

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Photo from E. G. Da Costa

INTERIOR OF THE CALDEIRA CRATER

Vol. IV APRIL, 1927 No. 4

The Secret of Dodge Brothers Reputation

The secret of Dodge Brothers reputation for building a dependable product can be summarized briefly and forcefully in two sentences:

Never a type that had to be withdrawn.

Never a fundamental mistake that the public was asked to forget.

DODGE BROTHERS, INC.
DETROIT, U. S. A.



DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

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Faial Island

Some Facts of Its Historical Life and Volcanic Disturbances

By EUCLIDES GOULART DA COSTA, *Consul of Portugal at San Francisco*

OWING to the fact of my official situation and that of being a son of Faial, where I have all my possessions—my house now in ruins and my family suffering with all the population the consequences of the calamitous earthquake of August 31 of last year—I have been requested by many persons to publish some notes concerning the archipelago of the Azores and its importance in the history of civilization.

I am not going to detain my story by any description of its natural beauties, its scenery of variegated color and form, its mild climate, its habits and costumes, the excellent qualities of its people, the romance of its Christian and liberal history, the safety of its ports, its agriculture, industries, and commerce. This is not an occasion to linger on these descriptions, now that my spirit can see only ruins and misery.

I wish only to state in a summarized note that Faial is one of the most picturesque islands of the Azores, and the little city of Horta, spread out in an amphitheater overlooking the sea, is one of the most charming ports of the Atlantic.

The whole island is a paradise of shrubbery and flowers smothering the white nests of its towns and villages. It had ample and comfortable residences. Its churches and public buildings were of the most sumptuous in all the Azores. Horta had no very rich, no very poor.

Today there hangs over Horta a deep consternation; the people are in mourning, feeling the bitterness of the lack of necessities.

The series of earthquakes that have rocked that

island from April 5 of this year until August 31, on which date about 90 percent of its houses were destroyed, killing a score of people and injuring over 400, has moved the pity of everybody for those 26,000 inhabitants of Faial, isolated in the middle of the Atlantic, far from help, alone in that distant point of the earth, so cruelly upset by the power seismo-plutonic.

Nobody can tell what is going to happen in that archipelago. The history of those islands shows us that volcanic eruptions have always followed a series of earthquakes more or less prolonged in time and space, and these eruptions have always taken place at different points from those where others have appeared.

These latest shocks let us understand that there is an enormous accumulation of gases, highly condensed, seeking an outlet, circulating in deep corridors, causing the collapse of caves, shaking the ground in a tremendous effort to alleviate its tension.

Will a new crater burst in the Azores?

* * * *

The Azores Islands, discovered between the years 1432-1453, were the first reality amidst the uncertainties of the unknown seas, the strongest stimulus to the navigators, the best guide to their routes on the Atlantic Ocean.

The islands became then the point of reference for all the pilots who were seeking to discover the west, and there they rested from the fatigues of their long journeys.

Columbus after discovering America, on his



return to Spain, sailed into the port of Santa Maria, the most eastern island of the Azores group, and in a little church of that island he knelt down thanking God for the achievement of his great dream—the discovery of America.

It was also in Terceira Island that Vasco da Gama first announced the discovery of the maritime route to India. There he buried his brother Paulo da Gama, the brave sailor, who still lies in his last rest in the church of the Franciscans Fathers, by the side of another great pilot, Joao Vaz Corte Real, the discoverer of Canada.

In the Azores many ships were constructed and many expeditions organized for many remarkable explorations. Pedro de Barcelos and Joao Fernandes Labrador, who visited the American land before Columbus, lived in Terceira. In the town of Angra of the same island they organized their expedition, as was also organized the expedition of Cortes-Reias, the discoverers of Newfoundland, who wrecked their ships on the coast of New England or were lost in the Arctic regions.

Strategically, the Azores have on the Atlantic the same advantages as Hawaii on the Pacific. "If Germany could possess the Azores, she would win the war," said Admiral Von Reuter.

For the merchant marine and aerial routes the Azores are a valuable stopping point for supplies and shelter. They were the principal cause of the successful trip of the U. S. Naval Seaplane No. C-4 under the command of its brave pilot, Read, which crossed the Atlantic in May, 1919.

Great also is the meteorological importance of

the Azores. The observatories of those islands, with the studies of magnetic deviations achieved in Sao Miguel by Col. Alfonso Chaves, the savant son of the Azores well known in the world, have saved many lives and ships from the fury of the sea or deviations of the compass.

* * * * *

Among the first settlers of America appear the Azores people.

Before the discovery of mineral oil, when America used only whale oil for its industries, many sailors from the Azores, chiefly from the islands of Pico and Faial, sailed in small whaling vessels, seeking their fortunes. These sailors have always proved their bravery on the seas. Descendants of sailors, born in small islands in the middle of the Atlantic, the Azores people are cradled by the ocean and are accustomed from childhood to face and fight its fury and love its mysteries. Good and audacious laborers, sincere believers, they are a desirable element wherever they go. Since remote time the Azores people have put their efforts and intelligence at the service of America. As sailors in the whaling vessels, they approached the American land hunting their prey. Thus many of them settled in New Bedford, in California, and Hawaii.

The Azores immigration to America dates from the first years of the constitution of this Republic. Whether in New England, in California, or Hawaii, my country people have always proved good citizens, law obeyers. They have given to America many thousands to work for its prog-



Photo from E. G. Da Costa

PICO ISLAND SEEN FROM FAIAL



ress, to fight in its defense. They have cleared the forests, opened roads, cultivated wild lands into orchards and grain fields. Whoever has behaved in this way has attested that he does not come to America to live on America but for America.

* * * *

The Azores are linked to the history of America.

It was in the picturesque city of Horta, in the year 1806, that the Republic of the United States, yet as it were in its cradle, established its first General Consulate, to which was appointed Charles Dabney, whose descendants lived in Faial for over a century.

That island has never forgotten the Dabney family, and today one can see their beautiful houses surrounded by gardens and parks, the most beautiful in plants and trees that can be found in Faial.

The city of Horta has consecrated to this family one of its streets—Consul Dabney Street—where very recently the Postal Telegraph Commercial Cable and the Western Union established their stations.

Mr. Samuel Dabney, son of the honest and beloved Charles Dabney, succeeded his father in the consular post, and was also the noble heir to his distinguished qualities. In 1891 Samuel Dabney, resigning his post, left Faial with his family and came to reside in California. From here he always wrote to his friends in Faial, tell-

ing them that he only lived in his remembrances of them and of his beautiful Faial. He died in San Diego in 1893. For his grave the people of Faial sent a crown of marble as a token of the great esteem they had for Charles Dabney. This was in 1896, the crown having been purchased through a public subscription, thus to signify the gratitude of the entire population.

A daughter of Samuel Dabney, Mrs. J. M. Forbes, is still living in Boston. She is one of the most learned and most highly respected ladies of that city, being president of the American League of Women Voters. She still speaks Portuguese, and has never forgotten the friends of her youth in Faial, always speaking of both with great admiration.

All travelers and writers that visited Faial while the Dabney lived there have spoken of their kindness, their palaces, festivals, and charming gardens. Among others, we may mention the Prince of Monaco in his book "Carriere d'un Navigateur."

* * * *

In 1812, while struggling for its independence, America succeeded in putting on the seas a small fleet for attack and defense, and in the Bay of Horta the American sailors first proved their value and patriotism. I allude to the episode of the war sloop "Armstrong," already aground on the sands of the port of Horta, but still bravely answering



CALDEIRINHA

An extinct crater on the coast of Faial

Photo from E. G. Da Costa



FAIAL ISLAND

Photo from E. G. Da Costa

to the attack of two frigates and one corvet of the British fleet.

Twice have the Azores been used as a naval base for the American fleet. Once from 1860 to 1865, when the American warships "Kearsarge" and "Tuscan" stayed in the Bay of Horta to watch the center of the Atlantic, where the ships of the nations many times disregarded maritime laws. Then from the Bay of Horta sailed the "Kearsarge" in pursuit of the famous privateer "Alabama," which was overtaken off Cherbourg and there sunk by the "Kearsarge," which later returned safely to its base.

The Azores again was a naval base for the American fleet during the last two years of the World War. Sao Miguel was the center of this base. We all know that for the success of the transportation of the American troops and ammunition to France very much assistance was contributed by Portugal on the side of the allies from the first hour of the hostilities, thus facilitating

to the English and American fleets complete use of the strategic triangle of the Atlantic—the Azores, Lisbon, and Cape Verde.

* * * *

The Azores Islands stand on one of the most active volcanic zones of the world. They are the product of that volcanic cataclysm which destroyed the legendary continent, "Atlantica," the existence of which had already been revealed to Solon by the Egyptian priests, according to the reference made by Plato in the *Timaeus*, that famous "Atlantica" that Dr. Ronald Strath, of the University of Seattle, Wash., declares to have existed, according to his translations made from the inscriptions of ancient monuments which have been discovered among the luxuriant forests of America.

The two lines of volcanic activity which cross the Atlantic, one from north to south, linking Iceland to St. Helena, the other from east to west, from Central America to the Mediterranean, both touch very sensibly the group of the nine islands



CALDEIRA ROAD

Photo from E. G. Da Costa



of the Azores which are situated in the direction northwest, southeast. Therefore the great earthquakes felt in the Azores are also felt in some regions of the Mediterranean and in Central America. So great and extensive was the volcanic wave of August 31, 1926, that also shook violently Italy, Greece, Mexico, and Chile.

Such a fact has been observed before. The earthquake that destroyed Lisbon in 1755 was felt in the Azores, causing three consecutive tidal waves, which flooded the villages around the coast of all the islands of the Azores. In February, 1881, when a big earthquake caused the destruction of Casamicciola in the island of Ischia, Italy, the town of Povoacao, Sao Miguel Island, Azores, was also wrecked by a series of earthquakes.

With the exception of the islands at the two extremities of the Azores—Santa Maria, the most meridional, and Flores and Corvo, the most western of all—where there is no remembrance of any earthquake, all the others have had great seismic and volcanic catastrophes, and possess craters more or less active, showing imposing aspects of volcanic shape.

The history of the Azores registers several volcanic eruptions, all of which caused enormous destruction and loss of lives.

Other memorable eruptions are those that disturbed the island of Sao Miguel in 1444, 1563, 1630, and 1652; the island of Pico in 1562, 1718, and 1720; the island of Sao Jorge in 1580 and 1808; the island of Terceira in 1760; the island of Faial in 1672.

Earthquakes are very frequent in the central islands of the Azores

group; however, none other has reached such violence and caused such damage to property and life as the one that wrecked the city of Horta and three villages of Faial on August 31 of last year.

Vila Franca de Campo, Sao Miguel Island, was twice destroyed by seismic shakes, in 1522 and 1591. Also twice, in 1614 and in 1841, the Vila da Praia da Victoria, Terceira Island, was wrecked.

The island of Pico, about 5 miles off Faial, is a dormant volcano. The temperature of its crater, on the top of a mountain, 2,300 meters high, is about 105 degrees Fahr.

Furnas, in the island of Sao Miguel, is a volcano of permanent activity. Near this island of Sao Miguel there have taken place several submarine eruptions. The most spectacular of all happened in 1811, causing the apparition of a small island 1 mile in extent and 300 meters high. This island was named Sabrina by Captain Tillard, of the English navy, after the name of the war sloop under his command. He was the first to land there in June, 1811. This island began to sink in October of the same year and had totally disappeared in December.

On the west of Faial Island, off in the sea there is great volcanic activity with frequent eruptions, which have many times melted the telegraphic cables and caused tidal waves at different points of Faial and Pico islands, also throwing out lava, which has floated to the coast, as happened February 9, 1924, at Porto Pim, Faial Island.



