

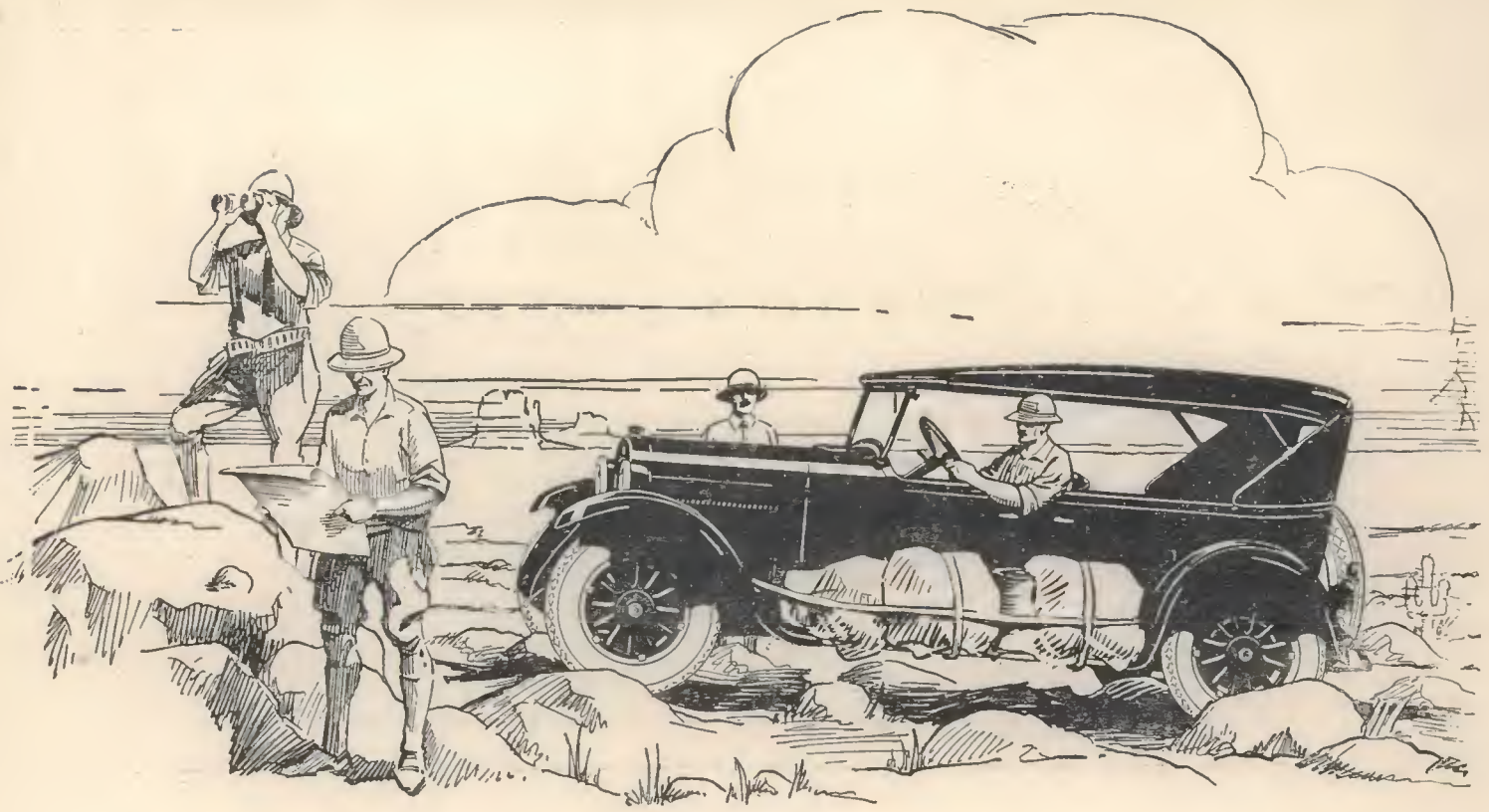
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Photo by R. L. Keiser

HINDU SNAKE CHARMER IN CEYLON

Vol. III AUGUST, 1926 No. 8



Explorers Use This Car Because It Is Dependable

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. III. No. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1926

The Takin

By MASON MITCHELL, *Consul, Retired*

UNTIL recent years but little has been known of this rare animal, due to its restricted habitat at an elevation over 10,000 feet in the Hunn range of mountains in Western China on the border of Tibet and the Mishimi Hills on the northern frontier of Assam. Formerly it was supposed to be allied to the musk-ox but since classified as a family of its own of the genus "Budorcas" and an aberrant relative of the serows and gorals. It is heavily built, with stout limbs, large lateral hoofs, a short tail, a convex profile and a complete hairy muzzle. The horns, which are large, massive, and bent somewhat after the gnu, curve at first outwards and downwards, and then bend abruptly upwards about the middle of their length. Height at shoulder about 4 feet, average weight of an adult bull 800 pounds.

The Chinese takin (*Budorcas taxicolor tibetanus*) was the only known species until 1908 when a takin killed by the writer, the entire skin and skull on being sent to Mr. Roland Ward in London, was declared to be a new sub-species and named by Mr. Richard Lydekker, the curator of the British Museum, as the *Budorcas taxicolor Mitchelli*. He wrote the following article in the "Field," London, England, May 9, 1908:

A GREY TAKIN

"Till quite recently, at any rate, the takin has been one of the species of big game ruminants that have not fallen to the rifle of the white sportsman. Mr. Mason Mitchell, of the American Consular Service and a correspondent of Mr. Roland Ward, claims, however, to have shot sev-

eral specimens of the Chinese representative of this animal in the province of Sze-chuen, and in proof has sent home the complete skull and skin of an adult female. This skin differs from a takin that has hitherto come under my notice in that the long hair of the upper parts is uniformly light gray, with the exception of a large black area on the front of the face and a dark dorsal streak. In this respect it presents a marked contrast to the bulls of the Tibetan race of the takin, *Budorcas Taxicolor Tibetan* (from which the Chinese *B. T. Sinensis* appears inseparable), these having all the forequarters bright golden yellow, passing, I am told, into rufous on the shoulders of old animals. The hindquarters are, however, mainly dark grey, and the front of the face and dorsal stripe are black.

"The late Professor Milne-Edwards, who named the Tibetan race, stated that the females are paler and greyer than the males, and the natural presumption accordingly is that the skin received by Mr. Ward represents the cow of that race. The sender of the specimen states, however, that there are two distinct kinds of takin in Sze-chuen, which differ not only in color, but in size and habits, the smaller red kind going about in small herds, while the larger grey one is solitary, or associated only in pairs. If this idea be well founded, the grey race may be named *Budorcas Taxicolor Mitchelli*, in honor of the sender of the female skin, which Mr. Ward has promised to present to the British Museum. The animal was killed in the mountains near Ta-chin-la. According to Mr. Mason Mitchell, the Chinese have separate names for



the two presumed kinds of takin, calling the large grey one Tunu-yea (big wild ox), and the smaller yellow or rufous one Yea-nu (wild ox). The skin of the specimen sent to Mr. Ward appears to indicate a larger animal than the mounted yellow male from Sze-chuen in the British Museum. The grey kind, in which the short, stubby tail is wholly black, is stated to have the horns more bowed. If the two kinds inhabit the same country, they ought perhaps to be regarded as species rather than races."

* * * * *

To the sportsman Western China offers attractions that hardly any other country can equal. Unlike Africa, it is difficult to find and harder to reach the habitat of desired specimens of rare big game, but when once the hunter has succeeded in killing what he has sought the long travel, privation, expense and time occupied in getting to the ground are all forgotten in the joy of securing a specimen that has seldom, if ever, been shot by an American or European sportsman. Hence the following short account of hunting this animal while stationed at Chungking, Szechuan Province, in Western China, near to the border of Tibet. While living there several sportsmen from America and Great Britain passed through the city, en route to the mountains in quest of this animal. That their efforts were fruitless was

due principally to not having good interpreters of the language spoken, which differs materially in almost all the 18 provinces of China; also to the fact that they were unable to procure good hunters and dogs in the district they selected to hunt in, for throughout that country the natives are extremely anti-foreign and will render little or no assistance to a hunter.

Entire Western China, 1,000 miles from the sea coast, is mountainous and composed of mighty ranges that extend through Tibet. There are no roads on which a vehicle can travel. Footpaths only extend over the mountains, where ponies or mules or chairs carried by the native coolies are the only means of transportation.

The Yangtse River is the main waterway into Central China. On this river steam navigation is possible to Ichang, 1,000 miles from Shanghai. Above this to Chungking, a distance of 500 miles, the boats are hauled up by a band of trackers through the rapids and gorges against a current that at places has a speed of 15 miles an hour.

From my residence in Chungking I traveled overland 21 days due westward, crossing three ranges 10,000 to 13,000 feet in height, affording scenery only equaled by the Alps or the Rockies, to the mountain town of Ta-chien-lu, which is at an altitude of 8,400 feet, facing the snow-capped peaks of Tibet.





There, as per previous arrangement, hunters and dogs were in readiness to escort me further up in the mountains to a height of 12,000 to 15,000 feet, which is the habitat of the takin.

This animal is feared by the native hunters. He is vicious and will charge and butt if pressed. On level ground the danger would not be so great, but when on a steep mountain side or perhaps dangerously near a high cliff, such as the takin usually select for their abode, the hunter is in a poor position to have a savage 800-pound animal come on under full steam, intent on smashing him off the face of the earth.

A favorite mode of the native hunters in capturing the takin is to spread a slip noose of strong hair rope on the narrow edge of a cliff, around which they know the runway of the animal lies. On being caught in the rope its struggles for release commence and generally end in its backing over the side and hanging itself.

The second day after leaving Tachien-lu we had reached an altitude of over 12,000 feet. Being in the middle of May, the snow had commenced to melt and had left large patches of bare rock. We arrived where the hunters expected to find the game; in fact, tracks in the snow showed the animals had been in the neighborhood, but no trail was sufficiently fresh for the dogs to take that day. Our camp was too far below us to descend that night, besides the labor of reascending the next morning to regain our position. An overhanging rock offered a partial shelter from the cutting wind, and under that we crawled and started a fire. I found on trying to sleep, my duty consisted of dozing beside the fire and replenished it as fast as it burned

down, for it was cold enough to freeze the tail off a polar bear.

At daybreak we were astir. The Tibetan hunters had their feed of sambar, fried oatmeal mixed with butter and sugar, and washed down with a drink of buttered tea from their canteens. The dogs were also fed with sambar. This breed was originally a cross between the Kamtchatka and the wolf. These dogs are vicious and snappy, but will not stick to a trail equal to the foxhound.

