN POOLE,  
*President*



# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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## Samarkand

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

WHEN Alexander the Great conquered Bactria he found in Maracanda a city, the origin of which was lost in antiquity. The archæologist who walks over this field of ruin today is not long in coming to the conclusion that beneath the ancient Arabian cemetery, on the outskirts of Samarkand, there awaits the digging explorer buried treasures which would add much to our scanty knowledge of a race of people which inhabited this whole region prior to the advent of Philip's son. It is one of the most interesting places in the world, especially from the standpoint of the student of history.

Where Klitos died by Alexander's hand,  
The Moslem's creed holds undisputed sway;  
Into the soil of hoary Samarkand,  
Famed Timour's tomb is crumbling in decay.  
The derelicts of man bestrew that waste—  
A scene of stern and solitary gloom:  
And time unerring moves in reckless haste  
Engulfing all in one eternal tomb!

Syr-Darja, or the Turkestan of today, is a land old in the history of human events. As far back as 450 B. C., Herodotus, the Ionian historian, has much to say about the people who inhabited the regions of the trans-Jaxartes. Beneath the Hellenic ruins of Old Merv are fragments of architecture which prove that ancient site to be one of the oldest settlements of mankind. Under Arabian dominion in the seventh century A. D. this city was one of the most flourishing in the Orient and rivaled Bagdad in progress and civilization. The surrounding oases were watered

by a huge dam across the river Murghab. So well cultivated was this whole region, at that time, that the crops produced equalled those grown upon the lower Euphrates.

The Turkestan of today contains five interesting provinces, namely, Khiva, Boukhara, Samarkand, Fergana and the Pamir. These were geographical divisions even before the gradual extension of Russian power from 1865-1895. Russia has constructed a single line of railway extending from Orenburg southward to Tashkent through the heart of Central Asia, tapping the rich districts of Samarkand, Boukhara and Merv. From the latter point the railroad turns northward and skirts the Persian frontier until it reaches Krasnovodsk, a port of the Caspian Sea. In this way one of the oldest and richest countries in Asia has been opened to the commerce of the world, and, primarily, Russia has been able to take advantage of such raw products as cotton, wool, leather, carpets, rugs, minerals, etc., and utilize them in the development of many new industries which were formerly entirely dependent upon foreign countries for many of these materials. A branch railroad has also been constructed off the main line to Kokand and Andischan, the principal trade centers of the Fergana. Another branch extends southward from Merv to the borders of Afghanistan.

The great Registan is the show place of Samarkand. It is one of the most genuine Saracenic structures in existence. Nor Cairo, Damascus or Constantinople have anything to compare with it. Not even the Dome of the





Rock at Jerusalem is in the same class. The Registan, with its four outward leaning minarets, is the embodiment of all that is best in whatever has been created by Saracen-Arab architects, and this sweeping statement stretches back over fourteen hundred years' history of the Moslem creed.

The word "Registan" signifies "market place," just as the Greek word "Agora" means the same thing. And I doubt if in the days of old, when the market place of Athens drew to its forum such intellectual giants as Pericles, Herodotus, Socrates and Plato, if it would have been possible to have seen a more interesting or colorful picture than the one presented any day in the great square of the mosque, whose foundations were laid by Tamerlane.

The Registan is the heart and soul of Samarkand. The muezzin and student of Moham-medan theology dominate the place. During the fast of Ramazan it is especially interesting. When at noon time the priests ascend the minarets and in unison call the faithful to prayer, a scene of religious fervor is presented which is at once striking and instructive. The students come out from their cells round about and superintend the ceremony. With measured tread the worshippers enter—perhaps a thousand in number—and with rhythmic genuflections go through the ritual of their faith. Allah Akbar!



SCHIR—DAR MOSQUE, SAMARKAND

From out the slender minarets a call,  
Shrill and impressive on the noontide air,  
Warns faithful Moslems to assemble all,  
Unto the hour of reverential prayer.

So called the Muezzins: "God is most great!  
'Tis better far to pray than 'tis to eat!  
On earth Mohammed is Allah's Prophet!  
'Tis better far to pray than 'tis to sleep!"

The mausoleum of Tamerlane is fast becoming a ruin. It is still covered with an imposing blue cupola, which is the best preserved part of the structure. A mullah is at hand to conduct one through the tomb, and you soon descend into the crypt, where lies the sarcophagus of the Mongolian despot. It consists of two polished pieces of nephrite blocks—a very rare stone—and is supposed to be the largest of its kind in existence. Close by, engraved in a block of jasper, is the genealogy of Tamerlane and a record of his deeds.

Old Samarkand is rich in other monuments, which date from the best periods of Moham-medan architecture. The most of these buildings consist of green and blue bricks, together with tiles, which glitter in the sun and present extraordinary exteriors. The colors have been marvelously preserved, especially in the minarets and doorways of the mosques.

Not far from the Registan stands the mighty dome and minarets of the mosque which Tamerlane reared in honor of his favorite wife. Report has it that the interior was renowned for its magnificent decorations. There is not much to be seen of all this today. In the center of the courtyard stands a colossal Koran pulpit. In the center of the pulpit is a hole for childless women to crawl through. When this is done in the presence of a mullah, who blesses the ceremony, the defect of sterility is supposed to be overcome. Upon the pulpit these miracles have been inscribed. An inspection of the tablets did not reveal that any woman from the Christian Occident had ever made a pilgrimage here in order to take the cure!

*Photo by E. L. Harris*





Anyhow, there the mosque stands, and like the tomb of Cecilia Metella, the wealthiest Roman's wife, it was reared for a Mongolian queen: Behold Timour's love or pride!

## INSURANCE ON CONSULAR FUNDS

By L. J. KEENA, *Consul General, Liverpool*

I have recently taken out, in my favor, a type of insurance which may be of service interest in view of the personal responsibility of a consular officer for all fees collected by the office of which he is in charge.

The policy was written by a local company (The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Limited) and the pertinent paragraphs read:

Money in Transit from the bank for the payment (estimated) of wages from the time the money is received (amount) at the bank by messenger and/ or employe until delivered at the insured's premises, whilst there and until paid to employes, provided that if any be left over when the premises are closed same is secured in locked safes and/ or strong room, not, however, exceeding the amount of two hundred pounds in respect of any one claim, whether in connection with any one drawing from the bank or otherwise.....	£500
Money in transit to bank for lodgment therein, from the time the money is dispatched from the insured's office in charge of messenger and/ or employe until paid into the bank, not, however, exceeding the amount of two hundred pounds in respect of any one claim whether in/ connection with any one payment to the bank or otherwise .....	19,500
Total .....	£20,000

If the amount of cash transferred to and from bank is less than the total above stated, in the year covered by the policy, a rebate will be paid the insured, and if the total amount is in excess of £20,000 a proportionate additional premium will be due the company.

The policy is endorsed as follows:

"It is hereby declared and agreed, notwithstanding anything herein contained to the contrary, that this policy extends subject to its limits, terms and conditions to cover, in consideration of an additional premium, the amount of which is included in the annual premium, the following risks, viz:

"(a) £100 on cash secured in locked safe in the insured's office against loss by burglary and housebreaking; and

"(b) £100 on cash in the insured's office against loss by robbery or theft, including intimidation or 'hold-up,'

any time after the above-mentioned safe is opened in the morning and before it is locked in the evening."

The cost of the premium for insurance of all of the above risks was £3.0.0d.

This insurance, at the Consulate in Liverpool, is apart from and in addition to a collective fidelity guarantee agreement as to employes handling office receipts.

## BLUE, RED, OR GRAY?

From ALLAN DAWSON, *V. C., Rio de Janeiro*

SIR: Im very seke. I kend come to R..... Im not very sterong to come done to R..... Sir baut wene i fal cood i wall come done to R..... to se you sir. I bang trong fetse\* baut wena i fel cood i come done.

\*"Bang trong fetse," perhaps "been throwing fits"?



ENTRANCE TO TAMERLANE'S TOMB  
*Mr. Harris in the foreground*



# The Department and American Enterprises Abroad

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

(Continued from the December issue)

I DESIRE also to refer to the treatment of shipping in our commercial treaties. The coastwise trade, according to the usual practice of nations, is, of course, reserved to vessels flying the American flag. So far as foreign trade is concerned, it is our policy to accord, on condition of reciprocity, national treatment to vessels in our ports; that is to say, treatment to the vessels of other countries that is as favorable as is granted to our own in respect of tonnage dues and other port charges, as well as in respect of customs duties falling upon their cargoes. Our policy of national treatment dates back more than a hundred years. It has sometimes been said that the early practice of levying discriminatory dues upon foreign vessels denoted a policy of discrimination. A study of the circumstances discloses, however, that these dues were prevailingly defensive and intended to induce other countries to grant national treatment to American vessels. Our minister to Spain, in a note to the Spanish Government of July 1, 1830 (see *British and Foreign State Papers*, Volume 25, pp. 1004-5), thus set forth the motives underlying our policy:

"Discriminations were made, from a necessity growing out of the practice of other commercial powers, for the due protection and encouragement of American navigation, then in its infancy, and not from any motives of hostility to the interests of other nations.

"\* \* \* The Government of the United States, \* \* \* having always been convinced that a free and unrestricted intercourse was the surest way to promote the true interests of nations, and to increase and strengthen the ties of good will and friendship between them, determined, in the year 1815 to make a general offer for the abolition of the discriminating duties between the United States and all nations with whom they had commercial intercourse."

The offer, made pursuant to the act of 1815, was supplemented by more far-reaching legislation in 1828, and was gradually accepted, tacitly or by formal agreement, by practically all coun-

tries. Its general acceptance marked a notable victory for American policy and American diplomacy. In recent times, however, the difficulties under which American shipping has labored, and more recently the problems arising from the enormous war-built tonnage under the American flag, have led many to urge the substitution of a policy of discriminating duties for our traditional policy of national treatment. When the pending commercial treaty between the United States and Germany, in which were embodied provisions for reciprocal national treatment of shipping similar to those in our existing treaties, came before the Senate, the occasion was presented for renewed analysis of this very important question. After study of the arguments presented, the Senate, on February 10, 1925, gave its approval to the treaty, subject to a reservation to the effect that certain parts of the treaty relating to national treatment of shipping "shall remain in force for 12 months from the date of exchange of ratification, and if not then terminated on 90 days' previous notice shall remain in force until Congress shall enact legislation inconsistent therewith when the same shall automatically lapse at the end of 60 days from such enactment, and on such lapse each high contracting party shall enjoy all the rights which it would have possessed had such paragraph or articles not been embraced in the treaty."

The policy of national treatment of shipping has thus in a sense been reaffirmed, but the reservation leaves the way open for adopting on short notice a policy of discrimination.

I can not do better than quote the words of Mr. Hughes as to the issues involved in a consideration of the wisdom of abandoning our policy as to national treatment of shipping:

"Such a change, I believe, instead of helping our commerce, would be a disaster. The question essentially is not one of meeting discrimination with discrimination, but of changing from our historic policy to a policy of discrimination for its own sake. It might be well enough to sharpen our knives against those who discriminate against our shipping, but this would be merely to force





an agreement for equal treatment for our own ships. When another Government is willing to agree with us to give reciprocally equal national treatment for vessels in foreign trade, we should be willing to make a like agreement. The policy of discrimination in such matters in order to force an agreement attains its end when agreement for equal treatment is reached. But a policy of discrimination for its own sake, with knives out all over the world, of unending strife to see who can make the most by discriminatory charges and retaliations, would be, as it seems to me, a fatuous policy for us and destructive of the interests of American trade. I do not believe that we should win in the long run in such a rivalry of discriminations, as foreign nations have a greater area of governmental action, according to their traditions and interests, and a wider field for possible political arrangements than we have.

"It is one of the fallacies of those who oppose such clauses as have been inserted in the German treaty that discriminations in favor of our own shipping would have to be met by the same sort of discriminations that we might impose. Manifestly, there could be resort to any practicable kind of retaliation, and nothing that we could do would be more hostile to the general interests of peace, for these interests do not prosper in economic wars. We should aim at the removal of all unjust discriminations against our commerce and seek to make commercial treaties on that basis, with the readiness to promise for ourselves what we would ask of others."

