

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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*Photo by J. C. Grew*

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# GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS AND BUSES

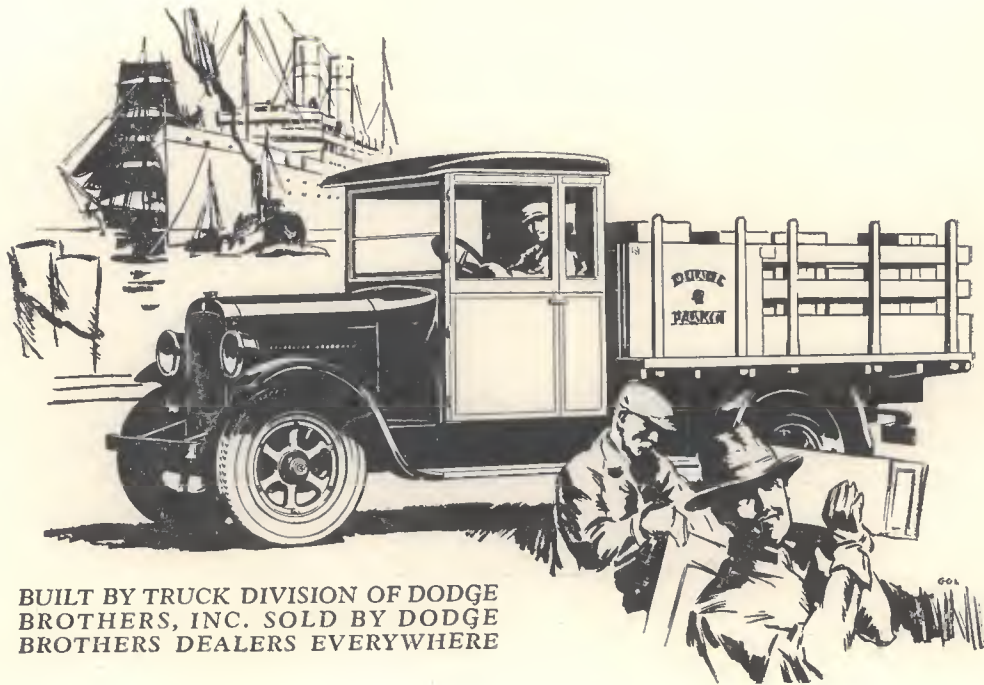
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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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## Tientsin

By DAVID C. BERGER, *Consul, Tientsin*

TO those who have not been to Tientsin, the name, if they ever hear it, probably only suggests something of the Boxer troubles in China in 1900.

The city of Tientsin, or Tientsin Wei as it was known to Marco Polo and other early visitors and even until comparatively recent years, is however, a very ancient city. It has been of some importance for many hundreds of years. The situation of the city at the junction of several rivers which carry merchandise down from the interior and its accessibility for sea-going ships have insured its commercial importance.

It was not, however, until the coming of the westerner after 1860 that Tientsin really started on its way to become the first city in North China.

This was by no means the first time that foreigners had visited Tientsin. The Dutch sent an embassy to China which came to Tientsin in 1655 and before that time it is probable that Marco Polo visited the place. At any rate he speaks of it in his records as the "Citta Celeste." The name of Tientsin in the Chinese characters means "heavenly ford" or "Heaven's ford." Legend has it that a certain warrior who found it advisable to live to fight (or negotiate) another day was so fortunate as to be able to ford the river near the present Tientsin and so in his appreciation of this act of Providence named it Tientsin.

The Dutch apparently found Tientsin a very prosperous, or as the Chinese put it "hot and noisy" commercial city at the time of their visit. It was then even as now the gateway of Peking,

all commerce either by way of the Grand Canal or the sea passing through Tientsin.

Other famous early visitors to Tientsin were Lord Macartney, in 1793, and Lord Amherst, in 1816. Lord Amherst arrived in Tientsin on August 12 on his way to Peking and was ejected from Peking a few days later on account of certain disagreements with the Chinese regarding a call on the Emperor Chia Ch'ing.

Tientsin was captured by the allied British and French fleets in 1858. The American and Russian fleets were present but took no part in the fighting. Treaties were negotiated between the various powers and China at this time and signed by the foreign and Chinese representatives in the Haikuanssu, a famous temple at Tientsin.

When the allied fleets returned to Tientsin the following year, however, they found that the Chinese had barred the river approach to Tientsin and were prepared to resist with force their entry into the harbor. In the fight which followed between the fleet and the Taku forts the famous phrase "blood is thicker than water" was coined by Commodore Tatnall, of the American Navy, when he ordered one of his ships to assist by towing a boat loaded with British troops.

The allied fleets were repelled by the Chinese at this time but returned in 1860, captured the forts and the city of Tientsin and also captured the city of Peking, the Emperor fleeing to his hunting part at Jehol.

Tientsin was made an open port by the convention signed at Peking in 1860. The British, French and Americans were given "concessions"



at Tientsin at this time, the concessions being situated along the river below the Chinese city and being principally mud flats and marsh land. The American concession was subsequently incorporated with the British concession.

An American Consular office was first established in Tientsin in 1862. F. B. Forbes, Esquire, was appointed acting American Consul on March 15, 1862. In the beginning the American Consulate was located in the native city, as were most of the foreign business offices.

Other events of historical importance were the massacre of 1870, when the French Consul and a number of Sisters of Mercy were murdered and the Catholic cathedral and other buildings were destroyed by the mob, and the Boxer troubles in 1900.

During the summer of 1900 a state of war existed in Tientsin for several months and was finally ended by the capture of Tientsin and Peking by the allied forces which this time consisted of American, British, French, Japanese, Italian and Russian contingents. After 1900 the Tientsin city wall was razed and the forts at Taku were dismantled.

Since 1900 the growth of Tientsin had been steady and rapid. The foreign concessions have developed from a Chinese mud village perched between the river bank and the marsh lands in the rear into a well laid out and prosperous small city with paved streets and all public utilities such as water, electric light and sewage. Even during the past ten years the foreign concessions

and the First Special Area, formerly the German Concession and now administered by the Chinese, have developed enormously. The filling of the marsh land is going forward steadily. Material for the filling is obtained by dredging the ship channel and pumping the mud into the lower places.

A resident of Tientsin may now live in a foreign style house with steam heating, sanitary plumbing, electric lighting and all other conveniences appurtenant to modern western standards. While the cost of living is somewhat higher in Tientsin than in some other places in China it is believed that nowhere in the East can one live in more personal comfort.

For the person who likes sports Tientsin offers many attractions. One may have one's choice of tennis, golf, horseback riding (either park, polo or cross-country hunting), swimming, baseball, skating, football (for the more rugged or savage), field hockey, cricket, horse racing (either flat or steeplechasing), boating, rowing, curling, badminton, lawn bowls and squash racquets. Or one may also spend one's time either at the bridge tables in some one of the clubs or in the library of the Tientsin Club. There are many motor cars in Tientsin, there being many miles of hard surfaced and macadam roads in the city and environs.

The climate of Tientsin is also very attractive to the person who likes an outdoor life. For about ten months of the year the weather is perfectly clear, all of the rainfall being concentrated in the other two months. The rainy season comes in July and August.

In the winter about ten weeks of skating adds greatly to the joy of existence. Notwithstanding the fact of the skating, however, the weather is not severely cold, the temperature rarely going below zero Fahrenheit.

There is also quite good shooting within easy reach of Tientsin. Over a week-end one may go out for duck, grouse and numerous other wild fowl and if one can get away for a month one may shoot



Photo from D. C. Berger

A TIENTSIN SPINNER



deer until one tires of the slaughter and may get an occasional wild boar or big horn sheep without too great trouble. That is, one may get an opportunity of shooting at the sheep though many hunters have gone out after the big horn who have not brought back a set of horns on account of the extreme wariness and canniness of this animal.

It is believed that the golf course at Tientsin will be found rather unique to the average newcomer. There are many Chinese graves scattered around over the course and sometimes the huge grave mounds constitute quite a hazard to the player who strays slightly from the fairway. Sometimes too one's ball may wander down a grave that lies open. There is no club rule regarding this and it is therefore quite a mooted point among players as to whether or not the ball must be played from this lie or may be thrown out without the loss of a stroke. Sometimes one may find a player who refuses under any circumstances to climb down into the grave either to play the ball or to throw it out.

For riding in Tientsin one uses the Mongolian pony. This animal suggests somewhat the Arabian though it is smaller and even less amenable to discipline. The ponies are usually allowed to attain an age of from 5 to 7 years running wild and free on the plains of Mongolia before they are ridden or even bridled. They are then caught up and brought down to Peking and Tientsin for sale. One can hardly be surprised under the circumstances if the pony shows some slight suspicion of human beings, especially of the white man with all of his new and strange odors. The Mongols and some Chinese even state that the white man's smell resembles that of a tiger with the natural result that the pony regards him with suspicion and fear. However that may be it is quite true that the "bouquet" of the white man does not at all resemble that of the pony's former Mongol master.

As of possible interest to the embryo Foreign Service Officer who may contemplate succumbing

to the lure of the Orient and of Tientsin the following is a list of a few of the clubs of which he will be expected to become a member: Tientsin Club, Tientsin Race Club, Tientsin Country Club, Tientsin Golf Club, American Tennis Club, Tientsin Lawn Tennis Association, Tientsin Baseball Club, Tientsin Polo Club, Tientsin Hunt Club, Tientsin Skating Club, Tientsin Badminton Club and Tientsin Rowing Club. The dues and entry fees of these various organizations range upward to \$100 initiation and \$10 per month. While there are many other organizations to which one may be asked to subscribe those named are the more important.

There are about 5,000 Europeans and Americans in Tientsin which number permits of quite a great deal of social life, especially during the winter months.

In the summer it is the custom for the foreign ladies to move almost en masse to the various beach resorts such as Peitaiho, Chinwangtao, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Tsingtao and Dairen. Peitaiho and Chinwangtao are the most popular because of the fact that they are only a few hours' ride by train from Tientsin which permits of week-end trips to these beaches. These two resorts are very attractive, with plenty of bathing and tennis and walks over the countryside. They are quite cool too even in the hottest of summer weather. So popular are they in the heat of July and August that the week-end trains are nearly always crowded to capacity.



