

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



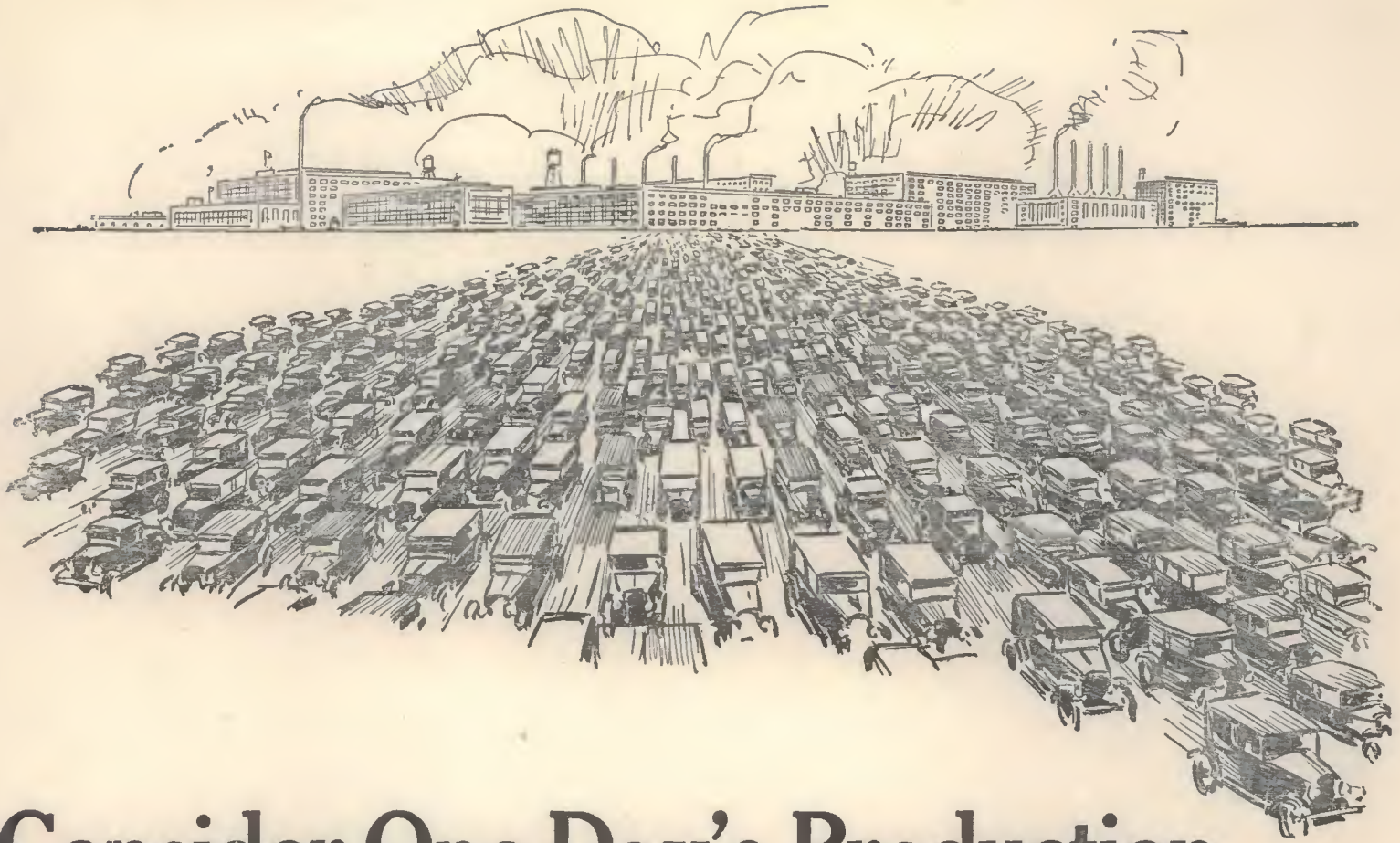
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RUINED GREEK THEATER AT TAORMINA

Vol. III

JUNE, 1926

No. 6



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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. III. No. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1926

Par Rigu

By J. S. GITTINGS, JR., *Diplomatic Secretary, Riga*

IF ANY traveler thinks that Riga, because of its adjacency to Prussia and its Teutonic antecedents, can be reached while using the German language alone, he is mistaken. Of course, exception must be made here if he come by sea direct from Stettin, or if, in a cowardly way (most of us are cowards!) he seek sanctuary in one of the excellent Wagons-Lits coaches which run through daily from Ostend and Paris. Even so, our traveler had better journey merely with hand luggage, if he wants to carry out his "German only" policy, for the possession of trunks (or the use of a German train as far as the Lithuanian border) may very probably require a descent from the Olympus of one's car at Wirballen. Wirballen Station is about as far from Prussian Eydtkuhnen as Babe Ruth can swat a ball, with a nice space for a diamond in between. But in that distance one might, just possibly might, miss German-speaking porters in Lithuanian Virbalis, and would then have to opt between the tongues of Bassanavicius and Tolstoi. And if our travelers should try to reach Riga from Copenhagen or Stock-

holm by water, or via Helsingfors, he will again be surprised to find that, barring the use of fellow voyagers or ships' officers as interpreters, the language of Goethe will not suffice. All of which is simply to show that Riga, despite the Germanic appearance of the "old town" and the undoubted Teutonic blood of the Balts—*they* claim Teutonia started here—has other surrounding and composite elements.

It has. For one thing, there is a considerable Slavic overtone. Outside of the "Moscow" quarter this may not be so striking, except for a few Orthodox churches. The Moscow section of town is fascinating, containing several Russian churches and cemeteries, the low wooden houses, the human types, the wagons—and especially the interesting poorhouse with its chapel decorated with literally hundreds of ikons from floor to ceiling, and its altar, where *liturgia* is said without the requisite screen and curtains of the eastern communions—an exception due, according to the *dvornik*, to the fact that the women are segregated in a corner and behind a wooden partition so high that they can not, at

GREEK THEATER AT TAORMINA (MESSINA)

The ancient Greek theater at Taormina, near Mesina, Sicily, shown on the cover of this issue, is the second largest of its kind on the island.

It is a beautiful example of Greek architecture and is still in excellent state of preservation. The stage measures 110 feet across, while the maximum width of the hemicycle is said to be

330 feet. The theater stands in a natural bowl and is so situated that an incomparable view of the Mediterranean is had from any point of it. Mount Etna, its peaks covered with snow, looms above it in the background. Every winter the theater is visited by countless tourists, who come to Taormina from the four corners of the globe to bask in the sunshine and to admire the panorama of the sea stretching away to modern Greece beyond the horizon.



any time, see the altar! But the slavic overtone is present in Riga, and many people there are, Russian in temperament and language, if not in blood or present-day nationality. Certain lines of trade, such as bootblacks, cab drivers, carpenters, fruit-stand operators, grocery and provision men, and the like, seem to be strongly Slavonic, just as the Teutonic strain appears in book stores, drug stores, watch making, and kindred activities.

It might be supposed from the foregoing that the Germanic and Slavic elements alone shared these businesses in Riga. But nothing is further from the truth, and it is merely the first impression of the newcomer, ignorant of Lettish and the Letts.

The Letts, who form racially about 80 percent of the population of Latvia, are very much to the fore. In the short period of their national existence they have made extraordinary progress in organizing and developing their Government and country. The excellent tone of national in-

stitutions and public services makes one wonder at the ability of the people behind them. Upon looking into the matter it will be found that for years Letts occupied important administrative, educational, and professional positions in Tsarist Russia, that it was, in fact, from present-day Latvia and its people that the Imperial Government drew much of its efficient and so-called "German" element. But still, without inherent ability, no amount of training or experience would account for the Letts' success as builders and managers.

From the material angle alone, Lettish efficiency is striking. Many of us nowadays are inclined to forget (if, indeed, we ever knew!) that fighting by no means ended in the region that is today Latvia when the November, 1918, Armistice was signed. Warfare of one kind or another, with devastating consequences to such an industrial center as Riga was, continued until practically 1920. For the Letts, therefore, starting with nothing, to have put a new nation on its feet as well as they have done in a period of five years is really remarkable. The Latvian region may not have received as intensive destruction as certain areas on the western front, but neither did it have the advantages of publicity and world sympathy, nor did it form part of old and going nations with credit available.

From a war-worn, clean-swept town of only about 185,000 in 1920, Riga now has nearly 340,000 inhabitants. The shops are again full of good merchandise; the police force, fire department, and other public services are in excellent running order; the parks and streets are being carefully tended. Life has become normalized once more, and yet so rapid is present progress that one can notice it even in short intervals such as a month. Taxicabs appeared almost overnight in the spring of 1925. Municipal works are now the order of the day. And although housing conditions still leave a good deal to be desired—due to the large influx of people to a town which for seven years suffered destruction and deterioration—repair work to existing houses and construction of new ones are now well under way.

For educational purposes, particularly in eastern European matters, there is probably no better post than Riga. From a central position one sees entirely new states being organized, and former states being resuscitated. One can study the always interesting contrasts between Slav and Germanic and other stocks, smaller but not less worthy. Then there is the political-social clash



Photo from J. S. Gittings, Jr.

RATHHAUS PLATZ AT RIGA



between the huge area to the east now given over to Communistic experiment, and these newer nations who fear nothing so much as that. And as for languages, it is hard to see how anyone—unless he spends his time in a darkened room with no visitors and is not allowed to look at newspapers—can stay in Riga very long and not pick up at least a smattering of Lettish, German, and Russian. If the Foreign Service Officer is *very* young, and has a complete head of hair, he may succeed in gaining admission to courses, in some of the local schools, where English and French are taught, and thus, in company with Ilga, Gretchen, and Xenia, learn something of these three languages by a sort of reverse-English process. There are signs, in the three tongues, on most of the shops. One has newspapers, periodicals, books, theaters, and even church services, in all three speeches—one church going so far as to supply Polish, Lithuanian, and French besides. Esthonian, a half-brother of Finnish, is to be heard; and Swedish of the time of Gustavus Adolphus is spoken on the island of Runo in the Gulf of Riga.

