

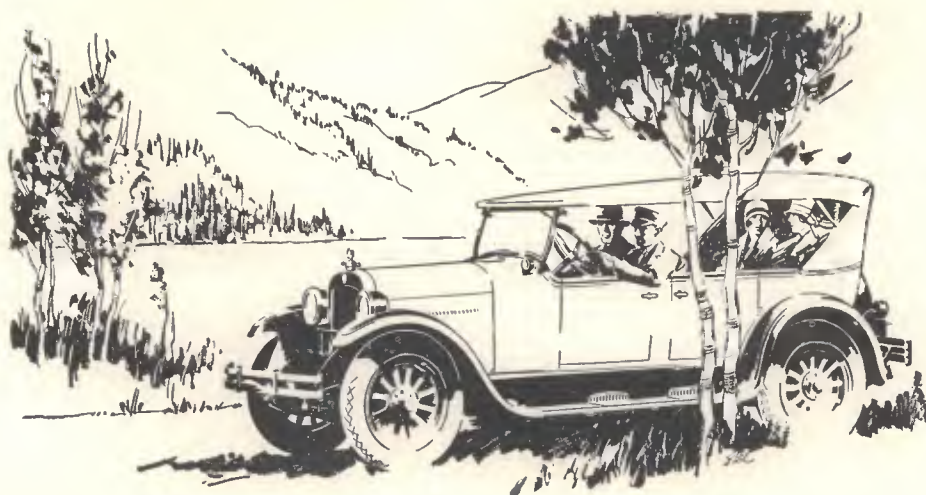
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



A BANGKOK HIGHWAY

Photo by M. P. Dunlap

Vol. IV. JUNE, 1927 No. 6



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The Land of the White Elephant

By C. H. ALBRECHT, *Consul, Nairobi*

TO MOST people Siam is associated with two things—the Siamese twins and the white elephant. However, the Siamese twins were not Siamese but Chinese and the white elephant is not white.

The Siamese twins, though they came from Siam, belonged to that industrious race which has furnished Siam as well as all Indo-China, east of Burma, and Malaysia with their shopkeepers, retail tradesmen and artisans as well as most of their houseboys, laborers and many of their large merchants. Nearly half of the population of Bangkok is Chinese or Chino-Siamese (the offspring of Chinese who have married Siamese women) and, wherever there is a small town or mining settlement or lumber camp in Siam, Chinese will be found engaged in trade. Three-quarters of the exports of Siam consist of rice, but as soon as the rice passes from the hands of the Siamese grower — and the crop is all too often mortgaged in advance for

money loaned to finance the planting and care of the crop—it passes into the hands of the Chinese, who own practically all the rice mills in Siam, and, except for the European firms, are almost the sole exporters.

The white elephant no longer plays the rôle in Siam that it did when it appeared conspicuously upon a red background in the Siamese flag and further back when, as a result of a demand from the Burmese king for one of the white elephants in the possession of the King of Siam—for the veneration of the white elephant was not confined to the Siamese—a devastating war was fought, resulting in the destruction by the Burmese of the old Siamese capital, Ayuthia,

in 1767. Bangkok as a capital, or, in fact, as a city of any importance at all, is less than 150 years old.

The credit for the present progressive policy of the Siamese monarchy and the opening—or rather the reopening—of Siam to foreigners—is due to King Mongkut, the



Photo by M. P. Dunlap

ROYAL BOAT LANDING



grandfather of the late king. It was in reality a reopening, for the Portuguese settled in Siam early in the sixteenth century (1511). Nearly a century after the Portuguese came Dutch and English merchants (1604 and 1612), trading in goods of which a monopoly was largely in the hands of the crown. In fact, during the reign of Louis XIV of France, a Greek adventurer, Constantin Falcon, became Foreign Minister of Siam, and it was largely his advocacy of the cause of the French envoys and missionaries sent by "le Roi Soleil" that made the Siamese people fear that their king would adopt Christianity and place himself under the protection of France. After the death of the king, this brought about an uprising that resulted in the death of Falcon and a complete change in the policy of friendly intercourse with European nations, and this continued until King Mongkut, after a number of years spent in study in a Buddhist monastery, succeeded his brother in 1851. Treaties were soon concluded by King Mongkut with the leading European powers on the basis of extraterritoriality and dues, fixed in amount in the treaty, on imports brought into Siam. One of the first treaties was with the United States, and this country was one of the first to establish a consulate in Siam, for in those days there were no diplomatic representatives of foreign powers in Bangkok, all intercourse with foreign countries being through consular officers.

Another act of King Mongkut's, not usually sufficiently emphasized by writers on the opening of Siam, which, coupled with the commercial treaties, went far toward establishing the basis of the commercial prosperity of Siam, was to authorize for the first time the export of rice, a commodity which now constitutes 80 percent of the exports of Bangkok.

King Mongkut not only studied English himself but obtained an English governess for his children, whom he sent to Europe to complete their education. He himself met his death in 1868 after a reign of 17 years, as a result of a cold contracted when traveling to a point somewhat distant from Bangkok in order to make certain astronomical observations.

A peculiarly Siamese institution was that of the "second" king, who was a sort of understudy of the principal ruler. This institution came to an end during King Mongkut's reign. The last of the second kings was so great an admirer of the United States that he named his son George Washington and had portraits of the Presidents of the United States spread across the walls of his dining room, and this was before there was any official—and practically any unofficial, except for American missionaries—intercourse between the United States and Siam. None the less George Washington had to crawl along the floor—in the Siamese style of the day when in the presence of royalty—whenever he approached his father, though, unlike the Chinese, the Siamese never attempted to impose any such method

of approach upon foreigners, sensibly taking the point of view that all that could be properly asked in such a case was that the foreigner employ such ceremony as would be proper if he were in the presence of royalty of his own country.

Presents were exchanged between President Lincoln and King Mongkut through the American Consul in Bangkok, and it was at this time that the Siamese king made the American Government an offer to present it with elephants, as he had



Photo by M. P. Dunlap

CONSUL ALBRECHT AND A STRANGE GODDESS

heard that this beast was not found in the United States, and he believed it might be useful for purposes of transportation and labor in our vast country. The offer was politely declined in a communication transmitted through the American Consul in Bangkok—a copy of which remains in the archives of the office—on the ground that it was not believed that the elephant would be adapted to the American climate and conditions.

Although the elephant still plays an important part in moving the heavy teak logs from the forest to the hands of navigation, where they begin their long journey—often lasting five years—to the capital. Attempts to displace the elephants by modern tractors have proved unsuccessful. Elephant mounts are still seen about the older “wats,” or Buddhist temples, of Bangkok. None, however, now appear in the streets of the capital, having been displaced by motor cars, carriages along the lines of the old style victoria in various states of dilapidation to which small Siamese ponies are attached by rope-pieced harness and the ubiquitous ricksha drawn by Chinese coolies. Many foreigners still in Bangkok, however, remember the days when transportation through the capital was—as it still is in some parts of the older city on the western bank of the Menam—only by small boats which traversed the numerous canals which run through all parts of the city, making it in fact a little Venice. In those days all persons of any importance had their own boat manned by their servants in livery, which, when not in use, was moored in front of the house of its owner.

The flag of Siam is now an inconspicuous combination of red, white and blue stripes. The flag was apparently regarded as more or less a personal standard of the monarch, and as such could be changed by each new occupant of the throne, and the cultured

late King of Siam, a graduate of Oxford, a dramatist, and a translator of Shakespeare, decided to banish the white elephant from the national flag after his accession in 1910. The white elephants, too, though still kept in the vicinity of the old palace, are withdrawn from the public

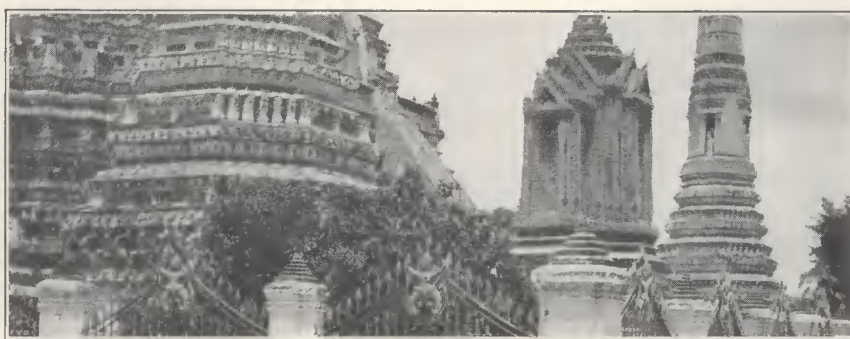


Photo by M. P. Dunlap

THE WAT OF THE DAWN

notice. If one takes the trouble to ferret them out, one notices, as has already been said, that they are not really white, though somewhat lighter in color than an ordinary elephant. They are, in fact, albinos, and the Siamese will tell you that the word by which they are designated in their monosyllabic tonal language—with 60 curiously shaped characters in the alphabet—does not, in fact, mean white but albino.