A TIENSIN SAWMILL

*Photo from D. C. Berger*

# “International Economic Policies”

*The American Minister to Roumania presents a comprehensive survey of the Economics of Diplomacy*

*A Review by DR. WALLACE McCLURE, Department*

WHEN Dr. William Smith Culbertson, then vice chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, was appointed Minister at Bucharest about two years ago, he had just completed the preparation of what has become recognized as one of the most important among recent American books dealing with international affairs. “This book”—to use the author’s own words—“discusses the major economic factors in international relations.” It is, as he says, a “by-product” of his daily work, chiefly in public office, and it profits by the authoritativeness with which one can speak who makes regular, practical use of the facts and circumstances with which he deals. Such experience is even more valuable than constructive research which, Dr. Culbertson truly states, is not to be carried on amid the busy life of a governmental official. The book is a plea of a statesman to statesmen and people alike “to devise means for the control of the economic forces which shape and determine the fate of nations.” It seeks “a more adequate and intelligent organization of our common international existence.”

Three propositions, we are told in the preface, “underly the whole discussion.”

(1) The conceptions of political and social control prevailing in western states today are, if not Aristotelian, at least those of the eighteenth century. (2) The material progress of western

civilization has been effected at an unprecedented rate and is still rushing forward to new conquests. Living in a new material world, we lack a science of government capable of controlling its destructive tendencies or of turning its achievements to social ends. (3) World society rests on the nation, and the preservation of the nation depends upon the establishment of principles and methods of international cooperation that will effectively solve the vast problems impossible of solution by nations acting singly or bargaining two by two.

“Progress,” says H. G. Wells, “has gone on outside of and in spite of public activities.” Few will deny our relative backwardness both in political philosophy and in the actual manifestations of government; but as a practical man Dr. Culbertson does not rush onward to a sweeping condemnation of the political machinery that is, rather would he use it as the natural and necessary basis upon which to develop not merely better national government but the international controls which are vital, in his opinion, to the continuance of the national state as it exists today.

It is perhaps not too early for far-seeing philosophers to begin the exercise of constructive thought upon the problem of how the world shall be governed when the present “sovereignty” of states shall have been so whittled away by necessarily multiplying international compacts as to



*Photo from D. C. Berger*

THE TIENTSIN RACE CLUB TRACK



leave only the memory of independence as now proclaimed. This, however, is beyond the realm of present day practical statesmanship. Recognizing the necessity for regulation in international affairs, we may derive much wisdom from Dr. Culbertson's pages as to the sort of international compacts and resulting practices which we should immediately seek. The accomplishment of progress equivalent to realizing his program would constitute a record worthy of the generation of forward-looking men.

The first chapter, entitled "The Background of the Modern World," reviews for the reader the outstanding pertinent theories and events of the last two centuries, among them the rise of the modern nationalistic state, with its supporting economic philosophy of mercantilism, the territorial and commercial expansion of European countries, the industrial revolution and the enormous piling up of material wealth. "Civilization," the chapter concludes, "has had its very existence imperiled by a misuse of its own material achievements and with this warning must turn its atten-

tion to devising methods of controlling these forces to social ends. In international affairs at least the way to *good* government is to have *more* government.

Chapters II to XII, inclusive, present in detail the conditions and the international practices which not only endanger world economic welfare but form the material out of which international cooperation in economic affairs may be welded. What retards and what accelerates the international movement are carefully analyzed. Arguments on both sides of controverted points are set forth with clarity and fairness.

In Chapter II the problem is that of national treatment. The reader becomes acquainted with the more important subjects in which it is important to aliens that they be accorded the same treatment which countries accord to their own citizens. Outstanding in importance here is the treatment of shipping. The impression is made unmistakable that any reasonable standard of international amity and cooperation demands complete absence of flag discrimination, though the



## STAFF AT TIENTSIN

*From left to right; back row: Liu Ju-chieh, Ng Moy-sung, Li Ch'ing-an, Han Ch'ing-ch'ang. Second row: Chang Chung-jen, Li Ch'ing-lin, Han Ch'ing-min, Tzu Ch'ang-chi. Front row: Vice Consul Robert B. Streeper, Vice Consul Harvey Lee Milbourne, Consul David C. Berger, Consul General C. E. Gauss, Vice Consul Grauville Woodward, Vice Consul William P. Hunt*



exception of coastwise shipping from this rule is recognized in view of the usual present day practice of excluding foreign vessels from trade between the ports of a single country. Other important fields where national treatment is usually and should be universally practiced include protection of industrial property, such as patents and trade marks, and safeguards against unfair competition.

Coordinate with the principle of national treatment in assuring equality in economic matters is the principle of most-favored-nation treatment, in adopting which a country promises to give to another country treatment that is as good as the best which it gives to any third country. The practice might better, as Dr. Culbertson says, be denominated "equally-favored-nation" treatment. In certain aspects of international economic relations—notably in the customs houses—there is no question of competition except between the interests of outside countries. Producers and consumers of goods which do not cross frontiers have no contacts with customs duties and hence in the payment of duties are not to be compared with persons who engage in international trade. The demands of equality are met, accordingly, if all goods which actually pass through customs houses are treated alike, regardless of the country of origin or destination. Where such treatment is accorded not with conditions—such as have sometimes qualified its effect—but unconditionally, Dr. Culbertson says, at the end of Chapter III, "Equality of treatment will be guaranteed generally and tendencies will be set in motion contributing to commercial stability, simplicity, and uni-

formity of tariff rates, mutual confidence and international good will."

The principles and methods of tariff bargaining are discussed in Chapter IV. At the head of the chapter the author quotes the third of President Wilson's Fourteen Points: "The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance." Obviously policies of special bargaining are not favored by Dr. Culbertson and his marshalling of historical facts as well as current practices and theories form a persuasive argument in favor of the maintenance of an equality of trade conditions. "The best thing in the long run for any nation (and all that any is entitled to in international affairs) is a fair, equal chance."

A long chapter (V) on the British imperial preferential system follows. This system of unequal tariffs levied by commonwealths that are to most intents and purposes independent countries, Dr. Culbertson considers to form a source of friction both within and without the Empire. "For generations," he adds, "the British Government has been a foremost advocate of two liberal principles of international economic policy, the one the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, the other the principle of the open door. Both have for their purpose the establishment of equality of economic opportunity. The self-governing Dominions have asserted that they are nations to avoid the obligation of the 'open door' principle and that they are colonies to avoid the obligation of the unconditional most-favored-nation principle. Would it not be a contribution

of first importance to world peace if the Dominions would decide to accept in one form or the other the obligation of equality of economic opportunity?"

Chapter VI on "The Closed Door," deals comprehensively with colonial empires and the discriminatory economic policies which have been adopted for their control in the supposed interest of the parent country. Dr. Culbertson finds that the "closed-door policy does not profit any na-



CONSULATE AND RESIDENCE AT PENANG

*The Department is now negotiating for the immediate purchase of this attractive property*



tion in the long run. It contributes to misunderstandings and rivalry between nations and should, therefore, be avoided wherever possible. Its adoption implies the use of political power to obtain economic advantage and this means in the end, as history has disclosed, retaliation and even war for the purpose of defending economic claims and vested rights." "The trade of a colony," he concludes, "should bear its proportionate expense of the colonial administration in the payment of taxes and, in general, colonial development should follow the lines of the modern conception which regards colonies as trusts to be administered in the interest of civilization."

In the seventh chapter the author turns to the particular consideration of the colonial experiences of the United States. The problem is discussed with moderation and also with a commendable detachment not always found in the writings of officials who deal with the policies and practices of their own governments.

A more congenial topic appears in the next chapter (VIII) on "The Open Door." Maintenance by the United States of the principle of equality of treatment, the author reaffirms should mean "that we treat all countries on the same terms, and in turn, require equality of treatment from every other country, i. e., that, while neither asking nor granting special favors, we exercise our powers, and if necessary, impose penalties, not for the purpose of securing discriminations in our favor, but to prevent discriminations to our disadvantage.

"When applied to colonial possessions and to countries such as China and Persia, this principle of equality of treatment is known as the policy of the 'open door.' The term 'open door' does not imply the absence of commercial restrictions and regulations; it means simply that import and export duties, port dues, or other charges shall apply equally and without discrimination to all countries alike, including the country in political control." The policies of colonial powers that have in general maintained the open door and multi-lateral international ar-

rangements looking toward the same end, are reviewed; related matters, such as the policy of the United States at the Paris peace conference, expressed in the discussions of President Wilson's third point and in the provisions governing mandated territories, are accorded liberal attention.

In treating the subject of "Raw Materials and Fuels" (Chapter IX), Dr. Culbertson had the advantage of his experience evidenced in an earlier volume entitled "Raw Materials and Food Stuffs in the Commercial Policies of Nations,"\* just as in other portions of his book, he could rely on his "Commercial Policies in War Time and After"† for much assistance. His comprehensive review of the situation makes clear, he believes, "the need of international cooperation in the solution of two problems: (1) the equitable distribution of the world's raw materials and (2) the conservation of the world's natural resources. \* \* \* Such problems can not be solved by purely nationalistic measures. The exactions of monopolists controlling, for example, sisal and nitrates, can not be in the long run offset or checkmated by combinations among those who must either purchase the raw material or go out of business. Buying combines have been condemned in the United States when they have been practiced by others. If we are to concede that the world is in for trade wars, then purely nationalistic measures may be justified, but they should

\*Annals of the Academy of Political and Social Science; March, 1924.

† New York: D. Appleton and Company; 1919.

(Continued on page 161)



THE GROUNDS AT PENANG

# Anacaona

By CHARLES BRIDGHAM HOSMER, *Consul, Department*

EVERY person who has visited Santo Domingo is familiar with the imposing statue of Christopher Columbus, which is the central figure of the city's principal park, *Parque Colon*, and nearly all publications relative to the Dominican Republic, or to the city of Santo Domingo, have carried an illustration of the statue or have at least showed it with the famous Cathedral of Santo Domingo, which forms its background. Relatively few persons have given more than passing attention to the finely sculptured figure of an Indian girl shown on the front of the pedestal, depicted as inscribing an exact facsimile of the words "Ilustre y Esclarecido Varon D. Cristobal Colon," as they appear on the leaden casket in which the remains of the great admiral were found in the cathedral in 1877. Many who have observed the figure have regarded it as purely symbolic of the aboriginal inhabitants of the island, and a very small number ever ascertain it to be the sculptor's representation in bronze of *Anacaona*, an Indian princess who actually played an important part in the early history of the first important European colony in the New World.

