

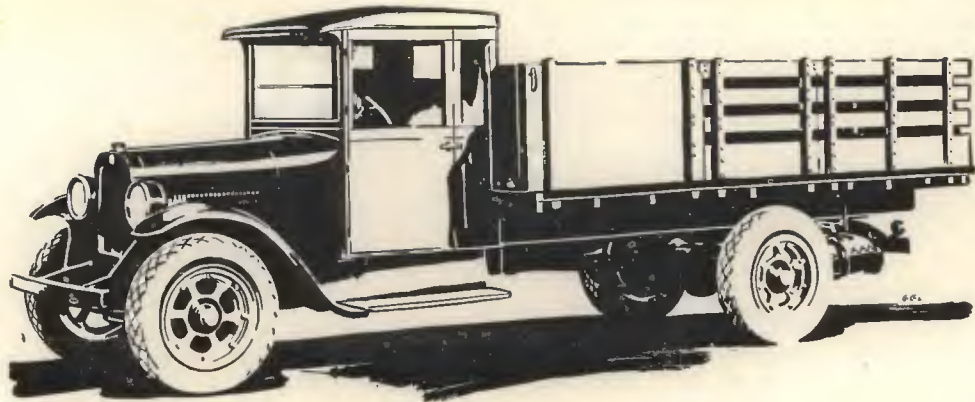
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Photo by R. L. Keiser

ANNUAL BUDDHIST PROCESSION AT KANDY, CEYLON

Vol. IV JANUARY, 1927 No. 1



GROWTH

The growing public preference for Graham Brothers Trucks is strikingly told in the figures—

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Truck Sales</i> | <i>Gain</i> |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1921 | 1086 | |
| 1922 | 3401 | 213% |
| 1923 | 6971 | 105% |
| 1924 | 10791 | 55% |
| 1925 | 24056 | 123% |

The first nine months of 1926, with sales aggregating 29,336 trucks, show an increase of 78.4% over the corresponding period of 1925.

Progress—sound, swift, impressive.

Graham Brothers Trucks, with Dodge Brothers ¾-Ton Commercial Cars, meet 91% of all hauling requirements.

GRAHAM BROTHERS
Detroit, U.S.A.
A DIVISION OF DODGE BROTHERS, INC.

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS

*Built by Truck Division of Dodge Brothers, Inc.
SOLD BY DODGE BROTHERS
DEALERS EVERYWHERE*

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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JANUARY, 1927

Elephant Hunting De Luxe

By R. L. KEISER, *Consul Department*

ELEPHANTS may be curiosities, pests, economic factors, or a quarry of the greatest of all sports, depending upon the observer's viewpoint: curiosities to the bulk of mankind occasionally glimpsing the circus or zoo variety; pests to the oriental agriculturalist whose fields are ruined by the foraging wild herds; not unintelligent labor in certain sections of the world, when tamed; and a sagacious and dangerous quarry when hunted.

For some thousands of historically charted years elephant hunting has been the crowning sport in Ceylon, that the curiosity of the small boy and his large father might be satisfied, that the paddy fields and chenás (fields in jungle clearings) might better survive, and that elephants might be supplied as day laborers in agriculture and industry, or possibly for temple use as sacred animals, in which case they are carefully bathed daily and appear gorgeously caparisoned on certain religious holidays, being in the meantime available for the more prosaic but probably none the less righteous purpose of being rented at a not to be sneezed at per diem to neighboring agriculturalists who, besides paying the stipulated rental, must also furnish the two hundred and fifty odd pounds of food with which a grown animal stokes itself daily.

On a delightful spring morning we left Colombo and leisurely motored the hundred miles over splendid macadam roads to pick up the Kaliwani trail beyond Ratnapura. Kaliwani for the moment was the central place of interest for all Cey-

lon; it had been officially designated by the horoscope as the place where the stockade should be built for an elephant kraal in 1921 which was being organized by a group of southern Ceylonese chieftains in order to maintain their prestige against a group of northern chieftains who had some time previously successfully kraaled thirty-nine elephants. Luxury was apparently one of the mottoes of the chieftains wherein their few guests were concerned. Having arrived at the outpost of civilization, a small native village and a house for the use of the government official for the district when making his rounds, a thatched bamboo shed which had been especially built awaited as a garage to shelter our car for the few days pending our return. Sedan chairs and porters were awaiting our party and baggage.

The Kaliwani trail, ordinarily but an obscure path through the jungle, difficult to follow, had been widened and cleared to a path accommodating in places from two to three people abreast. Lest the reader gain the impression that the going was easy, suffice it to say that the path climbed at times over precipitous rocks and before we arrived at Kaliwani by this trail we crossed a mountain pass, having ascended well over one thousand feet in the process.

Early in the afternoon while approaching through a winding valley to our final destination a herd of elephants was glimpsed lazily browsing on the neighboring mountain side. We suddenly became part and parcel of the hunt. True, we had nothing to do with the arrangements; we had



but to live in the excitement and enjoy the thrill provided for us, but the realization was suddenly forced upon us that an elephant hunt meant genuinely live elephants in the jungle.

A few minutes more, the restricted valley widened, and we emerged upon what had been a peaceful, natural clearing of about 2 acres in the jungle, which had but recently been transformed into an animated village of some 15 bamboo houses ranging from one-room huts to elaborate structures sufficient to house a governor general and his party. A police station, a dispensary, a post and telegraph office, and then our guide pointed to a small hill on one side of the clearing, proudly telling us that the house crowning the hill was ours. This pseudo civilization was rudely interrupted by a sign in English, Singalese, and Tamil indicating in a most blasé manner: "Road to Stockade. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile."

Some months before, the horoscope had indicated a propitious day upon which to commence construction of the stockade. A tree had thereupon been cut and placed in position in the ground early in the morning of that day. Little did it matter whether the stockade was completed within one month or one year thereafter. The horoscope had also indicated the day upon which the "drive" was to begin, and upon that day the ranking chieftain had thrown over his head the half shell of a cocoanut, which, he said (although from the twinkle in his eye I was always suspicious of the actuality) had fallen in the direction in which wild elephants were to be found. Our chieftain thereupon set out in this direction, dressed in the approved jungle costume, a skirt and a pair of

sandals, having previously provided for his trip a small quantity of rice, an odd cocoanut or two, and a few bananas. It was only a matter of a few weeks from this point to an organized, constantly narrowing circle on the 10 or 12 mile circumference around which an incessant vigil was being maintained by two thousand odd "beaters," as the men are termed who urge the herds toward the stockade.

The earlier scenes of the drive, the shouting by day and the now glowing and now flaming fires by night are left to the readers imagination. The elephants retire by night from the line of fires; the shouting by day prevents their retracing the ground which they have abandoned; the never-ending circle of fire constantly decreases its diameter.

The herds are sometimes encircled and moved as far as 100 miles in this manner in order to bring them into the vicinity of the stockade. Various herds may be collected to form one common herd moved forward by the surging energy of the beaters in the final drive-in.

We emerged upon the valley of Kraal-Town just as the drive-in was slated for performance. The immediate hills were encircled by nearly 3,000 men. Excited but unwarranted reports of herds of from 50 to 100 elephants were current. After a short rest in our house on the hill we nervously walked down the jungle path to the stockade, an inclosure of about 1 acre surrounded by a giant's fence some 15 feet high. Trees had been cut down, carried and inserted upright in the ground at intervals of about 2 feet. To these other tree trunks were then lashed horizontally with bamboo withes; the corners of the stockade were braced with transverse sections; and at one end an opening, the only means of entrance or egress, had been left. The stockade was built across a shallow ravine through which a stream of water flowed; from the entrance there extended diagonally up the sides of the ravine two fences of similar construction, forming a funnel, the extreme width of which was perhaps 1,000 feet. It was the dry season and elephants kept



Photo by R. L. Keiser

THEY ARRIVED TOO LATE FOR THE NOOSING



close to water courses. This peaceful stockade, with its densely matted forest growth, was far different from the fire emblazoned and encircled battle ground of down trodden jungle which it was to become 48 hours later.

Our first night spent in Kraal-Town seemed interminable. A drop in temperature to about 78 degrees with the penetrating, miasmatic, jungle dampness and the thin protection afforded by our canvas cots made it impossible to get warm. We literally froze all night under all of the blankets, clothing, and any other flat pliable objects within reach.

Directly below the hut, at the bottom of a small hill, was one side of the driving line, extending to the funnel end a short distance beyond. The herd was approaching the funnel. Once in the night we were awakened from our icy dozing with the sharp, penetrating cries of a watcher on the line directly below us. We called to one of our servants who interpreted the watcher's cry, "Turn him, he is coming this way." Again, later, another piercing cry, this time: "There are two here on the road." Finally a desperate cry which brought us all to our feet: "They're coming this way; I am here by myself; if you don't send help I'm clearing out." And we were the next in the line of the march of the herd! The reinforcements apparently arrived for we heard nothing more until dawn excepting the occasional trumpeting in the distance.

Space prevents recounting the details of the battle royal of the succeeding day when, after the elephants had receded to a thick jungle growth crowning a neighboring hill, the beaters, then 3,500 strong, attempted to dislodge the herd, and in actual hand to hand contact therewith strove to force the herd forward across the previously fire-cleared, intervening valley to the jungle in which the stockade was hidden. The spasmodic swaying of the tree tops, the rolling clouds of smoke which poured upward from the jungle, the never ceasing shouts of the beaters, interspersed with an occasional rifle shot (only blank ammunition is authorized in such cases) told even to those of us who watched from the crown of a hill a few hundred yards away but a small part of the battle as it raged. For four hours that fight went on, ending with divided honors when one-half of the elephants plunged through the solid ring of fire, tossing with their trunks blazing logs to the right and the left, and escaped into the jungle beyond the line of beaters and hope

of recovery in that kraal; for the battle had been so fierce that the customary tactical second line of beaters had been brought up to assist in the conflict.