Means of recreation and amusement in Riga are very diversified and good—if one has healthy tastes and is not spoiled by the artificial life of the biggest world capitals. In winter there is the national opera, with concerts, excellently done, and affording Americans a chance to hear good music such as can be had at home in few places outside of New York. There is the Lettish national drama theater, there is operetta and drama in German, and drama in Russian. There are tea rooms with music, and many gatherings in the apartments of friends, ranging from formal dinners, through dancing parties cum Victrola, to simply reunions for music or bridge. Some of the more venturesome (and needless to say younger!) members of the Foreign Service affirm and depose that the cabaret and poker party worlds leave little to be desired. In summer, with its long hours of daylight, there are the tennis and golf clubs where the diplomatic and consular corps—in Riga these form a real family—and others can display such prowess as they possess. There is the Stranč, one hour away, with bathing and a casino (say it softly, with gaming propensities!), where many people take cottages for the season. Lastly, there are the pine forests and lakes, with picnic places, trips on the rivers, and yachting, while good fishing and shooting can be had during certain months.

BOMB AT BUENOS AIRES

In a telegram dated 3 a. m., Monday, May 17, 1926, from Mr. Peter Augustus Jay, the American Ambassador at Buenos Aires (Argentina), the Department of State was informed at about 11.05 p. m. Sunday a time fuse bomb exploded in the doorway of the Chancery. It was estimated from pieces picked up by the Naval and Military Attaches that the bomb weighed between 8 and 10 pounds. No one was injured except the proprietor of the cafe which is opposite the Chancery. The proprietor received a slight wound in his arm. In addition, there was a certain material damage caused by the explosion of the bomb, including broken windows across the street.



THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT RIGA

The American Merchant Marine

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

IN STUDYING the origin of the Consular Establishment it is found that the needs of merchant shipping was one of its fundamental bases. It was very early found advantageous to have a national agent in foreign ports, whose duties were largely occasioned by the interests of merchant vessels and their freight cargoes and the seamen who sailed them. Among the ancients commercial magistrates were to be found whose duties corresponded in a measure to the duties of the modern consular officer.

Present-day methods of communication between masters of vessels and the owners or operators in the home port relieve the consul of many difficulties which he formerly encountered. The establishment by steamship companies of regularly appointed agents in all ports of the world, whether of their own or of foreign nationality, has eased in great measure former duties of the consul with relation to the financial welfare of the ship or its cargo. The enactment of laws for the control of mercantile navigation, and the generally improved condition of officers and men, as well as more intelligent management of vessels, both from the home office and in foreign ports, have all been conducive to lightening consular functions.

Nevertheless, with decrease of duties for these and other reasons, there has continued a catalogue of functions so voluminous as to require treatment in 11 chapters of the United States Consular Regulations. And while laws and regulations have helpfully modified previous practice to a certain extent, others have been enacted at various times which have in their turn added to the consul's worries and cares.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT

While theoretically an old and well-worn subject, the matter of vessels and seamen in its practical phases is relatively new to the present-day American Consular Service. It has been preeminently a post-war development. In the year 1919 surprised consuls were faced with problems, new to them, which were unknown and unthought of in their prewar consular experience. A consul in 1855 might have solved many of them most satisfactorily without much review of his laws or regulations, but the present-day consul was confused and puzzled, for he had had none of the necessary experience or training in shipping matters. The reason, of course, lies in the checkered career of the American merchant marine itself. In the years immediately preceding the World War the American flag on the North Atlantic was practically unseen. During

the 25-year period between 1890 and 1915 only three American vessels—two small schooners and yacht—entered the German port of Hamburg, and this at a time when German steamship lines were waxing fat on emigrant traffic from Europe to the United States. In 25 years the American flag was seen three times in a great world port, where the flags of every other maritime nation flew daily. But in 1922 there were at one time in that same port as many as a dozen liners flying the American flag and hundreds of American officers and seamen were roaming the city.

It will be recalled that the Government and American shipping people were not entirely dead to this state of affairs. For years preceding the war the matter of shipping legislation and ship subsidies was fought in and out of our legislative halls. But such was ever the nature of the opposition, that effective measures for a successful American merchant marine were not enacted and the main interest of the country at large continued to lie in its industrial and commercial expansion in the interior.

The aggressive Roosevelt in a message to Congress in 1907 pointed to the Brazilian port of Rio de Janeiro.

He informed Congress that in the year ending June 30, 1905, there entered that port more than 3,000 steam and sailing vessels from Europe, under foreign flags, but from the United States under the American flag, no steamers and only seven sailing vessels, two of which entered because they were in distress.

In a way his recommendations have been carried out, though not as the direct result of his own efforts. In the year ending June 30, 1924, a total of 140 American vessels entered and cleared the port of Rio de Janeiro, and the American flag is now regularly seen on the Pacific and in the rich ports of the Orient, as well as in the great European trade.

Shipping laws have usually been enacted as shipping conditions seemed to demand. They have scarcely preceded conditions which they are intended to meet. In the same manner and to a greater degree, regulations have followed both the laws and the conditions. It is obvious then, that to understand the American Navigation Laws and the Consular Regulations, enacted in accordance with these laws, one may with benefit study the conditions which gave rise to them.

THE PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION

Colonial shipping in the eighteenth century, preceding the Revolution, consisted mostly of scores of small barks and schooners plying in the



New England fishing trade up and down the Atlantic Coast and to and from the islands of the Caribbean Sea. It was not until the Revolutionary period that its spirit and real importance began truly to manifest itself.

The natural result of the Revolutionary struggle in shipping matters was that the British Navy began immediately to prey upon Colonial maritime enterprises. Blockades were established and the mercantile sphere of the Colonial shippers was greatly circumscribed.

With the lack of a competent naval force the Colonials were forced to provide for the protection of their interests. Letters of marque and reprisal were issued to several hundred private vessels, which had previously been engaged in fishing or the Colonial commerce.

These privateersmen played a larger part in winning the war than has been commonly recognized. The English of the period, however, clearly perceived the effectiveness of their operations and the London Spectator frankly admitted that in their diminutive strength the Colonials were able consistently to go in and out and take British trade and British storeships even in the very sight of British garrisons. "But," states the Spectator, "were their ships not in the English and Irish channels, picking up our homeward bound trade, sending their prizes into the French and Spanish ports to the great terror of our merchants and shipowners?" In a period of two years it is recorded that privateersmen took

as prizes 733 British merchantmen and inflicted losses of more than 2,000,000 pounds sterling, and upward of 100,000 seamen were made prisoners at a time when England sorely needed them in her Navy. In all during the Revolutionary period, over 3,000 British ships were captured or sunk and altogether the English were said to have lost more than 300,000 tons of shipping.

IN THE WAR OF 1812

American privateering in 1812 was even bolder and more successful than during the Revolution. It was the work of a race of merchant seamen who had found themselves, who were in the forefront of the world's trade and commerce, and who were equipped to challenge the enemy's pretensions to supremacy afloat. The intervening generation had advanced the art of shipbuilding and handling beyond all rivalry and England grudgingly acknowledged their ability. Their superiority was acknowledged to be the result not of recklessness, but of seamanship.

Their total booty amounted to 1,300 prizes taken on all the Seven Seas with a loss to the British of \$40,000,000 in ships and cargoes. From the entire Atlantic coast, New England to the South, sailed upwards of 500 of these privateersmen in commission.

The spirited character of the early American mariner is thus very aptly illustrated. It was not only his pleasure to sail his vessel in the pur-



RIGA FROM THE RIVER

Photo from J. S. Gittings, Jr.



suit of his romantic calling but when the necessity arose he was willing to fight to any limit to protect his interests. Despite their severe losses, the Revolution and the War of 1812-15 served in a measure as a stimulus to American mercantile interests. Throughout these critical periods and during the time intervening as well as in the years subsequent to the second war with Great Britain the American shipowners seemed to prosper in adversity.

THE PACKET SHIPS

In the first decade after the second war with Great Britain American shipping entered its most successful era. It was in this period that the celebrated *packet ships* were introduced and attained their world wide prestige. The packet

ship was the earliest liner. It did not trade on its owner's account as had been the custom from time immemorial, but it carried freight and passengers on regular sailings between American and European ports. Ships in the packet lines were the only regular means of communication between the United States and Europe and, as such, were entrusted with the lives of many important personages and with the Government dispatches and mails and specie. The Black Ball Line, established in 1816, was the first of these famous lines. On the first and sixteenth of every month the Black Ball packet ships cleared New York for Liverpool.

The success of the Black Ball Line stimulated competition. The regularity of service, such as was offered by these early lines, was much greater than had been expected and the Red Star and the Swallowtail lines out of New York, as well as the Collins Dramatic Line from the same port soon attained places as prominent as the Black Ball Line in the minds of the populace. Ships from Baltimore and Philadelphia were also soon in keen competition with the New York lines. More than 50 sailing vessels of this type secured for the United States a monopoly of this traffic and British competitors practically withdrew from the trade.

SUPREMACY IN ATLANTIC TRADE

The success of the various lines and the un-failing regularity with which their sailing schedules were carried through in the face of bitter gales and heavy seas quickly awakened the public interest in a day when popular enthusiasm was easily aroused. Races between competing lines drew immense crowds to the



Photo from J. S. Gittings, Jr.

IN THE "OLD TOWN"



wharves and the masters and crews of the winning vessels were acclaimed popular heroes.

It was admitted that these American ships were superior to any ships of similar class in the North Atlantic trade. The commanders and officers of the American vessels were generally considered more competent as seamen and navigators and were more uniformly persons of education than the commanders and officers of ships of any other nationality trading between American and European ports.

The packet ship trade was governed by careful laws. The number of passengers in the cabin and steerage was limited. The vessels also carried valuable freight and their charges were usually above those of the ordinary merchantmen. But they earned the extra tariffs by the unparalleled swiftness and regularity of their voyages and their patrons were more than willing to pay it for the same reason.

Mr. Winthrop Marvin, at present the editor of the Marine Journal and an officer of the American Steamship Owners Association, remarks in his history of the American Merchant Marine that "Europe could not compete against these magnificent square riggers, sailed with such vigor and exactness. So long as the trans-Atlantic service was a question of sheer seamanship," he says. "America held the undisputed mastery. The Atlantic, with its vast range of heaving waters, its fierce gales and its bitter cold, has always been the most important field of maritime adventure. Supremacy there has ever been the coveted prize of seafaring nations. Year after year, in the era of wood and canvas, the advantages of the United States were overwhelming."