Furthermore, it is estimated that our exports that might be subject to foreign retaliation are, by volume, about two and a half times our imports that might be benefited by adoption of discriminatory measures, and therefore, in a campaign of retaliation, we would be at a disadvantage in the proportion of two and a half to one.

The force of these arguments is being recognized by American shipowners. In a series of recommendations regarding national shipping policy, published under date of May 9, 1925, by three important associations of American shipowners, it is stated that these associations, while believing that the United States should not "contract away the right to give to American merchant shipping the support and protection which it may require," "do not now favor an attempt to enforce discriminatory duties and similar measures. They believe that any effort to force a larger patronage of American ships by these means would immediately result in the application of retaliatory discriminatory measures, and lead

to irritation and unfriendliness with other maritime nations, which might more than offset any advantage that would be derived from the application of such discriminatory regulations."

It is the policy of this Government to seek to preserve legitimate American rights duly acquired in good faith. Foreign trade and investment consists largely in making contracts and acquiring rights, and it is a fundamental condition of international dealing that such rights must be recognized and respected. Thus, for example, the pending treaty of friendship and commerce with Germany provides (Article I) that the nationals of each country shall receive in the territories of the other "the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect that degree of protection that is required by international law."

While nations are, of course, free within broad limits to adopt such measures as they may wish with respect to matters of purely internal



*Photo by E. L. Harris*

THE ULUG—BEG MOSQUE





concern, it is clearly just, if they invite foreign commerce or enterprise on particular conditions and when legitimate rights are then acquired, that such rights should not be taken away by a policy of confiscation or repudiation. Likewise, the department is unwilling that invalid claims be asserted to the prejudice of American interests.

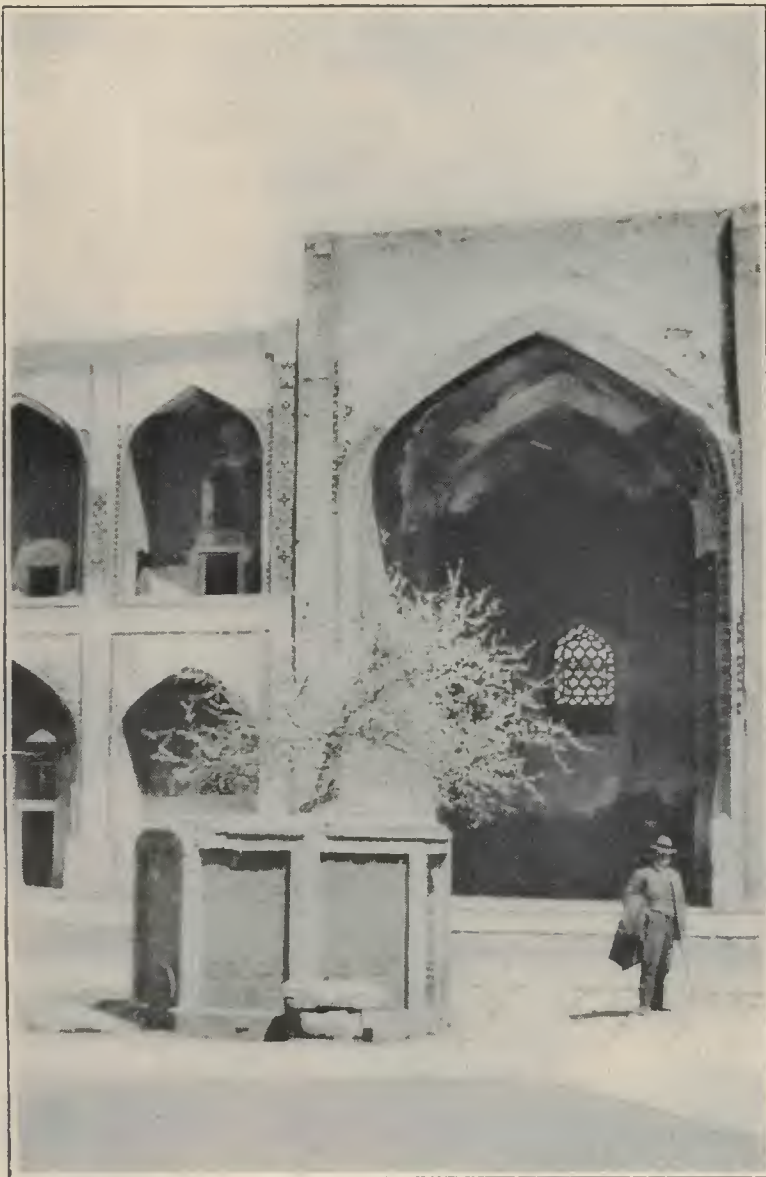
One of the most fundamental of American policies in relation to trade and investment abroad is the well-known policy of the "open door." This policy is well-rooted in our history, but commonly is associated with the name of John Hay, one of our most eminent Secretaries of State, who, in 1899, invited the Governments of France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Russia to make formal declaration of a policy of "perfect equality of treatment for their commerce and navigation" in China. More than 20 years later the treaties signed at the Arms Limitation Conference of 1921-22 reaffirmed and

defined the open-door policy with respect to China by providing that the powers other than China will not seek nor support their respective nationals in seeking exclusive, preferential or monopolistic arrangements "calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity."

The principle of the open door is susceptible of wide application and has been given expression in numerous connections. For example, it is contained in the act of Algeciras of 1906, the agreement in which the United States joined with the leading European governments in affirming with respect to Morocco the principle of "economic liberty without any inequality," for the purpose, as stated in the declaration, subject to which the American representatives signed the act, of securing "for all peoples the widest equality of trade and privilege with Morocco." More recently the open-door principle has been invoked in our negotiations to obtain equality of opportunity for American enterprise in mandated territory. The Government of the United States has taken the position that, in the light of the relation of the United States to the common victory, no measures could properly be taken by the Allied Governments with respect to former territory of Germany or her Allies placed under mandate that would deprive American citizens of treatment as favorable as might be accorded to the citizens of any other nation. It is gratifying to say that treaties embodying this principle have already been concluded with respect to several of the important regions under mandate.

Similarly, efforts are made to the end that concessions relating to the development of natural resources and contracts for public works or the purchase of supplies shall not be granted by public authorities to the nationals of third countries without affording to interested American nationals suitable opportunity for fair competition. Also, the department opposes the establishment in favor of the nationals of third countries of monopolies or exclusive privileges or preferences that are inconsistent with the principle of equality of opportunity. A corollary of the foregoing is that it is not the policy of the United States Government to seek for American interests exclusive advantages or discriminatory arrangements that are inconsistent with the principle of equality of opportunity.

It is one thing for the Government to endeavor to open the door, if it is not already open, and to try to keep it open; it is another thing to push American interests through that door. The department endeavors to provide the opportunity—



*Photo by E. L. Harris*

TILLAH—KARI MOSQUE

(Continued on page 34)



# Address of Mr. Grew

*At a dinner to Admiral and Mrs. Bristol, tendered by the Navy League December, 1925*

*Mr. Chairman, Admiral and Mrs. Bristol, Ladies and Gentlemen:* On October 31, 1803, the old frigate, "Philadelphia," Capt. William Bainbridge, ran aground on the Barbary coast, was captured by the Tripolitans, floated, and brought to Tripoli, together with her officers and crew, 307 in number. A few months later, in February, 1804, she was burned in the night time by a party of officers and seamen commanded by Lieut. Stephen Decatur, under circumstances which make her destruction one of the most gallant exploits ever performed by our Navy. But this action greatly angered the Bashaw of Tripoli, who more than once threatened to kill the prisoners, and it rendered the negotiations for their release particularly difficult. It was, in fact, not until June, 1805, nearly two years later, that our peace commissioner, one Tobias Lear, finally brought the pasha to terms. The pasha had stood out for a payment of \$200,000 for ransom and peace. Lear said that this sum was totally out of the question and must be relinquished before he would move a step in the business, and as an ultimatum he offered an exchange of prisoners man for man and \$60,000 for the balance in the hands of the pasha, including a treaty of "firm, inviolable and universal peace." This proposal was finally accepted by the pasha. The treaty was signed on board the American frigate "Essex," under the command of a naval officer of distinguished name, Commodore John Rodgers, and we are told that the commodore helped the commissioner with his valuable counsel throughout the negotiations. But history relates that just before the negotiations were completed Commodore Rodgers made the suggestion that if the pasha would consent to deliver up the prisoners *without* making peace he would engage to give him not \$60,000 but the full \$200,000 originally asked for, and raise the difference between the

two sums from the officers of the Navy, who, he was perfectly assured, would contribute to it with the highest satisfaction. However, history further relates that while Commodore Rodgers' conduct during the negotiations was mixed with manly firmness and evident wish to continue the war if it could be done with propriety, he, nevertheless, displayed the magnanimity of an American in declaring that we fought not for conquest but to maintain our just rights and national dignity. Another John Rodgers, a direct descendant of the commodore, in more recent times has proved himself not unworthy of that old Navy spirit.

Now those just rights and that national dignity have, from the commencement of our Nation, repeatedly been intrusted to officers of the United States Navy. In the olden days when wind was the motive power or when steam was in its infancy, when the world was not encircled with cables, when radio was still to be discovered; days, in short, when world communications were primitive and when weeks instead of hours were required for the exchange of instructions and reports between the home Government and our agents abroad, situations often arose which had to be dealt with on the sole initiative of these agents, whoever or wherever they might be. And by the very nature of things it was often our naval officers, scattered as they were in many seas, who, being on the spot, undertook on their own initiative the most complicated and delicate diplomatic negotiations.

Treaties were concluded and signed, agreements of many kinds were entered into on behalf of our Government, international difficulties were smoothed away by these officers, often unhelped or unhampered by instructions from home.

As far back as 1777 John Paul Jones, then a lieutenant in the Continental Navy, began

*(Continued on page 31)*



*Photo by E. L. Harris*

MAUSOLEUM SCLURIU—BIKA



# The Lille District

By PAUL CHAPIN SQUIRE, *Consul, Lille*

TODAY finds me in the mood for blowing (if I may be permitted to do so without any expense), so I am going to venture a few lines on the striking prestige enjoyed by the consular district of Lille, France.

Seriously, can any colleague name a provincial American consular district whose soil is more precious to the memory of Americans than that within the Lille jurisdiction? I refer to the Aisne Department of France, which comprises that far-flung battle line of Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood, Chemin des Dames, Soissons, and many others, where the Yankee Doughboy so valiantly distinguished himself during the World War.

This illustrious page in American history contributes only in a small measure, however, to the twentieth century importance of the Lille consular district, of which the Nord Department is reputed the most wealthy and the most densely populated in all France after that of the Seine (includes Paris). Likewise, the industry of the Nord is second only to that of the Paris area, textiles, coal mining, metallurgy playing an all-important role. This same political division is termed "the first agricultural department in France," according to the Office National du Commerce Extérieur (National Bureau of Foreign Trade). Now such superlatives as these might serve to embellish any Trade Information Sheet!

It is true that one invariably measures the Nord—with its capital at Lille, the fifth city of France and center of the First Economic Grouping—in terms of industry and commerce, particularly since this "workshop of France" is perhaps the least picturesque region in the entire country. French Flanders, despite its green and fertile fields, must be regarded as monotonous, wearisomely flat and devoid of trees. It is quite natural, therefore, that the few monumental antiquities of the region should stand forth in bold relief. The most noteworthy, perhaps, is the Old Bourse at Lille, which is the richest specimen of Flemish architecture of the seventeenth century. The Lille merchants, weary of trading in the open air, obtained authorization to erect this edifice from the King of Spain, Philip IV, since it will be recalled that Flanders was under the Spanish domination for some two centuries. What is now the Nord Department was not annexed to France

until 1668 under Louis XIV by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

For modern construction let us cite the New Bourse and Opera, designed by the renowned architect, Cordonnier, who also drafted the plans of the Peace Palace at The Hague.

In a word, the diversity of interests of the consular district of Lille is worthy of particular comment. As for being contented at Lille, I might add that I belong to the same category as Consul John M. Savage at Southampton, who observed to me one day aboard an American vessel on which I happened to be returning to the United States via his port: "I'm one of those rare birds who actually likes his post!"