Americans may take pride in the fact that the first printing press in Siam was set up by an American missionary, and the first girls' school in Siam was established—and is still very

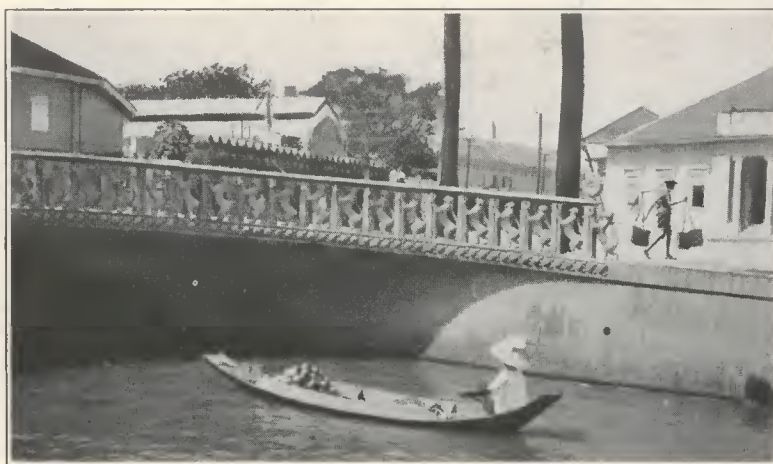


Photo by M. P. Dunlap

BRIDGE OF THE TIGERS



successfully managed—under American missionary auspices. Schools, and to an even greater extent hospitals and medical stations, have been established by these missionaries not only in the larger towns but throughout the country, and these still perform much useful service, though there is now in Siam compulsory education—not yet for lack of funds and teachers put in force throughout the whole country—a governmental medical school largely directed by American professors, an up-to-date Department of Public Health with American advisers, important medical work, especially an anti-hookworm campaign, conducted with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, and a Pasteur Institute, with one of the three “snake farms” in the world, where serum is prepared and sent throughout the country for use against the bite of venomous snakes.



Photo by M. P. Dunlap

BRONZE DOOR AND GOLD PILLARS

although these are far less of a scourge than in many other countries, as, for instance, India.

Siam is one of the few still existing absolute monarchies, and there are no subversive movements, no “bolshevism” or socialism, no agitation for a change in the form of government within the kingdom. The Government is conducted along modern lines with numerous foreign advisers of various nationalities. The adviser on fisheries was formerly Commissioner of Fisheries in Washington, and is doing splendid work in developing and conserving the extensive fish resources of Siam. The policy of the Siamese Government seems to be to retain the foreign advisers until such time as Siamese, educated and trained abroad, are able competently to fill their place, which policy is already making itself manifest.

Before the World War Siamese students went almost entirely to Europe, particularly Great Britain, but as a result of war conditions an increasing number came to the United States, and there are now not less than 50 Siamese students, many of them the sons of high governmental officials, in this country and an equal number of graduates of American universities and colleges in governmental positions in Bangkok. Among the latter are Prince Mahidol, the brother of the late king, a graduate of Harvard, and the Assistant Commissioner General of Railways, a cousin of the late king, who is a graduate of Berkeley.

In spite of its modernization Bangkok still remains, with its hundreds of graceful, brightly colored and gilded temples and its gay silk *pa-nungs*, one of the most picturesque cities of the Far East, and although it is somewhat off of the beaten track, every year a greater number of tourists and lovers of the beautiful are finding their way by boat from Hongkong or Singapore or rail from Singapore or Penang, from which port the Siamese railways maintain an excellent through service, with sleeping cars and diners, which make the trip in two days and a night to Bangkok. The railway which the Siamese Government is building to the Indo-China frontier should be opened to traffic soon, and the wonders of Angkor can then be reached in the course of a day's travel by train and motor car from Bangkok.



EXPORTERS AND THE AMERICAN FOREIGN BANKER

(Extracts from address by M. D. Currie, Far Eastern Division, National City Bank of New York, on "The Banker's Contribution to Foreign Trade," at the Export Methods Session of the Fourteenth National Foreign Trade Convention at Detroit.)

Let me urge on exporters a closer cooperation with the foreign banker. You undoubtedly receive information of one kind regarding the market in some particular spot while the foreign banker has information of another sort affecting of course his own particular sphere of activities. The combination of these two classes of information will often be found mutually helpful. Some of my friends here who have been in the Oriental field can probably recall a check-up of their total past due outstandings with how we found them running with our customers generally.

To my mind it is in the interest of the exporter and the domestic banker to encourage the use of any American bank having branches abroad for the collection of his bills. The element of safety is vital, of knowing that the bank's entire capital and surplus are right behind its obligations to you, of a certain peace of mind engendered by knowing that when there is a financial crisis or some political upheaval abroad your foreign bills and the merchandise back of them are being taken care of by men of your own kind. As I have said, the foreign banker regards such business as a feeder for his foreign branches and regards your collections as an integral portion of his branch business but entirely separate from his domestic operations.

Another feature of what banks operating abroad have done for the export trade is the assistance rendered to such American firms as have taken the bold step of opening their own offices abroad. I think it is generally agreed that we are now dependent to a considerable extent for our prosperity on foreign trade. As time goes on, as production is speeded up both here and abroad, this will become all the more true. Who is going to

handle this business? Is this business going to be handled by Americans or is the lion's share of it going to be handled by foreigners? By this I mean are American firms in the export trade going to have this business or is the buying and financing going to be done by foreigners having their selling organizations abroad and possibly their buying organization here. True, America may get the manufacturing end of the business but who will get the commissions. They are not an inconsiderable feature in the welfare of a nation dependent only even to a small extent on foreign trade.

Where did and does London make so much of its money? Commissions. There are too few American houses in the foreign fields. That is

(Continued on page 196)



Photo by M. P. Dunlop

PUTTING THE TAIL ON THE DRAGON

PROGRESS ON FOREIGN BUILDINGS PROGRAM

WHEN, last spring, the Porter Bill for the acquisition of embassies, legations, and consulates abroad became law, Secretary Kellogg authorized the establishment in the Department of a "Foreign Buildings Office" which should have general supervision, under his direction, over the acquisition of land, and construction and furnishing of Government-owned buildings abroad, in order that the management of foreign real estate owned by the Government might be centralized in the Department.

At the first meeting of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission there were present the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, Senator Borah, Representative Stephen G. Porter, author of the bill, and Representative J. Charles Linthicum, of Maryland. After Senator Borah was elected as temporary chairman of the meeting, Secretary Kellogg submitted plans for the furnishing of the American Ambassador's residence in London, given to this Government by Mr. J. P. Morgan, and an allocation of a maximum of \$120,000 was approved by the Commission, provided that such furniture and furnishings as might be secured should be purchased in the United States under

the supervision of the Secretary of State, except when they could not be reasonably acquired in this country.

Secretary Kellogg then laid before the Commission plans for the acquisition of land and the construction of residential and office quarters for the American Minister at Tirana, Albania, and his American staff. A total of \$60,000 for this purpose was allocated, and, after a general discussion of policy, the Commission adjourned pending the collection of additional information as to conditions and projects to be considered at the next meeting.

During a short session of Congress, it is a practical impossibility to arrange for members of the Cabinet and legislators occupying key positions on important committees to leave their regular and extraordinary legislative interests so as to take up other projects in addition, and it thus happened that no meeting of the Commission could be called until after the adjournment of the Sixty-ninth Congress on March 4. At the second meeting, however, on March 30, Representative Porter was chosen permanent chairman of the Commission, which recommended that negotiations be entered into for the acquisition of the property at Teheran, Persia, now occupied by the American Minister there, with a view to constructing on this property, if acquired, additional buildings, so that complete residential and office quarters could be provided for the American Minister, his American staff, and the American Consul and his American staff.

Similarly, at Managua, which is a post included in the list of places classed by the Executive Order of April 1, 1925, as unhealthful, the Commission authorized the allocation of \$100,000 to buy a suitable site and to construct buildings to provide offices and residential quarters for the American Minister and all other American Foreign Service Officers and American staff, and furniture therefor. Minister Eberhardt has been authorized to take title to a 30-acre tract of unim-



Photo by M. P. Dunlap

A TEMPLE COURTYARD



proved land, comprising a small hill overlooking the city and lake, which he considers an ideal situation for our legation.

The Commission acted favorably on the Department's recommendation that the present lot owned by the Government in Yokohama be exchanged for lot No. 6 on the Bund, subject to ratification by Congress. By this action the American Government will obtain a lot 64 percent greater in area and ideally located for consular purposes on the water front, in exchange for the old site, which the Japanese Government desired in order to increase the area in which will be constructed buildings for the Ministry for Communications, which now adjoins the old consular location. An allocation of \$150,000 was approved for the construction of a building on the new site and its initial furnishing. The consulate is now in temporary buildings set up immediately after the earthquake to meet the housing emergency. The erection of an adequate consular building in Yokohama at this time is especially opportune and consistent with the rebuilding policy of American and other commercial interests doing business in Yokohama.

For Penang, Straits Settlements, the Commission allocated \$35,000 for the purchase, remodeling, repair and furnishing of a representative residence and office at No. 5 Pangkor Road, negotiations for which have been practically completed. The approval of the Commission was secured with a minimum of delay, due to the careful compilation of the information submitted by Vice Consul Ebling. The Department expects to gain possession of the property about November 1 of this year.

The Commission favored the purchase of land and construction of a building in Calcutta, but withheld definite action pending the receipt of more complete information, which should arrive before the next meeting.

Extensive repairs to the Government-owned legation building in Prague being necessary,

the Commission authorized the allocation of \$5,000 to cover expenses in connection with sending a competent American architect to that city to make a complete technical report and formulate plans for the use of the Commission to guide it in making recommendations for the remodeling and repair of the building. Negotiations to that end are now being entered into.