It is somewhat surprising for us of the present day to learn that some of these sailing packet ships made the London-Liverpool voyages in less than 15 days. Most of the steam freight liners of

today and many passenger steamers are content to cross the Atlantic between Europe and America in from 10 to 12 days, or longer.

THE CLIPPER SHIPS

While the packet service was in the height of its supremacy there appeared the even more famous American "Clipper" ships. These vessels with their trim low lines were built principally for speed and the demand for them was primarily occasioned by the developments in California after the gold discovery. At about the same time the development of steamships was responsible for corresponding improvements in sailing vessels. Such clipper ships as the "Surprise," the "Sierra Nevada," the "Westward Ho," the "Phantom," the "Sea Serpent," the "Sweepstakes" and the "Young America," were at once, to quote Mr. Marvin again, "the admiration and despair of the British." The exploits of "The Flying Cloud," "The Sovereign of the Seas," the "Lightning" and the "James Baines" were the talk of two continents.

While most of these vessels were originally intended for the California trade, from which foreigners were barred by law, when favorable rates offered they occasionally ventured into European and African and some eastern marts. The clipper ship era is probably the most inter-

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Photo from J. S. Gittings, Jr.

PEASANTS IN NATIONAL COSTUME

The Porter Bill

The Porter bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the acquisition of sites and buildings abroad for the diplomatic and Consular Service was signed on May 7, by President Coolidge.

The measure in his opinion supplements the Rogers act reorganizing the service and with it contributes a step forward in placing the United States in a position adequately to discharge its obligations in foreign affairs.

Public 186—69th Congress

AN ACT

For the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for the use of the Government of the United States of America.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State is empowered, subject to the direction of the commission hereinafter established, to acquire by purchase or construction in the manner hereinafter provided, within the limits of appropriations made pursuant to this act, in foreign capitals and in other foreign cities, sites and buildings, and to alter, repair, and furnish such buildings, for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States, or for the purpose of consolidating, to the extent deemed advisable by the commission, within one or more buildings, the embassies, legations, consulates, and other agencies of the United States Government there maintained, which buildings shall be appropriately designated by the commission, and the space in which shall be allotted by the Secretary of State under the direction of the commission among the several agencies of the United States Government.

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established a joint commission, to be known as the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, and to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. A member of the commission may continue to serve as a member thereof until his successor has qualified.

(b) It shall be the duty of the commission to consider, formulate, and approve plans and proposals for the acquisition and utilization of the sites and buildings authorized by section 1, and of

sites and buildings heretofore acquired or authorized for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments in foreign countries, including the initial furnishings of such buildings and the initial alteration and repair of purchased buildings and grounds. The commission established by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922," approved March 2, 1921, is hereby abolished.

(c) The commission shall prescribe rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and shall make an annual report to the Congress.

SEC. 3. Buildings and grounds acquired under this act or heretofore acquired or authorized for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments in foreign countries may, subject to the direction of the commission, be used, in the case of buildings and grounds for the diplomatic establishment, as Government offices or residences or as such offices and residences; or, in the case of other buildings and grounds, as such offices or such offices and residences. The contracts for all work of construction, alteration, and repair under this act are authorized to be negotiated, the terms of the contracts to be prescribed, and the work to be performed, where necessary, in the judgment of the commission, without regard to such statutory provisions as relate to the negotiation, making, and performance of contracts and performance of work in the United States.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000, and the appropriations made pursuant to this authorization shall constitute a fund to be known as the Foreign Service Building Fund, to remain available until expended. Under this authorization not more than \$2,000,000 shall be appropriated for any one year, but within the total authorization provided in this act the Secretary of State, subject to the direction of the commission, may enter into contracts for the acquisition of the buildings and grounds authorized by this act. In the case of the buildings and grounds authorized by this act, after the initial alterations, repairs, and furnishing have been completed, subsequent expenditures for such purposes shall not be made out of the appropriations authorized by this act.

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To the Class of 1926

Speech by MR. J. C. GREW, at Foreign Service Luncheon, May 3, 1926

GENTLEMEN OF THE CLASS OF 1926:
Commencement Day is an important and significant event. I don't know of any greater pleasure than to say a few words on such an occasion as this to a group of men about to begin their active careers in the Foreign Service, for now the period of preparation is completed and your active service in the field begins. I only wish we could give to each of you, in addition to your commissions, a roll of parchment tied up with red ribbon conferring on you the honorable degree of Doctor of Foreign Affairs, for certainly the Foreign Service is just exactly as much a profession as law or medicine or the ministry. If this had been possible, it is interesting to speculate on the subjects you might individually have chosen for your theses for your doctorates. One would perhaps have written on "The diplomatic technique of Macchiavelli as compared with that of Charles Evans Hughes"—what a fruitful field that would have offered!—while another might have chosen "The Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest." (Parenthetically may I congratulate you all on having survived?)

Speaking of the survival of the fittest, we have only recently concluded the examinations for the next class—let us call them the class of 1927—the men who are to take your places in the school when you go out to the field—and they are a splendid crowd of men who will do great credit to the Service. We are all immensely pleased. There is no part of the work that I find more interesting than that of conducting those examinations and at the same time more strenuous. It is just about as strenuous for the examiners as for the examined—although some of you gentlemen with the recollection of a certain examination not yet lost in the mists of the past may not altogether agree with me—because an immense amount of responsibility rests on the shoulders of the board, the responsibility of giving every candidate a perfectly square deal, realizing that those men, some of them, have been preparing for years for just this career, that they may be nervous in the examination, they may fail to do themselves full credit but at the same time may have the right stuff in them and possibilities of development, and failure may mean a serious blow in the shaping of their lives. Well, I am sure that no mistakes were made. We received

some amusing answers to our questions, but none quite so good, I think, as the candidate last year, who, when I asked him about nitrates, replied that he thought they were cheaper than day rates. Another was sure that the capital of Nicaragua was Manure. The nearest approach to humor that we received this year was when a candidate defined "sabotage" as "a monopoly of the coast-wise trade." Those of you who know anything about the negotiation of a certain treaty with Turkey will appreciate how close he came to it.

I said a few moments ago that your preparation for the Foreign Service was completed. Gentlemen, that preparation is never completed. The successful lawyer or doctor or engineer is he who is steadily learning, steadily exploring new fields. The same applies to the Foreign Service. The ideal qualities for a diplomatic or consular officer have been defined as "flexibility of mind combined with hard common sense." But there is another very important element, and that is culture. Our country is going to be judged abroad by you men, not only by what you do but by what you are. You are continually going to come into contact with men and women of great culture, and unless you can meet them on their own ground you can never profit to the full by the valuable and delightful contacts and associations that will open out to you.

I do not know of any element of culture that is more important, especially for the Foreign Service, than a thorough grasp of foreign languages. It has been said that the acquisition of every new language confers upon a man a new individuality. That is indeed true. You can never get completely at a foreigner's mind unless you know his language as well as he does; otherwise there is always likely to be a veil between his mind and yours. Many foreigners speak English; some well, some less well; and many will give an impression of knowing English thoroughly, but there is generally some limitation, and they necessarily say what they can say rather than what they may wish to say. There will always be something lacking unless you can meet them on their own ground. It is not enough to be able to read the newspaper or to carry on an after-dinner conversation in a foreign language. You must keep on plugging away at it until you are completely at home. French is of the greatest importance, because a knowledge of French



will carry you almost everywhere. But Spanish is just as important, especially from our point of view, and without a thorough knowledge of both these languages, your post availability in the Service will be distinctly limited and that will necessarily limit your efficiency. German is important, too, and indeed every new language that you can acquire in the course of your work abroad. You should leave nothing undone to this end.

It may seem superfluous, but, while speaking of languages, permit me to remind you that just as charity begins at home the most important thing of all is to know your own language well. The whole tendency of modern life to economize on effort is continually seen taking liberties with the English language, doing away with the old courtesy and grace of style and expression in correspondence and substituting therefor abbreviated, hackneyed, and commercial phrases. I don't know of anything that rubs me the wrong way more than to see daily in front of me the tail light of an automobile on which that good old Anglo-Saxon word is spelled "Slo." To take arbitrary liberties with our language is to prostitute the fine old classical heritage that has come down to us. In the old days before the war Mr. Adee was the watchful guardian of style and expression in the department's correspondence. In those days we had time to revise a letter or an instruction or a note from the sole point of view of style, but, alas, times have changed, and every day I am called upon to sign correspondence to which I am frankly ashamed to attach my signature. The most important thing to remember, I think, is that often the addition of a courteous phrase, although it may be superfluous to the subject matter, will create in the mind of the recipient an attitude of satisfaction rather than of annoyance. Many a time a request can be refused or an unpalatable pill administered in such a courteous tone and phraseology as to impress the recipient with a feeling of gratitude for the mere attention given to the matter, while many a favor conferred can be expressed in such a manner as to convey an impression of reluctance on the part of the giver and annoyance in the mind of the receiver. Our forefathers were past masters of the art of courtesy in correspondence, and we can do worse than to emulate them.

The other day we received a letter addressed to the Secretary of State, which was referred to the Near Eastern Division, which is competent in Ottoman affairs, because the envelope was inscribed in the lower left-hand corner "Turkey

Department," but when opened it was found to read as follows:

"DEAR SIR:

"Please send me information regarding the raising of turkeys and also of chickens."

Now, I don't know who is going to answer this letter—and what I am about to say is directed at no individual or division, least of all the Near Eastern Division, the style of whose correspondence is admirable—but from my experience of the drafting of letters in the department, I am morally certain that a reply will shortly come to my desk for signature worded approximately as follows:

"SIR:

"I beg to acknowledge your letter of _____. You state that you desire information regarding the raising of turkeys and chickens. The department has no information on this subject, and therefore can not comply with your request."

Now, why not do it this way?