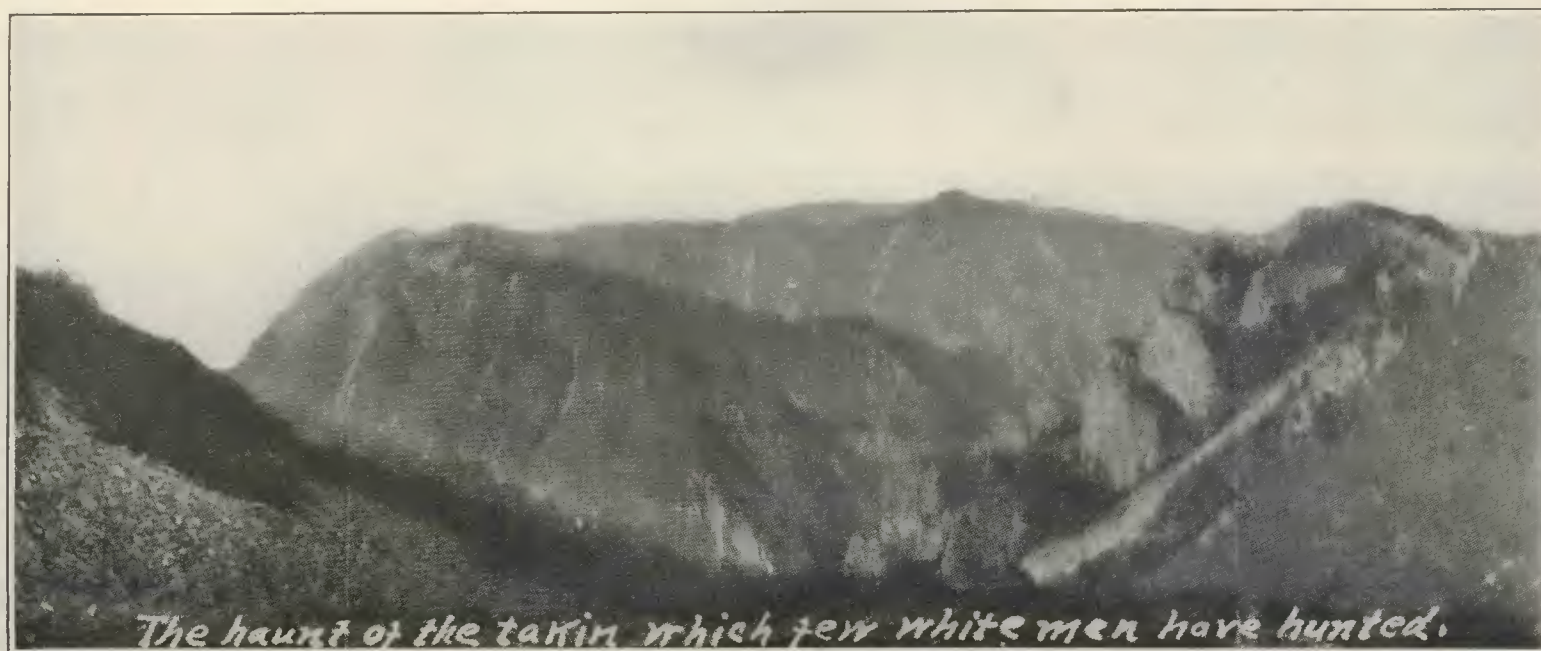
After an hour's climb still further up the range, part of the time on my hands and knees, assisted by the hunter pushing and pulling, we reached a small plateau leading in the gorge above. On the further edge stood two serow, male and female, about 200 yards away. Before I could get to my knees for a steady shot they broke up the gorges at a rate that seemed to distance the bullets we poured after them. It seemed incredible that any animal could travel up a steep and rocky mountain side at the tremendous gait they were going without being dashed to pieces, but no such fate awaited them as long as they were in sight. The dogs were in full cry, but they soon gave up what their canine intelligence recognized as a hopeless chase.

"Never mind," said the chief hunter to the interpreter, "the ya-nu will run as fast the other way."

I thought at the time that if he should I hoped not to be in his line of march and take the chances of stopping him.

About noon the dogs were in a gully, and we were skirting the edge. First one gave tongue, then all joined in. The baying increased to a

(Continued on page 272)



The haunt of the takin which few white men have hunted.

The Sennar Dam

By NORTH WINSHIP, *Consul, Cairo*

AN EPOCH-MAKING event, equal in importance to the retaking of Khartoum by Kitchener in 1898, took place in the Sudan on January 21 of this year, when the Sennar Dam across the Blue Nile was opened at Mekwar. Mrs. Winship and I were in Khartoum at the time and attended the official inauguration as the guests of the Sudan Government. As Mekwar affords no accommodations, three special trains, made up of compartment cars and dining cars, were run for the guests. The Sennar Dam is 1.8 miles long and rises from its base 130 feet. The greater part of the masonry is set in mortar composed of red cement and sand and faced with mosaic set in Portland cement. The sluice openings are lined with dressed ashlar. At each end there are earth embankments faced with concrete on the upstream side.

The dam contains 1,000,000 tons of masonry and 3,000 tons of iron work. The western earth embankment is about 2,000 feet long and leads up to the irrigation sluice part of the dam, which has 14 sluices designed to furnish water for the irrigation of 1,000,000 acres. Seven sluices are for immediate use and the others can be opened in case of further development. After the sluices for irrigation there is a stretch of 1,500 feet of solid dam, followed by a 500-foot sec-

tion of 20 spillways and the part called the "sluice dam," 2,000 feet in length, which is pierced with two rows of sluices. A second spillway dam forms the next section and is a replica of the 500-foot one described above. Below each sluice or spillway there are large protruding blocks of granite, so placed as to break the fall of the water and prevent erosion. Four hundred and fifty feet of solid dam and 2,755 feet of earth embankment complete the dam at the western end.

There is a roadway across the dam at a level of 1,400 feet above the sea, and a railway line (3 feet, 6 inches, standard in the Sudan) that connects with the Sudan Government Railways.

The artificial lake is about 50 miles long and of 140 billion gallons capacity. The high-water mark is about 4 feet below the roadway of the dam and 45 feet above the present river level. The high-water mark of the main canal is 20 feet above the river.

As the officials and guests walked to the places assigned to them in the official stand on the dam, the gala appearance of the landscape was brightened by thousands of flags, banners and pennants. Rows of Sheiks, in their blue and scarlet robes of honor, were seated in front of and below the stand. At the side and across the canal were



ON THE RIVER

Photo by N. Winship



massed thousands of natives in their gracefully draped garments of white bleaching.

The High Commissioner, Lord Lloyd, and the Governor General of the Sudan, Sir Geoffrey Archer, accompanied by their aides, arrived in automobiles with their wives and proceeded to their places on the stand, following an inspection of the dam and the unveiling of two tablets at the control house.

After a few short addresses, the Governor General praised the industry of the engineers and workers, and the Egyptian Minister of Public Works, Ismail Sirry Pasha, spoke reverently of the great work and the wonders of the Nile waters that give life to Egypt and the Sudan. Lord Lloyd, the Lord High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, declared the dam open, as he turned the silver switch, the handle of which represented Amenhemat the Third, the first irrigator known to history. The great sluices gradually opened and the water whirled and gushed into the broad canal and flowed on and out of sight into the far reaches of the Gezira canalization.

Complete silence reigned in the significance of the moment, and from the parapet of the dam over the main canal buglers announced the beginning of the prayers of consecration. The Mufti of the Sudan and the Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan pronounced prayers of thanksgiving and praise and blessed the inflowing waters. There was no band and the ceremony was marked by a dignified directness of purpose.

The Sennar Dam and the Gezira irrigation scheme were first studied and discussed in London in 1913 by Sir Murdoch Macdonald, adviser to the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works, with a committee of engineers named upon instructions received from Lord Kitchener, then British agent at Cairo. The plan was favorably reported, and early in 1914 the proposed site was visited and approved.

The dam was designed to divert water from the Blue Nile for irrigation purposes in the Gezira. The Gezira is a triangular area of 5,000,000 acres, lying immediately south of Khartoum between the Blue and White Niles. Sennar and Kosti form the

southern points of the triangle. Three-fifths of this area, or 3,000,000 acres (roughly between the fourteenth and fifteenth parallels of latitude and the two rivers), has a dark alluvial soil ("black cotton soil," as compared to the light sand of the surrounding deserts), which, if irrigated, is capable of producing up to 350 pounds of cotton per acre.

The war delayed the whole scheme, and actual construction work was not begun until April, 1921. The contract had, however, been given in 1919 to an Italian firm on a percentage basis. The village for the army of workmen and a complete cement factory were first built, nearby quarries opened, railways laid, canals dug, and considerable preliminary work completed when, in October, 1922, a release was arranged with the original contractors, and the contract to complete the work was given to an English company, with consulting engineers, on a fixed rate basis.

An interesting fact is that the Gezira could not be irrigated from the white Nile without the installation of an extensive pumping plant. The explanation is that the White Nile high-water mark at Kosti is 90 feet below the old high-water mark of the Blue Nile at Sennar. The White Nile banks are low and flat and the river sluggish, while the Blue Nile is a swift stream with high banks.

The irrigation season begins July 15, and to the end of September, when the maximum flood has passed, the dam is kept open and the main canal is fed from the river. In this way the valuable silt that comes with the early flood is allowed to flow on to Egypt. The artificial lake is not filled until November, and maintains a full



Photo by N. Winship

SHEIKS IN THEIR ROBES OF HONOR



level only until January 15. After this date the Gezira is irrigated from the lake reserve until irrigation ceases about the middle of April. During all this period, the normal flow of the river is maintained through the dam and the lake falls gradually.

As stated, the area subject to cultivation by irrigation is 3,000,000 acres. The present dam and main canal were constructed to supply water to at least 1,000,000 acres, and it is believed that this amount could be trebled by the construction of one or more reservoir dams far up the Blue Nile in Abyssinia.

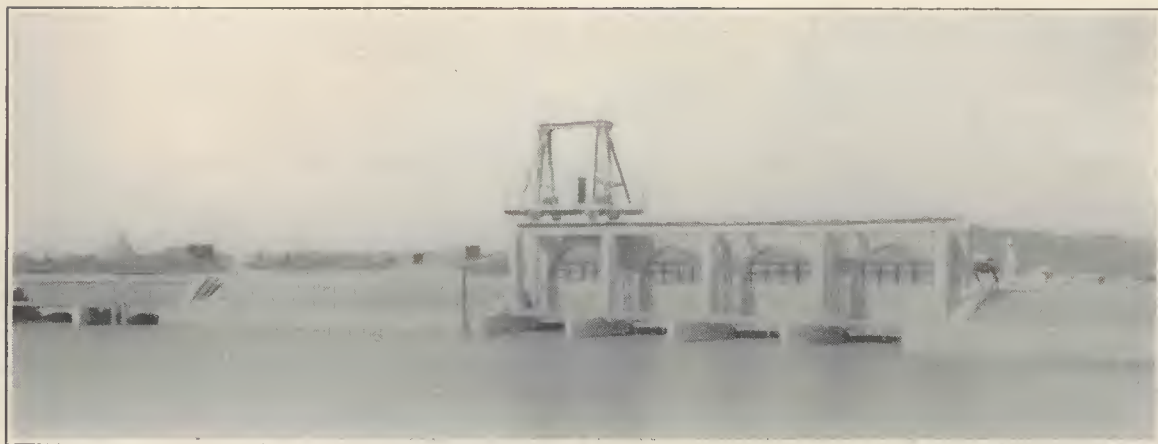


Photo by N. Winship

REGULATOR ON THE MAIN CANAL

The very life of Egypt, however, depends on the water from the Nile and the silt from the Blue Nile, and Egyptian officials and experts regard the whole scheme with apprehension. The efforts of the irrigation experts to prove that the water diverted is only water that would otherwise be wasted into the sea meets with little success, and efforts to limit and control continue.



