THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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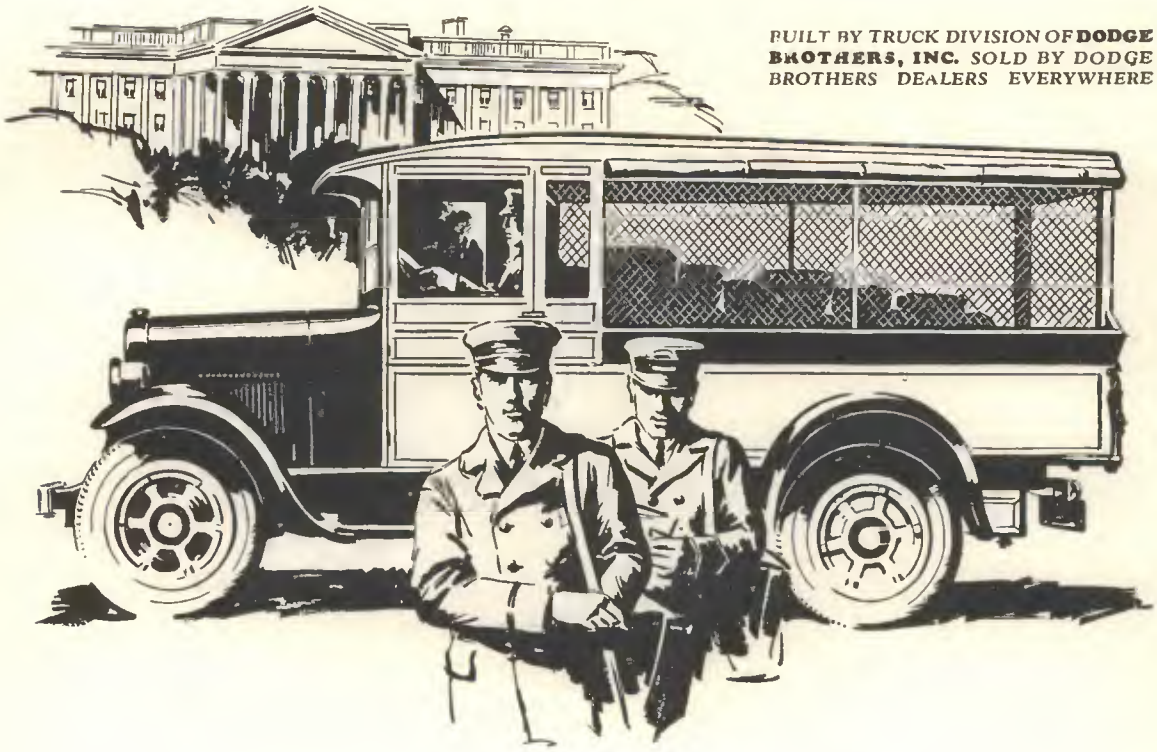
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Golf in Syria

By PAUL KNABENSHUE, *Consul, Beirut*

IT IS remarkable that many of our indoor games and most of our outdoor games involve the use of a ball, and in most cases an instrument with which to strike it. With such a variety of games from which to choose, why is it that golf has become so universally popular? The answer to this may readily be found in the fact that it contains so many of the elements requisite for the satisfaction of our recreational needs. It provides a most pleasant form of exercise—stimulating but not too violent—and it can be played almost from the cradle to the grave. It satisfies our instinct for competition, and even provides the stimulus necessary to satisfy the gambling spirit. For the busy man it provides distraction from his labors, and harmlessly whiles away the time of the idle rich. It can be played with pleasure and healthful profit by man, woman and child. Men with one arm are playing it as well as men with wooden legs. While at the same time it is played assiduously by men fit to win the heavy weight championship of the world and by women dainty and beautiful enough to grace the most fastidious drawing-rooms.

It can be played alone, or with a single opponent, or in groups of three or more in various forms of competitions. It affords opportunity for pleasant social intercourse either on the course or at the club house. It is played in the open air, up the hills and down the dales, over the fields and through the glades to the scent of flowers and the song of birds, and allows time for reflection and communion with the surrounding beauties of nature. Is there another game developed by man which provides so many elements for healthful, sociable and enjoyable recreation and which can be indulged in by all ages, sexes, classes and conditions of people under such pleasant circumstances and surroundings?

But, one may ask, what in particular has this to do with the golf course in Syria? The answer is obvious.

The American colony in and near Beirut is made up of the professors and instructors at the American University who, with their families, number about 130 persons; members of the American Mission numbering 90; the personnel of the Near East Relief numbering 20; and some 40 miscellaneous Americans who are engaged in business and other pursuits—a total of about 280. Outside of the restricted facilities offered within their own organizations, they had formerly but little opportunity for recreation, and intercourse between the respective groups was limited. It was for the purpose of bringing the Americans together in closer social contact and providing them with a much needed form of recreation that the Beirut Sporting Club was organized and golf made the chief feature.

While the club was formed primarily for the American community, it was also the desire of the founders to extend its advantages to others, and consequently its organization and membership was made international in character. The French High Commissioner became the Honorary President of the Club, and the American and British Consular representatives, and a Syrian notable were elected Honorary Vice Presi-

dents. Land was secured from a group of friendly Syrian owners at a nominal rental. The Club House was built from the proceeds of the sale of 90 shares of approximately $50 each, subscribed for generously by Americans, British, French and Syrians. The entrance fee was fixed at $5 and the subscription at $10, a member's family being permitted to enjoy the privileges of the club upon the payment of an additional fee of $5 per year. The ground fee is 50 cents per day. Many tourists and travelers on the trans-desert route from Beirut to Bagdad avail themselves of the privileges of the club, and enjoyably pass the time while awaiting steamer connections.

In order to attain as great perfection as possible in the object for which the club was organized, a beautiful site was chosen on rolling ground with hills and dales, well wooded with fragrant forests of Lebanon pine. The blue Mediterranean is on the one hand and the gorgeous snow-capped Lebanon mountains on the other. The view of these beautiful mountains, as seen from the terrace of the Club House, is one worth traveling many miles to see, and, when colored by the rays of the setting sun, would inspire an aesthetic thrill in the most phlegmatic soul.

The Club House, although not too spacious, is adequate. There are dressing rooms for men and women and facilities for social gathering, such as dancing, either in the large room within the building, on the terrace, or on the roof. Two excellent tennis courts were constructed and a playground for the children was fitted out in the shade of a delightful pine grove. The forests within the confines of the club property offer ideal picnic sites. Golf, however, has remained the chief attraction of the Club.

Saturday afternoon is "family day." It is the day when all are free to disport themselves on fairway and green. It is the day when the usual precedents and other rules of the course are observed in the breach. It is the day when fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, children barely able to swing a golf club (even in miniature), friends in need and friends indeed are to be seen in full enjoyment of the game.

What matter that here and there the efforts of these enthusiasts present the aspect of vigorous rural industry giving promise of a bountiful harvest? What matter that the greens offer a stage whereon the hornpipe gives vent to that exultant thrill which pervades the soul when the ball finally comes to rest in the elusive cup? However, they enjoy themselves, and the forbearance of those who somewhat fancy their golf is well repaid. A score of 75 for 9 holes often gives to some players a greater thrill than a par score gives to the best, but on this course "there ain't no such animal."

Like persons, golf courses have their own individual characteristics. Players who have the means and leisure to travel from course to course may remember certain particular features of some



TERRACE, BEIRUT SPORTING CLUB

An Anglo-American Group

American Foreign Service Association



ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

JUNE 8, 1927

Articles of Association

(*June* 8, 1927)

Section I

For the purpose of fostering an esprit de corps among the members of The Foreign Service of the United States, promoting Service spirit, and advancing the interests of the Service in legitimate and appropriate ways, there has been formed an organization to be known as THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION. It shall also be the aim of the Association to promote in legitimate and appropriate ways the individual welfare of its members and their families.

Section II

Membership

The Association shall be composed of active, associate, and honorary members.

Active Members. All present and future American Foreign Service officers, all American Ambassadors and Ministers who have served below the rank of chief of mission, and all former American diplomatic and consular officers of career shall be admitted to active membership in this Association without any formalities other than the payment of the annual dues; and membership shall continue as long as dues are paid although the officer may have retired from the Service.

Associate Members. Non-career officers in the Foreign Service shall be admitted, upon application, as associate members of the Association without the formality of an election, upon payment of the annual dues, and membership shall continue as long as such dues are paid, and such members are non-career officers of the Foreign Service.

Honorary Members. The Executive Committee may invite to become honorary members of the Association, all Ambassadors and Ministers not eligible to active membership, any person holding an official position in the Department of State after five years of continuous service therein, and such other representative American citizens as it may deem proper.

The honorary members of the Association shall be exempt from all annual dues.