"SIR:

"The department has received and has read with interest your letter in which you ask for information regarding the raising of turkeys and chickens, and appreciates your public-spirited desire to contribute to the development of the poultry industry of the Nation. The technical ramifications of this important subject, however, are so extensive that the Department of State, which is primarily charged with the conduct of our foreign relations, hesitates to express opinions which might be found inadequate or inaccurate, and therefore respectfully refers you to the Department of Agriculture, which it believes is better equipped to deal with this subject. Recourse might also be had to the National Association for the observance of Thanksgiving Day."

Perhaps I have exaggerated, but I am sure you get my point.

It has been an inspiration to watch the development of our Foreign Service during the past 20 years. I had the good fortune to come into it at about the time when the first steps for applying civil service principles to the Diplomatic and Consular Services were being taken. In



those days, 20 years and more ago, one generally served for four or eight years, as the case might be, and was then ruthlessly replaced to make way for a successor without background or experience, his own experience scrapped and lost to the Government. What an economic waste that was! I was looking back the other day on some of the periods of service of diplomats and consuls in the old days, and was amused to note the great majority of cases in which an officer served for four years, the term of one administration. Now and then an officer would survive, such as Henry Vignaud, who remained as First Secretary in Paris for 30 or 40 years, and a man named Neill, who, I believe, served for even a longer period as Secretary of Legation in Peru. But these were exceptions, and even those exceptions were unfortunate, because such a man inevitably became imbued with the point of view of the country in which he was serving, and could not possibly see the international pictures. For a great many years Mr. Vignaud, a most estimable officer, conducted practically the entire work of our Embassy in Paris, and, as he kept most of his records in his head, his successors often found themselves in quandaries. Mr. Bailly-Blanchard once described to me his early years in Paris as Second Secretary under Vignaud. He said that at first he was permitted to do nothing whatever, but after several months of inactivity he drafted a note to the Foreign Office on his own initiative and submitted it to Vignaud. The latter was furious, tore up his draft, and told him to go back to his office and to mind his own business. However, he persisted, and, as he was a master of French, in which in those days our notes to the Foreign Office in Paris were written, one of them was accepted, and thereafter he was allowed to take on his share of work in the Chancery, although he had to batter down longstanding tradition to do so. They told me in Paris that Bailly-Blanchard's notes were such perfections of French style that the Quai d'Orsay itself frequently adopted some of his phrases and methods of expression.

In those days I used to try to visualize the possibility of a permanent Service, and for years I kept for my own amusement lists of our officers in their order of seniority, crossing off those who resigned or died or were dismissed and moving everybody up one peg. But at that time there was little justification for believing that many of the names on those lists, such as Fletcher, Phillips, Jay, Einstein, Grant-Smith, Philip, Dodge, Laughlin, Wilson, Gibson, Dearing, Har-

ison, Bliss, Wright, MacMurray, and many others, would eventually reach the highest positions in the Service as they have done.

One of the greatest things in our Service, it seems to me, is the esprit de corps which is steadily being developed and the feeling of solidarity in our ranks. The Foreign Service Association and the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL contribute greatly to that end. But there is an indefinable spirit throughout our ranks, in both branches of the Service, which seems to me to bring us closer together in the work that we are doing even than the bonds of school or college, fraternity, or club. Enduring friendships are built on common interests and mutual associations, and these friendships steadily and progressively develop a spirit of cooperation, which is essential for the success and efficiency of a great Government Service. As you go on in the career, you will steadily be making more friends within our ranks—men to whom you would instinctively turn if in a tight place, men whose success and promotion you will welcome. In many circles of life the spirit of competition often transcends that of cooperation. In many circles of life, unfortunately, there exists a spirit of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. But that spirit does not exist in our Service, and it would be fatal if it did. There is, I think, an immense pride in the reputation and achievements of the Service as a whole which rises superior to every thought of self, and so long as that spirit exists we need have no anxiety for the future. The spirit of cooperation has been particularly exemplified by the assistance of Foreign Service officers in the work of the Foreign Service School, either through lectures or by instructing the pupils in the different divisions. In no case where cooperation has been requested has it been refused. In fact, it has always been most cordially and effectively given, and the interest, patience, constructive suggestions, and enthusiastic support of every one in the department deserve the highest praise. It has been exemplified by Mr. Dawson, who deserves the greatest credit for the way that he has developed this Foreign Service School from its foundation up to its present efficient organization. It is exemplified by a man to whom I think we owe the splendid organization and development of our Foreign Service more than to almost any other individual, who has the gift of vision, and who through long years has steadily, modestly, but intensively, worked to break down almost insuperable ob-

(Continued on page 202)

**THE
AMERICAN
FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL**

Vol. III JUNE, 1926 No. 6

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY AMERICAN FOREIGN
SERVICE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Foreign Service Journal is published monthly by the American Foreign Service Association, and is distributed by the Association to its members gratis. The Journal is also open to private subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$4.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy, payable to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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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THE PORTER BILL

(Continued from page 180)

SEC. 5. The Secretary of State is empowered, subject to the direction of the commission, to collect information and to formulate plans for the use of the commission and to supervise and preserve the diplomatic and consular properties of the United States in foreign countries and the properties acquired under this act. In the collection of such information and in the formulation of such plans he may, subject to the direction of the commission, obtain such special architectural or other expert technical services as may be necessary and pay therefor, not exceeding in any case 5 percentum of the cost of construction or remodeling of the properties in respect to which said special services are rendered, from such appropriations as Congress may make under this act, without regard to civil service laws or regulations and the provisions of the classification act of 1923.

SEC. 6. The authority granted to acquire sites and buildings by purchase shall, in cases where it is impossible to acquire title, be construed as authority to acquire the property by lease for a term sufficiently long, in the judgment of the commission, to be practically equivalent to the acquisition of title.

SEC. 7. The act entitled "An act providing for the purchase or erection, within certain limits of cost, of embassy, legation, and consular buildings abroad," approved February 17, 1911, is repealed, but such repeal shall not invalidate appropriations already made under the authority of such act.

SEC. 8. This act may be cited as the "Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926."

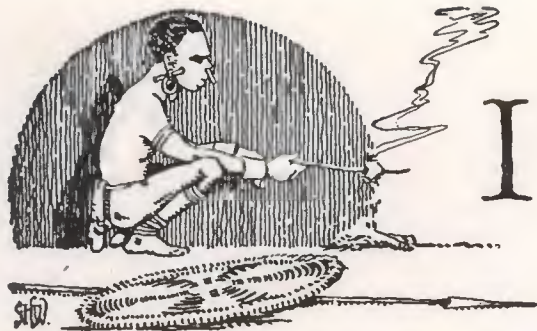
Approved May 7, 1926.

**AMERICAN MERCHANT
MARINE**

(Continued from page 179)

esting in the history of the American merchant marine. The triumphs of the clippers in many respects probably surpassed the achievements of the packet ships. At least the structure of their racy hulls and the variety of their adventurous voyages lend an aspect not possessed by the more staid packet ships. The latter were in a sense the mechanics of the newborn commercial machine. The regularity of their entries and clearances smacked somewhat of a railroad timetable, but the clipper ships wandered wherever cargoes called.

(To be continued)



ITEMS



THE American Minister to Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania, Mr. F. W. B. Coleman, is now in the United States on leave, which he contemplates spending at Minneapolis, Minn.

The American Minister to Costa Rica, Mr. Roy T. Davis, is on leave of absence at his home, Columbia, Mo.

Vice Consul William W. Corcoran, Boulogne sur Mer, accompanied by Mrs. Corcoran, is spending his leave in Washington.

Consular Agent Alphonse P. Labbie, St. Leonards, New Brunswick, recently visited the Department.

Mr. Haskell E. Coates, who recently resigned as Vice Consul at Melbourne, is in the United States on a leave of absence for four months, after the expiration of which he will return to Melbourne, where he has accepted a position.

Mr. Neil D. Borum, Disbursing Officer, American Embassy at London, is now in the United States on leave.

Consul Calvin M. Hitch, Basel, is spending his leave at his home, Atlanta, Ga.

Consul John M. Savage, Southampton, is dividing his leave between Washington and Rahway, N. J.

Consul Rollin R. Winslow, formerly at Soerabaya, but recently assigned to the Department, is now on leave, which he is spending in Baltimore and Grand Rapids.

Consul Richard B. Haven, in charge of the Vice Consulate at Constantza, Rumania, made a short visit to the United States, returning to his post on May 8. The Vice Consulate at Constantza is to be closed on June 30, after which



CLASS OF 1926

Back row: J. H. Morgan; E. M. Hinkle; E. P. Lawton, Jr.; H. L. Franklin, Jr.; A. S. Chase; McC. Werlich; W. M. Newhall, Jr. Middle row: E. B. Christian; L. Clark; D. K. E. Bruce; Wm. Dawson; W. H. T. Mackie; E. O. Briggs; L. Yates. Front row: F. R. Dolbeare; H. R. Wilson; J. Butler Wirght; Joseph C. Grew; Wilbur J. Carr; E. J. Norton



Consul Haven will proceed to Vienna, to which post he has been assigned.

Vice Consul Marc L. Severe, Paris, is in Washington on leave.

Consul Herbert S. Bursley, Belgrade, is spending his leave with relatives at Battery Park, Md.

Consul Digby A. Willson, recently assigned to Rio de Janeiro, called at the Department en route to his new post. Consul Willson spent his vacation at Hamilton, Ontario, where it is understood he made quite a name for himself in the "Ancient and honorable game of golf."

Vice Consul James G. Finley, formerly at Montreal, but now assigned to the Department, has been detailed for duty in the Commercial Office (A-C/C), succeeding Vice Consul Winfield H. Scott, who sailed for Puerto Castilla on May 15.

Diplomatic Secretary Robert O'D. Hinckley, Bucharest, who is now in the United States on leave, will proceed later to Tirana, Albania.

Consul Don S. Haven, Aguascalientes, visited

Washington on his honeymoon trip, and called at the Department.

Vice Consul Earl D. Hackett, Patras, called at the Department during his leave of absence.

Diplomatic Secretary H. Dorsey Newson, Mexico City, made a hurried visit to Baltimore to visit his father, who is ill in a hospital in that city.