Photo by N. Winship

MR. AND MRS. WINSHIP AT THE SPECIAL TRAIN

WHAT LIES BACK OF FOREIGN TRADE

By ALFORD PEARCE DENNIS, *Vice Chairman United States Tariff Commission*

In order to explain the material things of life we have to look to the immaterial causes which lie back of them. Beyond the physical lies the metaphysical. For every watch there is a watch-maker. What are some of the immaterial or unseen influences which lie back of our trade with foreign peoples? Some of these influences have

to do with history, some with geography, some are embedded in racial psychology, some in the prejudices, sympathies, antipathies of the diverse peoples that dwell upon the surface of this planet. It is a very simple matter to appraise such obstacles to international commerce as tariffs, commercial laws, deficient purchasing power. It is not so simple a thing to appraise the spiritual and

intangible influences which, though unseen, may prove a wall of adamant in the commercial intercourse of peoples.

Why are cheap automobiles hard to sell in France? We have a pleasure car in the United States for every seven inhabitants, while in France one to every 112 persons. We have an explanation in contrasting states of mind. The

French farmer's state of mind is based on ingrained frugal habits and dominated by a ruin and taxation complex. We have in continental Europe deep-rooted national antagonisms as artificial obstacles to international trade.

At one time shortly after the Armistice Austria was buying wheat in the Chicago market against the most adverse exchange in the world and at a distance of 5,000 miles when both Hungary and Jugo-Slavia.

(Continued on page 260)

American Foreign Service Association

Report of Executive Committee for the Year 1925-1926

THE Executive Committee has the honor to submit the following report, covering the activities of the Association during the past year:

Officers: Following the resignation of the former Executive Committee, a new committee composed of Messrs. Francis White, Ralph J. Totten, William Dawson, Arthur Bliss Lane, and Coert du Bois were elected at the annual meeting of the Association held in the Department on June 29, 1925. At its first meeting, the committee selected Mr. Francis White and Mr. Ralph J. Totten as its chairman and vice chairman, respectively. At a general meeting of the Association held December 22, 1925, Mr. Edward L. Reed was elected a member of the committee to succeed Mr. Lane. Since this meeting the transfer to the field of Messrs. Totten and Reed and the impending departure of Mr. White have created three vacancies to be filled at the annual meeting.

The other officers of the Association, as constituted in July, 1925, after a number of the previous incumbents had been replaced by election of the Executive Committee in accordance with the Articles of Association, were as follows:

Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, Mr. Herschel V. Johnson.

Editor of the JOURNAL, Mr. Felix Cole.

Associate Editors of the JOURNAL, Messrs. J. Theodore Marriner, F. Lamot Belin, and William W. Heard.

Business Manager of the JOURNAL, Mr. Frank C. Lee.

Associate Business Managers of the JOURNAL, Messrs. Monnett B. Davis and Harold L. Williamson.

Treasurer of the JOURNAL, Mr. Hugh S. Fullerton.

Luncheon Committee, Mr. George Wadsworth (chairman), and Messrs. Richard S. Leach, Frederick W. Hinke, and Rufus H. Lane.

All of the foregoing officers are still serving in the capacities indicated with the exceptions of Messrs. Williamson and Hinke, transferred to the field, whose places have not yet been filled.

The Executive Committee desires to take advantage of this opportunity to express to the officers of the Association and the Staff of the

JOURNAL its cordial and grateful appreciation of their willing and efficient cooperation.

Articles of Association: At a general meeting held for the purpose on December 22, 1925, certain amendments to the Articles of Association, proposed by Consul General Skinner, were considered and adopted in part. A full report of this meeting and the action taken was published in the JOURNAL for February, 1926.

In compliance with a motion carried at the general meeting held on June 29, 1925, the Executive Committee has given careful consideration to the question of the election of a president and vice president as provided in the present Articles in this particular. In view of the wide divergences of opinion found to exist, it was decided to submit this and certain related matters to the entire membership of the Association. Consequently, in December, 1925, a referendum was instituted in which the members were invited to reply to the following four questions:

- (1) Do you believe that the offices of president and vice president should be retained?
- (2) If so, do you favor selection of a president and vice president by indirect election or some other similar method?
- (3) Do you feel that the men in the field should have greater opportunity than at present to participate in the direction of the affairs of the Association with particular reference to the election of officers?
- (4) Assuming that some practicable method of election could be devised, do you consider it desirable that the Executive Committee be elected by the entire Association rather than by those members stationed in Washington as at present?

Up to June 12, 1926, only 130 replies had been received from the 570 members of the Association, the vote on the several questions standing as follows:

Question No. 1: Affirmative, 93; negative, 36.

Question No. 2: Affirmative, 67; negative, 31.



Question No. 3: Affirmative, 43; negative, 82.

Question No. 4: Affirmative, 42; negative, 82.

A number of replies contain interesting comment and suggestions which will receive the careful consideration of the Executive Committee in preparing for early submission to the Association definite recommendations for the solution of this much discussed problem.

Foreign Service Journal: Thanks to the efficient and untiring efforts of the Editor and Business Manager and their associates, the JOURNAL has been published regularly and has maintained a uniformly high standard.

At its meeting of January 11, 1926, the Executive Committee approved, to take effect July 1, 1926, a recommendation of the Business Manager under which in future the JOURNAL will receive in lieu of the annual subsidy of \$2,000 granted it heretofore the sum of \$4.00 from the annual dues paid by each member. As will be seen, this arrangement offers the advantage of insuring the JOURNAL instead of a lump sum an income based on the number of copies actually printed for the members of the Association.

Luncheons: The following Foreign Service luncheons were held at Rauscher's during the 1925-1926 season:

November 3, 1925: Talk by Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, U. S. N., United States High Commissioner to Turkey.

February 17, 1926: Talks by members of the 1926 Board of Review.

March 25, 1926: Talk by Mr. Alfred P. Dennis, Vice Chairman, United States Tariff Commission.

May 3, 1926: Talk by Undersecretary Grew and announcement of assignments of Foreign Service Class, in whose honor the luncheon was held.

No luncheons were held during the summer months owing to the heat, and it was found necessary to postpone the luncheons which other-

wise would have been held in December and January in view of the uncertainty of the plans of the prospective guests of honor invited to address the Association.

Funds of the Association: In the opinion of the Executive Committee, steps should be taken in the near future looking toward the utilization for the general good of the Service and its members of the surplus funds gradually accruing. Various suggestions have been made with reference to the use of these funds, among them being the institution of scholarships for the children of officers, the establishment of a Foreign Service Club in Washington, and the granting of financial assistance to officers or their families in straitened circumstances. The present Executive Committee and its predecessor have given consideration to this question without, however, arriving thus far at any definite conclusion as to what, if any, proposals should be submitted to the Association. The committee will continue its study of the matter and trusts that the mem-

bers of the Association will give it the benefit of their suggestions and advice.

Respectfully submitted.

Francis White,
Chairman.
William Dawson.
Coert Du Bois.

APPRECIATIVE

Dear Sir

I Mr C D K writing a few lines I am well and hoping this leaves you the same, old friend well this is some country oh, boy. I will tell the world it is? we had some time crossing the line we were put in jail for 1 day I was short of funds. I sent a wire to my dad and he wired some money to me. we had eight \$ more to pay. fore head tax. there are nice officer down at there are fine to me. I am taking up nice Private detective work now. well yours

Truly Friend

Mr. C. D. K.



Photo by E. J. Norton

LOOKING FROM THE WINDOW OF CONSUL HAVEN'S OFFICE IN FLORENCE

Financial Statement of the American Foreign Service Association

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO JUNE 30, 1926

<i>Receipts</i>		<i>Disbursements</i>	
Balance from fiscal year 1924-25....	\$150.64	Subsidy to AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL	\$2,000.00
Annual dues	3,369.08	Four hundred copies reprint of issue of JOURNAL for June, 1925.....	76.00
Donations from Wm. Dawson, T. Wilson et al.....	5.00	Clerical assistance	240.00
		Flowers for funerals.....	45.56
		Picture frames	9.50
		Stationery	8.50
		Telegrams	4.63
		Guests of the Association at the F. S. A. luncheons	16.75
		Exchange on check.....	.25
			\$2,401.19
		Amount on hand.....	1,123.53
	\$3,524.72		\$3,524.72

Herschel V. Johnson,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Annual Report of the Business Manager of the American Foreign Service Journal

JUNE 30, 1926

IT IS a pleasure to report that the past year has been a successful one from a business standpoint for the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

There are various points on the business, organization, administration, and financial condition of the JOURNAL that might be brought to the attention of the meeting in order that the Executive Committee and the Association as a whole may be informed not only as regards the business activities of the JOURNAL during the past year but the management's plan of action for the ensuing year.

The manager desires to thank the Executive Committee, the editorial staff, the associate managers and business staff, and the association members in general for the gratifying support that he

has received during the past year, and to say that it is entirely through their hearty and sympathetic cooperation that any measure of success has been achieved.

1. *Business Organization.*

It is with regret that the manager must report the resignation of Mr. H. L. Williamson, Associate Business Manager, and that Mr. Hugh S. Fullerton, Treasurer of the JOURNAL, is about to submit his resignation. Their loss will be felt keenly, and it is hoped that the Executive Committee will see fit to fill the vacancies thus caused at the earliest opportunity.

With the exception of the changes noted above, the business organization has remained the same throughout the year.

(Continued on page 267)

Oh! Mr. Captain Stop the Ship

By CURTIS C. JORDAN, *Diplomatic Secretary, Department*

A TRIP on a Finnish ice-breaker, to open up the port after winter has held it in a frozen grip for so long! The idea thrills my wife and me—soft mortals from a sunny land. Neither of us has a clear idea of what an ice-breaker should look like. We agree that it must be something huge and clumsy, like a dredge, with a heavy steel prow and a single cabin on the deck to shelter the half-frozen crew. I, therefore, rational male, dress in arctic costume, while my wife, true to feminine perversity, or shall I say feminine instinct, insists on dressing in much more frivolous fashion.

Once aboard the 5.15 train for Hango, we install ourselves comfortably in the admirable quarters that Finland provides on her railways. I have not seen the Finnish trains excelled anywhere for comfort and cleanliness. We pass through country where the small farms have been wrested from the forest, and the stony shallow soil made to yield a living for the thrifty farmers. The slanting rays of the descending sun cast a pink glow over the land, touching the small red farm-houses, making rosy the patches of snow that remain in the fields, and lighting up the tips of the pines that crest the hilltops.

At Karis the train separates into two sections, one going northwest to Abo and the other continuing to Hango. The delay of 25 minutes gives us an opportunity to step off the train and fill our lungs deeply with the crisp air scented with the clean odor of growing pines, and the birch wood piled in great quantities near the station for the use of the locomotives. We press through the crowd to the railway restaurant, boon to travelers, and feast on fresh milk, rye bread and butter.

At the station in Hango, where we arrive shortly after 9 o'clock, the genial Captain Rosquist welcomes us in excellent English. We discover that the party to go aboard is far larger than the reputed capacity of the little "Sampo." Upon the captain falls the responsibility of apportioning the sleeping space. He turns to my wife, "You may have"—in a lower tone—"you're the Americans, aren't you?" "Yes," we assure him. "You may have the only guest room on the boat. Madame will find that bed on the right more comfortable than the other." The mate is dislodged for the two other ladies of the party,

while the men distribute themselves on the floor and the seats of the dining saloon.

