

THE  
AMERICAN  
FOREIGN SERVICE  
JOURNAL



LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

*From S. E. McMillin*

Vol. III NOVEMBER, 1926 No. 11

# The Sustained Rewards of *Honest Value*

During the first eight months of this year Dodge Brothers sold 265,606 motor cars and trucks. This represents a gain of 41.5 per cent over the first eight months of 1925 and continues Dodge Brothers in the enviable position of *third in the industry*.

While an astonishing increase this is merely a continuation of the steady yearly gain in sales made by Dodge Brothers Motor Cars through the twelve years of their manufacture.

DODGE BROTHERS, INC. DETROIT

*First Eight Months of 1926*



## DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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## La Paz

By STEWART E. McMILLIN, *Consul, La Paz*

**M**OST conversations between gentlemen in La Paz begin with, "What'll you have?" As a promoter of conversation and good fellowship up here I know of only one remark which can in any way compare with it, that is, "This one is on me," and comparing them their relative popularity is found to depend entirely upon the point of view.

Most conversation between ladies in La Paz, if some one of them is newly arrived, begin with, "How are you standing the altitude?"

Once upon a time, when I was new to La Paz, I made a dreadful conversational blunder by demanding to know this of an American lady who had spent ten years here and was quite ready to leave.

It was in a mixed company of thirty, or so, and cocktails had not yet been served before dinner. This is the one palliative circumstance which, considering the thing in retrospect, allows me to make excuses for myself and so maintain my self respect. The party was about to fall into one of the most ghastly conversational gaps, which may occur even at sea level, where wits are quicker, and I took it upon myself to close it. Turning nervously to the charming lady already mentioned I put that question—

"And how are you standing the altitude, Mrs. —?"

"God knows!" she replied.

God knows, indeed. Here we are some 12,000 feet, or two and a third miles straight up in the air, and have only about 60 percentum of that precious oxygen that we had before en-

tering the Consular Service. And all about us are hills that rise 1,400 to 2,000 feet higher still, which we have to climb, in one way or another, when we want to get out.

Why and how and when did the world's highest capital city come to be dropped into such a place?

During the reign of the fourth Inca ruler, Maita Kapac, about 1150 to 1175 A. D., say, that sovereign founded in a great earthen bowl beside a rushing little river, deep in the heart of the Bolivian altiplano, a tiny Indian village known as Chuquiyápu, after the noisy little river of the same name. Maita Kapac caused irrigation works to be built, a temple to be established for the Virgins of the Sun, and had a gold foundry set up. The village grew.

Three centuries and a half, or more, later, in 1548, to be exact, Alonso Mendoza, officer of Pizarro, traveling south with his men, skirted the southern shores of Lake Titicaca, and paused one day on the lip of the great bowl which held Chuquiyápu, to look down in amaze upon the little Indian pueblo set in such unique surroundings. It looked like quite a drop to Alonso, and even more of a rise to get out again; but he, in common with all the old Spanish Conquistadores, never missed anything if he could help it, so down he came.

After sizing up the inhabitants and their possessions he paused to rest beside the turbid little Chuquiyápu river, and to wash his soiled linen. Now it came about that, sousing a garment up and down in the swift waters, Alonso noted of



a sudden an enormous difference in the weight, and presently he drew out a big gold nugget in the tail of his shirt.

That settled the future of Chuquiáyapu. By swift messenger Alonso Mendoza advised his superior in Cuzco that here, deep in the hills, protected from the snows and the searching winds of the altiplano, lay a splendid place to establish a base of supplies for marches to the south, and thereupon he fell to mining base metal.

Nearly 300 years later still, in 1825 or 1826, following the peace of Ayacucho, in Peru, which terminated Bolivia's struggle with Spain, Chuquiáyapu became La Paz de Ayacucho (The Peace of Ayacucho), subsequently shortened to "La Paz," or the name it bears today after just 100 years of independence, celebrated in August, September and October in La Paz, where Chile, Argentina and Peru were the chief countries assisting. In this exposition the mineral exhibit was probably one of the best ever assembled, and it had, as one of the most interesting attractions, a great gold nugget taken out of the Chuquiáyapu some years ago, valued at \$30,000 U. S. dollars.

Geographically, or topographically speaking,

the immediate surroundings of La Paz look something like a father might dream after reading "Arabian Nights" to his little Willie. On my first arrival in La Paz I hastened to advise all my friends and relatives that the city was situated in the crater of an extinct volcano, or one regarded as extinct, but which, should it not remain so, might delay further communications from me. Later I had to retract this, and state that, according to popular belief, La Paz lies in the bed of an old lake, once twin to Titicaca, and which, encountering soft earth to the east, gradually wore its way out and escaped to the lowlands. At present all is dry save the Chuquiáyapu and its irrigation ditches.

One might be excused, certainly, for thinking this bowl, some 1,400 feet or more deep and ten by three miles in dimensions, the crater of an extinct volcano. The earth formations are of most weird and fantastic forms, colored by various mineral elements in the soil. Some of them are great earthen stalagmites of brown, ochre, rose, rose-grey and mauve. If one follows the rushing little river down beyond Obrajes and Calcota, eastern suburbs of La Paz, he comes to hills with earth as red as blood, and having here and there streaks on a colossal



TIAHUANUCU RUINS NEAR LA PAZ

*From S. E. McMillin*



scale of gamboge, brown and cobalt and other colors almost so bright as to give a painter the lie. And these brilliant hills are cut into ravines and jagged teeth and caves, so that the whole effect must be seen by the traveler to be known; one can not hope to convey the whole impression faithfully by mere words.

The great ranges of the Bolivian Cordillera, flanked by Illampu on the left on Illimani on the right, the world's fourth and fifth highest mountains, respectively, overtower the city on the north, and present a majestic sight from any height about the city, while from deep down in the heart of the city itself one may see Illimani always. In the moonlight its snowy bulk is a great mass of blue silver, the top 21,192 feet above the level of the sea. The Indians of La Paz and of the country 'round about regard Illimani ("Great Mother") with reverence. It is said that only one mountain party has ever scaled it. It is commonly believed that at the foot of the snow line great quantities of gold are to be found, and this, the Indians believe, is a charge of their gods to keep inviolate. Consequently climbers find that Indians in the little villages above the foot of the giantess have an unpleasant habit of rolling rocks down onto their heads, and so Illimani is pretty thoroughly left alone.

La Paz is a city of some 125,000 inhabitants, picturesque in the extreme. Up on the altiplano you have traveled for scores of miles over a flat desert-like country, with only the great snow Cordillera ahead of you to reward the monotony, when suddenly, without the slightest warning La Paz is below you. As you come onto the cup edge, over one of the four railways leading down into it, and catch your first glimpse of the city far, far below where, interspersed with clumps of lofty cypress, towering eucalyptus and drooping willow it lies toy-like, nesting there amid the painted, jagged hills, the great white masses of the snow giants looking down on red tile roofs, you will very likely feel that there is nothing quite so stupendous nor wonderfully beautiful among all your memory sketches of places you have seen, whether on well traveled roads or unique spots known to few.

The busiest streets of La Paz are a series of precipitous, well paved chasms.

From many a corner you may stand and look down upon the tiled roofs of three-story buildings, or into the bell tower of some ancient and lofty cathedral. The grades are so violently rapid that in the rainy season, afoot, you must watch you step on the smooth granite pavement or experience a humiliating mode of progress.

La Paz is the only city I have ever known, since the advent of the automobile, that a certain popular make of car, said to have an affinity for Bolivia's chief metal, is hardly to be found. Among some 700 automobiles in La Paz there are less than a half dozen of this make. Cars lose at least 30 percent in motor efficiency here. It is said that this little fellow stands just about so much strain, hiccups violently, and promptly begins to retrace its way.



From S. E. McMillin

A DESCENDANT OF THE INCAS



The law requires a driver and a companion lookout for his assistance in the taxi service here, because of the unusual obstacles of grade and what not. Recently a few bold people have started a bus service which is proving very popular and inexpensive. Altogether passenger transportation is of the best in and about La Paz, and one quickly comes to know the city in all its interesting, albeit somewhat smelly, aspects.

For the native quarters in La Paz are more

than quarters; they might almost be taken as two halves. According to the last figures obtainable the population of this Indian Republic is made up of a mixed population of which the so-called "lower classes" are predominantly Indian, "hewers of wood and drawers of water." To these ancient appellations might well be added, "miners of metals and bearers of burdens." There is, of course, as there is everywhere when two races live side by side, a large mixed population.

As a matter of fact, however, the percentage of Indian in the mixed class is so great, and elsewhere, that a percentage as high as eighty for all Indian blood, is commonly given. It is the Tartar-Mongol strain, from Asiatic immigration of thousands of years ago, and the Indians are pronounced Asiatics in cast of feature and in character.

There are probably no great Indian peoples in the world so little affected after contact with civilization for hundreds of years, and none more interesting than the Aymará, Aymará-Quechua and Quechua Indians who go to make up the great bulk of Bolivia's population. Their dress, especially that of the men, may differ radically. The Yungas Indian man, from a lowland district to the north of La Paz, for instance, goes bare of foot, with trousers coming only to the knees, wears his hair long, and over it perches a hat broad of brim, but with a crown the size of a teacup. But the average Indian man, especially of the altiplano district, wears his hair short. Over it he pulls a nightcap-appearing piece of headdress of dyed alpaca wool, with earlaps long enough to gather beneath the chin, and over it all he pushes a little felt hat of some dark color, usually made by the Indians in Bolivia themselves. On his feet he has leather strap sandals with thick soles. Over his shoulders and body he wears a brilliantly col-



From S. E. McMillin

### THE OLDEST MINT IN THE WEST

*It still contains wooden machinery installed in the Sixteenth Century*



ored alpaca poncho, pierced for his head. The trousers are long and usually of some cheap, home-woven cloth.

Men a trifle up from the lower strata of Indian life usually have the backs of the trouser legs slit to the calves, and through these protrudes linen more or less white. Some people say this slitting of the trousers is for greater facility in climbing the steep hills in and about La Paz; others, that possessors of such garments are able in this way to show their underwear in a modest manner, thus establishing the fact that they are higher in the human scale than certain of their brothers who can not afford such a luxury. I have always been content to start with either hypothesis, and do not yet know which is right.

The women, Indian and Cholas, too, are even more interesting than the men. The Indian women wear a dozen or more each, of stiff, bright-hued petticoats, and, stooping over, give one a bewildering display of flaming crimson, yellow, carmine, violet, orange, apple green, blue and so on. When a woman sheds one of these coverings because of age it is usually the under one, according to reports prevalent in La Paz, and a new one goes over the outside of them all. Our colonial grandmothers, in their palmiest days, could never have displayed a bulge of skirts comparable to that of one of these short, squat Indian women. Usually their feet are bare, except on Sundays and holidays, when they put on little black flat-heeled shoes—their feet are phenomenally small—and with these shoes they may or may not wear stockings. If they do, these are likely to be of one solid startling color or striped in the approved convict-suit fashion. About their shoulders and breast they gather a shawl, or a cloak of native or Spanish goods. On their backs one usually sees the aguaya, a sort of little blanket locally made, and in this blanket they carry their babies, fuel, fruit, vegetables—anything that must be carried, and they are always carrying something.