On the occasion of Columbus' first visit to the Island of Santo Domingo, or *Quisqueya*, as called by the Indians, which was in 1493 during his first voyage to the New World, he found it well populated by a peaceful race of Indians. The natives gave the voyagers a cordial welcome and friendly assistance with their plans. Politically the island was divided into five large self-governing provinces or *Cacicazgos*, each ruled by a principal chief or *Cacique*. The Indian names of these five districts were *Marien*, *Maguá*, *Maguana*, *Jaraguá* and *Higuéy*; these names, as well as those of their subordinate provinces and villages, are still retained as the names of towns, cities, or in some cases to indicate a rather indefinite region. Although there were many lesser chiefs within each *Cacicazgo*, there does not appear to have been even a loose confederation among any of the five major political units at the time the island was first discovered. It is to be regretted that the practical extermination of these Indians during the first century of European colonization, on account of the harsh policy of colonial officials, whose brutality was not realized or sympathized with by the Spanish Crown, we are left little authentic historical data concerning

their primitive civilization. However, in relatively modern times a number of authors have been able to compile much interesting data on this subject from the *Archives of the Indies* at Sevilla, Spain, and among them the main features of the life of *Anacaona* are interesting, though tragic.

At the time of the first visit of the Spaniards in 1493 *Anacaona* was the bride of *Caonabo*, the ruler of the important Province of *Maguana*, and, as she was also the sister of the *Cacique* of the most populous province, *Jaraguá*, it indicates a tendency among these Indians to bring about alliances through the intermarriage of their ruling families. *Caonabo* was the only aggressive and warlike ruler among the five principal chiefs. He was the first to offer armed resistance to the advance of settlers into his territory, and he endeavored unsuccessfully to obtain a united resistance by the five main rulers. On account of his vigorous leadership and the fear he would succeed in fomenting continual difficulties between the Indians and the colonists, he was captured through the strategy of one of Columbus' officers in 1495. After several months of imprisonment, he was put on board a vessel bound for Spain, but died during the voyage. *Anacaona* returned, embittered for the time, to reside with her brother, the *Cacique* of *Jaraguá*.

*Bohechio*, the brother, ruler of *Jaraguá*, the most powerful of all the Indian provinces, had never fully submitted to Spanish rule, and in 1497 Bartholomew Columbus, then in charge of the colony, determined to bring about an understanding with him, amicably if possible. He sent word to *Bohechio* that he would visit *Jaraguá*, and it is recorded that serious armed resistance would have occurred except for the judicious influence of *Anacaona*. She is said to have been a woman of unusual beauty, grace and intelligence, and was able to convince her brother that open warfare must ultimately bring disaster and misery upon their people. She arranged a program of native entertainments and festivities so delightful and impressive that the cordial relations established resulted in a liberal and satisfactory treaty of friendship.

Through her influence upon her brother and her people and the respect in which she was held by the leaders of the colonists, *Anacaona* was able to continue these peaceful relations until



the death of *Bohechio* in 1500, when she became the ruler of the largest and most powerful native political unit in the island.

Her rule is also said to have been marked by social and agricultural progress among her people. She was a great partisan of sports, and there still remains an interesting race-track known as *El Circo De Anacaona*, near the town of San Juan, where she is reported to have held periodic athletic contests. A recently constructed highway has made the place easily accessible to visitors. The track is a perfect circle not quite one-half mile in circumference and is constructed with two parallel ridges of rather small, rounded stones, forming a path about 10 feet wide. From the narrowness of the track, it could only have been intended for foot-races of various kinds. In the exact center of the track is a huge stone (although the immediate surrounding country has few stones and no large ones) on which appear Indian figures. It is known as *Anacaona's seat* and she is said to have presided over the games from this point.

Don Nicolas de Ovando became governor of the colony for the Spanish Crown in 1502, and although instructed to treat the Indians with the utmost consideration, it was during his administration they were most rapidly exterminated and their health permanently undermined by forced labor in the mines and on heavy building operations, for neither of which they were properly developed. Ovando was jealous of the popularity and growing power of *Anacaona*, and, basing his action upon fictitious reports of rebellious activities, determined to end it.

He accordingly notified *Anacaona* in 1503 that he would pay a visit of friendship to *Jaraguá*. Shortly thereafter he marched into her territory with a large force of soldiers, all of whom did not accompany him the full distance to the capital of the province.

Confident of the good intentions of Ovando, and in spite of warnings to the contrary, *Anacaona* received him with every honor possible. She had assembled all the subordinate rulers of the province and arranged an elaborate program for his entertainment. In the midst of festivities ambushed soldiers, brought by Ovando, fell upon the unarmed and unsuspecting natives and in a few moments killed hundreds and the balance scattered terrorized into the surrounding country. *Anacaona* and about 80 of her chiefs were captured and tied to posts within a large building, where, after a hasty and prejudiced hearing, they were all burned to death by setting fire to the building.

That the memory of *Anacaona* is deeply respected by the Dominican people is evidenced by her statue combined with that of the Great Discoverer and by the existence of many pretty legends in addition to this historical information.

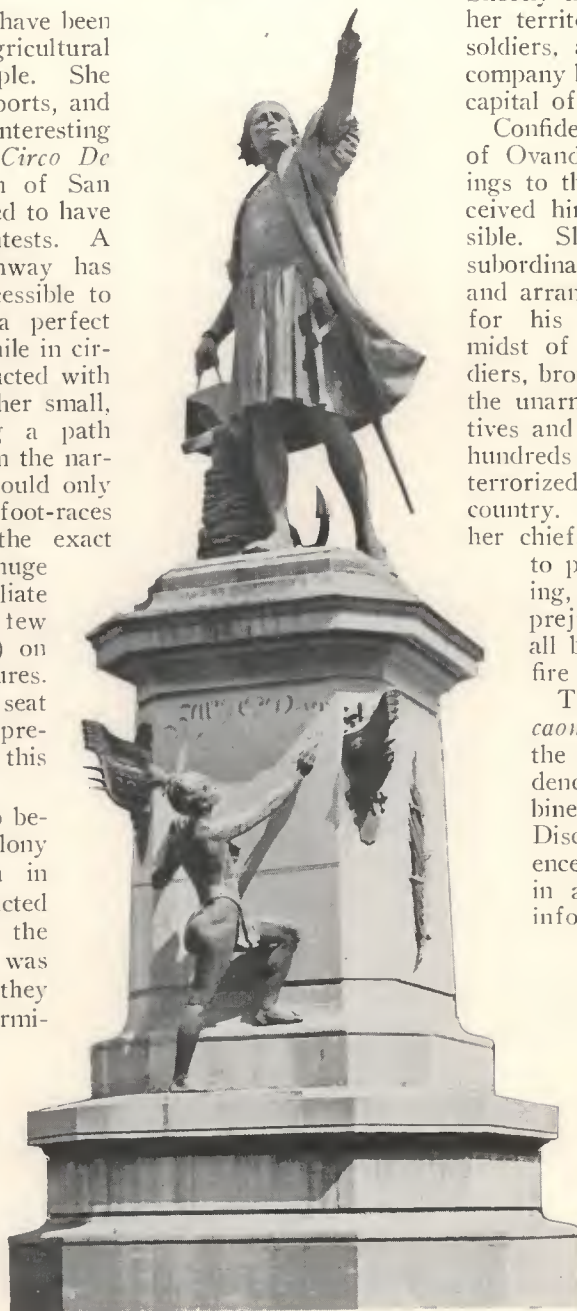


Photo from C. B. Hosmer

STATUE OF COLUMBUS AT SANTO DOMINGO CITY

The figure at the base of the monument is *Anacaona*

FILE 811.1

Shortly after Form 228, Declaration of Alien About to Depart for the United States, was instituted, a British subject applied at Singapore for visa of his passport.

This is one answer:

"I have resided in the Philippines: Manila, Maternity Hospital. Object of residence: Being born."



## THE TANGIER LAPWING

*From the London Times of March 23, 1927*

For the first time, perhaps, since its introduction, the machinery of the Tangerine International Statute is working with feverish energy. It is not owing to the political situation, but to a *cause célèbre* which is being heard by the Court of Appeal of the Mixed Tribunal. An unofficial, untitled, democratic Frenchman, M. Abel, has shot a lapwing in that area of the zone over which the sporting rights are reserved to the Diplomatic Corps. In view of the deep impression which has been created locally, some account of this incident is necessary.

Half a century or more ago the then reigning Sultan of Morocco granted the sporting rights over a large area near Tangier to the Diplomatic representatives of the Powers.

A few weeks ago M. Abel, passing in a motor car, espied an unwary lapwing and shot it. He was confronted by the Diplomatic guards, and after trial by the lower court was fined 1f. for trespass and 50c. for breaking the law. He appealed and the case is being heard today. The judges have reserved their judgment for a week. All parties are represented by the foremost lawyers in Tangier.

The Tangier Convention, based on the Act of Algieras, recognizes all previously acquired rights, though whether the field in which the bird was shot falls within the scope of the Sultan's edict is disputed. But M. Abel's "crime" was clearly premeditated. The lapwing, probably aware of its diplomatic immunity, did not budge, and the evidence goes to show that both M. Abel and the bird were sitting down. The lapwing, protected by treaty, fell a victim to its own conviction of the sanctity of diplomatic engagements. The incident is serious, as it may have shaken the confidence of whole flocks of lapwings. In the eyes of the entire Plover tribe the Algieras Act and the Tangier Convention may be today mere scraps of paper.

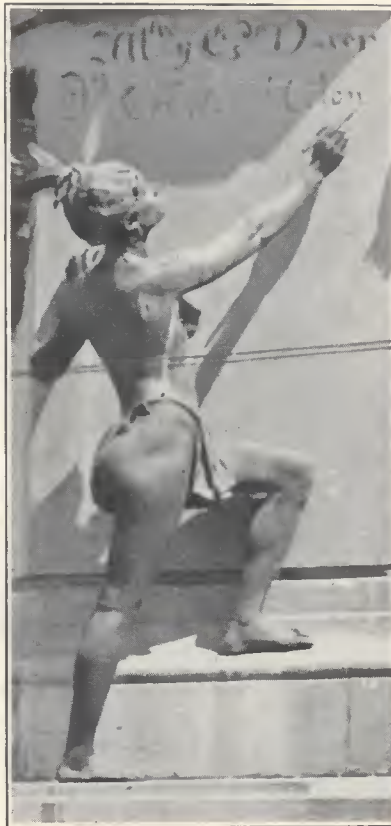
### LEGAL ARGUMENTS

The Tangerine Press has published long articles on the subject, and columns on its rights and wrongs have appeared. The Comité de Contrôle has awakened. The legislative assembly is trying to decipher its own cross-word puzzles on the shooting laws. The Department of Public Health desires to be informed if the lapwing's body has been hygienically disposed of. The Finance Committee wants to sell the bird's feathers for the benefit of the state. The judges of the high court are deep in a book on ornithology. The apotheosis of the Statute of Tangier has been reached.