Section III

Voting Privileges

The associate and honorary members shall have no voice or vote in the affairs or direction of the Association and wherever the words member or members are used in these Articles, these words shall be held to mean active members.

Section IV

Administration

The Association shall be under the direction of an Executive Committee, to consist of five members.

Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held on call of the Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman.

Except as hereinafter provided, no funds of the Association shall be expended without the approval of a majority of the total active membership of the Association or a two-thirds majority of those members of the Association assigned to the Department of State. The Executive Committee shall, however, be empowered to do the following: (1) Invest in interest bearing securities of the United States for the benefit of the Association any of its surplus funds; (2) make disbursements to cover the necessary current expenses of the Association and the Journal; and (3) make loans or in especially meritorious cases donations to members of the Association or their heirs or dependents, provided, however, that the total of the amounts so loaned or donated in any fiscal year for relief purposes shall not exceed an amount equal to 10 percent of the net balance, including amounts invested in securities, in the treasury of the Association at the beginning of the fiscal year in question.

Section V

Election and Term of Service of Principal Officers

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

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

The honorary officers of the Association shall be, subject to their acceptance:

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

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

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

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

Beginning in January, 1927, and in January of every year thereafter, a general referendum election shall be held in which each active member of the Association shall be entitled to submit a ballot on which he shall list not more than 18 members of the Association on assignment to the Department, not more than 12 and six of whom shall have served principally in the Consular and Diplomatic branches respectively. No ballots received after May 15 shall be counted and from the ballots received on or before that date shall be prepared a list of the 12 members having served principally in the Consular branch and of the six members having served principally in the Diplomatic branch receiving the highest number of votes. The 18 members thus designated shall act as an electoral college to elect the President and Vice-President of the Association for the year commencing the first day of July next following on which date of each succeeding year the said officers shall take office.

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

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

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

Section VI

Other Officers

The Association shall have a Secretary-Treasurer who shall be an officer assigned to the Department of State and who shall be elected to that position by the members of the Executive Committee. The Secretary-Treasurer shall serve in that position during his assignment to the Department of State, at the pleasure of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a record of all meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee. He shall conduct all correspondence of the Association not otherwise provided for, shall give notices of all meetings of the Association, and keep the accounts and have charge of all the funds of the Association. He shall keep a correct list of the members, shall collect all annual dues, and shall make payments upon orders approved by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall render a statement of his accounts and a balance sheet of his books at an annual meeting of the Association or whenever such statement and balance may be called for by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee may at its discretion provide from the funds of the Association an assistant for the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section VII

Committees

There shall be at least one standing Committee, namely, an Entertainment Committee, composed of three members appointed by the Executive Committee, which shall have entire charge of all such entertainments as may be decided upon by the Association. The Entertainment Committee shall elect its own Chairman who shall, from time to time, discuss with the Executive Committee all matters of business with which the Committee is charged.

The Executive Committee may create any additional committees or sub-committees at its discretion and may abolish such additional committees.

Section VIII

Meetings

A general business meeting of the Association shall be held in the Department of State at least once each year, or whenever requested by 10 or more members, and a notice of the hour and place shall be sent to each member then in Washington by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section IX

Dues

The annual dues of members shall be five dollars. Money received by the Association not

required for current expenditures shall be placed on deposit for future application subject to the provisions of Section IV of these articles and all funds so deposited shall be held in account by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

Section X

Alteration of Articles of Association

These articles of Association may be altered or amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any regular or special meeting, at which a majority of the officers on assignment to the Department of State are present, provided a copy of the proposed alterations or amendments shall have been sent to members present in Washington not less than one week prior to said regular or special meeting. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer so to supply each member present in Washington with a copy in due form of any amendment to these articles which may be proposed by any active member of the Association.

Section XI

Publication of an American Foreign Service Journal

The Association shall, through the Executive Committee, make all necessary arrangements for the publication of The American Foreign Service Journal. The purposes of The Journal shall be:

1. To serve as an exchange among American Foreign Service officers for personal news and for unofficial information respecting the proper discharge of their duties, and to keep them in touch with diplomatic, commercial 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 written to influence legislative, executive or administrative action with respect to the Foreign Service, or the Department of State, or other Departments of the Government, shall be rigidly excluded from its columns.

Section XII

Administration of the American Foreign Service Journal

To provide for the administration of the American Foreign Service Journal, the Executive Committee shall appoint the following officers chosen from the Foreign Service officers whose period of service shall coincide with the length of their respective assignments in the Department of State, or at the pleasure of the Executive Committee:

An editor, and as many associate editors as the Committee in its discretion deems proper;

A business manager, and as many associate business managers as the Committee may in its discretion deem proper; and

A treasurer who shall have charge of the funds of the Journal.

The editor and his associates shall conduct the correspondence pertaining to the development of the Journal, the solicitation of articles desired, and shall exercise general censorship, under the Executive Committee, over articles submitted for publication. The editor and his associates are responsible for the make-up and printing of the Journal and shall keep in touch with the business manager regarding photographs and cuts required, number of copies to be printed, size of each issue and other questions of general expense.

The business manager and his associates shall authorize all contracts, purchases and payments for the conduct of the Journal and shall endeavor to procure advertising matter in reasonable amount in order to assist in defraying the expenses of the publication.

The treasurer shall keep the accounts and have charge of all of the funds of The American Foreign Service Journal. He shall collect all accounts due from advertisers and shall make payments upon orders approved by the business manager.

The Executive Committee of the Association may at its discretion authorize the employment of such assistance as may be required for the conduct of the Journal, and the payment of salaries in connection therewith.

The expenditures of The American Foreign Service Journal shall be met out of such appropriations from the funds of the Association as the Executive Committee may provide.

Section XIII

Subscribers to The American Foreign Service Journal

The American Foreign Service Journal shall be open to private subscription in the United States or abroad at the rate of $4.00 per year or $0.35 per copy.

Section XIV

These articles may be ratified as the provisional articles of the Association by a majority of the votes cast in a meeting of Foreign Service officers present in the city of Washington, provided such meeting is attended by a majority of the officers so present; and upon ratification by a majority of the active membership of the Association the provisional articles shall become the permanent articles of the Association.

of them, although on the whole most courses are much the same and soon forgotten. Not so the Beirut course. The newcomer, standing upon the roof of the Club House and surveying the course from that point of vantage, might exclaim in surprised admiration, as did the ardent golfer (condemned perhaps for his profanity), when being shown the course of his Satanic Majesty. When commencing to play, however, he likewise soon discovers the "hell of it."

The course is laid out over the famous sand dunes of Beirut. It is said that this sand is brought by the Mediterranean currents from Northern Africa and deposited on the shore immediately south of the city over a distance of only 2 or 3 miles. It is not found at any other point on the Syrian coast. This sand is of a peculiar shade of red, soft in texture and of fertile character on which vegetables, flowers, and trees flourish with the artificial application of water only.

Syria, abounding as it does in an innumerable variety of wild flowers, the golf course here presents, soon after the coming of the winter rain, an ever-changing panorama of colors. Before the end of January the course is covered with a pinkish-blue carpet of silene, while at the same time lovely blue anemones shoot up their buds and, flowering prolifically on the fairway of the second hole, provide a wave of color which rivals the beauty of the Mediterranean washing the shores so near at hand. These fairy-like flowers are here today and gone tomorrow, but they leave fond memories. As though influenced by a magic wand, the aspect changes over night, and behold we have a golden carpet spread before our eyes. The tiny groundsel, although hardly noticeable in itself, growing in such profusion, colors the landscape. And, sprinkled here and there the lupine enriches, with its royal purple, this regal color scheme.

Like maidens, vain in the display of their charms, the wild flowers seem to vie with each other in their bid for admiration, and next in the parade of beauty the gentle daisy clothes the course in virgin white. But Daisy Dell, although you look so well, the golfer looks longer, and his thoughts are not so pure as he searches for the ball you hide so effectively. The "fields of waving asphodel" of mythological days still survive and grace the outer fringes of the course, while bushes of gorse nestled here and there add dashes of color and a delicate scent to complete the enchantment. Unfortunately, the burning summer sun soon destroys all this beauty and only the desert grasses survive in feeble existence.

We have another flower which arouses the in-



Photo by Maynard Owen Williams

THE NINTH GREEN

tense curiosity of the newcomer. It assumes many shapes and forms. In some places it appears as a bush, and in others as a tall, spiky plant like the asphodel, and yet again as a large-leafed plant close to the ground. Curiously enough, they all have the same pearly buds, which sometimes cover the entire plant. Upon close inspection, however, we joyously hear our neophytes exclaim, "Why, they are snails!" Some of our friends proceed to collect them to provide a dainty dish to set before their king.