The Cholas, having a bit of Spanish or other blood added to the Indian, are usually somewhat more well to do, and they wear high-topped kid shoes that go far up the calves, fancy embroidered shawls, lace petticoats instead of the bright hued ones of native cloth, while upon their heads they bear peculiar white straw hats with a high crown, varnished and stiff, that look as though glued fast. Many Cholas employed by foreign families in La Paz, go about their household duties without ever removing these hats.

Sunday is a day for the newcomer in La Paz

to remember. All week Indians—men and women—have been driving into town herds of llamas and donkeys and mules with produce for the Sunday market. A list of all these things would tire the reader, beside needing pages for enumeration. I will sum them up by stating that they range from great crimson, velvety roses to "taquia" (dried droppings of the llama), which is used for fuel. When Sunday morning's sun rises its rays fall upon 5,000 Indians, mostly women, with produce of all sorts for sale, and they make up the great market of La Paz in a



*From S. E. McMillin*

OLD SPANISH CHURCH IN BOLIVIA



panorama of color that is dazzling. They come from a hundred miles in every direction, but mostly from the shores of Lake Titicaca, which is a great truck growing section.

There are three main markets in La Paz, but together they would hold barely a thousand people, so certain streets are given over entirely to the Indians, and for blocks in every direction, continuous with the markets themselves, in a great square of half a mile, you find them sitting on the stone curbs or on the granite paving of the street itself, selling everything you could imagine, and very many that you could not. Perhaps among the strangest I might name are the horrible or ludicrous dance masks, and also the dried little llamas and pigs used for luck charms. These last the Indians have a way of shrinking to the size of your hand, and then stringing them up for sale in a gruesome way that is something to dream about.

In writing to us for information about La Paz, people commonly wish to know something about the climate. Well, we have the rainy season, the dry season and the in-between season, and beyond their being reversed on this side of the equator I should say that the total effect is something like the Los Angeles, California climate, which everyone but the native of San Francisco can thoroughly appreciate. There is a great deal of sunshine. Flowers grow in be-

wildering profusion where they have water and proper care. There is more difference in Bolivia between sun and shade temperatures than in almost any other part of the world, I presume; some place it at 20 degrees.

But in considering the climate, one in La Paz always thinks first of the altitude. Because of the altitude it is hard to cook and prepare food properly. I am told that sellers of poultry here always make their wares drunk before dispatching them, otherwise the flesh would not relax enough to allow a customer's teeth to penetrate, no matter how much cooking. Because of the altitude automobiles and human beings find it rather hard to take the hills "on high." One is fatigued very easily and does not recuperate quickly. Most foreigners, especially when first arriving, sleep very little by night, and may experience "siroche," "puna" or mountain sickness at any time within six months after arrival. People endure the altitude variously. Most of them get thinner, and after a few years of it their nerves suffer. One gets irritable. When you have business with a man and he takes undue time in the preamble, you want to bid him "Come on! Make it snappy!"

Once I thought I was doomed to go through life a fat man, since I have tipped the scales at around two hundred, pretty consistently since entering the Consular service, eight years ago. Then I came to La Paz, and promptly put a tailor at work cutting whole yards of cloth from my garments. When I weighed myself for the first time I had a pleasant surprise, for I had lost pounds and pounds. But presently I began to be alarmed; down, down I was going, until even the greengrocer's scales registered 159. Then, when I was almost at the point of cabling this distressing news to the Department, I began to gain once more. Now I am around 165, feel fine, and can look at any tailor's smart suit advertisements without a sense of shame.

(Continued on page 366)



From S. E. McMillin

A LLAMA PACK TRAIN

# The World Series

By PAUL W. EATON, *Department*

THE World Series for the baseball championship of the world, was played in New York and St. Louis, October 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10, and was won by the "Cardinals" (The St. Louis team, champions of the National League), who defeated the "Yankees" (the New York team, champions of the American League), four games to three. In winning, the victors came from behind and conquered by taking two straight games on their rivals' grounds. They showed great gameness and confidence throughout the encounters. It was their first world series.

Both the St. Louis and New York teams ended the season in a slump. That of the Cards was short. That of the Yanks lasted several weeks, during which their nearest rivals won a majority of their games with them. The Cleveland team was playing the best ball in the American League at the season's close.

The St. Louis players shook off this condition, but the New Yorkers were only partly successful in doing so; and, in the last analysis, it was the Cards' superior steadiness in the final game that gave them the hegemony of the baseball world. The steadiness of the Yankee veterans was often cited as an advantage over their younger and less experienced opponents, but it was the latter who fought doggedly throughout the series without a sign of cracking.

Rogers Hornsby, the manager of the winning team, is also its second baseman and captain. He is considered by many the greatest straight-away batsman ever in baseball, though when he joined the Cards, 10 years ago, doubt as to his ability to become a good hitter came near causing him to be dropped. Opposed to him was "Babe" Ruth of the Yankees, the best home run and long distance hitter of all time. Hornsby hit only .250 in the series, however. Ruth was "stopped" in some of the games, but had the day of his life in the fourth one.

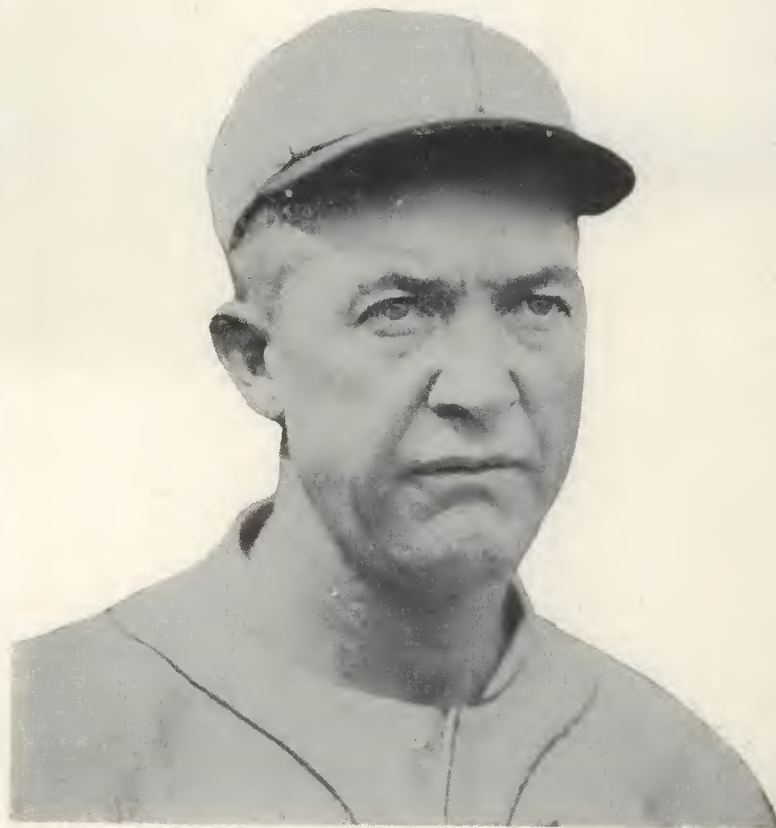
The long jump between New York and St. Louis necessitated one-day intervals in the playing schedule, after the second and fifth games. This favored a series of pitching duels, as it gave the hurlers longer rest intervals and enabled the rival managers to use their aces oftener. And so it proved, as there was only one game in which both teams indulged in batting orgies, though the Cards hit freely in two others.

The first game was played in New York and

was a pitchers' battle, in which Herb Pennock, the leading left handed pitcher in the American League, won a decision over Willie Sherdel by the close score of 2 to 1. Pennock spiked the big guns of the St. Louis line-up and allowed only three hits. As the club winning the first game was victor in 16 out of the 20 series prior to 1924, the Yankees were much elated by this result.

The Cards won the second contest, also in New York, by the score of 6 to 2. Pitcher Grover Cleveland Alexander was the hero, and St. Louis can thank the "Cubs," the club representing Chicago in their own league, for their success in winning the game and the series. Alexander, 16 years in major league ball and 39 years old, was unceremoniously let go "on waivers" by the Cubs in mid-season, and was snapped up by the Cards, for whom he did good work during the rest of the race.

The Cubs' action, which may be briefly described as letting "Alex" or "Old Pete," as he is called, go at the minimum price, was based on alleged infractions of discipline, especially violation of training rules, which is usually understood to imply conviviality.



*Underwood & Underwood.*

GROVER CLEVELAND ALEXANDER



Alexander pitched one of the best games of his life, allowing only four hits, and one of the two runs he yielded was not earned. Always cool and confident, even when his opponents obtained a short-lived lead, he gave a masterly exhibition.

This left the teams tied when they entrained for St. Louis, and the Cards won again in the first game played there, by the score of 4 to 0, the only shutout of the series. Jess Haines, big speed-pitcher of Hornsby's team, was responsible for three of their four runs, when he hit a homer with two on bases. It was his first home run of the year. As a rule, pitchers are not good batters. Haines is no exception. Some maxims of veteran baseball cynics are: Pitchers are not ball players. Out-fielders ought to pay admission. Left handed pitchers are not human beings. Evidently, Haines wanted to disprove the first of these.

The contesting teams in this series are both famed for batting. They staged a chaos of hitting in the fourth contest, which the Yankees won, 10 to 5. Each team made 14 hits, and the total of 28 equalled the record for number of safe blows in a world series game. Babe Ruth, in particular, lost all control of himself and made three home runs in his five trips to the plate—a record for a series game. On his other two appearances he was intentionally passed, or he might have made one or two more.