On the property now owned by this Government and used as a legation in Bangkok the Commission approved the construction of a new building, and for this purpose and the furnishing thereof allocated a maximum of \$100,000.

At Ambassador Herrick's request, there was allocated \$27,472 for the completion of the initial alterations, repairs, and furnishings of the American Government-owned residence of the Ambassador in Paris.

The general policy adopted by the Commission was that, before dealing with European posts, unhealthy posts in Central and South America and the Far East and other South American posts should be taken care of. Quito and Buenos Aires were particularly mentioned.

Sydney A. Skinner.



Photo by M. P. Dunlap

THRONE HALL, BANGKOK
Note the romaneseque architectural style

American Fleet Visits Haiti

By MAURICE P. DUNLAP, Consul, Port-au-Prince

'SAY, can I buy some cake here?" A loud voice echoed through the Consulate at Port au Prince. A lone, lanky sailor in the uniform of the United States of America peered hopefully through the doorway. All stores and offices are very much alike in Port au Prince; there are no show windows and you can only tell what is for sale inside by looking in.

The sailor seemed very dejected when he saw no evidences of cake on the premises, and appeared still more dejected when told that the consulate had none for sale.

"Try further down along the Rue de Quay."

"Aw, I want some real cake or pie," objected our caller. "All those places has is drinks."

"Unusual" requests for consular assistance are not so unusual in Port au Prince, but to act as pastry caterer for the American fleet was a new one. However, the quest of the sailor seemed an admirable one, so he was told just where the cake and pie could be purchased.

Out in the blue bay, beyond the pier where the sailor had been seeking a bakery shop, lies the big warship Texas. Just the one ship is visiting this port, but it looks impressive enough looming up off shore—a dull, silver-gray against the blue—dwarfing all other craft in the harbor to insignificance.

What, then, must be the sight of a hundred battleships stretched across the Bay of Gonaives to the north? That was a thought to excite imagination, so last week-end we jumped into an auto and rode six hours—mostly across the desert—to to see the meeting of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets off the coast of Haiti, where

over a hundred vessels had assembled for maneuvers.

The road from the capital to Gonaives first skirts the shore and is most attractive but crossing the desert is no pleasant ride. However, coconuts purchased at a little village enroute furnishes refreshment against dust and sun and we were fortunate to pass through the weird cactus country without running foul of the ubiquitous castor-thorn.

Over 100 mighty representatives of American naval power—stretched in valiant array from barren point to barren point—across the sparkling Bay of Gonaives, something to pique the imagination indeed. But the actual view was disappointing. The bay is so extensive and the vessels lay so far out that most of those visible were but vague gray dots on the horizon. Only the airplane carrier, the Langley lay near to shore—a weird sight indeed, like some huge Noah's ark or futuristic craft from Mars.

Sleepy, gray Gonaives, straggling back from the water-front seemed barely aware of the existence of the floating city just beyond—with a population of from 30,000 to 40,000 souls on board—more than the population of Gonaives. Little sailboats were discharging logwood; natives were wading out and bringing in the cargo piece by piece on their shoulders. A few market women

squatted in the dust with doubtful offerings of fish and fruit. A Dutch schooner was unloading gasoline in lighters. A couple of crisp-looking motor launches alongside the dock were witnesses to the existence of the phantom-fleet beyond. Several military police were wandering aimlessly to and



Photo by M. P. Dunlap

BAY OF GONAIVES

Famed retreat of buccaneers in the days of the Spanish Main, later for filibusterers



fro. A few officers were talking with customs officials or bargaining for supplies—but there were no seamen ashore.

It took 40 minutes on one of the fast motor launches to reach the Arizona where we were to have lunch. Larger and larger loomed the squadrons—a vague mirage took definite shape; stretched on either hand were battleships, mine-sweepers, launches plying from ship to ship—row-boats with crews at practice. The Arizona itself, when boarded, proved a self-sufficient community, swarming with life.

Each evening a band comes ashore from one of the big ships and regales the populace of Gonaives with anything from La Paloma to jazz. We heard a good concert in the square before the church whose quaint chimes called to vespers for some 15 minutes during which period the musicians wisely yielded to the sweeter melody. The Haitians are fond of chimes of bells and there is indeed, a charm suggestive of olden times in the harmonious cling-clang so frequently heard over some Haitian hamlet. Many of these bells are from French colonial times; some bear a date and the name of the foundry. The little square was quite alive with people while the chimes and the band vied with each other.

When we returned to the seashore the sun had set and the presence of the fleet really became evident. The entire sea horizon was a-dazzle with lights—a necklace of brilliants strung on the throat of Tropic Night. There were flashes and signal lights—one vessel evidently sending messages to another. It seemed as though a fairy city twinkled and glowed out there just beyond the horizon. We sat and watched the display on the veranda of Mr. Romeo Gravel, who is an American employed as collector of customs at Gonaives—and a very hospitable host.

In an old book published in 1791 by Moreau de Saint Mery is a description of the Bay of Gonaives. Moreau de Saint Mery was a French exile who came to Philadelphia after leaving the island and wrote extensively about conditions in the old French colony. It seems the bay was much frequented from

the earliest days of the Spanish Main; it was called Porto Grande because of its magnificent extent. The book describes exciting times; along about 1660 strange craft appeared. Here rode the "Orlonnois," famed pirate, come thither to divide the booty he had just taken from Maracaibo "in that new kingdom called Granada." Other stirring scenes were enacted later when flames swept the countryside and fleeing French colonists took to their ships to escape the terrible massacres that ensued in the name of freedom. Today Gonaives slumbers dustily by her sparkling bay, as she has slumbered since a French dominion of thriving plantations, irrigated fields, stately chateaux and humming traffic of the port was swept away by flame and sword. One little irrigation ditch still trickles its way through the parched town, past the square where the Black Jesus hangs on a cross around whose base a red serpent twines; strange altar, its base darkened with smoke from the candle fires of yesteryear.

But even Gonaives awoke the other day when the assembled American fleet fired one tremendous broadside in honor of the visit of Haiti's president, M. Louis Borno. As M. Borno reviewed the fleet at Gonaives, every warship fired him in succession the 21-gun salute. Gonaives awoke—like a sleeping beauty after 100 years repose—and, it is said, she still has a future. President Borno favors the investment of foreign capital to develop the potential riches of Haiti; under his enlightened regime Gonaives may regain her former prosperity and her bay once more teem with trading ships secure from the interference of pirate or buccaneer.



Photo by M. P. Dunlap

AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS AT GONAIVES



AMERICAN SECRETARIES OF STATE

"AMERICAN SECRETARIES OF STATE AND THEIR DIPLOMACY" (*Alfred Knopf, New York, 1927*), *twelve volumes*. The first three volumes of this series have just appeared from the press, and it promises to be more nearly than any publication yet issued an authentic history of American foreign policy from the beginning of the Government. The sketches have also, almost without exception, been prepared after study of the archives of the Department and the men selected to write these sketches are people with reputations already established in the field of historical scholarship. This notable series was first designed to be a series of brief biographies of the Secretaries of State. It was projected by the late Dr. Gaillard Hunt, formerly chief of the Division of Publications of the Department, to whom the volumes are dedicated.—"To the Memory of Gaillard Hunt, Faithful Public Servant, Scholar, and Friend of Scholars." In the working out of the plans the scheme has been somewhat broadened so that while there is included in each sketch a sufficient amount of biographical detail to lend a human interest to the narrative, the emphasis has been placed upon that

part of the public career of the man in question which concerned itself primarily with foreign relations. The result, if we may judge by the two volumes already published, will be to provide the student with authentic sources of information hitherto inaccessible and to provide the general reader with a narrative easy to read and unfolding itself by successive stages with dramatic effect.

The series is under the general editorship of Prof. Samuel Flagg Bemis, with an advisory board of J. Franklin Jameson, H. Barrett Learned and James Brown Scott.

The first volume contains a preface by President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University. This is followed by the editor's preface by Prof. Samuel Flagg Bemis, Ph. D., of George Washington University, who some years ago won the \$3,000 historical prize offered by the Knights of Columbus for the best historical work submitted in a competition. Professor Bemis has written the sketch of John Jay, which appears in the first volume and also the sketch of Thomas Jefferson in Volume II. In this field of diplomatic history Professor Bemis is doubtless the most qualified man at the present time to write. In addition to his sound scholarship he possesses a felicitous style notable for its precision and grace.



Photo by M. P. Dunlap

AMERICAN TARS ADOPT A BUDDY

The contents of the three volumes already published are as follows:

Volume I. Preface: Nicholas Murray Butler. Editor's Preface. Historical Introduction: James Brown Scott. Robert Livingston: Mill-edge L. Bonham, Jr. John Jay: Samuel Flagg Bemis. Appendices. Pages i-xx and 1-338.

Volume II. Editor's Preface. Thomas Jefferson: Samuel Flagg Bemis. Edmund Randolph: Dice Robins Anderson. Timothy Pickering: Henry J. Ford. John Marshall: Andrew J. Montague. Appendices. Pages i-ix and 1-322.