The beaters' efforts were redoubled and just at twilight an apparently calm group of elephants emerged from the jungle in double file. In a rapid swinging walk they passed down into the valley, through the ribbon of jungle lining the stream at the bottom, up the adjoining hill, and disappeared directly into the stockade funnel.

There ensued a night of calm. Not an elephant trumpeted, scarcely a beater shouted. In the meantime a double fence was being built back of the herd, enclosing it in the triangular area in front of the stockade, expecting that it might during the night seek escape through the stockade entrance. Such was not to be the case, however, and the vigil of the beaters hidden in the immediate vicinity of the stockade was without result. The leader of the herd was a sophisticated cow which it was later ascertained had

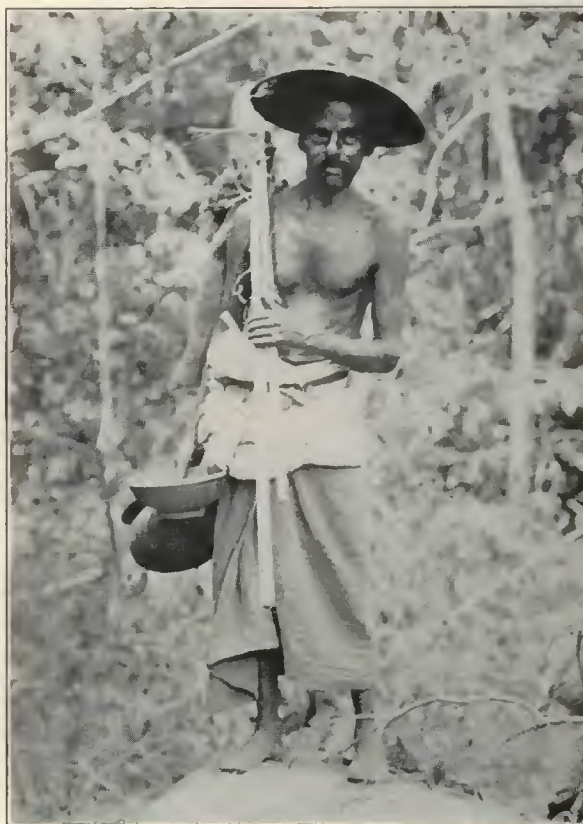


Photo by R. L. Keiser

ONE OF THE BEATERS



been kraaled on a previous occasion, having subsequently been freed because of a young calf. She well knew what waited beyond the stockade entrance.

About noon of the following day a native approached me and inquired whether I had eaten my noonday meal. Answered negatively, he said, "Master had better eat now." No sooner said than done, and none too soon, for a few minutes later a native chieftain appeared, handed me an iron-tipped spear and nodded his head to a small path which led in a round-about way toward the stockade. It may be interpolated here that permission had been refused to all Europeans to pass within the vicinity of the stockade during the final drive-in. My guide passed around the military guards of the stockade zone and proceeded directly to the stockade entrance. Not a word was spoken. He spread his hands in a manner to indicate that I could choose my own vantage point of observation. I had no more than chosen a place and settled my camera in a baldheaded row position, commanding the entrance 100 feet away, when pandemonium broke loose in the jungle.

The efforts of the previous day to accomplish the final drive-in had been unsuccessful; appar-

ently the horoscope had not been properly consulted, for, although it was the Buddhist quarter-moon day, the elephant god had failed to attend the customary meeting of his colleagues and had thus not been so occupied in superadministrative matters that he had not been cognizant of the efforts made to capture the herd. There was no doubt but that he had foiled the attempt. Now, however, the horoscope said that at 2.30 o'clock he would be otherwise engaged and the drive-in could be successfully accomplished. A less superstitious mind might have said that the failure of the previous day was due to the nonchalant appearance of two Europeans who, unescorted, had slipped through the beaters' lines and had appeared dressed in dazzling white on the slope between the jungle in which the herd was entrenched, and the stockade jungle. At least, word had gone out on the next morning that all Europeans (although the number was very small) should join the beaters on the rear line.

But to return to the pandemonium. The beaters were screaming, firing rifles, pounding tomtoms: anything to make noise. A very short interval elapsed and then over this wild uproar came the crashing of the herd down the

ravine toward the stockade. The shouting ceased. Silence reigned. The shouting became intermittent. Without the warning of a sound there suddenly appeared a huge hulk directly in front of the stockade entrance. It no sooner appeared than it became motionless and for 15 minutes stood without even a quiver of its trunk, then just as unexpectedly it marched forward and, followed by the herd, very rapidly passed over the camouflaged tree trunks and withes placed on the ground in front of the entrance, to be availed of to construct the gate, and disappeared into the jungle of the stockade. Almost magically there sprang from nowhere 20 or 30 men who leaped to



Photo by R. L. Keiser

THE HUNT BREAKFAST



their task of gate construction. In less time than it requires to reconstruct the picture in memory, the gate was half completed, when there suddenly dashed from the rear a chieftain with the startling information that but a part of the herd had entered the stockade and that the remainder was within a few yards of the entrance, following the others. It is incredible that human beings could have opened a breach in that gate of tree trunks as rapidly as was done, to disappear in a space of seconds, but none too soon to allow five elephants to pass through into the stockade. The last to enter, a young elephant of some six months, fatigued by the hunt, caught a hind foot in one of the holes dug to receive the stockade gate posts. So rapidly did the action transpire that men again sprang from nowhere and actually pushed that small elephant into the stockade while undertaking the completion of the gate.

Surely the horoscope had not failed. By all of the rules of the game the herd once inside the stockade would pass through until it encountered the fence on the opposite side, then realizing the trap would double back and charge the point at which it entered. The task of the men at the gate was not enviable. The elephant god's attention must have been distracted, for the leader forgot her return destination and charging back struck the fence some 50 feet from the entrance. It was only this which ever saved the gate from destruction in its then incomplete state. The huge fence of tree trunks bent outward under the first assault, but before the second charge could be made, magical fires were springing up at all points around the stockade and a solid line of spears and pikes was guarding the huge fence.

The rest of the afternoon and the ensuing night were absolutely quiet and without excitement; human organization had thus far tri-

umphed over animal instinct. The next morning the romantic was partially replaced by the practical when from all directions there began to arrive tame elephants dragging their palm tree trunk breakfasts with them, handled by expert mahouts, some 30 or 40 in all. The prosaic business of testing the strength of the noosing ropes being over (one end is tied to a tree and the other handed to an elephant which twists it in its trunk and strains backwards with his full weight on the rope), these decoy elephants passed successively in front of the shrines kneeling as they went by.

The shrines were two. The larger was of less than two cubic feet content, was made of plaited bamboo leaves, and sheltered four small pieces of tin from which small wicks, immersed in coconut oil, were burning. These were to propitiate the major gods, Vishnu and others. Nailed to a tree near-by was a smaller shrine containing but one burning wick. This burned night and day in honor of the god Pattini, the god of the local village, who commanded the rains. Even though he was not allowed to associate with the greater gods and therefore had to



Photo by R. L. Keiser

WHERE SPLIT SECONDS COUNT

The entrance must be closed and braced before the herd reaches the opposite side of the stockade and charges back to escape through the opening



occupy a small shrine by himself his service spirit was apparently good, for the weather throughout the entire kraal had been most favorable.

After passing the shrines, the decoys, mounted by mahouts and noosers bearing all the necessary paraphernalia for noosing and tying up the wild elephants, made their way to the stockade. Enough logs were removed from the gate to allow the decoys to enter. Six of them rapidly passed into the stockade and in a determined and never faltering progression made their way directly to the wild herd now huddled in the ravine in the center of the stockade.

A terrific crashing of underbrush and the wild animals fled from their civilized brothers. One group passed directly up the stream bed, another attempted to make its way to the right. All being brought up sharply by the opposite side of the stockade, the group which had gone to the right returned to the ravine where it fell in confusion upon those which had remained in the water course. An indescribable heaving and surging of muddy gray hides and waving trunks was punctuated by the low moans of the beasts which were being crushed by the pressure. Disentangling themselves they turned sharp left and began to follow the stockade enclosure. The

decoys were directly behind them. Everything excepting the more resistant trees went to earth before them. Suddenly an agile nooser darted out from the decoys, the noose which he carried was deftly slipped over the hind foot of one of the beasts pushed to the rear by the pressure of the herd, a sharp order was given and the decoy turned backwards dragging the noosed animal with him.

A tree of sufficient proportions was selected, the animal was hauled up taut thereto and sandwiched between three elephants, one on either side and one in front. A few minutes later both of its hind feet were firmly secured by ropes to the accommodating tree.

The great rivalry existing between the noosers for the honor of snaring the first elephant had been responsible for the disastrous initial drive against the herd from which two elephants emerged so severely crushed that they died shortly thereafter. They were no sooner dead, however, than their tails were fought over by the natives who rank elephant tail soup as a king's occasional dish.

The noosing operation having been repeated until the last elephant was securely fastened to its tree, we departed from Kraal-Town with most interesting memories and many regrets, leaving the division of the spoils of the chase to the chieftains who had sponsored the kraal. Our

sedan chairs passed more than one man-ridden elephant on the way back to where our motor car was within a very few hours to whisk us to civilization. However, that was not to be until the car had been carefully gone over and some parts placed in their original positions, for we discovered that our servant who had been left to guard the car had instead followed the Kaliwani trail and had transferred his duty to a jungle inhabitant who found a wrench and a motor car a far greater plaything than an elephant hunt! it is all in the point of view.