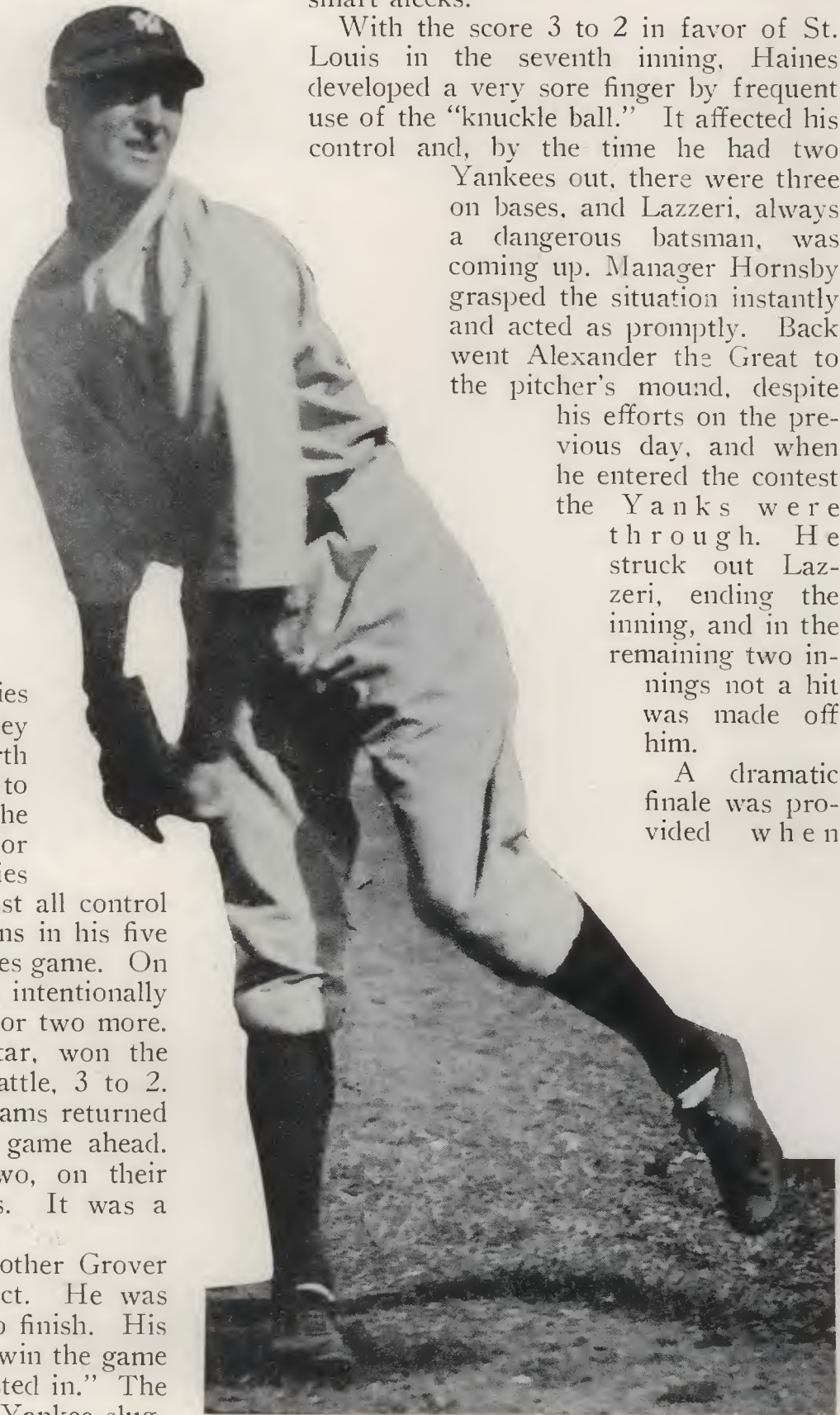
Pennock, the Yanks' pitching star, won the next game, a 10-inning pitchers' battle, 3 to 2. Sherdel opposed him again. The teams returned to New York with the Yankees a game ahead. The Cards must win the next two, on their opponents' field, or lose the series. It was a tough assignment—but they did it.

Alexander came back to pitch another Grover Cleveland game in the sixth conflict. He was master of the situation from start to finish. His team mates got him enough runs to win the game in the first inning, and he just "coasted in." The ease with which he disposed of the Yankee sluggers impressed the most "hard boiled" of the veteran "fans." The score was 10 to 2.

Then came the seventh and deciding game. It was a thriller. Again Jess Haines was the St. Louis pitcher. Waite Hoyt was New York's. His splendid work deserved success, and probably would have won it had not "old" Alex stepped in again and shown himself the dean of all the smart alecks.

With the score 3 to 2 in favor of St. Louis in the seventh inning, Haines developed a very sore finger by frequent use of the "knuckle ball." It affected his control and, by the time he had two Yankees out, there were three on bases, and Lazzeri, always a dangerous batsman, was coming up. Manager Hornsby grasped the situation instantly and acted as promptly. Back went Alexander the Great to the pitcher's mound, despite his efforts on the previous day, and when he entered the contest the Yanks were through. He struck out Lazzeri, ending the inning, and in the remaining two innings not a hit was made off him.

A dramatic finale was provided when



National Photo Co.

HERBERT PENNOCK



Babe Ruth faced Alex in the ninth inning, with two out and the score still 3 to 2. Alexander did not dodge the issue. He "pitched to him," although it is said that Hornsby signalled him to pass Ruth, who had already made one home run in the game. It was a combat between a human battering ram and an animated catapult—an irresistible force meeting an immovable body. The result was a stalemate: Ruth could not hit, but he got a pass. He had a chance to swing two strikes, but let one go and missed the other. He was not passed intentionally. Ruth was put out a minute later, trying to steal second base, which was his only proper play in the circumstances. This ended the game and the series.

It is reported that Alexander, having won two games and not expecting to be called on for further services, celebrated with a little conviviality on Saturday night. This seems probable, for he pitched as if he had something very good indeed on board.

Both of New York's runs were earned, but St. Louis's three tallies, all of which were made in the fourth inning, were tainted, and none would have been made but for misplays. This does not detract from the glory of their victory, but shows that they were steadiest in the crisis. They played an errorless game. They are worthy champions and earned their honors well.

The best critics agreed, before the series, that the contestants' chances were about equal. This proved to be the case, the struggle going the limit of seven games. It was the third successive instance of this previously rare occurrence and, each time, the winner came from behind to overcome an almost insuper-

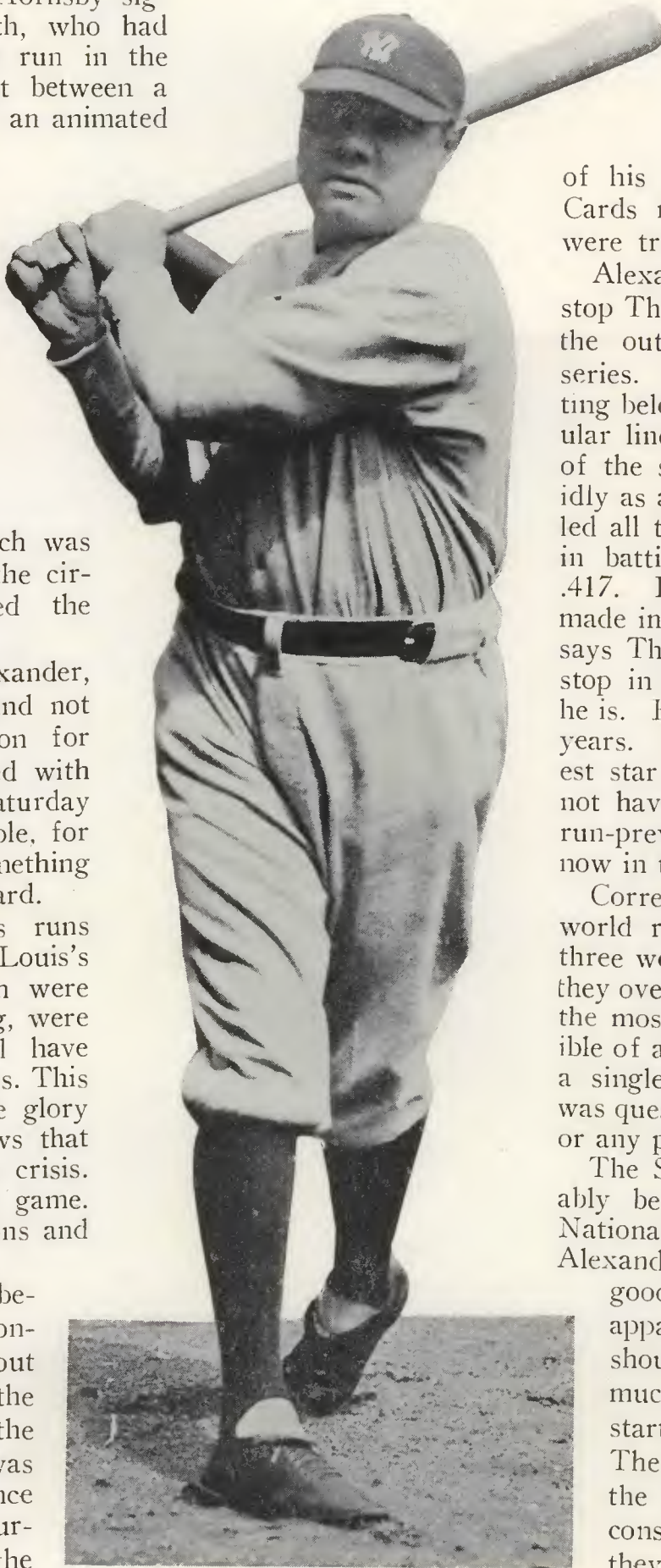
able lead. This time, each team won all but one of its victories on its opponents' grounds.

Manager Hornsby won baseball's highest honors in his first full year as a team leader. He was a fighting and thinking chief and won the respect and liking of his players. He played his Cards right, and most of them were trumps.

Alexander, Ruth, and Short-stop Thevenow of St. Louis were the outstanding heroes of the series. The latter has been batting below the catcher in the regular line-up, but toward the end of the season he developed rapidly as a hitter. In the series, he led all the players of both teams in batting, with an average of .417. In fielding, he habitually made impossible plays. Hornsby says Thevenow is the best short-stop in the world, and probably he is. He will be a great star for years. Alexander is the brightest star of this series, but could not have won it without several run-preventing plays of Thevenow in the pinches.

Correspondents agree that 19 world records were broken and three were tied in the series. But they overlooked the twentieth one, the most remarkable and incredible of all. In the first game, not a single decision by an umpire was questioned by either manager or any player.

The St. Louis team will probably be picked to win in the National League next year if Alexander should have another good season, and there is no apparent reason why he should not. The team is much stronger than when it started the race last Spring. The New Yorks' outlook in the American League is not considered so flattering, and they are not expected to repeat unless they can strengthen their pitching.



BABE RUTH

National Photo



## ADDRESS

By GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH, *Consul General,  
Antwerp*

Delivered at the annual Thanksgiving dinner of the American colony at Antwerp, held on board the S. S. Lapland, November 26, 1925:

FRIENDS: It is a source of unusual gratification for me to be able to be with you this evening and to see before me such a splendid gathering of Americans who are residing abroad in one way or another in the interest of our country. This is the seventh successive dinner of our colony at Antwerp that I have had the good fortune to attend, and it seems to me that every year the dinner is marked by extremely encouraging circumstances.