Vice Consul Maurice W. Altaffer, who has not been in very good health lately, is now in the United States on leave.

Consul Avra M. Warren, Nairobi, accompanied by Mrs. Warren, is spending his leave with relatives at Severna Park, Md.

The Consular Agency at Luxemburg has been raised to a Vice Consulate under the supervision of the Consulate General at Antwerp. Vice Consul J. G. Park, Cardiff, has been transferred to Luxemburg to take charge.

The JOURNAL learns with regret that during the past month a large number of officers have been on the sick list. Consul Frank Bohr, Mexi-



THE MONTREAL STAFF

Lower row: J. H. Clark; W. I. Jackson; Con. Gen. Halstead; J. G. Finley; J. R. Barry. Back row: J. F. Deming; G. B. Andrews; C. J. Murphy (Income Tax Agent); G. A. Cournoyer



cali, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever, continues to hold his own. Consul Thomas McEnelly, Chihuahua, who was operated upon last month for appendicitis, has almost entirely recovered. Consul Hugh S. Fullerton, Department, underwent a major operation at the Naval Hospital, Washington. Late reports indicate that Consul Fullerton will soon return to his duties. Consul Frank C. Lee, Department, was absent from his desk, due to an attack of influenza. Consul Hasell H. Dick, Eugene H. Johnson, Vice Consul, and Miss Mary Freeman, clerk, Sydney, Nova Scotia, all suffered from attacks of influenza. Diplomatic Secretary Philip Adams underwent a major operation at Boston April 24, 1926. Vice Consul David K. E. Bruce underwent a minor operation at Baltimore on May 8, 1926.

The Consulate at Koenigsberg, Germany, was entered by burglars on the night of April 16, who took a small sum of money.

Consul General Addison E. Southard, recently assigned to Singapore, sails from New York on the steamship "George Washington" on August 4, 1926. Consul General Southard has been instructed to proceed to his post via London, where he will spend one week in conference with Consul General Washington.

Diplomatic Secretary Philip Adams, on the eve of his departure from Malta, was tendered a complimentary luncheon at the Casino Maltese.

The usual monthly luncheon of the Foreign Service Association was held at Rauscher's on May 3, 1926, when the students of the Foreign Service School were the guests. The Undersecretary of State, Mr. Grew, spoke of the work of the class, and then announced the assignments of the members thereof. Vice Consul David K. E. Bruce responded on behalf of the class. The speech of Mr. Grew and the response of Mr. Bruce will be found in another part of this issue.

Consul Walter H. Sholes, Goteborg, is on leave of absence in the United States, which he is spending with relatives in Washington.

Consul Thomas H. Robinson, Birmingham, called at the Department while on leave.

Vice Consul F. Van den Arend, Leipzig, will spend his vacation at Fairview, N. C.

Diplomatic Secretary L. Lanier Winslow, Santiago, will divide his leave between Washington and New York.

Diplomatic Secretary Winthrop S. Greene, is now in Washington on leave.

Vice Consul Stephen E. Kendrick called at the Department while en route between Vienna and Toronto.

Vice Consul George E. Seltzer, recently assigned to Manaos, visited the Department.

Consul Harris N. Cookingham, Saigon, will spend his vacation with his parents at Red Hook-on-Hudson, New York.

Consul William L. Jenkins, Calcutta, is spending his leave at his home in Gwynedd, Pa.



CONSULATE AT CAIRO



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

Diplomatic Secretary Matthew E. Hanna, Asuncion.

Consul General Robert Frazer, Jr., Wellington, N. Z.

Consul General Samuel T. Lee, Buenos Aires.

Consul General Thomas M. Wilson, Durban.

Consul General James B. Stewart, Manzanillo.

Consul General Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Plymouth.

Diplomatic Secretary Richard B. Southgate, recently assigned to Habana, has tendered his resignation from the Foreign Service, effective upon the expiration of leave of absence.

Consul General Tracy Lay, Department, has spent a part of his vacation on a motor trip through New England.

Consul F. C. Johnson, Fredericton, New Brunswick, reports an unusual May Day celebration at his post. A May Pole was erected on the ice in the St. John's River within 100 yards of the consulate.

In accordance with the act of February 25, 1925, and the Executive Order of May 15, 1925, the American minister at Tirana, Mr. Charles C. Hart, has concluded a reciprocal agreement with the government of Albania, effective June 1, 1926, for the waiver of fees for non-immigrant visas and applications therefor.

Consul George D. Hopper, Antofagasta, reports the following about tennis matters at that post:

In the annual tennis tournament of northern Chile, Vice Consul Matthews carried off all honors, winning easily all events, including singles, doubles and mixed doubles, getting handsome silver cups for each contest. He is the only American who entered the tournament. It may be recalled with bitter memories by a certain former inspector, now on duty in the Department, that this same vice consul refused to permit him to take a single set when here on inspection. It appears that our consular agent at Caldera, Martin Gaines, administered the same dose—both officers disregarding absolutely the traditional courtesy usually shown to our superior officers, especially toward inspectors.

Mr. Pitman B. Potter, of the Department of Political Science of the University of Wisconsin,

informs the JOURNAL that the University gives during the first semester of each year a course in political science called The Foreign Service of the United States. In this course are described the organization and activities of the Department of State and the diplomatic and consular branches of the foreign service; in addition some time is spent on the procedure and law of the treaty-making power and the principles of the foreign policy of the United States. In connection with this course a Foreign Service Consultation Bureau is maintained, where are kept on hand supplies of pamphlets issued by the Department for the information of persons considering entrance into the Foreign Service, and other announcements of the Department relating thereto. In the university as a whole, courses are given which cover virtually every branch of preparation for the examinations for admittance to the Foreign Service (International and Commercial Law, Languages, Commercial Geography, American History and Government, History and Government of Foreign Countries, International Politics), and students applying at the Consultation Bureau are guided in their selection of courses to meet their requirements. There are each year on record in the Consultation Bureau the names of some six to ten students considering more or less seriously the possibilities of entrance into the Foreign Service of the United States. Mr. Pitman B. Potter gives the introductory course on the Foreign Service and conducts the Consultation Bureau.

The Foreign Service School has held the following lectures:

Sources and Principles of International Law, Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, Professor of International Law, American University.



CONSUL BRETT ON DESERT LINKS



Protection, Mr. Green H. Hackworth, Solicitor of the Department.

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

Personnel Work, Employees not of Career, Mr. Frank C. Lee.

Personnel Work, Career Officers, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson and Mr. Edward J. Norton.

Cooperation with Foreign Representatives of the Treasury Department and Tariff Commission, Dr. Dorsey Richardson.

The Mission and Work of the Naval War College, Rear Admiral W. V. Pratt, U. S. N., President, Naval War College.

The Broad Aspect of Our Pacific Problem, Admiral Pratt.

Documentation of Merchandise, Mr. H. F. Worley, Treasury Department, and Mr. Charles H. Derry.

International Communications from the Naval Viewpoint, Capt. S. W. Bryant, U. S. N.

Applicatory Method of Problem Solving, Capt. S. W. Bryant, U. S. N.

National Defense Provisions of National Defense Act, War Department Mission, and Organization of War Department, Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, Deputy Chief of Staff.

Military Intelligence and its Relation to the Question of National Defense, Col. James H. Reeves, General Staff, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

Personnel Problem Connected with the National Defense, Brig. Gen. Campbell King, General Staff, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.

Training; the Army School System; Citizen Soldier Training; R. O. T. C.; C. M. T. C.; Value of Military Training to Citizens; Mobilization, Maj. R. P. Lemly, General Staff.

Supply Question, Finances, War Reserve, Maj. A. P. Clark, General Staff.

Industrial Mobilization, Maj. R. R. Nix, Ordnance.

War Plans and their con-

nection with political and other subjects dealt with by State Department officials, Col. S. D. Embick, General Staff, Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans Division.

During the period from April 19 to April 30, the Foreign Service School studied the regulations governing the entry of merchandise into the United States, the work being conducted by Mr. Charles H. Derry with the assistance of Mr. H. F. Worley, of the Treasury Department, and Drs. George W. Pope and W. H. Smith, of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The course included the usual written examination made up of the following questions:

1. (a) Define "port of entry" and "port of arrival."

(b) A Warsaw manufacturer ships goods to a purchaser in Pittsburgh, the goods being loaded on a steamer at Danzig on a through bill of lading for Montreal with transshipment at London, England, entering the United States at Detroit and being cleared through the customs at Pittsburgh. What places will the shipper indicate as ports of shipment, arrival and entry, respectively, in his consular invoice?

2. Define "foreign value" and "export value."

3. What value or price should the shipper of merchandise intended for importation into the

United States be required to set forth in an invoice of (a) consigned merchandise and (b) purchased merchandise? Define "consigned merchandise" and "purchased merchandise" in connection with your discussion of the foregoing.

4. (a) Who may execute and sign a consular invoice?

(b) What do you understand by a power of attorney to verify invoices and when is it required?

5. (a) State briefly the principal purposes served by consular invoices.

(b) Name six classes of shipments for which no consular invoice is required.

6. State the rule or rules which determine the consular office to which an invoice must be produced for certification.

7. A shipper presents to you an invoice in which his shipment is set forth in the follow-



I. R. MONCAO
*Messenger at Bahia for the last
twenty-three years*



ing terms: "Ten cases of cotton goods, \$1,000." What additional information will you instruct him to include in his invoice?

8. In what currency should an invoice be made out if it covers (a) consigned merchandise and (b) purchased merchandise?

9. Discuss briefly the general purposes of the regulations governing the importation of live stock, animal by-products and meats.

10. On a vessel arriving from Buenos Aires there are found three different shipments of wet salted hides, each one of which is covered by a different kind of certificate, all three certificates being found satisfactory. What classes of hides do these certificates cover and what facts do the certificates set forth? A fourth shipment has no certificate. What will be done with it, and did the consul act properly when he certified the invoice knowing that no certificate had been or could be procured for the hides?