Photo by R. L. Keiser

Three elephants which have not yet been noosed and tied. The other two have been tied



THE TRADE LETTER

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

ONE of the most important functions of the Consular Service is the assistance which it renders to American business interests, and particularly to exporters. Those firms which have received such assistance are genuinely appreciative, and the stock of the Service has, so to speak, gone up many points in their estimation.

The consular officer has three avenues of direct contact with the American business world. He often meets personally and assists those business representatives who are traveling abroad, and during leaves of absence in the United States he may be called upon to confer with exporters who are interested in his district; but his contact with commercial interests is to a very important degree through the channel of replies to American inquiries regarding trade opportunities. It is upon these replies, known to all consular officers as trade letters, that many business men base their judgment not only of the writers but of the entire Service. The writing of satisfactory trade letters should, therefore, be a matter of service spirit as well as personal pride to every officer. Yet in certain instances it seems not to be realized that in recent years our export trade has grown tremendously in volume and importance, and that the day is long past when trade inquiries were customarily answered with a few formal sentences and a list of firms copied haphazard from a local directory.

It may be stated, as a general rule, that the field covered by every trade letter must be the subject of a careful investigation by its writer. Hence, the first essential is to establish the basis for the investigation. In certain cases this may be done by the inquirer; if he is an exporter of long experience, he may know exactly what information he requires and indicate specifically the ground he desires the consular officer to cover in his reply. But it will more often happen that the inquiry is of a general nature with

no particular points mentioned upon which data are desired. In other words, the consul is required from his knowledge of the export trade and its needs to choose and present in his reply all such facts as will be of assistance to the inquirer in expanding his business abroad; it is expected that the consul will recognize these facts without the need of their nature being specifically indicated to him. Indeed, if the inquirer is new in the export business, it is quite possible that he himself is unaware of all the different kinds of information he should have regarding alien markets before he engages in foreign trade.

It is here, before the trade letter is begun, even before the investigation is started, that a little psychology should be brought into play. The consul's first step should be to consider the mind of the inquirer, to realize his point of view, and to look at the markets of the district through his eyes. Once he has succeeded in doing this, he will find little difficulty in grasping the nature and scope of the facts needed to answer satisfactorily even a vague inquiry.

The basis for the investigation having been determined, the next step is to consider the sources of information. With certain of these (statistical reports, trade publications, and the like) there will be no difficulty. But every officer of experience has found that the most important and vital sources are the local firms and authorities of his district. With these there arises the question of the most suitable method of approach.



Photo by R. L. Keiser

Wild elephants, and tame ones ridden by mahouts and noosers, surging in one common mass through the jungle inside the stockade

It may be assumed that in the great majority of cases it is highly desirable to establish personal contacts with the sources of information. Mailed questionnaires are not usually successful in eliciting information. Foreign firms often resent being approached by subordinate consular employes rather than by a commissioned officer. A personal contact can seldom be successfully established in a casual, haphazard manner, especially among races different from our own. The greatest tact is frequently necessary, and the method of approach must be suited to the individual. The breezy, hail-fellow-well-met manner might, for example, be successfully used with certain business men, but it will be found to possess marked disadvantages when applied, let us say, to the Hindu merchant or the Turkish importer. In short, there is further need for psychology, for a study of the foreign dealer or official, of his temperament, traditions, and education. It is necessary to understand his point of view, to know the limitations of his outlook.

After a survey of the market, it may be found that no demand exists for the articles handled by the inquirer. There will be the temptation to make the reply little more than a brief, discouraging statement to that effect. But, if the exporter's point of view has been thoroughly grasped, it will be realized that he will not be satisfied with a mere statement; that he will be interested in knowing just why there is no market for his goods, and what particular factors are the cause of such a condition. Adequate information of a negative nature is frequently of great value, and has saved many an exporting firm from profitless expenditures. It may even have positive results, for the very factors which militate against the introduction of a certain article may be favorable for the sale of other products handled by the same firm.

The consular officer who employs a little psychology in the preparation of his trade letters will the more readily appreciate the necessity for a clear, logical presentation of the facts he has assembled. Again, it is largely a matter of appreciating the other man's point of view. Clearness, however, is dependent not only upon arrangement but also upon diction. In speaking most people adapt their phraseology to their listeners, and this

elementary point should be equally applicable (within certain limits) to letter writing. The trade letter is a communication to a business man, and in trade matters the latter values crisp statements of fact in simple, direct language. This does not mean that the ideal trade letter is merely a series of blunt statements. It is first of all an official communication, and as such it must be both dignified and courteous.

The first paragraph of the letter is important. It should summarize in a concise manner the points covered in the inquiry from the American firm or individual. The recipient in this way gains the pleasant impression that his letter has been given careful attention. It is also important that the close of the letter should not be a mere formal salutation and signature. It should leave with the reader an impression of the courtesy and helpful spirit of the Service.

With most trade letters there is inclosed a list of local importers of or dealers in the goods which form the subject of the communication. In making his list of firms the consular officer should use the greatest care, basing his selection upon personal investigation and the information contained in his file of world trade directory reports.

In the foregoing emphasis has been laid on the necessity for appreciating the position and needs of the American inquirer. This may be an easy task for the person who has just left the United States; but for the consular officer, whose trips home are rendered more or less infrequent by reasons of duty, personal finances, etc., the task of keeping abreast of American commercial and economic developments may be difficult, the more so because these developments are more rapid in the United States than elsewhere in the world. The consul who is determined to keep up to date in his knowledge of American business will have to devote a considerable portion of his reading hours not only to trade and financial publications but also to the more weighty periodicals dealing with commercial and economic developments and to recent books published upon those subjects. He will gain from this reading a fund of knowledge which will be helpful in all his work, but it will be particularly valuable in assisting him to understand the point of view of the American business men from whom he receives inquiries.



THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

By ELLA LORAINÉ DORSEY, *M. Litt.*

Text and cuts by the courtesy of the D. A. R.
Magazine

THE most characteristic expression of the American mind is found in the United States Patent Office—vivid imagination, keen intelligence, extreme practicability, substitution of mechanism for man-power, and, above and before anything else, speed and a cheaper manufacture of the product.

It is the history of the development of the country's resources; it was the sower of seeds, literally, anticipating the Agricultural Department as the first distributor of intelligently selected grains and vegetable seed; it was the protector of the poet, the painter, the sculptor, novelist and historian, for it held and issued copyrights. It was the foster-mother of the Interior Department, for the self-supporting bureau, a contributor of revenue second only to the customs, had already been 13 years in its present stately quarters, when the new department was created (1849) and set against its big shelter to grow.

It is likewise a valuable field for accurate genealogical research for those Americans whose ancestors came after 1790; because in his preamble and in his oath the inventor must declare what is his legal name, where he was born, of what country he is a citizen, where he lived, and, if naturalized, where he does live, whether he is a sole inventor or is associated with others, and he must give the date on which he filed his papers and signs, with the names of his witnesses and his attorney; the seal of the Justice of the Peace before whom all this is sworn is another useful location of date and signature, and the whole becomes an invaluable clue to the migration of groups as well as individuals, within the country as well as from without; it rescues the real

names from perishing through bad spelling, translation, or proscription, and it gives to the great record of mechanics and to Science and the Fine Arts (as applied to industry) the ethnological value without which records are robbed of their best usefulness as history.

The Patent Office was originated on the recommendation of Washington, for that illustrious patriot brought his great mind to the civil development of his country as soon as its liberties were secured. Jefferson was Secretary of State at the time and was warmly interested in the new office, which was made part of the State Department in 1790. He constituted Edmund Randolph and Henry Knox as his advisers and these Cabinet officers debated the inventions so seriously that only three were patented the first year. Especial interest must attach to these early patents, for they bear the signature of the President, as do the commissions in the Army and Navy.

The delays and disappointments induced by the extreme conservatism of Mr. Jefferson as to what constituted novelty led to lively remonstrances on the part of the inventors and these resulted in more liberality as to requirements, and by 1810 the business was heavy enough to call for a separate building, and it was housed in Blodgett's Hotel and Dr. Wm. Thornton was made "Keeper of Patents."

Dr. Thornton was one of those rare geniuses who now and then amaze the world, not only by the versatility of their talents, but the thoroughness with which each is made to work for the public good. He was of English Quaker stock, born in 1761 in the West Indies on the island of Tortola, which belongs to the English Virgin Islands; he was a doctor of medicine, having graduated in Edinburgh under the famous Dr. Browne; he took additional studies in Paris, where he was one of the sparkling attractions of the salon of the witty Countess de Beauharnais, a cousin of Eugene, the first husband of the Empress Josephine, and his friendship with Count Andriani and mu-



DR. WILLIAM THORNTON
First Commissioner of Patents

tual tastes led to their traveling about Europe together until he came to Philadelphia. There he stayed until 1790 when he married the daughter of an estimable lady known as Mrs. Ann Brodeau, who taught a fashionable school, and who herself was an artist of some talent. A little later the young couple went to Tortola on business connected with the elder Thornton's estate, but in three years they returned to this country and settled on the shores of the Potomac, where in the capital that grew up they lived until the Doctor's death in 1828. The terrible tragedy of Mrs. Thornton's father was kept a secret by the mother, and the cultured, charming woman died without its shadow having touched her life.

Dr. Thornton won the friendship and admiration of Washington and succeeding public men. His plans for the Capitol, the Octagon House, his vital interest in life, his kaleidoscopic mind, make it easy to believe Dunlap's quaint eulogy: "His company was a complete antidote to dullness."

He backed John Fitch against all others as the inventor of the application of steam to navigation, and gives 1789 as the date on which he ran a boat from Philadelphia to Trenton.