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Breslau Jahrhundert Halle

By PHIL H. HUBBARD, *Vice Consul, Breslau*

SITUATED near one of the entrances to Scheitniger Park, in Breslau, Germany, is a building known as the "Jahrhunderthalle," built and named in commemoration of the hundred years of peace since the Napoleonic Wars. Breslau is an especially appropriate city for the observance of such an event for it was in his castle in Breslau that Frederick Wilhelm III signed the call to the people to enlist in the Prussian Army for this war.

It was in 1813 that this call went out to the people to defend their country against invasion, and it was exactly 100 years later that the building was completed and the centenary of the signing of the treaty of peace was celebrated.

As is true of all buildings, the "Jahrhunderthalle" should be approached from one particular direction in order that the visitor shall obtain a first glimpse that shows the building to best advantage. This view is across a corner of the park.

The group of buildings might well be called the "Fair Grounds" of Breslau, for it is here that all fairs, exhibitions, and any event of community interest, which require large display space

or a large seating capacity, are held. To show the diversity of uses to which this group of buildings is put, it can be stated that a circus, with all of the usual noise, dirt and excitement, was being held in the large central hall or dome, while in one of the smaller buildings an art exhibit was in progress, and the proximity of the former did not seem to disturb the latter.

Architecturally the building is naked. Whether it was purposely built lacking all architectural decorations from a policy of economy, or the better to stress the innate beauty of its construction is not known. It lacks the usual architectural flamboyances seen on so many buildings in Germany. If the style of this building represents the tendency of modern German architects to depart from the precedents of their former colleagues many lovers of things typically German will be disappointed. For there are indeed few places in this world where the customary Rathaus with its profusely decorated cornices, gargoyles, staircase gables, and multicolored roofs offer such charming pictures as in Germany.

While economy may have been practised in

(Continued on page 196)



Photo by Verkehrs-Verein

THE BRESLAUER JAHRHUNDERT HALLE

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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CONSUL GENERAL FOSTER RETIRES

Mr. John G. Foster, American Consul General at Ottawa, will retire as a Foreign Service officer of the United States on July 1, 1927, in accordance with the provisions of Section 18 of the Act of May 24, 1924. Mr. Foster will have rendered 30 years' service on the date of his retirement. He has twice been continued in service after reaching retirement age.

Mr. Foster's services in Canada have been of the utmost value to the United States and he has done much to promote and maintain friendly relations with the members of the Canadian Government and persons of prominence in Canadian political life. The Department has the highest appreciation of the efficient manner in which Consul General Foster has performed his duties throughout the entire period of his service.

Secretary Kellogg sent Mr. Foster the following letter:

"MY DEAR MR. FOSTER: In view of your approaching retirement from active duty, I can not refrain from tendering to you the thanks of the Department for the exceptionally long and faithful service you have rendered to the Government of the United States in the past 30 years. During your term of office in Canada you have loyally guarded the important interests confided to your care, and with distinguished success discharged all the varied and difficult duties placed upon you, thus contributing in a marked degree to the maintenance of your cordial relations with the Government of the Dominion.

"You have been a highly valued member of the Foreign Service organization whose members have esteemed you as a colleague and who take leave of you with feelings of regret but with a pride in all that you have done toward the up-building of the Service.

"I beg to offer you every good wish of mine for your future welfare and happiness and, I should like to add, that in doing so I am giving expression to the thoughts of the officers of the Department and of all those with whom you have been associated during your many years of service.

"I am, my dear Mr. Foster,

"Very sincerely yours,

"FRANK B. KELLOGG."

The *Montreal Gazette*, in its issue of May 6, 1927, pays the following tribute to Consul General John G. Foster:

(Continued on page 194)



ITEMS



THE American Minister to Egypt, Mr. J. Morton Howell, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the President, subject to the arrival of an officer at Cairo to relieve him.

Mr. North Winship, Consul at Cairo, who is at present in Macon, Ga., on leave, has been instructed to forego a part of his leave and proceed as soon as possible to Cairo to relieve Minister Howell. Mr. Winship, in addition to his commission as a Consul, holds a commission as a First Secretary in the Diplomatic Branch of the Foreign Service.

Ambassador Enoch H. Crowder, Habana, has undergone a second operation for hernia. The first operation was performed last year.

Ambassador Charles H. MacVeagh, Tokyo, is now in the United States on leave, having sailed from Japan on April 29. He expects to spend two months' leave in this country before returning to his post.

Mr. and Mrs. Leland Harrison visited in Paris before going to Stockholm, where Mr. Harrison

will take up his duties as American Minister to Sweden.

Former United States Ambassador to Argentina, Mr. Peter Augustus Jay, and Mrs. Jay, who have been staying at Pinehurst, N. C., are leaving on June 1 for Bar Harbor, Me.

Former Ambassador to France, Mr. Hugh C. Wallace, and Mrs. Wallace, sailed recently on the *Olympic* for Europe.

Mr. J. Butler Wright, recently appointed American Minister to Hungary, and Mrs. Wright were guests of honor at tea given by the Assistant Secretary of State, Wilbur J. Carr, and Mrs. Carr. The Minister and Mrs. Wright will sail in May for Budapest.

Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., who was recently appointed an Assistant Secretary of State, took the oath of office and assumed his duties on April 2.

Mr. William Phillips, newly appointed Minister to Canada, is now in the United States on



STAFF AT TORONTO

Seated, left to right: Miss Fanny Davis, Vice Consul Fletcher, Consul Sauer, Vice Consul Kendrick, Vice Consul Bohne. Standing, left to right: W. S. Layton, Mary Hunter, Grace Athersich, W. G. Harshaw, Naomi Gibson, Helena Tomlinson, Margaret Bowie, Frank Baigant



leave, which he will spend at his home in North Beverly, Mass.

Hugh S. Gibson, American Minister to Switzerland, presented his letter of recall on April 29.

Mr. Irving N. Linnell, who for the last four years has been in charge of Canadian Affairs in the Western European Division of the Depart-

ment, has been appointed American Consul General to Ottawa, Canada. Mr. Linnell will assume his new duties after the retirement of Mr. Foster on July 1, 1927.

The Foreign Service Association is in receipt of a letter from Consul Charles D. Westcott expressing his appreciation of the floral tribute sent by the Association to the funeral of his wife.

Consul Rollin R. Winslow, Winnipeg, recently gave an illustrated talk on the Dutch East Indies to the Lions Club of Winnipeg.

Consul Fletcher Warren, Department, was designated by the Secretary of State to accompany the group of Latin-American Business Men on their two weeks' tour to the various industrial centers of the East and Middle West. The tour began in Washington on May 13 and ended in New York City on May 28.

Consul Frank C. Lee, Business Manager of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, recently spent several days in New York City on behalf of the JOURNAL.

Consul Harold D. Finley has informed the Department that he assumed charge of the consulate at Edinburgh on April 16, succeeding Consul Wilbert L. Bonney, who proceeds to Cartagena after the expiration of his leave in the United States.

Consul General Carlton Bailey Hurst reports that he assumed charge of the Consulate General at Berlin on April 19.

Former Consul General Joseph I. Brittain is now living at Apt. 48, 1734 P Street N. W., Washington, D. C. The phone number is Franklin 1116.

On March 20 last Mr. Miles M. Shand, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Appointments, now on duty in the Office of Foreign Service Personnel, celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of his service in the Department of State.

Mr. C. E. Herring, Commercial Attaché at Tokyo, is now in the United States on leave.

Capt. Henry C. Clark will be relieved from duty as military attaché at Habana, Cuba, on June 15, and will come to Washington for duty.



CONSULATE AT VERA CRUZ



Mr. Francis B. Keene, Foreign Service Officer, retired, now in his seventy-first year, continues to be a perennial winner of golf prizes, recently capturing the John Morron Cup at the Rome Golf Club. Last year he won the Bogie Cup, which was won this year by Ambassador Fletcher.

Diplomatic Secretary Walter Prendergast, Habana, is now in the United States on leave of absence.

A consular officer in Germany reports what he believes to be an unique protection case in that he succeeded in obtaining from a hairdresser a wig for a lady whose hair had been dyed green through the carelessness of the hairdresser.

Mr. William P. Garrety, American Consul at Prescott, accompanied by Mrs. Garrety, motored from his post to Washington, the journey only taking two days for the trip of 500 miles. The trip was made over the Tusquehanna Trail.

Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham, Shanghai, who was temporarily detailed to the Department as an adviser on the situation in China, left Washington on May 11 en route to his post. Upon the arrival of Consul General Cunningham at Shanghai, Consul General Clarence E. Gauss will proceed to Tientsin.

Among the passengers on the *S. S. Southern Cross*, sailing from New York on March 12 for South America, were Mrs. George L. Kreeck, wife of the American Minister to Paraguay, and Consul General and Mrs. Claude I. Dawson for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In the progressive bridge game on the ship Consul General Dawson won first prize for gentlemen and Mrs. Kreeck second prize for ladies.

Mrs. Harry M. Lakin, wife of the American Consul at Montreal, opened their summer home at York Harbor, Me., the middle of May.

Consul H. H. Dick, recently assigned to Rangoon, spent several days in Washington before proceeding to his home at Sumter, S. C., where he will spend his leave before sailing for his new post.

Vice Consul Paul H. Alling, Beirut, who is now in the United States on leave, visited Washington before proceeding to his home at Princeton, N. J.

Consul Arminius T. Haeberle, Dresden, spent a week in Washington before going to his home at St. Louis, where he expects to spend the remainder of his leave.