We are 144 this evening, all of us in some way representatives of American business or American interests. We are voluntary exiles in a foreign land, and you will agree with me that our lines have fallen into pleasant places and that we have as one of our reasons for thanksgiving today the fact that we are in such a fine, prosperous, and hospitable city as Antwerp. Before the war our colony at Antwerp was very small, but never

unimportant. There are those here tonight who could tell you of the small but cordial Thanksgiving dinners before the war. From a handful we have grown into a body of men and women which figures largely and potently in business circles in this, one of the most important marts of world commerce. This achievement of our colony is no mean one.

Antwerp is one of the oldest of the world's great trading cities. In past days of frequent wars it had its periods of depression and prosperity. It is today, thanks to the proverbial industry of the Belgian people, and thanks to the strategic location of the port, the first port of the Continent of Europe and the third of the world. It is one of the great raw-product markets of the world, and the ships carried on the broad bosom of the Scheldt eventually find their way to the most remote corners of the earth.

It is in this commercial metropolis that we are the business pilgrims from the New World to the Old. We have come here to find in the Old World a new field for American genius and initiative. We are not alone for there are here, as in every great world market, colonies of many nationalities. Our hospitable Belgian hosts harbor here and English colony much larger than ours, a French colony of no mean size, a Dutch colony running into many thousands, not to speak of smaller groups. These are welcomed by the Belgians as essential to the world trade centered on the banks of the Scheldt.

That our colony from its small size before the war should have grown to the respectable proportions indicated by this gathering this evening does, to say the least, not reflect any discredit on its members. And I think I can assure you that we figure in the life of this city to an extent much out of proportion with our numbers. I am happy to state that the Americans residing in this city have always borne in mind that they are living among a friendly people, that we are their guests, subject to their



ROGERS HORNSBY

*Underwood & Underwood.*



laws, and that we can not outrage or disregard their feelings and customs. I venture to say that we are not so much tolerated, but rather accepted here, as an integral and useful part of the life of the city. This must be so if we wish to perform the work for which we are here, and we can only do it if we conduct ourselves in a manner to do credit to our institutions and our fellow citizens at home, and with due regard and respect for the customs of the hospitable people among whom we live.

It is not easy always, particularly in these days, for an American to live and to work abroad—in a time when our motives are frequently distrusted and misunderstood, when our best-meant actions are condemned, and when even our national honesty is so unjustly attacked. It is in such times that we must show ourselves calm and considered, for these are times when frequently prejudice rather than reason, propaganda rather than fact, govern what men may say and feel concerning us. It is all the more credit to us that at such a time, when two of our most representative Americans, closely identified with the life of the city, are leaving that the city, the business interests, and even the Government should do honor to these men publicly.

We have received many additions, and most welcome ones, to the colony during the past year. We welcome you most cordially, and we hope that your stay will be pleasant and happy. We are sure that if you will enter into the life of our little colony you will find here a most cordial and hearty welcome that will help to make your stay here altogether pleasant.

Ladies and gentlemen, a Consul has many duties. Some of them are imposed on him by our laws and some by custom. Here I am, by custom, the annual sacrifice on the altar of Thanksgiving Day speechmaking. I have chosen not to make to you the usual Thanksgiving Day speech this year. You have heard that message from me so many times that I have chosen rather to talk to you informally in my self-assumed function of father of our little flock of business pilgrims abroad, and I can assure you that I am proud of my flock, proud of those who remain, and proud of our graduates who are leaving our school of cordiality and good will.

Just a closing word. We are and have been a happy family here. Our colony is known and envied in many another foreign city where Americans reside, because it is so homogeneous and because such a cordial spirit prevails among us. There is no secret in all this. It is because we accept each other, meet each other in a cordial,

wholesome American spirit. It is because we have the secret of toleration, cordiality, and good fellowship. Let us not lose this but, rather, let us keep together, work together, and live together in that spirit. In this unity lies our strength, not only for the social happiness of our colony but also for our prestige in this hospitable foreign city.

## CAN WE COMPETE ABROAD?

A book worth noticing is CAN WE COMPETE ABROAD, by C. C. Martin (published by the National Foreign Trade Council). It contains an interesting, if somewhat rose-colored, story of the progress made by the United States in catering to the foreign market. The author states the problem of our export trade as involving the same factors as those operating to create sales within the United States—quality, prestige, price, friendship, influence, service, style, quick delivery, ability to sell, advertising, novelty, adaptability, production, habit, accessibility, etc., and then develops his theme by statistics and by numerous concrete instances.

Some interesting material is given in the form of testimony from British and other foreign sources, and the importance is brought out of such sales agencies as various Pan American conferences, American tourist travel, development of New York as a discount market, American Consular Service, American investments abroad, etc.

The importance of manufacturing costs in future trade and instances of their reduction are also very interesting. The statement is made that, while the population of the United States has increased about 16 percent in a dozen years, the productiveness of the Nation in the same time has increased over 30 percent. Americans produce 450,000,000 tons of bituminous coal with 700,000 men, while Great Britain requires 1,200,000 men to bring out less than 300,000,000 tons. Great Britain has 20,000 miles of railway, employing more than 700,000 workers; in the United States 275,000 miles need only 1,750,000 men. In 1925 the average production per man engaged in 22 basic industries in the United States was 34 percent more than in 1920. Ten years ago it took 1 hour and 42 minutes to produce a pair of workmen's shoes; today only 54 minutes. Twelve years ago the construction of an average priced automobile took 1,260 man-power hours; today only 220.

(Continued on page 365)



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

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

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

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TENNIS MATCHES

State Department—Diplomatic Corps

The first time since 1924, teams composed of foreign diplomatic officers and members of the State Department met in a tennis match, following a challenge by the foreign diplomats.

Nine matches were played, six singles and three doubles, each match counting one point for the final result.

The team of the Diplomatic Corps: Mr. Hertelendy, of the Hungarian Legation; Mr. Martinez, of the Mexican Embassy; Mr. Von Selzam, of the German Embassy; Major Thenault, of the French Embassy; Mr. Thompson, of the British Embassy; Mr. Young, of the Chinese Legation.

The State Department team: Mr. J. M. Cabot, Mr. F. R. Dolbeare, Mr. Henry Carter, Mr. Leland Harrison, Mr. E. M. Hinkle, Mr. F. D. K. LeClercq, Mr. J. H. MacVeagh, Mr. George Wadsworth, Mr. W. R. Willoughby.

The matches were played under the most ideal weather conditions on October 9 and 10 at Mr. Howell's residence in Georgetown. The Diplomats took the lead in the first few matches and nosed out the department, 5-4. This gives the Diplomatic Corps possession of the "Evermay Challenge Cup," donated this year by Mr. Williamson S. Howell, for the purpose of stimulating friendly competition between the members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington and the members of the State Department. It is to be held by the winning team until challenged for. It becomes the property of whichever team wins it three times, and shall then be given to the best player of the winning team.

Results of the matches were: Willoughby defeated Martinez, 11-9, 4-6, 6-4; Thompson defeated LeClercq, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5; Cabot defeated Selzam, 6-2, 6-3; Young defeated Hinkle, 6-3, 6-3; Thenault defeated Carter, 6-1, 6-3; MacVeagh defeated Hertelendy, 6-0, 6-2; Hertelendy and Thenault defeated Dolbeare and Hinkle, 7-5, 8-6; Selzman and Young defeated Cabot and Wadsworth, 6-4, 6-1; MacVeagh and Harrison defeated Thompson and Martinez, 6-3, 6-2.



# ITEMS



Ambassador William Phillips, Brussels, called at the Department en route to his home in Boston where he will spend a short leave of absence. Mr. Phillips is returning to his post on October 23.

Minister Albert H. Washburn, Vienna, who is now in the United States on leave, and Mrs. Washburn, were guests at the White House.

Consul General Alexander W. Weddell, Mexico City, who has been on leave at his home in Richmond, returned to his post on October 18th.

Consul General Alphonse Gaulin has sailed from Rio de Janeiro for New York en route to Paris. It is understood that Mrs. Gaulin's health is somewhat improved.

Diplomatic Secretary Dana G. Munro, Panama, who spent his vacation at Wayquoit, Mass., returned to his post on October 5.

Consul General Arthur Garrels has arrived at Melbourne and assumed charge of that office.

Consul Carl D. Meinhardt, Changsha, has been detailed to the Department for a period of 60 days.

Consul General William H. Gale, Amsterdam, spent the summer at Lenox, Mass.

Diplomatic Secretary Christian Gross, who is en route to Port au Prince, spent several days at the Department.

Consul Paul H. Foster, Salina Cruz, spent three weeks of his leave of absence in Washington.

Consul James G. Carter, Tananarive, who is now on leave at Los Angeles, reports that he left Tamatave on August 17th and arrived in New York October 8.



THE STAFF AT ATHENS

Bottom row, left to right: W. R. Morton; J. T. Gilman; Consul General Garrels; C. M. Corafa; Pub. H. Surgeon T. G. Filtzos. Middle row: S. Boches; M. Nicopoulo; M. Enyalis; D. Astarita; A. Gault; A. Karakashian; G. W. Osborn. Top row: C. Bougioukas; M. Tacticos; S. Papageorge; G. Giotis; E. Angelides.



Diplomatic Secretary Barton Hall, Helsingfors, is dividing his leave of absence between Washington and New York City.

Consul Charles D. Westcott, recently transferred to Para, spent some time at the Department before proceeding to his new post.

Consul Richard P. Butrick, formerly at Guayaquil, is now on leave of absence at his home in Lockport, New York.

Consul Jesse B. Jackson, Leghorn, who was on leave at his home in Columbus, Ohio, returned to his post on October 9.

The American Consulate at Horta, Fayal, was closed on October 8.

Consul Joseph F. McGurk, formerly at Helsingfors, visited the Department before sailing for La Paz, to which post he has recently been assigned.

Consul Stuart K. Lupton, Sofia, spent his leave at Clarksville, Tenn.

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

Diplomatic Secretary Matthew E. Hanna at Panama City.

Consul General Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., on leave at Santa Barbara, Calif.

Consul General James B. Stewart in Northern Mexico.

Consul General Samuel T. Lee at Sao Paulo.  
Consul General Robert Frazer, Jr., enroute from Apia to China.

Consul General Thomas M. Wilson, in Northwestern Africa.

Consul Henry D. Baker, Trinidad, who has resigned from the service, was the guest of honor at several dinners given by the Governor, the Consular Corps and by various members of the foreign colony of that island before his departure.

On account of the acute shortage of personnel in China, three consular officers, Messrs. McKenna, Butrick and Bay have been transferred to that country, their assignment posts to be determined later.

Former Consul General Stuart J. Fuller was a recent visitor to the Department where he met a large number of his friends in the Service. Mr. Fuller is enjoying his first vacation in the United States in four years.

Consul Thomas McEnelly, Chihuahua, has been on vacation in the United States.

An inventory recently received in the Department has as its first item in the section Furniture and Fixtures: 1. Pail of Water.