But I must not allow some colleague to covet this spot, where it rains the greater part of the year, which leads me to indulge in a bit of forced pessimism. In so doing, however, I find myself obliged to request your indulgence for a moment while I deviate from the subject long enough to inquire why, in face of so much that consular officers have in common, have we not as yet developed a recognized "consul" type? I admit that there was a musical comedy type of "Yankee Consul," such as Raymond Hitchcock knew under the old regime, but not today. I myself have enjoyed hobnobbing with any sort of a colleague from the dignified, lovable, paternal "church lay reader" type to the energetic, clever, fearless, entertaining "cub reporter" type; and, for the life of me, I would not be able, were I cartoonist, to transcribe on paper a veritable consular type that would embrace us all.

Despite so much evidence to the contrary, however, I am able to offer just one exception, and to say that with respect to such we *all* revert back to type—and this is where my pessimism on Lille comes in: I allude to that terrible cost of living always being the highest at *your* or *my* post!

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## GUIDE TO LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

By H. L. HOSKINS (*Tufts College*). *Heath and Company, 1922. Pp. X 121.*

This handbook contains a detailed analytical outline of a course of study on Latin American history, social and economic conditions, culture, and international relations, with assigned readings, topic by topic. It appears to have been





prepared especially for, and would doubtless prove useful to, a teacher of a college course on the subject, especially a teacher who is preparing for the first time to offer such a course. It would also be helpful to a reader who has access to a large or especially selected library. In addition to the syllabus and citations it contains a fairly complete, carefully classified bibliography.

The publication would appear to have superseded Harry Erwin Bard's *South American Suggestions*, published by the same company in 1916, though, to the bibliographer especially, the latter is not without value still.

## HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA

By HUTTON WEBSTER, *Ph. D. (of the University of Nebraska)*. *Heath and Company, 1924. Pp. XII, 243.*

This little book presents in a very brief but interesting form a fairly reliable but not entirely impeccable account of the origin and development of the Latin American countries. From the author's sketch in "Who's Who," it appears that he does not claim to be a specialist in Latin American history, nor in history at all, though he is credited with the authorship of nearly a dozen so-called histories of various regions or periods, designed, like this, as textbooks for schools and colleges. Altogether they apparently cover about everything from the dawn of creation to the administration of Obregon.

A reader who needs, but does not relish nor easily digest encyclopedic information about Latin America, will be able to get it here partially pre-digested and sugar-coated. If he is not misled into supposing that this contains all that he needs to know about Latin American history.

but uses it as it is confessedly intended to be used, to "introduce" him to "Latin American history and civilization," he will be materially benefited. Relatively much more space is given, as usually in encyclopedic accounts, to the colonial than to the national period. The former is, quite properly and moderately, fully treated more or less as a single account, while the latter consists of a score of practically separate wholly inadequate accounts.

The bibliographical note contains a very well selected and comprehensive list of valuable books for further reading, which it is to be hoped the reader of this little introduction will not neglect to use. The last publication listed, "Hispanic American Historical Review," is not, as stated, published by the Hispanic Society. It has been published privately, but unfortunately its publication has for nearly three years been suspended, it is to be hoped only temporarily.



THE OLD BOURSE AT LILLE  
*Seen from the Consulate*

*Photo from P. C. Squire*



# History of the Consular Regulations

**I**N the course of the first three years of the administration of President George Washington and prior to the enactment of the first act of Congress on the subject, 17 consuls were duly appointed and commissioned, mostly during the sittings of the Senate, but some in its recess, for the ports or islands of Canton, Madeira, Liverpool, Dublin, Bordeaux, Nantes, Rouen, Hispaniola, Martinique, Bilbao, London, Surinam, Santa Cruz, Lisbon, Morocco, Copenhagen, Bristol; and vice consuls for Cowes, Marseilles, Hamburg, Havre-de-Grace, Fayal. This the President did, of course, under his constitutional powers.

The first law regarding consuls was that of 1792. It was the first definition of consular duties aside from such individual instructions as may have been sent to the 22 officers mentioned, and it dealt with what is historically the primary function of a consular establishment—the national vessels and their crews.

In the early days consuls went to their posts and performed their duties there as best they might, guided (or if you prefer) hampered, by very few instructions. What directions and supervision they received came almost entirely from the diplomatic missions located in the countries to which they were assigned. At the very beginning there was neither a postal system nor telegraph. Mail was extremely slow and very expensive, judged by modern standards. Even after the postal system was introduced, rates to Spain, for instance, were, until 1850, 41 cents for a letter weighing less than one-quarter of an ounce. Just as the consuls were left alone by the Department, so the consuls let the Department alone, rarely sending more than one report to the Department each year or some extra report on some extraordinary occasion. In the records of the consulate at Malaga, which was established in the year 1797, the first communication from the Department to be found

is in the files for 1822. The first circular instruction in the files at Malaga is a Treasury circular dated September 6, 1827, stating that the President is desirous of obtaining samples of various useful trees and plants which might be introduced into the United States.

In 1813 one David Baillie Warden, American Consul General at Paris, published a work entitled "On the Origin, Nature, Progress and Influence of Consular Establishments." This, however, was a general treatise on consular practice, the history of the consular function in ancient, medieval and more modern times, together with extracts from American treaties concerning consuls and descriptions of European consular establishments. It partakes of the nature of a precursor of the Consular Regulations in that it contains a chapter of 13 pages of what may be termed American Consular Regulations, setting forth certain rules regarding vessels, seamen, estates, passports, letters of marque and reprisal, prize money, etc., and a short "Statement of consular fees, specified in acts of Congress, and established by law," containing 8 items, as follows:

1. For the authorization of any act, under the seal of the consulate..... \$2.00
2. For a certificate of the discharge of a seaman or mariner in a foreign port..... .50
3. For the verification of the delivery or landing of merchandise at a port..... 1.00  
For administering an oath concerning the same.. .25
4. For a certificate of drawback..... 1.75  
As the consul in the execution of this instrument signs his name and administers an oath, \$2.00 are usually paid.

5. For the verification of letters of attorney, concerning the transfer of any stock of the United States, or for the receipt of interest thereon ..... .50
6. A commission of 2½ percent is allowed for the receipt and payment of the amount of wages due on the discharge of seamen in foreign ports.
7. For the preservation and management of the property of intestates, 5 percent is paid



*Photo from P. C. Squire*

A CORNER OF THE AMERICAN CEMETERY AT BELLEAU WOOD





- on the gross amount, except when delivered over to the legal heir or representative, before a final settlement; in which case  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent is paid for whatever portion of it does not consist of money; and 5 percent on the gross amount of the residue.
8. Ten dollars per annum are granted for useful printed documents on the subject of quarantines and epidemical diseases, which must be transmitted to the Department of State.

In 1833 the Secretary of State, Mr. Edward Livingston, under the Presidency of Andrew Jackson, proposed several reforms in the Consular Service. Mr. Livingston was a very able and far-seeing man and proposed reforms for our Service which are not yet all in effect. He wished to do away with the system of remunerating consuls by fees and to put them all on a salary basis. This reform failed and was not actually carried out, so far as full consular officers is concerned, until the present century, and there is still in the Service one category of feed consular officers—consular agents. Mr. Livingston's second proposal, however, was one which the Department, under his direction, could put into effect, and it did so. Mr. Livingston said:

"In the various acts (consuls) are called upon to perform in relation to the commerce of their fellow citizens, they may assume powers injurious to their interests, or refuse to act, from ignorance of their duty, whereas the case would seem to require it. In most of these circumstances they have no legal adviser and no rule prescribed by law to guide them in the delicate and important questions that are continually calling for their decision. At home every officer is surrounded by means of obtaining information and advice; yet, at home, every officer has his duties prescribed and marked out by law. Abroad, an officer is entrusted with the most important function, out of the reach of control or advice, and is left with comparatively no written rules for his guidance. . . . Two or three meagre laws, and an equivocal reference to the laws of nations, with some usages of uncertain authority, and differing in different ports, being the only guides afforded the parties interested, so that officers most desirous of restraining themselves within the bounds of duty, and of doing all that it requires, know not how to conform to laws of which they are ignorant, whilst those of looser principles find in this uncertainty the means of vexatious extortion."

A small volume of Consular Regulations was issued. No actual copy of this book, dated presumably 1833, is available, the only discoverable text being that contained in President

Jackson's message to the Senate of March 2, 1833, transmitting Mr. Livingston's report which contained a draft of the regulations. These regulations covered the following subjects:

1. The duty of a consul on his appointment before he enters on the exercise of his duties.

2. The formalities to be observed by a consul or vice consul after entering upon the duties of his office.

3. The records and papers of a consular office.

4. The duties required to be performed by consuls and vice consuls of the United States. (This covered estates of deceased Americans, wrecks, ship's papers, seamen, passports, and the appointment of consular agents.)

5. Rules for the general conduct of consuls not reducible to either of the preceding heads. (This covered, principally, the reports a consul must make—the first germs of the great number of economic and political reports that consuls must now make, and the beginning of Article 28 of the present regulations.) In this connection it is interesting to note what was then considered the proper number of reports for consuls to send, and how arduous were the tasks, laid upon them in this respect:

"Art. 44. The consuls are expected, once in three months at least, to write to the department, if it be for no other purpose than that of apprising the department of their being at their respective posts. They are not required to write oftener, unless in emergent cases, or where interest or business points out the propriety of more frequent communication."

This article goes on:

"In their correspondence consuls will note all events that bear upon the commerce of the country with the United States, and of our navigation, the establishment of new branches of industry in the extent of their consulate, and the increase and decline of those before established; they will make such suggestions as, in their opinion, may lead to the increase of our commerce or navigation, and point out those which have a contrary effect, with the means that appear proper for avoiding them."

6. Of the consular uniform.

"Art. 47. The consular uniform (as prescribed by the circular from this department, dated August 8, 1815, hereto annexed) must be worn on all visits of ceremony to the authorities of the place, and on all other proper occasions."

(Continued on page 25)



# Tiger Hunting in Amoy District

By LEROY WEBBER, *Consul, Amoy*

ONE of the attractions of China is the sport it offers. To those interested in tiger hunting, one can truly say the big game sport of Kings is still gaily carried on in South Fukien. Tigers are plentiful, but kings are scarce. According to reliable reports, approximately 68 tigers were killed in the vicinity of Amoy during the past eight months. While the majority of these fell to the prowess of the native hunters, yet a few were bagged by the foreigners.

The Amoy tiger is just as beautifully marked but not so large as his Bengal brother. He is nocturnal in his habits and just as partial to human flesh as his Indian brethren. Recently the writer visited one of the local hospitals to see the damage which was done in a few seconds to a poor Chinese peasant, a native of one of the villages just outside the city wall of Amoy. He was attacked while in the rice fields in the early morn, and his life was only saved by his frantic cries for help, which brought the rest of his kinsmen to his relief and frightened the beast away. In a few seconds enough damage had been done to keep the poor fellow in the hospital for six months.

News in China travels fast—even the telegraph and telephone find it difficult to keep up with the old "pass it along" system. The reported presence of a tiger on any night in some certain area, probably 20 miles away, will be known in Amoy the following day. This is how the Chinese professional hunters and foreigners generally secure their information relative to the probable whereabouts of the quarry.

Hunting as a rule is generally done during the bright moonlight nights. Four distinct methods are employed. The most common, of course, is that followed by the professional hunters. They use a crude catapult contraption, which throws a steel point about a foot in length, not unlike an ice pick, into the tiger. Evidently the latter is blinded by the light given from the bamboo torches carried. The final "coup de grace" is given by means of a long sharp spear.

Amoy has been famous for its cave hunting for tigers. This precarious pastime is still carried on, but very few foreigners indulge in it. As a rule, the cave hunters travel in parties of three or four, and are well armed with long, sharp

spears. They visit the subterranean haunts of their intended prey. The latter, with the flaming torches of the hunters blinding him, is advanced upon, and, as he springs, is generally run through by the spears held by firm and experienced hands.