But, of course, all good Marylanders know that James Rumsey was the first, and that his trip was

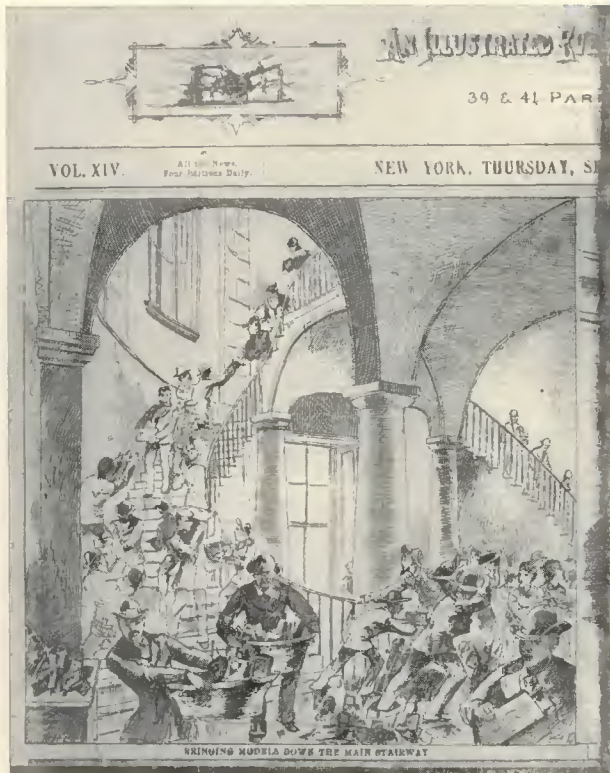
here on the Potomac in 1784 in the presence of General Washington, the boat being propelled by machinery, and the second in 1786, when steam power was directly applied to propulsion. Franklin was a member of the society formed to aid his project, he exhibited in England, and his patents in that country, Holland and France are on file, but he died in 1792.

Dr. Thornton was a non-combatant, but his eloquence saved the Patent Office from the torch of the British in 1814. Major Waters was under orders to destroy it, but Thornton standing before the entrance is quoted as crying out: "Are you Englishmen or Goths and Vandals? This is the Patent Office, a depository of the ingenuity and inventions of the American nation in which the whole civilized world is interested. Would you destroy it? It would be as barbarous as burning the Alexandrian Library, which has been condemned for all time. If you do it, it will be over my body."

Major Waters should be kindly remembered by American inventors and have a tablet in the Patent Office, because he went twice with Dr. Thornton to Colonel Jones to see what could be done. Colonel Jones and his men had fired the War Department and the second time they found him he was engaged in firing Mr. Gales' printing office.



THE PATENT OFFICE BURNING



the year the appropriation was made, was appointed Architect of Public Buildings. All lovers of beauty must rejoice at this, for Mills had a long and honorable record as architect and engineer. He had worked with Hoban, the architect of the White House; with Latrobe, whose dome of the Capitol is like an immortal ode written in beauty against the morning and evening sky; with Jefferson, for whom and with whom he designed Monticello and the University of Virginia. He had designed the Washington Monument at Baltimore, and he built the Treasury.

But the Patent Office is the greatest, and Mills says it is to Latrobe we owe the introduction of Greek architecture, as Mr. Jefferson had practically decided on Roman—and it took all the talents of Latrobe to do it.

In 1841 the Patent Bureau was settled in its new building 250 feet long and 70 deep. The second floor was to be used solely as "an exhibi-

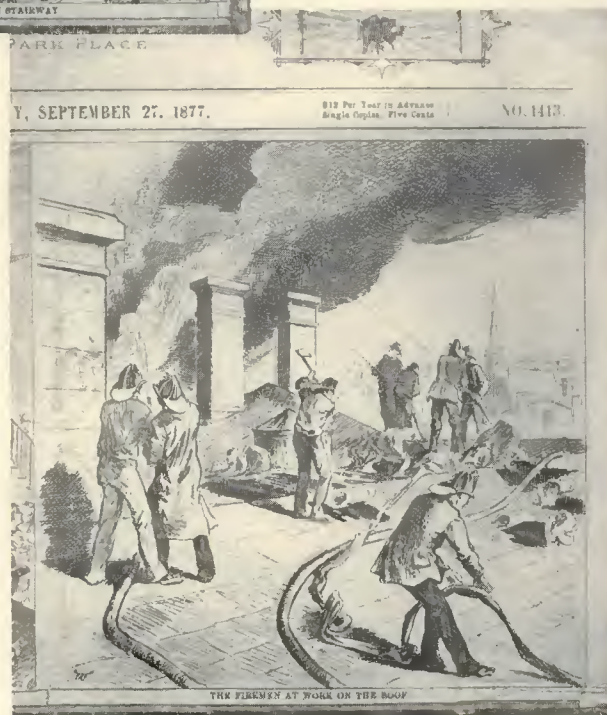
(Continued on page 27)

He listened politely and kindly to the Doctor, the men were ordered away and the promise was given to spare the building.

But what they spared and all that accumulated for 22 years more, went up in smoke in 1836—7,000 models and drawings, among the latter Fulton's own sketches of the "Clermont" and her machinery.

Out of this fire rose the splendid Phoenix of our present building—the most perfect specimen of Doric architecture in the land. The ground it occupies was never meant for a thoroughfare. It was a reservation and is marked on the earliest maps as "National Church Square." But there being no national church, Congress met the demand for a new fire-proof building by authorizing the use of this square as a site and making an appropriation.

The present F Street front was the first part built. It was begun from the designs of Robert Mills who in 1836,





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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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Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Page. Includes Elephant Hunting, Trade Letter, U.S. Patent Office, Visa Decision, Necrology, Marriages, Births, Foreign Service Changes, Promotions, Commercial.

VISA DECISION

Judge Charles M. Hough, of the United States District Court, District of Vermont, handed down a decision on July 28, 1926, in a hearing on writs of habeas corpus.

Four aliens were involved, all possessed of limited means, all obviously of the emigrant class, all having close relatives established in the United States, and all having previously made efforts to obtain permission to enter the United States for permanent residence. All four had been denied passport visas by the Consul General in Montreal, because he "did not regard them as tourists or persons intending to visit the United States temporarily for business or pleasure (Sec. 3(2), act of 1924) notwithstanding their own repeated assertions that such was their purpose."

Each alien was excluded as "without a passport visaed by an American consul."

It was urged in defense of the aliens:

- 1. That there is no law requiring visas on visitors' passports;
2. That even if visas are required (by executive order) that it is merely a ministerial act to affix them; and
3. That the consul is bound to visa any passport presented by one who says he is a visitor only, and, if he refuses, equity should consider as done that which ought to be done and treat as visaed the passports of the aliens in question.

Judge Hough held:

- 1. The President's order of 1925 is a lawful exercise of authority.
2. And so is the Secretary of State's instruction to consuls. (G. I. C. 926.)
3. Historically the affixing of a visa to a passport is not a "ministerial act," but one in which the visa giving officer represents his country and is authorized to safeguard that country's interests to the best of his discretion and ability.

4. The action of the consul at Montreal in cases such as these was strictly warranted by law, irrespective of history or tradition.

"Finally it is held that, though I agree that the consul at Montreal might well have inferred from the facts testified to that none of these relators was a bona fide tourist or visitor, this court has no jurisdiction to disregard his action, even if it did not agree on the question of facts; but the board of special inquiry might have discovered facts unknown to the consul and excluded the aliens even if they had visas."



ITEMS



AMBASSADOR JAMES R. SHEFFIELD, Mexico City, who recently visited Washington, where he was the guest of President Coolidge, has returned to his post on November 18.

Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, Paris, who was in the United States on leave, returned to his post just a few hours too late to receive a Communist protest against the possible execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Minister Charles C. Eberhardt, Managua, who has been in the United States on extended leave, has informed the Department that he returned to his post on November 12.

Consul General Albert Halstead, Montreal, made a short visit to Washington.

Former Consul General David F. Willber, who is now residing at Oneonta, N. Y., recently visited the Department.

Diplomatic Secretary Hall, Helsingfors, is now in this country on leave, which he is spending at Kansas City, Mo.

Consul General Alphonse Gaulin, Paris, was assigned to the Department for a week for the purpose of conferring with the chiefs of the several divisions concerning the work at his new post.

Consul Charles R. Cameron, recently assigned to Sao Paulo, sailed from New York on December 4 en route to his post.

Diplomatic Secretary Franklin B. Frost called at the Department while en route from Tangier to Santo Domingo.

Consul Raleigh A. Gibson, Teneriffe, who has been on the sick list for sometime suffering from an attack of para-typhoid, reports that he has completely recovered from his illness.



THE STAFF AT OSLO

Lower row: Miss Friman, Miss Dunker, Consul General Snyder, Miss Castberg, Miss Hansteen. Upper row: Miss Syversen, Mr. Lane, Miss Knoff, Mr. Johnson, Dr. L. A. Fullerton, U.S.P.H.S., Miss Nielsen, Mrs. Bang, Mr. Lenning, Vice Consul Briar, Mr. Krogseng



MR. TROUGHTON'S DEATH

Mr. Albert Stewart Troughton, for 38 years a clerk in the consulate at Malaga, Spain, died at his post on October 27, 1926.

Mr. Troughton was born in Malaga of British parents and upon completing his studies at the University of Grenada he entered the consulate in 1888 as a clerk. In 1903 Mr. Troughton was appointed deputy consul and acted in that capacity until the office was abolished by the act of February 5, 1915, when he continued as a clerk.