Because of the long, hot, and rainless summers, the fairway of our golf course does not possess the ideal turf found on the wonderful seaside courses of the British Isles, nor the beautiful lawn fairways which are the pride of American country clubs. In order to overcome this disadvantage we follow the "winter rule," permitting the ball to be lifted and placed when in the fairway which is marked by wires pegged to the ground. This ruling affords the advantages of an excellent fairway without expense. The application of this rule lends considerable latitude sometimes to the over-keen golfer. The altitude of the tuft of grass on which the ball is "placed" varies according to the flexibility of his conscience and the distance of his opponent. A friendly caddy is sometimes very helpful—one is surprised sometimes to find a good lie in the rough.

Lacking water, only sand greens are possible. Even sand greens, however, to be kept in good condition, require regular treatment of water. To overcome this difficulty a combination of fuel oil, sawdust, and sand was used. This mixture possesses the necessary firmness, together with the requisite softness, but unfortunately it developes, through the action of wind, rain, and sun, a very thin, smooth skin surface which makes accurate putting impossible, especially on windy days. If some one could invent a practical instrument operated like a lawn mower which would churn up the surface and roll it smooth, greens of this kind would prove a great success. The Beirut Club is open to suggestions. In order to overcome this defect, however, the surfaces of the greens are sprinkled with a fairly generous amount of sand and evenly spread with a soft brush. This makes an excellent putting surface when the sand is not removed by wind or rain. The greens, as originally made, were but 10 meters in diameter, and it is in these small greens, guarded by approaches consisting of patches of soft sand, tufts of coarse grass and weeds intermingled with small stones, that one finds the "hell of it."

There are no artificial bunkers on the course. They are not needed—the whole course is a series of natural hazards. If the player happens to be in the fairway, he may place his ball, but even then he can only gain distance by flight. Owing to the sandy nature of the ground, he can expect little or no run. If the ball should prove obstinate and insist upon leaving the fairway, the player may *hope* for a good lie, but he probably won't have it—he will be bunkered either in a sandy rut or among the trees. The only other hazards are the groves of pine trees (which in this country are trimmed for firewood and resemble umbrellas) over which one is sometimes compelled to drive to reach fairway or green. They also often punish sliced or pulled balls. In this connection there is one rule of golf which it was found necessary to abolish: "A player is entitled to play his ball wherever it may lie." One of our players tried it, and fell out of the tree.



Photo by Maynard Owen Williams

HOLING OUT

Most golfers have without doubt had the wonderful experience of finding untold numbers of lost golf balls—only to awake from a tantalizing dream. The newcomer on the Beirut course is afforded an opportunity of experiencing that thrill while in his normal senses. If he should be unfortunate enough to slice or pull out of the fairway—

which most of us do—he will sometimes find himself literally surrounded by golf balls. He can hardly believe his eyes. Examination, however, takes the joy out of life—they are but small, greyish white gourds.

While it is true that golf has become a more or less universal game, still one occasionally finds people who do not fully understand it. Shortly after the opening of the club, two new members were seen playing, but in apparent difficulty. Upon being approached, their trouble was discovered. It required some tact and courage to show them the kind of ball which would make their game easier and more enjoyable, and, incidentally, less expensive, than the use of polo balls. But they gratefully exclaimed, "Ah! now we understand why we did not arrive, and broke many of ze sticks." A few days later they tried again. On this occasion their trouble was loss of balls. Nothing daunted, however, our brave players returned to the fray. While one was driving, the other was seen, booted and spurred, making vain efforts to focus his binoculars on the flight of the ball. The writes vouches for these incidents, having been a witness to the travesties.

A description of the course, hole by hole, might interest some golfers. In visualizing the distances given, and the description of the shots, the reader should make allowances for the fact, as previously stated, that distance is gained almost entirely by flight without much run.

First: 188 yards. Level ground. Green guarded on the right by a stone reservoir; on the left by a small embankment. Par 3, bogey 4.

Second: 409 yards. Slightly down grade, slight dog leg, guarded by trees on the left all the way. Long drive and brassie, with frequently a short third. Par 4, bogey 5.

Third: 119 yards. Mashie pitch over pine grove. Green on top of high mound. Par and bogey 3.

Fourth: 398 yards. Gradual incline, guarded by trees on the left all the way. Long drive and brassie, and generally a short third. Par 4, bogey 5.

Fifth: 147 yards. Three-quarter iron over pine grove to green guarded by trees on the left. Par and bogey 3.

Sixth: 207 yards. Slight incline, with green on level ground a few yards beyond top of rise, which is deceptive—second pitch shot being generally too short. Par and bogey 4.

Seventh: 124 yards. Mashie pitch over pine grove to green in clearing among trees. Par and bogey 3. This hole was made in one by a half-topped ball going through the grove without touching a tree. (Double miracle!)

Eighth: 370 yards. Drive from raised tee over pine grove. Fairway guarded for second shot by trees on both sides. Excellent mental hazard. Par 4, bogey 5.

Ninth: 235 yards. Good drive reaches base of small hill with the green hidden in a crater formation. Par and bogey 4.

Par for nine holes, 32.

Bogey for nine holes, 36.

Record for course, 36. Held by two members of the club.

In spite of all the imperfections of the course, it affords all the essential requisites for a good and enjoyable game. While luck in the approaches sometimes ruins what otherwise might have been a good score, it also sometimes helps a poor one. The main thing is that the club has filled a real need for healthful, wholesome exercise, recreation and distraction, and has been the means of uniting the members of the American and other communities in friendly social intercourse.



SYRIAN CADDIES



Photo by Maynard Owen Williams

THE SEVENTH GREEN

VISA RECORDS

By COERT DU BOIS, *Department*

Consul General George E. Chamberlin will please hand over the golden visa seal to Consul General Charles M. Hathaway, Jr., in Dublin, who shot a perfect score with 9,492 opportunities to miss. When you look over the records of exclusions at Ellis Island during the six months ending December 31, 1926, and note the enormous number of alien cases handled, it begins to look as though the field officers of the Foreign Service knew an inadmissible alien by instinct alone.

Even the bad records were not so very bad during this period. Only two offices had more than four exclusion cases.

It is interesting to note that of the 93 cases with consular visas excluded at New York only 3 had quota immigration visas. An immigrant's inadmissibility, it seems, is a question of determinable fact and we are determining the facts before they start. The other 90 were "judgment" cases. The consuls thought they were proper non-immigrant cases or proper non-quota returners. The Immigration Service boys thought not. There will always be mistakes or differences in judgment on cases of this sort but if the hearings which have been sent to the field are carefully studied, the same mistake or difference of opinion need not occur twice.

Here is the honor list—Ten Best Visa Records:

Office	Total no. visas issued (all classes)	No. exclusions	Apparent percent of error
1. Dublin	9,492	0	.00000
2 Berlin	8,490	0	.00000
3. Cologne	7,078	0	.00000
4. Warsaw	6,155	1	.00016
5. London	8,965	2	.00022
6. Stuttgart	8,668	2	.00023
7. Hamburg	4,225	0	.00000
8. Liverpool	3,816	0	.00000
9. Bremen	3,620	0	.00000
10. Glasgow	8,885	3	.00033

Other offices deserving honorable mention:

Stockholm, 2,679 visas—no exclusions; Belfast, 2,414 visas—no exclusions; Copenhagen, 2,303 visas—no exclusions; Cobh, 5,584 visas—2 exclusions; Oslo, 2,857 visas—1 exclusion; Prague, 2,446 visas—1 exclusion; Paris, 4,022 visas—2 exclusions; Southampton, 1,796 visas—no exclusions; Rotterdam, 1,537 visas—no exclusions; Bergen, 1,597 visas—1 exclusion.



FAIRWAY TO THE EIGHTH HOLE

A Province for the King

By James V. Whitfield, *Consul, Monterey*

1914

Prologue 1

"I HAVE purposely waited until this hour to take you to view the valley from Monserrate heights, for it is at sunset that the view is most entrancing," said my Cuban friend. Few things come up to my expectations, yet the Yumuri Valley, one mile west of Matanzas Cuba, always brings an exclamation of delight from the visitor. One thinks with Humbolt that it is "the loveliest valley in the world."

It was a most memorable day. As we entered the city from our visit to Monserrate, newsboys offered us extra editions of papers announcing that England had entered the European War.

1916

Prologue 2

"You have not exaggerated the view of the valley at all; it is wonderful. Where do you suppose it got the name Yumuri? Would it not be lovely to live near such a view? Am so glad you suggested that we come to Matanzas on our honeymoon."

1922

Prologue 3

May 20, 1922! Sitting calmly in Consulate General on that date—the national holiday of one of our sister republics—the Consul General handed me an instruction dated 10 days previously at Washington. "What do you think of that," he remarked? Among other things, the instruction stated "you will proceed to Matanzas at the earliest opportunity." "What did I think of that?" Fine! Everyone desires their own post, and there is no more delightful place than Matanzas.