Photo from E. G. Da Costa

GIRL IN CAPOTE
The native costume of Faial



FOREIGN COMMERCE SERVICE

(Public No. 768—69th Congress, H. R. 3858)

An act to establish in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce a Foreign Commerce Service of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce the Foreign Commerce Service of the United States (hereinafter referred to as the "Foreign Commerce Service"), consisting of officers to be graded in the following order, and to be known as commercial attaches, assistant commercial attaches, trade commissioners, and assistant trade commissioners.

SEC. 2. Under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") the officers of the Foreign Commerce Service shall—

(a) Promote the foreign commerce of the United States;

(b) Investigate and report upon commercial and industrial conditions and activities in foreign countries which may be of interest to the United States;

(c) Perform such other duties as the Secretary may direct in connection with the promotion of the industries, trade, or commerce of the United States;

(d) Make such inspections of the Foreign Commerce Service as the Secretary may direct.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary is authorized to appoint officers of the Foreign Commerce Service, but only after eligibility has been determined by examinations held by the Civil Service Commission and the Department of Commerce in coordina-

tion, under regulations approved by the Civil Service Commission, except that the Secretary may, with the approval of the Civil Service Commission, appoint without such examination any person who, prior to the date on which this act takes effect, has served, or has passed an examination for appointment, as commercial attache, assistant commercial attache, trade commissioner, division head, assistant trade commissioner, commercial agent, or special agent in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

(b) The Secretary shall appoint each officer of the Foreign Commerce Service to a grade specified in section 1, and to one of the following classes, and shall fix his compensation within the salary range specified for such class: Class 1, \$8,000 to \$10,000; class 2, \$6,000 to \$8,000; class 3, \$4,000 to \$6,000; class 4, \$3,000 to \$4,000; class 5, below \$3,000. In making appointments to a grade and class and in fixing compensation the Secretary shall take into consideration the examination and record of the officer and the post to which assigned, and the various commercial interests of the different sections of the country.

(c) The Secretary is authorized to promote or demote in grade or class, to increase or decrease within the salary range fixed for the class the compensation of, and to separate from the service officers of the Foreign Commerce Service, but in so doing the Secretary shall take into consideration records of efficiency maintained under his direction.

(d) Any officer of the Foreign Commerce Service may be assigned for duty in the United States for a period of not more than three years without change in grade, class, or salary, or with such change as the Secretary may direct.

(e) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized, whenever he deems it would be in the public interest, to order to the United States on his statu-

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Photo from E. G. Da Costa

CHARLES DABNEY

First American Consul at Horta



PASSPORT AGENCIES

By RALPH A. BOERNSTEIN, *Vice Consul,
Department*

TO BETTER understand the underlying reasons for the establishment of passport agencies in the United States, it is necessary to revert to the abnormal conditions arising out of the World War. Before the outbreak of that great conflict the number of Americans applying for passports for travel abroad was relatively small. Indeed, passports for travel or residence in the countries of Europe, Russia and Turkey excepted, were unnecessary. As the war progressed, however, the belligerent states found it imperative to examine the credentials of foreigners desiring to enter or reside in their respective territories. This resulted in a large demand for passports. Although travel in Europe for purposes of pleasure diminished greatly during the continuance of hostilities, the number of American passport applicants increased steadily, because all those who found it necessary for business purposes or for other reasons to visit the warring countries had to procure passports for the journey.

To the end that protection might be more readily extended to Americans sojourning abroad under

the abnormal conditions then prevailing, the President, on December 15, 1915, issued an Executive order stating that "all persons leaving the United States for foreign countries should be provided with passports of the governments of which they are citizens," and authorized the Secretary of State to designate agents to take passport applications.

Prior to January, 1916, at which time the first passport agency was established by order of the Secretary of State at No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, all passport applications made in the United States other than at the National Capital, were executed before clerks of Federal and state courts having authority to naturalize aliens. A very large proportion of the passport applications emanated, as they still do, from New York City and its environs, and the clerks of the Federal and state courts of the metropolis found it increasingly difficult to attend properly to passport matters and at the same time to discharge the other numerous duties of their offices. Additional agencies were later established at San Francisco, Key West, Chicago, New Orleans, Seattle, and Boston as the need for them became apparent.

On March 3, 1921, by joint resolution of Congress, the Passport Control Act was abolished, and thereafter neither American citizens nor for-



UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY AT NEW YORK



foreigners leaving this country were required by the United States Government to have passports in their possession. However, while a passport was not thereafter necessary to depart from our shores, it was still a vital part of the equipment of any person desiring to enter most of the European countries, and if the prospective American traveler neglected to provide himself with such a document, duly viséed by the consular or diplomatic representatives of the countries to be visited, he was, so to speak, in the position of one "all dressed up and no place to go."

The motive for the establishment of passport agencies at convenient points in the United States grew, as has been seen, out of the necessity of expeditiously providing war-time and post-war-time travelers with passports attesting their identity and right to the protection of the United States Government while sojourning abroad. However, unlike many other things for which the war and its aftermaths were responsible, the agencies have consistently proved a boon and a convenience to the American public. While many have been the wails, long, loud, and often profane, addressed to high heaven and the powers that be against the so-called passport nuisance, no sane person has yet been discovered to gnash his teeth in rage over the service extended by these agencies.

A New Yorker, for example, may wring his hands and unjustly malign the Government at the necessity of having to procure a passport and em-

bellish the same with more or less decorative but frequently expensive visés for a visit, figuratively, to "Greenland's icy mountains" or "India's coral strand." He overlooks in his choler the fact that the United States no longer requires either Americans or aliens to possess passports on leaving American territory and that foreign regulations are responsible for his plight. He can not, however, reasonably deny the convenience of the passport agency at his doorstep.

At the present time but six of the seven passport agencies named in the first paragraph of this article are functioning. The agency at Key West, established principally for the convenience of Americans desiring to enter Cuba, has been closed. Its *raison d'être* ceased when the hospitable Cubans enacted legislation whereby a passport was no longer to be considered as an essentially vital portion of the accouterment of an American pleasure seekers desiring to spend his vacation and surplus coin in the island. By omitting a passport from his inner coat pocket, the prospective American visitor to Cuba found that he could carry therein on his journey a bulkier package of banknotes or traveler's checks; and, being intensely practical by nature, the passport was soon discarded, both to his own satisfaction and that of the Cuban hotel and shop keepers.

DUTIES OF AGENTS

With respect to passport matters the functions

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SCENE IN THE NEW YORK PASSPORT AGENCY



PIRATES

By HAROLD SHANTZ, *Consul, Hongkong*

PIRATES in the South China seas are not persons to be taken lightly. Let me outline their latest—no, not their latest—but one of their recent bits of work, typical in most aspects save the denouement.

On November 15, 1926, the steamship "Sunning," of the China Navigation Steamship Co., 2,550 tons, J. Pringle, master, en route from Shanghai to Hongkong, left Amoy at 9 a. m. It carried six British officers, one Russian lady, one Englishman and eighty Chinese passengers, and a Chinese crew exceeding a hundred.

At 4 in the afternoon 40 Chinese passengers, quietly organized in squads and placed at vantage points throughout the ship, suddenly produced pistols and took possession of the vessel. The Indian guards were first overpowered; the second officer, on the bridge, was seized from behind; other officers and the European passengers were locked in their cabins under armed guards. The wireless was put out of commission at once.

But the pirates were not steam navigators. As soon as they had the ship in complete control, the officers were allowed the freedom necessary to sail to the looting ground—Bias Bay. Mr. Hurst, second officer, took advantage of his freedom and managed to elude his captors long enough to obtain his Colt pistol and 50 rounds of ammunition from his cabin and hide them on the bridge.

Meanwhile the pirate chief and one of his lieutenants were on the bridge with the captain and chief officer, who had been ordered to head for Chilang Point, a place whence the pirates would know the route to their lair. Just before midnight the cape was sighted by the officers. The pirates, skeptical, peered out into the darkness, an officer handing the glasses to the leader for him to view the Point better.

As they looked out, the second officer stepped back, grabbed the 28-pound ship's lead, and brought it down twice with deadly effect, the two pirate skulls being crushed by the blows. While he then took a revolver from one pirate, the chief officer took the

rifle from the other and secured it just in time to bring it down on the head of a third pirate who stepped onto the bridge at that moment. The rifle broke in two, but the officer secured the victim's pistol and ammunition. The three officers were now each armed with revolvers, and when a party of 10 pirates presently tried to rush the bridge, four were brought down and the rest retreated.

An effort was now made to gather all the Europeans together, and, by smashing a skylight, it was found possible to haul several up to the bridge from the cabin in which they were locked. Meanwhile, a running fire was kept up against the attackers. Then the latter conceived a cowardly plan; they brought the chief engineer up from below and using him as a shield, again attempted to rush the bridge. In the darkness the party on the bridge could not recognize their fellow officer, and he fell to the deck with two of his friends' bullets in him. But he was only wounded, and two hours later managed to drag himself up to the bridge unaided.

Finally, despairing of capturing the bridge otherwise, the pirates set the ship afire. But the ship's crew were forward, and the captain, shouting to the boatswain, had the anchor dropped. This caused the ship to swerve around into the wind, and sent the smoke and flames away from the bridge and on to the main band of the pirates.

While the fire was blazing a passing ship was

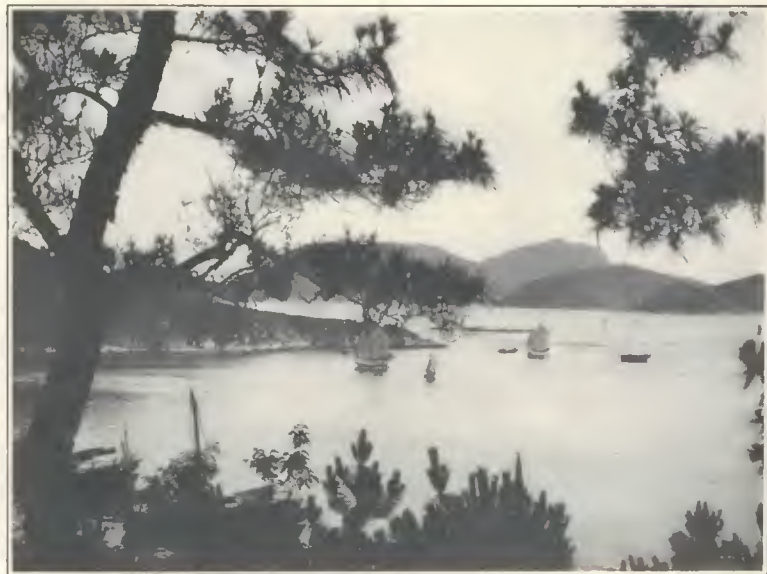


Photo from H. Shantz

SOUTH CHINA COAST
Near the Bias Bay Pirate region



sighted near by. Rockets were sent up and the whistle blown. The strange ship passed on unheeding.

Desultory firing kept up until 4 a. m., and then the pirates asked for a truce; they would take the ship's boats and clear out if the officers would cease fire. The officers' reply was, "Yes, if you go at once."

"As a matter of fact," related an officer later, "we hadn't then a round of ammunition left. All we had was a deep-sea lead, two axes and our revolver butts."

By the light of the blaze the officers saw two lifeboats put off filled with pirates and booty. As soon as they were away, the officers lowered the sole remaining boat. It was afire at one end, but was put out as it hit the water. The lady passenger (the man had disappeared—carried off by the pirates) and several European and Chinese ship's officers were given places. It was not planned to cast the boat adrift until absolutely necessary. But the painter burned in two and the boat drifted away—drifted about in heavy seas for nine hours until picked up by the passing Norwegian steamer "Ravensfell."