For many years Mr. Troughton was the only clerical employe in the Malaga office. He served at Malaga under Consuls Newson, Burke, Ridgely, Bartleman, Birch, Caughy, Norton, Frazer, Gasset, Dreyfus, Smith, Shepard, and Brady, whose affection and esteem he won by his genuine kindness and his unvarying readiness to respond to any call for duty. It will be with great regret that those of his former chiefs now living will learn of Mr. Troughton's passing. His name by them will be remembered with honor and regard as one who always gave his best loyally and cheerfully to his work.

on December 6, 1926. Mr. Montague was 38 years of age. He is survived by his widow and one child.

THE RISE OF MODERN INDUSTRY. By J. L. Hammond and Barbara Hammond. New York, 1926. Harcourt, Brace & Company.

This book is an illuminating study of the English industrial revolution, with separate chapters devoted to the revolution in transport; in iron; in pottery; in cotton. It throws a world of light on social conditions in Great Britain today.

H. O. Williams.

MARRIAGES

Gowen-Klein. At Leghorn, Italy, Vice Consul Franklin Crosbie Gowen and Miss May Elizabeth Klein were married on October 30, 1926.

Greene-Barker. At Santiago, Chile, Diplomatic Secretary Winthrop Stephenson Greene and Miss Jacqueline Barker were married on October 14, 1926.

NECROLOGY

Mr. Charles Belmont Davis, dramatic editor of the *Herald-Tribune*, New York, died near Asheville, N. C.

Mr. Davis, who was a brother of the late Richard Harding Davis, served as American Consul at Florence, Italy, from 1893 to 1897.

Mr. Meredith Montague, who was appointed a clerk in the Consulate General at Warsaw in July, 1924, and transferred to the Consulate at Florence, Italy, in November, 1925, died at the Veterans' Bureau Hospital at Johnson City, Tenn.,



ALBERT S. TROUGHTON

Robertson - Humphreys. At Colon, Panama, Vice Consul William Platt Robertson and Miss Elizabeth Fontaine Humphreys were married on November 11, 1926.

BIRTHS

A son, Elisha Roman, was born at Tangier, Morocco, on October 15, 1926, to Diplomatic Agent and Consul General and Mrs. Maxwell Blake.

A son, Clifton Reginal, Jr., was born at Boston, Mass., on September 13, 1926, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Clifton R. Wharton.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE CLUB

The first of the season's functions of the Department of State Club was held on Monday evening, November 29, and will be long remembered by the large audience of officials and members of the Department who attended it. The soloist of the evening was the world-known pianist, Mr. Mischa Levitzki, and the program was admirably prepared for such an occasion, and executed as only such a master as Mr. Levitzki could.

Mr. Levitzki was presented by Mr. Grew, who expressed the appreciation of the club at the compliment paid its members by the artist, who had visited Washington for this special occasion. This was the second time in the club's history that Mr. Levitzki appeared before it in recital, and he was received with an enthusiasm that grew into an ovation by the time he had played the last note of his last number.

In the Organ Prelude and Fugue in A Minor, Mr. Levitzki gave the music-lovers Liszt at his best. Then the Gavotte—one of the most beautiful of the Gluck-Brahms compositions—followed by five gems from his favorite Chopin and played in a way which completely enthralled the audience. Then two waltzes of his own composition, both combining a distinct Russian note with the grace and rhythm of the waltz, succeeded by the "Troika en traineaux," where the gallop of the three horses is heard in the melody; the tinkling of the sleigh bells in the accompaniment. Mr. Levitzki closed his program with that forceful creation Liszt—the Sixth Rhapsody. In responding to encores, Mr. Levitzki repeated Chopin's "Butterfly" and gave another of Chopin's compositions known as "The Harp Etude," which, for its pleasing melody and delicate, gay charm, was perhaps the outstanding number of the evening.

Following the recital, the members of the club and Mr. Levitzki danced until well after midnight to the music of Meyer Davis' orchestra.



MISCHA LEVITZKI

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Consular Branch

Career Service

Charles A. Bay, Consul, now detailed Corinto, detailed Tientsin.

Thomas D. Bowman, C. G., Budapest, assigned Belfast.

R. P. Butrick, Consul, detailed Guayaquil, detailed Consul, Hankow.

Leo J. Callanan, now detailed V. C., Melbourne, detailed V. C., Adelaide.

Charles R. Cameron, detailed to Department, assigned to Sao Paulo.

Clarence Carrigan, detailed Milan, assigned Consul, Montevideo.

John Corrigan, Jr., now detailed Dublin, assigned Consul, Smyrna.

Claude I. Dawson, C. G., Stockholm, assigned C. G. at Rio de Janeiro.

Hasell H. Dick, now assigned Consul, Sydney, N. S., assigned Consul, Rangoon.

John G. Erhardt, now Consul, Winnipeg, detailed to Department.

E. Kitchel Farrand, V. C., Porto Alegre, resigned.

Roy V. Fox, now V. C., Berlin, resigned.

Samuel W. Honaker, now assigned Consul, Smyrna, detailed to Department.

William I. Jackson, now detailed Consul, Montreal, detailed to Department.

Theodore Jaeckel, C. G., Warsaw, detailed to Milan.

Dayle C. McDonough, Consul, now assigned Guadalajara, assigned Sydney, Australia.

J. E. McKenna, Consul, now detailed Antwerp, assigned Canton.

O. Gaylord Marsh, Consul, now assigned Montevideo, assigned Sydney, N. S.

John R. Minter, commission as Consul, Coblenz, cancelled, he will remain Breslau.

Leland B. Morris, Consul, now assigned Cologne, detailed Athens.

John B. Osborne, now assigned C. G., Genoa, assigned C. G. Stockholm.

Brigg A. Perkins, V. C., now detailed Belgrade, detailed Zagreb.

Allen W. Rhode, newly appointed F. S. O. Unclassified and V. C., reported to F. S. S.



Nathan Scarritt, newly appointed F. S. O. Unclassified and V. C., reported to F. S. S.

Henry P. Starrett, now detailed Consul, Belfast, assigned C. G., Genoa.

H. Eric Trammell, newly appointed F. S. O. Unclassified and V. C., reported to F. S. S.—Department.

William C. Vyse, now detailed V. C., Habana, detailed Nueva Gerona.

Non-Career Service

Harold F. Allman, now detailed V. C., St. Johns, N. F., temporarily detailed V. C., Quebec.

Arthur Baraby, of Nova Scotia, Consular Agent, Bridgewater, services terminated with closing of agency.

John A. Dinan, British subject, Consular Agent, Limerick, services terminated with closing of agency.

Ollis B. Ferguson, V. C. and Clerk, London, England, appointed V. C. and Clerk, Ciudad Juarez.

T. Monroe Fisher, now detailed Dakar, appointed V. C. and Clerk, Dublin.

George D. FitzSimons, commission Saltillo cancelled, he will remain Monterey.

Claude H. Hall, Jr., now V. C. and Clerk, Johannesburg, appointed V. C. and Clerk, Port Elizabeth.

Thomas Hodgens, clerk, Shanghai, appointed V. C. there.

Julius C. Jenson, V. C. and Clerk, Copenhagen, appointed V. C. and Clerk, Cologne.

William B. Lawton, now clerk, Santo Domingo, appointed V. C. there.

Robert E. Leary, V. C. and Clerk, Rome, appointed V. C. and Clerk, Genoa.

Camden L. McLain, V. C. and Clerk, Iquique, appointed V. C. and Clerk, Concepcion.

William D. Maxwell, now detailed V. C. and Clerk, Guaymas, appointed V. C. and Clerk, Chihuahua.

Arthur L. Meyer, now detailed V. C. and Clerk, Chihuahua, appointed V. C. and Clerk, Mexico City.

Francis B. Moriarty, V. C. and Clerk, St. Etienne, appointed V. C. and Clerk, Marseille.

Charles E. B. Payne, now detailed Niagara Falls, appointed V. C. and Clerk, London, Ont.

Walter H. Ritsher, now V. C. and Clerk, Damascus, appointed V. C. and Clerk, Beirut.

Harold C. Wood, V. C. and Clerk, detailed Mexico City, appointed V. C. and Clerk, Vera Cruz.

Stephen C. Worster, now V. C. and Clerk, Vera Cruz, appointed V. C. and Clerk, Kingston, Jamaica.



THE HURRICANE STRUCK THE HABANA EMBASSY

PROMOTIONS

From Class III to II

G. Howland Shaw.

From Class IV to III

J. Theodore Marriner.

From Class V to IV

Edward L. Reed.

From Class VI to V

Benjamin Muse.

From Class VII to VI

James Orr Denby.

Hugh Millard.

Robert R. Bradford.

William E. Chapman.

Leonard G. Dawson.

Robert W. Heingartner.



From Class VIII to VII

Carl A. Fisher.
Gustav Pabst.
Howard Bucknell, Jr.
Harold D. Finley.
Maxwell M. Hamilton.
Howard K. Travers.
James R. Wilkinson.

From Unclassified \$3,000 to Class VIII

Fred C. Eastin.
Curtis T. Everett.
Richard Ford.
Charles W. Lewis.

From Unclassified \$2,750 to \$3,000

Paul Mayo.
John F. Huddleston.
William O. Jones.
Sheridan Talbott.

From Unclassified \$2,500 to \$2,750

George A. Armstrong.
Alexander P. Cruger.
Joseph T. Gilman.
Benjamin Hulley.
C. Warwick Perkins.
Joseph P. Ragland.

AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

At a special meeting of the American Foreign Service Association, held in the Department on December 6, 1926, it was unanimously voted to amend Section V of the Articles of Association to read as follows:

SECTION V.

Election and Term of Service of Principal Officers

There shall be a President and Vice President elected for a term of one year in the manner hereinafter prescribed. In case of a vacancy arising in the office of President, the Vice President shall succeed to that office.