The first impulse, of course, was to rush to the telephone and notify Mrs. Vice Consul. It was remembered, however, that she was slightly ill and had an engagement with the doctor. If your wife were slightly ill, had an engagement with the doctor, would you wait until after the doctor's visit to inform her of a transfer or break the news at once? More than five years before she had remarked, "Would it not be lovely to live near such a view." And now the very view itself was being offered. On the way



Photo from J. V. Whitfield

"RAINBOW'S END"
Yumuri Valley, Matanzas

home I decided that the doctor should diagnose his patient's case without any outside influences.

The intuition of a woman! "You seem preoccupied," was the remark directed to me within five minutes after my entrance. "My dear, how are you feeling now?" was my reply. "Why, I have already answered that question twice—better."

Fifteen minutes later the telephone rang. Subconsciously, my hand placed my watch before me. "Yes, the chief has had time to get home," and, "Why did I not think of that angle to the situation," were my only thoughts? "Yes, Mrs. Consul General, how are you today?" "Thank you, I'm very much pleased. Oh, yes, she is here. But can I not deliver the message; she is slightly ill?" "Of course I'm not too ill to speak to anyone over the 'phone; I'll be there in just a minute," came from the sick room! Foreign Service Officers, never delay until the afternoon to tell your wife what you should tell her in the morning!



CHARLES F. BRISSELL
Consul at Bagdad from 1914 *to* 1916

MATANZAS

The city of Matanzas is divided into four parts. The Yumuri and San Juan Rivers enter the Bay of Matanzas a hundred yards apart. Beginning at the bay, the capital has built itself around the two rivers.

Approaching the city from any direction, one can easily pick out the "guide" of those 30 families from the Canary Islands that founded the city on that September day of 1690, for on the second ridge of mountains that wall the Yumuri Valley stands El Pan (so called because it is shaped like a Cuban loaf of bread) as if it were the guardian of all it beholds.

For many years the port of Matanzas enjoyed the distinction of being the first port in the export of raw sugar in the world. It now holds third place because eastward the sugar mills "wend their way" to the virgin soils of Camaguey and Oriente Provinces. But remember that even third place means more than 200,000 tons of sugar is exported in a single year. One may see, at any time, the "tramps" of the nations "hoboing" on their anchors while being loaded with sugar for Atlantic and Gulf ports, Land's End for orders, Liverpool, Marseilles, and "West of Panama."

To those accustomed to life throughout Latin America the social activities of Matanzas will present no new picture. The town "turns out" to the band concerts in the central park on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights. The ladies and girls circle in one direction, while the "hopeful" circle in the other, and it is their own fault if they do not pick a pretty one, for they are there. The Cuban club, El Liceo, and the Spanish Casino have dances and motion pictures at stated intervals. These complete the public social activities.

Life among the "Four Hundred" includes the above, but is by no means so limited. You may find yourself going to social functions at such a rapid rate that you stop from sheer exhaustion and find that everyone else has done the same. Then, as if all had agreed upon the plan concertedly, after a long rest, the "campaign" begins again. The favorite method is an "asalto." The crowd decides on whom they want to call, notify the marked one that his house will be "asaltada" a certain evening and he does the rest—refreshments and an orchestra.

When the bathing beach is opened in the summer the men have a distinct advantage, as they can bathe in the afternoon, whereas it is neces-

(*Continued on page* 213)

Charles F. Brissel

An Appreciation

By OSCAR S. HEIZER, *Consul, Jerusalem*

WHILE Mr. Brissel was on his way up the Tigris River by steamer from Basra to Bagdad in 1914, a few months before the outbreak of the Great War, he met some Englishmen on board, who told him that his duties as American Consul at Bagdad would not be very heavy, and that he would have plenty of time for amusement. Shortly after reaching Bagdad, the Great War broke out, and Mr. Brissel soon found himself in charge of the important interests of the British, French, Russian, Belgian, and other countries at war with the central powers. This was Mr. Brissel's first independent post, and he was very anxious to protect to the full extent the interests entrusted to his charge. Bagdad was a long distance from Constantinople, the capital of Turkey, and the Governor General of the Vilayet was a power unto himself. Apparently he had a great deal of discretion to carry on as seemed best without very much interference from Constantinople. The result was that the position of the American Consul in charge of all these foreign interests was an exceedingly difficult one. The authorities requisitioned everything that belonged to the subjects of the belligerent powers. It was difficult to protect even the archives of the Consulates, to say nothing of protecting the property of belligerent subjects. It was, of course, impossible to remove the archives of all the Consulates to the American Consulate because of the lack of space; therefore the larger articles which he could not remove were sealed up in various buildings under the seal of the American Consulate. But every step that Mr. Brissel undertook to protect the interests entrusted to him met with the determined opposition of the chief of police and other local officials. He was worried and hindered to such an extent that life was made miserable for him, but he never failed to demand of the authorities the rights to which he thought he was entitled by law and custom. I recollect on making my first official call upon the Deputy Governor General of Bagdad, who was a civilian working under Khalil Pasha, the Commander in Chief and Governor General of the Province, that he spoke of the visits he used to receive from Mr. Brissel in connection with the various interests with which he was charged, and how earnest Mr. Brissel used to be in his representations. The Deputy Governor General expressed his admiration for Mr. Brissel,



Photo from O. S. Heizer

OLD GOVERNMENT PALACE, BAGDAD EAST

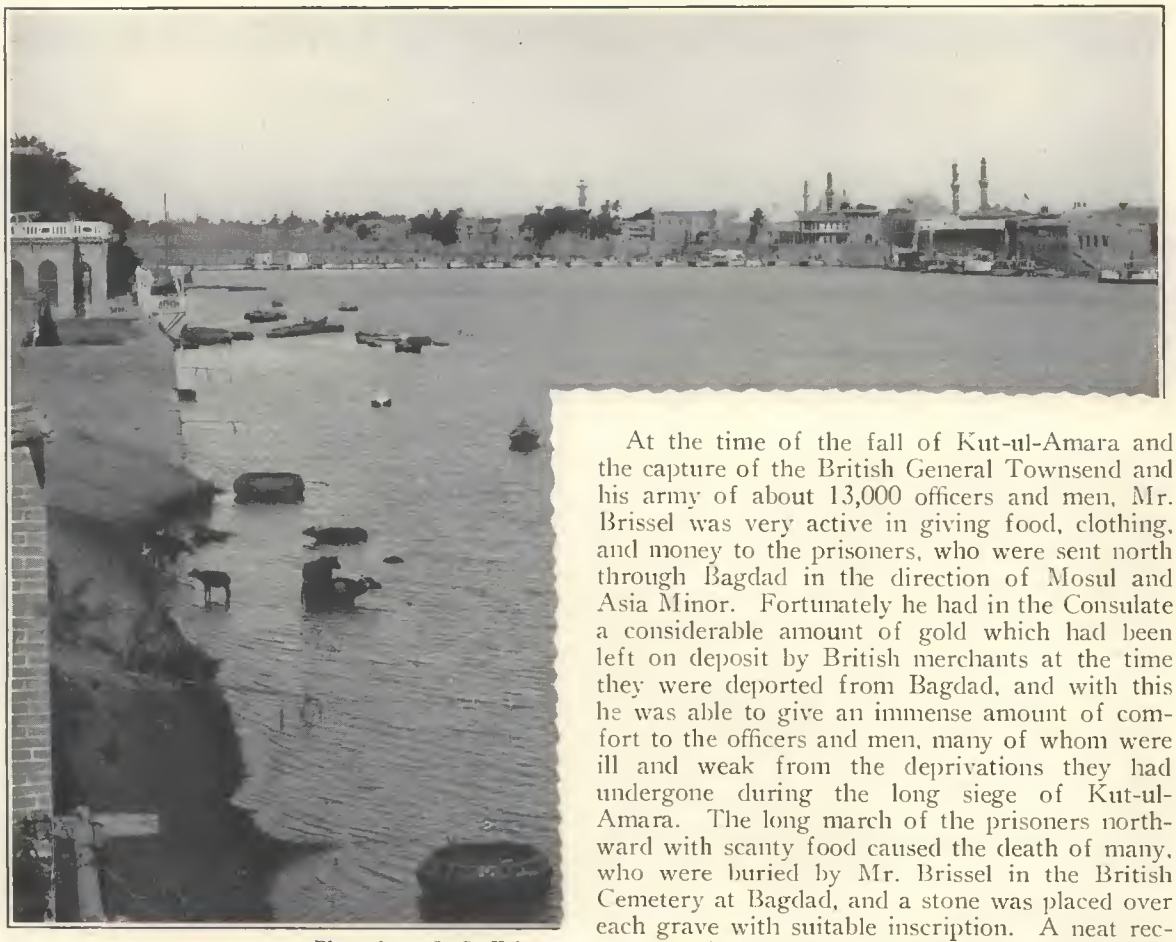


Photo from O. S. Heizer

VIEW OF BAGDAD EAST

although he granted very few of the requests made by him.