When day dawned those in the lifeboat had been horrified to find themselves within hailing distance of a boatload of pirates. They had one cartridge left, but it wouldn't fit their pistol. An officer succeeded in detonating it, and the pirates scurried off.

When the "Ravensfell" came alongside the sea was high, and they couldn't get a rope to the lifeboat until an officer dived into the sea and

swam back to the boat with end of the rope.

Meanwhile, those remaining on the burning ship struggled against the flames. The conflagration lit up the sea for a long distance. Cabin walls crashed. The metal was red hot and amidships they saw nothing but sheets of flame.

Mercifully the fire confined itself to the upper structure and burnt itself out. The holds were intact. Long before the fire went out two Japanese vessels appeared on the scene and then H. M. S. "Bluebell." The "Bluebell" put an armed guard on board and captured 11 alleged pirates. Later it picked up one of the boatloads of them. The other boat was found empty, its occupants presumably drowned.

Then the "Sunning" was towed to Hongkong. Eleven of the pirates had been killed, and 20 men who were captured are on trial for their lives before the Magistrate of Hongkong on the charge of piracy.

The difference between the "Sunning" case and a typical China coast piracy, from the standpoint of the perpetrators, is the difference between failure and success. In only 2 of the 14 other principal piracies which have occurred during the past three years have any of the pirates been captured and punished. And in each of them have the perpetrators secured treasure (valued at \$250,000 in one case) and kidnaped passengers (once as many as 150). The number killed in each case has varied from none to 20.

Bias Bay is the favorite pirate rendezvous, a wild spot on the coast 30 miles north of Hongkong, in the Chinese province of Kwangtung. From

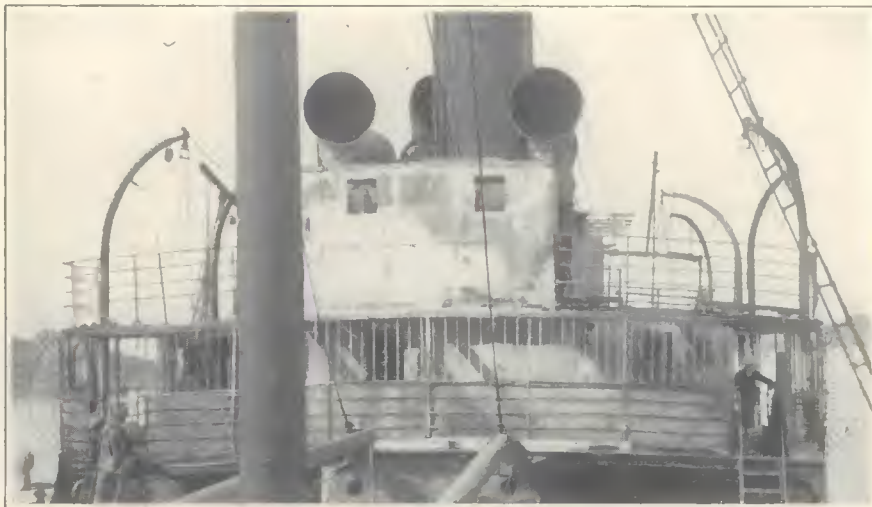


Photo from H. Shantz

S. S. SUNNING

Showing damage done by pistol and rifle fire to the bridge protection

Weihaiwai, a thousand miles to the north; from Kwangchowan to the south; have pirates forced officers to navigate their ships to Bias Bay and there stripped them of their treasure. Coasting vessels bearing British, French, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese flags have suffered similar fates in recent years. Often other ships pass by pirated vessels unaware of the latter's fate, because no officer on a captured ship is permitted to signal a passing vessel on pain of death.



FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION LUNCHES

Hon. J. Butler Wright, Chairman

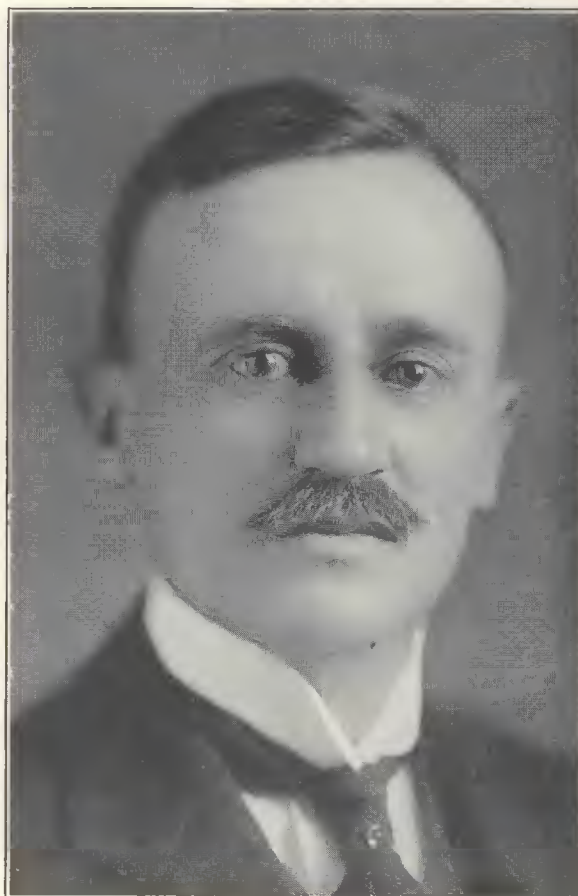
GENTLEMEN OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION:

In these days of supreme elation for the Service let us not forget that the Service and the country have been dealt a severe blow in the loss in the most sudden manner of one of the most beloved and efficient officers of the Service. The Service has lost a man who had gone far and would have gone farther; the Government has lost a most efficient, generous-hearted public servant; a wife and children have lost a beloved husband and father, and many of us have lost a friend whose companionship meant much to us. Will you rise in silent token of affection and esteem for William Coffin?

Gentlemen, as I said a moment ago, this is an encouraging time for the Foreign Service. In the words of the immortal Tony Weller, or some equally immortal Pickwickian character, "I am one who says it as shouldn't." I feel considerably elated myself, not, as you might expect, because of my own selection for promotion, but because at this moment I enjoy a position of singular good fortune, of which I propose to take immediate advantage, because I shall never have it again. Not only is the Undersecretary seated below me at this moment, not only is the other Assistant Secretary seated below me at this moment, but Mr. Harrison is not here, Mr. Olds is not here, the Secretary is not here, Hugh Wilson is not here, Gibson and Phillips and Bliss and White and Castle are not here—only one member of this recent slate is here, but I am going to speak of him in a moment. Therefore I can say that we have really come into our own! In fact, I feel almost irresistibly urged to make a speech, but I am not going to do so. There are others who can deal with this situation far more deftly and ably than I can, but I do think that the opportunity is given to speak of what has happened in the past and what is happening in the immediate present, and to think of the guarantees and prospects for the future. Some years ago, well within the memory of the junior members of this association, we had very little basis, although we had abounding hope, that what has happened would come to pass. I am not talking about the recent appointments, I am talking about the Rogers Act and the Porter Act and the new methods for reorgani-

zation with which you gentlemen are familiar. Both have been achieved, not without considerable effort on our part, not perhaps in lobbying or other indirect methods but by trying to keep the country in touch with what we were trying to do. Last month Mr. Grew went south and found just as others have found that the people there hadn't the slightest idea what the Department was doing. It was the first time that a representative of the Department has tried to tell them what we were endeavoring to do. And they said that if this was the method they were heart and soul behind us and they asked what could they do to help, and asked if we would suggest that perhaps they communicate with the State Department. Right there arose the necessity for a fairly tactful expression: You can't tell people of that kind not to write to the Secretary of State, but you can say that as we had mapped out our program and

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WM. R. CASTLE, JR.
Newly appointed Assistant Secretary



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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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EXCELSIOR!

O your name may sparkle brightly
In the latest enlarged "Who's Who";
And registers social may rightly
Cont you as known to them, too.

You may also be one of the sons of
Colonial heroes or wars,
And possibly dowered with tons of
The stuff that opens all doors.

Don't think it denotes your arrival
Where fame immortal dwells:
There's another test, whose survival
True greatness and worthiness tells.

Make your steed climb on, well plied by
A lofty ambition's spur,
'Till your name's in the list supplied by
M'sieur Alfred le Vavas seur.

—H. B. HITCHCOCK.

TITLES GALORE

"His Excellency", the President of the U. S.
and

"Honorable Gentlemen", of the House of
Discussion,

Washington, D. C.

May it

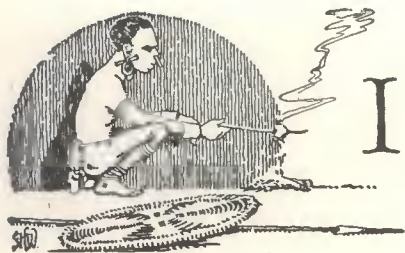
please "His Excellence", House of Honor, "His
excellency President,"

Being "Sir",

"My Lord,"

I'm now to press, this eighteenth day of November in the year of our "Lord," one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five A. D., calling your immediate investigation to the following circumstances,

Having been conditionally re entered the U. S. A. at the port of G— in 1914 May 16, pre to that, at an earlier date with my guardian, and have cooperated and studied under its government till recently was re entered by the S. S. W., I'm just about finishing an interested "Detective", course by the "X Detective Agency". According to the legal rule of the said country U. S. A., of one who so respectfully lived for such period of time under its government, reserved the right to have, extract "that", person's Stsn. credential. I the signee X. Y. Z., born at Custigua, U. S. A. bread, do here and request the extraction of my Stsn.



ITEMS



SECRETARY KELLOGG spent two weeks' vacation near Charleston, S. C. He was accompanied by Mr. Frederick R. Dolbeare, Diplomatic Secretary assigned to the Department.

Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, Rome, visited Cairo for several weeks during March.

Minister Arthur H. Geissler, Guatemala City, who was sick for two weeks, has again assumed charge of the legation in that city.

Mr. Michael J. McDermott is acting as Chief of the Division of Current Information, succeeding Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, who goes to Berne as Minister.

Mr. McDermott has been Assistant Chief of this Division since April 1, 1924.

Consul Parker W. Burman was appointed Chief of the Passport Division on March 1, 1927, succeeding Consul J. Klahr Huddle, who departed for his new post at Cologne, Germany, on the same date.

Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., prior to assuming his duties as Assistant Secretary of State, spent three weeks in Bermuda.

Mr. Harold Orville Mackenzie, of the District of Columbia, was nominated and confirmed by the United

States Senate as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Siam on March 3, 1927.

On the day of Mr. Huddle's departure from Washington for Cologne he was presented with a fountain pen desk set by the personnel of the Passport Division.

A consulate has just been opened at Puerto Mexico, Mexico, with Consul William E. Chapman in charge. Consul William I. Jackson, Montreal, has been transferred to Torreon to relieve Consul Chapman in order that the latter might be able to proceed promptly to his new post.



Harris & Ewing

HAROLD O. MACKENZIE
Minister to Siam

The fourth of the series of dances given by the Department of State Club was held at Rauschers on the evening of February 25, at which time the members of the club were entertained by the Glee Club of George Washington University. Dancing followed with the Meyer Davis Orchestra furnishing the music.

Burglars entered the Consulate General at Copenhagen on the evening of February 20, broke open the safe and stole 1,000 kroner (about \$260).

Mr. H. F. A. Schoenfeld, Counselor of the American Embassy at Mexico City, with Mrs.



Schoenfeld and their family, who have been at the Wardman Park Hotel, returned to Mexico City about the middle of March, sailing from New York City on the steamship "Monterey."

Through the failure of the deficiency appropriation bill in the closing hours of the Sixty-ninth Congress, the Department is faced with the problem of being unable to open up immediately its new legations in Canada and the Irish Free State. The regular appropriation act for the Department provides for these two legations, but these funds are not, of course, available until July 1, 1927.