Diplomatic Secretary Hugh Millard and Mrs. Millard, who arrived in the United States on the *Leviathan*, spent several days in New York City before coming to Washington.

Consul Leslie E. Reed, Bremen, is now in the United States on leave, which he will divide between Washington and his home in St. Paul.

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

Consul General Thomas M. Wilson, Naples.
Consul General James B. Stewart, Monterey.
Consul General Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Brussels.
Consul General Samuel T. Lee, Antofagasta.
Diplomatic Secretary Matthew E. Hanna, Department.

Consul General Robert Frazer, Jr., Tokyo.

The Editors recently talked with a Foreign Service Officer (one who has been in the Service



ROBERT E. OLDS

Appointed Undersecretary of State

for some time), who stated he had never read THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, and, furthermore, did not care to read it. The Editors envy the gentleman.

The annual oral examination of candidates for the Foreign Service was held at the Department on May 16-23, inclusive. There were 100 persons taking the examination, including 11 women.

Consul Alfred Theo. Burri, on leave, has been dividing his time between Washington and New York.

Lieutenant Commander Cecil has been relieved as Assistant Naval Attaché at Rome by Lieutenant Commander R. F. Wood.

Captain Kleman has been relieved as Naval Attaché for Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway by Capt. Austin Kautz.



THE STAFF'S PET BANANA TREE AT
VERA CRUZ

Mr. Edwin Smith, Assistant Chief Marketing Specialist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at London, England, returned to the United States on May 27. Mr. Smith investigates the marketing of fruits and vegetables, peanuts, and other American farm products throughout continental Europe and the British Isles. He is returning to the United States to confer with Department officials regarding the results of his work and will interview exporters in New York.

Lieut. (j. g.) E. S. Pearce has been ordered to duty as Attaché and Language Student at Tokyo.

Mr. Asher Hobson, American Delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, sailed from London on May 27 for the United States to confer with officials of the Departments of State and Agriculture and with farm organizations regarding the work of the Institute at Rome and the marketing of American farm products in Europe.

Mr. Hobson will be accompanied by a group of European scientists and agricultural leaders, who will make an agricultural tour of the United States, in addition to participating in the Soils and Country Life conferences.

Mr. Joseph Flack, Second Secretary of the Legation at Vienna, who is on leave in this country, visited the Department before proceeding to Philadelphia, New York, and Jamison, Pa.

Diplomatic Secretary Paul R. Jossely, formerly assigned to the Legation at Peking, has reported for duty in the Department in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Consul Leslie E. Reed, Bremen, is spending his leave of absence at his home in St. Paul, Minn.

Consul Edward A. Dow, Rotterdam, who visited the Department during his leave, will also visit relatives in Detroit, Chicago, and Omaha.

Consul Lawrence P. Briggs, Nuevitas, will spend a portion of his leave in Washington.

Consul Otis A. Glazebrook, Nice, is now in this country on leave of absence.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Vice Consul Clark Vyse, Habana, is dividing his home leave between Washington and New York City.

Consul General Philip Holland, Guatemala, is now in the United States. He spent a week in Washington before proceeding to St. Louis, Memphis, and Jackson, Tenn.

MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION ARE REMINDED THAT THEIR DUES ARE PAYABLE ON JULY FIRST.

Diplomatic Secretary Walter T. Prendergast, Habana, is spending his leave of absence at his home in Marion, Ohio.

Consul Julian L. Pinkerton, Lisbon, visited the Department before proceeding to his home in Versailles, Ky.

Consul General Charles M. Hathaway, Jr., Dublin, expects to spend the greater portion of his leave at his home, Olyphant, Pa.

Vice Consul Griggs A. Perkins, Zagreb, has informed the Department that he will spend his leave in Utah and California.

Vice Consul Harry A. McBride, Malaga, visited the Department during the past month before leaving for his home in Pontiac, Mich.

Consul Hiram A. Boucher, Dublin, is spending his leave at home at Minneapolis, Minn.

Consul Nathaniel P. Davis, Pernambuco, was in Washington several days before going to his home at Princeton, N. J.

Consul Wilbert L. Bonney, who is en route from Edinburgh to Cartagena, will spend his leave at Santa Ana, Calif.

Diplomatic Secretary Stanley Hawks, who is en route to Guate-

mala City, to which post he has been recently assigned, is spending his leave at Santa Barbara, Calif.

Diplomatic Secretary Wainwright Abbott, Caracas, was in Washington several days before proceeding to Coburg, Ontario, where he intends spending the remainder of his leave.

Consul Hamilton C. Claiborne, Frankfort on Main, will be in Richmond, Va., and Forsyth, Ga., during his leave.

Vice Consul A. Dana Hodgdon, Stuttgart, is on leave of absence at his home in Leonardtown, Md.

The fifteenth annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce was held in Washington, beginning May 2. Several thousand delegates attended, representing more than 1,500 chambers of commerce and trade associations throughout the United States. The American Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce held a banquet at the Mayflower Hotel on the 2d at which the delegates to the convention from Central and South America to the Pan American Commercial Conference were guests.

The Consulate General at Tokyo, Japan, reports a new manner of addressing mail to consular offices in that an envelope recently received there was directed to the "American Consultation."

At a meeting of representatives from the various Executive Departments held in the Chief Clerk's of the Treasury Department on April 4, 1927, the Inter-Departmental Golf League was organized. Each Executive Department has the privilege of selecting three four-person teams to participate in a tournament to be held at the Manor Club on June 2 and 3, 1927. A cup, to be known as the Andrew W. Mellon Trophy, has been donated by the Secretary of the



Photo by O. G. Marsh

T. LAY AND A RIVER
PLATE BASS

*Consul General Totten
please note*



Treasury as first prize, to be won by the team having the lowest gross score. In addition to this handsome trophy, there will be awarded from 10 to 15 individual prizes to members of the winning team, for first and second low gross and low net scores, etc.

UNDERSECRETARY GREW APPOINTED TO TURKEY

Undersecretary Joseph C. Grew has been appointed Ambassador to Turkey, it was announced at the White House on the afternoon of May 20.

ASS'T SEC'Y OLDS TO BE UNDERSECRETARY

The appointment of Assistant Secretary Robert E. Olds to be Undersecretary of State was announced at the White House on May 20.

In connection with a recent article in the JOURNAL about the Bias Bay pirates in South China, it is of interest that the newspapers recently reported a formidable British punitive expedition as having steamed northward to Bias Bay, a short distance from Hongkong, and employed most of the paraphernalia of modern warfare against the Bias Bay villages. They destroyed about 100 houses by fire and explosives

and burned or scuttled junks and sampans which the pirates used to take loot to land from captured ships. The operation apparently was without bloodshed.

Several days previously the Bias Bay pirates attacked the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company steamer Hop Sang, bound from Shanghai for Hongkong, and looted it.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Diplomatic Branch

Frederic R. Dolbeare, F. S. O., now on detail to the Department, assigned Counselor of the Legation, Berne, Switzerland.

Hugh S. Gibson presented his letter of recall as Minister to Switzerland April 29, 1927, taking oath as Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxembourg the day following.

Clarence E. Macy, now V. C., Dakar, issued recess appointment as Secretary, Diplomatic Service, and assigned Third Secretary and V. C., Monrovia.

Jay Pierrepont Moffat, F. S. O., now on detail to the Department, assigned First Secretary, Legation, Ottawa.

H. Dorsey Newson, now Second Secretary, Warsaw, has been detailed to the Department.

R. A. Wallace Treat, now Second Secretary, High Commission, Constantinople, has been assigned Second Secretary, Warsaw.

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, F. S. O., now detailed to Department, assigned Third Secretary, Rio de Janeiro.

Francis White, formerly Counselor of Legation, Madrid, took oath and assumed duties as Assistant Secretary of State on April 27.

Consular Branch

George Atcheson, Jr., now V. C., North Bay, assigned V. C., Tientsin.

Henry A. W. Beck, now a member of F. S. S., Department, assigned temporary V. C., Geneva, whence he will proceed to Jerusalem on regular assignment.

Charles H. Coster has resigned as V. C., Florence, Italy.

John B. Faust, now a member of F. S. S., Department, assigned V. C., Buenos Aires.

Clarence E. Gauss, now detailed as C. G., Shanghai, reassigned C. G., Tientsin.

Charles L. Hoover, Consul, Batavia, Java, commissioned as Consul General there.

To Members of the United States Foreign Service

Gentlemen:

Secretary of State Kellogg, in an address before the Council on Foreign Relations, said: "FOREIGN AFFAIRS has been of real assistance to the State Department." Mr. Hughes, while Secretary of State, said: "FOREIGN AFFAIRS is one of the most helpful contributions to a better understanding of our foreign relations ever made by private enterprise."

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Leo J. Keena, now Consul, Liverpool, commissioned a Consul General and assigned to Habana, Cuba.

George F. Kennan, now a member of the F. S. S., assigned temporary V. C., Geneva, whence he will proceed to Hamburg on regular assignment.

John B. Ketcham, now a member of the F. S. S., Department, assigned V. C., Singapore.

Irving N. Linnell, F. S. O., now on detail to the Department, has been commissioned as Consul General and assigned in that capacity to Ottawa, relieving Consul General John G. Foster, who will retire on June 30, 1927.

Paul W. Meyer, now V. C., Chungking, assigned V. C., Hankow, temporary.