Cultural advantages of the State of Massachusetts, and ubiquitous residence are effectively evidenced by the following letter which was received at an American consulate recently:

"Dear Sir:

"I received your letter about my last address and where I voted last was at 17 Sycamore St., Brooklyn, N. Y., but my real home is at Detroit, Mich. When my wife and I go to your office and give you full details about our addresses in the United States. Since I was civilized in Bay State in 1878, naturalized in California in 1883, generalized in Montana in 1900, and I intend to keep my American papers during my life. There is no place I have tried that I like better than United States. No more to say until we meet."

Several correspondents have called to attention the mistake made in describing the cover photograph of the March JOURNAL as "Merano, Switzerland." The town was formerly Austrian and is now Italian.

In accordance with the Act of February 25, 1925, and the Executive Order of May 15, 1925, the Department has concluded an agreement with Persia, effective May 15, 1926, according to which Persia waives the requirement of visaed passports for Americans of the non-immigrant class as defined in Section 3 of the Immigration

Act of 1924, and the United States waives the requirement of fees for non-immigrant visas and applications therefor in regard to the subjects of Persia.

A trade commissioner office has been opened at Barcelona, Spain. J. G. Burke will be in charge, having been transferred from Madrid for the assignment.

The Department of Commerce announces that Mr. R. Gardner Richardson is to succeed Mr. R. O. Hall as commercial attache at Athens, Greece.

Consul Irving N. Linnell has been appointed lecturer on consular practice at the Georgetown School of Foreign Service to succeed Consul General A. E. Southard.

R. W. Flournoy, Jr., of the Solicitor's staff in the Department, has gone to Tacna-Arica area in connection with the American Plebiscite Commission.



OLIVER B. HARRIMAN



NECROLOGY

Diplomatic Secretary, Oliver B. Harriman, died suddenly of heart disease on May 1, 1926. Mr. Harriman had been charge d'affaires since Minister Prince's departure for Belgrade and pending the arrival of the new minister, Mr. Dodge.

Oliver Bishop Harriman was born in New York City in 1887, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Low Harriman of New York and Washington.

Mr. Harriman attended Rugby Preparatory School and the Morristown School before entering Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1909. After his graduation he spent two years in Romney, W. Va., growing fruit. He served as private secretary to the Ambassador to Chile and, after examination, was appointed in 1915 as Secretary of Embassy of Class Five.

He was assigned to Berlin in 1916, to Vienna and Habana in 1917, to Mexico in 1918, to Montevideo in 1920, to London in 1921 and to Copenhagen in 1923.

Mr. James Maynard died on April 14, 1926, at Knoxville, Tenn., where he was born in 1853. He was for four years, from 1876 to 1881, marshal of consular courts in Turkey.

Vice Consul William W. Morse, Guayaquil, died at that place on May 1 following an operation for appendicitis. Vice Consul Morse was born in Sofia, Bulgaria, of American parents, March 14, 1867. He first entered the Foreign Service as clerk at the American Consulate at Guayaquil in 1907, and was subsequently appointed vice consul on July 15, 1919. He leaves a widow, who resides at Guayaquil.

Charles Henry Verner LeVatte, American consular agent at Louisberg, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, from November 3, 1898 until August 31, 1922, when he resigned to become purchasing agent for the Province of Nova Scotia, died suddenly at Halifax on April 25, 1926. His remains were taken to Louisberg for interment on April 28, 1926.

MARRIAGES

Ludwig-Haven. Consul Don S. Haven, Aguascalientes, was married at Richmond Hill, Long Island, on May 1, 1926, to Miss Joan A. Ludwig, of Milwaukee.

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ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement has been announced of Miss Ailsa Mellon, daughter of Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Vice Consul David K. E. Bruce, son of Senator William Cabell Bruce, of Maryland. The marriage will take place the latter part of May.

SERVICE CHANGES

Diplomatic Branch

Harold M. Deane, Consul detailed to Valparaiso, appointed Second Secretary, Santiago, temporarily.

Allen W. Dulles, now detailed to Department, appointed a member of American Representation on Preparatory Commission on Limitation of Armaments at Geneva, on expiration of which he is to proceed to Peking.

Leon H. Ellis, Third Secretary, Guatemala, appointed Third Secretary, San Salvador, temporarily.

Cornelius Van H. Engert, First Secretary, San Salvador, appointed First Secretary, Santiago.

Winthrop S. Greene, Vice Consul at Cobh, appointed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and assigned Third Secretary, Madrid



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Oliver B. Harriman, First Secretary, Copenhagen, died May 1, 1926.

Robert R. Patterson, Consul detailed to Liverpool, appointed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and assigned Third Secretary, Bucharest.

Walter T. Prendergast, Third Secretary, Managua, appointed Third Secretary, Habana.

Edward L. Reed, now detailed to Department, appointed Second Secretary at Madrid until September 1, 1926, when he is to proceed to regular post at Berlin.

Walter H. Schoellkopf, Second Secretary, Buenos Aires, appointed Second Secretary, Bucharest.

Consular Branch—Career Service

Charles A. Bay, Consul, detailed to Tampico, detailed to Corinto temporarily.

Ralph C. Busser, Consul at Plymouth, assigned Consul, Cardiff.

Reginald Castleman, Consul at Horta, detailed to London.

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Haskell E. Coates, Vice Consul at Melbourne, resigned April 22, 1926.

Arthur B. Cooke, Consul at Swansea, assigned Consul, Plymouth.

Chester W. Davis, Consul at Strasbourg, detailed to Warsaw.

Harold M. Deane, Consul, detailed to Valparaiso, appointed Second Secretary, Santiago.

William E. DeCourcy, Vice Consul at Cairo, assigned Vice Consul, Marseille.

Ernest E. Evans, Vice Consul at Puerto Castilla, appointed Vice Consul, Ceiba.

James G. Finley, Vice Consul at Montreal, detailed to Department.

Winthrop S. Greene, Vice Consul at Cobh, appointed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and assigned Third Secretary, Madrid.

John R. Ives, Vice Consul at Hamburg, assigned Vice Consul, Konigsberg, temporarily.

Robert Y. Jarvis, Consul, detailed to Warsaw, detailed to Shanghai.

Harry M. Lakin, Consul at Durban, detailed to Montreal.

Dale W. Maher, clerk at Prince Rupert, promoted to be a Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, \$2,500, and a Vice Consul of career and assigned Vice Consul, Calcutta.

William F. Nason, now Vice Consul at Dairon, assigned Vice Consul, Taihoku.

Robert R. Patterson, Consul, detailed to Liverpool, appointed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and assigned Third Secretary, Bucharest.

Harold Playter, now assigned Consul, Corinto, assigned Consul, Seville.

Edward A. Plitt, Consul, detailed to Constantinople, detailed to Athens.

Horace Romillard, now detailed to Rome, assigned Consul, Horta.

Winfield H. Scott, now detailed to Department, assigned Vice Consul, Puerto Castilla.

Christian T. Steger, now detailed to Dresden, assigned to Consul, Corinto.

Robert B. Streeper, Vice Consul at Canton, assigned to Vice Consul, Tientsin.

Francis H. Styles, Consul at Loando, assigned Consul, Durban. Commission at Cape Town canceled.

Cyril L. F. Thiel, now assigned Vice Consul, Medan, temporarily, assigned Vice Consul, Colombo, temporarily.

William Clark Vyse, Vice Consul and clerk, Habana, promoted to be a Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, \$2,500, and a Vice Consul of career, and assigned Vice Consul, Habana.



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George P. Waller, Consul at Ceiba, detailed to Dresden.

John J. C. Watson, Consul at Barbados, assigned Consul, Swansea.

Leroy Webber, Consul at Amoy, assigned Consul, Chefoo.

Digby A. Willson, Consul on leave of absence, detailed to Rio de Janeiro.

Non-Career Service

Frank Cussans, clerk at Bordeaux, appointed Vice Consul there.

Albert Forster, Vice Consul and clerk, Cologne, temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and clerk, Berlin.

Andrew Gilchrist, clerk at Leipzig, appointed Vice Consul there.

Albion W. Johnson, now Consular Agent at Alicante, Spain, appointed Vice Consul there.

Dale W. Maher, clerk at Prince Rupert, promoted to be a Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, \$2,500, and a Vice Consul of Career, and assigned Vice Consul, Calcutta.

William W. Morse, Vice Consul and clerk, Guayaquil, died May 1, 1926.

Gardner A. Myrick, appointed Honorary Vice Consul, Puerto Cortes.

Raymond O. Richards, Vice Consul and clerk, Caracas, temporarily, appointed Vice Consul and clerk, La Guaira, temporarily.

Walter H. Ritsher, Vice Consul and clerk, Aleppo, temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and clerk, Beirut.

Paul C. Seddicum, Vice Consul and clerk, Bristol, appointed Vice Consul and clerk, Prague.

John L. Steward, clerk at Valparaiso, appointed Vice Consul and clerk, Concepcion, temporarily.

William Clark Vyse, Vice Consul and clerk, Habana, promoted to be a Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, \$2,500, and a Vice Consul of career, and assigned Vice Consul, Habana.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Mary Josephine, was born at Bucharest, Rumania, on March 16, 1926, to American Minister and Mrs. William Smith Culbertson.

A son, Wesley Hartwell, was born at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on May 3, 1926, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Lucius Hartwell Johnson.

A daughter, Anne, was born March 18, 1926, at Algiers, to Vice Consul and Mrs. David W. Williamson.

On June 1, 1926, Mr. William J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, completed 34 years of service in the Department of State.

In connection with the Department's recent instruction with reference to American passports fraudulently altered, the following method practiced at the Liverpool office in the cancelling of expired passports is of possible interest:

All notations on passports are made in indelible ink, no cancellation stamp being used for this purpose. In cutting out part of the seal, this is always done in such a manner so that the cut is longer than the diameter of the seal. This renders impossible covering the entire cut with a new seal. The word "cancelled" is printed in large letters across the face of passport, followed by the signature of the officer, his title, and the place and date. In addition a large X is drawn over the items of personal description, and as a further precaution two lines are drawn through the signature of the Secretary of State.



COMMERCIAL

During the month of April, 1926, there were 3,293 trade letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,454 in March, 1926.

The Consulate General at Paris, France, took first place in the number of trade letters submitted, having 113, followed by Habana, Cuba, 66; Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 60; Riga, Latvia, 60; and Batavia, Java, 54.