Consul William R. Langdon, formerly at Tsinan, but who has been home on leave of absence, has been detailed to the Division of Far Eastern Affairs for a period of 60 days.

Mr. Percy Harley Moseley, who retired in October, 1924, as a Foreign Service Officer, assigned as Vice Consul at Sydney, Australia, recently visited the Department. Mr. Moseley is engaged in business in Sydney.

Diplomatic Secretary John Harrison Gray, formerly Secretary of the Legation at Panama, but who recently resigned from the Foreign Service, called at the Department.

Consul General Carlton Bailey Hurst has been detailed temporarily to the Department before proceeding to his new post at Berlin.

Consul Rudolph E. Schoenfeld has been assigned for duty in the Department upon the expiration of his leave of absence.

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

Diplomatic Secretary Matthew E. Hanna, Santo Domingo.

Consul General Robert Frazer, Jr., Northern China.

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

Consul General Samuel T. Lee, Valparaiso.

Consul General Thomas M. Wilson, Algiers.

Upon the arrival of Consul Nelson R. Parks at Ceiba, Consul General James B. Stewart will resume his inspection work in Mexico.

Consul Richard Ford has been assigned for duty in the consulate at Seville, and will proceed to that post upon the expiration of his temporary duty at Tegucigalpa.



Harris & Ewing

FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL, 1927

Bottom row, left to right: Hugh F. Ramsay, Herbert C. Hengstler, J. Butler Wright, Joseph C. Greve, Wilbur J. Carr, William Dawson, Eric H. Trammell. Middle row, left to right: Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Gordon P. Merriam, S. Walter Washington, George H. Butler, J. Ernest Black, Samuel Reber, Jr., John Bernard Faust, John B. Ketchum, Henry A. W. Beck, George F. Kennan. Top row, left to right: Cabot Corville, William M. Geym, Nathan Scarritt, Thomas F. Sherman, John M. Cabot, Lawrence Higgins, Walton C. Ferris, Noel H. Field, Allen Rhode

Consul H. Merle Cochran, who has been assigned for duty in the Consulate General at Paris, expects to leave for his post between June 1 and 15.

Consul Donald F. Bigelow, now at Paris, has been assigned to the Department for duty in the Passport Division.

Vice Consul George Tait has been temporarily detailed to Algiers to relieve Consul General Haskell, who is coming home on leave. Upon the expiration of his duty at Algiers, Mr. Tait will return to his post at Palermo.

Vice Consul Robert E. Leary, formerly at Rome, but now assigned to Vancouver, left for his new post on March 8.

Vice Consul Ernest E. Evans, who is en route from Ceiba to Naples, sailed for his post from New York on March 9.

Vice Consul Paul C. Seddicum, Prague, is spending his leave of absence in Washington.

Vice Consul George R. Paschal, Jr., who has been on leave at his home in Jacksonville, Fla., left Washington on March 8 en route to Tientsin, to which post he has been recently assigned.

Consul O. Gaylord Marsh is on leave of absence at his home in South Bend, Ind., before proceeding to Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Clinton E. MacEachran, formerly Consul at Madrid, but who resigned from the Foreign Service, expects to make his home in Washington.

Mr. Joseph P. Crockett, formerly Vice Consul at Bristol, is now residing in Washington, where he is engaged in the practice of law.

Vice Consul Stephen C. Worster, who resigned as Vice Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, has been reappointed a Vice Consul and assigned to Rosario. He will proceed to his post after spending a short leave at his home in Eliot, Me.

Vice Consul John R. Ives, formerly at Koenigsberg, and now assigned as Vice Consul at Calcutta, will proceed to that post upon the expiration of his leave of absence.

The act providing for a Foreign Service in the Department of Commerce was signed by Presi-

dent Coolidge on the afternoon of March 3, 1927. The full text of the act appears elsewhere in this issue.

Consul Francis R. Stewart, Santiago de Cuba, has informed the Department of the serious illness of Mrs. Stewart, who is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. Mrs. Stewart is now convalescing, having passed the crisis of the disease during the middle of February.

The Government of Salvador, through its Foreign Office, has recently issued a publication titled "Clasificacion de Correspondencia." This publication is closely based on the Classification of Correspondence issued by the Department of State, and was compiled by Senor don Alfredo Mejia while Acting Chief of Protocol in the Salvadorean Foreign Office. Senor Mejia, who is now Second Secretary of the Salvadorean Legation at Paris, was at one time employed in the American Consulate at San Salvador.



JOHN K. DAVIS

Consul Davis, who evacuated many Americans, including women and children, from Nanking, under fire by Chinese snipers



Consul Richard P. Butrick, Hankow, writing to a friend in the Department, gives a vivid picture of events in that city during the early days of

January when the natives made an attack on the British concession.



Underwood & Underwood

PETER AUGUSTUS JAY
Resigned

On March 11 Consul Cameron at Sao Paulo informed the Department by telegraph that Consul Herndon W. Goforth, attached to the consulate, had been attacked by a man named David Ward, who inflicted upon Mr. Goforth severe knife wounds.

Through some error the American press reported that Mr. Goforth had died as a result of his wounds. Consul Goforth is slowly improving, though there is still some danger of infection.

A farewell banquet was given in the State Suite of the Racquet Club, Washington, on March 5 by the Foreign Service School of the Department. The occasion was in honor of the advance detachment of four of the present class, who have been ordered to posts in South America. "Professor" Dawson, as the ranking guest of honor, was the first to be presented by the toastmaster, Lawrence Higgins. Descending from the heights of pedagogical majesty, he won hilarious declaim with anecdotes of the Service; then, as a parting word of encouragement, told the elect that the Department knew what was best for them in sending them to South America. Presentation having been made of appropriate gifts—of Spanish novels, ice-cream freezers, mosquito nets, Mothersills remedy, and American cultural pamphlets—the chosen quartette, George Butler, Walter Washington, John Cabot, and Samuel Reber, Jr., were toasted in turn. George Butler, bound for La Paz, said that among his loftiest aspirations he had never dreamed of rising so high in the Service in so short a time. Cabot's and Washington's "stories" received applause. Cabot and Washington are going to Lima and Buenos Aires, respectively. Sam Reber, ordered to Lima, intoned a "Litany to the Personnel Board."

Thereafter the evening was given over to serio-comic games and general entertainment. Music was by the "Maroon" Band.

Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert will become Acting Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, when Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., assumes his new post as Assistant Secretary of State and pending the arrival of Mr. J. Theodore Marriner, newly appointed Chief of the Division and at present Secretary of the American Legation at Berne and a member of the preparatory disarmament commission.

Mr. Allen W. Dulles, who recently retired from the Foreign Service, has in the April issue of "Foreign Affairs" an article entitled "Some Misconceptions About Disarmament."

Special police guarded the American Embassy at Tokyo on March 14 following a visit the day before by a committee from the so-called Black League to file a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, now under death sentence in Massachusetts. The incident was not viewed as serious, but the extra precaution was taken.

H. D. Auchincloss has been appointed a drafting officer in the Division of Western European Affairs.

F. A. Sterling, newly appointed Minister to the Irish Free State, sailed for Europe in February on the "Leviathan."

The personnel of the American delegation to the forthcoming meeting of the Preparatory Commission to the Disarmament Conference to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, beginning March 21, has been announced as follows:

Hugh S. Gibson, American Minister to Switzerland, will continue to be in charge of the American delegation, with the following advisers and technical assistants:

From the Department of State—George A. Gordon, First Secretary of the American Legation, Budapest; J. Theodore Marriner, First Secretary of the American Legation, Berne, Secretary of the Representation; S. Pinckney Tuck, American Consul, Geneva.

From the War Department—Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, Col. John L. DeWitt, Maj. George V. Strong.

From the Navy Department—Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Train.

Diplomatic Secretary Alan A. Winslow, recently appointed to Mexico and assigned to Mexico City, has recovered from an attack of appendicitis.

Mrs. Fred M. Dearing, wife of the American Minister at Lisbon, narrowly escaped being struck by a bullet during the Portuguese revolution.

Consul Emil Sauer, Toronto, made a short visit to Washington during the month of March.

Mr. William W. Russell, formerly American Minister to Siam, but who retired from the Foreign Service on December 31, 1926, under the provisions of the Rogers Act, is now living in Washington.

Diplomatic Secretary Leon H. Ellis called at the Department while en route from Guatemala City to Berne, to which latter post he has been recently assigned.

Diplomatic Secretary Robert M. Scotten, formerly at Asuncion, has reported for duty in the Department and detailed to the Division of Latin American Affairs.

Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, recently appointed Minister to Berne, has been confined to his home for several weeks suffering from an attack of scarlet fever.



Harris & Ewing

HUGH ROBERT WILSON
Minister to Switzerland



NECROLOGY

Mrs. Emilie Gauss, mother of Consul General Clarence E. Gauss, Shanghai, died in Washington on March 3, 1927. Funeral services were held at the home on March 5, 1927.

Mr. Lewis Henry Fletcher, 88 years old, father of Henry Prather Fletcher, American Ambassador to Italy, died on March 9 at his home at Greencastle, Pa.

Mr. William Coffin, American Consul General at Berlin, died suddenly at Algiers, Algeria, on February 14, 1927.

WILLIAM COFFIN

1877-1927

Consul General William Coffin, of Berlin, who died at Algiers on February 14, had suffered from repeated attacks of influenza, which had sapped his general health. As a matter of prudence, he thought it well to take his annual leave during the inclement season at his post, and he had a feeling for the warm, dry air and sunshine of North Africa—"as far as Biskra, if I have to." On February 8 he reached Marseille, after a stop at Cannes to visit Mrs. Coffin and his daughters, looking his usual robust self, but with a touch of weariness, and sailed for Algiers, which he reached on Wednesday evening, the 9th.

At Algiers he stopped at the Hotel St. George, visited with Consul General and Mrs. Haskell, and played at least one round of golf. He also found there Consular Inspector Thomas M. Wilson, and was invited to dine on Sunday evening,



February 13, at the Hotel Oriental with a small party of friends, including Mr. Wilson. Shortly before midnight Mr. Coffin felt indisposed, and withdrew for a few moments. His appearance was such that the hotel attendants forced him to sit down and summoned his friends at once. He immediately lost consciousness and was carried to a sofa in the main lounge, expiring from a cardiac crisis at about 12.30 a. m. despite the ministrations of Dr. Pierri. Mr. and Mrs. Haskell hastened to the scene, arriving just after death had occurred.

No definite medical theory can be advanced as to the precise nature of the heart attack which thus robbed the Service of one of its finest officers. It is certain, however, that the fatigue resulting from his devotion to his pressing official duties when his health demanded rest was the underlying cause; and if ever there were a "death in the line of duty" in the Service it was his. His remains were brought back to Marseille and cremated March 1 in the presence of his widow and eldest daughter and of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Frost. The ashes were shipped to New York on March 9 to be interred in the family burial place in Brooklyn after Mrs. Coffin's arrival from Berlin during the latter part of the month. As soon as the news of his death was known telegraphic messages of condolence were received by Mrs. Coffin from the Foreign Service Association at Washington, the American Association of Berlin, and a large number of his official and other friends.

Born at Brooklyn on October 8, 1877, Mr. Coffin would not have attained his fiftieth birthday until next autumn. Immediately after his birth his father's health induced his parents to take up residence in Kentucky, where his father died within a few months. At the age of 16, just as he was completing his studies at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., his mother also died; and he therefore went into commercial work. Transferring his activities to New York in 1900 because of family associations he spent over five years in the importing business, and in October, 1905, was married to Miss Mabel Sands Rees, who has been so loyal and helpful an ally in his official career. At the suggestion of former Consul General Norman Hutchinson, a relative of Mrs. Coffin, he applied for appointment in the Consular Service, with the endorsement of President Roosevelt, and was designated, after examination, on June 28, 1906, as American Consul at Maskat, Arabia.