The President may call upon the Executive Committee for information relating to the affairs of the Association and any formal message which he may convey to it shall be laid before the Association at its annual meeting.

The Honorary Officers of the Association shall be, subject to their acceptance:

Honorary President, the Secretary of State; Honorary Vice Presidents, the Under Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretaries of State.

The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

The Executive Committee shall have power to act on behalf of the Association on any matter not of fundamental importance. No less than three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

The following procedure is prescribed for the election of the President and Vice President of the Association and the members of the Executive Committee:

Beginning in January, 1927, and in January of every year thereafter, a general referendum election shall be held in which each active member of the Association shall be entitled to submit a ballot on which he shall list not more than 18 members of the Association on assignment to the Department, not more than 12 and 6 of whom shall have served principally in the Consular and Diplomatic branches, respectively. No ballots received after May 15th shall be counted and from the ballots received on or before that date shall be prepared a list of the 12 members having served principally in the



Photo from C. B. Hurst

The eagle on the Maine monument, Habana, was thrown to the ground, facing the United States

Consular branch and of the six members having served principally in the Diplomatic branch receiving the highest number of votes. The 18 members thus designated shall act as an electoral college to elect the President and Vice President of the Association for the year commencing the first day of July next, following on which date of each succeeding year the said officers shall take office.

In electing the President and Vice President of the Association, the electoral college may proceed in such manner as it may deem expedient: Provided, however, that the persons elected to these offices must be active members of the Association, must not both have served principally in the same branch of the Service, and must be elected by the vote of an absolute majority of the members of the electoral college.

The Executive Committee of the Association, consisting of five members, shall be chosen as follows: A list shall be prepared which shall include the names of all the active members of the Association assigned to duty in the Department as well as all active members of the Association who, being retired Foreign Service Officers, have established permanent residence in, or within a radius of 25 miles of, the city of Washington, District of Columbia. From this list the electoral college shall choose, by majority vote for each, three members having served principally in the Consular branch and two members having served principally in the Diplomatic branch of the Foreign Service, and

shall also choose in the same manner two alternates from the Consular branch and one alternate from the Diplomatic branch.

The members of the Executive Committee shall take office at the same time as the President and Vice President previously mentioned, but the alternates shall take office only when and if a vacancy occurs in the representation of the respective branches, and, as respects the alternates of the Consular branch, in the order of their election.

These provisions, having been duly submitted and adopted in the manner prescribed for amendments, take effect at once and will govern the election of officers for the year commencing July 1, 1927. The method of election adopted is that recommended by a special committee appointed to study the subject and composed of Messrs. Frederick T. F. Dumont (chairman), J. Theodore Marriner, and J. Klahr Huddle.

DEPARTMENT EXHIBITS AT THE SESQUI

The Department of State maintained an exhibit in the Transportation Building at the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial International Exhibition, which lasted from June 1 to November 30. A large triangular space at the main entrance was filled with various exhibits of matters within the province of the Department, such as:

Plate prints from the originals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States; photo-facsimiles of the Emancipation Proclamations of Presidents Washington and Coolidge, the Treaty of 1783 ending the Revolutionary War, the Jay Treaty of 1794, the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812, and many others.

Another case contained an exhibit explanatory of the method of amending the Constitution; the various steps in making



View of the State Department Exhibit at the Sesquicentennial Exposition



a treaty from the original "full powers" given the negotiator to the proclamation by the President, the "protocol of exchange" and the copy thereof given to the other signatory governments; a passport exhibit showing typical forms of passports and visas; the Great Seal of the United States, and a collection of ceremonial letters from the President to the heads of foreign governments.

There was also a collection of interesting and curious letters from the heads of various governments.

A display rack was shown containing portraits of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the Presidents of the United States, the former Secretaries of State, present officials of the Department, pictures of the National Capitol of the United States, and photographs of certain of the embassies, legations and consulates.

The Foreign Service was well represented, illustrated on a large map of the world, for which Mr. Heugstler deserves great credit. It bore lights to indicate the location of every diplomatic and consular post. First all the embassies and legations flashed in two shades of green for a few seconds. Then all consulates general showed in purple for a few seconds. Thirdly, all the consulates and vice consulates flashed red, and were followed by the consular agencies in yellow. Finally all the categories of Government agencies showed at once in all colors. All inquirers were given an up-to-date copy of the chart "What Your Consuls Do," and those who were further interested received copies of the pamphlet "The Foreign Service."

COMMERCIAL

A total of 2,154 reports was received during the month of November, 1926, as compared with 2,074 reports during the month of October, 1926.

During the month of November, 1926, there were 2,509 trade letters transmitted to the Department as against 2,846 in October, 1926. The

Consulate General at Zurich, Switzerland, took first place in the number of trade letters submitted, having 74, followed by Batavia, Java, 46; Alexandria, Egypt, 43; Habana, Cuba, 43; and Paris, France, 42.

MME. DeLERSY-ANDRADE

On October 28, 1926, Mrs. G. DeLersy-Andrade completed 25 years' continuous service as a clerk in the Consulate General at Antwerp, having entered the service of this office on October 28, 1901. Her service has been continuous.

The Department transmitted a letter addressed to Mrs. DeLersy-Andrade thanking her on behalf of our Government for the valuable services which she has rendered. Ambassador Phillips also addressed a letter to Mrs. Andrade, expressing appreciation of her services.

On the evening of October 28, 1926, Mr. and Mrs. Messersmith invited Mr. and Mrs. DeLersy-Andrade, as well as all of the officers and staff of the Consulate General, together with their immediate families, to dinner in honor of Mrs. DeLersy-Andrade. At the close of this dinner, at which some 30 were present, Mr. Messersmith read the letter which the Department had addressed to her, as well as that of Ambassador Phillips. Vice Consul Sherman presented her with a silver chafing dish, appropriately engraved, as well as with a specially prepared framed ad-



View of the State Department Exhibit at the Sesquicentennial Exposition



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dress, which was signed by all the members of the staff.

The address was as follows:

"October 28, 1926. To Madame Gabrielle DeLersy-Andrade, upon the anniversary of her completion of 25 years of service in the American Consulate General at Antwerp, Belgium:

"We, your colleagues of the staff, express our hearty congratulations to you and our deep pleasure at being with you on this auspicious occasion. Not many have served the American Government so well and faithfully for so many years. Your

devotion to duty, your high sense of responsibility, and your outstanding ability have contributed largely to the successful administration of the Consulate General. Particularly do we recall—and more so does the American colony in Antwerp remember—your sympathy to American interests during the World War, and we know that we are expressing the colony's deep appreciation of your services during that trying period.

"We, your colleagues, voice the hope that the day when you cease to labor for the Consulate General is in the far distant future, that it will be our good fortune to continue to be associated with you, that the forthcoming days will be for you full of happiness and marked with success, and that, in conclusion, we may be permitted to say, as was said elsewhere so many years ago, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

In a dispatch to the Department Mr. Messersmith has said:

"Mme. Andrade entered the service of this office on October 28, 1901. At that time it was not customary in Belgium for young women to work in offices, and she was one of the first young women of good family to accept employment of this kind. She has served continuously with practically no interruptions, even for illness.

"I have, on more than one occasion, in the various efficiency reports on Mme. Andrade, had the pleasure of indicating to the Department the really excellent service which she has rendered to our Government. She is a woman of much capacity, and her influence in the office has always been a good one. She is the senior of the foreign clerks, and has for some years been in charge of the cash and the accounts, and has looked after the detail work in connection with the certification of invoices. She has shown a zeal and devotion which I can attest personally, as I have been in constant contact with her during the past seven and a half years.

"When the Consulate was closed during the German occupation, all the rooms occupied were sealed by the Spanish Consul General, with the exception of one. In this room Miss DeLersy worked during the entire period of the occupation, and was able to be of assistance to Americans and British who were for some reason or other unable to leave the city and Belgium. She visited the sick in the hospitals, and after the active participation of our soldiers in the war she looked specially after such wounded who came into the German hospitals in Antwerp and vicinity. For all this did not ask and received no compensation from our Government."

Carl M. J. von Zielinski
Leslie B. Cooper Luis M. Alzamora
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ITEMS

Diplomatic Secretary Alexander R. Magruder, Stockholm, is spending a month's leave in Washington.

Mr. James P. Davis, formerly Consul at Shanghai, is now residing in New York City, where he is the manager of a large Florida real estate concern. Mr. Davis recently visited the Department.

Consul Carol H. Foster is now in charge of the political section of A-C/C.

Diplomatic Secretary Warden McK. Wilson, recently assigned to the Department, has been detailed for duty.

Mr. Joseph F. Burt, Vice Consul at Berlin, is spending his leave at Stockport, Ohio.

Vice Consul Cyril L. Thiel, Colombo, who recently visited the Department, expects to spend his leave at Chicago, Ill.

Vice Consul Hiram E. Newbill, Tsingtao, is spending his leave at Hampton, Va.

Miss Lillian-May Wilkinson, Clerk in the Consulate General at Shanghai, accompanied Mrs. Cunningham, wife of Consul General Cunningham, to the United States on the U. S. S. Henderson. Miss Wilkinson expects to spend her leave at Henderson, Ky.

Diplomatic Secretary Stuart E. Grummon, who is en route to The Hague from Mexico City, recently visited the Department.

Consul Leland B. Morris, who has been recently assigned to Athens, expects to return to Cologne in January.



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Vice Consul Charles Amsden, Agua Prieta, is spending his leave in Washington.

Vice Consul George B. Seawright, recently assigned to Goteborg, called at the Department while enroute to his new post.