We are awakened at about 4 in the morning by the grinding of ice against the side of the boat. The light is still dim, and when we go on deck Hango is seen as an indistinct spot along the shore. The last view of the little city, picked up through the glasses, is the spire of the church illumined by the rays of the rising sun.

Our attention is then directed ahead, where a dark mass of cloud bars the way. The captain has his doubts about the weather in store for us. We rather hope for bad. Hango is an open port practically all the year, and we encounter in its vicinity only small patches and solitary blocks of ice, resembling in miniature their mighty brothers of the Arctic waters. Far to the left a low dark line indicates the coast. The great cloud has now melted, and the sun comes out but does not warm us much.

Presently we come to an ice field of considerable dimensions. A few sea-dogs that have been sunning themselves disappear in the water at our approach. The ice here is not attached to the coast, but has drifted together from various parts. It offers slight resistance, and the little 1,100-ton ship, driven by 3,000 horsepower, crunches steadily through. At times the prow of the boat rises out of the water, and one has the impression of gliding upon the frozen surface. At other times a wide crack appears, and the ice slowly parts as the ship advances.

Ahead of us now is a long stretch of open water, through which we steam in a leisurely manner. We are in no hurry since we must await the "Poseidon," coming from Reval, and conduct her into Helsingfors. Several passengers point their glasses to the south, and, following their example, we can discern, low on the horizon, first the smoke then the shape of two vessels. One approaching is evidently the "Poseidon," while the other, scurrying back over the dark line where sea and sky meet, is the ice-breaker from Reval, now returning after having done its duty.

The approaching ship comes into plain view, and our little "Sampo" turns to the northeast with the intention of breaking a channel between the coast and the islands that fringe it. We approach a revenue boat that has been imprisoned in the ice for two days, and the captain good-



naturally turns toward it in order to let it benefit by our path.

As we penetrate further into this solid, non-drifting field of ice a stiffened resistance is noticeable. Real work is ahead of us. Blocks 3 feet thick and big enough to support a platoon of men are tossed to either side or pressed down under the keel to rise slowly to the surface as our boat passes on. It is fascinating to lean over the rail and watch the sturdy little icebreaker gain foot by foot its victory over the sullen, tenacious element. A glance backward shows us that the channel cut is only slightly wider than the ship, and is completely filled with floating ice. In a cold snap these will freeze together and must be broken up again.

Meanwhile our appetites have not been idle and are now urging us below, where a satisfying lunch awaits. Before descending some one points out a fortress on a low, rocky islet. Legend says it was named after a British sailor, MacElliot, who was drowned there 60 years ago. The coincidence is that the Finnish word "mäki-luoto," which resembles in sound "MacElliot," means "a small, rocky island."

Across the ice we see a party of young folks gliding rapidly toward the ship. They approach within 2 or 3 yards, and easily keeping abreast of us carry on an animated conversation with some of the passengers. One striking figure is among them—a girl of perhaps 20 years, with flashing teeth, gleaming red hair, and slightly oblique eyes of undetermined color. She has the figure of an Amazon and fairly shouts superb health and joy of living. A fine type of the mingled Swedish and Finnish blood. We can now see how they travel so fast—it is by means of the "potkukelkka," or in Swedish "sparkstötning" (kickpushing), resembling a small chair fastened to long flexible runners. By resting one foot on the runner and pushing with the other, meanwhile grasping the back of the chair, one can attain a good speed.

The "Sampo" goes more and more slowly. With the "Poseidon" close behind, the cap-



Photo by C. C. Jordan

THE ICEBREAKER

tain is loath to admit that he is even temporarily worsted. However, when we are about to stop, after a hoarse blast of the whistle, he signals to reverse, and with a great churning and overflowing of water we move back a hundred yards. With a running start the ship launches herself at the icy barrier, and, as it gives way, we plow slowly ahead once more. Presently we are halted again, and this time the ship does not respond to the reversed propeller. We are wedged tightly between the two edges of ice. Again a great upheaval of water runs along the ice the length of the ship, and the latter lists a little to one side. Are we sinking? No; it is only the filling of a big tank first on one side,

(Continued on page 266)



Photo by C. C. Jordan

HELSINGFORS HARBOR IN WINTER



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. III AUGUST, 1926 No. 8

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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I AM A POUCH

I am a pouch
With a grouch.
Because of immunity
I'm stuffed with impunity.
Tobacco, men's furnishings,
Collars, ties and such likes,
Camels, Lucky Strikes,
Shirts,
Ladies' furnishings,
Skirts,
Saturday Evening Posts,
And other bulk freight
They crame in early and late.
Here's a typewriter,
A chemical fire-fighter,
Bolts and screws for a Ford,
Radios, phonographs—My Lord!
A baby's layette—
Little girl, I'll bet.
I'm super-diplomatic—
Make it emphatic.
My mission you can not assail—
At times I do carry mail.

J. K. H.

IMMIGRATION

The State Department announces that the system of intensive examination of immigrants abroad, which has been operating successfully in Great Britain and the Irish Free State since last summer, will shortly be extended to Luxemburg, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Poland. Public Health Service surgeons and immigration inspectors are en route to their stations to assist the consular officers with technical advice in Berlin, Stuttgart, Cologne, Hamburg, Bremen, Copenhagen, Oslo, Bergen and Warsaw. The system goes into effect in Luxemburg and Germany on July 1, in Denmark and Norway on July 15, and in Poland on September 1.

When these arrangements are completed a total of 153,440 quota and non-quota immigrants will be examined by technical medical and immigration officers before being granted visas to come to the United States by American Consuls abroad. This number represents over 71 percent of the total annual immigration from Europe permitted under the restrictive immigration law of 1924. Great Britain, the Irish Free State, Belgium, and the Netherlands are already operating under this arrangement.



ITEMS



MINISTER CHAS. C. EBERHARDT, Managua, is now in the United States on leave. After visiting the Department, Mr. Eberhardt left for his home in Salina, Kans., where he will spend the balance of his vacation with relatives.

Minister Roy T. Davis, San Jose, has returned to his post, sailing from New York on the S. S. Toloa on July 3.

A conference was held during the past month at Washington between the representatives of the United States and Mexican Governments for the purpose of formulating regulations to carry into effect the recent smuggling treaty. Consuls Keith Merrill, John W. Dye, and Edward P. Lowry participated.

Mr. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, accompanied by Mrs. Carr, recently sailed for Europe, and will travel in Norway and Sweden for several weeks. Later they will visit London and Paris before returning to this country in September.

Consul Carol H. Foster, formerly Assistant Chief of the Visa Office, has been detailed for

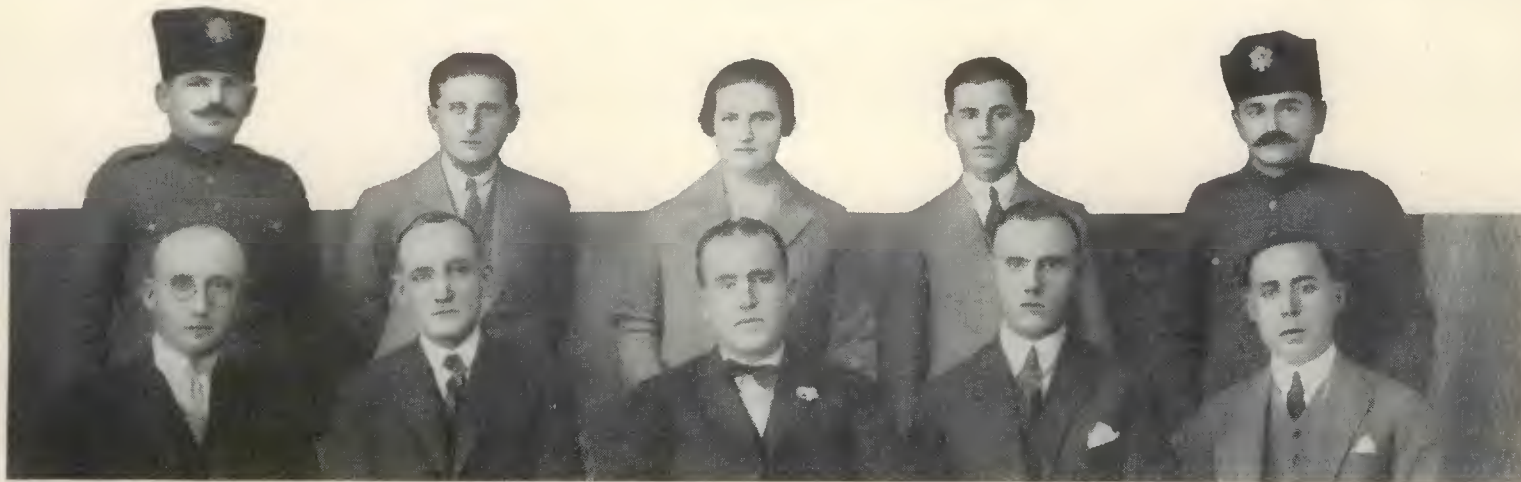
duty in the Commercial Office (A-C/C) relieving Consul Hugh S. Fullerton, who goes to the Division of Foreign Service Administration for duty.

Phillip, the 7-year-old son of Consul John W. Dye, Ciudad Juarez, was recently bitten by a mad dog while at play in Potomac Park, Washington. The Pasteur treatment for rabies was administered, and the child was able to leave with his father for Ciudad Juarez by motor car.

An informal party, given by the members of Mr. Tracy Lay's office in the Department, was held at the home of Consul Keith Merrill on the afternoon of July 13 for Mr. Lay, who sailed for Buenos Aires on July 17.

The appointment of Mr. Jordan H. Stabler, of Baltimore, to be chief of the Latin American Division of the Department, has been announced by the Secretary of State. Mr. Stabler succeeds Mr. Francis White, who will sail shortly for Madrid, where he will take up his duties as Counselor of the Embassy at that place.

Mr. Stabler was formerly chief of this division, having resigned in 1919 to take up private work.



THE STAFF AT SALONIKI

Bottom row, left to right: J. D. Pakis, V. C.; H. F. Pearson; Consul Fernald; D. I. Tiano, E. D. Gerasso. Top row: O. Yahyah, C. Grammaticopoulos, Miss E. Athanasiades, H. Pezaros, R. Maloush



He recently served as Secretary General of the Tacna-Arica Plebiscitary Commission and is now in Panama en route to the United States. He will assume his new duties in the Department August 15.

Mr. Richard U. Strong, Legal Adviser to the High Commissioner, Haiti, recently returned to the United States on leave, which he expects to spend at Warrenton, Va.

Vice Consul John S. Richardson, Jr., Cobh, is spending his leave of absence in Boston.

Consul Don S. Haven, Yarmouth, reports that both he and Mrs. Haven are becoming expert golfers. Consul Haven remarks that he believes every post should be provided with a golf course as a means of helping officers to become more efficient in their work.

Vice Consul R. L. Smyth, Tienstin, is on his first visit to the United States in five years. Vice Consul Smyth has been temporarily assigned for duty in the Far Eastern Division for a period of 60 days.