His official career, covering nearly 21 years, is a perfect exemplification of energetic and intelli-

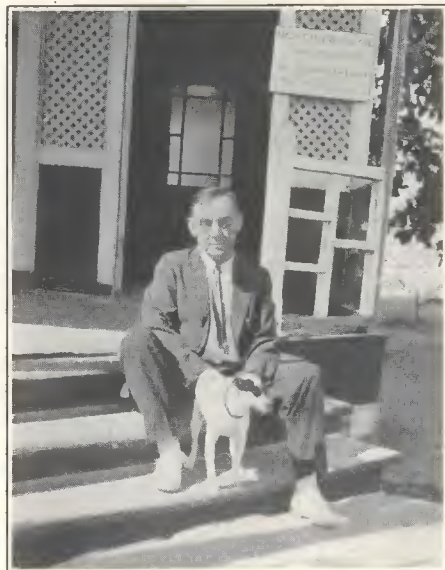
gent consular work, at first in a succession of relatively obscure posts, and later, as his ability gained recognition, in positions of ever higher responsibility. After a year spent at Tripoli in 1908-1909, he served with notable efficiency as Consul at Jerusalem until his assignment as Consul General at Budapest in the summer of 1913. During the difficult war years prior to American participation, Consul General Coffin was in charge of British, French and (eventually) Italian interests in Hungary, and his work during this period won for him the cordial respect and gratitude of these countries. When the United States entered the war, and the American missions in Austria-Hungary were closed, he spent nearly a year as Consul General at Christiania (Oslo) and Stockholm at a time when Norway and Sweden, as neutrals adjacent to Germany, were passing through a troubled and troublesome commercial phase.

The experience which he thus gained in Scandinavia as to problems of trading with the enemy made him peculiarly valuable at Washington in 1918 and 1919 as liaison officer between the Department of State and the War Trade Board. It will be recalled that the latter body, which dealt with questions of blacklisting, contraband and (originally) strategic raw material supplies, was attached to the Regular Government by an official connection with the Department of State. The Secretary of State communicated with the War Trade Board through Consul General Coffin, who threw himself into the crucially important work of the board with characteristic vigor and usefulness. Only those closest to the center of authority at Washington during the war could appraise and appreciate the value of the common-sense decisiveness and untiring devotion which he contributed. During this period he also bore the title of Assistant Foreign Trade Adviser; and he found time and strength to furnish a very large share of the initiative and the fund of new ideas which resulted in the metamorphosis of the Department's regular methods for dealing with economic and commercial matters.

His service as Consul General at Berlin, where the last seven years of his life were spent, enabled him anew to give the measure of his abilities. Two promotions carried him into the highest grade of the Service. Post-war Berlin presented unquestionably one of the most difficult consular situations which have existed in recent years—the alien property question, the potash controversy, the reorganization of the American colony, and in 1926 the steel cartel. The untimely removal of his experience and skill constitutes a serious deprivation to the Service.

Few, if any, Officers of the Foreign Service have commanded so many friendships as Consul General Coffin. His cordial directness and frankness in dealing with those in subordinate positions gained him the respect and liking of the humblest clerks in the office which he directed and of all classes of the foreign populations in the countries where he was stationed. As a superior officer, it was his constant policy to entrust his assistants with full authority and responsibility in the carrying out of the tasks which he allotted to them. When he had once thoroughly explained his desires on a given piece of work, he encouraged the person charged with it to go ahead vigorously and independently; and so long as he was convinced that earnest effort and intelligence were being utilized it was his custom to give full and prompt support for all minor decisions made by his subordinates. He was a firm believer, also, in the value of normal recreation and outside interests for the members of his staffs, and urged them at all times so to organize their functions as to make the regular hours suffice for their official duties. The efficiency with which his offices turned out their work and the heartfelt loyalty which his associates felt toward him were only the natural results of his methods and character.

On the other hand, his personal magnetism, as well as his mental interests and pungent gift for expression, gave him a natural place in the highest official and social circles both at Washington and in the European capitals where he was Consul Gen-



STAFF AT SALINA CRUZ, MEX.
Top row, left to right: Consul Paul H. Foster. Bottom row, right to left: "The Flapper."

eral. The zest and discrimination with which he approached life made companionship with him a delight. It is an open secret that THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL was by no means the only publication to be enriched by the lively "jeux d'esprit" which flowed so freely from his pen. The crispness and novelty of his points of view rendered them frequently diverting on unofficial matters and always illuminating on official matters, so that he became the friend and counselor of many of the most important officers both in the field and in the Department. And those who knew him best were aware, also, and above all, of a breadth and warmth in his personal philosophy which marked him out, despite his unassuming nature, as a really rare spirit.

SERVICE CHANGES

Diplomatic Branch

Lucille Atcheson, now Third Secretary, Berne, assigned Second Secretary, Panama.

Clayson W. Aldridge, now Vice Consul, Jerusalem, confirmed by Senate as Diplomatic Secretary, February 17; assigned Third Secretary, Athens.

Howard Bucknell, Jr., now Consul detailed to Shanghai, confirmed by Senate, February 17, as Diplomatic Secretary; assigned Third Secretary, Peking.

Allan Dawson, now Vice Consul, Rio de Janeiro, confirmed by Senate as Diplomatic Secretary, February 17; assigned Third Secretary, Panama.

Harvey S. Gerry, now Vice Consul, Buenos Aires, confirmed by Senate as Diplomatic Secretary, February 17; assigned Third Secretary, Asuncion.

Joseph F. McGurk, now Consul, La Paz, confirmed by Senate as Diplomatic Secretary, February 17; assigned Second Secretary, La Paz, retaining his status as Consul.

Edwin Schoenrich, now Vice Consul, La Paz, confirmed by Senate as Diplomatic Secretary, February 17; assigned Third Secretary, La Paz, retaining his status as Vice Consul.

David Williamson, now Vice Consul, Algiers, confirmed by Senate as Diplomatic Secretary, February 17; assigned Third Secretary, Teheran.

Consular Branch

Ralph A. Boernstein, Vice Consul now detailed to Department, assigned Vice Consul, Malmo, Sweden.

Wilbert L. Bonney, now Consul, Edinburgh, assigned Consul, Cartagena.

Roy E. B. Bower, now non-career Vice Consul, Southampton, assigned there as an officer of career.

Joseph L. Brent, now clerk, Sault Ste. Marie, assigned there as an officer of career.

Joseph F. Burt, now Vice Consul, Berlin, assigned Vice Consul, Rio de Janeiro.

George H. Butler, now detailed to Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul, La Paz.

John M. Cabot, now detailed to Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul, Callao-Lima.

William E. Chapman, now Consul, Torreon, assigned Consul, Puerto, Mexico, where an office has been established.

Allan Dawson, temporarily assigned Bahia as Vice Consul, reassigned Vice Consul, Rio de Janeiro. He was confirmed by Senate as Diplomatic Secretary, February 17, and has been assigned Third Secretary, Panama.

Fred C. Eastin, now Consul detailed to Rio de Janeiro, assigned Consul, Sao Paulo.

Ernest E. Evans, now



CONSULATE AT DURANGO, MEXICO



Vice Consul, Ceiba, assigned Vice Consul, Naples.

Harold D. Finley, now Consul detailed, Naples, assigned Consul, Edinburgh.

Richard Ford, Consul temporarily detailed to Department, assigned Consul, Tegucigalpa.

Bertram Galbraith, confirmed February 5 by Senate as Foreign Service Officer unclassified, and Vice Consul, detailed to Department.

Carlos C. Hall, confirmed February 5 by Senate as Foreign Service Officer unclassified, and Vice Consul, detailed to Department.

William I. Jackson, now Consul detailed Montreal, assigned Consul, Torreon.

William O. Jones, now Vice Consul, Malmo, assigned Vice Consul, Rome.

Gerald Keith, confirmed February 5 by Senate as Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, and Vice Consul, detailed to Department.

William R. Langdon, now Consul, Tsinan, detailed for temporary duty in Department.

Andrew G. Lynch, confirmed February 5 by Senate as Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, and Vice Consul, assigned Vice Consul, Liverpool.

John R. Minter, now Consul, Breslau, assigned Consul, Para.

John S. Mosher, confirmed February 5 by Senate as Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, and Vice Consul, assigned Vice Consul, Habana.

Myrl S. Myers, now Consul, Yunnanfu, assigned Consul, Mukden.

Nelson R. Park, now Consul, Callao-Lima, assigned Consul, Ceiba.

Kennett F. Potter, confirmed February 5 by Senate as Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, and Vice Consul, assigned Vice Consul, Piedras Negras.

Samuel Reber, Jr., now detailed to Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul, Callao-Lima.

Lester L. Schnare, now Consul, Cartagena, assigned Consul, Breslau.

H. Charles Spruiks, confirmed by Senate, February 5, as Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, and Vice Consul, assigned Vice Consul, Habana.

W. Quincy Stanton, confirmed by Senate February 5 as Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, and Vice Consul, detailed to Department.

Harry E. Stevens, now Vice Consul, Canton, assigned Vice Consul, Shanghai.

David A. Turnure, confirmed by Senate February 5 as Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, and Vice Consul, detailed to Department.

S. Walter Washington, now detailed to Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul, Buenos Aires.

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Granville O. Woodard, resigned as Vice Consul, Tientsin.

NON-CAREER

Stephen E. Aguirre, temporary Vice Consul, Piedras Negras, reappointed Vice Consul, Nuevo Laredo.

Louis G. Anciaux, Consular Agent, Arequipa, Peru, resigned.

Waldo E. Bailey, resigned as Vice Consul, Para. Oscar F. Brown, resigned as Vice Consul, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Louis A. Clausel, now Vice Consul, Buenos Aires, appointed Vice Consul, Kingston, Jamaica.

John J. Coyle, now Vice Consul, Funchal, appointed Vice Consul, Las Palmas.

George R. Emerson, now Vice Consul, Antilla, appointed Vice Consul, Valparaiso.

Fayette Flexer, now Vice Consul, Mexico City, appointed Vice Consul, Frontera.

C. Clarence Frick, now Vice Consul, Swansea, appointed Vice Consul, Stoke-on-Trent, temporarily.

William P. Hunt, resigned as Vice Consul, Tientsin.

Henry G. Krausse, now Vice Consul, Matamoros, appointed Vice Consul, Saltillo, temporarily.

Helge Krogseng, clerk in the Consulate General, Oslo, appointed Vice Consul there.

Robert E. Leary, formerly Vice Consul, Rome, appointed Vice Consul, Vancouver; appointed Vice Consul, Genoa, cancelled.

John H. Marvin, now clerk, Consulate General, Habana, appointed Vice Consul there.

J. Neil Murphy, appointed Consular Agent at Arequipa, Peru.

Harry B. Ott, now Vice Consul, Frontera, appointed Vice Consul, Mexico City.



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Walter H. Ritscher, resigned as Vice Consul, Beirut.

John A. Squiers, now Vice Consul, Paris, appointed Vice Consul, Prague.

John L. Steward, resigned as Vice Consul, Concepcion.

Raoul F. Washington, clerk in Consulate General, Habana, appointed Vice Consul there.

J. Howard Wetmore, resigned as Vice Consul, Dublin.

Charles E. Worman, clerk in Consulate, Bergen, appointed Vice Consul there.

Stephen C. Worster, appointed Vice Consul, Rosario.

MARRIAGES

Denby-Cochran. At Philadelphia, Pa., on February 19, 1927, Mr. James Orr Denby and Miss Phyllis Douglas Cochran were united in marriage.