In the mountain villages the Chinese still trap tigers by the ancient but inglorious pit method. The bait is placed on the center of a covering, which is over a circular pit of approximately 10 feet in diameter, with a depth varying from 18 to 25 feet. The tiger, who seizes its prey by springing at it, is by so doing precipitated into the pit, where he is allowed to remain sometimes two or three days, or until finally exhausted, after which he is easily dispatched with spears.

Foreign nimrods adhere to the modern high-powered rifle, with a lead nose bullet. The electric torch, hidden platform in a tree, and a newly killed young pig, goat or dog complete the necessities. One of the advantages of the rifle over the knife or spear is that it leaves the skin almost intact. Most of the skins of those killed by the Chinese are generally spoiled by cuts.

The whole of the district around Amoy makes fairly good tiger hunting country. The Nam Tai Bu Ridge, running from a point opposite Amoy City to Sio-khe, seems to now be the natural haunt of the South Fukien tigers. Here they have a wide area to roam, and their depredations are more pronounced than elsewhere in the district. Seemingly they thrive better on the ridge; probably there is more to eat and less to worry about. The rapidity of their movements and the ground covered in a single night is astonishing. One tiger sometimes covers 40 miles in a single evening. That tigers take to water is probably not believed by the majority, but most of those on Amoy Island come from the mainland. Further confirmation of this is also to be had by the splendid tiger killed in one of the main thoroughfares on this small island—the International Settlement of Kulangsu—in August, 1918. The beast measured 9 feet from head to tail. (See photo accompanying this article.) Have you a vivid imagination? If so, try and picture yourself back in the good old days going home here in the "small hours of the morn" and meeting such a "pretty pussy."

In case this short article should attract the





attention of tiger hunters and inundate me with letters about the prospects of a shoot, I can only say that I am not a tiger hunter, but my hunting friends all tell me that from November to February are the best months to hunt, on account of the animals taking on a new coat of fur after the summer months are over. Incidentally, the period above mentioned is the best time of the year in South China, and is not unlike a cool autumn back home.

There is a hotel in Kulangsu, not a de luxe affair, but, anyhow, it will serve as a good rendezvous for tiger hunters. There are several members of the present community who are keen on the sport and always willing to join. Those in the country side are only too eager to rid themselves of the pests and incidentally profit a little bit by your visit. To believe what they tell you, to successfully hunt Amoy tigers the chief requisites are time and enough money to pay your hotel bill and cost of chow for the tiger. All this talk of tiger hunting being so expensive is evidently buncombe. Judging by the way they do it in these parts, it's cheaper than fishing. Guess that's because you don't need elephants or boats.

If worst comes, and you are out of luck and don't get any, remember you can always buy a good skin here at a price varying from \$25 to \$50 gold, and then let your conscience be your guide.

And if they don't believe you, tell them to write to the consul.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

By RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL. *New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1925. 768 pp.*

This is one of an "American Political Science Series" which is being published by Messrs. Henry Holt and Company under the editorship of Professor Corwin, of Princeton. The author, who is an

Instructor in Government at Harvard, approaches his subject, as he says in his preface, "not from the viewpoint of contemporary events, diplomatic history, personal politics, or even international organization," but "from the viewpoint of political science—to begin where international law leaves off." He believes that "a field of international relations exists which is almost as distinct from international law as the study of American Government is free from constitutional law."

The book is divided into three parts. The first, entitled "Problems of Nationalism and Internationalism," contains chapters on nationality, self-determination, the conflict of color, economic nationalism and internationalism, labor in its world aspects, the protection of minorities and international humanitarianism (slave trade, drug traffic, etc.). The second part is devoted to the "problems of imperialism." This deals largely with colonial policy and the treatment of backward peoples. The third part, "The Settlement of International Disputes," covers the ground of war, the limitation of armaments, international conferences, and the League of Nations. There is a final chapter on the democratic control of foreign policy.

The book is well organized and the wealth of footnotes suggest an indefatigable energy, but contemplation and careful digestion are not marked. Probably few in the Service will care to read the 700 pages through, but reference to particular chapters may prove interesting and helpful.



*Photo from Leroy Webber*

AMOY TIGER





# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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

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

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## INVINCIBLE LOGIC

(With humble apologies to Rudyard.)

I take my posts where I find them,  
The worst is as good as the best.  
The cheery old soul in each dear hold  
Proves each is as good as the next.

You may crave the sunshine and warmer climes,  
With its mosquitoes, roaches and pests,  
Or the cold, white snows with their wintry blows,  
And feel you're freezing to death.

Perchance its work at the door, with no time for sport,  
In one of the ports of the World,  
Or perhaps, the place of rest in some little nest,  
Away from the rapid whirl.

Sometimes its invoices that bore, visaes galore,  
Or many other things to test,  
But if its the detail that causes the wail,  
Remember, the worst is as good as the best.

Maybe your big town stuff, with plenty of love,  
For a city across the ocean blue,  
Or the farmer's son with work undone,  
Longing for the fields of dew.

Possibly you're old and grey with life fading away,  
That makes you want a rest.  
So if its the fountain of youth and the naked truth,  
Remember, the worst is as good as the best.

LEROY WEBBER.

## PERTINENT OR IM-?

To the chap in charge of paying traveling expenses to Vice Consuls who have returned to the States from their posts:

Mr. X, formerly stationed in Y, has asked me to call on you to learn why his travel pay has not been forthcoming. He informs me that he and his too-numerous family are at odds with the wolf and that with the money owing him from the United States Government he will be able to shove that beast at least out into the hall.

It has been several weeks since he asked me to intercede on his behalf. The whole caboodle of them may have starved to death, by this time. Perhaps you'd better write first and find out because if they have, of course it would be useless to send the money.

If it will serve to remind you or to hurry the red tape through its exasperating mill for me to come in and raise a little Cain or something, and if you will tell me whom I ought to see I shall be glad to do it. I am so ashamed of myself for having delayed so long to respond to my brother's request that I shall be glad of an opportunity to bawl somebody out so as to recover my own equanimity.

Yours in behalf of poverty-stricken ex-vice-consuls.





# ITEMS



**A**MBASSADOR and Mrs. H. P. Fletcher sailed from New York on their return to Rome on December 9.

A handsome silver tray was presented to Minister Schurman on the occasion of his departure from Pekin to Berlin. The names of the consular officers presenting the tray are engraved on it.

Mr. Lewis Einstein, Minister to Czechoslovakia, called at the department while on leave recently.

Ambassador A. P. Moore, Madrid, has resigned. Mr. O. H. Hammond, of New York, has been appointed to succeed him.

Consul George P. Waller, La Ceiba, who has been visiting his home in Montgomery, Ala., contemplates several weeks in New York City before returning to his post.

Consul Edwin A. Plitt, Constantinople, is spending his leave with relatives in Baltimore.

Consul Thomas H. Bevan, Hamburg, made a flying trip to the United States last month.

Consul Claude E. Guyant is now on leave in the United States before proceeding to his new post at Nottingham.

Consul David J. D. Myers, Durango, who is now in the United States, appears to be greatly improved in health as a re-

sult of his sojourn on the high plateaus of Mexico.

Consul James V. Whitfield will spend his leave of absence at his home in Wilmington, N. C., before proceeding to his post at Matanzas.

The following officers are now in the United States on leave:

Diplomatic Secretary John C. White, Riga.  
Consul Clarence J. Spiker, Swatow.  
Consul Clinton E. MacEachran, Ghent.  
Consul Charles H. Heisler, Malmo.  
Consul Harry J. Anslinger, Nassau.  
Vice Consul Nelson R. Park, Callao-Lima.  
Vice Consul Walter J. Linthicum, Nice.  
Vice Consul John McArdle, Santa Marta.  
Diplomatic Secretary Oliver B. Harriman, Copenhagen.



*Photo from J. E. Jacobs*

SILVER TRAY PRESENTED TO MINISTER SCHURMAN





## THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Diplomatic Secretary Theodore Marriner is sailing for Rio de Janerio on February 13, 1926.

The American Consulate at Cadiz, Spain, is to be closed on January 1, 1926.

The regular bimonthly oral examination for the Foreign Service was held on December 8, 1925, at which time the following candidates presented themselves:

Cyril S. Olsen, Clerk, Bluefields.  
George F. Dickins, Vice Consul, Singapore.  
Wallace E. Moessner, Vice Consul, Manchester.  
Gaston A. Cournoyer, Vice Consul, Manaos.  
William Clarke Vyse, Vice Consul, Algiers.  
Franklin C. Gowen, Vice Consul, Genoa.  
Charles A. Amsden, Vice Consul, Nogales.  
Jay Walker, Vice Consul, Danzig.  
William B. Douglass, Jr., Vice Consul, Calcutta.  
Odin G. Loren, Vice Consul, Colon.  
Edward S. Maney, Vice Consul, Tampico.  
Thomas J. Maleady, Vice Consul, Edinburgh.  
Orlando H. Massie, Clerk, Goteborg.

The Board of Review for the Foreign Service will hold their first meeting on January 11, 1925.

The Board this year will be comprised of the following Service Officers:

Hugh R. Wilson, Counselor of Embassy, Chairman.

Ralph J. Totten, Consul General.

Homer M. Byington, Consul General.

Matthew E. Hanna, First Secretary.

Samuel T. Lee, Consul.

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

Frederic R. Dolbeare, en route to United States.

Thomas M. Wilson, Teheran, Persia.

Samuel T. Lee, Windsor, Ontario.

James B. Stewart, Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Robert Frazer, Jr., Saigon, French Indo-China.

Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Malaga, Spain.

The Department of State Club held its first



GUESTS OF THE NASMITH'S AT NEWCASTLE

*Left to right: Standing—Commander Thibault, U.S.S. Bruce; Lieutenant Commander Haines, U.S.S. Preston; Mr. Brian Lee, Mayor of Newcastle. Sitting—Mrs. Haines; Mrs. Nasmith; Mrs. Lee; Mr. Nasmith.*





of a series of dances at Rauscher's on Monday evening, December 7.

Preceding the dance an excellent program of music was given by Senor Carlos Sedano, a young Spanish violinist.

The attendance at this dance was exceptionally large, and the guests included the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg, the Undersecretary of State and Mrs. Grew, and the Assistant Secretaries, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Olds, and Mr. and Mrs. Carr.

The music for the dancing was furnished by the Meyer Davis Orchestra.

Consul General Henry H. Morgan, Buenos Aires, retired from the Foreign Service on December 24, 1925, having reached the age of 65.

"Dick" Sprague, at Gibraltar, has had a serious eye trouble, but much improvement was noted in August.

Vice Consul J. S. Williams is spending his leave at his home in Richmond, Va.

Consul John K. Davis, Nanking, is now in the United States on leave, the first home leave that he has had since 1919.

Consul General and Mrs. F. T. F. Dumont are now in the United States on leave, which they contemplate spending in Lancaster, Pa. Mrs. Dumont has not been in good health.

Vice Consul J. B. Sawyer, Shanghai, is now in the United States enjoying a well-earned leave of absence. Vice Consul Sawyer has had 12 years' experience in the consular branch of the Foreign Service on special duty in connection with immigration matters and related subjects. During this period he served five years in Hong Kong and seven years in Shanghai. No doubt the members of the Foreign Service will recall that Vice Consul Sawyer compiled the very useful pamphlet issued several years ago by the Depart-

ment on the subject of Section Six Certificates.

Consul James J. Murphy, Jr., called at the Department en route from Lucerne to Santo Domingo.

Vice Consul J. J. Muccio is dividing his home leave between Providence, R. I., and Washington.

On the occasion of the departure of Consul W. C. Burdett from Seville, Spain, for his new post at Brussels, Belgium, the staff presented him with a handsome silver and enamel cigarette case.

The following have been designated by Departmental Order No. 356 of November 18, 1925, as members of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Personnel Board: Hugh R. Wilson, chairman, Edward J. Norton, and William Dawson.

The office at Fiume will be closed shortly after January 1, 1926.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brittain have recently visited California, returning via the Middle Western, where they visited friends. They also visited near relatives in North Carolina and have now returned to Florida, where they are making their home.