Consul Thos. H. Robinson, who has recently been assigned to Melbourne, called at

the Department prior to sailing for his new post.

Consul General Tracy Lay has promised the editor to write a story of his initiation into the "Order of Neptune," which will take place when he crosses the Equator on the good ship "Southern Cross." Several of the old salts in the Department have been "spoofing" Consul General Lay about the ordeal which he will pass through.

Diplomatic Secretary J. Webb Benton, Lisbon, who spent his vacation at New Castle, N. H., returned to his post on July 3.

Consul James R. Wilkinson, Zurich, paid a short visit to the United States, returning to his post on July 3.

Diplomatic Secretary Henry I. Dockweiler, formerly at Madrid, who but recently resigned, visited the Department during the past month.

Consul Harold D. Clum, accompanied by Mrs. Clum, is sailing for his new post, Guayaquil, on July 27 on the S. S. Cristobal.

Consul Gilbert R. Willson, Yarmouth, expects to spend his leave at Point Rock, N. Y.

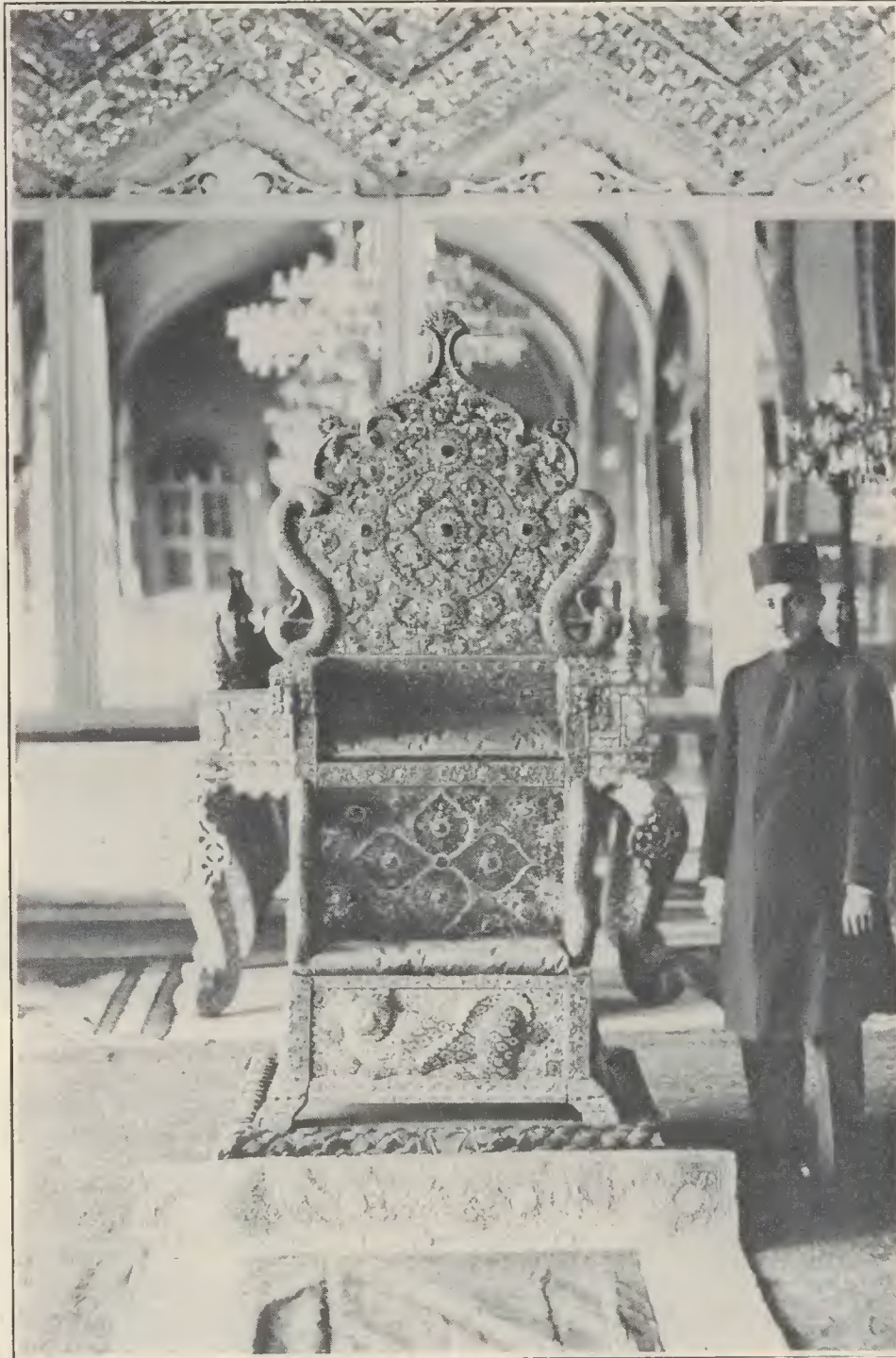


Photo from K. de G. MacVitty

THE FAMOUS PEACOCK THRONE

The peacock throne of the Great Moguls of India was taken from Delhi in 1739 by Nadir Shah of Persia. It is of gold and is adorned with rubies, emeralds, diamonds, and pearls in the form of an expanded peacock's tail. It was upon this throne that Reza Pahlevi was crowned King of the Persians on April 25, 1926



SKINNER MADE MINISTER TO GREECE

Robert Peet Skinner, Consul General at Paris, has been appointed Minister to Greece. This will be greeted with satisfaction by all members of the Foreign Service. It is a continuation of the policy of rewarding long, faithful, and brilliant service by appointment to Ministerships. Such have been the recent appointments of Summerlin, Eberhardt, Caffery, and Young. They were preceded by many other similar appointments to such positions either from the field or from among former field officers holding high administrative positions in the Department.

Mr. Skinner has served in the Consular Service and the Consular branch 29 years. He was appointed, after examination, Consul to Marseille, in 1897, and Consul General in 1901. In 1903 he made a trip to Abyssinia as Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to establish relations and to negotiate a treaty between the United States and Ethiopia. In addition to the successful accomplishment of his mission he wrote a book on the country which is still a valuable and interesting source of information about that little known land. From Marseille he went to Hamburg in 1908, where he remained until 1912, when he went on special detail for the purpose of adjusting the claims of the creditors of the Republic of Liberia in Great Britain, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. The next year he was appointed Consul General at Berlin, and in 1914, just prior to the outbreak of the World War, he was transferred to London. One of the little known, but at the time extremely important, duties performed in London by Mr. Skinner during the war was his activity as the American representative on the Nitrate of Soda Executive, which was com-



ROBERT PEET SKINNER

posed of delegates of the Allied and Associated Powers for the control and purchase of certain supplies of prime importance for war purposes.

In 1924 he succeeded Consul General Alexander M. Thackara at Paris.

ITEMS

Consul Hooker A. Doolittle, accompanied by Mrs. Doolittle, visited the Department before proceeding to his home in Utica, where he will spend his leave.

Vice Consul Richard D. Simonson, Calcutta, who is spending his leave at his home in Wichita, Kans., expects to take the oral examination for the Foreign Service in August.

The Fourth of July number of "The Havana Morning Post" contained a full two-page article on "American Ambassador General Enoch H. Crowder and Embassy Personnel at Havana," and "Staff of the United States Consulate in Havana, One of Most Efficient and Courteous in the Service." The articles were illustrated with photographs of the officers and members of the two staffs.

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

Diplomatic Secretary Matthew E. Hanna, La Paz;

Consul General Thos. M. Wilson, Cape Town;

Consul General Robert Frazer, Jr., Sydney, Australia;

Consul General Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Glasgow;

Consul General James B. Stewart, Guadalajara;

Consul General Samuel T. Lee, Buenos Aires.

Mrs. Edward I. Nathan and her son visited Washington a few days ago prior to sailing from



New York on the 14th on a Fabre Line Steamer for Palermo.

Vice Consul Harry L. Franklin sailed from New York on July 3 en route to his post at Berlin.

Diplomatic Secretary H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, Mexico City, is spending his leave at Wildwood Crest, N. J.

Consul Karl de G. MacVitty, Teheran, who suffered from malaria while at his post, is now in the United States on leave, which he expects to spend at Nashville, Tenn.

Consul Henry P. Starrett, Belfast, will spend his leave at Lake Junaluska, N. C.

Vice Consul Joel C. Hudson, Wellington, accompanied by Mrs. Hudson, is in the United States on leave.

The Department of Commerce announces the appointment of Mr. Harold P. Macgowan as Trade Commissioner for the West Indies, with headquarters at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Consul Leighton Hope, Ensenada, was an official observer on behalf of the Department of State at a meeting of the International Fisheries Commission—United States and Mexico—held at Los Angeles on June 21.



Photo by Miss Syversen

SNOW SCENE NEAR OSLO

Four feet of snow is good to look at in August!

Diplomatic Secretary Herschel V. Johnson has been assigned as Secretary of the Legation at Tegucigalpa, relieving Diplomatic Secretary Lawrence Dennis, who is coming to the Department.

Mrs. James H. Keeley, Jr., wife of the Consul at Damascus, who preceded her husband to the United States, visited Washington the latter part of June.

Consul John Q. Wood, Vera Cruz, who is now in the United States on leave, will spend this at Bucksport, Me., visiting his mother, who is now in her eighty-fourth year.

Consul Raymond H. Geist, Alexandria, now on leave in the United States, contemplates motoring from Pontiac, Mich., to New York; also from a French port across the continent of Europe to Trieste. He will stop over in Vienna, at which place he was formerly in charge of children's relief following the Armistice.

The Consulate General at Rome reports that the first nonquota visa granted at the Consulate General to an alien veteran under the provisions of the Tilson Bill was issued on June 16, 1926. At the request of the officers of Rome Post No. 1 of the American Legion, the pen with which the visa was signed was given to the Rome Post for permanent keeping. Counselor Warren D. Robbins, Col. E. R. Warner McCabe, Military Attache, and First Secretary John F. Martin, were present at the time the visa was signed, as well as a number of alien veterans, members of the Rome Post No. 1, and representatives of the Italian Veterans' Association.

The JOURNAL regrets that through a misunderstanding the transfer to Paris of Consul Winthrop R. Scott was mistakenly announced in the July number.

Consul Maurice P. Dunlap, Port au Prince, claims that the Bill of Health issued by him on June 2, 1926, for the hydroplane "Buenos Aires," for the



port of San Juan, Porto Rico, for Bernardo Duggan, an Argentinian flying to his homeland from North America, is perhaps the first such document issued by an American Consulate.

On August 13, 1926, Mr. Hengstler, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service administration, will have completed his 28th year of service in the Department. Congratulations, Chief!

Vice Consul Eugene M. Nable, Rotterdam, is on a visit to relatives in Providence, Rhode Island.

Vice Consul Ernest L. Monroe, Sherbrooke, has gone to his home in New Britain, Connecticut, for medical treatment.

Vice Consul Howard Taylor, Stuttgart, is spending his leave of absence in Vermillion, South Dakota.

Ambassador Peter Augustus Jay, Buenos Aires, suffered a severe attack of bronchopneumonia late in June, but was much improved in July.