Mr. Denby left Washington for his new post at Peking on February 28, 1927.

Black-Darrell. At New York City on February 26, 1927, Mr. James Ernest Black and Miss Emily Darrell were united in marriage.

Mr. Black is a member of the present class of the Foreign Service School, Department of State.

Moessner-Keating. At Manchester, England, on January 22, 1927, Vice Consul Wallace Eugene Moessner and Miss Elizabeth Gladys Keating were united in marriage.

Jensen-Pedersen. At Copenhagen, Denmark, on January 14, 1927, Vice Consul Julius Jorgen Christian Jensen and Miss Edel Karen Pedersen were united in marriage.

COMMERCIAL

A total of 1,147 reports was received during the month of February, 1927, as compared with 1,213 reports during the month of January, 1927.

During the month of February, 1927, there were 2,497 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 2,827 in January, 1927.

BIRTHS

A son, Rudolph August, was born at Fort de France, Martinique, on January 28, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Rudolph Alfred von Seeburg-Schausten.

POURED INTO QUOTA

Honorable Consul,

I am goin to Notify you That I am as Notary Public and Interpreter and Ins Agent on tow States; and State of Ohio and Pansilvania so I am have two of myin home-Towner from on otherside—from Risculita Roumania. and Doose two Follows has only firs Paper at present; but They are disiere to stay an here for good and to draw out Their second Paper They Bouth are a good follows good morrals and carecters. one is; J— R— he wanted to bring one Girl withe name A— O— he use to send her a shipcart about two years ago and she has a Passport and averthing Rady. Just rady to be Poured on quoota so she could be Delaw to came to America; and the other one is S— M— at same place from the same home-Town he has a wife and one Doghters his wife name was S— I— marrid S— M— she has Shipcart and Passport Rady just rady so. she could be Poured into the quotta so she could be Delawd to came to America. to her Hosban this Ladis were Poured into quotta one time. then she had to stay and marrid one of her Doghters so then she was lost the quotta; now Sir They gone send you a each one \$10.00 but They are willing to send a good Price only if you goin Purem on quotta and late them came, to America if is Possible Sir. and They gone do it Thruoth me; and if you Please Sir. just answer me what they hes to do what and helfdevit hes to have; They been sendet thet helf-Davitt long time ago; now.—

I am thank you very very much for myself to

AAAlso I am begd to rimain very obidently yours

S. M.



H. O. MACKENZIE

Minister to Siam

Mr. Mackenzie was born at Trenton, N. J., April 21, 1885. From the Lawrenceville School he went to Yale, where he graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School (Ph.B.) in 1907. He was in the advertising department of the "Spanish-American Magazine" from 1907 to 1909, traveled in the Orient from 1909 to 1911 and attended the University of Munich in 1911, with further study and travel from 1911 to 1913. From 1913 to 1926 he was engaged in the electric power, electric supply and porcelain manufacturing businesses.

LEGISLATIVE ITEMS

Items Compiled by MISS H. F. DORAN, Department

The appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, contains a number of entirely new items of interest to the members of the American Foreign Service.

SALARIES OF AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS

The appropriation for salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers includes "Dominion of Canada" and the "Irish Free State" at \$10,000 per annum each. It was the original intention of the Department to open these two missions at once, and the necessary funds for the remainder of the fiscal year 1927 were included in the deficiency appropriation bill, which failed of passage, due to a filibuster and legislative jam at the closing of the second session of the Sixty-ninth Congress.

INTERPRETERS TO EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

The language of the appropriation for interpreters to embassies and legations has been broadened by the use of the following: "For the payment of the cost of tuition of Foreign Service Officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and eastern Europe, * * *." The reason for that change is this, so far as China and Japan are concerned, a language officer is assigned usually to the legation or embassy. So far as Turkey is concerned, we formerly had student interpreters assigned to the embassy in Constantinople. Turkish is needed in Turkey proper, but modern Turkey is no longer the Ottoman Empire, and the Turkish language has not, therefore, the official importance of former days. Arabic and Persian can not be neglected, and at some future time it will probably be thought desirable that some officers be required to familiarize themselves

with the Russian language. The theoretical study of the Arabic, Turkish, and Persian languages can best be pursued at either Paris or Berlin, or certainly in the earlier stages of the study, because there are oriental academies at each of those places where an officer could go and carry on the study of languages with the most modern facilities, do his studying much more systematically, and accomplish far more in a given time than by the old method. Furthermore, in addition to the Arabic, Turkish, and Persian languages, they could acquire under capable instructors a knowledge of the geography, history, and legal systems of the Mohammedan countries which is of inestimable value to officers serving in those countries.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, MISSIONS

The appropriation for contingent expenses, foreign missions, provides for "alterations and structural changes in the Government-owned building in Tangier, Morocco, \$22,000." A former amount, \$14,435, appropriated in 1923, was, for various reasons permitted by the Department to lapse. The present building is a picturesque old building of the Moorish type of architecture. It was originally presented to the United States. The remodeling now possible will make it not only historically and artistically interesting but con-

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venient and up to date both as a residence and as a chancery.

The same appropriation provided "hire of motor-propelled or horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, and purchase, maintenance, operation, and hire of other passenger-carrying vehicles." This was necessary to accord with rulings of the Comptroller General.

In connection with the limitation placed upon the expenditures made "for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services," *interpreters, translators, and messengers* are made exceptions.

STATUTORY LEAVE

Perhaps one of the most progressive steps that recent State Department legislation has taken is contained in the clause in the transportation appropriation "including not to exceed \$25,000 incurred in connection with leaves of absence." No

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additional amount of appropriation has been granted for 1928. Since the passage of the Rogers Act, Congress had not made any appropriation under section 15 of the Rogers Act, providing as follows: "That the Secretary of State is authorized, whenever he deems it to be in the public interest, to order to the United States on his statutory leave of absence any Foreign Service Officer who has performed three years or more of continuous service abroad." That Congress has now done so is gratifying evidence of its continued satisfaction with the purposes of the Rogers Act and of an intention to carry out its provisions.

The Department will undoubtedly not only administer this fund judiciously and with a view to the men in the more distant posts whose length of service at such posts has made them eligible for consideration under it, but also in such a way as to convince Congress of the wisdom of the provision, and in the hope that the appropriation will be continued and perhaps eventually increased, if the present figure proves less than can be used economically and beneficially for the Government's interest.

(To be continued) F. C.

ASSOCIATION LUNCHES

(Continued from page 107)

we are only awaiting legislative approval they should address themselves to their respective members in Congress if they cared to.

So much for the past, now a single word for the present. We are here today to extend an affectionate and intimate welcome to the members of the Board of Review and to thank them for all they are doing. And why? Because on their conception of their duties and their performance of them depends the stability of the Service and also in immeasurable degree, in my humble opinion, our insurance for the future.

I remember talking at one time to John W. Davis, who was my beloved chief during the years I had the privilege of serving under him in London, and who has viewed this matter from a non-partisan point of view. He has always been interested in those whom he knew, and he was interested in the rest of us whom he did not know because he believed we were enunciating a sound principle; when the Rogers Act had passed and when the Porter Act had passed, and we all naturally felt somewhat elated, as was quite proper, he said: "I entirely concur in that. You have taken steps far in advance of anything that might have been expected from even those who heartily supported and hoped for the passage of these measures, as did I when I appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. But the success or failure of it will depend upon two factors: The test of the next two or three years and the test of what will happen when and if the administration changes." I think he spoke, as he always speaks, words of pure wisdom.

Is not the Board of Review a factor in that sense, a greater factor, perhaps, than the Personnel Board? The Personnel Board may be supreme, if the fact that it is superior in authority to the Board of Review is con-



sidered. We members of the Personnel Board may think we know a good deal about the men in the Service, and, thanks to this interrelation, we get to know them better and better. But the automotive or automatic factor, or whatever synonym you care to adopt better to express my idea of this Service, is that a man is judged once a year by a jury of his peers, and that every year that board changes; therefore persons on the outside may not allege that because so and so appears to be assigned to the Department or because so and so appears to be assigned to one region in the Service all the time, or because so and so appears to be in intimate administrative contact with a member of the Personnel Board or a member of the Executive Committee, he ipso facto moves up, or gets a snug berth, or an attractive post, or now and then some kind of preferential treatment.

I have been asked, "How do you grade your men?" I have replied, "We grade them so and so."

"Because you know them?"

"Hardly."

"Because you have access to your records? How do men like Grew, Carr, Wilson, Dawson, Norton and Wright have time to go into these things?"

"We haven't time and don't, but we have a board brought in from the outside, from the Service men themselves."

"From what rank?"

"From the upper two grades."

"How often?"

"Every year."

"Are the men from both sides, diplomatic and consular?"

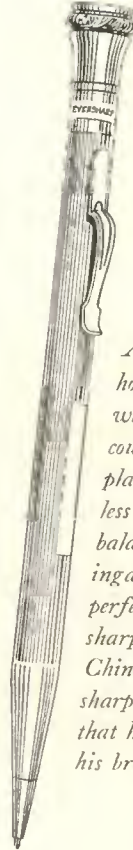
"Yes, both sides."

I am repeating almost verbatim a conversation I have had with some one interested in the Service, and frankly our friends in Congress are growing all the time in strength and in number and in caliber. So, for that reason I consider myself particularly fortunate to have been asked by the Association to preside today, in order to give you the opportunity of hearing certainly a few words, and possibly many; we might well take part of an afternoon off once a year and hear what these men say.

By great fortune, I have had association with the distinguished chairman of the board, who sits at my right. Once upon a time I found myself called home from a post in Europe to do a temporary task in the Department, and after that I found the position which I had formerly occupied was fairly well filled. The problem therefore arose as to what in the world to do with me, and there was at that time an exposition in Brazil where everything seemed to be going at sixes and sevens, and even eights and nines and tens, and so Mr. Hughes, having said that the duties of that commission were perhaps more important at the moment than diplomacy, asked whether I would go to Brazil immediately, if not sooner, and stay six weeks. Mrs. Wright and I went, and we stayed 11 months; it is not for me to speak to you of the success or failure of that mission, and I must forbid Mr. Gaulin to make any references to that subject when he rises to his feet. There were two reasons, and only two, besides the fact that my wife was with me, why I enjoyed my work there. One was to find a chief with whom I had the privilege to be associated with 10 years before, Edwin Morgan; the second, was the presence there of the then Consul General of Rio, now Consul General at Paris, the chairman of the Board of Review, Mr. Gaulin, who for kindly patience and consideration and good sound advice was a guide and friend and coun-



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selor indeed. Mr. Gaulin, won't you tell us anything you like, particularly about the Board of Review, in which we are most interested?

Mr. Alphonse Gaulin, Consul General at Paris, Chairman, Board of Review

MR. CHAIRMAN, FRIENDS, AND FELLOW SERVANTS:

I should be less than human—and I claim my full share of human foibles—were I not impressed, not to say overwhelmed by this temporary greatness which has been thrust upon my unworthy self; but, unlike Mr. Wright, I am quite unable to measure up to the opportunity. While I am forbidden to speak of Mr. Wright's achievements in Brazil, let me sum up my impression by saying that he always cuts ice even when he lays bricks.

In making a speech, I always feel like the famous politician, who, when called upon at a meeting where he was the hero of the occasion, said, "Oh, I am discouraged! The day of great oratory is gone. Demosthenes is dead; Cicero is dead; Daniel Webster is dead; and I am not feeling very well myself."

This is certainly the most pleasant incident of our short, though not extremely merry departmental life, and I think that I fully express the sentiments of the members of the Board of Review when I say that we all feel extremely grateful, and when we return to the famous room that bears the magic number 109, I think

we shall rate everyone of you 100 for hospitality, generosity and good fellowship.