A total of 2,141 reports was received during the month of April, 1926, as compared with 2,243 reports during the month of March, 1926.

The following candidates were successful in the recent Foreign Service entrance examinations:

Henry A. W. Beck, of Indianapolis, Ind.
 J. Ernest Black, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Joseph L. Brent, of Baltimore, Md.
 George H. Butler, of Evanston, Ill.
 John M. Cabot, of Cambridge, Mass.
 John E. Carr, of Porterville, Calif.
 Cabot Coville, of Los Angeles, Calif.
 John B. Faust, of Denmark, S. C.
 Walton C. Ferris, of Milwaukee, Wis.
 Noel H. Field, of Cambridge, Mass.
 Bertram Galbraith, of Erie, Pa.
 William M. Gwynn, of Los Angeles, Calif.
 Carlos C. Hall, of Flagstaff, Ariz.
 Lawrence Higgins, of Boston, Mass.
 Gerald Keith, of Evanston, Ill.
 George F. Kennan, of Milwaukee, Wis.
 John B. Ketcham, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Andrew G. Lynch, of Utica, N. Y.
 Gordon P. Merriam, of Lexington, Mass.
 John S. Mosher, of Manila, P. I.
 Kennett F. Potter, of St. Louis, Mo.
 Hugh F. Ramsay, of Washington, D. C.
 Samuel Reber, Jr., of New York City.
 W. Allen Rhode, of Baltimore, Md.
 Nathan Scarritt, of Kansas City, Mo.
 Thomas F. Sherman, of Boston, Mass.
 H. Charles Spruks, of Scranton, Pa.
 W. Quincy Stanton, of New York City.
 H. Eric Trammell, of Washington, D. C.
 David A. Turnure, of New York City.
 S. Walter Washington, of Charles Town, W. Va.

CUSTOM HOUSE GUIDE, 1926. *Published by Custom House Guide, New York. 1,400 pp. and map. \$5. Sixty-four years as a publication marks the 1926 edition of the Custom House Guide, just published.*

The United States customs tariff, with all cor-



Festival Cart, Burma

HOW OTHERS PLAY

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rections to date, is published in this edition, with a special alphabetical index of 20,000 commodities, showing paragraph numbers, rates of duties, Treasury decisions, and abstracts, etc., arranged by customs authorities for official use, and its publication authorized by the Collector and the Controller of Customs at the Port of New York and the Treasury Department at Washington, a complete and authoritative compilation.

HISTORIA DE LA INSTITUCION CONSULAR EN LA ANTIGUEDAD Y EN LA EDAD MEDIA. By Alberto M. Candiotti. Buenos Aires: Editora Internacional, 1925. pp. xxv, 856. Index. This book, in Spanish, giving a history of the Consular Institution in antiquity and the Middle Ages, is favorably reviewed in the current American Journal of International Law.

THE SOCIOLOGY OF REVOLUTION. By Pitirim A. Sorokin, Ph. D., 419 pp. Lippincott Series in Sociology, Lippincott, Philadelphia and London. In his "Sociology of Revolution" Professor Sorokin, formerly head of the Department of Sociology at the University of

Petrograd, Russia, has analyzed the basic factors of a number of social revolutions or revolutionary periods in world history, beginning with the Egyptian Revolution of 1600-2000 B. C., down to and including the Russian Revolutions of 1917. It is, naturally, from this latter that the greater part of the material for the book is drawn. The preponderance of Russian material gives the book a large interest for the number of Foreign Service officers who saw the events of 1917 at first hand. While Professor Sorokin makes no attempt to disguise his antipathy to the course of events in Russia commencing in 1917, nor to the causes that led up to the Revolutions, he does so as a student, condemning after investigation, rather than as a partisan of a social class or political party. It is refreshing to find such a book. Usually the Russian Revolutions are debated rather than studied—each side excusing all the evil that can be weighed against it by the equivalent or greater evil that can be blamed on its opponents. Professor Sorokin puts the elements of the pre-revolutionary period and the revolution itself side by side in perspective with other similar matters in world history.

The French Revolution also bulks large in the



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book, as would be expected. Data from many other periods are presented, periods that are not ordinarily thought of as "revolutionary." Historians and sociologists may quarrel with Professor Sorokin on the characterization of some of these epochs, but to the lay mind it is instructive to learn that the latest revolution is not always the only one in the history of mankind.

MEMBERS OF FOREIGN SERVICE CLASS

The members of the Foreign Service Class, which has completed its course of training in the State Department, have been assigned as Vice Consuls to the following posts, for which they will depart about July 1:

Ellis O. Briggs, of New York City, to Lima, Peru.

David K. E. Bruce, of Baltimore, Md., to Rome, Italy.

Augustus S. Chase, of Waterbury, Conn., to China (post to be determined later).

Early B. Christian, of Shreveport, La., to Dublin, Irish Free State.

Lewis Clark, of Montgomery, Ala., to China (post to be determined later).

Harry C. Franklin, of Sonora, Ky., to Berlin, Germany.

Eugene M. Hinkle, of New York City, to the Department of State, Division of Current Information.

Edward P. Lawton, Jr., of Athens, Ga., to Cairo, Egypt.

William H. T. Mackie, of Princeton, N. J., to Copenhagen, Denmark.

John H. Morgan, of Watertown, Mass., to Budapest, Hungary.

W. Mayo Newhall, Jr., of San Francisco, Calif., to China (post to be determined later).

McCeney Werlich, of Washington, D. C., to Riga, Latvia.

Lloyd D. Yates, of Washington, D. C., to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

GARBLED

Two the Ragastar Consul of the U. S.:

I damand two you sair, if it is posabal two sairs in the ragastars offasas laick intarprate and rider.

I mae lat you hav annie papers comprouving mai bast comportashing, as I ded dureing th' sarvs undar the armnay.

Hopping to be reservd, bast regards.



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ANIMAL DISEASES

From Consul General Garrels

Government reports of the existence of animal diseases are generally made by employing French names. The exact significance of the French names are not always known as regards the diseases of importance in issuing certificates of non-infection (No. 173) and of disinfection (No. 175) in connection with the shipments of animal by-products, as specified in circular instruction No. 936, of August 13, 1924.

The Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, has recently supplied the French equivalents of the English names of the diseases, the prevalence and existence of which are pertinent to the required certificates, namely:

- Anthrax Fièvre charbonneuse, or charbon bactérien.
Foot-and-mouth disease. Fièvre aphteuse.
Glanders Morve, or farcin.
Rabies Rage.
Rinderpest Peste bovine, or typhus contagieux.
Sheep pox Clavélee.

FLAT IRONS AND PASSPORTS

Flat irons in the Department of State! Modern electrically heated flat irons, which would be the pride of any good housewife, are actually being used in the State Department. Shades of Jefferson, Clay, Webster, and Hay! Has the Department become a steam laundry? There have been evidences of a steam roller in the staid old Department, now and then some benighted Foreign Service officer has been roasted on a gridiron, and once there was a tea-urn. But flat irons!

In March, April, May, and the first two weeks in June the American people emerge from hibernation. During the year 1 out of every 500 of us hunts up a birth certificate, has two horrible photographs taken, without hat, and makes an application for a passport to visit the countries listed below, object of visit the following. And 100,000 of us spring into action between March and June.

Then the Passport Division drags the Department to the lowest depths of despair. The figurative grilled gates are down, and the corridors assume the aspect of a railway ticket office, with

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London, England
Los Angeles, California
Mexico City, Mexico

- Montreal, Canada
New Glasgow, Nova Scotia
New Orleans, Louisiana
Panama
Port Elizabeth, South Africa
Portland, Oregon
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Rome, Italy
San Francisco, California
Santiago, Chile
Sao Paulo, Brazil

- Seattle, Washington
Shanghai, China
Soerabaya, Java
Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
The Hague, Holland
Tokyo, Japan
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Valparaiso, Chile
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

WAREHOUSES AT:

- Antwerp, Belgium
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic
Callao, Peru

- Havana, Cuba
Port Elizabeth, South Africa
San Francisco, California

- Santiago, Chile
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Valparaiso, Chile



messengers, travel agents, clerks, officials, rushing madly about. Typewriters clatter in the offices and the telegraph wires whiz. Dignity folds up its tent and departs.

In April this year the Department issued 27,239 passports to grumbling Americans, 2,199, or 8 percent more, than in the same month in 1925. In March, 1926, the increase was 17 percent, with an issue of 16,502 as against 14,110 in March last year.

May showed a corresponding increase, and the issue for the year should be from 10 percent to 15 percent greater than in 1925, when 172,209 passports were given out. A total of more than 200,000 will probably be this year's output.

The flat irons? Oh, yes. Consul Parker W. Buhrman, of the Passport Division, discovered somewhere a new-fangled, extra sticky paste, paste which needs to be warmed up to be effective. So when photographs are affixed to the documents they are ironed on. Next there will be kitchen sinks instead of waste baskets!

THE COTE NUMBER

DEAR SIR:

I send mine nufirem to see you and aske you but our question of cote number if that come. We goth a tirtle of in this contry. We bean in here a longe enof. May gone to hapen some thing to us if we gon to continue vary longer in here.

Pleas leate us pase in U. States were we can leave good and in satisfactory way. U. States is on of the beaste contry on the worlld witch i live! please leate us go beack agaen were we can speance all our life. We are ones of the vary good family people. i and Jorg eavery body was bean satisfactory with us, and we will gon to geave our satisfactory and our beast ydea to eavery body eavery wer and we gon worke. pleas donth tri to forgate us. holpe us out if you donth remine sir.