This morning's hearing of the appeal deeply moved all those present in court. The case was argued from every point of view, including the lapwing's, who, after all, was the greatest sufferer. The validity of the Sultan's concession was attacked on the grounds that the sporting rights were ceded to the Diplomatic Corps, while the

present representatives of the powers are Consular, but the situation was saved. The United States and Italy have not yet recognized the statute, and they are still diplomatically represented. In these circumstances the lapwings could clearly claim diplomatic and extraterritorial rights, but, unfortunately, neither the United States nor Italy recognized the Mixed Tribunal in which the case is being tried.

The prosecution was instituted by the British Consul-General, who is temporary president of the Sporting Club. The legal and diplomatic status of both the Consul-General and the lapwing were fully argued. Both counsel said that they were painfully disillusioned. The necessity for a quick solution of the crisis is realized. The legislative assembly, which sits tomorrow, proposes, I understand, to introduce a bill providing that all birds enjoying diplomatic privileges and immunities must be furnished by the administration with properly stamped certificates to that effect on the payment of a small fee.



*Photo from C. B. Hosmer*  
ANACAONA  
*Detail from the Columbus Monument*



## SPEECH BY BARON DE CARTIER DE MARCHIENNE

*Foreign Service Luncheon, March, 1927*

I sincerely appreciate the opportunity of foregathering here today in friendly fashion with my colleagues of the American State Department and Foreign Service, and I am not going to spoil the occasion by inflicting upon you anything that could be properly described as a speech. However, I do want to say just a few words of greeting.

During my diplomatic career it has been my good-fortune to know many members of your Service both here and abroad, and I have formed among them many strong and lasting friendships. My relations with your Department here at Washington date back nearly 20 years to the time when I first came to your shores as Counsellor of Legation, and during my present mission I have spent already 10 years in your hospitable Capital.

I may say that I have known the State Department longer than many of you who are here today and I may be counted as one of its oldest "habitues."

Some of those years have been "times that tried men's souls," which brought me into close and constant communication with the Department, and I learned to appreciate more and more every day the wisdom, tact, frankness, courtesy and unflinching friendliness of your officials.

It is a great pleasure to meet here you members of the American Diplomatic Service who so faithfully uphold its great traditions.

We are here, today, all fellow members of the Diplomatic "Guild." The career of diplomacy as you all know is by no means "all beer and skittles," yet, after all, I think I may sincerely congratulate you on having chosen it, for, as I presume you will all admit, it is one of the most useful professions in the world.

At the same time I am inclined to think that it

is one of the professions which is least appreciated by the world in general. Our good work in preserving the peace of the world passes unobserved by the public eye, but if, in spite of all our efforts, any unfortunate event happens, it is blamed on the diplomatists and we are "made the goats" by the unthinking multitude.

As a matter of fact, according to eminent writers on the Art of Negotiating, a good diplomat should possess all the Christian virtues—and then some. He should automatically, so to say, possess all knowledge, understand all mysteries, have the gift of prophecy, and speak with the tongues of men and of angels. He should be a walking encyclopedia of learning, vegetable, animal and mineral, and should be a paragon of deportment.

He should have the best characteristics of all the remarkable people in history, together with the attributes of an Archangel and of the Sphinx. These "Standard Specifications" are hard to live up to—at least I find it so, however, it may be with you, my dear colleagues.

The qualifications of a good diplomat are really difficult to define, as is illustrated by the case of the young chap who, in a moment of idleness, went for examination for the Diplomatic Service.

He flunked completely and was, consequently astonished to receive an appointment to the Service. On expressing his surprise to the examiners they smiled and said: "Well, of course, we saw that you didn't know anything at all about any

*(Continued on page 160)*



*Anacaona's seat in the center of the El Circo de Anacaona. An Indian face is visible carved at the left end of the stone*



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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.

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WOULDN'T YOU?

Town of San Jose, September eight, Dear Journal Editor, Department of State. If material to print is hard to get, Here's a verse you'll never regret.

Foreign Service Officers have problems to decide Of serious import, it can't be denied. We all of us have them, and here is one That I had to solve. What would you have done?

It was only last Tuesday, a beautiful day. The sun was shining and all was gay, When at half past two the telephone sounds: "Come out and play golf a coupla rounds."

I was deep in the maze and the intricacy Of a report for the Bureau of F. & D. C. A subject of interest—statistics, I think, To show the annual production of zinc.

To refuse with scorn or accept with glee Was the problem that was presented to me. Now, what did I do? I'll give you one guess. Sure I did. Would you have done any less?

H. S. W.

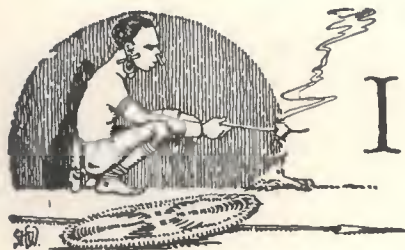
SERVICE TO CUSTOMERS

(Extracts from a letter received at a consulate)

Your letter of October 16th, is just now received. If I remember rightly, I asked you to send my brother, Mr. J O, a blank form of application for his American passport, which he ought to fill up for the above mentioned purpose and sent it to the Department of State.

I know that his former application was ineffective, because of insufficient reasons alleged to his long stay abroad, but I know also, as being his brother, his conditions which compelled him to do so.

Furthermore, I do think, that the Consul General himself, or the men, who have the charge of the passport business ought to direct American citizens rightly and thoroughly. They certainly know or at least they are supposed to know, which excuses are sufficient or insufficient to overcome a citizen's expatriation and inquire of all the causes, which compelled them to stay so long abroad and thus save the time and expenses of their customers. This exactly was neglected in the case of my brother, Mr. J. O.



# ITEMS



**M**INISTER GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN, Tegucigalpa, expects to leave his post on April 15 for the United States, where he will spend his leave of absence.

Consul General Alphonse Gaulin arrived at Paris on March 18 and assumed charge of that office on March 22.

Ambassador Charles H. MacVeagh, Tokyo, sailed from Yokohama on April 8 on a short visit to the United States.

Minister F. W. B. Coleman, Riga, departed from his post on April 3 on leave of absence, which he expects to spend in the United States.

Minister Lewis Einstein, Prague, left his post on March 21 on local leave of absence.

Mr. Leland Harrison, formerly Assistant Secretary of State and recently appointed Minister to Sweden, sails for his new post on April 30 on the S. S. Leviathan.

Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, recently appointed Minister to Switzerland, and Mr. J. Butler Wright, appointed Minister to Hungary, expect to sail from New York for their respective posts on the S. S. Leviathan on May 21.

Mr. Walter H. Schoellkopf, Secretary of the Legation at Bucharest, is now in the United States on leave.

Mr. Charles Lyon Chandler, in charge of the Foreign Department of the Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia, and well known to many members of the Foreign Service, visited the Department on March 22 and gave a short talk to the members of the Foreign Service School.

Mr. Allan Dawson, recently appointed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Branch of the Foreign Service and assigned to Panama, arrived at that post on March 28.

Mr. Lawrence Dennis, formerly Secretary of the Legation at Managua, and recently assigned to the Department, has arrived in the United States and is taking 60 days' leave of absence before reporting for duty.

Diplomatic Secretary Paul R. Josselyn informed the Department that he and his family sailed from Kobe for the United States on March 14.

Consul John R. Minter turned over the Consulate at Breslau to Vice Consul Phil H. Hubbard on March 9 and departed the same day for Para.

Consul Nelson R. Park assumed charge of the Consulate at Ceiba on March 23.

Consul General Lewis W. Haskell, Algiers, arrived in New York on March 29, where he spent several days before proceeding to Washington and his home in Columbia, S. C.

Diplomatic Secretary J. Webb Benton reports his departure from Lisbon for Warsaw on March 15.

Diplomatic Secretary J. Theodore Marriner assumed his duties as Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs in the Department on April 9.

Consul Lester Maynard, Havre, expects to take home leave the latter part of May.

Mr. Andrew G. Lynch, newly appointed Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, reported his arrival at Liverpool on March 14, where he has been assigned for duty as Vice Consul.

Mr. Clayson W. Aldridge, Third Secretary of the Legation at Athens, reported for duty at that post on March 10.

Consul Leland Morris assumed charge of the Consulate General at Athens on April 1.



Consul Otis A. Glazebrook, Nice, expects to sail from Villefranche on April 21 for New York on home leave.

Consul J. Klahr Huddle assumed charge of the Consulate at Cologne on March 16.

Consul Lester J. Schnare, recently assigned to Breslau, is spending 30 days' leave in the United States before proceeding to his new post. He expects to sail from New York on the S. S. President Harding on April 27.

The Consulate at St. Etienne was closed on March 31, Consul William H. Hunt proceeding to Guadeloupe, to which post he has been assigned.

Consul Samuel W. Honaker has arrived in the United States on leave of absence, upon the expiration of which he will report for duty in the Department, having been detailed to the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

Mr. Einar T. Anderson, formerly Vice Consul at Habana and now Commercial Agent in the Chicago branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, recently visited the Department.

Consul Reed Paige Clark spent several days in the Department before proceeding to Mexico City, where he is now in charge, Consul General Alexander W. Weddell being now in the United States. Mr. Weddell expects to spend a portion of his leave in Europe.

Vice Consul George Alexander Armstrong, Zurich, who is on leave in this country, is returning to his post on May 4.

Vice Consul John H. Lord, Funchal, is dividing his leave between his home at New Haven and Washington.

Vice Consul Franklin B. Atwood, Plymouth, who is spending his leave at Nantucket, Mass., is returning to his post on April 23.

Diplomatic Secretary Thomas L. Daniels is spending his leave at Hubbards Woods, Ill., before proceeding to his new post at Rome.

The following non-career personnel took the oral examination for the Foreign Service on Tuesday, April 12:

William G. Harshaw, Clerk, Toronto.

Mary J. Parter, Clerk, Mexico City.  
Belden S. Howell, Clerk, Embassy, Mexico City.

L. Davis McGinely, Clerk, Catania.  
Knowlton V. Hicks, Vice Consul, Hamburg.  
Albert W. Scott, Vice Consul, Hull.  
LaVerne Baldwin, Clerk, Ottawa.  
Franklin B. Atwood, Vice Consul, Plymouth.  
Irwin C. Byington, Clerk, San Salvador.  
Paul C. Seddicum, Vice Consul, Prague.

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

Consul General Robert Frazer, Jr., Japan.  
Consul General Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Paris.  
Consul General James B. Stewart, leave of absence.

Diplomatic Secretary Matthew E. Hanna at the Department.

Consul General Samuel T. Lee, Valparaiso.  
Consul General Thomas M. Wilson, Alexandria.

Vice Consul George J. Haering, Kobe, is now in this country on leave, which he is spending at Huntington Station, N. Y.