There is another pleasant feature about this assignment to the Board of Review, and it is that it will soon end. Possibly the most enjoyable event in this connection will be the turning over to the Personnel Board of the voluminous Plutarchian Lives that have been handed to us for purposes of admiration, dissection, and meditation. That will be a happy day. But you must not infer from that we have found our task uncongenial, disagreeable, or uninteresting. It has been a splendid experience.

There is one feature which greatly appealed to us. While looking over the impressively detailed and thorough reports concerning our colleagues, both saints and sinners, we came across a certain number of complaints of non-promotion and non-appreciation, but there was not one officer who ever complained or felt slighted because he was not assigned to the Board of Review. It would seem that this honor, though great, is possibly one of the least coveted in the gift of our great Department. Nevertheless, we appreciated it and we tried to justify the confidence reposed in us.

There were other satisfactions. For my part, one of the greatest was to be associated and come in such close contact as I did with generous-minded, broad-gauged men like Sterling, Schoenfeld, Hurst, and Dawson. It was in itself a liberal education.



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Another pleasant feature was the fact that after reading and rereading the records we could not help but come to the conclusion that our Service stands high in the honor roll of our Government. Taken collectively, our men compare favorably with the men in any other service. Our Service is growing, is ascending and moving forward to such an extent that if we has not as yet the best branch, the best arm of our Government, we may have it in the near future.

Our sense of responsibility made us look upon this assignment with considerable trepidation. We accepted it with about the same degree of enthusiasm with which loyal and patriotic Americans accept to be dratted into jury service. Fortunately this was not a grand jury assignment. Our board was rather an exposition jury of awards, as we are called upon to distribute grand prizes, gold medals, silver medals, bronze medals and booby tags. We wish that we had been Santa Clauses and had to distribute real, high-grade gifts, but you will notice that the Department only summoned us after the Christmas season. We therefore felt that our task was one which called for a great deal of humility and searching of hearts.

We were handicapped by the fact that many of the men in the field and elsewhere were personally unknown to us. We therefore can not say that we have done full justice to all, but if ever there was a task undertaken by any group of men with the sincere desire to do the right thing this was. I think we can pay to ourselves this tribute. I certainly may pay it to my fellow members on the board. While our work falls far short of perfection, I think it will stand scrutiny, and we hope

that the men in the field will appreciate the effort that we made, however incomplete the result. At all events, such errors of judgment as we may have made will be corrected by our successors.

Among other things, we were asked to submit recommendations of a general nature concerning the improvement of the Service. These recommendations are still in the making, and therefore we can not speak about them except to state that I have been authorized to convey to you this message: That our recommendations will be given immediate consideration by the Department, and action will be taken as soon as possible. This is, to my mind, a message which should cheer up the members in the field.

Little remains for us to do, as far as we are concerned, and not so very much on the part of the men in the field, but to continue their activities and be of good cheer. Rome was not built in a day. The Foreign Service is a structure that can not be erected over night. We must be patient. The Department is well disposed and is taking kindly interest in the welfare of everyone of us. The records bear that out. We have been deeply impressed by the generous, almost fatherly, attitude of the Department. The Department at one time, before the flood perhaps, may have been a soulless steamroller, but it isn't so today. On our part, we should endeavor to think in the broadest service terms. There was a time when consular officers jokingly said that they were afflicted with Consulitis. The birth records of the Department seem to indicate that now four out of five of our newborns are afflicted with Diplomatitis. I think those are simply states of mind that recall that expression of



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Gen. Horace Porter, who, speaking at Boston some 30 years ago, said: "The State of Massachusetts is a great Commonwealth, but Boston is a great State of Mind."

The State Department is a great institution. We must not allow it to be said that the Foreign Service is only a great state of conflicting minds. As between Consulitis and Diplomatitis, I have no choice. But if I were asked to express an opinion on this subject, I should vote at any time, and all of the time, for Service-itis.

Mr. Wright

There is one here today for whom I have had a friendship lasting many years and, as an added interest, he and I have served at the same post. I think you will all join in the desire that we hear from the man who has been honored by being promoted for merit to be first Minister of the United States to the Irish Free State. My friend and colleague, Mr. Sterling.

Mr. Frederick A. Sterling

Mr. Chairman, I thank you for this welcome. It is my first visit at a luncheon of the Foreign Service Association, and I am especially glad to be here at the time of my appointment. I am not going to say anything about the board, as Mr. Gaulin has so ably expressed the views of the rest of us, and moreover I am going to be as brief as possible, and I don't want to commit any Irish bulls or any other kind of bulls.

So, I am a little careful of saying anything—not yet being confirmed or accredited—but I do want to say that I am intensely pleased, and I am pleased also, if you will

believe me, because, as Mr. Wright said, it is a symbol of a great program toward a desired goal in the Foreign Service. I think the credit for this is due greatly, primarily, to the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, and to Mr. Grew, who so ably supported him, and I think I ought to publicly or semi-publicly thank them for their great interest in the Service and all of us.

Mr. Wright

Once upon a time, in Mr. Taft's administration, I had the honor and privilege of being appointed First Secretary to the Legation at Havana, as it then was, to succeed that very inimitable person to whom Mr. Sterling has referred, Mr. Gibson, who was then to go to Brussels. My luggage was packed. I started for Key West. Just at that moment an infuriated reporter, who had taken exception to something that Mr. Gibson had done, resorted to the expedient of filling a stocking full of sand or shot and waited behind the shade of a palm at the Mirimar Hotel. When Mr. Gibson arrived to have his customary evening meal, preceded by other things which are customary in these countries, but which we seem to be in danger of forgetting now, and in company with that other inimitable soul who has since passed to the great beyond, Ned Bell, the said reporter leaped out and smote Mr. Gibson behind the ear. I will not describe that conflict, although it looms large in the annals of the Department, because it has its serious side. The administration was therefore faced with the problem as to whether I should still go to relieve Mr. Gibson, because it might establish what in all chanceries is to be abhorred, and that is a precedent: If in Cuba or any other

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country they did not like our Chargé d'Affaires or Consul General they might adopt the shot-in-the-stocking method, and the offending officer would be immediately removed. So I was brought back again and asked whether I would like to go to Brussels in his place. I said I would, and went, and so he did, and in due course Mr. Gibson succeeded me in Brussels and served there with the distinction which we all know.

The point I want to bring out is that my interest in Havana was thus stimulated, but I have not yet been able to realize it. It is particularly pleasing to introduce our Consul General at that post of which I have had dreams but not the realization. Mr. Hurst.

Mr. Carlton Bailey Hurst

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Association: Alluding to Havana, I must say that when I tell anyone that I come from there he smiles, and when I tell him that I live there he laughs. He seems to have something special on his mind. Perhaps he fancies himself reclining under a palm tree while the spice winds rustle in the fronds, looking on the blue waters of the Gulf or the Caribbean. He sees the herons and flamingos wading on the coral reefs as he absorbs cooling beverages in interminable drafts; but he takes the shadow for the substance and a detail for the whole. For, after all, Havana is as busy, serious, and sober a place as any other city of its size in the world.

I am very glad to have this opportunity to thank you individually and together for your kindness and hospitality. You have indeed cooperated with the board in every way, and I wish to express to you again its appreciation of your helpfulness. I am still a legal resident of the District, and it seems natural to be back again in this wonderful city, and particularly to know that I am among friends. In the long list of maladies to which human flesh is supposed to be heir I have managed to escape most of the ailments, but there is one to which I have succumbed. It is insidious and prevalent among our men in the field. I fain would call it *nostalgia consularis*, but I find that it is transient and curable when one returns to Washington and one's habitat. I believe that you will readily understand that I have greatly enjoyed my stay here among you, and that as an old soldier of the Foreign Service Legion I want to keep in touch with you. I hope that our meetings in the future, whether here or elsewhere, will be frequent.

Mr. Wright

Gentlemen: It is always a privilege, so far as the editorial "we" is concerned, for the chairman to plunge into personal matters every chance he gets, so I am going to do it again. Once upon a time I was in Russia and due to circumstances over which we had no control it became necessary for me to send away from that post two persons whom I hold most dear, my wife and my boy, and in those dreary days they took the train to Helsingfors and through North Finland, to Sweden, to Stockholm, and finally Christiania, where they were to take the boat in those dangerous days of the winter of 1917 through the submarine zone home to safety. Could I have had a better consolation than to realize that in every effort made for their comfort they should have been in the hands of one whom I knew and admired and for whom I therefore have great affection, namely, Mr. Schoenfeld, who was then at Christiania, who is now a member of the Board of Review and Counselor of the Embassy at Mexico City? Arthur, will you say something to us?



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Mr. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen: As one who shines only by the reflected light of the luminous figures who, except for myself, constitute the board, I am doubly grateful for the privilege of being here today as your guest.

Our distinguished chairman, Mr. Gaulin, touched upon one thing which perhaps more than any other has impressed us in the work which we have been called upon to do, and I think it may be of some value to the members of the Service to be told what that thing is. He pointed out or, rather, intimated that we had been impressed, upon the Board of Review, in going through the records, with the attitude taken by the Department in personnel work. I fancy that there are, in certain quarters in the Service, perhaps rather isolated cases, where men feel that the Department itself has not always done full justice. Probably anyone who is doing this sort of work realizes that that is an impossibility; but we are much impressed, and I say it in all sincerity, with the truly remarkable record established by the Department and with the truly remarkable spirit that has been shown in the personnel work. If we members of the Board of Review can contribute to the perfection of that system we think much will have been accomplished. As that point has not been emphasized, I want to emphasize it. I thank you.

Mr. Wright

Gentlemen: Again once upon a time your chairman was a callow young secretary at a Central American capital, without the faintest idea of what the whole thing really meant and with not even a bowing acquaintance with the Spanish language. On the north coast of that country, which you and I know is so peaceful and tranquil, and at which few things occur to disrupt the unruffled serenity of those tropical countries to which Mr. Hurst has so feelingly alluded, there was a competent young Consular officer who felt it incumbent upon him to get in touch with the legation. That was a much more serious undertaking than a person who has not had the privilege to serve in those countries can realize. One would not fly or take a boat or take a train in those days; one would board what was called a four-cylinder, hay-burning locomotive—a mule—and travel for some six days through the wildest and most broken country that one could imagine. That officer came to the capital of that republic and, in company with the said secretary, spied one day at a little place in a corner of the market-place an old native woman, with the most delicious fruit spread out for sale. I wished I knew enough Spanish to ask her how much they were, but that did not deter my colleague from the north coast, who, with the utmost composure, said, "Buenos días, Senora, a como son?" Oh, if I could only speak Spanish like that! That consular officer was Mr. Dawson. Mr. Dawson, will you speak to us in that language or any other?

Mr. Claude I. Dawson

Mr. Chairman: You do me too much honor. (The Chairman: You deserve it.) The chairman of the Board of Review so well covered the ground that there remains very little to say. In fact, I have my cue from a remark that he made. Our work has been fully explained by its chairman and other members of the board, who have taken out of my mouth some words I might have uttered had the opportunity remained.

I feel very humble in this task. The assignment to the Board of Review was unexpected. I hope that my small share, and humble it is, because, after all, I am the junior member, may, in some small way, assist the work of the



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Board, and the recommendations it may make to the Department. In closing, permit us to express the hope that the field service will look upon this Board of Review with the same charity, open-mindedness, and good will as the Board of Review has approached its task in examining the records and in making recommendations for the coming year.

Mr. Wright

Gentlemen: We have perhaps spent a few moments longer than is customary at these luncheons; they have been well spent. If it is necessary for us to make up the lost time, let us put in an extra hour today, or for several days a week, in part payment for the stimulus which we have gained from this informal illuminating conversation today by men who have shown us beyond the shadow of a doubt that they are serious and human but with a sense of humor, swayed by no consideration of party or of branch of service, and who thus assure to us that guarantee for our future which we have laid in their hands. You have discharged your duties creditably, gentlemen, and in behalf of this Association I thank you.