Consul Myrl S. Myers, Yunnanfu, is spending his leave of absence at Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. Roy V. Fox, formerly Vice Consul at Berlin, but who recently resigned from the Service, was a recent visitor to the Department.

Consul William R. Langdon, Tsinan, is spending his leave at Kensington, Md.

Vice Consul Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Jr., Charlottesville, is on a visit to his parents at Chevy Chase, Md.

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Messrs. H. Eric Trammell, W. Allen Rhode and Nathan Scarritt, have been commissioned as Foreign Service Officers, unclassified, and have entered the Foreign Service School.

Consul Maurice P. Dunlap, Port au Prince, who has been on a short visit to Washington, has returned to his post.

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

Consul General James B. Stewart, Northern Mexico.

Consul General Robert Frazer, Jr., Northern China.

Diplomatic Secretary Matthew E. Hanna, Managua.

Consul General Samuel T. Lee, Northern Brazil.

Consul General Thomas M. Wilson, Morocco.

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

Consul General Theodore Jaekel, recently assigned to Milan, sailed for his post from New York on December 9.

Mr. Augustus E. Ingram, formerly Consul General at Vancouver, but who resigned from the Service several years ago, is now visiting friends in Washington, where he expects to spend the winter and early spring.

Consul General Addison E. Southard, while en route to Singapore, met a number of his colleagues in the Service.

In London he met Consul Pinkerton, who was in charge of that office. At Marseilles he found Consul General Wesley Frost. At the same place he met Consul Knabenshue enroute to Switzerland to visit his family. At Aden, one of his former posts, Vice Consul Park gave him a party. At Colombo he ran across Consul General and Mrs. Garrels, who were awaiting a steamer to Melbourne. He also reports that Consul Groth, of Surabaya, was expected to pass through Singapore en route to the United States, as well as Mrs. Howard Bucknell and her little son, en route to Shanghai after a visit to the States. As our former colleague titled his article in an issue of the National Geographic Magazine, Singapore is truly the "Cross Roads of the Pacific."

The Supervising Consulate General in Italy, heretofore at Genoa, is to be transferred to



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Naples commencing with January 1, 1927. This includes the quota control for that country.

On November 4 the Rotterdam American Luncheon Club held its monthly luncheon, which was attended by 24 Americans residing in the vicinity of Rotterdam. Included amongst those present were: Capt. Lamar R. Leahy, Naval Attache, The Hague; Consul E. A. Dow and Vice Consul E. W. Nabel, Rotterdam; Dr. A. L. Wilson, Public Health Service; Mr. Wagner, Immigration Inspector; Mr. A. C. Nelson, American Vice Consul.

Dr. Julius D. Dreher, formerly American Consul at Colon, but who is residing at Clearwater, Fla., recently celebrated his 80th birthday.

Consul Jay C. Huston, Hankow, is spending his leave in Washington.

Vice Consul George R. Paschal, Chungking, who has been in ill health for sometime, has come to the United States for medical treatment.

The written examination for the Foreign Service will be held throughout the United States on January 10 and 11, 1927. It is expected that 200 persons will take the examination; at least one-half will take it in Washington, while 50 persons in the non-career service will take the examination at their posts.

On December 14 seven non-career men took the oral examination for the Foreign Service.

Mr. Joseph B. Fitzgerald, of Rome, N. Y., has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner to India.

Diplomatic Secretary Alan F. Winslow, Berne, accompanied by Mrs. Winslow, is visiting relatives in Washington.

The American Consulate at Koenigsberg has been closed.

On November 7, 1926, Diplomatic Secretary James Orr Denby, Athens, who has as his partner Lady Cynthia Cheetham, wife of the British Minister to Greece, won the fall tournament of the Athens Golf Club, the first prize being a handsome sterling silver cup.

According to a newspaper report a number of Labor radicals proceeded to the American Con-



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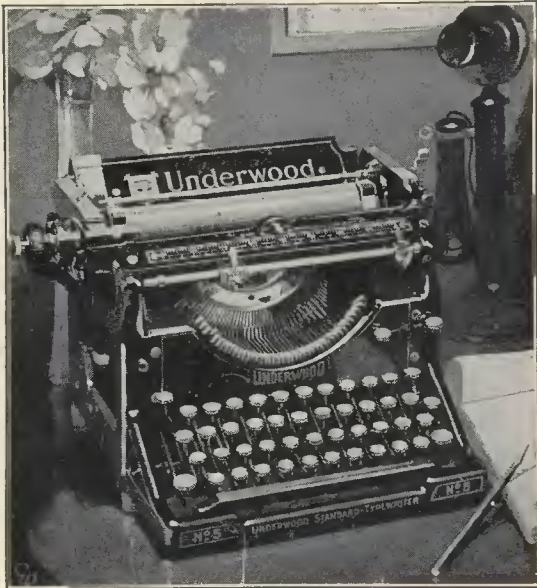
transportation, the utensils of living—these should find their place in the National Geographic Magazine.

In each case where Foreign Service contributors have taken this means of bringing their work to the attention of those at home, the State Department, to which all articles from these contributors are submitted, has been glad to approve publication.

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sulate at Tampico on November 29 to protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. When informed that the Consul was absent, they shouted insults at the United States and the Consul.

Mr. Paul P. Steintorf, a graduate of the Georgetown University Foreign Service School, has been appointed a Trade Commissioner in Japan with headquarters at Tokyo.

Consul John W. Dye, Ciudad Juarez, reports that the fees collected at his office during the month of October amounted to \$14,286.

Mr. Francis B. Keene, Foreign Service Officer, retired, continues to win golf prizes despite the fact that he celebrated his 70th birthday this month.

A number of retired Foreign Service Officers have made Washington their home. This little colony meets frequently at social affairs in this city. Among those residing here at present are the following:

Consul General Joseph I. Brittain, The Brighton.

Consul General Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Chevy Chase, Md.

Consul General George Horton, Cosmos Club.

Consul Chester W. Martin, Cherrydale, Va.

Consul Frank W. Mahin, The Wyoming.

Consul Percival Gassett, Metropolitan Club.

Mrs. Alphonse Gaulin, who has been dangerously ill for sometime is, according to the latest report, recovering from a serious operation, and hopes to be able to accompany her husband to Paris in the near future.

E. G. Pauly, of Baltimore, has been appointed Trade Commissioner at Melbourne. Mr. Pauly is now assistant manager of the New York district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Foreign Service School has held the following lectures:

Intergovernmental Debt, Dr. Arthur N. Young.

The Pacific and the Far East, Mr. N. T. Johnson. Mr. Johnson also discussed the historical background of China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and Australia.

The Open Door Policy, Tyler Dennett.



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Development of Political and Nationalistic Thought in the Pacific Areas, Mr. N. T. Johnson and J. K. Caldwell.

The Present Political Situation in China, Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck.

The afternoon sessions were devoted to the study of Citizenship and Passport Work under the direction of Mr. J. K. Huddle, and Shipping and Seamen, by Mr. C. C. Broy.

Mr. Edmund F. Erk, secretary of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has presented to the Foreign Service, through the JOURNAL, a handsome holiday greeting. It is in the form of a sheet 18 by 21 inches on which are depicted in colors and with a colored border the following documents fundamental in American history: The Mayflower Compact, the Log of the Mayflower, the Virginia Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, Washington's Farewell Address, a part of the document embodying the Monroe Doctrine, and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Scenes and places famous in American history are also shown. In the center is the following in Old English type:

These documents are

The Precious Heritage of
Free Institutions and American Ideals

Which have come down to us from out of the
service and

The Sacrifice of those who,

With the Love of God in their hearts,
Reared a Government on the foundations of
Freedom, Equality, Justice and Humanity.

With confidence in the right, undaunted in their
might

They conceived and dedicated a legacy—
The greatest nation on God's green earth.

Following this Mr. Erk expresses his good
wishes to all members of the Foreign Service.