These additional officers, now attending the Foreign Service School, have been given the following assignments:

John B. Ketcham, Vice Consul, Singapore.  
Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Vice Consul, Guadalajara.  
Hugh F. Ramsay, Vice Consul, Stuttgart.  
Henry A. W. Beck, Vice Consul, Jerusalem.  
John B. Faust, Vice Consul, Buenos Aires.

The Consulate at Kalgan has been closed temporarily and the records and archives stored at the Legation at Peking.

Consul David J. D. Myers, Durango, informed the Department by telegraph on April 14 that fire had broken out at 2.30 that morning and completely destroyed the building, including all consular property and archives. The consular safe was found to be intact, while the safe cabinet had been broken open. A photograph of the building was published in the April JOURNAL.

Acting upon the invitation of the Council of the League of Nations to take part in the appointment of members of the Economic Conference, which will meet at Geneva, Switzerland, on May 4, 1927, the President has appointed the following persons:



Mr. Henry M. Robinson, a former member of the so-called Dawes Commission.

Mr. Norman H. Davis, formerly Undersecretary of State.

Mr. John W. O'Leary, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Dr. Alonzo Taylor, Director of Food Research Institute, Leland Stanford University.

Dr. Julius Klein, Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Dr. Arthur N. Young, Economic Adviser of the Department of State, will accompany the members, as will experts from the Departments of Commerce, Treasury, Agriculture, the Tariff Commission (the latter two sending experts now in Europe) and an adviser on labor questions.

In his message to the Sixty-ninth Congress the President said:

"I consider it important that the Government of the United States participate in the appointment of members of this conference, not only in order that this Government may be adequately informed of discussions in their relation to American interests, but also in order that the American point of view may be duly presented and in the hope of contributing to the development of sound economic foundations of friendly intercourse and prosperity. The United States is taking its part in study of the problem of arms limitation at the invitation of the League of Nations. This country should also stand ready to aid in the study of means to promote economic progress."

As a result of disturbed conditions in China and the necessity for sending home the wives and children of the officers stationed in that country, paragraph 45 of the Travel Regulations has been amended to permit sending to the United States or intermediate place the families of officers in the war area where removal is necessary to their safety or public interest.

Diplomatic Secretary

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld has been assigned to the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, succeeding Thomas L. Daniels, who goes to Rome.

Consul David J. D. Myers submits the following extracts from a paper on the Foreign Service by a 12-year-old pupil of a Los Angeles school:

"A Consul is meant to protect the Americans abroad. The Consul helps merchants in commerce by helping citizens to establish trade in a new country. He inspects immigrants and goods going to America to see if there is anything unsafe that might be sent to America and would cause disasters.

"There are very many advantages in the Foreign Service. The Government furnishes most of a Consul's traveling expenses. Then it is a very interesting life to live in a foreign country and one meets many interesting people. It is a great honor to represent the United States in a foreign city. There is a great chance of promotion in the Foreign Service. I would like to start in as a Vice Consul and after being in the service for a few years become a Consul. There are still higher offices, such as a Consul General or a diplomat, which I could be working after some years.

"A Consul is a good citizen because he works for the Government. He lives a good life as a



From D. G. Dwyre

Photographic Department of the Consulate at Guadalajara, Mexico



private individual because he helps other people. He is always a good friend of travelers and merchants."

### BIRTHS

A daughter, Alice, was born at Vienna, Austria, on January 15, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Thomas R. Flack.

A son, William Colwell, was born at Toronto, Ontario, on March 8, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Frederick Albert Bohne.

A daughter, Virginia Hamilton, was born at Belize, British Honduras, on March 8, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Ellis A. Bonnet.

A daughter, Katherine Herbert, was born at Rome, Italy, on November 17, 1926, to Capt. and Mrs. Walton W. Cox. Captain Cox is Assistant Military Attache at Rome.

A daughter, Lucienne Catherine, was born at Rotterdam, Netherlands, on March 11, 1927, to Consul and Mrs. Albert M. Doyle.

A son, John, was born at Rome, Italy, on January 26, 1927, to Capt. and Mrs. Forde Anderson

Todd. Captain Todd is Naval Attache at Rome.

A daughter, Meredith Elizabeth Tyson, was born at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, on February 27, 1927, to Consul and Mrs. James P. Moffitt.

A son, Patrick Emil Joseph, was born at Lisbon, Portugal, on March 6, 1927, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Walsh. Mr. Walsh is Clerk in the American Legation at Lisbon.

A son, Thomas Foster, Jr., was born at Washington, D. C., on March 29, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Thomas Foster Sherman. Mr. Sherman is a member of the present class of the Foreign Service School.

### MARRIAGES

Duer-Mayer. Counselor of Legation Ferdinand Lathrop Mayer and Miss Katharine Alexander Duer were married at Tientsin, China, on January 10, 1927. Mr. Mayer is Counselor of the Legation at Peking.

Strakhowa-Allen. Assistant Commercial Attache Ronald Hamilton Allen and Miss Sophia Vladimirovna Strakhowa were married at Warsaw, Poland, on July 14, 1926.

### SERVICE CHANGES

#### Diplomatic Branch

Robert L. Buell, now Vice Consul, Calcutta, appointed Secretary in Diplomatic Service and assigned Third Secretary, London.

Lawrence Dennis, formerly Second Secretary, Managua, has been detailed to the Department.

Frederick R. Dolbeare, Foreign Service Officer detailed to the Department, has been assigned Technical Assistant to the Preparatory Commission on the Limitation of Armaments.

Leland Harrison, Assistant Secretary of State, has been commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden.



From *Nationen*, Oslo. "Several young Norwegians who intend emigrating when they shall have finished high school appeared at the American Consulate yesterday. They were very optimistic"



Harold O. Mackenzie took oath as Minister to Siam on March 19, 1927.

J. Theodore Marriner, formerly First Secretary, Berne, has been detailed to the Department as Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs.

Hugh R. Wilson, now Chief of the Division of Current Information, has been commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Switzerland.

J. Butler Wright, Assistant Secretary of State, has been commissioned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Hungary.

#### *Consular Branch*

Maurice W. Altaffer, temporarily assigned Vice Consul, Agua Prieta, reassigned Vice Consul, Nogales.

Donald F. Bigelow, now Consul, Paris, detailed to Department.

J. Ernest Black, now a member of the Foreign Service School, Department, assigned Vice Consul, Bremen.

James G. Carter, formerly Consul, Tananarive, assigned Consul, Calais.

H. Merle Cochran, Consul now detailed to Department, detailed Consul, Paris.

Cabot Coville, now a member of the Foreign Service School, Department, assigned as Language Officer to the Embassy, Tokyo.

Walton C. Ferris, now a member of the Foreign Service School, Department, assigned as Language Officer to the Legation, Peking.

Richard Ford, temporarily detailed as Consul, Tegucigalpa, detailed Consul, Seville.

William M. Gwynn, now a member of the Foreign Service School, Department, assigned Vice Consul, Prague.

Carlton Bailey Hurst, formerly Consul General, Habana, detailed as member of 1927 Board of Review to Department, assigned Consul General, Berlin.

Jay C. Huston, now Consul, Hankow, detailed Consul, Canton.

S. Bertrand Jacobson, Consul now detailed Oslo, detailed Consul, Batavia.

Clark P. Kuykendall, Consul now detailed Batavia, detailed Consul, Oslo.

Scott S. Levissee has resigned as Vice Consul, Glasgow.

Erik W. Magnuson, Consul now detailed Stuttgart, detailed Consul, Halifax.

Carl D. Meinhardt, Consul Changsha, detailed Consul, Shanghai, temporarily.

Gordon P. Merriam, now a member of the Foreign Service School, Department, assigned Vice Consul, Beirut.

Charles R. Nasmith, now Consul, Newcastle-on-Tyne, assigned Consul, Porto Alegre.

George R. Paschal, Jr., now Vice Consul, Chungking, assigned Vice Consul, Tientsin.

Gaston Smith, now Consul, Calais, detailed temporarily as Consul, Port Elizabeth, whence he will proceed to Durban on regular assignment.

Samuel Sokobin, now detailed as Consul, Mukden, detailed Consul, Hankow.

James B. Stewart, temporarily assigned Consul, Ceiba, has resumed his detail as Inspector.

George Tait, now Vice Consul, Palermo, assigned Vice Consul, Algiers.

Leslie E. Woods, Consul now detailed Strasbourg, detailed Consul, Glasgow.

#### NON-CAREER

George C. Arnold, Jr., has resigned as Vice Consul, Bucharest.

Frederick S. Barny, now Clerk in the Consulate General, Dublin, has been appointed Vice Consul there.

Steward J. Beck has resigned as Vice Consul, Tampico.

Clarence L. Gregory has resigned as Honorary Vice Consul, Georgetown.

Clarence P. Harper, now Clerk in the Consulate, Edinburgh, has been appointed Vice Consul there.

Norman R. Jobe has resigned as Vice Consul, Prince Rupert.

Mark R. Kreidler, Consular Agent, Cruz Grande, Chile, has resigned.

Henry G. Langreuter, now Clerk in the Consulate, Hamburg, has been appointed Vice Consul there.

Harland L. Walters has resigned as Vice Consul, Tokyo.

Reginald H. Williams, now Vice Consul, Limoges, appointed Vice Consul, Strasbourg.

### MR. COFFIN'S FUNERAL

The remains of Mr. William Coffin, American Consul General at Berlin, who died on February 13, reached New York on the S. S. *President Harrison* on March 25, and Mrs. Coffin and her two daughters arrived on March 27 on the *Presi-*



dent Harding, and were met at quarantine by Mr. Hengstler, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, who had been designated by the Secretary of State to meet Mrs. Coffin and facilitate in every possible way her landing and to attend the funeral services as the official representative of the Department of State. At Mrs. Coffin's personal request, the services, which were held in the Broadway Tabernacle on Monday, March 28, at 3 p. m., were private and attended only by the relatives and two or three close personal friends. Interment was made in Woodlawn Cemetery, just outside of New York City. Many beautiful floral pieces attested the personal popularity and friendships of Mr. Coffin. One of the wreaths was sent by the Department of State and another by the Foreign Service Association.

## NECROLOGY

Mr. Samuel R. Honey, father of Consul Robertson Honey, Hamilton, Bermuda, died at London, England, on February 17, 1927. The remains were cremated and interred at Bascombe, Bournemouth, England.

Charles Wells Russell, former Assistant Attorney General and Minister to Persia, died April 5 at his home 1734 P Street N. W., Washington, D. C. He had been in poor health more than six months, but had been confined to his bed only a week.

Mr. Russell had a long and distinguished career in the Department of Justice and the Department of State. He was the legal representative of the United States in the Panama Canal purchase in 1902. He was a brother-in-law of Col. John Mosby, commander of Mosby's raiders in the Confederate Army.