Hugh F. Ramsay, now a member of the F. S. S., Department, assigned V. C., Stuttgart.

Joseph C. Satterthwaite, now a member of the F. S. S., Department, assigned V. C., Guadalajara.

Samuel Sokobin will remain at Mukden; his assignment as Consul, Hankow, has been canceled.

Edwin F. Stanton, now V. C., Kalgan, assigned V. C., Tientsin.

John C. Vincent, now V. C., Changsha, assigned V. C., Hankow, temporary.

The following six men, now Vice Consuls (Non-Career) at the posts appearing opposite their names, have been appointed Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, \$2,500, and Vice Consuls of Career, being assigned to their present posts in that capacity:

Franklin B. Atwood, at Plymouth.

La Verne Baldwin, at Ottawa.

Fayette J. Flexer, at Frontera.

Knowlton V. Hicks, at Hamburg.

Cloyce K. Huston, at Cairo.

Albert W. Scott, at Basel.

NON-CAREER

Charles W. Allen, now V. C., Basel, has been appointed V. C., North Bay.

E. Kilbourne Foote, now V. C., Messina, died on April 23, 1927.

Frederick F. Henrotin, now Clerk, Consulate, Casablanca, appointed Vice Consul there.

COMMERCIAL

March

During the month of March, 1927, there were 3,175 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 2,497 in February, 1927.

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A total of 2,203 reports, of which 874 were rated miscellaneous, was received during the month of March, 1927, as compared with 2,056 reports, of which 909 were rated miscellaneous, during the month of February, 1927.

There were 556 trade lists transmitted to the Department for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce during the month of March, 1927, as against 653 during the month of February, 1927.

April

A total of 2,142 reports, of which 892 were rated miscellaneous, was received during the month of April, 1927, as compared with 2,203 reports, of which 874 were rated miscellaneous, during the month of March, 1927.

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There was 1,309 trade lists transmitted to the Department for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce during the month of April, 1927, as against 556 during the month of March, 1927.

During the month of April, 1927, there were 3,257 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,175 in March, 1927.

NECROLOGY

The Consul in charge at Rotterdam reported the sudden death in that city of Mrs. Groeninger, wife of Consul Joseph C. Groeninger.

Mr. E. Kilbourne Foote, American Vice Consul at Messina, died in that city on April 22, 1927, after a long illness. His remains were buried in the British cemetery at Messina.

Mr. R. Newton Crane, United States dispatch agent at London since April 2, 1904, died in that city on May 7, 1927. At the time of his death Mr. Crane was in his seventy-ninth year. He was a barrister of the Middle Temple and had the distinction of being the first American citizen to have conferred upon him the honor of King's Counsellor. The passing of Mr. Crane was learned in the Department with great regret.

Mr. U. St. George Lough, Vice Consul at Gaudeloupe, died at that place suddenly on May 9. His remains will be brought to the United States for burial.

Miss Ethel McKay, who served as a consular clerk in the Consulate General at Athens, Greece, from July 1, 1920, to November 2, 1925, when she was employed in the Department, died suddenly at her home in Sandy Spring, Md., on May 3, 1927. She was buried in the Friends Cemetery, at Sandy Spring, on May 5, 1927.

William Widgery Thomas, 87, Minister to Sweden under five Presidents and founder of New Sweden, Me., died on April 25.

Mr. Thomas, who was born in Portland, Me., August 26, 1839, had been ill two weeks. He began his diplomatic career in 1862 as United States bearer of dispatches and carried a treaty to Turkey. He became Vice Consul at Constantinople and later acted at Galts, Moldavia, and Gothenburg, Sweden, appointed by President Lincoln.



He brought from Sweden in 1870, 51 Swedish colonists, settling them in Aroostock County, Me. From that settlement has grown the town of New Sweden, with 4,000 Swedish-American inhabitants and the adjoining communities of Stockholm and Weistmanland.

In 1883 he was appointed United States Minister to Sweden and Norway, remaining in this position until 1885. He held it again from 1889 to 1894, and again from 1897 to 1905, serving under four Presidents, Arthur, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt. He was the first minister to hoist the American flag at Stockholm.

Mr. Thomas wrote "Sweden and the Swedes," illustrated historical work, 750 pages, published in America and Sweden, and in both English and Swedish languages.

THE TANGIER LAPWING AGAIN

A message published in *The Times* of March 23 referred to the engrossing trial of a Frenchman accused of shooting a lapwing on land over which the diplomatic representatives at Tangier claim, under a concession from a long deceased Sultan, to have sporting rights. For long years this reserve has been their playground. Here, away from the public gaze, they have ridden after boar and fallen off their horses, have shot at rare rabbits and missed elusive snipe. As many diplomatic reputations have been made and lost by the waters of Sharf el Akab as have been made and lost in Tangier's legations. With admirable tenacity, generations of diplomatists have clung to this concession. Sultans have come and gone, treaties have been made and unmade, Tangier's entire *status* has been altered, but this privilege has survived all the vicissitudes of fortune. Any threat to curtail it has always brought about diplomatic unity which nothing else could achieve.

In the lower court the Frenchman lost his case and was fined 1.50 francs. He appealed and the case has just been reheard. During this second trial extracts from the message to *The Times* of March 23 were read out in court to show the importance of the case. A majority of the judges of the Court of Appeal yesterday reversed the judgment of the lower court. They did not dispute the existence or legality of the concession, but found that the limits of the sporting reserve have been marked out with a certain traditional diplomatic disregard for exactitude and precision. To put it delicately, the diplomatists' boundary

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posts, like their dispatches, left room for maneuvering. The Frenchman was, therefore, vindicated.

The court has throughout this long trial taken immense trouble. The judges of appeal again visited the scene of the slaughter of the lapwing. They reclined on the very spot where the Frenchman had sat and taken his long, steady aim at the sitting bird. They moved on a few yards and examined the position where the unwitting and over-confident lapwing had watched the Frenchman plotting his death. The whole scene was re-

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enacted in the presence of the entire court, the witnesses, the police, and others. Of all who had figured in the tragedy only the lapwing was missing.

The verdict has caused a certain amused satisfaction amongst the public. In diplomatic circles it is considered as shaking the very foundations of Tangier's existence.

BIRTHS

A son, Thomas Lockerbie, was born at Barcelona, Spain, on March 20, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Roy William Baker.

A son, Edmond David, was born at London, England, to Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Homer Sherman Fox.

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A son, Derek, was born at Valetta, Malta, on April 19, 1927, to Consul and Mrs. Sidney E. O'Donoghue.

A son, David Mitchell, was born at Evanston, Ill., on April 10, 1927, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Thomas L. Daniels.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Amon report the birth of a son in New York City on April 16, 1927. Mrs. Amon is a daughter of Consul General Albert Halstead, Montreal. This is the Consul General's first grandson and the third grandchild. The other two children are those of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Halstead, Jr., who was formerly a career officer in the Foreign Service, having served at Danzig and Munich.

SPRAGUE OF GIBRALTAR

The following was given to the press by the Department on April 29, 1927:

For 95 years the American Consulate at Gibraltar has been administered by a member of the Sprague family. Horatio Sprague, of Massachusetts, was appointed Consul at Gibraltar on April 30, 1832, and upon his death he was succeeded by his son Horatio J. Sprague, who was appointed a Consul on May 12, 1848. Mr. Sprague served as Consul at Gibraltar for 53 years and upon his death in July, 1901, he was succeeded by his son Richard Louis Sprague, the present Consul. Secretary Kellogg has today sent the following telegram to Consul Richard L. Sprague:

"As today (April 30) is the ninety-fifth anniversary of American consular representation at Gibraltar by the Sprague family, a record unrivalled in our Foreign Service history and one which has contributed in high degree to sustain the cordial relations which have existed between the United States and the British authorities at your post, I take particular pleasure in extending to you the congratulations of the Department. I desire also to commend you for your own loyal and efficient performance of duty for 34 years and to express the wish that the Government of the United States may continue to have the benefit of your services at Gibraltar for many years to come."

In Volume I of the JOURNAL, page 6, there was printed an article, "The Spragues of Gibraltar," which is recalled by the Secretary's gracious telegram. The JOURNAL wishes, on behalf of the Service, to extend its heartiest congratulations and felicitations to Consul Sprague.

U. S. CHAMBER MEETS

By WARREN BISHOP

(Courtesy of *The Nation's Business*)

Bring together 2,500 business men and assign to them any topic of discussion that you like, and the result will be talk on every subject that affects business.

That was strikingly shown at the fifteenth annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, held in Washington, May 3, 4 and 5. The subject was "The New Era in Business," but the speeches and discussions that aroused the most comment were largely international; they dealt with what might be called the diplomacy of business. Perhaps the reason is that the "new era in business" is international, and the meeting, consciously or unconsciously, took notice of that condition.

Things that gave an international flavor to the meeting were the address of President Coolidge

at the joint meeting of the Chamber and the Pan American Business meeting; the talks of Thomas W. Lamont and Roy Chapin to the International Chamber.

Wide attention was attracted by the speech of Mr. Lamont, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. He urged a more careful consideration of our loans abroad, gave this picturesque description of what is going on:

"It is a tempting thing for certain of the European governments to find a horde of American bankers sitting on their doorsteps offering them money."