The following eight subordinates in the Service took the regular bi-monthly oral examination on October 12. Leonard G. Bradford,

V. C. and Clerk, Havre.  
Rudolf E. Cahn, Clerk, Rio de Janeiro.

Andrew Gilchrist, V. C. and Clerk, Leipzig.

Franklin J. Kelly, V. C. and Clerk, Southampton.

Edwin J. King, V. C. and Clerk, Barranquilla.

Odin G. Loren, V. C. and Clerk, Edmonton.

J. V. Picken, V. C. and Clerk, Callao-Limã.

R. Frazier Potts, V. C. and Clerk, Para.

Mr. J. Low Harriman has presented to the Foreign Service School



THE STAFF AT STAVANGER

Bottom row, left to right: F. C. Sigmund; Consul Von Struwe; T. Aarstad.  
Top row: H. R. Rasmussen; D. M. Palmer; H. W. Andersen; O. Ostvold.

the library of her son, Oliver Bishop Harriman, whose death occurred on May 1, 1926, at Copenhagen, where he was Chargé d'Affaires. The library, consisting of some 200 volumes, contains valuable works on international law, diplomatic history, and other subjects of interest to Foreign Service officers, in addition to literary and historical works in French and Spanish. The collection has been placed in the room occupied by the Foreign Service School.

The following tentative program is issued for the benefit of Foreign Service Officers and other officers and employees of the Department who may wish to take part in the work of the School.

Informal introductory talks: Mr. Grew, October 4; Mr. Wright, October 4; Mr. Carr, October 5.

Mr. Wright will discuss the "Organization of the Department of State" on October 6 and 7.

Mr. Marriner will discuss the "Use of Diplomatic English" on October 4, and the "League of Nations" on October 8, 9 and 11.

Beginning October 5 the afternoon hour will be devoted to the study of visa work under the direction of Mr. du Bois with the assistance of Messrs. Brandt and Davis. On October 5 Mr. du Bois will lecture on "Immigration Legislation and its Effect on Our Foreign Relations."

Beginning October 12 the morning hour will be devoted to the study of Russia and the Baltic Countries under the direction of Mr. Kelly with the assistance of Messrs. Packer and Kumler.

Consul Davis, at Nanking, reports a new type of address for consular mail:

U. S. COMMERCIAL ATTACHEE,  
 Embassy Consular Department,  
 Nanking, China.

The first monthly luncheon of the Foreign Service Officers Association for the 1926-27 season was held at Raucher's on Friday, October 1, 1926.

Mr. Allen W. Dulles, whose resignation from the Service was made public today, was the guest of the Association. The members of the new Foreign Service Class which opens on that date also attended. Mr. Grew presided.

On September 30, the Secretary of State instructed the American Minister at the Hague,

Richard M. Tobin, to advise the Secretary General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague that the President of the United States has designated Mr. Charles Evans Hughes as United States member of the Court of Arbitration for a term of six years. This designation is in conformity with Article 23 of The Hague Convention of July 29, 1899, for the pacific settlement of international disputes affirmed by Article 44 of the like convention of October 18, 1907. Mr. Hughes succeeds the late Mr. George Gray.

Beginning early in October the Foreign Service School began a course in alien visa work to last from three weeks to a month. The work, which will consist principally of quizzes, supplemented by a few lectures, will be terminated by a written examination. Arrangements have been made with Mr. du Bois, Chief of the Visa Office, to make this course available for Foreign Service Officers detailed to the Department or on leave and, with the approval of the Personnel Board, credit will be given on their efficiency records to any such officers who may complete the course.

Consul General and Mrs. Garrels on the occasion of their departure from Athens for Melbourne, to which post Mr. Garrels has been assigned as Consul General, were the guests of honor at a number of farewell luncheons and dinners given by their many friends in Athens. Notable among these was a luncheon tendered Mr. Garrels at the Hotel Grande Bretagne by the leading business men of Athens who took this opportunity to express their regret at his departure and to thank him publicly for the sympathetic assistance rendered them by the American Consulate General at Athens under his regime.



BRAMALL HALL  
 From a drawing by C. W. Lewis, Jr.



Mr. and Mrs. Garrels sailed on the S. S. Fazara from Piraeus on August 26.

On officer in India sends the JOURNAL the following account of the recent coronation of the Maharajah of Kashmir taken from an Indian newspaper exactly as published:

"The Coronation of Maharaja Sir Hari Singh's installation to Kashmir thrown was celebrated with great pomp from 22nd to 29th March in Jammu. A winner capital of the State and nearly 150 Ruling Princes with numerous European and Indian guests of very high ranks had greeted this great Durbar. The well-known nautch girls from all parts of India were called for amusement and some cinema films producers from America had specially been invited by wires.

"The ceremonies were performed with both the Indian and European manners and the rush of the traffic was so great that the people felt it too difficult to pass the narrow streets of Jammu. Every small and big dwelling house and even trees in this city of golden temples were put on with electric lights and ample buntings.

"The guests began to arrive from 22nd February and most of the Ruling Princes reached Jammu on 25th—a day of Coronation and Maharaja spent his whole day on 24th in receiving the distinguished guests. The Jammu Station was decorated so beautifully with golden and silvery buntings and special railway service for the convenience of the guests was arranged by the interval of every two minutes.

"It was really most pleasant and impressive to see the Maharaja on the golden throne seated with precious gems, rubies and diamonds and pleading for the welfare of his kingdom with a touch of most holy waters, specially secured from all the big rivers in India.

"Soon after the religious ceremonies were over a mighty and magnificent royal procession of highly adorned and gorgeously painted state elephant at head and following with the selected cavalry and nicely dressed army of nearly five to six thousand sturdy young men, State band, H. H's personnel Bodyguards, and Military and Civil Officers took place and those who have witnessed this great scene were heard to say that they had never seen such grand procession before in the history of Kashmir and some said it was more grand than that of which took place under the Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty in Delhi.

"The Maharaja on this graceful occasion put on a nice 'Keshari' gown and whole of his body was covered with a very precious gems, worth of some millions.

"The spacious pandal (pavilion) which was erected on the largest possible scale had consisted of 13 golden pillars, ropes and very costly furniture including the number of golden and silvery chairs, coaches and other sort of adornment was increasing the beauty and splendour of the whole function and the city which is situated on the bank of River Tavi and has taken a stand on one of the hills of mountain Peer Panjal was presenting an extreme beauty of the light of her glory in night owing to unlimited illuminations."

A result, perhaps inevitable, of the entrance of women into the Foreign Service is manifest in the following salutation of a letter recently received here:

"Shawville, Quebec,  
"Sept. 13, 1926.

"The American Counsel,  
"Ottawa, Ontario.  
"Dear Sir or Madam:"

Consul Sokobin writes the JOURNAL from Mukden:

The enclosed copy of a letter recently received at this office will indicate that in addition to a good knowledge of a modern language a Foreign Service officer should also be equipped with a knowledge of the classical languages.

21 Augusti 1926.

Reverende Domine:

Ego infrascriptus sum Sinensis et Catholicus, natus ex Tsinanfu, Chantung, jam ab uno mense plus veni huc in Fengtien cum uxore mea Rosa quederere officium, sed usque nunc nondum inveni, quia hic non habeo cognitos amicos. Verumtamen audivi quod Consul Americanus est optimus et benignus; rogo igitur, ut Vestra Reverentia donare dignetur mihi unum officium, si velit et habeat, vel ab aliis quederere faciat. Nunc habitamus in domo rubra "Pishechang." Salutem plurimum ex corde.

.....  
(Signature of writer—a Chinese)

## SERVICE CHANGES

### *Diplomatic Branch*

Raymond Cox, now detailed to Department, assigned Second Secretary London.

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

Franklin B. Frost, Vice Consul at Tangier, commissioned a Secretary in the Diplomatic



Service and assigned Third Secretary, Santo Domingo.

Stewart Johnson, First Secretary, Cairo, died September 10, 1926.

H. Freeman Matthews, Third Secretary, Budapest, assigned Third Secretary, Bogota.

H. Dorsey Newson, Second Secretary, Mexico City, assigned Second Secretary, Warsaw.

Gustave Pabst, Third Secretary, Santiago, assigned Third Secretary, Berlin.

Jefferson Patterson, Second Secretary, Bogota, assigned Second Secretary, Constantinople.

Warden McK. Wilson, Second Secretary, Santo Domingo, detailed to Department.

*Consular Branch*

Laurence S. Armstrong, Vice Consul at Liverpool, assigned Vice Consul, Messina.

Roy W. Baker, Vice Consul at Malaga temporarily, reassigned Vice Consul, Barcelona.

Henry A. W. Beck, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

George H. Butler, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

John M. Cabot, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

Cabot Coville, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

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

John B. Faust, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

Walton C. Ferris, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

Noel H. Field, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

Harold D. Finley, Consul detailed to Patras temporarily, returned to Naples.

Franklin B. Frost, Vice Consul at Tangier, commissioned a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and assigned Third Secretary, Santo Domingo.

Clarence E. Gauss, Consul General, Tientsin, detailed to Shanghai temporarily.

William M. Gwynn, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

Lawrence Higgins, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

George F. Kennan, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

John B. Ketcham, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

Robert D. Longyear, Consul detailed to Geneva, detailed to Lucerne temporarily.

Joseph F. McGurk, Consul at Helsingfore, assigned Consul, La Paz.

Gordon P. Merriam, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

Paul W. Meyer, Language Officer at Peking, promoted in Unclassified Grade to \$2,750.

John R. Minter, Consul at Breslau, detailed to Coblenz temporarily.



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Gerald W. Bahl, Vice Consul and Clerk, Guadalajara, appointed Vice Consul and Clerk, Salina Cruz, temporarily.

LeRoy F. Beers, Clerk at San Salvador, appointed Vice Consul there.

Carl Birkeland, Clerk at Copenhagen, appointed Vice Consul there.

Gordon L. Burke, Vice Consul and Clerk, Nanking, temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and Clerk, Hankow.

Thomas E. Burke, Vice Consul and Clerk, Malmo, appointed Vice Consul and Clerk, Goteborg.

Arthur W. Burrows, appointed Consular Agent at Coquimbo, Chile.

Walter T. Costello, Vice Consular and Clerk, Melbourne, temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and Clerk, Sydney, N. S. W.

Robert C. Coudray, Clerk at Hankow, appointed Vice Consul there.

Edward C. Cropper, Clerk at Seville, appointed Vice Consul there.

Thomas R. Flack, Vice Consul and Clerk, Bremen, temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and Clerk Vienna.

George L. Fleming, Vice Consul and Clerk, Stoke on Trent, temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and Clerk, Bradford.

Owen W. Gaines, Vice Consul and Clerk, Nuevit Nuevitas, appointed Vice Consul and Nassau, temporarily.