Becoming a student at Georgetown University in 1870 when he was only 14 years old, Mr. Russell remained a Washington resident ever since. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va., March 16, 1856.

Mr. Russell became connected with the Attorney General's office in 1886. In 1898 he was legal adviser to the Porto Rican Evacuation Commission. In 1902 he was sent to Paris to investigate whether the Panama Canal Company had a clear title to the isthmian franchise.

Upon Mr. Russell's report that the title was clear, the United States purchased the canal. He later negotiated the sale for \$40,000,000.

From 1905 to 1910 Mr. Russell was Assistant Attorney General. From 1909 to 1914 he was

Minister to Persia. In 1914 he was made Special Ambassador to Persia to serve at the coronation of Shah Ahmad.

Mr. Russell's first wife, whom he married in 1879, was Lucy Mosby, sister of Col. John S. Mosby. His second wife was Lelia Mosby, another sister of Colonel Mosby, whom he married in 1884.

He was the author of a play called "Cuba Libre" and of a volume of poems. He was a graduate of Georgetown, receiving the LL. B. degree in 1883 and the LL. M. in 1884.

Mr. Russell is survived by his wife and a son, John Mosby Russell, who lives in Washington.

## CONSUL GOFORTH STABBED

As briefly told in the April issue of the JOURNAL, Consul Herndon W. Goforth, assigned to the Consulate at Sao Paulo, was attacked on the morning of March 11 and rather severely wounded.

It would appear from reports that the assailant, David Coffield Ward, who claims to be a native-born American, has resided continuously in Brazil since 1871, and during this period has had a long series of quarrels and litigations, and claims to have suffered persecutions at the hands of the Brazilian authorities and others with whom he has come in contact.

Since the arrival of Consul Cameron at Sao Paulo, Ward has been a frequent visitor to the Consulate for the purpose of insisting upon his various claims being taken up in a diplomatic way. As some doubt existed as to Ward's right to protection, due to his long residence abroad, he was advised to make application for a passport in order that the Department might pass upon his rights to protection.

On the morning of March 11 Ward called at the Consulate to make application for a passport, and Mr. Goforth undertook to assist him in this matter. It would appear that while Ward was being interviewed by Consul Goforth the former became very insulting in his manner, whereupon the Consul told him he would have to conduct himself properly or leave the Consulate. Mr. Goforth then took Ward by the arm for the purpose to lead him to the door. At that moment Ward made a gesture which Mr. Goforth thought was for the purpose of drawing a revolver, and Mr. Goforth grappled with him. It was during this struggle that Ward drew a dagger from his belt and stabbed Mr. Goforth four times. One



was a slight flesh wound on the shoulder, another was a stab under the left arm, and two more penetrated the abdomen. At the time of the assault the stab under the arm was considered the most dangerous.

Ward was immediately arrested and the police of Sao Paulo investigated the matter. The results of this investigation have not as yet been reported to the Department.

While for a time Mr. Goforth's condition was considered quite serious, due to the possibility of infection, he has almost completely recovered and recently returned to the Consulate, where he is at present performing light duties.

Mr. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, in a personal letter to Mr. Goforth, said, "It is most unfortunate that an officer, endeavoring faithfully to serve his Government in a foreign land, should be subjected to such a misfortune as that which has befallen you. You have the deep sympathy of the Department and of all your colleagues here."

## FOURTEENTH NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

The Fourteenth National Foreign Trade Convention is to be held at Detroit on May 25, 26 and 27, this year. The convention headquarters is to be at the Hotel Statler and all general sessions will be held at the Masonic Temple.

Public Session—James A. Farrell presiding. (This session will be devoted to one address by a distinguished speaker.)

### THURSDAY, MAY 26

Canada Session—This session is being organized in cooperation with the Canadian Board of Trade.

Luncheon—Hotel Statler, American Manufacturers Export Association.

Group Sessions—Group IV—American Manufacturers Export Association: 1. Obstacles to World Trade. 2. Simplifying Consular Procedure. 3. Postal Helps to Foreign Trade.

Group V—Advertising for Foreign Trade: (This session will be devoted to a discussion of some modern advertising methods of increasing American business overseas.)

Group VI—Education for Foreign Trade.

Trade Adviser Service—Reception by National Foreign Trade Council.

### FRIDAY, MAY 27

Group Sessions—Group VII—Export Man-

agers: (In cooperation with the Export Managers Club of New York.) Session Topic: Export Sales Policies—1. Their Formulation. 2. Their Application. 3. Pitfalls to Avoid.

Group VIII—Inland Problems: (This session will be devoted to consideration of special problems of the Detroit section.)

Group IX—Banking Facilities.

Third General Session—1. Address: Some Hopeful Aspects of Agriculture, Hon. James P. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind. 2. Address. 3. Address: The Foreign Trade Balance, James A. Farrell. 4. Report of General Convention Committee.

Adjournment.



HERNDON W. GOFORTH



## EXAM ON INVOICE WORK

By C. H. Derry

1. Define "foreign value" and "export value."
2. What value or price should the shipper of merchandise intended for importation into the United States be required to set forth in an invoice of (a) consigned merchandise and (b) purchased merchandise? Define "consigned merchandise" and "purchased merchandise" in connection with your discussion of the foregoing.
3. (a) Who may execute (i. e., sign) a consular invoice?  
(b) What do you understand by a power of attorney to verify invoices, and when is it required?
4. Name six classes of shipments for which no consular invoice is required.
5. State the rule or rules which determine the consular office to which an invoice must be produced for certification.



WILLIAM W. RUSSELL

*Who retired as Minister to Siam*

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

7. (a) What is a replace invoice and what action should a Consul take on such an invoice?

(b) What is the rule with respect to the free entry of merchandise exported from the United States and later returned?

8. State very briefly the special regulations governing imports of the following classes of merchandise:

(a) Narcotics, (b) liquor, (c) convict labor goods, (d) Photographic films, (e) artistic antiques.

9. Discuss briefly the general purposes of the regulations governing the importation of livestock, animal by-products, meats, food and drug products, plants and seeds, and indicate in each case certain principal diseases or abuses against which the regulations are directed. (It is not desired that the pupils state the regulations themselves in answering this question.)

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

March 5, 1927.

## NO HAY GASOLINA

The Consul who remarked that his real flag days were those days on which he received water, electric light, ice and mail all on the same day would have to add "gasoline" to his list if he was stationed at a certain other tropical post.

Along about midnight, in the midst of a heavy downpour, you phone your favorite sitio for a fordingo to take you home, and back comes the cheerful reply, "Señor, no hay gasolina." You are wading your way homeward and a crossing is blocked by a stalled auto, so you circle around in the soft, soft mud to the rhythmic refrain of "no hay gasolina."

Your olfactory nerves finally rebelling from the odor of things dead, you remind the Sanitary Inspector (who has just fined the American hotel-keeper because he caught his cook in the kitchen

*(Continued on page 155)*



## ITEMS

The Foreign Service School has given the following lectures:

Continuation of the discussion of the "Pacific and the Far East," the program covering the following topics: Philippine Islands, Mr. Emerson B. Christie; Special Position of Foreigners in China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson; Christian Mission Activities in the Far East, Mr. Tyler Dennett; Washington Conference, Mr. Johnson; general review, Mr. Johnson.

Department of Agriculture, Mr. John B. Faust. (This will be the first of a series of talks to be given by the pupils themselves.)

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

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

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

Training, The Army School System, Citizen-Soldier Training, R. O. T. C., C. M. T. C., Value of Military Training to Citizens, Mobilization, Col. J. K. Parsons, General Staff.

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

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

War Plans and their connection with political and other subjects dealt with by State Department officials, Maj. Gen. H. A. Smith, General Staff, Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans Division.

Limitation and Reduction of Armaments, Mr. Alan F. Winslow, First Secretary (recently at Berne).

Federal Trade Commission and Cooperation in American Export Trade, Dr. William F. Notz, Chief of Export Trade Division, Federal Trade Commission.

Completion of the study of shipping and seamen under the direction of Mr. Broy. This course includes informal talks by the following:

Mr. William M. Lytle, Chief Clerk, Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce.

Mr. Edwin H. Duff and Captain Peterson, American Steamship Owners' Association.

Assistant Surgeon General John W. Kerr, United States Public Health Service.

Mr. U. J. Gendron, Manager, Contract Division, Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Commencing on January 17 the afternoon hour was devoted to the study of the regulations governing the handling of estates and the performance of notarial services under the direction of Mr. Glenn A. Smith.

## EXAMINATION IN ESTATES, NOTARIALS, AND TAKING TESTIMONY ABROAD

By GLENN A. SMITH, *Department*

(1) Define (a) an affidavit and (b) an acknowledgment and explain in detail the essential differences between the two services.

(2) a. An alien with consular representation in the country in which you are stationed, but not within your particular consular district, requests you to take his acknowledgment to a deed in connection with property situated within the State of New York. Outline your action and the reasons therefor.

b. An alien residing without the country in which you are stationed requests you to take his oath to a patent application for use in a country other than the United States. Outline your action and the reasons therefor.

(3) An American citizen presents himself at your office and requests that you perform all or one of the following services:

a. That you authenticate the seal and signature of a notary public in the United States appearing on an instrument which the applicant desires to use in your consular district.

b. That you make a translation of a document and certify to the correctness thereof.

c. That you take his acknowledgment to an instrument which has been executed several years before.

d. That you draft his will, or give him advice as to the manner in which it should be prepared.

How would you proceed in each of the four cases, having in mind the statutory requirement that an American consular officer must perform notarial services when so requested?

(4) a. May an American consular officer execute letters rogatory?

b. When may an American consular officer execute a commission to take testimony?

c. Distinguish between letters rogatory and a commission.



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(5) Indicate three classes of services in connection with which, because of the person or of the character of the services involved, no fee should be charged by an American Foreign Service Officer for performing a notarial service.

(6) A document requiring the administration of an oath to a person personally known to you, and with whose signature you are entirely familiar, is sent to you with the request that you forward it to that person for signature and for return to you for the completion of the jurat. Outline your action and the reasons therefor.

(7) a. An American citizen dies within your consular district leaving certain personal property, which you have, and funds on deposit in a bank in the United States. Are the latter to be regarded as constituting a part of the assets of his estate over which you may exercise jurisdiction? What action should you take with respect thereto?

b. State briefly what action, if any, a Foreign Service officer may take in connection with real estate left in his district by an American citizen dying therein.

(8) Suppose a person in the United States should send to you an affidavit stating that he or she is, in fact, the administrator in the United States of the estate of an American citizen who has died within your consular district; would you, based upon the document, send to the claimant, upon demand, any property of the decedent which is in your possession?