Mr. Lamont foresaw also a lessening in the demand for money from abroad as the European countries slowly improve their position. He saw an increasing competition from abroad but not an unhealthful one. As he put it:

"Competition from the world across the sea, well ordered and at peace, is competition that America can well afford to welcome rather than fear."



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The international flavor of the meeting was greatly added to by the presence in Washington of the Third Pan American Commercial Conference. The most colorful event of the meeting was the general session on Tuesday night with the Conference. President Coolidge made the chief address of the evening, and his talk was preceded by the raising of the flags of the countries represented while the audience stood and the Marine Band played the national air of the country whose flag was being raised.

The Pan American group was linked with the Chamber in other ways. Lewis E. Pierson, who on Thursday became president of the National Chamber, was the chairman of the Conference, and it was John H. Fahey, a former president, who took up the cudgels for this country when a South American delegate opened an attack on American tariffs.

Moreover, the speech of Secretary Hoover to the Conference, urging against loans to foreign governments for unproductive purposes, was linked by many with the address of Mr. Lamont on foreign loans.

The speaker of the general meeting who devoted himself most closely to the subject of the

new era in business was Haley Fiske, 75-year-old president of the Metropolitan Life, active as many men younger by ten years or more.

Mr. Fiske saw a raising of the standards and the ethics of business in the relations of business to each other, to the public and to the employees. In all three it is cooperation which is bringing about results.

Mr. Fiske's most interesting illustration of the new friendliness in business, the "era of good feeling" in industry, was in the help which his company is extending to a new insurance company formed by union labor men in Washington "to do Old Line life insurance on scientific principles with adequate reserves and ample capital."

Two of the general meetings were planned on entirely novel and apparently successful lines. One, on Wednesday morning, was devoted to a geographical survey of the country—a recognition, in a way, of the vastness of this industrial empire of ours. From New England came John S. Lawrence, textile man and head of the New England Council; from the South came George H. Baldwin, president of Commodore Point Terminal Company, Jacksonville; from the Middle

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Rome, Italy
San Francisco, California
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Seattle, Washington
Shanghai, China
Soerabaya, Java
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The Hague, Holland
Tokyo, Japan
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West came Silas H. Strawn, lawyer, merchant and diplomat; from the Pacific Coast was heard Harry Chandler, publisher and capitalist—all to tell what at the moment was disturbing business in their section and what they thought of the outlook.

On Thursday morning the last general meeting of the Chamber was devoted to the nine men who presided over the group meetings of Tuesday and Wednesday. Each spoke briefly for his own section of American business, telling what had developed at his meeting and what he saw on the horizon for his industry.

The annual dinner, held on Wednesday evening, brought out more than a thousand attendants. The chief features were the introduction of distinguished business men who were present, and the address of Alfred Pearce Dennis, of the United States Tariff Commission.

Mr. Dennis made somewhat the same point as did Mr. Lamont in his address before the International, that no nation can live by itself alone, and that we have less to fear from a successful

and prosperous Europe than from a depressed Europe. Here are two pertinent paragraphs spoken by Mr. Dennis:

"If the war has taught us anything, it has lessoned us in the economic solidarity of the world. We have learned that no man liveth to himself nor dieth to himself. What is true of individuals is true of nations. When the British Government released its accumulated war stocks of wool in 1921, the market collapsed, and there was not a shepherd on the lonely plains of Australia or the slopes of Judea who did not feel the pinch of hard times. When the Russians withdrew from the Paris perfumery market, rose gardens in the secluded valleys of the mountains of Bulgaria, which had been producing attar of rose for 50 years, were left untended.

"We have learned that trade, whether national or international, is based upon the exchange of the peculiar products of the industry and genius of one man for the fruits of another man's industry and genius.

"Both may profit by the exchange. Before



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the war we regarded the British as our principal trade rivals. We are coming to regard them as customers rather than rivals. As international traders we have more to gain from Britain prosperous than from Britain depressed."

Yearly the group meetings grow in interest and importance. This year there was an attendance of about 1,850 at the nine groups. That is an average of more than 200, and for the most part the interest was sustained and the discussion following the set speeches was lively.

The Civic Development Department added a bit of controversy to its meeting by a debate between Henry H. Curran, once a candidate for Mayor of New York, and Harvey W. Corbett, New York architect, on height of buildings. Major Curran contended that building heights should be still further limited, while Mr. Corbett stuck out for the skyscraper as needful and beautiful.

Perhaps the most dramatic incident came at the transportation meeting. Philip H. Gadsden in his address had protested against the apparent intention of the Shipping Board to build more ships and to perpetuate Government ownership. This brought Chairman O'Connor, of the board, to his feet with a denial that the board purposed to do what Mr. Gadsden had charged.

Very adroitly Julius H. Barnes thereupon proposed a resolution which modified one already proposed and which by accepting Mr. O'Connor's statement put him upon record as opposed to such a widening of the board's activities.

The Foreign Commerce Department luncheon took on a Latin-American, rather than a European, flavor. The delegates to the Pan-American meeting were among the guests, and some of the speeches were in Spanish.

A note was sounded at the Manufacture' Department meeting that may, perhaps, give the best answer after all to what is the new era of business:

"A fall in prices has brought about a rise in real wages, accompanied by a high level of profits."

The annual meeting decided on one notable change in the administration of the Chamber; no resident vice-president was chosen; but, instead, the board was authorized to appoint a chairman; and Judge Edwin B. Parker was chosen for the post. The chairman is to assist the president in carrying out the policies of the Chamber and in the operation of the Chamber's departments and employees.

The new president is Lewis E. Pierson, who has been active in the Chamber since he was first



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chosen a director in 1917. He has been recently Eastern vice-president and chairman of the Executive Committee.

New members of the Board of Directors are: J. P. Burrus, president, Burrus Mill and Elevator Co., Dallas, Tex.; William Candler, Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta; Robert P. Lamont, president, American Steel Foundries, Chicago; Edward P. Peck, vice-president, Omaha Elevator Co., Omaha; William Pfaff, Searcy and Pfaff, Ltd., New Orleans; Fred W. Sargent, president, Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Chicago; Matthew S. Sloan, president, Brooklyn Edison Company, Brooklyn.

Those who are leaving the board, by resignation or by expiration of term of office, are: Louis Lipsitz, John W. Arrington, Max W. Babb, Frank Kell, James P. Orr, Carl R. Gray, Milton E. Marcuse.

John W. O'Leary had one welcome announcement to make as he surrendered the office of president after serving two years.

In his address at the annual dinner, he told the delegates that the debt on the new Chamber building had been paid off.

KELLOGG'S CADETS

One of the most successful entertainments held in recent years by the Department of State Club was that given on the evening of May 6 when the musical revue "Kellogg's Cadets, or Academy Life Exposed," by Mr. Weeks and Mr. deWolf and various irresponsible associates, was pre-

sented to an audience that completely filled the large ball room of Rauschers.

The following cast of characters will give some idea of the skit:

Old Messenger, Mr. McDermott; Young Messenger, Mr. Lutz; Dr. B. Brummel, headmaster of Kellogg's Academy, Mr. deWolf. Cadets: Peregrine Holyoke Smith, of Massachusetts, Miss Moss; A. Lawrence Lowell, minor, of Massachusetts, Mr. Higgins; Edward Mandell House, Jr., of Texas, Mr. Meyer; William J. Bryan, 4th, of Nebraska, Mr. Willoughby; Charles Evans Hughes, 3d, of New York, Mr. Scarritt; George Harvey Fils, of Peacham, Vt., Mr. Turnure; Billy Borah, the Younger, of Idaho, Mr. Ketcham; Molly Madison, of Virginia, Miss Jackson; Hon. Cyril Almeric Fitzroy-Ponsonby, O. B. E., F. R. G. S., Q. E. D., of His Britannic Majesty's Consular Service, Mr. Peck; The Secretary of State, Mr. Culbertson; A Reporter, Mr. Livesey; Her Majesty's Voice, Miss Watson; Miss Nicaragua, Miss Newcomb; Miss Panama, Miss Stewart; Miss Cuba, Miss Halpin; Miss Haiti, Miss Ahrens; Miss Santo Domingo, Miss McGugin; Miss Liberia, Miss Beilman.

Scene I. Schoolroom in the State Department.

Scene II. Same, eight months later.

The revue was produced under the direction of Mr. Weeks. Mr. Trammel was the stage manager, Miss Dryer the pianist, and Miss Daniel mistress of the wardrobe.



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SECOND LIBERTY LOAN CALLED

Secretary Mellon has called for payment on November 15, 1927, all outstanding Second Liberty Loan bonds. Interest on these bonds will cease on November 15, 1927. Approximately \$1,700,000,000 of these bonds are now outstanding.

While the bonds will be paid on November 15, 1927, it is quite probable that during the next six months the Treasury will extend to the holders of the Second Liberty Loan bonds an opportunity to exchange them for other Government securities. No announcement has as yet been made as to the type of security to be offered in exchange, or the date on which the exchange offer may be expected. The Treasury explains that the terms of the bonds require that a notice be given to the public six months in advance of the redemption date. The Secretary's announcement, therefore, does not mean that the bonds will be paid at the present time, but merely places the holders on notice that their bonds will be redeemed on November 15, and will cease to bear interest on that date.

If holders of Second Liberties desire to have their bonds redeemed, they should present them for payment on November 15, 1927, but if they desire other Government obligations in place of their Seconds, they should watch for further announcement and notify their bank to keep them informed of any exchange offering that may later be made by the Treasury.