R. F. Boyce has recently received the follow-

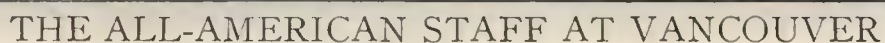


CUPS WON BY THE HEIZERS

*The results of one summer's tennis campaign. Mr. Heizer modestly states they are not all firsts.*



Agreements have been effected with Liberia and Finland in regard to mutual waiver of certain visa fees.



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## NECROLOGY

The death of Mr. Gebhard Willrich, consul, retired, occurred suddenly at Zurich, Switzerland, on December 1, following an operation.

On receipt of the notice of Mr. Willrich's death the Secretary of State sent the following cablegram to the American Consul General at Zurich:

"On behalf of the officers of the Department of State and of the Foreign Service, please express deep sympathy to Mr. Willrich's family in the loss of one who served the United States as consul for so many years and with so much fidelity."

Mr. Willrich, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1853 came to the United States as a young man, and was naturalized as an American citizen in St. Louis, Mo., in 1876. In his early life he took an active part in political affairs and served at different times as a member of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, President of the School Board of the City of St. Paul, judge of the probate court of St. Paul, and as a special examiner of Wisconsin state institutions. He was a lawyer by profession and practiced his profession in St. Louis and St. Paul.

His first appointment in the Foreign Service was as consul at St. John, New Brunswick, on October 3, 1905. He subsequently served at Quebec, Canada, and St. Gall, Switzerland.

Upon his retirement on July 1, 1924, he decided to return to Switzerland and take up the practice of International Law in Zurich, for which work he was well suited.

He leaves a wife, one son and two daughters.

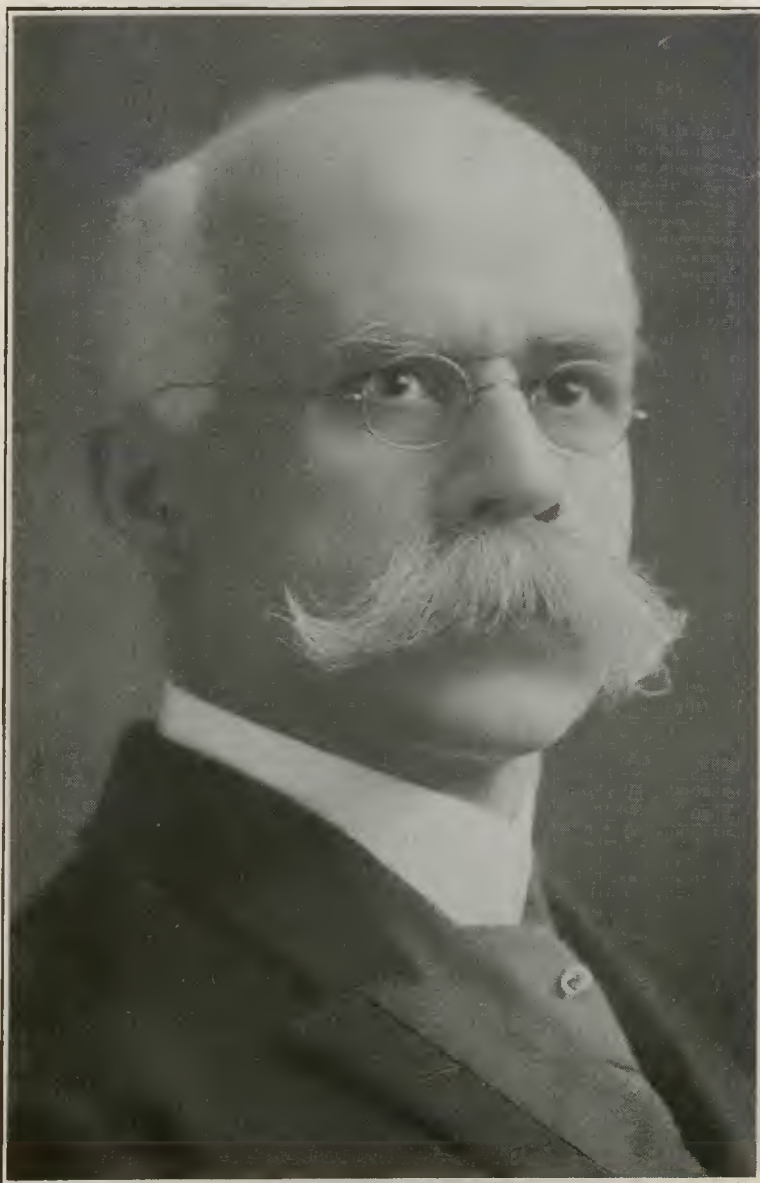
Mr. Benjamin F. Chase, who was retired from the Foreign

Service on August 22, 1925, on account of disability, died at his home at Clearfield, Pa., on November 25, 1925. The funeral was held at Clearfield on Friday afternoon, November 27.

The Secretary of State sent a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Chase and the deceased's brother.

Mr. Chase was first appointed consul at Catania on June 30, 1905, and during his career he subsequently served at Leeds, Leghorn, Fiume, San Jose, Trondhjem and Messina. At the time of his retirement he was a Foreign Service officer of class 6.

Perhaps the most difficult period of his career was while he was serving as consul at San Jose, Costa Rica, during the Tinoco Revolution in 1918, when diplomatic relations between the United States and Costa Rica had been severed. During this period rumors were prevalent that Consul Chase had been assassinated.



GEBHARD WILLRICH

## BIRTHS

A daughter, Elizabeth Norwood, was born at Washington, D. C., on November 2, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beck. Mr. Beck is private Secretary to Mr. Kellogg.

A son, George Francis, was born at Kingston, Jamaica, on September 15, 1925, to Vice Consular and Mrs. George F. Kelley.

A son, Jack Grey, was born at Paris, France, on September 9, 1925, to Vice Consul and Mrs. John Rhoden Wood.





A son, Roderick Morrison, was born at San Salvador on October 27, 1925, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Cornelius Van Hemert Engert. This is probably the first child born in a legation building owned by the United States.

A son, Swanson, was born at Oporto, Portugal, on November 18, 1925, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Edward Everett Silvers.

A son, Stanley, junior, was born at Washington, D. C., on November 23, 1925, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Stanley Woodward.

A son, Albert Lenoir, was born at Washington, D. C., on December 4, 1925, to Vice Consul and Mrs. David McKendree Key.

At the request of Gen. John J. Pershing, the following officers have been directed by the President to proceed to Arica to place themselves at the disposal of General Pershing in the carrying out of the Plebiscite:

Col. Francis Le J. Parker, Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Brown, Judge Advocate.

Col. Frederick M. Brown, Judge Advocate.

Major Robert M. Campbell, General Staff (Cavalry).

Major Martin C. Shallenberger, Infantry.

Major Carey I. Crockett, Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Frank L. Pyde, retired.

Aliens barred from the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, totaled 25,390,

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis has reported.

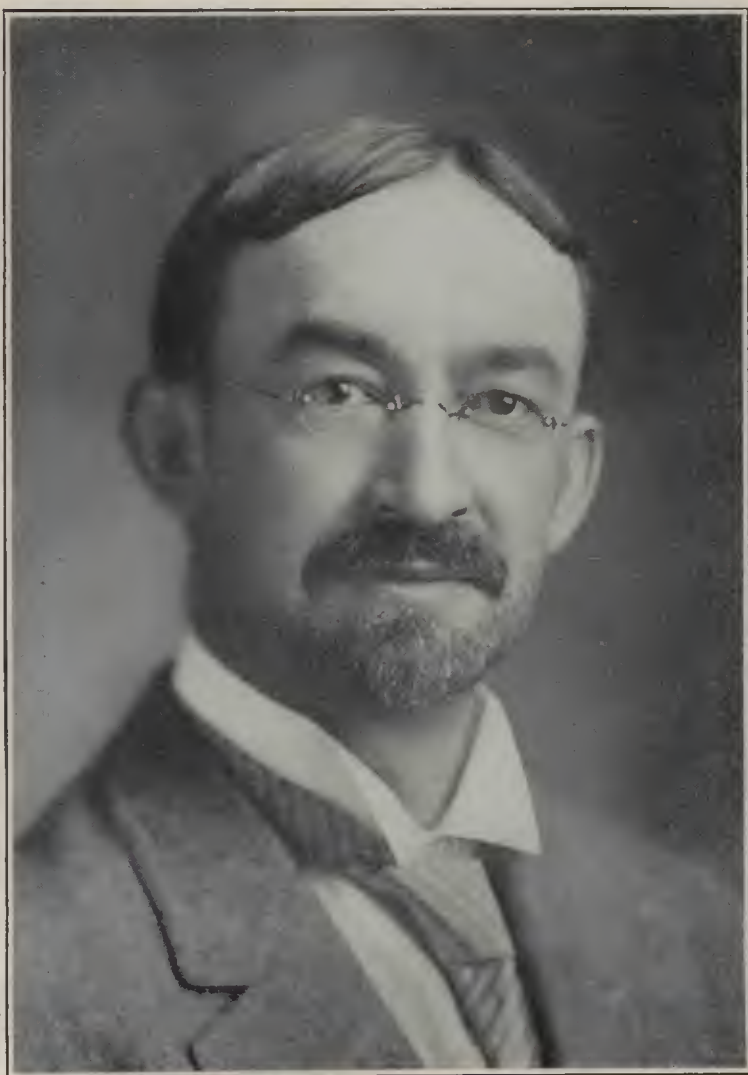
Of the rejections, 15,989 were made at the land ports of aliens attempting to enter without proper visa certificates. Only 2,618 were rejected at seaports for this cause. The total number of aliens debarred the previous year was 30,284.

The new land border patrol, for which \$1,000,000 was appropriated, turned back 14,669 aliens who attempted illegally to enter the United States and referred 13,550 persons to local immigration inspectors for investigation. They arrested 2,718 aliens, captured 325 persons engaged in alien smuggling and 4,633 smuggled aliens. The patrol assisted in seizing 236 automobiles and 194 boats with contraband goods valued at \$440,700.

A monument to the Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry (French) was dedicated at Pau this regiment of French troops took part in the War of Independence, at Yorktown, under General Lafayette, where it was known as the "Gatinois."

The monument, presented to the City of Pau by Miss Alice Cushing, of Boston, an American resident of France, is the work of American sculptor, Mr. Charles Ayton. It symbolizes the history of the regiment from the time of its formation to the World War.

The ceremony took place in the presence of generals of the French army and other officials including Colonel T. Bentley Mott, representing the American Ambassador. A flag bearing the name of Yorktown and embroidered by the Daughters of the American Revo-



BENJAMIN F. CHASE





lution of Philadelphia was presented to the regiment during the ceremony.

Consul and Mrs. Jose de Olivares gave an at home to Vice Admiral J. S. McKean and the officers of the U. S. Scouting Fleet, at Kingston, Jamaica, on Saturday, October 31, 1925.

Vice Consul Schoenrich sends the following golf note from La Paz:

La Paz appears to be such an out-of-the-way place in the Service that I take the liberty to send the following local notes. While playing on the La Paz golf course recently (which, incidentally, is reported to be the highest course in the world in point of altitude), Consul Mc-Millin had the extraordinary experience of "beating" a llama. Aside from a passing manifestation of vertigo the llama appeared to suffer no ill effects, but it did spit.

Unfortunately — or perhaps even fortunately — Mr. Schoenrich fails to state whether the llama was on a green, in the fairway, in the rough, or out of bonds. It would be interesting to know.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elena del Olivar Seanz to Mr. R. M. Rosa, clerk at La Paz.

The Foreign Service School has held the following lectures:

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

"Organization and Work of the Depart-

ment of Labor," Mr. W. W. Husband, second assistant secretary, Department of Labor.

"The Balkans, General Political Problems," Mr. Allen W. Dulles.

"The Balkans, American Relations, Interests, and Negotiations," Mr. Herschel V. Johnson.

"Turkey and the Lausanne Treaty," Mr. Dulles.

"Notes on the Lausanne Conference," Mr. Joseph C. Grew.

"'A' Mandate Territories, Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia," Mr. Dulles.

"Egypt and the Sudan," Mr. George Wadsworth.

"Abyssinia," Mr. Addison E. Southard.

"Persia and Afghanistan," Mr. Wallace S. Murray.

"The Islamic Movement," Mr. Wadsworth.