There has been a friendly recrimination in parts of Canada between the Canadian authorities and certain consuls. The Canadians were displeased by the flying of American flags on the automobiles of American tourists and the consuls took exception to the widespread use of the stars and stripes for advertising purposes. The American Automobile Association has requested Americans touring to the Dominion to fly the Union Jack on their machines with the American flag and the Canadian authorities at Hamilton, Ontario, have agreed to request local merchants to cease using the American emblem as a mere display to attract American tourists.

Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, paired with Naval Attache T. L. Johnson, took part in the Paris "Diplomatic foursome finals" in June.

Miss Aline Halstead, daughter of Consul General Halstead, Montreal, was married in that city on June 9, 1926, to Mr. Will Rice Amon of New York.

COMMERCIAL

During the month of June, 1926, there were 3,739 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,415 in May, 1926. The Consulate General at Paris, France, took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having 127, followed by Habana, Cuba, 74; Riga, Latvia, 70; Durango, Mexico, 67; and Alexandria, Egypt, 60.

A total of 2,503 reports was received during the month of June, 1926, as compared with 2,281 reports during the month of May, 1926.

BIRTHS

A son, Rupert Crawford, was born at Vancouver, British Columbia, on June 1, 1926, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Rupert Crawford Belovsky.

A son, Thomas Rocher, was born at Toledo, Ohio, on June 2, 1926, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Maurice W. Altaffer.

MARRIAGES

Gysels-Thys. At Ghent, Belgium, on June 2, 1926, there were united in marriage Mr. Maurice C. Thys and Miss Clemence Gysels. Miss Gysels is a clerk in the Consulate.

NECROLOGY

Mr. John E. Ramer, formerly American Minister to Nicaragua, died suddenly at his home in Denver, Colorado, on July 2, from heart disease.

The death occurred suddenly of Professor Hermann Schoenfeld, professor of Germanics at George Washington University since 1894, at his Summer home in Wildwood Crest, New Jersey, on July 4.

Professor Schoenfeld, who was in his 65th year, was nationally prominent in educational circles and in 1893-94 was United States Consul at Riga, Russia.

He was an author of a number of notable volumes including "Causes of European Conflagration," 1914-15, and editor of "Bismark's Letters and Orations," 1905.

He leaves surviving his widow, three sons, H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, counselor of the American embassy at Mexico City; Dr. Herbert H. Schoenfeld of Washington, Rudolf Emil Schoen-



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feld, American charge d'affaires at La Paz, Bolivia, and one daughter, Margaret H. Schoenfeld, of the Department of Industrial Research, University of Pennsylvania.

SERVICE CHANGES

Diplomatic Branch

Randolph F. Carroll, Consul detailed to Rotterdam, commissioned a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and assigned Consul and Third Secretary, Bangkok.

Samuel S. Dickson, Third Secretary, Bangkok, assigned Third Secretary, San Salvador.

Henry I. Dockweiler, Second Secretary, Madrid, resigned.

Winthrop S. Greene, assigned Third Secretary, Santiago, Chile. Assignment as Third Secretary, Madrid, cancelled.

John N. Hamlin, Third Secretary Tirana, assigned Third Secretary, Madrid.

Frederick P. Hibbard, Second Secretary, London, assigned Second Secretary, Mexico City.

Robert O'D. Hinckley, Third Secretary, Bucharest, assigned Third Secretary, Mexico City.

Gordon Paddock, First Secretary Belgrade, assigned First Secretary, Copenhagen.

Frederick F. A. Pearson, Second Secretary, Prague, assigned Second Secretary, Santiago.

Willys R. Peck, Chinese Secretary, Peking, detailed to Department.

Laurence E. Salisbury, Consul detailed to Kobe, commissioned a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and assigned as Assistant Japanese Secretary, Tokyo.

L. Lanier Winslow, First Secretary, Santiago, assigned First Secretary, Habana.

Consular Branch

Charles H. Albrecht, Consul at Bangkok, assigned Consul, Nairobi.

Norman L. Anderson, Consul detailed to Melbourne, resigned.

John H. Bruins, Vice Consul, Riga, assigned Vice Consul, Singapore.

Herbert S. Bursley, Consul detailed to Belgrade, detailed to Sault Ste. Marie, temporarily.

Harry E. Carlson, Consul at Kovno, assigned Consul, Tallinn.

Harold D. Clum, Consul at Konigsberg, assigned Consul, Guayaquil.

Harold M. Collins, now detailed to Dublin, assigned Consul, Nantes.

Fred C. Eastin, now assigned Vice Consul, Manaos, temporarily, assigned Vice Consul Rio de Janeiro.

Augustin W. Ferrin, Consul at Madrid, assigned Consul, Tabriz.

Fred D. Fisher, Consul at Nantes, assigned Consul, Santos.

Arthur Garrels, Consul General at Athens, assigned Consul General, Melbourne.

Joseph G. Groeninger, Consul at Tallinn, detailed to Rotterdam.

Robert W. Heingartner, now detailed to Vienna, assigned Consul, Kovno.

George N. Ifft, Consul at Nancy, assigned Consul, Ghent.

Joseph E. Jacobs, now detailed to Shanghai, detailed to Yunnanfu, temporarily.

Tracy Lay, now detailed to Department, assigned Consul General, Buenos Aires.

Clinton E. MacEachran, Consul at Ghent, assigned Consul, Madrid.

William F. Nason, now assigned Vice Consul, Dairen, assigned Vice Consul, Kobe.



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Avra M. Warren, Consul at Nairobi, assigned Consul, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Charles D. Westcott, Consul detailed to Paris, assigned Consul, Para.

Non-Career Service

Bernard F. Heiler, clerk at Palermo, appointed Vice Consul there.

Fred H. Houck, Vice Consul and clerk at Ghent, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Cherbourg.

Henry G. Krausse, Vice Consul and clerk at Matamores, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at San Luis Potosi, temporarily.

Camden L. McLain, Vice Consul and clerk at Arica, temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and clerk at Valparaiso.

George C. Minor, clerk in the Legation at Tirana, appointed Vice Consul there.

Edward S. Parker, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Cologne. Commission as Vice Consul, Berlin, cancelled.

Helmut L. Ripperger, Vice Consul and clerk at Bremen, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Bremerhaven, temporarily.

Walter H. Ritsher, Vice Consul and clerk at Beirut, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Damascus, temporarily.

George W. Strong, Vice Consul and clerk at Amoy, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Shanghai.

Paul D. Thompson, Vice Consul and clerk, Cherbourg, appointed Vice Consul and clerk, Tananarive, temporarily.

George L. Tolman, Vice Consul and clerk at Bergen, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Helsingfors, temporarily.

Henry W. Ward, clerk at Buenos Aires, appointed Vice Consul there.

Frederick S. Weaver, Vice Consul and clerk at Corinto, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Vancouver.

Archer Woodford, Vice Consul and clerk at Sao Paulo, appointed Vice Consul and clerk at Santos, temporarily.

UNHEALTHY POSTS

Your Honor:

I the undersigned Am. citizen having petition to you and when so very kindly, I take pleasure to write to you. Cause why? Because Ive 1st. cousin there, in your city. I'd like to see him on our side, i. e. in U. S. of A. when indeed he is not used to such a hot climate. In the last letter he wrote to me, he notified me, that from the heat the skin went of 3 times from his body. I think your Honor that the climate in the U. S. is pleastant to agree with him? Therefore, whenso: Very kindly; Please, "let me hear from you", either I am able "thro" your great jurisdictions power", to see him, or not? Youll be obliged Your Honor: With best wishes & Kindest Regards; Believe me, Please, I am

Very Truly Yours:



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P. S. It is understood per se I send him "Ship papers" verily; if he does not find difficulty to come to stay with me? And that's the Ratio, that I consult you—about it. Be not insulted, Please.—

A CONTRITE POSTMASTER

Sir:—

According to your favor about mail delay, I quite sympathize you in this trouble of the behind time which seems to me to have been went astray, but it is indistinct where office grew this mistake.

Be the matter what it may, I made officers too pay more attention in future.

Restoring the card you enclosed.

Your respectfully

(Signed) T. M.

Postmaster.

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BUSINESS SUBTLETY

Regarding the matter of escaping penalty for non-delivery of machine, there is a way to creep round same by diplomat. We must make a statement of big strike occur in our factory (of course big untrue). Please address my firm in enclosed form of letter and believe this will avoid penalty of case. As Mr. E. is a most religious and competent man and also heavily upright and godly it fears me that useless apply for his signature. Please attach name by your office making forge, but no cause to fear prison happening as this is often operated by other merchants of highest integrity.

It is highest unfortunate Mr. E. so god-like and excessive awkward for business purpose. I think much better add little serpentlike wisdom to upright manhood and so found a good business edifice.

—From J. K. Davis.

WHAT LIES BACK OF FOREIGN TRADE

(Continued from page 246)

just beyond the invisible line called the frontier, had a surplus of wheat. Exactly the same thing was true of sugar. Austria was buying sugar in the New York market when Bohemia, the nucleus of the new Czechoslovakian republic just across the Danube was offering sugar for export in the world's markets.

These states of mind all go to make up what I call the invisible influences in international trade. Beyond all this, trade under the system of modern exchanges shapes itself to invisibles. Take our trade with Italy, for example. We ship quantities of wheat, pork products, and raw cotton of Italy, but an enormous volume of our trade with Italy takes the form of imponderables. The cash expended by American tourists who visit Italy every year, together with the cash remittances of Italian nationals living in this country, run into some hundreds of millions of dollars annually. This constitutes a heavy invisible export. We may say of Italy, as of certain western mining settlements, "The outside money makes the camp."

Be it further understood that much of the foreign commerce of the world is triangular in its character. For example, sewing machines and typewriters which we sell in Buenos Aires are conveniently paid for out of credits established in London by Argentine exporters of beef and grain, the ultimate settlement being against New



EVERSHARP

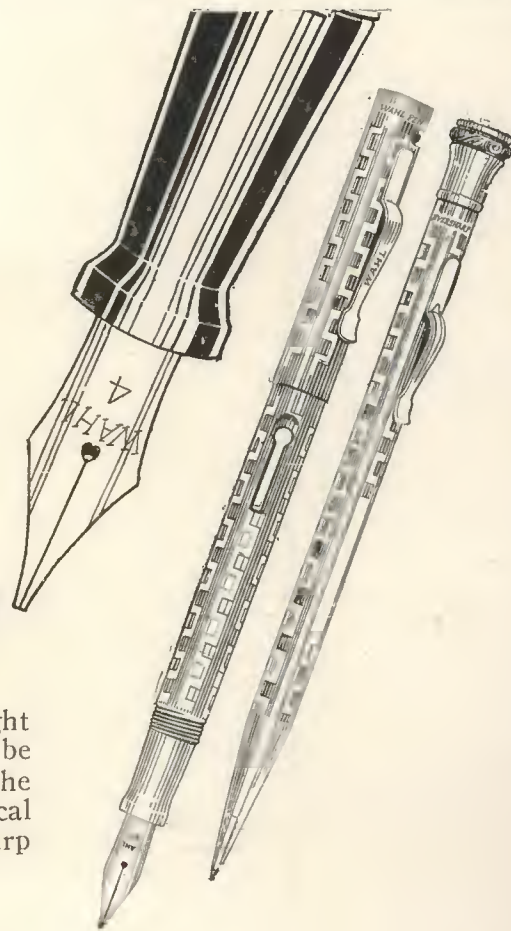
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York bills drawn on London for exports to Liverpool of American wheat and raw cotton. Bills of exchange which I have just mentioned recall the persecution of the Jews in the Dark Ages and their art of making wealth invisible and transporting it from one place to another unperceived. Every check one draws represents a more or less invisible transfer of wealth, goods, or services.