In 1917 and 1918, it will be recalled, when the Government was selling bonds of the several Liberty Loans, a nation-wide campaign was conducted, every available facility being used to reach the public and sell the bonds. The situation is now practically reversed, and the Government is preparing to redeem or exchange some of these bonds. While no such elaborate canvass is contemplated for the redemption notice as was undertaken in 1917, the Treasury, nevertheless, is making a special effort to inform the holders of Second Liberty Loan bonds that their bonds will cease to bear interest on November 15. Banks and trust companies throughout the country will be asked to cooperate with the Government in spreading the news of this call for redemption, and in advising the holders of bonds that the Treasury will probably offer new securities in exchange. For the first time the radio will be used by the Government as a means of reaching



millions of bondholders. An announcement will shortly be broadcast from the larger radio stations of the country.

The importance of acquainting bondholders with the fact that their bonds have been called for payment is emphasized by the Treasury's records of previous calls for redemption or exchange. These records show that there are still outstanding at the present time, in the hands of the public, about \$30,000,000 in Government securities upon which interest has ceased. Included in this amount are \$3,600,000 in Victory notes which ceased to bear interest in 1922 and 1923. There are also outstanding \$14,500,000 in

TO ALL HOLDERS OF SECOND LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

All outstanding Second Liberty Loan 4 per cent bonds of 1927-42 (Second 4's) and all outstanding Second Liberty Loan Converted 4½ per cent bonds of 1927-42 (Second 4½'s) are called for redemption on November 15, 1927, pursuant to the terms of their issue. Interest on all Second 4's and Second 4½'s will cease on said redemption date, November 15, 1927.

Holders of Second 4's and Second 4½'s will be entitled to have the bonds redeemed and paid at par on November 15, 1927. Such holders may, however, in advance of November 15, 1927, be offered the privilege of exchanging all or part of their bonds for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States. Holders who desire to avail themselves of the exchange privilege, if and when announced, should request their bank or trust company to notify them when information regarding the exchange offering is received.

Further information may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or from the Commissioner of the Public Debt, Treasury Department, Washington.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, May 9, 1927.

temporary bonds of the several Liberty Loans, to which were attached only a limited number of interest coupons. The last coupons matured some seven years ago. The holders of these temporary bonds have neglected to exchange them for permanent bonds having the full number of interest coupons attached, and until such exchange is made they have no means of collecting the



Photograph by A. W. Cutler

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interest. In the face of these facts, the Treasury is especially anxious that the present announcement reach as many Second Liberty Loan bondholders as it is possible to reach through the press, the radio, and the banks of the country.

The Second Liberty Loan, which was issued in November, 1917, was the second large loan floated by the Government during the World War, and while this loan does not mature until 1942, the condition of the money market and of the Government's finances makes it possible and advisable to call the bonds for redemption in November.

CONSUL GENERAL FOSTER RETIRES

(Continued from page 176)

"Few changes have taken place in Ottawa that have caused more sincere regret than will be experienced through the retirement of the Hon. John G. Foster, who has been United States Consul General at the Capital for upward of 23 years. Upright and resolute, Colonel Foster has fulfilled

his duties with firm and steady principle, unconquerable perseverance and sound judgment. In a wide circle of genuine friendships there is proof of his goodness of heart. All who know Colonel and Mrs. Foster—and they are legion—will wish for them in their retirement the comfort and happiness that faithful service merits."

AMERICAN SECRETARIES OF STATE

(Continued from page 174)

Volume III. Editor's Preface. James Madison: Charles E. Hill. Robert Smith: Charles S. Tab-sill. James Monroe: Julius W. Pratt. Appen-dices. Pages i-ix and 1-321.

In response to an inquiry from the librarian of the Department Mr. Knopf has generously offered to supply the entire series, which is to be published in ten volumes at \$4 a volume at a discount of 20 percent to members of the Department and of the Foreign Service. These orders should be placed through the Editor of the "JOURNAL."

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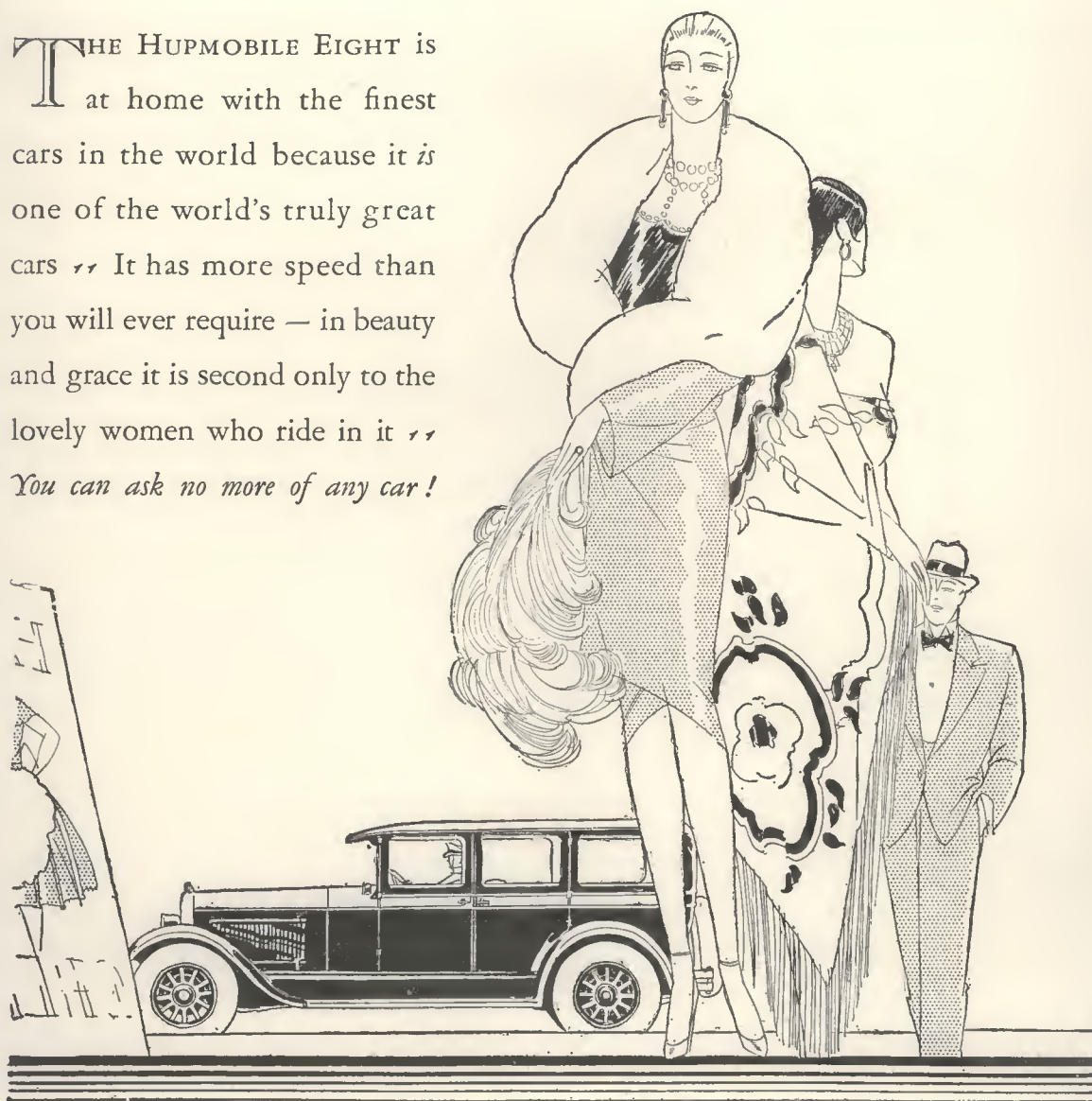


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AMERICAN FOREIGN BANKER

(Continued from page 169)

not because American banks abroad have not given them generous support. Many of them don't stay put. I admit that during the slump all had hard sledding—those that had to give up one can only feel sorry for but many gave up who could have afforded to stay and, of course, many gave up because they were incompetently run, but how is America going to hold her own if her products are to be sold by foreigners? One can say if an importer abroad either direct or through some good commission house here has the handling of some good line that he will do his utmost for it. He may—often I know he does. But what applies to special lines which, shall we say, must be bought here can not apply to competitive lines. How often does an agent take the trouble to thoroughly acquaint himself with conditions here and all the complexities regarding the production of some particular line, its peculiarities, etc.? The American foreign banks can not, I think, be charged with having been illiberal to the export trade and particularly when they have

been financing those American exporters who have established themselves abroad.

BRESLAU JAHRHUNDERT HALLE

(Continued from page 175)

some ways it was not carried to the point of depriving the hall of adequate and attractive grounds. The hall is far enough from the street so that it does not appear to be crowded by its surroundings. Another feature that adds to the charm of the building is the proximity of the park.

The hall contains a magnificent organ. This can be seen behind the curtain in the arch in the center of the picture. When it is stated that this organ has 15,000 pipes, of which 5,000 can be played at one time to produce a single tone or note, one can easily believe that this is the largest organ in the world. During the summer months organ concerts are given every Sunday afternoon by various noted musicians, and during the other seasons of the year concerts are given at various times when they will not interfere with the other organizations that have rented the building.

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