"Extraterritoriality in the Near East," Mr. Edgar Turlington.

"General Review of American Policy Towards Near Eastern Questions," M. Dulles.

"Legislative Processes," Mr. Tracy Lay.

"Citizenship Laws," Mr. Richard W. Flournoy, Jr.

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

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

"Outline of Russian History," Mr. Kelley.

"Revolutions of 1917," Mr. Earl L. Packer.

"Economic Aspects of Soviet Regime," Mr. Kelley.



CONSULATE GENERAL AT GUAYAQUIL





## FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL

The second term of the Foreign Service School commenced on November 2 with 13 pupils. The work is being conducted along the same general lines which were brought to the attention of the JOURNAL's readers in an article published in its number for May, 1925.

A new feature of interest is, however, the substitution in a large measure of quizzes for lectures in instruction work in connection with such subjects as visa and immigration problems, passport control, shipping, invoices, etc. The first subject of this nature taken up has been visa and immigration work, the course in which has just been completed. Shortly after their arrival in the Department, the pupils were furnished the pertinent laws, regulations and instructions. Beginning November 13, a course consisting of four lectures and eight quizzes was conducted under the direction of Mr. DuBois and with the assistance of Mr. Foster. The lectures included a talk by Mr. W. W. Husband, Second Assistant Secretary, Department of Labor. Finally, on November 28, Mr. DuBois conducted a written examination in which each pupil was called upon to answer the following ten questions:

### WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Admission of Aliens into the United States  
Tuesday, November 24, 1925

1. Name ten classes of aliens excluded from the United States by our immigration laws.
2. Mention three different documents which may be presented for visa in lieu of a passport and state the circumstances under which each may be visaed.
3. State the classes of aliens to whom non-immigrant visas may be issued. Non-quota immigration visas. Preference quota immigration visas.
4. State the conditions under which a visa may be issued to a national of certain "treaty" countries under Section 3(6) of the Act of 1924.
5. List five questions you would ask of a doubtful applicant for a visa as a temporary visitor in order to bring out the bona fides of the case.
6. Under what circumstances may an immigration visa applicant be excused from presenting the documents referred to in section 7 of the act of 1924?
7. Define, using as closely as you can the language of section 4 of the act of 1924:
  - (1) A non-quota relative.
  - (2) A non-quota national.
  - (3) A non-quota student.

8. Under what circumstances may a quota immigration visa be granted to an alien applying outside his home country?

9. What provision is made to insure that the preference status is accorded the alien relative of an American citizen whose petition is approved after 50 percent of the quota for the year is exhausted?

10. Explain very briefly the quota control system.

Every member of the class passed with a rating of 80 or better.

Possibly some of the men in the field might be interested in submitting their knowledge of visa and immigration questions to a similar test.

## STATISTICS

*From a Recent Speech by the Hon. J. C. Grew  
at the Annual Banquet of the American  
Manufacturers' Export Association*

I do not wish to deluge you with statistics but I am sure the following figures of our work will be of interest:

Correspondence			
Year	Number of pieces	Increase	
1922.....	942,220	.....	
1923.....	964,478	22,258	
1924.....	1,000,320	35,842	
1925.....	1,035,139	34,819	

Telegrams Exchanged			
Year	Cost	Number	Increase in number
1922.....	\$137,293	37,747	.....
1923.....	190,558	34,542	.....
1924.....	195,417	39,851	5,309
1925.....	205,762	43,726	3,875

It may furthermore be of interest to note that during the past fiscal year approximately 30,000 more passports were issued than during the year before.

A slight indication of the volume of our work may be found in the figures for overtime work taken for a single average month. These figures show for the office of the Solicitor 377 hours and for my own office and the offices of two of the Assistant Secretaries 144—174 and 131 hours of overtime work for that month. The total for the principal offices of the Department, excluding employes of the lower grades, amounted for that month to 2,336 hours of overtime work, or an average of 17 hours, 40 minutes, or 2½ days overtime per month for each officer. When you realize that our office hours are from 9 to 4.30 daily, including Saturday, except for Saturday





half holidays for three months in summer, you will gather, I think, that we are not idle.

## *Costs*

With regard to the cost of the service, I may say that for the last fiscal year the expenses for the Department of State and the Foreign Service amounted to roughly ten million dollars. The receipts from passport fees and other sources amounted to approximately eight million dollars, so that the total cost to the Government of our entire organization, both Department and Foreign Service, was scarcely over two million dollars for the year. When you consider that the expenses of the War Department for the same period were approximately \$206,000,000 and of the Navy Department \$222,000,000, you will be convinced, I believe, that the cost of the diplomatic and consular outposts of the Government in foreign countries and the Department that controls them is not disproportionate to the service they render.

## PROMOTIONS

### *To Class I*

Edwin S. Cunningham.  
Leo J. Keena.  
Alexander W. Weddell.

### *To Class II*

Arthur Garrels.  
Douglas Jenkins.  
Ransford S. Miller.  
John Campbell White.

### *To Class III*

Calvin M. Hitch.  
John F. Jewell.  
Benjamin Thaw, Jr.  
North Winship.

### *To Class IV*

Joseph W. Ballantine.  
Pierre de L. Boal.  
Joseph E. Haven.  
William L. Jenkins.  
Hugh H. Watson.

### *To Class V*

Henry C. A. Damm.  
John J. D. Johnson.  
Dayle C. McDonough.  
Edward I. Nathan.  
Elbridge D. Rand.

### *To Class VI*

Charles E. Allen.  
Harry F. Hawley.

Richard L. Sprague.  
Dana C. Sycks.

### *To Class VII*

William W. Heard.  
John J. Meily.  
James J. Murphy, Jr.  
Rudolph E. Schoenfeld.

### *To Class VIII, and Appointed Consuls*

Albert M. Doyle.  
Loy W. Henderson.  
Thomas S. Horn.  
Alfred T. Nestor.

George Atcheson, Jr., to \$3,000.  
Frederick W. Baldwin, to \$3,000.  
Herbert C. Biar, to \$2,750.  
Alfred D. Cameron, to \$2,750.  
Culver B. Chamberlain, to \$2,750.  
Charles H. Derry, to \$3,000.  
C. Paul Fletcher, to \$2,750.  
Frank P. S. Glassey, to \$2,750.  
Frederick W. Hinke, to \$2,750.  
Alan T. Hurd, to \$3,000.  
Richard S. Leach, to \$2,750.  
Scott S. Levissee, to \$2,750.  
John E. Moran, to \$2,750.  
Julian L. Pinkerton, to \$2,750.  
John S. Richardson, to \$2,750.  
William W. Schott, to \$3,000.  
Ronald D. Stevenson, to \$2,750.  
Robert B. Streeper, to \$2,750.  
Arthur F. Tower, to \$2,750.  
Richard R. Willey, to \$2,750.  
Whitney Young, to \$2,750.

## SERVICE CHANGES

### *Diplomatic Branch*

W. Roswell Barker, Third Secretary at La Paz, Bolivia, appointed Third Secretary at Peking.

### *Consular Branch*

Joseph F. Burt, V. C. at Berlin, assigned Vice Consul, Coblenz, temporarily.

Algar E. Carleton, now detailed to Hongkong, assigned Consul, Hull.

Benjamin F. Chase, Foreign Service Officer, retired, died November 23, 1925.

Thomas W. Chilton, Consul at St. Stephen, N. B., assigned Consul Oporto.

John Corrigan, Consul at Cherbourg, detailed to Dublin.

Marcel E. Malige, V. C. at Nantes, assigned Vice Consul Paris.





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William F. Nason, V. C. at Mukden, assigned Vice Consul, Dairen.

Edward J. Norton, Foreign Service Officer, detailed as Inspector, detailed to Department of State.

Joseph P. Ragland, V. C. at Monterey, detailed to Department.

Walter S. Reineck, now detailed to Budapest, assigned Consul, Martinique.

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, Consul detailed to Cologne, commissioned a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and assigned as Consul and Third Secretary at La Paz.

Shelby F. Strother, Consul at Guadeloupe, resigned.

James V. Whitfield, Consul at Matanzas, assigned Consul, Monterey.

Samuel H. Wiley, Consul at Oporto, assigned Consul, Cherbourg.

Gebhard Willrich, Foreign Service Officer retired, died December 1, 1925.

*Non-Career Service*

Robert C. Cockburn, clerk at Kingston, Jamaica, appointed V. C. there.

C. Clarence Frick, V. C. and clerk, Dublin, appointed V. C. and clerk, Swansea.

Worthington Hagerman, clerk at Paris, appointed V. C. and clerk, Nantes.

Oscar C. Harper, V. C. and clerk, Torreon, appointed V. C. and clerk, Piedras Negras.

Lee B. Jamison, clerk at Cologne, appointed V. C. there.

Eugene H. Johnson, clerk at Sydney, N. S., appointed V. C. there.

Frank E. McFadden, clerk at Hamburg, appointed V. C. there.

Paul C. Seddicum, V. C. and clerk, Dublin, appointed V. C. and clerk, Bristol.

Donald O. Stewart, appointed Consular Agent at Summerside.

Roderick W. Unckles, now V. C. and clerk, Port Limon temporarily, reappointed V. C. and clerk, San Jose.

Walter M. Walsh, clerk at Hamburg, appointed V. C. there.

Frank Yeager, V. C. and clerk, Piedras Negras, appointed V. C. and clerk, Torreon.

## MARRIAGES

Trungham-Hudson. Miss Elsie Margaret Trungham and Vice Consul Joel C. Hudson were married at Wellington, New Zealand, on August 18, 1925.

Rasumovitch-Meeks. Miss Marie Rasumovitch and Mr. Nelson P. Meeks, clerk in the Consulate General, were married at Vancouver, British Columbia, on November 4, 1925.

Campos-Brunk. Miss Severin Camaro Campos and Mr. John W. Brunk, clerk in the Consulate General, were married at Rio de Janeiro on October 20, 1925.

## LESS POETRY THAN TRUTH

I take off my hat to the fellow who sits  
Out front at the visitors' rail,  
Who, like the stout skipper, his post never  
quits,  
But weathers the pitiless gale.

All day he has visitors waiting in queues;  
All day he is tearing his hair;  
He never is able to polish his shoes  
He hasn't a moment to spare.

I take off my hat to this fellow I say,  
At a big, busy Consular post—  
That others might tranquilly work through the  
day  
He buffers the on-coming host.





## HISTORY OF THE CONSULAR REGULATIONS

(Continued from page 11)

The consular uniform, prescribed in the standing consular instructions, is abolished, and the following substituted, viz:

"Single breast coat of blue cloth, with standing cape or collar, and 10 navy buttons in front; one button on each side of the cape; four on each cuff; four under each pocket flap, and one on each hip and in the folds; two on each side in the center, and one on each side of the same at the lower extremity of the skirts.

"The front (from the cape down to the lower extremity of the skirts), cuffs, cape, and pocket flaps to be embroidered in gold, representing a vine composed of olive leaves, and the button holes to be worked with gold thread; the button holes corresponding with the width of the embroidery, which is not to exceed two inches in any part.

"Vest and small clothes of white, and navy buttons; the former to have 10 in front, and four under each pocket flap. With this dress, a cocked hat, small sword, and shoes and buckles are to be worn. The hat to be furnished with gold loop, gold tassels, and black cocade, with gold eagle in the center; added to which, it is to be understood that the mountings of the sword, and shoe and knee buckles are to be gold, otherwise gilt."

7. Intercourse between consuls and officers of the U. S. Navy.

Although Mr. Livingston was unable to get rid of feed consular officers he was able, by his own authority, to establish a tariff of fees. (This was the second, a previous one has been mentioned.) This he did in Chapter 8.

"The following are the fees allowed by law to be taken by the consuls of the United States for services they may have performed:

"1. For authenticating, under the consular seal, every protest, declaration, deposition, or other act which captains, masters, marines, seamen, passengers, merchants, or others, as are citizens of the United States, may respectively choose to make, the sum of two dollars (\$2.00).