The chief of police had a great ambition to deport the French sisters, who had a very good school building in Bagdad of which he desired possession. He tried several times while the Commander in Chief was away at Kut-ul-Amara to send the French sisters away, but Mr. Brissel always managed to frustrate his designs. On the last occasion he sent a long, urgent telegram to Khalil Pasha, who was with his army on the British front, begging him to countermand the orders of the chief of police, which be it said to his credit, he did promptly, and the French sisters were allowed to remain in Bagdad until the city fell into the hands of the British, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Brissel.

At the time of the fall of Kut-ul-Amara and the capture of the British General Townsend and his army of about 13,000 officers and men, Mr. Brissel was very active in giving food, clothing, and money to the prisoners, who were sent north through Bagdad in the direction of Mosul and Asia Minor. Fortunately he had in the Consulate a considerable amount of gold which had been left on deposit by British merchants at the time they were deported from Bagdad, and with this he was able to give an immense amount of comfort to the officers and men, many of whom were ill and weak from the deprivations they had undergone during the long siege of Kut-ul-Amara. The long march of the prisoners northward with scanty food caused the death of many, who were buried by Mr. Brissel in the British Cemetery at Bagdad, and a stone was placed over each grave with suitable inscription. A neat record was kept of every soldier buried, and any messages or souvenirs left by the deceased were methodically arranged, so that it was possible to give a satisfactory accounting after the armistice to the relatives at home, and many letters of appreciation were received in response.

Mr. Brissel was very methodical and neat in all his work. When I reached Bagdad in January, 1917, the clerk of the Consulate handed me a sealed envelope on which was written in a very trembling and almost illegible hand the words, "To be handed to my successor"; this was apparently written shortly before he died on October 31, 1916. The envelope contained the combination of the safe.

Stories were circulated in Bagdad to the effect that Mr. Brissel had been poisoned in order to get him out of the way. I am convinced, however, that these stories were untrue. He was undoubtedly run down, in the first place, by the ex-

(*Continued on page 236*)

"Bottle Paper No. 131"

By J. Loder Park, *Vice Consul, Aden*

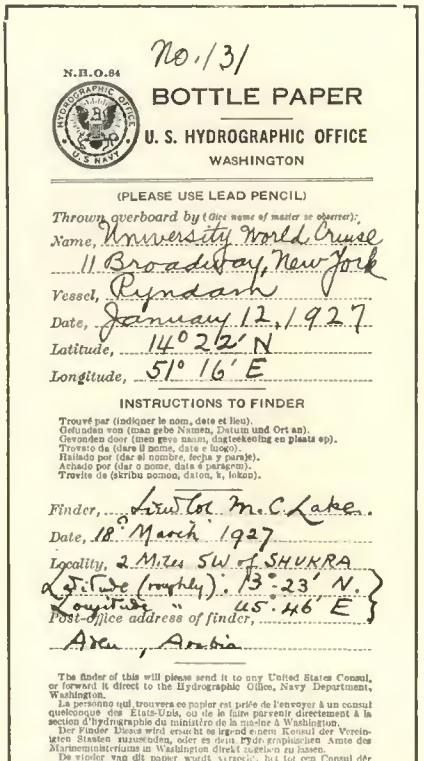
IT MAY have been one of thousands, submitted to the will of the sea by scores of mariners, at the instance of the United States Hydrographic Office, just to find out what the vagaries of wind, wave, and current might be. But it is possibly the only example of recovery under such conditions in a thousand years.

I would not deny, however, that it was anticipated, in fancy, at least, in the times of the Caliphs or Arabian Nights, of Nasraddin Hoja or Said the Fisherman, or of the tales of Hans Anderson, Grimm, or makers of folk lore like Mahbub Ali, who was wont to "lower his eyes in the fashion of one who is weaving lies."

The story itself is simple enough, but it has suggested other things and, like the versatile Walrus, I feel that I have an excuse to talk of sand and ships and sealing wax, Washington departments and fishing nets and floating universities, Arabs and American Foreign Service Officers and British colonels—but there is exactly where this rambling story begins.

At the Aden Union Club the other night—it was the usual Saturday dance—I was feeling hot and bothered and thankful to watch others melting their collars, as one does here in March, and my lack-lustre eye strayed down the line of fellow spectators, as idly I mused upon the patience of my sex, the 53.7 men to every woman in Aden and matters of similar weight and meaning. Suddenly I was galvanized into action and brightened with a fresh interest in life upon spying the beckoning finger of my great friend, Colonel Mark, one of the few white men who have penetrated unscathed the deserts and mountains of Southern Arabia, and who had that very same day returned from a month's trek "somewhere behind Aden."

The Colonel had a mysterious expression this evening. I saw a glint in his eye when I joined him, which meant that he had a new "leg-pull" to try out, or something of peculiar interest to impart. Certainly it could not be connected with his latest desert venture, because, for all our friendship, we never discuss his trips. They are made on His Majesty's service, and, as we value our friendship for its own sake, we avoid references to his peregrinations by mutual, tacit consent.



No. 131

N.H.O. 84

BOTTLE PAPER

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE
WASHINGTON

(PLEASE USE LEAD PENCIL)

Thrown overboard by (*Give name of master or observer*):
Name, University World Cruise
11 Broadway, New York
Vessel, Ryndam
Date, January 12, 1927
Latitude, 14° 26′ N
Longitude, 51° 16′ E

INSTRUCTIONS TO FINDER

Trouvé par (indiquer le nom, date et lieu).
Gefunden von (man gebe Namen, Datum und Ort an).
Gevonden door (men geve naam, dagtekening en plaats op).
Trovato da (dare il nome, data e luogo).
Hallado por (dar el nombre, fecha y paraje).
Achado por (dar o nome, data e parageni).
Trovite de (skribu nomon, daton, k, lokon).

Finder, Lieut Col M. C. Lake.
Date, 18 March 1927
Locality, 2 Miles SW of SHUKRA
Latitude (roughly). 13° 23′ N.
Longitude " 45° 46′ E
Post-office address of finder,
Aden, Arabia

The finder of this will please send it to any United States Consul, or forward it direct to the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington.

La personne qui trouvera ce papier est priée de l'envoyer à un consul quelconque des États-Unis, ou de le faire parvenir directement à la section d'hydrographie du ministère de la marine à Washington.

Der Finder dieses wird ersucht es irgend einem Konsul der Vereinigten Staaten zuzusenden, oder es dem Hydrographischen Amte des Marineministeriums in Washington direkt zugehen zu lassen.

De vinder van dit paper wordt verzocht, het tot een Consul der Vereenigde Staten, of rechtstreeks naar het Hydrographische Amht des Departements van Marine te Washington te zenden.

Chiunque trovi questo è pregato d'inviarlo a qualche Console degli Stati Uniti d'America, o di farlo pervenire direttamente alla Sezione d'idrografia del Ministero della Marina a Washington.

Se suplica á la persona que hallar este que lo envie á algun Cónsul de los Estados Unidos de América, ó que lo remita directamente á la Sección de Hidrografía del Departamento de Marina en Washington.

Roga-se á pessoa que achar isto o favor de o enviar a um dos Consules dos Estados Unidos da America, ou de o encaminhar directamente á Secção de Hydrographia do Departarto da Marinha em Washington.

Oni petas ke la trovanto sendu la paperon al iu Amerika Konsulo, aŭ rekte al Hydrographic Office, Washington U. S. A.

6—3474

"Got something for you, Loder," said he, producing a brown, part-worn envelope, marked "Marine Data," addressed to the United States Hydrographic Office. "I see that it bears instructions to 'hand it to the United States Consul, who will forward it with his official mail, free of expense.' An old Arab fisherman, Said Abdullah, I think he called himself, brought it to me, when I passed through his village about 2 miles this side of

Man of few words is Colonel Lake, man of iron sinew, walking every mile of his long, lonely journeys; tallish, slight, bearded and woolly when he breezes in, unannounced, from "the blue," trim and immaculate, two hours later, when he turns up at the club, although still deeply bronzed by the Arabian sun and desert wind. He walks on springs, concentrates 100 percent on the job in hand, transfixes you with a monocled eye, brusque and gruff to cover his shyness. There was obviously something on his mind, so I checked my felicitations upon his safe return from the trip—which bazaar gossip had prophesied fatal—to let him work it off.

Shukra, and asked me what it was. Thought it was a check, I suppose, or something worth money, and was quite crestfallen when I disillusioned him. Told me he had fished it out of the sea."

With voluble thanks, I was about to take possession of the mysterious message from the deep, speculating on wreckage, distress, protests, relief, surveys, bottomry bonds, and what not, when the Colonel stayed my hand. Impaling me with a monocled glare and making my liver turn to water, he growled, "Wait a minute; I haven't given it to you yet. What about baksheesh to the fisherman?"