Henry G. Krausse, Vice Consul and Clerk, San Luis Potosi, temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and Clerk, Matamoros.

Kenneth C. Krentz, clerk at Hongkong, appointed Vice Consul there.

William D. MacBride, appointed Consular agent at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

R. Alan Reed, clerk at Guayaquil, appointed Vice Consul there.

Helmut Ripperger, Vice Consul and Clerk, Bremerhaven, temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and Clerk, Bremen.

Albert W. Scott, Vice Consul and Clerk, Leeds, temporarily, reappointed Vice Consul and Clerk, Hull.

William P. Shockley, Vice Consul and Clerk, Genoa, appointed Vice Consul and Clerk, Turin, temporarily.

H. Armistead Smith, Vice Consul and Clerk, Brussels, appointed Vice Consul and Clerk, Birmingham.

George R. Paschal, Vice Consul, Chungking, promoted in Unclassified Grade to \$2,750.

Hugh F. Ramsay, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

Samuel Rober, Jr., newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

Horace Remillard, Consul at Horta, detailed to Tangier.

Joseph C. Satterthwaite, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

Thomas F. Sherman, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.

Robert L. Smyth, Vice Consul at Tientsin, assigned Vice Consul, Hankow.

Edward J. Sparks commissioned a Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and a Vice Consul, and assigned Vice Consul, Valparaiso.

Arthur F. Tower, Vice Consul at Danzig, temporarily, reassigned Vice Consul, Warsaw.

William T. Turner, Vice Consul at Yokohama, promoted in Unclassified Grade to \$2,750.

Samuel W. Washington, newly appointed F. S. O. Un. and Vice Consul, reported to Foreign Service School in Department.



## NECROLOGY

Mrs. Harris L. Cookingham, mother of Consul Harris N. Cookingham, Saigon, French Indo-China, died suddenly in New York on Tuesday, September 28, 1926.

Consul Cookingham visited his parents this summer in order that he might be with them on May 18, 1926, when they celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. He had just returned to his post when the news of his mother's death reached him.

The JOURNAL wishes to extend to Consul Cookingham, on behalf of his colleagues, their deep sympathy in the great loss that he has suffered.

The body of Mr. Arthur Bailly Blanchard, formerly American Minister to Haiti, was brought to New Orleans from Montreal on September 20, and buried in that city on September 21 from the St. Louis Cathedral.

Mr. Ira Halsey Patchin, who was secretary to Mr. Frank L. Polk, Under-Secretary of State in the Wilson Administration, died at New York City on July 11 after a long illness following an operation.

Mr. Patchin was 43 years of age and a brother of Philip H. Patchin, formerly Chief of the Division of Publications of the Department.

At the time of his death he was a member of the staff of J. P. Morgan & Co. and was Secretary of the International Committee of Bankers on the Mexican Debt.

The following account of the death and funeral of Mr. Stewart Johnson, who died in Alexandria, Egypt, September 10, 1926, is taken from the *Egyptian Gazette* of September 13:

Returning in the early hours of Wednesday morning, September 8, from the house of some friends in Alexandria, where he had been playing bridge, Mr. Johnson was motoring home along the Abukir road when, in circumstances which are not clear, he ran into the back of a native cart, heavily laden with bricks, which was proceeding in the same direction. The bonnet of the car (a small Renault) was smashed in, the windscreen was shattered and Mr. Johnson was pitched forward out of the car, sustaining severe cuts and bruises about the head, face, neck and arms.

The accident occurred outside the house of Kaimakam Stephen White Bey, of the Alex-

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andria City Police. Awakened by the noise of the collision, White Bey looked from his bedroom window, saw what had happened and hurried down to the assistance of Mr. Johnson. Kaimakam White got out his own car, placed Mr. Johnson in it and rushed to the Anglo-Swiss Hospital, where he received immediate treatment.

Mr. Johnson's injuries appeared at first to be external only, but it soon became apparent that he had also suffered severe internal hurt. An operation became necessary and this was performed on Friday evening. Mr. Johnson succumbing soon afterwards.

The sad news quickly spread in Alexandria and caused a profound impression, for Mr. Johnson was widely known and universally esteemed. He and Mrs. Johnson have during the past few years been prominent figures in the diplomatic and social life of both Cairo and Alexandria.

The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon and was very widely attended. The hearse containing the body was accompanied from the Anglo-Swiss Hospital to St. Mark's Church by an escort of mounted police. At the service King Fuad was represented by the Grand Chamberlain. His Excellency the Acting High Commissioner was present, together with a very full representation of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps.

## BIRTHS

A daughter, Dorothy Van Rensselaer, was born at Messina, Italy, on August 16, 1926, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Alexander P. Cruger.

A son, Leland W., was born at Catania, Italy,



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on August 10, 1926, to Vice Consul and Mrs. John W. Henderson.

The name of the young son of Consul and Mrs. Lynn W. Franklin has been changed from Lynn W., Jr., to Butler Brayne.

A daughter, Joan Claire, was born at Chemin Fayalle, St. Rambert, l'Ile-Barbe, Rhone, France,

on August 22, 1926, to Consul and Mrs. Hugh Hammon Watson, Lyon.

A son, Walker Holcombe, was born at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, on March 23, 1926, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Roy W. Baker.

A daughter, Lorita, was born at Genoa, Italy, on September 16, 1926, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Julian C. Dorr.

COMMERCIAL

During the month of August, 1926, there were 3,100 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,141 in July, 1926. The Consulate General at Guayaquil, Ecuador, took first place in the number of Trade Letters submitted, having (71) followed by Genoa, Italy (60), Paris, France (55), Tanarive, Madagascar (55), and Berlin, Germany (41).

A total of 2,415 reports was received during

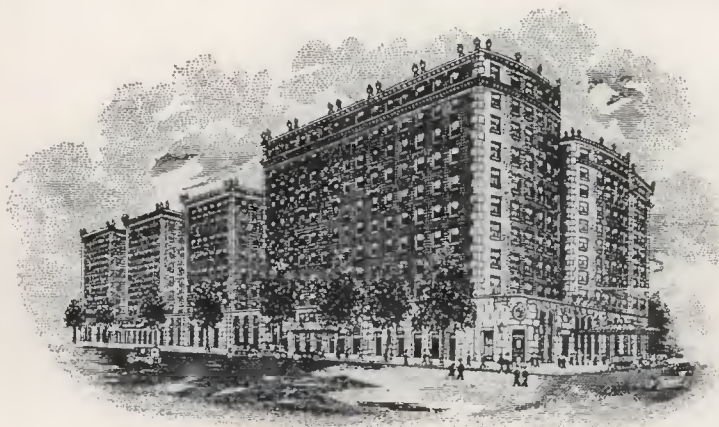


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the month of August, 1926, as compared with 2,059 reports during the month of July, 1926.

A total of 2,110 reports was received during the month of September, 1926, as compared with 2,415 reports during the month of August, 1926.

During the month of September, 1926, there were 3,260 trade letters transmitted to the department as against 3,100 in August, 1926.

The Consulate at Para, Brazil, took first place in the number of trade letters submitted, having (86) followed by Buenos Aires, Argentina (67), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (66), Valparaiso, Chile (58) and Paris, France (56).

### ADDRESS BY MR. GREW

*At a luncheon of the Foreign Service Association,  
Rauscher's, October 1, 1926*

THIS luncheon is at once a salutation and a valedictory. In the first place, Mr. Dawson is standing today on the schoolhouse steps with a large bell in his hand and as a result of that sweet music—I trust it rings sweetly in their ears and does not carry them back to similar horrid experiences in their youth—we see among us a goodly number of promising and duly favored young men—cheerful I hope; fortunate, I know—joining us on the first day of term, the first day in fact of their life careers. The Association bids them a hearty and cordial welcome. They are seeing today, perhaps for the first time, something of the way in which this great service of ours is run, something of the solidarity of our ranks, something of the esprit de corps which, with the work, the associations and the traditions which we have in common, welds us into one big family.

As the rest of us pass on, and we must all pass on one by one, some sooner, some later, theirs

will be the task, and the privilege, of carrying on these traditions. For the present, sitting as they are in the front row of desks, their task is to learn the alphabet, how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, and where Tegucigalpa is on the map. (Maybe they learned this before the examination, but I remember that Mr. Eberhardt, when he was sitting on the Board, tried patiently for weeks to learn from the candidates where Dakar was—and never found out). I only wish that we older fellows had had a similar opportunity to learn the A. B. C. of the Service. There was no school in our day. We learned the rudiments in the field, in the strenuous field of practical experience. It is true that common sense and a little imagination will carry one far in the Foreign Service, but there is a lot more than that. There is a technique to be learned in our job just as much as in any other profession and into the interesting mysteries of that technique our new colleagues, summoned by the dulcet tones of Mr. Dawson's bell, are now about to be initiated. They have our best wishes for success. We are glad to have them with us today.

Common sense and imagination, which I have mentioned, are essential qualifications for the work of the Foreign Service. But they are after all only the foundation upon which other qualities must be built. Now mark you how in the world at large in the hard school of adversity these basic qualities can sometimes develop if one gets off on the wrong track. Common sense can become uncompromising self-assurance and pompousness; imagination can become cynicism; vision can turn to introspection; the critical faculty can become destructive not constructive; the inherent milk of human kindness can sour; faith in human nature, from a few hard knocks,



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can change to suspicion and intolerance. Mind you, I am painting the darkest side of the picture. But that side exists. I've seen it exemplified. It's something most devoutly to fight away from if such a tendency ever shows its head. There's mighty little of it in our Foreign Service, fortunately.

Then there's the other side of the picture. I need not say how we all feel about Allen Dulles' leaving us. There's not a man in the Service whom we could spare with keener regret. There's not a man in the Service whose departure would mean a greater loss to the Government. His reasons are conclusive and controlling. His most devoted friends, and I venture to count myself as one of them, could not conscientiously have counseled him otherwise. Some day, before too long, I hope and believe that the conditions which have made his departure from the Service necessary will have altered. They will probably have altered in the active lifetime of many of us at this table. But Allen Dulles has to face the situation as he finds it today.

I have had the good fortune to have been associated with him at many points in our respective careers. We were together for a short time at his first post in Vienna during some strenuous war days in 1917 and again at the Peace Conference in Paris, but my mind turns back particularly to the Lausanne Conference. During that Conference and the negotiation of our own treaty with Turkey he sat day and many a night at the other end of the wire and I doubt if any delegation to a conference abroad ever received such prompt and lucid instructions as were cabled to us in response to our impatient calls for direction and counsel. I should like to take this occasion to apologize to him for the many hot summer Sundays of labor which we caused him, in spite of which, however, his game of golf seems not to have suffered as I believe that at the rate of

progress Mr. Dulles has made in the last year, George von Elm will soon have to look to his laurels.