(9) Richard Roe, an American citizen, has died within your consular district leaving a will in which an executor is named. You have assumed charge of his personal property, which consists of letters of credit in the amount of \$500; unregistered United States bonds in sum of \$300; per-

sonal effects which have been appraised at \$100 and subsequently sold by you for \$70. You collect \$200 owing to the estate and pay \$100 owing from the estate. Relatives in the United States have, upon receiving notice of death, sent you \$1,000 to pay costs of transportation of body to United States. Prepare final statement or account, showing in detail your calculations and the amount of the fee collected.

(10) a. Describe in detail the requirements which should be observed by a consular officer in inventorying the personal estate of a deceased American citizen consisting, among other things, of jewelry, diamonds, etc.

b. All claims owing to and all debts owing from an estate of a deceased American citizen having been collected and paid, and the estate properly inventoried, how would you dispose of the residue thereof in the following cases:

1. When there are claimants.
2. When there are no claimants.

State fully the procedure which you would follow in each case and the character of documents, if any, which should, in each case, be sent to the Department of State.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Martin entertained at tea on a recent Sunday afternoon at their home on the Lee Highway at Cherrydale, Va. Among the guests present were Consul General and Mrs. Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Consul General George Horton, Consul and Mrs. Frank W. Mahin, Consul General and Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Joseph I. Brittain, Mrs. Swalm, Consul General Nelson T. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Consul General and Mrs. W. P. Kent, Consul and Mrs. Coert DuBois, and Miss Margaret Hanna.

Consul General Horton gave an informal talk about his literary works, "The Blight of Asia," "Like Another Helen," "The Monks' Treasure," and others.

Last summer in a Saturday issue *La Presse*, in Montreal, devoted a full page to an article on the American Consular representation in Canada and printed the pictures of 20 officers together with biographies.

Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham has been assigned to the Department and detailed for duty in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.



## NO HAY GASOLINA

(Continued from page 152)

removed for three weeks, and he promptly reminds you right back again that the town's garbage is collected by the Tren de Aseo AND—"no hay gasolina."

And with those unanswerable words still ringing in your ears, you hear the welcome whistle of the good ship "Relief"! So up goes the flag and away go your spotted clothes to the dry cleaners, but only after you have paused to wonder what new excuse the local authorities will put forth for the long overworked, "No hay gasolina."

J. B. S.

CONSULAR PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES, *Irvin Stewart, Columbia University Press, N. Y., \$4.00.* The author of "Consular Privileges and Immunities" has amassed in convenient form and space a wealth of material disclosing the prevailing views as to the character and incidents of the consular status.

Much of the prevailing uncertainty as to the prerogatives of a Consul is dispelled. It becomes clear from the material presented that, although Consuls are to be protected in the performance of their consular functions, the exemptions and immunities which follow a sovereign into the territory of a foreign state do not attach to the person of a Consul as they do to a Diplomatic Agent.

A reading of the work can not fail to be of profit to a diplomatic or consular officer or to any person aspiring to a diplomatic or consular career or having to do with the administration of those branches of the public service.

The author is a member of the staff of the Solicitor of the Department of State.

## CENSORSHIP

By COERT DU BOIS, *Consul, Department*

Officers in the field sometimes express resentment at having their letters to persons in the United States go through the Department for review. In general, I rather agree with their point of view, and if the advantages of such a system did not outweigh the disadvantages by about ten to one, I should be against it.

In handling visa cases you are dealing with human relationships, family ties and affections—not mats of rice or bales of cotton or sacks of copra—and the way in which a statement is made is sometimes more important than the facts stated. If you write a brother in this country who has

saved his money for several years to get his sister over—

"Sir: I have to inform you that under the authority of section 2 (f) of the Immigration Act of 1924 a visa has this day been refused to your sister. The applicant was found upon examination to be afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis"—

It's true and legal enough, but three Senators, six Congressmen and a national committeeman will address long and passionate letters about her to the Secretary of State within a week.

In some cases, just after the Department has evolved a long and erudite letter to an astute attorney who is trying to beat the game and collect a fee of \$300 from an alien in New York, whose wife and kids are "separated" from him because he pushed off and left them, along comes a letter from a Consul to the attorney making the Department out a liar.

I wish the field could see the improvement that has taken place in visa correspondence since word has trickled through the Service that the man on the stool back in the Department is taking a crack at the letters. Instead of poorly drafted, inadequate, and often erroneous letters, which used to be much in evidence, the run of the mine is now composed of well-written, sympathetic, and legally accurate responses to visa inquiries. And here are the figures to prove it:

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	Jan.-June, 1926		July-Dec., 1926	
	No. letters	Percent	No. letters	Percent
Excellent .....	3	.....	9	....
Very good ...	79	1	533	4
Good .....	*	*	4,233	92
Average .....	7,436	97	7,223	
Fair .....	161	2	464	4
Poor .....	30	.....	27	....
<b>Total ....</b>	<b>7,709</b>		<b>12,489</b>	

\* "Good" not distinguished from "average" first half of year principally because they were indistinguishable. They are now.

There are, without doubt, many good lawyers and good authors in the Service who can write a much better letter than any officer on detail to the Department. Why shouldn't their letters go direct to their correspondents in the United States. They can—any time that the officers

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know what is in the Department's files about the case and just as soon as the system of review is found to be unnecessary. It would not be a system if it was applicable only to a few field officers. It would be an insult.

The following definitions upon which ratings are based may be of interest. A letter which is rated "excellent" must be an exceptionally fine handling of a difficult case. It must register sympathy, understanding both of the law and the humanities involved, and represent hard, hair-pulling work. No letter gets an "excellent" unless two officers agree on it, and when it does, it rates a commendatory instruction. Distinguished gallantry in action, so to speak. A "very good" is a reasonably difficult case very well handled. "Good" letters are those which would have been very good if there hadn't been a spot or two in them that had gone sour. "Average" means satisfactory, and, of course, covers the bulk of routine replies to routine questions. "Fair" means that it can be passed along to the addressee, but that it only just got by. "Poor" indicates that the feet got thoroughly tangled. These often rate an instruction, but not commendatory. All ratings are made with the effect of the letter on its recipient strongly in mind. The one that gets the silver visa stamp is the one that will make brother Mike say, "Well, that's tough luck, but I don't see that I have any further shout and that Council boy sure knows his onions. He doesn't seem such a mean guy, either."

Don't get the idea that an occasional side slip goes on the old record. The records of visa correspondence are gone over toward the end of each year and form one of the four sources of information on which an annual efficiency report is made on the visa work of each officer who has handled any material amount of business in that line. No "notation" is made where it can do any harm on the basis of an individual letter.

### SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL

By CONGER REYNOLDS, *Consul, Stuttgart*

Your correspondent recently ventured to submit to the editor of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL a miscellaneous lot of suggestions for changes in that publication which it was believed might, if carried out, improve its interest and utility to the Service. One proposal was that the JOURNAL be published oftener—at least semi-monthly—even if sacrifices to meet the increased cost should be necessary.



Probably there are other readers who believe the JOURNAL could be more distinctly a Service organ. Would it not be more interesting, more helpful, if it had something more of the character of a "house organ," like the "Grace Log," the National City Bank publication, or some other of the numerous periodicals which concentrate on instructing, entertaining, and furnishing a highly specialized type of news to the members of a particular organization? Your correspondent believes that the more intensively the JOURNAL is of and for the Service the more it will develop that esprit de corps we call Service spirit. Appropriate dignity must, of course, always be preserved, but everything printed can have direct appeal and Service interest without loss of dignity.

An illustration: "La Paz," by Stewart McMillin, is a fascinating article because it is shot through with brilliant touches of the author's personality. His personality is of interest to the Service because he is of it. His article is worth more because he lives in it in the scenes he depicts. That article belongs in the JOURNAL. If

he had written objectively only there would have been little reason why the article should appear in the JOURNAL. The geographical-descriptive article in the abstract, if used too extensively, makes, or will make, the JOURNAL seem a rather ineffective "National Geographic" or "Asia" rather than a real Service journal.

The JOURNAL needs reminiscences of Service experiences and adventures done as Consul General Garrels did "The Grafters." If a few colorful strands of fiction are interwoven, so much the better. Perhaps most of the older officers in the Service tell tales over the coffee cups as fascinating as "The Grafters." If they would only write them, too!

The one feature, however, which makes JOURNAL readers pounce on their copies when they come is the news. Nothing in the JOURNAL is more interesting than the little items telling who is promoted, who is on leave, who has been married, and so on. The unfortunate part is that much of the news is stale when it reaches the field.



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From newspapers or trade journals many of the bits of news have been learned before. Because it is published monthly, and for some technical reasons connected with the manner of printing, the JOURNAL is not, as it might be, the first to tell the Service news.

More frequent publication is the obvious remedy for this condition. More frequent publication would also mean a bigger supply for the Service of the highly interesting reading matter the JOURNAL contains. Would anyone object to that?

The editor of the JOURNAL has doubts whether suitable material for two issues a month can be obtained. Your correspondent believes that difficulty might be experienced at first, but that in the end the Service would respond to the demand and furnish "copy" in something like the overabundance they do for "Commerce Reports" and some other publications.

More frequent publication would probably necessitate cheapening the cost of production by abandoning calendared paper for newsprint, or something nearly as inexpensive. It might necessitate using fewer cuts. But at the same time some technical changes could be made to afford more space than ever for reading matter. The opinion is ventured that the Service would not look with disfavor on the physical changes necessary if they still received a creditable appearing publication, as creditable, say, as "The American Legion Weekly" in outward appearance. Especially would the change be approved, it is believed, if it involved also a shift to a journal more intimately a Service organ, carrying more Service articles and news, and bringing its entertainment, information, inspiration as frequently as possible to the men on outpost duty in the far ends of the world.

*The editor will welcome comment on this interesting proposal.*

## LEGISLATIVE ITEMS

*Compiled by Miss H. F. Doran, Department  
TRAVEL EXPENSES*

The language of expenses of Foreign Service Inspectors has been changed to read as follows: "For the traveling expenses of Foreign Service Officers detailed for inspection while traveling and inspecting under instructions from the Secretary of State." This change brings the expenses under the regulations of the subsistence act of 1926; that is, "while traveling on official business beyond the limits of the continental United States shall be allowed their actual expenses \* \* \*



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not to exceed an average of \$8 per day \* \* \* may prescribe a per diem allowance of not to exceed \$7, in lieu of the actual expenses \* \* \*."

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, CONSULATES

The appropriation for contingent expenses, United States Consulates, contains the same provision as that for missions, in regard to the hire, purchase, operation, etc., of passenger-carrying vehicles.