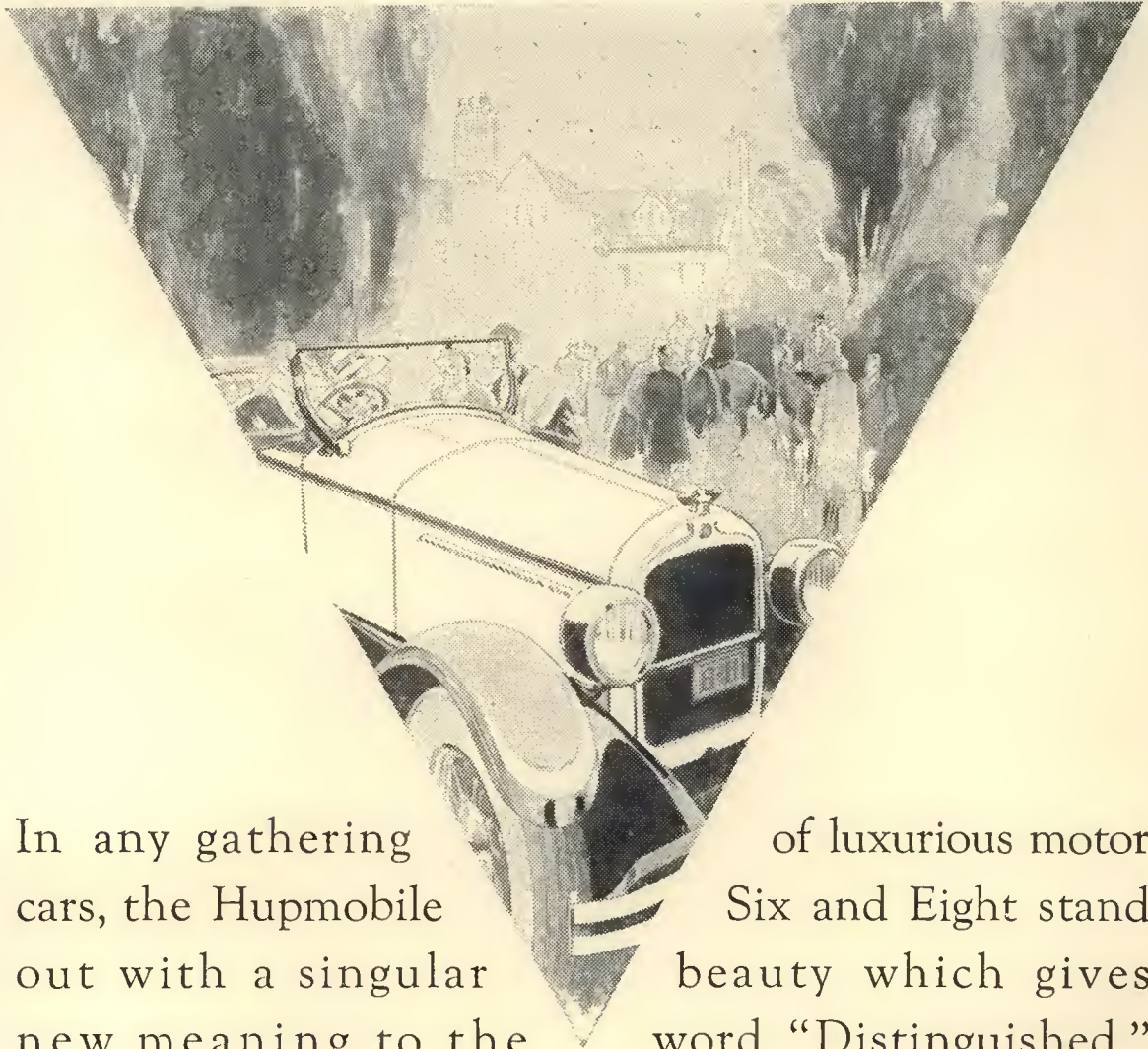
THE PATENT OFFICE

(Continued from page 11)

tion room for home manufactures." The building fronted south and the description Mills gives of the entrance up a "noble flight of granite steps and through a magnificent portico of 16 massive Doric columns," is true today, although the severe beauty of the steps, whose line had no break, was much impaired by the landing and two-way flight that had to be adopted when F street was so heavily regraded.

In 1854 the second floor was really a forerunner of the National Museum, for it held national relics, the collections brought back by our Naval Exploring Expeditions, and the belongings of James Smithson, who had bequeathed the reversion of an estate amounting all told to a million dollars to the United States to be devoted to "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

Smithson was a son of Hugh, the third Duke of Northumberland and a great-nephew of Charles, Duke of Somerset; and the first secretary of his institute was Prof. Joseph Henry, the real inventor of the telegraph (although Morse has the credit of its practical application) and one of the most useful scientific men of his



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day. He was too modest to secure in life the place he deserves, but he found happiness in "the increase and diffusion of knowledge" by his endless labor.

When the Interior Department was established, the Patent Office was transferred from the State Department to its jurisdiction, and the east wing was begun, to provide administrative offices.

In 1852 the west wing was begun and in 1856 the north wing. It took 11 years to finish all this, for the Civil War rolled in between, part of the building was used for a hospital, and in 1863 it was completed.

In 1877 fire again attacked it, and this time 87,000 models were burned.

An appreciative writer, who has caught the real significance of the Patent Office, says: "The rise of modern industrialism and the changed economic establishment are faithfully and completely depicted in the million and a half patents granted since 1836 to 1924."

Opinions differ as to the most significant and epoch-making of these patents, but the office itself has prepared an exhibit in which they are ranked as follows:

- 1794 Whitney's cotton gin.
- 1811 Goodyear's method of preparing caoutchouc.
- 1834 McCormick's reaper.
- 1836 Colt's revolving gun.
- 1840 Morse's telegraph.
- 1846 Howe's sewing machine.
- 1849 Corliss's steam engine.
- 1862 Gatling's machine gun.
- 1862 McKay and Mathies' sewing machine.
- 1868 Sholes, Glidden and Soules typewriting machine.
- 1869 Westinghouse's steam-power brake.
- 1869 MacGaffey's sweeping machine.
- 1871 Goodyear's wetting boots and shoes.
- 1872 Westinghouse's air-brake.
- 1872 Robinson's electric signalling apparatus for railroads.
- 1872 Cheesbrough's petroleum products.
- 1873 Janney's car-coupler.
- 1874 Glidden's barbed-wire fence.
- 1876 Bell's telephone.
- 1878 Edison's talking machine.
- 1878 Hyatt's reinforced-concrete beam construction.
- 1879 Brush's electric lamp (arc).
- 1879 Hyatt's molding pyroxyline.
- 1880 Berliner's microphone.
- 1882 Seeley's electric flat iron.
- 1883 Ritty and Birch's cash register and indicator.
- 1884 Golding's expanded metal.
- 1885 Brown's blast-furnace charger.
- 1886 Thomson's electric welding.
- 1886 Bell and Taintor's wax-record.
- 1887 Berliner's gramophone.
- 1888 Tesla's electric transmission of power.
- 1888 Edison's electric lamp (filament).



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- 1889 Hall's manufacture of aluminum.
- 1890 Mergenthaler's Linotype.
- 1890 Wellman's open--hearth charger.
- 1891 Reece's button-hole machine.
- 1892 Strowger's automatic telephone or other electric exchange.
- 1893 Edison's photographing moving objects.
- 1893 Ives' half-tone process.
- 1895 Jenkins' phantoscope (projection).
- 1896 Acheson's electric furnace.
- 1896 Curtis' elastic fluid turbine.
- 1896 Lanston's machine for justifying type.
- 1897 Edison's kinetographic camera.
- 1900 Sprague's regulating motors.
- 1900 McFecly's pulling over machine.
- 1901 Taylor and White's metal cutting tool and making same.
- 1902 Holland's submarine boat.
- 1902 Lubber's drawing glass.
- 1903 Coleman's electric starter operating motor vehicles.
- 1903 Wood's steryper.
- 1904 Gillett's safety razor.
- 1904 Owen's glass shaping.
- 1904 Fessenden's signaling by electro-magnetic waves.
- 1905 Eastwood's lifting magnet.
- 1906 Dunwoody's crystal detector.
- 1906 Wright's airplane.
- 1906 DeForest's tube detector.
- 1908 Cottrell's fume-arrestor.
- 1908 DeForest's space telegraphy.
- 1908 Colburn and Washburn's continuous production of sheet glass.
- 1909 Backeland's bakelite.
- 1912 Hewitt's electric light by mercury vapor.
- 1913 Coolidge's tungsten filament.
- 1914 Armstrong's wireless receiving system.
- 1918 Sperry's gyroscopic compass.

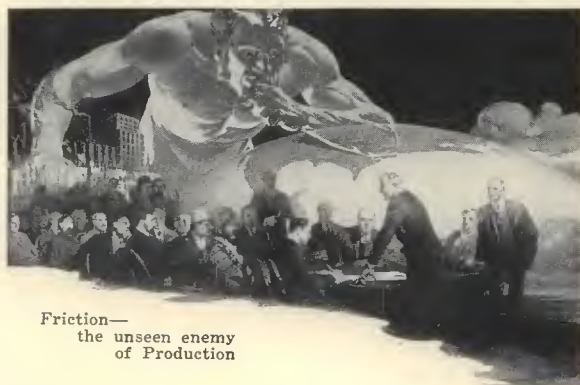
With these prints are exhibited four of especial interest—one (a copy) granted to Bailey, of Philadelphia, for punches for forming type. It is the fourth patent issued—the other three have not been found—and is signed by George Washington and countersigned by Attorney General Edmund Randolph and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State. It is dated January 31, 1791. Another is granted to Abraham Lincoln in 1849 for a camel and floating dock. Another to S. Clemens (Mark Twain) for a scrap-book, and the fourth is the French patent granted to Pupin, of Paris, for long distance telephones in 1900.

If to these could have been added the wireless of Dolbear, successfully exhibited in England in

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1882, and the airship of Langley, perfected long before the Wrights, but unskillfully launched, it would be poetic justice; but unfortunately in such cases, to which might be added the first fountain pen, the first acetyline generator, the first barometer and the first photometer (all of which were invented by Franciscan Friars), the men who, proving their claims, secured legal protection and introduced the discovery into general use were the ones who received all the credit and the fortune.

This is true of great inventions. Fifty people may feel the inspiration and have the same vision, but the one who first reduces it to practice and protects his vehicle of production by letters-patent is the one who must be recognized in law.

The Royal Aeronautical Society of London claims that the original airship was a glider given to King Solomon to the Queen of Sheba. They quote a description of it as "a vessel wherein one could traverse the air for wind," and describe a journey made by the Queen's son

Menelik to her land: "No man hauled his wagon, and whether it was men, horses, or mules, or loaded camels, each was raised above the ground a cubit."

Was it a mirage of the caravan the writer saw, or a true method of traveling which we must re-invent?

It is a stimulating thought, and it is safe to say there will be no interference, or refusal of patent, on the ground of priority of public use.

AUTHOR'S NOTE:

The automobile is such an agglomeration of parts that it is a growth rather than one invention. But Examiner Hudson, of the United States Patent Office, says that George B. Selden's patent might be called the basic one. It has the unique distinction of having been in the office longer than any application in its history, having been filed May 8, 1879, and granted November 5, 1895. Its essence lay in the type of gas engine he applied to his vehicle, but his claims were so broad that for years all motors were made under license from his company. J. F. Duryea followed him with a patent in 1896—and the competition was on.

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