"It would appear by the limitation to citizens of the United States, that the fee for this service was not designed to be prescribed where the

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## COMMERCIAL

During the month of November, 1925, there were 2,876 trade letters transmitted to the Department as against 2,480 in October, 1925. The Consulate General at Paris, France, took first place in the number of trade letters submitted, having 172; followed by Tampico, Mexico, 55; Calcutta, India, 38; Cape Town, So. Africa, 38, and Hamburg, Germany, 37.

A total of 2,538 reports were received during the month of November, 1925, as compared with 2,301 reports during the month of October, 1925.

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service was rendered to persons not citizens. In all such cases, therefore, where the service is rendered to an alien, the consul is at liberty to charge according to the fees allowed to notaries in the country where he resides.

"2. For taking into possession, inventorying, selling and finally settling, and paying or transmitting according to law, the balance due the personal estate of any citizen who shall die within the limits of his consulate, 5 percentum on the gross amount of such estate.

"If part of such estate shall be delivered over before a final settlement, 2½ percent is allowed on the part so delivered as is not in money, and 5 percent on the gross amount of the residue.

"3. For granting a certificate of the delivery of merchandise under the revenue laws, one dollar (\$1.00); and for administering the oath, twenty-five cents (25c).

"4. For every verification and certificate of an invoice, two dollars (\$2.00). But every shipper shall have a right to include all articles shipped by him in the same invoice.

"5. For every certificate of discharge of any seaman in a foreign port, fifty cents (50c).

"6. And for receiving and paying the amount of wages due on such discharge, 2½ percent.

"7. On the deposit of a ship's papers the consul shall give a certificate thereof under seal; and, on the delivery of them, a like certificate, for which he is entitled, as above, to two dollars (\$2) each, making the whole of the fees for the deposit and delivery of the papers four dollars (\$4), which is not to be exceeded.

"8. No other or greater fees are to be charged to American citizens for the services above enumerated, but if American citizens or others require other services, they may be charged at the rate allowed to notaries in the same place for the same services."

These fees were prescribed to be charged from American citizens. Some limit was placed on fees that might be charged other nationals.

This volume ended by quoting some existing circulars and giving two extracts from the statutes, one relating to consuls and one to seamen, and one form, that for passports. It is interesting to note in contrast that the Regulations of 1896 give 176 very closely printed pages of extracts from the statutes, 175 pages of extracts from treaties affecting consuls, and 187 forms.

There was for some considerable time no new edition of the Regulations, but there is, in another book, of which more below, a reference to a pamphlet collection of circulars and extracts from

(Continued on page 28)



# "The American Consul"—Monthly

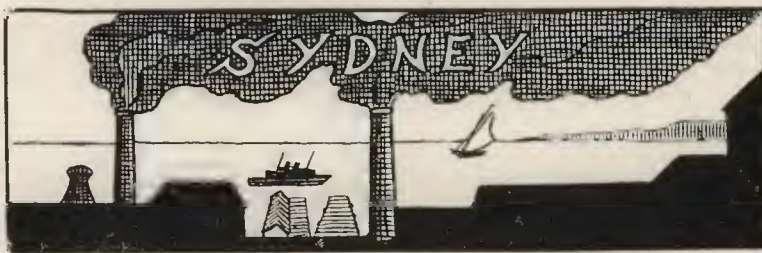
THE predecessor of the JOURNAL, the Consular Bulletin, had an interesting forerunner in *The American Consul* which began publication at the Halifax, Nova Scotia, Consulate General, in 1913, under Consul General Evan E. Young. A consular officer, recently on assignment in Nova Scotia, discovered some copies of the *The American Consul* in one of the offices of that Province. The publication was a sixteen or twenty page pamphlet, about six by eight inches in size, mimeographed in the office at Halifax and distributed to all the offices in the supervisory jurisdiction. It was illustrated by a different cover design each month and by illustrated captions and headings introducing the various departments of the journal. Immediately below is shown a reproduction of the issue for cover of the issue for November, 1913, together with facsimile of the Table of Contents.

"In Our Opinion" was editorial matter, often contributed by the Chief. "The Miscellaneous Record Book" contained items of personal and service news concerning the officers and employees of the offices under the Consulate General. "The Consulate at Sydney" was one of a series of brief historical sketches of the Nova Scotia and New

Brunswick offices contributed by the consuls in charge. "Commonplace" was a poem, "Who's Who" a directory of the offices and incumbents of the district and "Selections" contained various short

articles of general interest to the personnel.

Thus, the JOURNAL begins to discover that it had very honorable and worthy forbears. Are there any others in various parts of the Foreign Service globe? If there are, the entire Service would assuredly be interested to hear of them through the columns of the JOURNAL.



Volume 1.

Number 4.



November 25, 1913.

AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Halifax, N.S.

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In Our Opinion.

Miscellaneous Record Book

The Consulate at Sydney.

"Commonplace"...  
by Susan Coolidge.

Who's Who

Selections

-oOo-





(Continued from page 26)

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Japan	Philippine Islands	Turkey
China	Straits Settlements	Syria
Indo-China	Netherlands India	Bulgaria
Siam	South Africa	Greece
India	Australasia	Jugoslavia

laws relating to consular matters, said to have been issued in 1838. This volume is not in either the State Department Library or the Library of Congress.

The next thing that can be called a volume of Regulations was a pamphlet entitled "Manual for U. S. Consuls," written, not by a consul or an officer of the Department of State but by a retired naval officer, J. Sydney Henshaw, published in 1849. The preface to this book states it was unofficially approved by the Secretary of State. It covered the whole field: Consulates in general; United States consulates and the initiation into them; Shipmasters; Seamen; Intestate citizens; Citizens in general; Wrecks; Fees; Reports; Record Books; and a title "To avoid censoriousness and heedless offenses" followed by a quaint paragraph headed "General deportment," as follows:

"A courteous and discreet conduct, on the part of a consul, cannot fail to secure many friends and favors for himself and his countrymen; whereas a burly, intriguing or partisan deportment may neutralize his official influence and possibly interrupt the friendly intercourse existing between the country he serves and that of his consulate."

Mr. Henshaw's very high opinion of the consular function appears in the following:

"These distinctions of rank among consuls (of different nations) are sometimes important and occasionally a consul may find it advantageous to maintain his right of precedence; but generally in enlightened countries, that great patent of nobility, derived from nature and education—a noble and elevated mind, refined and adorned by culture and Christianity—will insure the possessor, whether he be consul general, vice consul, or merchant (consul), ample influence with his countrymen, credit at home, respect from all classes abroad, and a high rank, with honor and civilities, among the noblest and the best."

"(Commercial consuls) are, as a body, perpetually exploring and gleaning for the public; constantly advancing the interests and resources of trade; diffusing and exchanging the intelligence, arts and sciences of their respective countries; presenting everywhere valuable services and protection to their compatriots, and usually by their cheering associations or generous hospitalities, proffering a partial home in every clime to the weary voyagers who venture afar from their native lands either for thrift, improvement or Christian love."

The first really serious reorganization—or perhaps it would be more accurate to say the first





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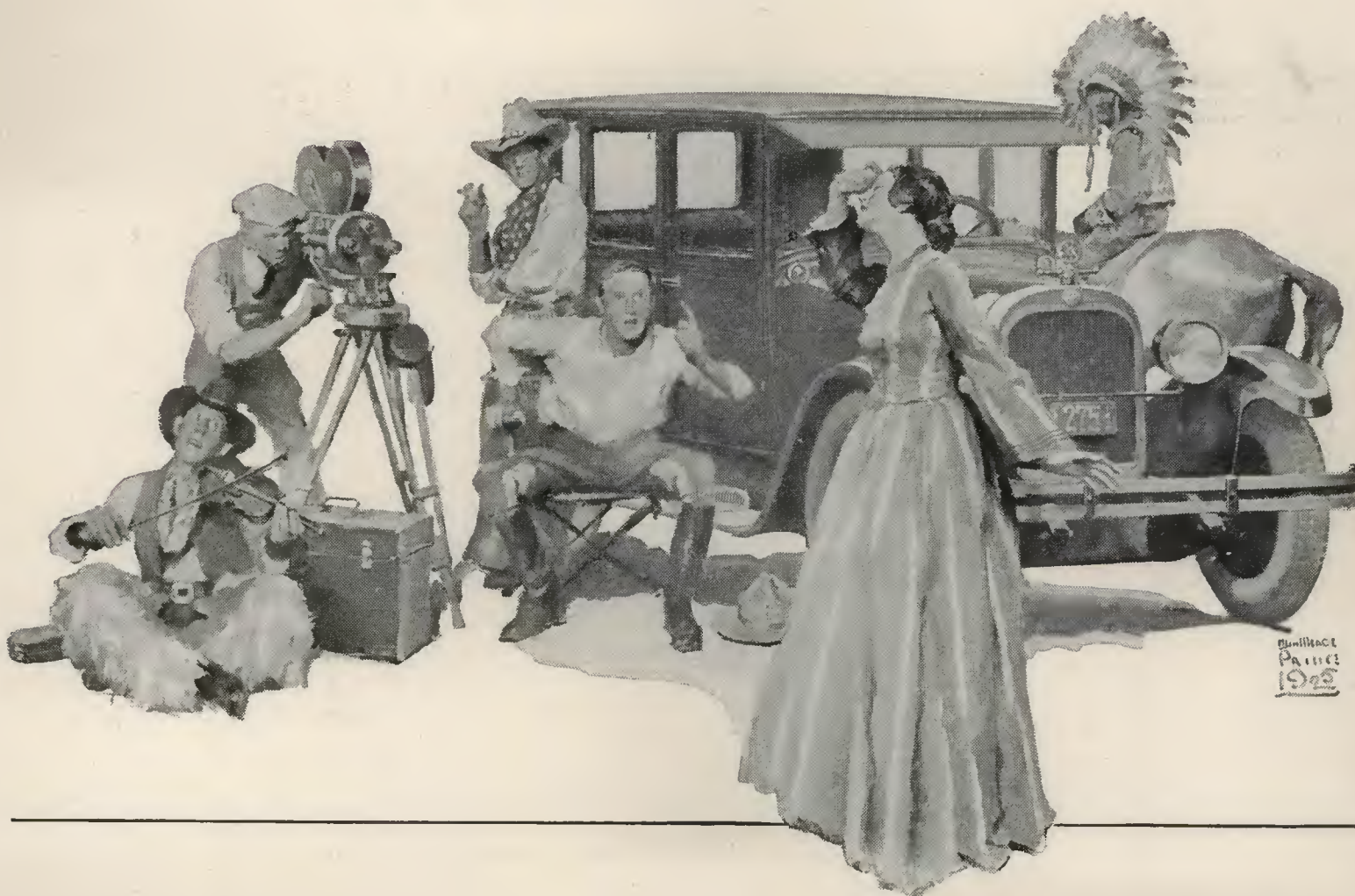
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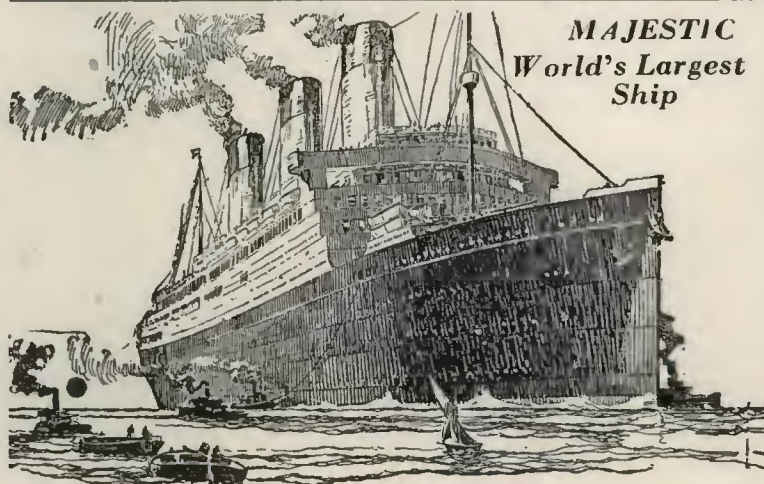
organization—of the Service took place in 1855 and 1856. Two dates are mentioned, because the act of 1855 was in many parts unconstitutional and had to be replaced by the act of 1856. This act was a momentous step forward in the adjustment of the Service, and naturally was followed by a complete revision and rewriting of the Regulations. However, the table of contents is much the same as in 1849 only much more comprehensive. As a matter of fact, there has been little change in the general contents of the various Regulations, as regards subjects covered, since 1856.