Allen, we've worked through strenuous and important times with you, we've shared outstanding experiences, we've played golf and poker with you and we know that not only will you assuredly achieve success in your new profession but that you will never for a moment be forgotten by the friends and colleagues in the career in which you have rendered such distinguished service. It is very hard for those of us who have for so long relied upon your loyal, wise and always helpful cooperation in work and your genial and sympathetic comradeship in play to realize that the change you have decided upon must interrupt these contacts of daily intercourse. We shall always feel, however, that you are still one with us and one of us and I hope that some day you will return to the fold in high position. Until then, let us express to you our most earnest and hearty good wishes for contentment and success.

## REMARKS OF MR. DULLES

*Foreign Service Association Luncheon,  
October 1, 1926*

*Mr. Grew and Members of the Foreign Service Association:*

I am deeply appreciative of what you have said. You, Joe, have been at the same time my chief, my colleague and my friend, and it is from such association that there comes the inspiration for our work in the Service.

It takes no knowledge of mathematics to show that I am today in a minority of 18 to one. The majority is always right, and I am frank to admit this because the 18 who are today formally starting their work in the Service are coming into the most delightful association of work, of service and of opportunity that could well be conceived. In the field of business or professional life we make our friends and then, as we move on, we too often must leave them for new associations. But in the Service we continually widen, and at the same time renew our friendships. Here today there is hardly a man around this table with whom I have not been brought intimately in contact somewhere along the line of my progressive assignments, from Vienna in 1916 to Washington in 1926.

Often I find it hard to explain, even to my own satisfaction, why I am leaving the Service. They tell the story of the man who would never eat strawberries for fear it would spoil his taste for



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prunes. In my case I am afraid that if I continued any longer the diet of strawberries, I would not be able to face the diet of prunes—and I know well that I can not avoid it and had best take it now.

To me the great fascination in the Service lies in the character of the opportunity which it offers. But in no career is it more difficult to take full advantage of the opportunity. In law, in medicine, in teaching, one's work is placed before one and the immediate task is generally quite obvious. It is true that in these professions, as in any other, a man may succeed or fail, sink or swim, but at least he knows what he ought to be doing. In the Service the opportunity is there, at any post, whether diplomatic or consular, but it depends upon each man to find out the full extent of his opportunity. The man in the Service who only does the obvious task that is placed before him by the department or by his chiefs will inevitably be a failure, for the Department of State can not tell each officer what to do; neither can one's colleagues or chiefs. Each man has to find out what his post offers and then develop his opportunities.

As to the future of the Service no one is more optimistic than I. We have public opinion behind the Service, as is shown by what Congress has done during the past few years, and there is every prospect of further progress to meet situations such as that which I personally have had to face. The incoming class of Foreign Service officers is sufficient evidence that the opportunities of the Service are calling the best type of man to this career. But if I should talk any longer about the Service, what it has meant to me and its prospects for the future, you would find me asking for the return of that letter of resignation and seeking permission to start in again as the nineteenth man in the new Foreign Service class.

## DULLES' RESIGNATION

Sept. 22, 1926.

"The Honorable Frank B. Kellogg,  
Secretary of State.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary:

"I have the honor to submit my resignation from the Foreign Service in order to take up the practice of law with the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell of New York City. I trust that it will suit your convenience to make this resignation effective as of October 15 next.

"In terminating my relations with the Foreign Service I desire to express the pleasure it has



been to me to have served under you and my deep regret in giving up my work with the Department of State. I am keenly appreciative of the consideration which has been shown me during the years I have been in the Service, and particularly grateful to you and to your predecessors for the opportunities which my various assignments have offered.

"For some time I have feared that I could not continue indefinitely in the Service. As you know, the financial burden involved in the acceptance of the higher positions in the Diplomatic Service is such that outside resources are increasingly necessary. Under these circumstances it seems unwise for one who is not able materially to supplement his salary from his private resources to follow a diplomatic career beyond the point which his means justify. In my case that point has been reached and further advancement would only mean that positions might be open to me which for financial reasons I would not be justified in accepting. With keen regret, therefore, I have come to the conclusion that I can not continue longer in the Service.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) Allen Dulles."

"September 24, 1926.

"Allen W. Dulles, Esquire,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. Dulles:

"It is with very deep regret that I received your resignation from the Foreign Service. During the more than 10 years that you have been in the Service, you have shown ability, energy and efficiency, for which I commend you. I am particularly gratified to you for the valuable service which you rendered at the Geneva Conference on the Traffic of Arms and at the Preliminary Conference on Armament, now in session in Geneva. I realize the great sacrifice you have made, and the financial burden which your long service has imposed. I very much hope that some day you will feel that you may return, either in the State Department or abroad, to the Service in which men of your character and ability are much needed.

"Your resignation is reluctantly accepted, and I hope for you a successful and brilliant career.

Very sincerely yours,

"(Signed) Frank B. Kellogg,  
"Secretary of State."



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## FIRST PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF PUBLIC HEALTH DIRECTORS

*Address by MR. GREW*

It is indeed a signal honor and an exceedingly pleasant duty for me to welcome the distinguished gentlemen here assembled, selected and commissioned as you have been by your respective governments to represent them at this First Pan American Congress of National Directors of Public Health of the American Republics.

Your mission here is one of friendship for humanity in general and you come on an errand of welfare for the human race. You are torch bearers in the field of the Science of Health, co-laborers in the struggle for the liberty of mind and body. You are leaders of thought and opinion in your profession in your respective countries. You come not as strangers, but as friends and brothers, and your fame has preceded you.

As you well know, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, the International Sanitary Conferences or Conventions of the American Republics, of which there have been seven held heretofore, and this First Pan American Conference of National Directors of Public Health are the outgrowth of a series of international conferences of North and South American states which date back over a period of 100 years.

Transcendental as have been the conferences or conventions which have heretofore been realized, permit me to say that I regard this meeting as one of the most important health conferences ever held on this or any other continent and its importance is not to be measured by the actual accomplishments of the present meeting, but by the fact that the foundations of future development and progress are being laid along permanent and established lines.

We are only beginning dimly to realize the importance of the health of the individual in its relation to the greatness, the stability of the nation.

The world is deeply indebted to the men and women who devote themselves to the application of human knowledge in research, in the care and restoration of the sick, and more especially in the prevention and extermination of disease, the ultimate results of which are the relief of suffering and the prevention of avoidable deaths and the prolongation of the span of human life. The human race must awaken and is awakening to the fact that disease must be conquered



—that it may be, and is being conquered; but that the fight is only just begun.

At home and abroad public health armies ask for no victories but those of peace. Public health campaigns are conducted to promote happiness, to prevent suffering, and to relieve the misery of the less fortunate of our fellow beings. Public health battles are waged not to destroy, but to save life, and to make our fellow citizens of all countries, and of all lands, comfortable, happy and prosperous while they live.

It is not too much to say that in the last quarter of a century improved sanitary conditions and improved quarantine procedures and closer cooperation between the sanitary authorities of the American republics have saved hundreds of thousands of lives, made possible work which is saving millions, even billions of dollars, and have led to the accomplishment of what was once thought to be impossible.

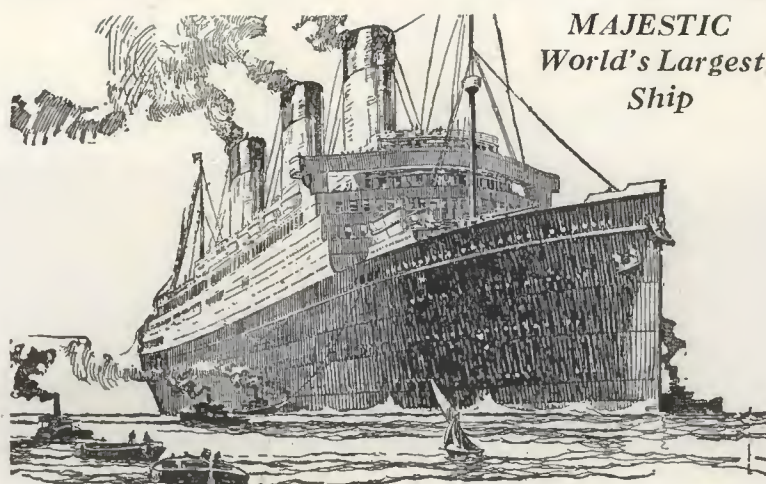
Without our present knowledge of yellow fever, learned through the efforts and cooperation of scientists of the different American republics, the Panama Canal would have been impossible. Without cooperation such as has existed, and does exist between the sanitary authorities of the American republics, our international commerce would still be taxed by the restrictive quarantine measures of 20 years ago.

The problems of sanitation and of disease prevention, while they may vary somewhat with geographical location and with the type of disease, are in many respects identical, and the methods of combating disease are much the same whether in Caracas or in Washington.

What scientists know about the care of the body and the prevention of disease, particularly the latter, is out of all proportion to what the world at large is doing toward the application of this knowledge. In other words, the world's knowledge of the science of the prevention of disease is shared by relatively few laymen in each country, and until this knowledge is possessed by the masses and applied by them, the world will not reap its full measure of benefit, and yours is the task of popularizing this knowledge.

It is not possible to consider the public health as being divided into territorial entities, and disease knows no geographical limitations, nor does it recognize international boundaries.

We are all striving for world peace and preaching the brotherhood of man. The Red Cross has laid the foundation of effective international cooperation in times of war and disaster. In the field of public health there lies a great, a glorious opportunity for constructive building thereon in times of peace and quiet.