Exchanges of commodities and goods are borne on the invisible wings of credit. Back of credit lies faith, "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Commercial credits, it is true, are based primarily upon intangibles such as lands, houses, stocks of goods, liquid assets. But back of all this lies the great intangible of disposition to pay. In establishing a credit rating it is not only a question of capacity but of disposition.

We can get this understanding no better than by imitating the most successful of our foreign trade competitors. The English know what they are about when it comes to dealing with the alien peoples of this planet. They have been in this business for about 400 years and have built into their foreign trade structure an amazing tech-

nique in banking, insurance, and shipping services. But most important of all is the personal equation. Britain is first of all an island kingdom with a population which for generations has outrun its native food resources. From necessity rather than choice England throws off an outer rim of superfluous population. These strong young men go to the far ends of the earth, not as pinch hitters but as permanent trade agents. They establish golf clubs, breed dogs, show the natives how to mix drinks. In other words, they settle down among alien peoples and become intimately acquainted with them. In this manner they establish credit ratings just as you would establish the rating of a neighbor around the corner. They make a close study of the alien peoples among whom they live, and they have a care to respect their prejudices, sympathies and antipathies.

As yet, we are under no necessity for throwing off an outer rim of population and thus competing on even terms with the British or Germans in securing foreign trade through establishing permanent personal contacts. We enjoy a clear superiority, however, in our genius for con-



quering time and space. We are building time and labor saving machines for the world. We are offsetting the trade handicaps of high wages, long distance negotiations, foreign language, imperfect knowledge of the foreign customers psychology by American manufacturing genius.

SPEECH BY AMBASSADOR HERRICK

AMBASSADOR HERRICK, after presenting to France the monument at St. Nazaire, to American troops, and congratulating the committee of Americans which raised the funds for its erection, and paying a high compliment to Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the creator of this inspiring statue, said in part:

The division which landed at St. Nazaire was soon followed by others, and a year later the American Army in France amounted to 2,000,000 men, while 2,000,000 more were in training at home. The children of these men are now, many of them, at the age when they ask innumerable and pointed questions, and when widowed mothers are telling them how their fathers fought in the Argonne or along the Marne, you can almost

hear them ask, with a child's directness, "Mother, why did my father go to France?"

To me the answer to this simple question ever remains a matter of the gravest import, not only for us Americans but for the civilized world. Our common victory on the battle field was obtained by physical forces operating against a material strength almost as great, but the decision of battle in our favor of itself would lose its full moral significance had our intentions not been honest and our cause supremely just; and it is of the utmost moment that we continually take steps to see that the facts are comprehended by all people, including our own and our former enemies. Nobody else can perform this duty for us; it is ours and ours alone.

We were a few years ago hailed throughout Europe as leaders in the realm of idealism, pioneers in its application to world affairs; we have lately been proclaimed as materialists whose influence in the family of nations rests upon the assumption that we are the greatest present repository of the world's material power. The thoughtless accept both assertions; the discriminating reserve their judgment. But I often ask myself, and I ask you now, can it be true that if



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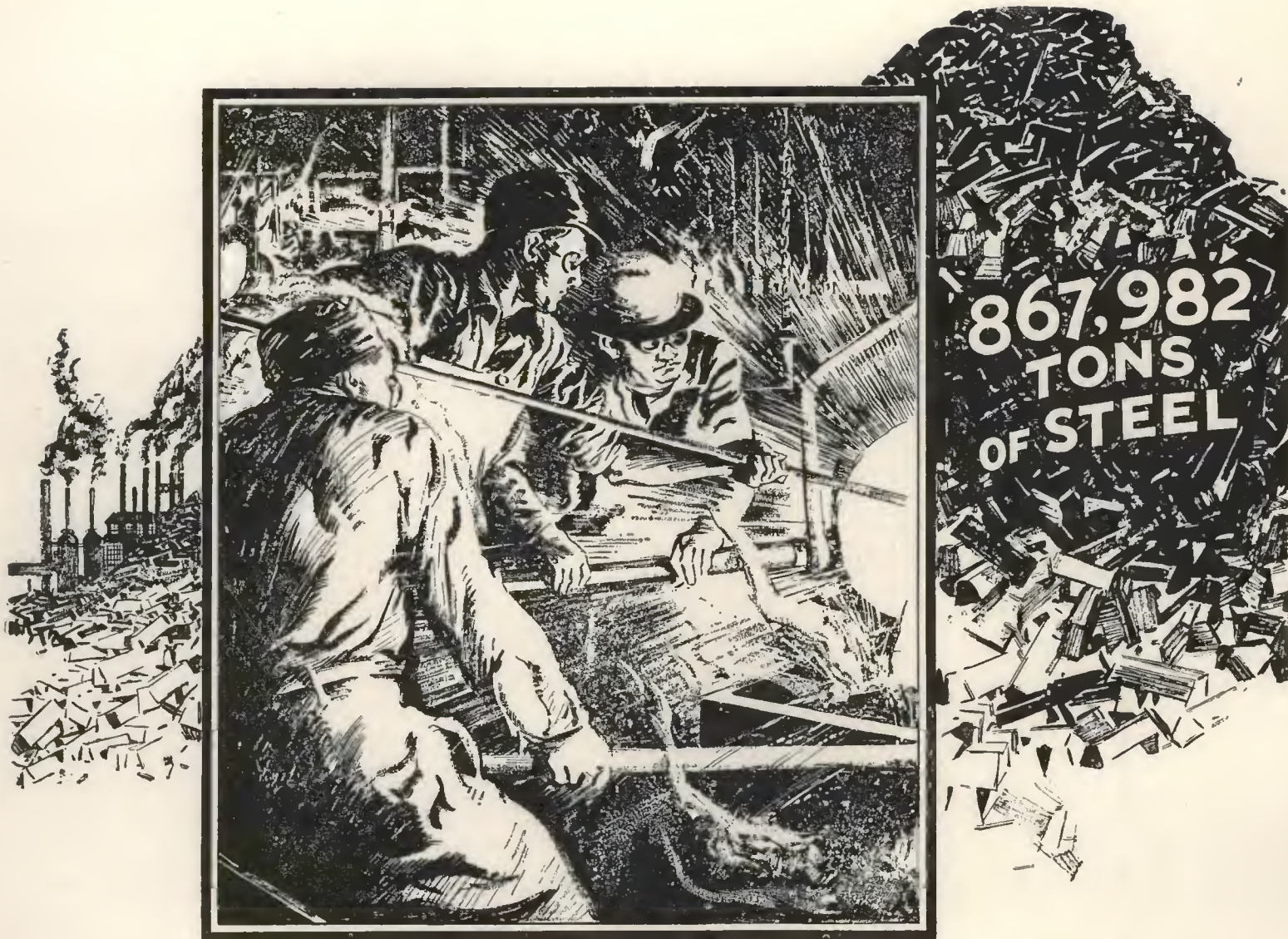
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we have acquired the one, we have thereby forfeited all claims to the other?

I think not. The essential characteristics of a vigorous nation untouched by any catastrophe do not so quickly change. If we were rash idealists in 1917, have we lost that attribute today? If rank materialists now, is it possible that a few years of praise from without and prosperity within have been able to effect this harsh reversal of our character? I find these exaggerations repulsive intellectually and harmful practically.

As a nation, we have always been introspective, constantly critical of our own faults, eager to know the judgments of others. We are keenly sensitive to praise or blame, but we are far less penetrated with an invincible self-satisfaction than might appear from reading the flamboyant pronouncements of syndicated writers earning a profitable popularity with those who don't reflect.

There are people who have taken advantage of these peculiarities of our psychology to sow doubt in our own as well as in others' minds regarding our intentions when we entered the war. Reversing all history and starting with the new assumption that we are forever solely animated

by a careful regard for our pocketbooks, they would make it appear that not only now but 10 years ago material considerations were the determining factor in the decisions we took at that time. Every American should take pains to scotch this lie. The American's capacity for willing self-sacrifice in any cause he holds dear was not suddenly born in 1917; it has been his dominant characteristic for at least 200 years. It is as much alive in our people today as it was when we declared war, and we all know full well that during the three horrible years which preceded that date it was neither dead nor sleeping.

Very soon after the great European struggle started our people began to comprehend what was happening on this side of the water. Through the blaze of passion and the clouds of deception, the every-day American soon perceived what was at stake upon the battle fields of France; he saw that human liberty and elementary justice were hanging in the balance, and from the very start he had but one fixed idea, and that was to take off his coat in his own good homely fashion and enjoy the satisfaction of striking a blow in defense of common decency. That he would also be coming to the rescue of an old and valued

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friend added the force of gratitude to indignation. Whether it was to his personal interest or not he little cared; whether his country would be weakened or fortified by it, he bothered not to consider; a fight was on that stirred every fine instinct inherited from his sturdy ancestors, and all his soul was in the conflict.

It is high time, then, that a fiction which arose through the gratitude of our Allies and became fixed by repetition, be cleared from the European mind—I mean the fiction that our unwilling people had to be adroitly inflamed to self-forgetfulness and lashed into action by much repeated insult, before they could be made ready to stand behind a Government long since anxious to act. It is not true; and it is unfair to that American idealism of which my countrymen are sanely proud, unfair to our sturdy sense of right and wrong, a slur upon all the dead who fell in the Revolution and the Civil War, as well as those of yesterday, to allow this dangerous theory to go unanswered, undenied.

It is hard enough for any country to understand a nearby neighbor, it is more difficult still for Europeans to comprehend far-off America. We have at various times encountered their cold indifference, suffered from their lack of esteem, appreciated their enthusiasm, been happy in their praise, refused to resent their abuse. We acknowledge many of the mistakes which they lay at our door, but we have a right to inquire whether they were made with the desire to injure or humiliate other nations; we acknowledge that our faults may be numerous, but I find that as yet no one has suffered from them but ourselves. Americans now ask only that those who wish to judge us, if they cannot come and study us at home, at least take the trouble to search the history of our international conduct in the last 150 years. If during all that time they find we have been selfish, mean or grasping; a bad neighbor or a lukewarm friend; if we have cringed before the strong or ravished the weak, then confidence in our purposes is misplaced and the faith we demand in our intentions must be refused; then



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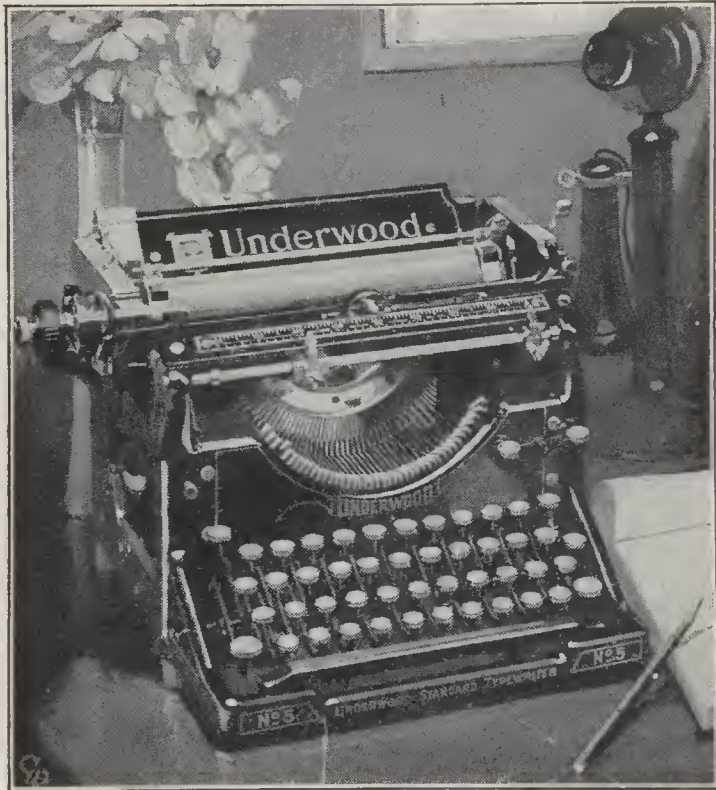
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indeed the American soldiers who landed at St. Nazaire, at Lorient and Bordeaux, had better have stayed at home, and the host which stood ready to follow them were wasting their time in wishing to meddle in the family quarrels of another continent.