After 1856 the Regulations were revised and new volumes issued in 1863, 1868, 1870, 1874, 1881, 1888, and 1896.

## MR. GREW'S SPEECH

(Continued from page 7)

his relations and negotiations with foreign governments in close cooperation with our first and foremost diplomat, Benjamin Franklin. The delicate and often dramatic diplomatic negotiations with the Barbary States, the ransoming of prisoners, the protection of shipwrecked sailors, the conclusion of commercial agreements, were undertaken by American naval officers then stationed in the Mediterranean. In 1819 President Monroe directed Capt. Oliver Hazard Perry to enter into negotiations with the Governments of Venezuela and of the Provinces of La Plata as independent states. In 1826 Capt. Gatesby Jones negotiated a treaty with the Hawaiian Government on his own initiative and without special instructions. It was a good treaty, but the Senate failed to ratify it, and thus the distinction and advantage of being the first nation to enter into treaty relations with Hawaii passed from the United States. The list of diplomatic successes by American naval officers is indeed far too long to deal with at such a moment as this, but to them we owe the initial steps which led to our original treaty relations with such countries as Cuba, Santo Domingo, Mexico, Haiti, Borneo, Samoa, Paraguay, Corea, and China. Perhaps the greatest success of all was the opening of Japan to the western world by Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry, which was hailed universally as an unsurpassed triumph, and the highest credit was everywhere given Perry for the diplomatic genius he had exercised, nor was the achievement appreciated in Japan less than elsewhere.



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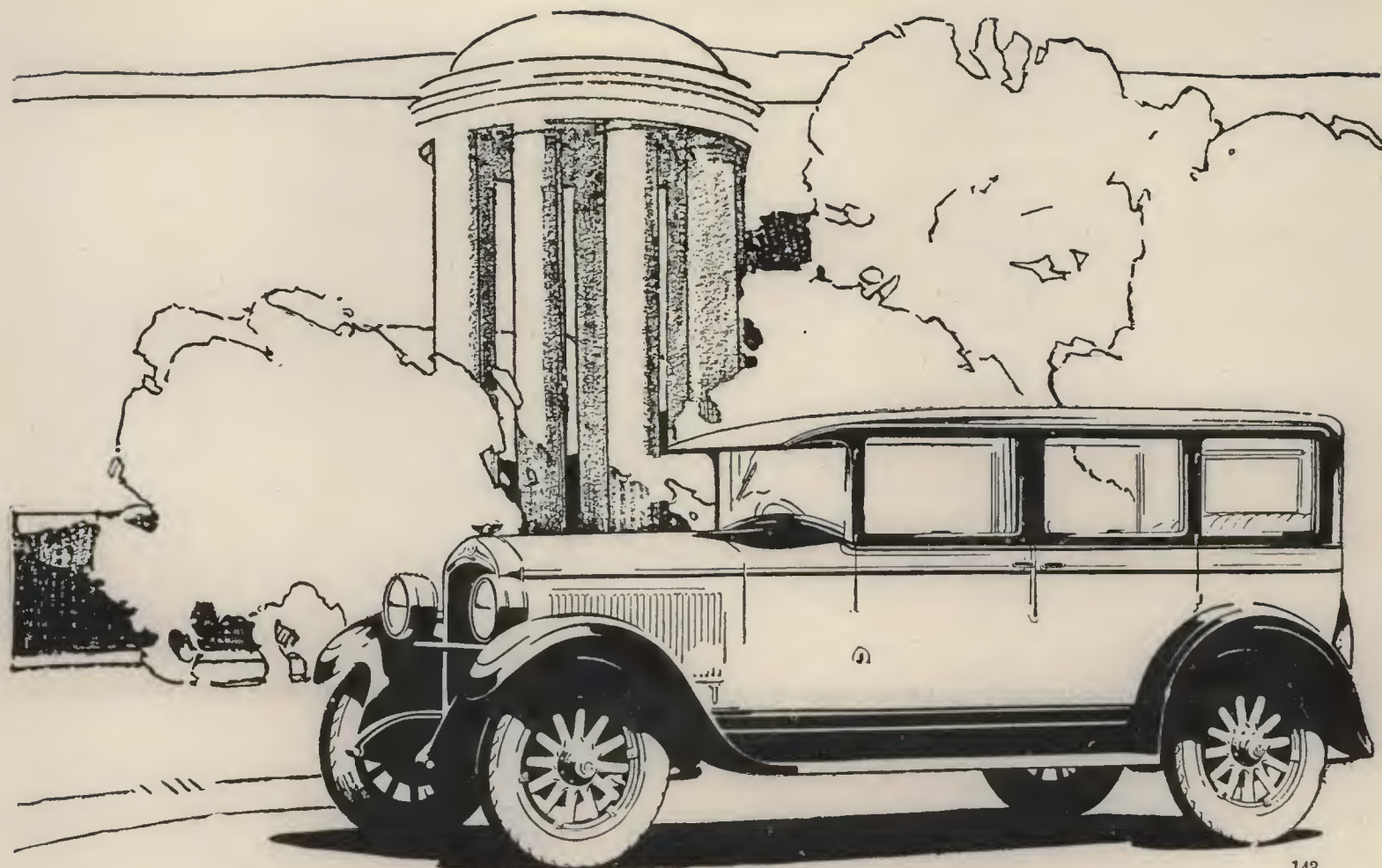
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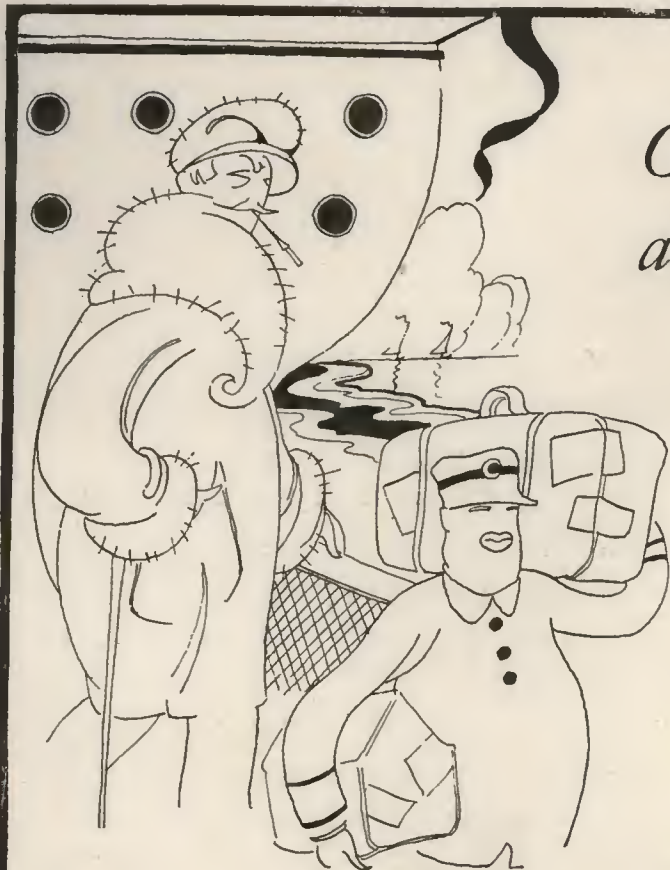


To turn to the Near East, it is interesting to note that our first relations with the old Turkey and our first relations with the new Turkish Republic were initiated by naval officers. In the long drawn-out negotiations for our first treaty with Turkey, which extended over a period of 48 years, from 1784 until 1832, five American naval officers successively took part, namely, Commodores William Bainbridge, John Rodgers, William M. Crane, James Biddle, and finally David Porter, who ultimately conducted the exchange of ratifications of the treaty.

Such was the background of naval diplomatic tradition which lay behind Mark Bristol when he entered upon the duties of High Commissioner of the United States to Turkey almost seven years ago. If I were to be asked what are the qualities most to be desired in the make-up of a diplomatic officer, I should probably answer: "Flexibility of mind combined with hard common sense." There are perhaps a few other qualities which are helpful on occasion, such as patience and a sense of humor, but I won't enumerate them all lest I convey the impression that

the successful diplomatist must be a paragon of virtues. And if I were to be asked what are the qualities most to be desired in the make-up of a naval officer, I should reply: "Flexibility of mind combined with hard common sense." Perhaps this accounts for the fact that so many of our most successful diplomats have been officers of the United States Navy. Perhaps this accounts for Mark Bristol's success in Turkey. He has shown on many and trying occasions "flexibility of mind and hard common sense," and he has shown patience and judgment beyond the modicum usually vouchsafed to man. I know a good many other qualities that he possesses, too, for I worked with him night and day during some difficult months at Lausanne, but I won't enumerate them lest I embarrass him.

Admiral Bristol has done in Turkey what I believe few men could have done—protected American interests effectively under difficult circumstances; placed at the disposal of the Turks, progressing, as they are, along new roads, his good counsel and wise advice; endeared himself to Americans of every rank and every faith; and



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with it all he has earned the confidence and trust and personal liking of the Turkish Government and people. Whether he could have done it alone without Mrs. Bristol I hesitate to say, but I merely venture to express my doubts. In his straightforward and direct method of dealing, Admiral Bristol has held high the best spirit and traditions both of the American Navy and of American diplomacy, and has shown himself a worthy successor of those forbears whose work and deeds I have mentioned. He deserves well of the United States Government and of the American people, and we are honored in doing honor to an American naval officer and diplomatist whose name will not be forgotten in the history of our Nation.

## AMERICAN ENTERPRISE ABROAD

(Continued from page 6)

"a fair field and no favor." It is for American interests to decide whether, with the opportunity before them, they wish to avail themselves of it.

Much has been said on the subject of so-called economic or financial imperialism. Without endeavoring to define these terms, which have often been loosely used, it is clear that there is a wide distinction between the policy of endeavoring to open or keep open the door of opportunity, and the policy of sponsoring private interests, of urging them to enter into particular countries to engage in particular enterprises, and of seeking to negotiate for them the arrangements under which they shall carry on their undertakings.

The Department of State is not paternalistic. American business men and investors have before them the domestic and the foreign field. If they choose the foreign field in whole or in part, it is because they consider it more advantageous. The point I wish to emphasize is that it is for them to decide whether to engage in the foreign field; and if so, where and how. It can not therefore be said that the United States Government pursues a policy of economic or financial imperialism, when the foreign trade and investment of American citizens are voluntary, and are not a means whereby the Government seeks to exploit or ex-



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tend control over other nations. Many foreign countries desiring foreign capital are particularly desirous that such capital come from the United States, because they realize that American business enterprise abroad is not a cloak for political intrigue. They know that what the Government of the United States seeks is fair opportunity, fair treatment, and due regard for valid and just rights acquired in good faith.

Where American interests abroad are seeking to enter into contracts, the Department of State, when the proposal in question is fair and reasonable, and if the circumstances warrant, may be in a position to instruct its representatives to give proper assistance; but, of course, is not a party to the negotiations. It should be emphasized that the department is entirely impartial as between responsible American interests that may be in competition. This is, of course, a logical and necessary requirement of a democratic government in its conduct of foreign affairs. There is no favoritism to the rich or strong, nor to any particular interest.

In sum, the Department of State aims to assist and promote legitimate American enterprise

abroad, not by seeking for it special and exclusive privileges but by seeking equality of opportunity; not by discriminating for the sake of discriminating but rather reserving discrimination for defense against unequal treatment; not by urging particular American business men to engage in particular enterprises or marking out the exact channels in which they shall go but by seeking to create conditions in which legitimate American enterprises can be carried on; not by sponsoring them or assuming governmental responsibilities for their acts but by having confidence that what the American business man primarily needs abroad is a fair chance; and not by using American enterprise abroad to conceal ulterior ends but by leaving it to American business men to determine whether their enterprises abroad can justify themselves on a business basis. The department thus aims to create conditions in which American enterprise abroad shall be mutually advantageous to the Americans concerned and to those with whom they deal, and to insure so far as possible that foreign trade and investment shall not result in national rivalry but in solid and cordial relations.

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