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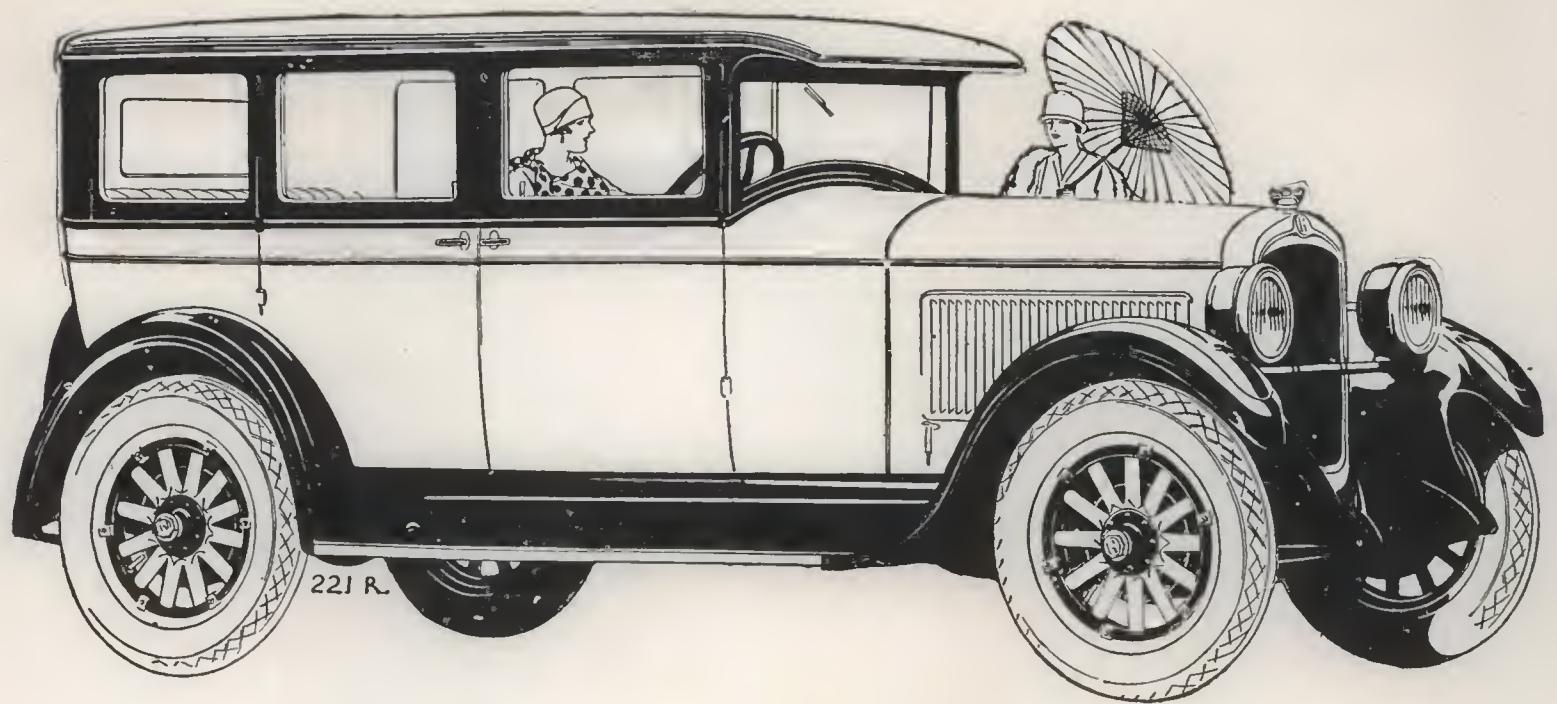
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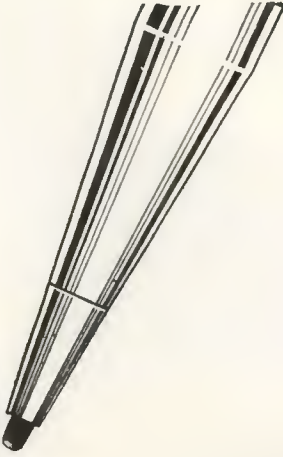
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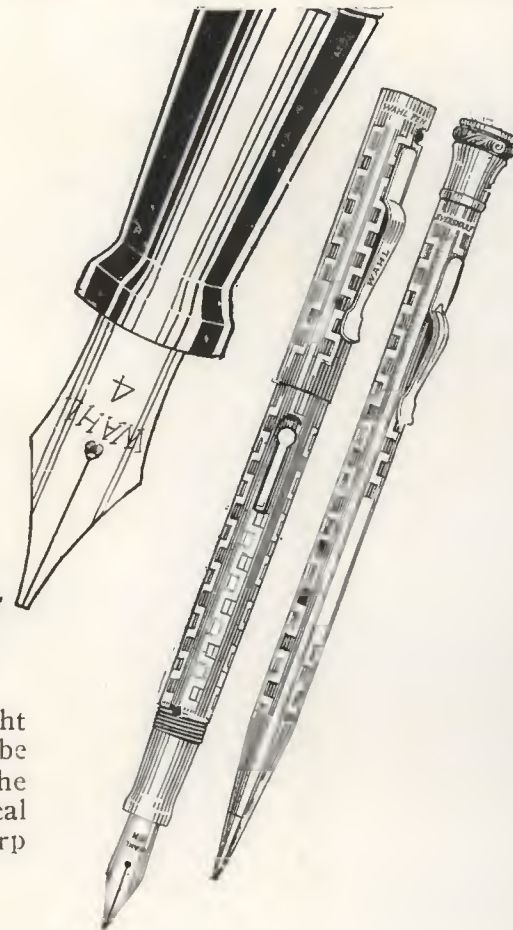
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## CAN WE COMPETE ABROAD?

*(Continued from page 347)*

The book is written in an entertaining, journalistic style, as may be seen in the following paragraph on the importance of American exports:

"Whether we be converts or not to the need of export trade, every business man knows what periods of depression, due to refusal to take goods or lack of buying power, mean. Factories are closed, workers are idle and hungry, class feeling grows fast, Congress is in a turmoil, banks fail. Christmas is a sad time. And it does not take a large drop in production ratios, nor do many trades have to suffer at the start, to produce depression. Even today with our well-employed labor and general prosperity a sudden halt in building, automobile construction, railroad buying and public works would bring serious times. But 40 percent of our coal mines could produce all the coal we need, our window-glass factories in 17 weeks can supply our yearly consumption, our cotton mills can produce 20 per-

cent more than we can use, our steel and iron mills can supply our annual needs in seven months, 14 percent of our shoe factories can produce all the shoes we can wear, we have market demand for 4,000,000 motors and can produce 6,000,000, our exports of canned fruits are sometimes 46 percent of domestic production. Without foreign buying of raw cotton we should again see the plea to "buy a bale" to help the southern planter. Suppose we had no export trade! What devastation we should suffer! But without imports most of these goods could not be manufactured nor paid for."

Younger officers in the Foreign Service will be benefited by reading the book. It will serve to convince them that the hard work they are doing to extend American trade abroad is not wasted. Older officers will be pleased to see that most of the harm done the good name of American goods in foreign countries by the irresponsible "mushroom" concerns which came into existence during the war has been remedied, and that American manufacturers and exporters are not only holding the gains made in the export of wholly and partially manufactured goods, but are slowly and steadily increasing them.



## LA PAZ

(Continued from page 342)

La Paz is a city of such contrasts, set among its painted hills, that you hardly ever get blasé enough to lose your sense of wonder thereat. On the corner of a busy street a high-powered limousine is blocked for a moment to let a drove of llamas pass, or to allow a train of little burros laden with fuel or vegetables or mud bricks for some building to file past, the long ears of the animals flapping pathetically in protest to the throbbing motor. A heavy truck with a load of merchandise shrieks discordant warning into the ear of an Indian, traveling along and bent half double under a weight of mutton, or half hidden under his cargo of a big porcelain bathtub, for these Indian porters can carry enormous weights, once a load is balanced on one's back. Indian women in bright colors, with babies in the aguayas on their backs, and pretty girls dressed in the latest fashions, with sheer hose and all the rest of it, rub elbows in passing.

One continually sees the most primitive and the modern side by side. From the balconies of the Consular Quarters on the fourth floor of a handsome building in La Paz, one may stand and watch the smoke go up from a little red, native brick chapel, just outside the city on a high point, where the natives gather at certain times to worship in ways that are still largely Inca. Here they make, with bits of stone, little farms and buildings, placing within them llamas and oxen and donkeys formed of mud, and praying over these in their fashion they believe that one day they will own in substantial property those objects and holdings which they have constructed in miniature.

La Paz possesses the only American consulate in Bolivia. Here there is little fear of trespassing upon a brother officer's ground—we have the whole republic to ourselves. Routine work, principally citizenship and passport matters, is rather small; we are concerned chiefly with work on reports, and in a country so large and so different of topography those reports have a tremendous range. Chief of all industries, of course, is

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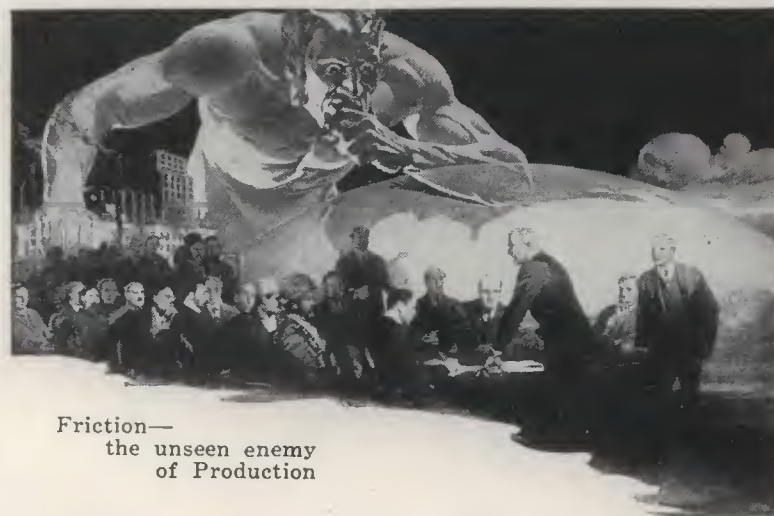
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mining. Bolivia produces now about 35 percent of the world's entire output of tin.

Looking about for material for these reports you come to the conclusion that Bolivia knows less concerning itself than just about any other land, but little by little you come to discover unofficial sources that yield things worth while, and if you don't mind doing detective work you find presently that the consulate in La Paz could keep half a dozen men busy, and that with only a Vice Consul, hard worker though he be, you are just about able to comply with Department instructions and to answer the multitude of inquiries.

And this brings us to the consular force now in La Paz, consisting of Vice Consul Schoenrich and of Consul McMillin. The latter feels that being in charge of the world's highest consulate should relieve him of necessity for any further comment of a personal nature in regard to himself, but Vice Consul Schoenrich deserves attention. He is a hard worker, a good mixer, has much initiative and is cooperative to an unusual degree. About the office he is known as T. O., because of his insatiable thirst for digging out Trade Opportunities. When he gets on the trail

of a merchant that gentleman invariably switches his trade connections to the United States, or adds some new lines.

Schoenrich has covered the ground well in the matter of trade opportunities and is branching out into new fields. He tells me he is thinking about introducing the bassoon among the Aymará Indians who dwell along the shore of Lake Titicaca. He has discovered, he says, that the low, mooring sound of the bassoon exercises a powerful attraction on the llama, so that the poor Aymará, sitting at dusk in the doorway of his mud hut, can call his flock home from the flanks of the giant mountains by just tootling a few melodious notes. This keeps his bare feet out of the snow, saves him effort and time, and allows him more leisure of an evening to watch his copper-tinted wife prepare their shuño soup.

I have pointed out to Vice Consul Schoenrich in a kindly way that when the bassoon players come to count their flocks at close of day there may be trouble; but so far he has been able to see only the sales possibilities, and I am now waiting with some concern for the consulate, what may be the result of the first shipment of bassoons to the Bolivian antiplano.

## *To the Consular Representatives of the United States:*

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