I shuddered, remembering, even in my agitation, that whatever the document might be, baksheesh, if charged, would surely be disallowed. But the Colonel softened into one of his rare, engaging smiles. "I won't say that I paid anything for it, especially since I note that there are no funds available for paying rewards to finders. So if I did give old Said Abdullah—"

But I was not listening. Envelope and enclosure held my attention. The envelope had been tightly rolled up to fit in a bottle and appeared to have been folded to fit a pocket of sorts as well. The gummed flap was impregnated with sand and within I discovered further odd portions of the South Arabian coast. That was that.

I examined the enclosure. It was "Bottle Paper No. 131, issued by the U. S. Hydrographic Office, Washington. Thrown overboard by University World Cruise, 11 Broadway, New York, Vessel, 'Ryndam,' Date, January 12, 1927, Latitude, 14° 22′ N., Longitude, 51° 16′ E." Instructions to finder had already been filled out by the Colonel as follows: "Finder, Colonel Mark, Date, 18th March, 1927, Locality, 2 miles S. W. of Shukra, Latitude (roughly) 12° 23′ N., Longitude (ditto), 45° 46′ E., Post-office address of finder, Aden, Arabia."

The little slip of paper recalled the visit of the S. S. "Ryndam" on January 14, 1927, two days after the launching of the "bouteille d'essai." It showed, by a later study of the map, that the ship, at that time, must have been about 94 miles off the southern Arabian coast, nearly opposite Mokalla—one of the ports of the Biblical land of Ophir—and about 438 miles due east of Aden.

The bottle, sealed with wax, had drifted to a point 2 miles west of Shukra, and as Shukra is 60 miles from Aden, this up-to-date Fisherman Said intercepted it exactly 58 miles from here, a much greater distance than the southern Arab ever thinks of traveling and in a section of coast country rarely in touch with the outside world.

Assuming for convenience that the bottle floated in a straight line, and leaving out hypotenuses and similar troublesome technicalities, it must have traveled due westward, covering in 65 days a minimum distance of 380 miles, or a minimum average speed of 5.85 miles daily. Of course it must be all wrong to assume any such thing as straight lines and similar trouble-saving conveniences, but I fancy we have a rough idea of the velocity and direction of the current, even if we must consider, for the benefit of the fastidious, the possible effect of contrary, following and/or cross winds. But why worry about winds? Such a little bottle, anyhow, and surely it was not rigged with sails.

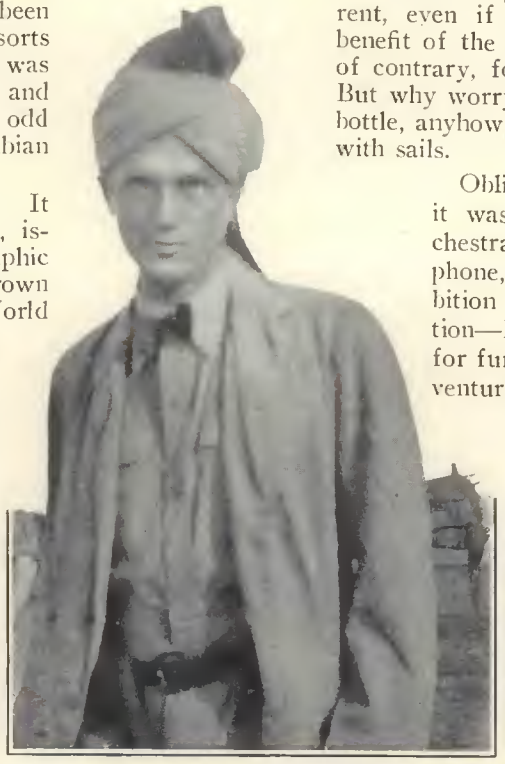


Photo from J. L. Park

COL. MARK LAKE

Oblivious of the noise within—it was the Aden Syncopated Orchestra, mercifully minus a saxophone, and happily losing the ambition to attempt further syncopation—I plagued the poor Colonel for further details regarding the adventures of the Bottle Paper, which, like its envelope, had been folded, refolded and otherwise mauled about.

It seemed that the paper had been found actually a day or two before the 18th of March, when the Colonel took possession, that old Said, first thinking that it might be worth money, consulted his friends, some of whom had been to Aden and, proud of their famili-

arity with such things as checks and similar strange charms used by foreigners, scoffed at the idea. Shamed and not a little disgusted, Said Abdullah threw it away, leaving it to be more irrevocably lost in the sea of drifting sand than ever it could be, snug in its bottle and bobbing along ever shoreward in the Gulf of Aden.

Then came the English Khawaja Colonel Lake. Here was a golden opportunity to learn the truth once for all. The Khawaja would not deceive him. The Colonel had never been that way before, but the Arabs all knew him and greeted his coming as that of a friend. The implicit faith of the Arabs in the Colonel is touching. He speaks their language as if born to it, understands their point of view and, when occasion demands, lives their life.

The old fisherman furtively recovered the unknown Frankish talisman, submitted it to the Colonel for his decision, and when he was informed that it had no value for him, he accepted the statement without question, albeit his disappointment was evident. I have a shrewd suspicion, however, that the pain of receiving this intelligence was somewhat assuaged by the magic healing virtue of a shimmering dollar or two from my friend's too-beneficent purse.

The paper and its envelope, explained the Colonel, had been carried about in the Arab's funny little leather pocket, attached to his indispensable belt. This, by the way, is the only visible repository in an Arab's possession. It appears incapable of holding more than three or four Maria Theresa dollars at a time, yet if you handed him a hundred of them, I am sure that he would somehow deposit them all on his person, though goodness only knows where! The ubiquitous belt likewise has curious properties. It is not used to support clothing, in any case, and the poorer people, including fishermen, of course, seem scarcely to require this adornment of their meager wardrobe, which consists, usually, of a yard or two of loin cloth and a ragged, nondescript turban of any old material. But the real function of the belt is to support the inevitable dagger, worn ostensibly for defense, but in daily practice, consecrated to humbler uses. There is a cash value for practically everything the Arab possesses, but his dagger is in a class apart. His need and the buyer's ability to pay must both be great before he can be induced to part with his precious weapon.

These and other things we discussed. The Colonel chuckled over the recollection of my gloomy farewell, at lunch in the Consulate on the day of his departure into the wilds, when, conscious of a bazar rumor that there had been a plot on foot to murder him, I had undiplomatically "hoped he would come back," much to his amusement.

We recalled the "Ryndam," with its precious burden of American beauty and brains, its refreshing atmosphere of a bigger and better country, its buoyant spirit which brightened and soothed, like a cooling breeze, the jaded spirits of the Aden exiles. January 14 was Aden's "American Day" and it was the first such invasion since the still-discussed U. S. S. "Trenton" came in August, 1924, which had given us the benefit of its jazz band and the second exhibition in the history of Aden of baseball.



Photo from J. L. Park

VICE CONSUL THIEL AT LEHAJ

Other consuls in other ports will smile in their beards when they read that a single ship-load of Americans can make a day in Aden to be marked with chalk. But believe me, it is an Event, with a capital E. The mere piloting of half a thousand of my compatriots to Lahej, 26 miles north in the heart of the Arabian desert, where never half a hundred, all told, had been

(*Continued on page* 215)

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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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APPRECIATIVE

Dear Sir

I Mr C D K writing a few lines I am well and hoping this leaves you the same, old friend well this is some country oh, boy. I will tell the world it is? we had some time crossing the line we were put in jail fore 1 day I was short of funds. I sent a wire to my dad and he wired some money to me. we had eight $ more to pay. fore head tax. there are officer down at ..... there are fine to me. I am taking up rivate deteetive work now. well yours

Truly Friend

Mr. C. D. K.

The JOURNAL learns that some years ago at a large European Consulate General, the following telephone conversation was overheard:

Mr. C———: Hello.

. . . . . .

Mr. C———: I am afraid I didn't quite hear you.

. . . . . .

Mr. C———: Did you say dead grass?

. . . . . ?? . . . . ?? . . .

Mr. C———: Oh—dead grouse.

. . . . . .

Mr. C———: One minute (pause); (reads from Vandergrift): "Birds, dead, dressed, or undressed (except poultry) T. D. 34,048, 8 cts. per pound."

. . . . ??

Mr. C——— (louder, and with less patience): I said "Birds, dead, dressed, or undressed (except poultry) T. D. 34,048, 8 cts. per pound."

. . . . . .

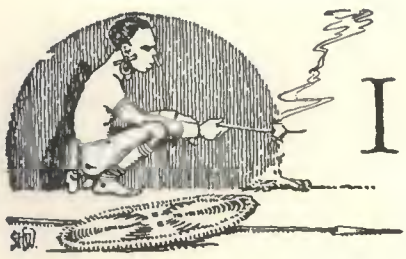
Mr. C———: We can't interpret the tariff law. We can only tell it to you. Personally, I should think dressed means with the feathers pulled off, and undressed with the feathers left on.