FOREIGN COMMERCE SERVICE

(Continued from page 102)

tory leave of absence any Foreign Commerce Officer who has performed three years or more of continuous service abroad: *Provided*, That the expenses of transportation and subsistence of such officers and their immediate families, in traveling from their posts to their homes in the United States and return, shall be paid under the same rules and regulations applicable in the case of officers going to and return from their posts under orders of the Secretary of Commerce when not on leave: *Provided further*, That while in the United States the services of such officers shall be available for trade conference work and for such other duties in the Department of Commerce and elsewhere in the United States as the Secretary of Commerce may prescribe.

SEC. 4. (a) Subject to the requirements of the civil service laws and rules, the Secretary is authorized to appoint, fix the compensation of, promote, demote, and separate from the Service such clerks and other assistants for officers of the Foreign Commerce Service as he may deem necessary.

(b) When authorized by the Secretary and in accordance with the regulations of the Civil Service Commission, officers of the Foreign Commerce Service may employ in a foreign country, from time to time, fix the compensation of, and separate from the Service such clerical and subclerical assistants as may be necessary.

SEC. 5 (a) Any officer of the Foreign Commerce Service designated by the Secretary of Commerce shall, through the Department of State, be regularly and officially attached to the diplomatic mission of the United States in the country in which he is to be stationed. If any such officer is to be stationed in a country in which there is no diplomatic mission of the United States, appropriate recognition and standing, with full facilities for discharging his official duties, may be arranged by the Department of State. The Secretary of State may reject the name of any such officer if, in his judgment, the assignment of such officer to the post designated would be prejudicial to the public policy of the United States.

(b) No officer of the Foreign Commerce Service shall be considered as having the character of a public minister.

SEC. 6 (a) Any officer, clerk, employe, or assistant of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, while on duty outside the continental limits of the United States and away from the post to which he is assigned, shall be entitled to receive his necessary traveling expenses and his



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expenses incurred for subsistence, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, in accordance with law, including, at the discretion of the Secretary, expenses for subsistence for the entire period while attending a trade gathering congress, or conference, and, in any other case, for the entire period (but not exceeding 60 days) while remaining continuously in any one place.

(b) The Secretary may authorize any officer of the Foreign Commerce Service to fix, in an amount not exceeding the allowance fixed for such officer, an allowance for actual subsistence, or a per diem allowance in lieu thereof, for any clerical or sub-clerical assistant employed by such officer under subdivision (b) of section 4.

(c) Any such officer, clerk, employe, or assistant, while on duty within the continental limits of the United States, shall be entitled to receive the traveling expenses and actual expenses incurred for subsistence, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, authorized by law.

SEC. 7. Any appropriation available during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, and thereafter for the Department of Commerce for commercial attaches, or for promoting commerce in Europe and other areas, South or Central America, or the Far East, shall be available for carrying out the provisions of this act, including the payment of salaries and compensation for personal services, in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, necessary janitor and messenger service, traveling and subsistence expenses and per diem allowances, the purchase of necessary furniture and equipment, stationery, and supplies, typewriting, adding, and computing and duplicating machines, accessories and repairs, the purchase of law books, books of reference and periodicals, foreign and domestic newspaper reports, documents, maps, plans, specifications, manuscripts, and all other necessary publications, the payment of rent outside the District of Columbia, and all other necessary incidental expenses. With the approval of the Secretary, an Officer of the Foreign Commerce Service may enter into leases for office quarters and may pay rent, telephone, subscriptions to publications, and other similar charges in advance in a foreign country where custom or practice requires payment in advance.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect upon its enactment.

Approved March 3, 1927.

PASSPORT AGENCIES

(Continued from page 104)

of the passport agencies so closely resemble those of consular offices that the old "gag" concerning the establishment of an American consulate at Hoboken is not so wide of the mark as it might at first appear. The agents take passport applications in the cities wherein they are located for transmission to the Department of State. Clerks of courts in neighboring cities sometimes transmit applications to the Department through the agents, which, if found defective by the agent, are returned to the clerk for correction or in order that additional evidence of citizenship may be submitted. As a rule, however, applications executed before clerks of courts are sent direct to the Department.

The agents extend and amend passports in the same manner as do consular officers, and in certain emergency cases issue "special series" passports upon telegraphic or telephonic authorization from the Department. By giving information and directions orally or otherwise to thousands of prospective passport applicants much long-distance correspondence by mail and telegraph with the Department is eliminated.

Another important service rendered by the agencies consists in the delivery of departmental passports executed before clerks of courts. For example, a business man in a western state makes application at a court to obtain a passport for a trip to the Orient, having concluded arrangements to sail from San Francisco on such an early date that there is not sufficient time for him to await the passport in his home town. When so desired in such cases, the Department forwards the issued passport to the San Francisco agency for delivery to him.

There also arise instances wherein the agencies, acting in concert with the Department, lend material aid in furthering the plans of Dan Cupid. A couple about to be joined in holy matrimony and planning to embark immediately after the ceremony upon a transatlantic nuptial voyage often experience a sinking feeling somewhat akin to a foretaste of "mal de mer" when they discover that a joint passport for man and wife can only be delivered to them after the connubial knot has been tied. The Department has ironed out this difficulty very nicely in most instances by issuing a joint passport prior to the wedding and forwarding it to the agent at New York or Boston for delivery to the young people upon production of their marriage certificate.



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THE AGENCIES A PAYING PROPOSITION

Aside from their great convenience to the public, the establishment of the agencies has proved a profitable undertaking. This is shown by the balance sheet for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, which appears below:

Receipts, \$74,902; expenditures (exclusive of rent), \$54,091.88; net gain, \$20,810.12.

The reason for the omission of rent in the "expenditures" above listed is due to the fact that the agencies at New York, Boston, San Francisco, and New Orleans are located in Federal buildings. Since they pay no rent a fair comparison of the profits and losses of the several agencies would not be derived by including the annual rentals at Chicago and Seattle, which amount to \$2,064 and \$1,008, respectively. The actual net profit of the agencies as a whole during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, after deducting the rent of the two offices above mentioned, is, therefore, \$17,738.12, as compared with \$12,477.29 for the previous year, at which time the agency at Boston had not yet been established.

It is apparent, therefore, that passport agencies are rendering good service and as a group are operating on a profitable basis.

The following table shows the number of services rendered by the agencies during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, such as applications taken, special series passports issued, passports amended, passports extended, duplicate passports delivered, departmental passports delivered, correspondence (letters), telegrams, telephone calls:

New York	111,392
Chicago	27,267
Boston	22,399
San Francisco	15,190
New Orleans	5,751
Seattle	2,404
All agencies	184,403

In addition to the services above listed, many thousands of personal interviews were given by the agents and their employes. The names of

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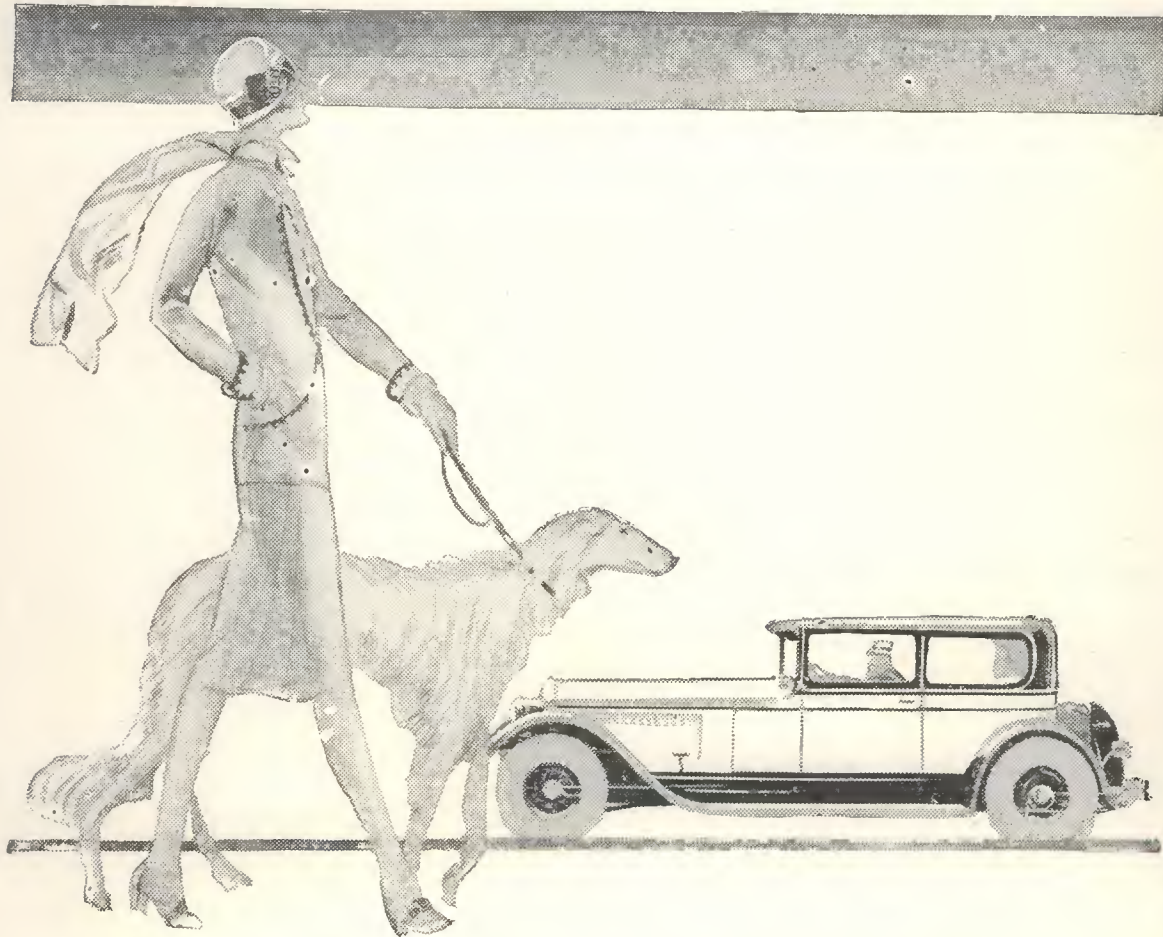


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the present agents and the addresses of their offices are as follows:

Subtreasury Building, New York City, Ira F. Hoyt, agent.

Customhouse, Boston, Mass., H. H. Bolds, agent.

No. 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., Robert A. Proctor, Agent.

No. 357 Post Office Building, New Orleans, La., Somerset A. Owen, agent.

No. 1008 White Building, Seattle, Wash., Eugene C. Rowley, agent.

Customhouse, San Francisco, Calif., William A. Newcome, agent.

They have been of great service to countless Americans, and it is confidently believed that all those who may have recourse to their good offices will heartily endorse their maintenance.

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8, 1832; December 14, 1832; and January 11, 1833, for a total sum of \$270,000. The purchase of 1816 was a site for the old customhouse, which occupied the ground until it was embraced in a site for the present Subtreasury building. This building was constructed for the use of the Customs Service and was so occupied from the time of its completion (May, 1842) until 1862, when it was occupied as a Subtreasury.

On this site stood the building in which the first meeting of Congress was held January 4, 1790, after the adoption of the Constitution July 4, 1776, and in which Washington was inaugurated April 30, 1789, first President of the United States. This event was commemorated November 25, 1883 (the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British), by the presentation to the Government by the Chamber of Commerce of the large bronze statue of Washington placed at the Wall Street entrance to the building.

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