#### PRISONS

For years prisoners in American consular prisons have been deprived of that great American institution, *ice water*. In the appropriation for "Prisons for American Convicts," tucked back in a corner, almost out of sight, is the apparent insignificant item—"ice and drinking water for prison purposes," for this necessary item in the diet of practically all Americans, even convicts.

#### RELIEF BILLS

A joint resolution for the relief of Katherine Imbrie was passed by the last Congress and approved by the President. This resolution authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Katherine Imbrie, widow of Vice Consul Robert Whitney Imbrie, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$30,000 as compensation to her for the physical and mental suffering resulting from an attack upon her at Teheran, Persia, on July 22, 1924.

There were two other relief bills for Foreign Service Officers, one for the relief of Franklin Mott Gunther, in the sum of \$434.16, being the amount paid by him to the Government in reimbursement of official funds stolen by an employe

of the Government from the Legation of the United States at The Hague, Netherlands, in January, 1920, while Mr. Gunther was acting as Chargé; and one for the relief of Robert R. Bradford, in the sum of \$2,984.61, representing the unpaid balance of the United States Government funds deposited by Mr. Bradford in the Banca Italiana di Sconto, such bank having suspended payment of deposits on December 29, 1921, and having liquidated its claims.

A bill for the relief of certain claimants for interest arising from delay in the payment of drafts and cable transfers of the American Embassy at Constantinople between December 23, 1915, and April 21, 1917, passed the Congress on the day just before adjournment of the Sixty-ninth Congress. This is the "Turkish drafts" claim, pending since 1920 in the Department, before the Comptroller General, and in Congress. The bill authorizes and directs the payment of the amounts specified, representing interest at 4¾ percent on drafts drawn, payment of which was deferred, and amounting to a total sum of \$108,971.12. The law vests the Secretary of State with discretion to determine whether payment in whole or in part should be made, withheld, or deferred.

#### IMMIGRATION

The Congress also passed a joint resolution in the following sense: "That subdivisions (b) and (e) of section 11 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, are amended by striking out the figures '1927' and inserting in lieu thereof the figures '1928.'" This postpones for one year the coming into effect of the "national origins" provision.

F. C.



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### SPEECH BY BARON DE CARTIER DE MARCHIENNE

*(Continued from page 143)*

of the subjects and you couldn't answer the most elementary questions. Most people in your situation would have found it extremely embarrassing, but you conducted yourself with such absolute aplomb and composure in these trying circumstances that we said at once 'here is the very man for the Diplomatic Service.'

Our eminent colleague, Mr. Jules Cambon, author of a delightful book "Le Diplomate" has also some choice stories of this kind, and I strongly urge you to read this charming essay of the great French statesman.

Although we diplomatists may not always come up to the "Standard Specifications," on the other hand we are not at all like the conception of us which seems to exist in the minds of some people—or in what they are pleased to call their minds.

We are very often pictured as Sons of Beelzebub and Disciples of Machiavelli—whose very name has become a synonym of duplicity. Even some of the members of our own profession have contributed to this false impression in their anxiety to turn a witty epigram. For example, we often hear quoted Sir Henry Wotton's remark that "An Ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for his country," yet it was Sir Henry himself who advised diplomats always to tell the truth—although he added, cynically, "for then you will never be believed and will throw your adversaries off the track."

Bismarck thought likewise and Talleyrand, another of our most celebrated colleagues, must have had this in mind when he said, "La parole a été donnée à l'homme pour déguiser sa pensée."

I remember that somewhere in the writings of your distinguished Ambassador and Secretary of State, John Hay, he compares diplomatists to crabs which seem to be going one way when they are really going in the opposite direction. Yet Mr. Hay's whole life and diplomatic career was a negation of that idea.

Many hard things have been said about us in jest that have been taken in earnest and that have contributed to give outsiders a false impression of us and of our profession. Some day it will be realized that we are the "Salt of the Earth"—I might add, the Pepper too, for we are undoubtedly "the Hot Stuff." In the meantime "what's the use of worrying?" As Gilbert puts it: "The culminating pleasure, that we treasure beyond



measure, is the gratifying feeling that our duty has been done."

As far as I recollect, Dante failed to assign a special circle to diplomatists either in the inferno or in Paradise. He was a member of our profession; it seems that he was a sort of "journeyman diplomat" and not a "Career Man," but he should have done better for us. If ever the divine afflatus should descend upon me, I shall write a Paradiso, and I shall set aside a circle for diplomatists in the Seventh Heaven with comfortable seats for the American Diplomatic Service which I would reserve for those of you who show due consideration for the other fellow's feelings, and get the bacon without spilling the beans.

I hope, however, that you will not be in a hurry to take your places there, and remember Talleyrand's exhortation to his staff, on leaving his post—"et surtout, messieurs, pas de zèle!"

"L'exactitude et la politesse des Rois" is also one of those sayings that we diplomats ought always to have in mind. Let us also remember always and everywhere that courtesy and consideration for the other fellow's feelings is the oil that makes palatable the salad of everyday diplomatic life.

## INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

*(Continued from page 139)*

not be adopted until attempts have been made at intelligent international negotiations."

Leaving the branches of his subject that are more strictly speaking commercial, Dr. Culbertson takes up in Chapter X the related and difficult topic of "Foreign Loans and Investments." Here the post-war situation, classification of foreign loans, the policies of the important lending countries and the general question of governmental interference in the matter of private loans and investments abroad form the outstanding elements considered. Approving in general the policy of Government supervision practiced by the United States, Dr. Culbertson suggests for its international administration the establishment of "a commission similar to the World War Foreign Debt Commission." He also urges the negotiation by the United States of treaties with provisions relating to loans and investments and the adoption, through a multilateral convention, of rules regulating "the distribution of economic opportunities, to provide for proceeding by the consortium method if the economic opportunities do not lend themselves to distribution among the contending



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national groups, and to provide rules for the settlement of disputes when they arise later."

Similar policies and similar remedies are invoked in the next chapter (XI) for dealing with the problem of "Competition and Combination in International Commerce": "an international agreement to refrain from state encouragement and promotion of trade"; limitation of governmental interference in international trade to the suppression of unfair methods of competition and "the monopolistic and exploiting tendencies of great international combinations"; the regulation of competition and combination "through an international trade commission and a consecutive interpretation of the law by the World Court."

Finally, there is in Chapter XII, "Commercial Policies Affecting Shipping," a useful storehouse of information and argument clarifying the much controverted issues relating to ocean transportation that have been so violently discussed in the United States and other countries during the last decade. "Shipping," we are told, "must be regarded as essentially an international enterprise." That "under the stress of war nations recognize

this is instanced by the creation during the World War of the Inter-Allied Maritime Transport Council. The tendency is toward international control of great waterways and canals. World peace demands that gradually the status of an international public utility be given to coal and oil stations on the great highways, and that even shipping itself submit to international supervision which will guarantee security in transportation to every nation."

The statement which the author made before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States Senate, relating to the national-treatment clauses of the treaty of December 8, 1923, with Germany, is usefully reprinted as an appendix.

Dr. Culbertson entitles his concluding chapter "The Foreground of the Modern World." It is a plea for international organization—which "must provide for (1) a process whereby substantive international law is regularly and adequately enacted; (2) machinery for its administration; and (3) a court to construe and interpret it." "Government in international affairs need not, however, be developed by political

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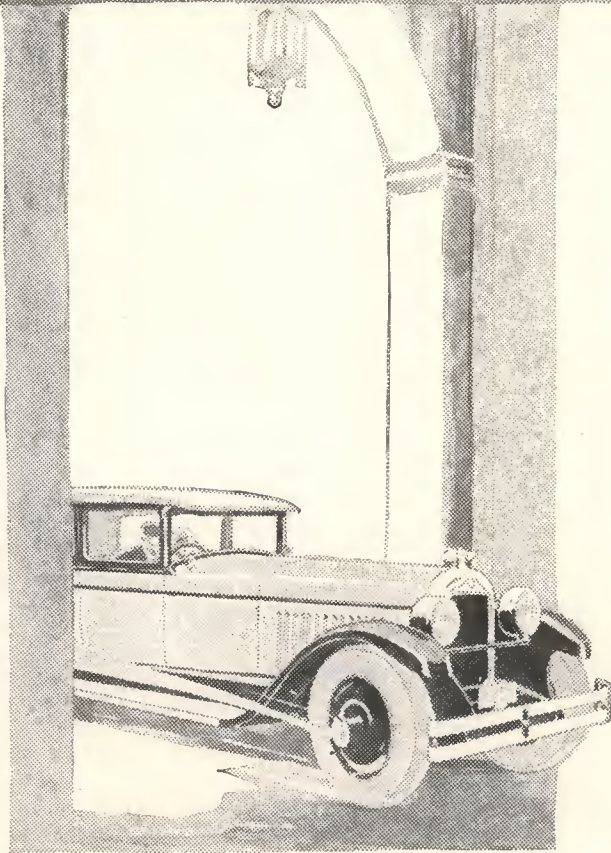
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groups alone, but, in definite fields, by business and philanthropic organizations. The International Chamber of Commerce is not the least important of the agencies which today are aiding in the settlement of disputes among peoples of different nations. The great Christian organizations of the world may also contribute. In fact, institutions for international cooperation will not ultimately evolve along lines deemed by any one people orthodox, but will proceed from all classes and races and will synthesize the thought and faith of each nation, East and West, operating to direct the control of economic and political factors in our common world life." (The elements of international government are, moreover, the subject of a stimulating paper by Dr. Culbertson which was published by the American Peace Award in its volume "Ways to Peace" and which is reprinted as an appendix to International Economic Policies.) "No age," we are told in the last words of the chapter, "fully lives up to its ideals, and such ideals are translated into realities only by conscious effort. Existing tendencies in a society are reduced to institutions

only under the leadership of a Bentham or a Hamilton or a Wilson. Men today may send up a desperate cry for peace, but there will be no peace as long as the seeds of war are allowed to germinate and people are so misguided as to seek security in an exclusive provincialism. Every age must rediscover the basic principles of social cooperation and apply them to the particular needs and conditions of its own time."

The object of the foregoing paragraphs has not been to evaluate but to describe—in the author's own words, whenever space permitted—the nature and content of Dr. Culbertson's book; probably no one will disagree, however, with a reviewer in the "American Journal of International Law"\* who says that it "deserves a distinguished place in the literature of commercial policy."

*Mr. William Smith Culbertson's book, "International Economic Policies," xviii and 575 pp., reviewed above, is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York and London, 1925, \$3.50.*

\* April, 1926, pp. 405-407, by Professor Alvin Johnson.

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