. . . . . !!

Mr. C———: Well, it may seem funny to you, but I can't help that.

. . . . . ??

Mr. C———: I said, it may seem funny to you, but I can't help that. If you prefer to interpret the law to mean that dressed means with the feathers on, and undressed with the feathers off, you may do so . . . . . No, we can't interpret the law . . . . . No—not interpret it, just tell it. No. Well—I'm sorry . . . . . Too bad, I am sure . . . . . Sorry . . . . . GOOD-BYE.



ITEMS



MR. ROBERT WOODS BLISS, the newly appointed Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, was the guest of honor and speaker at the weekly luncheon of the American Club in Paris on May 12. Mr. Bliss received a very warm welcome from the members of the club, many of whom remembered his former stay in Paris as Counselor of the Embassy.

Mr. and Mrs. Bliss arrived in the United States in May on the President Roosevelt.

Mr. Alanson B. Houghton, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, arrived in the United States on the Leviathan on June 6 for a two weeks stay, during which time he will attend the commencement exercises at Harvard University.

Mr. Hugh Gibson, newly appointed Ambassador to Belgium, spent several days in the Department prior to his sailing for Europe. Mr. Gibson was named by President Coolidge as chairman of the American delegation to the three-power naval limitation conference, which is to be held in Geneva.

Mr. Robert Woods Bliss, recently appointed Ambassador to Argentina, spent several days in the Department in conference with the Secretary of State and other officials before proceeding to his post at Buenos Aires.

Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, of the Navy, who has served as United States High Commissioner in Turkey for the past eight years, visited the Department to confer with the Secretary of State. Rear Admiral Bristol also conferred with Undersecretary Joseph C. Grew, newly appointed Ambassador to Turkey.

Rear Admiral Bristol has been appointed commander in chief of the United States naval forces in the Far East, and expects to assume his command in October next.

Mr. William Phillips, first United States Minister to Canada, formally presented his credentials to Governor General Viscount Willingdon on the afternoon of June 1.

Mr. Phillips was accompanied by Mr. John G. Foster, Counselor of Embassy, Mr. Jay Pierrepont Moffat, First Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Eric Trammel, Attache.

At a luncheon at Laurier House, given by Premier King, the American Minister met most of the Canadian Ministers of the Crown.

Ambassador James R. Sheffield, Mexico City, sailed from Vera Cruz for the United States on June 7.

On June 7 Viscount Willingdon, Governor General of Canada; Premier MacKenzie King, members of the cabinet and other government officials joined in paying tribute to Mr. John G. Foster, American Consul General at Ottawa, who retires from the Foreign Service on June 30.

Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Ambassador to Cuba, has tendered his resignation to the President, which has been accepted effective upon the expiration of a leave of absence which the General will spend in the United States.

In a report to the Department on the departure of General Crowder from Habana it was said "that no diplomat in departing from Habana has been offered the ovation accorded the Ambassador of the United States."

Assistant Secretary of State Wilbur J. Carr celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of his duty in the Department of State on June 1. Mr. Carr was the recipient of many congratulations on this occasion.

Mr. George T. Summerlin, American Minister to Honduras, is spending his leave of absence in Washington.

Vice Consul George Atcheson, Jr., now at North Bay, Ontario, who has been assigned to Tientsin, has been granted home leave to be availed of before his departure for his new post.

(*Continued on page* 216)

COMMERCIAL

A total of 1,738 reports, of which 542 were rated miscellaneous, was received during the month of May, 1927, as compared with 2,142 reports, of which 892 were rated miscellaneous, during the month of April, 1927.

There were 766 trade lists transmitted to the Department, for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, during the month of May, 1927, as against 1,309 during the month of April, 1927.

During the month of May, 1927, there were 3,393 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,257 in April, 1927.

The following candidates were successful in the recent Foreign Service entrance examination:

George M. Abbott, of Cleveland, Ohio.
George D. Andrews, Jr., of Chattanooga, Tenn.
James C. H. Bonbright, of Rochester, N. Y.
Sidney H. Browne, Jr., of Short Hills, N. J.
Vinton Chapin, of Boston, Mass.
Paul C. Daniels, of Albion, N. Y.
Howard F. Diehl, of Springfield, Ohio.
Gerald A. Drew, of San Francisco, Calif.
Richard C. Dutrow, of Frederick, Md.
George M. Graves, of Bennington, Vt.
Landreth M. Harrison, of Minneapolis, Minn.
Randolph Harrison, Jr., of Lynchburg, Va.
Terry S. Hinkle, of New York City.
Comer Howell, of Atlanta, Ga.
Perry N. Jester, of Richmond, Va.
James C. King, of Three Rivers, Mich.
George D. LaMont, of Albion, N. Y.
Bruce Lancaster, of Worcester, Mass.
James S. Moose, Jr., of Morrillton, Ark.
Charles K. Morris, of Minneapolis, Minn.
Charles A. Page, of Sherborn, Mass.
J. Randolph Robinson, of New York City.
Alan S. Rogers, of Santa Barbara, Calif.
Roger Sumner, of Boston, Mass.
John T. Wainwright, of New York City.
Frances E. Willis, of Redlands, Calif.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following appointments, transfers, promotions, retirements under the Foreign Service Reorganization Act, and resignations have occurred in the American Foreign Service since May 11, 1927:

Diplomatic Branch

George A. Gordon, now First Secretary, Budapest, has been assigned First Secretary, Paris.

Joseph C. Grew, Under Secretary of State, has been commissioned as Ambassador to Turkey.

Loy W. Henderson, Foreign Service Officer, now detailed to the Department, appointed Secretary in the Diplomatic Branch and assigned Third Secretary, Riga.

Consular Branch

Coert du Bois, Consul General, now detailed to the Department, assigned Consul General, Batavia, Java.

Walter A. Foote, Consul, now detailed Hamburg, assigned Consul, Medan, Sumatra.

Herndon W. Goforth, Consul, now detailed Sao Paulo, assigned Consul, Sherbrooke.

Anderson Dana Hodgdon, now Vice Consul, Stuttgart, assigned Vice Consul, Windsor.

Carlton Hurst, now Vice Consul, Bremerhaven, assigned Vice Consul, Paris.

Drew Linard, died on May 22, 1927, at Piedras Negras, where he was assigned as Consul.

Harvey L. Milbourne, now Vice Consul, Tientsin, assigned Vice Consul, Amoy.

C. Warwick Perkins, now Vice Consul, Vienna, assigned temporarily to Lucerne, Switzerland.

Edward F. Stanton, now Vice Consul, Tientsin, assigned Vice Consul, Tsinan.

James R. Wilkinson, Consul, now detailed Zurich, assigned Consul, Helsingfors.

William F. Coleman, now Acting Consular Agent San Pedro Sula, Honduras, appointed Consular Agent.

Edward B. Cipriani, died May 29, 1927, at Glasgow, where he was serving as Vice Consul.

John F. Deming, resigned as Vice Consul, Montreal.

Raymond Hare, Clerk in the Consulate General, Constantinople, appointed Vice Consul there.

E. St. George Lough, died on May 9, 1927, at Guadeloupe, where he served as Honorary Vice Consul.

Ernest L. Monroe, now Vice Consul Sherbrooke, appointed Vice Consul, Matanzas, Cuba.

Augustus Ostertag, now Vice Consul Matanzas, appointed Vice Consul, Bremen.

William G. Roll, now Vice Consul Bremen, appointed Vice Consul, Bremerhaven.

Alexander G. Swaney, resigned as Vice Consul Tsinan, China.

Howard C. Tinsley, died on May 19, 1927, at Montevideo, where he was serving as Vice Consul.

Henry W. Ward, now Vice Consul Buenos Aires, transferred to be Diplomatic Clerk and assigned to Managua.

PROMOTIONS

Class III to Class II

Edwin L. Neville.
John K. Caldwell.

Class IV to Class III

Hamilton C. Claiborne.
J. Klahr Huddle.
Felix Cole.
James B. Stewart.

Class V to CLASS IV

John K. Davis.
Lowell C. Pinkerton.
Charles R. Cameron.
Leland B. Morris.

Class VI to Class V

J. C. Huston.
Monnett B. Davis.
Algar E. Carleton.
Henry M. Wolcott.
Charles H. Albrecht.
Edwin C. Kemp.

Class VII to Class VI

Bartley F. Yost.
Henry C. Von Struve.
O. N. Nielsen.
E. C. Von Tresckow.

Class VIII to Class VII

Hiram A. Boucher.
W. L. Beaulac.
F. L. Thomas.
A. W. Ferrin.
J. Lee Murphy.
Robert Y. Jarvis.
Harold S. Tewell.
Earl L. Packer.