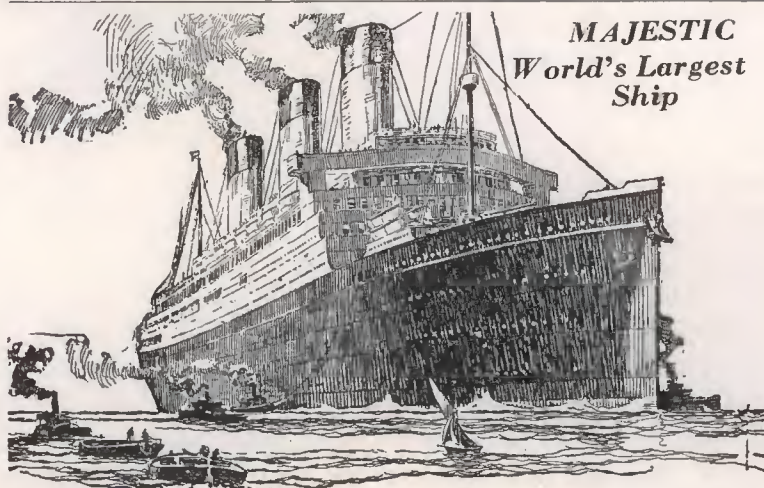
Your the Vary beaste and trulv.

(Signed) _____

HONEST

The following letter was received at the American Consulate General in London in response to a request for information in connection with the World Trade Directory reports:

"CONCRETE RESULTS.—In reply to your communication of this a. m., I regret to say it will be wasting your time filing any form I may fill up, as I am going BUST in a few months."



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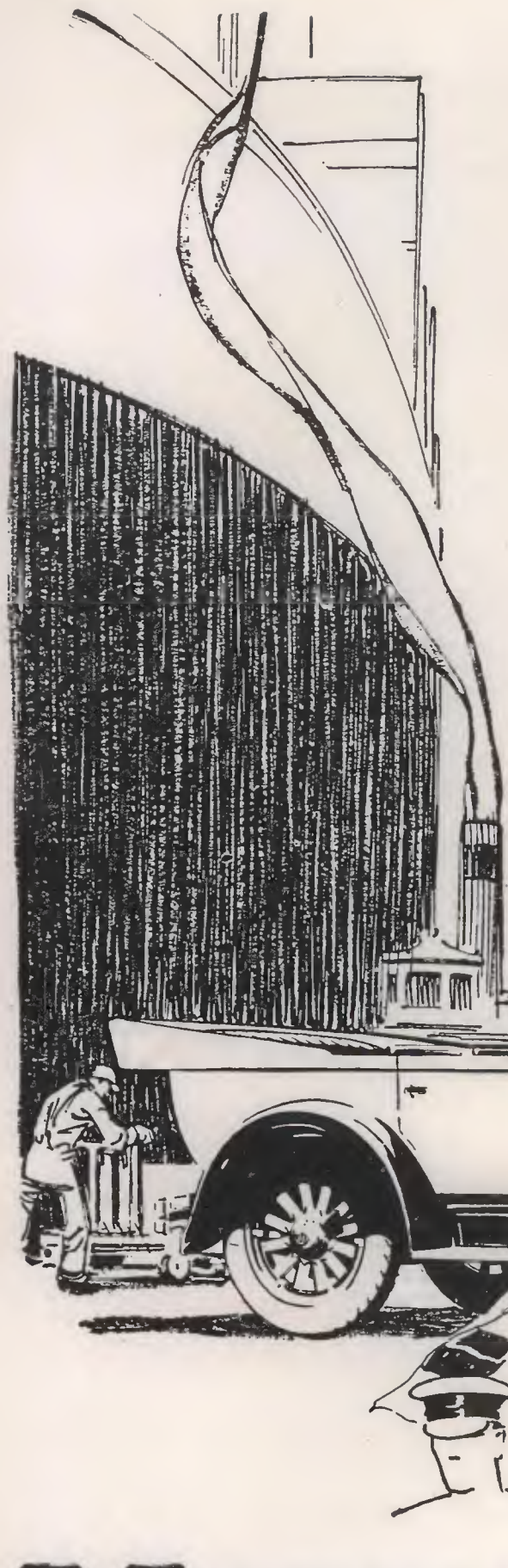
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EIGHT CYLINDERS ~ ~



COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

By ALAN T. HURD, *Vice Consul, Florence*

In every Consulate there should be available a comprehensive fund of commercial information regarding the district. This data may be put to a great variety of uses, chief among them being the furnishing of information to visiting American business men, the writing of commercial reports, and replying to written trade inquiries.

It may frequently happen, however, that such a fund is not available, or is far from complete. Each officer picks up many scraps of information here and there; some items he may remember, but more often they are forgotten before an occasion arises for their use. The following plan is suggested whereby the various details gathered by different individuals could be properly assembled and put into useful form.

Let each officer at the Consulate write down in detail in memorandum form (write it is still fresh in his mind) every item of information he secures regarding industries, markets, or other matters of commercial and economic interest in the district. All memorandums will bear the initials of the writers and notes as to the sources of the information. As soon as they are written, they may be placed under suitable headings in a special file.

Every so often—say once each month or each quarter—this file should be gone over carefully in a meeting of the officers in order to ascertain on which of the various subjects sufficient data has been collected to base voluntary reports. The report should in each case be prepared by the officer who has contributed most to that particular subject. In the meantime the file, as well as the completed reports, will be a repository of information invaluable in developing called for reports and in answering trade inquiries, whether written or verbal.

ANY IN YOUR DISTRICT?

To the American Consul:

DEAR SIR.—It is very urgent that the writer come to your climate because of ill health. I have been recommended to your territory. Will you please be so kind as to enumerate any opportunities which might exist at present in your district for a young American of good character and excellent references. The writer would also appreciate it if you will assist him in getting in touch with any widows or women of ample means in your district who need the assistance and companionship of some good man to help them while

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away the loneliness of their lives. Thanking you in advance for a reply to this peculiar request, I am,

Yours respectfully,

CLASS OF 1926

(Continued from page 183)

stacles, and is now reaping the fruit of his labors in the profound satisfaction he must have in seeing his dreams realized, Mr. Carr.

Now, gentlemen, I did not intend to make a speech today, but only to say a few words of congratulation on your commencement and to express to you on behalf of every one in this association the heartiest good wishes for useful, successful, and thoroughly happy careers. You have made no mistake in the profession you have chosen, and I can not conceive that you will ever regret it. We shall follow your careers with deep and sympathetic interest. It may not all be a bed of roses. It may not all be smooth sailing. No worth-while career is. You will have to take the good with the bad. But I confidently believe

that the good will predominate, and we shall look forward with assurance to your mounting eventually to the highest positions in the Service, and through it all you will have the profound satisfaction of giving useful and patriotic service to the Government and to the country. In arranging your assignments we have done our best to comply with your expressed wishes. It is, and I believe it always will be, the policy of those who are responsible for the conduct of the Service to consult the interests and desires and ambitions of the individual only as second in importance to the efficiency, needs, and morale of the Service as a whole.

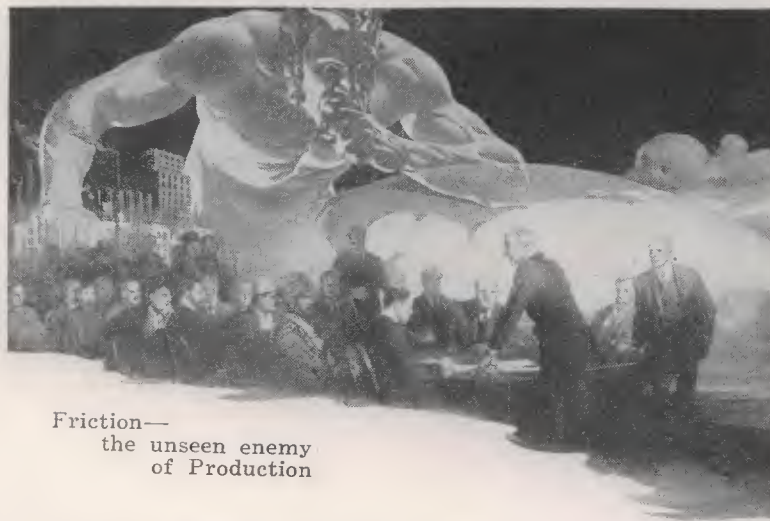
REPLY BY MR. D. K. E. BRUCE

Mr. Under Secretary and Gentlemen of the Foreign Service Association: It is my privilege today to thank you, on behalf of the members of the Foreign Service School, not only for your courtesy in acting as our hosts on this occasion, but for the unfailing and invaluable assistance which has been extended to us during our period of instruction in the department by those of you

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BONDS

SHORT TERM NOTES

ACCEPTANCES



with whom we have come into contact. Our training in the department has been a most pleasant and interesting experience. That our course of instruction has been so interesting and so pleasant is attributable in no small degree to the efforts of two persons—the Hon. Wm. Dawson and Miss Edna Johnson. Although Miss Johnson is not a member of the Foreign Service Association, she is as devoted to the highest ideals of the Service as is anyone in it. Her interest in our work has been a source of constant inspiration to us, and her kindness, her thoughtfulness, her unselfishness, and her generous cooperation have endeared her to every one of us. We are very glad to take this occasion to express, even in a limited way, our appreciation of the really remarkable work which Mr. Dawson, as director of the school, has carried on. I know of no position requiring more tact, more imagination, more ability, and a more generous Service spirit than the one which he has occupied. If the 13 members of the class have been successful in their duties here, that success may be chiefly ascribed to the personality, character, and intelligence of Mr. Dawson.

I consider it an honor, on behalf of the class, to testify to the sincere affection, respect, and admiration with which we regard his personality, his character, and his remarkably mental attainments, as well as our appreciation of the consideration, impartiality, and justice with which he has treated us.

A CONSUL IN THE EAST. By A. C. Wratislaw, C. B., C. M. G., C. B. E. (a retired British Consular Officer). 1924. William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London. 372 pages, illustrated. 15s. The book gives an account of Mr. Wratislaw's career from his entry into the service in 1883 until his retirement in 1919. He served at the following posts in the capacities given: Vice Consul at Smyrna and Phillipopolis; Consul at Bussorah; Consul General at Tabriz, Crete, Salonica, and Beirut.

The book is well written, interesting, and entertaining, and doubly so to any officers who have seen service in these parts of the world where the author served. It gives a vivid account of the character of the countries and of the people.

To the Consular Representatives of the United States:

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company puts at your disposal its services in writing your bond. Special attention is given to the requirements of consular officers, our Washington manager, Mr. Lee B. Mosher, having formerly been in the Consular Service. When you have in mind any form of bond, this company will be pleased to write it for you.

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