I do not believe that the verdict of history will be rendered in this sense; I do not believe this verdict will find that our attitude toward other countries since our entry into the family of nations has been marked by humility when we were weak or by arrogance when we were strong. We look all other peoples today squarely and frankly in the face; proud of an unblemished record of fair dealing with all nations in the past, and calmly determined to continue this course in the future, we say to them as Byron said to Tom Moore:

“Here’s a tear for those that love me
And asmile for those that hate,
And whatever sky’s above me
Here’s a heart for any fate.”

OH! MR. CAPTAIN STOP THE SHIP

(Continued from page 251)

then the other, so that the ship may shake herself free. But that does not succeed; another and more direct method must be tried. A ladder is let down on one side, its feet resting on the ice, and a gang of sailors descends with crow-bars and boat-hooks. Standing on the very edge, they chip away and push to the rear great blocks of ice that bob to the surface and insist on jamming themselves once more against the ship.

It is a good half-hour’s job, so some of the passengers climb down after the crew and walk around. It brings to mind that bit of jingle, “Captain, captain, stop the ship, I want to get off and walk.” While we are thus enjoying the odd experience of strolling about the vessel in mid-sea the “Sampo,” to our consternation, frees herself and prepares to move on. We dash forward over the hummocks and treacherous looking depressions, conjuring up visions of wide cracks ever spreading between ourselves and the ship. The assault of the breaker is worth seeing from a distance. As it strikes, a shower of sparkling ice and water is cast up higher than the deck, the particles falling in a cascade of brilliant color, some of them blue as sapphires.

The ship has considerably waited for us, and we climb aboard breathlessly. We can now see



the tall spires of Helsingfors, flanked on the right by the old fortress of Sveaborg, with its Russian church. Through the glasses one sees dark masses of people on the cliffs watching the approach of the first vessel of the spring. Close at hand, running on each side of the ship and crossing before it, appear small boys, some on foot and some on bicycles. Soldiers from the Sveaborg barracks hasten home before the breaking up of the ice that has sustained their pathway to the city all winter. One of them narrowly escapes being caught by the ship's prow and provokes a hoarse warning from the crew.

At last, after 16 hours of effort, we make a triumphant entry into Helsingfors Harbor, greeted by sirens and the cheers of thousands of happy citizens.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BUSINESS MANAGER

(Continued from page 249)

2. Administration.

Several important changes were made in the business administration of the JOURNAL during the year, most of which are to become effective on and after July 1, 1926.

The Executive Committee in a meeting of January 11, 1926, was pleased to approve the management's suggestions relative to the administration, as follows:

"1. The question of the curtailment of the JOURNAL free-list is left to the discretion of the editors. (This question was raised in an endeavor to reduce JOURNAL expenses by taking from the free-list all names of organizations and individuals who did not or could not in any way serve a useful purpose to the Association, thereby reducing the issue.)

"2. Effective July 1, 1926, the annual subsidy of \$2,000 granted by the Association to the JOURNAL for running expenses, shall be discontinued. In place of this subsidy the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association shall turn over to the Business Manager of the JOURNAL the sum of \$4 from the annual dues of each member as paid. All individual subscriptions and the price of single copies, as well as the proceeds of all advertising, shall likewise go to the Business Manager of the JOURNAL. This measure shall go into effect at the beginning of the fiscal year 1926-1927. The Business Manager of the JOURNAL shall submit an annual statement to the Executive Committee as to the financial condition of the JOURNAL.



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S I X C Y L I N D E R S



149



"3. The Business Manager is authorized to cut off from the mailing list of the JOURNAL all Foreign Service Officers whose dues are in arrears more than one year and all Diplomatic Officers who are not members of the Association and who are not subscribers to the JOURNAL.

"4. (a) The transfer of the JOURNAL funds from the Riggs National Bank to the Federal-American National Bank is approved.

"(b) As sufficient sums may accrue to the credit of the JOURNAL to warrant their investment, the Business Manager of the JOURNAL shall so report to the Executive Committee which will decide upon their disposal or investment.

"5. A trip of the Business Manager, or one of his assistants, to New York to interview personally advertisers and possible advertisers in the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL relative to contracts for next year is authorized."

The principal change as outlined above, is the discontinuance of the annual subsidy and the taking over by the JOURNAL of the subscription amount of \$4 from the annual dues of each member of the Association. The JOURNAL will not only be able to stand on its own feet, but show profits with the proportionate amount being paid to it from membership dues, and as the newly approved arrangement is the only business-like method by which profit or loss can be determined, a smoother working arrangement is anticipated.

The JOURNAL funds are now in the Federal-American National Bank, and as regards the trip of the Business Manager to New York, for the purpose of renewing advertising contracts and obtaining new ones, it was not possible to take this trip during the last year. Fortunately, advertising did not suffer, but it is contemplated that such a trip will be necessary next fall. Advertising contracts are usually made effective from the first of the calendar year.

3. *Financial Statement.*

The attached financial statement, compiled by Mr. Fullerton, shows the exact status of the JOURNAL'S finances. This statement shows that the balance carried over from the previous year was \$1,550.44. From subscriptions during the year outside the Service and the sale of single copies of the JOURNAL the sum of \$466.70 was received. From advertising during the year \$4,884.69 was obtained. The subsidy was, of course, \$2,000, and the total receipts during the year were \$7,516.89.

The disbursements during the year totaled \$6,658.77 and were made for such purposes as

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printing, stationery, postage, photographs and cuts, clerical assistance, etc. It might be noted that the JOURNAL has just purchased a year's supply of mailing envelopes at the good price of about \$100, which supply will be used during the ensuing year. While this amount has been disbursed, it is really an asset as yet.

The bank balance now shows a total of \$2,408.56, which includes the \$1,550.44 carried over, and \$858.12 as a bank balance for the year. In addition, the JOURNAL has outstanding accounts for advertising during the year totaling \$615. There is no reason to believe that this total amount will not be collected, with the possible exception of \$250 due from the Shoreham Hotel, Incorporated, now in process of liquidation. The lawyers in whose hands this account has been placed have indicated that it may be realized.

Therefore, the total assets are \$3,023.56 of which \$1,550.44 was carried over from the previous year and \$1,473.12 is the profit for the year now ending. There are no outstanding obligations of the JOURNAL.

In compliance with the provision contained in Section (b) under Point No. 4 of the decision of the Executive Committee quoted above, it is now the Manager's pleasure to report that the sum of \$1,500 could be withdrawn from the JOURNAL's account to be placed at the disposal of the Association for such investment as may be decided upon. This action is hereby recommended.

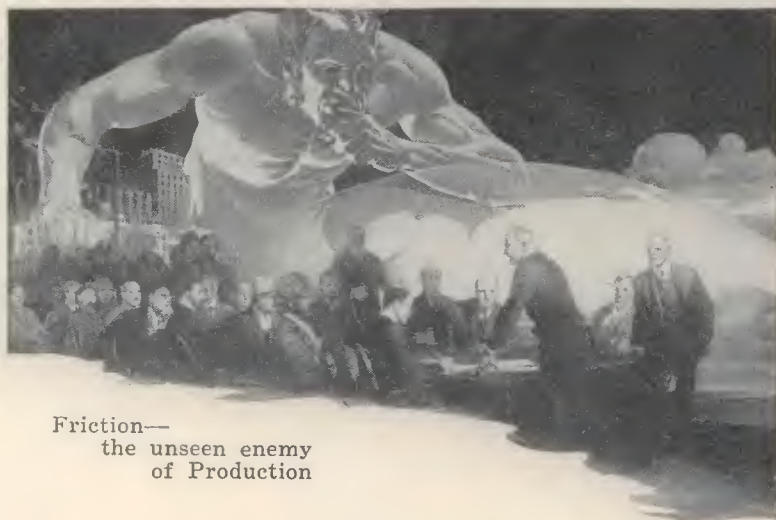
Just one or two more points might be mentioned. In an endeavor to keep current expenses at a minimum, Miss Dix has been instrumental in reducing the postage expenditures from approximately \$600 a year to that of \$335 for the past year, or a saving of \$265.

Furthermore, Association membership has increased from 553 on June 30, 1925, to 586 on this date, or approximately 88 percent of the career officers; the free-list has been reduced from 218 to 168; the names of all members who are more than one year in arrears as regards dues are taken from the mailing list, and instead of placing new names on the free-list as requests are received, many of the inquirers are offered

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the reduced rate of \$2 a year for the JOURNAL, with considerable success.

There is attached a statement showing the distribution of the JOURNAL.

Respectfully submitted for approval,
FRANK C. LEE,
Business Manager.

THE TAKIN

(Continued from page 243)

chorus of angry barks and yelps. The chief, who kept close to my interpreter and me, said:

"He's turned on the dogs; you can get as close as you like."

We slackened our pace until we reached a ledge of rocks at the top of the incline. Turning aside to clear it, we came into view of the takin, surrounded by the dogs, not 50 yards away. He was making frantic rushes from one dog to another, trying to butt and gore them with his horns. The dogs were howling with rage and doing their best to avoid his attacks.

The moment we appeared from behind the ledge the takin stopped and partially turned toward us. This gave me the opportunity to place

behind his shoulder the 303 bullet, and no second shot was necessary from the Winchester repeating rifle.

In the 12 days spent in the mountains on this hunt, also secured specimens of the serow and the goral, besides two Himalayan snow cock (*Tetrogallus himalayensis*). This is a rare bird, even in its native habitat, and is one of the largest and most beautiful of the pheasant family. Its natural range extends from the high mountains in Western China to the Himalaya in Tibet. In the summer months it is found on the grassy ridges above timber line at altitudes of over 12,000 feet. In the fall and winter the birds come down to the barren sports in the forest regions, where they remain until April. They are gregarious and are often found in flocks of 20 to 30. The crest, tips of wings, and tail are of peacock blue. The neck, breast, and back pure white. The latter part as finely feathered as an egret.

Two specimens have been forwarded to the Museum of Natural History, New York City.

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