A PROVINCE FOR THE KING

(*Continued from page 204*)

sary that the ladies get up at 5 in the morning and go. "Mixed bathing" is not permitted.

Shades of Perry

The pride of any American in the marksmanship of his country's navy will receive a severe blow at Matanzas. The Matanceros are yet wondering how Cereva's fleet lost to us at Santiago. It seems that during the Spanish-American War Matanzas was bombarded for a whole morning by American gunboats and all the damage done was one mule killed and an outhouse knocked over. So, shortly after my arrival here, I was chided by the fact that the American Navy could not hit the city in a five-hour bombardment. I had to say something. It seemed to me that the only exit was the "humanity" plea. I told them that the American gunboats never had any intention of hitting Matanzas or anyone in it. The idea was to scare the city, and, in order to do that thoroughly, they picked out a *small* mule and a *little* outhouse and simply knocked them over to show the inhabitants what they could do if necessary. It was further explained that we did not want to harm a single Cuban, in whose behalf we were fighting. "You are right; we had never thought of it that way," was the general comment. And there was evidence to show that considerable headway had been made. Don Pedro Castañer, a rich planter from the interior, on a visit to the capital laughingly called my attention to the shelling of Matanzas in the midst of a large crowd. My usual defense was given, with the same expected result. The good old don replied, however, "Señor Consul, I like you Americans, but there is one fault you should overcome—joking about serious matters."

If you come for a visit with a touring party, you will probably view the valley (see Prologues 1 and 2) from the heights of Monserrate west of the city. Doubtless you will also visit the chapel on the heights, which is a replica of the famous Monserrate in the Province of Barcelona, Spain. The altar of the chapel is made of cork brought from the mother country. If you have time, however, also motor up to La Cumbre, which is the north wall of the valley and from which you can likewise see the Gulf and Varadero, Cuba's famous bathing beach.

"On the Road to Cardenas"

The road to the south of Matanzas climbs up the slopes through a large plantation of henequen. At the top of the ridge, which runs the whole length of the Province, it divides. Shortly after leaving Triunfo, the Camarioca Mountains are entered. If you are fortunate enough to be accompanied by a veteran of Cuba's war of independence, the part that this range of hills played in furnishing hiding places for the revolutionists will probably be explained.

After 8 kilometers the broad valleys spread out again. At kilometer post 45 the main highway is angled by a road from the south, which comes up from San Miguel de los Baños—the Cuban Vichy. At San Miguel de los Baños even in midsummer you sleep under cover. The water is exceedingly healthful and the resort is packed all summer with people taking the baths.

Six kilometers further the highway turns southeast, down through the fertile plains, covered with cane, on to Jovellanos, Colon, and the Santa Clara border. In all probability you will turn north, for from the ridge you have already seen Cardenas—La Perla del Norte. The panorama presents you, directly in front, the bay. As you watch the "tramps" drift with the tide, your thoughts turn back to that day when America lost her first officer in the War with Spain, and you pick out the spot in the bay where you imagine Worth Bagley fell. A rapid descent of 3 miles brings you to the city.

When Matanzas lost second place in the exportation of raw sugar, it did not go outside of the family, for the sister port of Cardenas was the winner. Do you wonder, therefore, that it is "a Province for the King" when the two ports are second and third in satisfying the world's sweet tooth?

Members of the Foreign Service will learn with regret of the resignation of Mr. Lawrence Dennis, recently Secretary of Legation at Managua. At the time of his resignation Mr. Dennis was on leave of absence before entering on his new assignment as Secretary of Embassy at Paris. His conspicuous service at Managua had assured him of promotion at an early date. He has become connected with the New York banking firm of J. and W. Seligman, which, according to the *New York Times*, has floated a loan for the reorganization of the Nicaraguan monetary system and other loans understood to be connected with the financing of the Nicaraguan Railroad.

The following are copies of Mr. Dennis' letter of resignation and the reply by the Secretary of State:

"MAY 31, 1927.

"The Honorable the Secretary of State,
"Washington, D. C.

"SIR: I have the honor to tender herewith my resignation as a Diplomatic Secretary (Foreign Service Officer, Class VI) to take effect June 15 or at the Department's convenience.

"It was with the keenest regret that, after due reflection, I reached this decision involving my separation from the Diplomatic Service to which I have felt a constant and devoted attachment during my seven years' duty under the Department of State. However, personal reasons and, particularly, the consideration that my limited financial means do not, under existing conditions, enable me comfortably to offer myself any longer the luxury of a diplomatic career, have convinced me that I should seek a livelihood in another field where the financial rewards are more nearly in keeping with one's needs than in the Government service. You are, of course, aware, Mr. Secretary, that a diplomatic officer in most stations finds it incumbent upon him, in meeting the normal requirements of his position, and in rendering the maximum of service to American interests, to spend considerably more than his official salary, which, as matters now stand, is not augmented by any representation or other allowances.

"In bringing this decision to your attention, Mr. Secretary, I desire not only to reiterate the expression of my regret at finding myself obliged to leave the service but also of my deep appreciation of your many kindnesses and of the Department's courtesies.

"I have the honor to be, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"(Signed) LAWRENCE DENNIS,
"Foreign Service Officer, Class VI."

The Secretary's reply:

"JUNE 1, 1927.

"Lawrence Dennis, Esquire,
"Department of State,
"Washington, D. C.

"MY DEAR MR. DENNIS: I have received your letter of May 31, 1927, tendering your resignation from the Foreign Service of the United States, and in accordance with your expressed desire I accept it as of June 15, 1927.

"While I fully appreciate the reasons which have led to your decision that you must resign from the Foreign Service, I greatly regret that circumstances should be such that persons of your conspicuous ability should be forced for financial reasons to leave the service of the Department for private employment.

"Your services in the Department have been been most satisfactory and creditable, and I desire to express my personal, as well as my official, appreciation of the loyalty and devotion with which you have fulfilled your difficult assignments, and my regret that the Department is to be deprived of the benefit of your experience and special knowledge.

"Very sincerely yours,
"(Signed) FRANK B. KELLOGG."

CONGRESS; AN EXPLANATION. *By Robert Luce, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.*, $1.50—Congressman Luce, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts District, knows the House of Representatives and all its inner workings, having been in the 66th, 67th, 68th and 69th Congresses. He is also aware of the criticisms levelled at that branch of the Government. Realizing there are such criticisms, and not feeling they are justified in all their scope, he undertakes to dispell certain misapprehensions and himself proposes certain alterations in congressional procedure calculated, he believes, to improve Congress as a machine for transacting routine public business expeditiously so that Representatives may have more time to deliberate the mass of constructive legislation constantly pressing for consideration. To an outsider, Mr. Luce's exposition of the great power wielded by senior members on important committee assignments is illuminating. His explanation of the inevitability of this situation is convincing. The Foreign Service has recently seen the two most constructive and beneficial of measures of recent years, sponsored in that body by two such senior members (the Rogers and the Porter Acts), and passed by the wise and sympathetic cooperation of other senior members of the Foreign Affairs Committee in 1924 and 1926. In passing the two acts referred to, Congress showed, in a way surprising to the Service, the desire of the American public to have its Foreign Service serve the needs of that public and be representative of it, in its entire mass and body and character. That Congress, each time, went further than the Service had dared to hope, indicates unmistakably the intention of the Hill to promote and support the sort of a Foreign Service it wants and believes the American people approve. Action by Congress in granting an appropriation for "Statutory Leave" (carrying into effect Section 15 of the act of May 24, 1924), and the recent action of the Foreign Buildings Commission of which two Senators and two Representatives are members (a majority of the commission) strengthen these indications.

Mr. Luce's chapters (they were originally separate lectures given in 1925 at Harvard in the Godkin Foundation) are entitled: The Genesis of a Statute; Laws and Exceptions; Spending Public Money; Leadership; and Criticism and a Remedy.

In the chapter Genesis of a Statute, Mr. Luce discusses the pros and cons of the committee system of handling proposed legislation. He defends Congress against the prevalent accusation that the country is overwhelmed by a flood of congressional legislation and states that of the bills that survive, "a large proportion consists of private bills and trivial adjustments in the machinery of Government. The really consequential enactments of Congress are few * * *. The truth is that the sins of Congress are far more those of omission than of commission."

Chapter II, Laws and Exceptions, contains a discussion of what law is, and its function in society, with special reference to the Volstead Act, which Mr. Luce supports.

In Chapter III, Spending Public Money, Mr. Luce discusses the budget from several novel and arresting points of view.

Mr. Luce's discussion of Leadership, Chapter IV, deals with the American three-branch and the parliamentary cabinet systems. His final chapter is entitled Criticism and Remedy.

A book dealing so intimately and freshly with an institution on which the Service is so dependent and with which it has so much contact, is both interesting and valuable to Foreign Service officers.

"BOTTLE PAPER No. 131"

(Continued from page 209)

before, steering the leaders to the First Assistant Resident for lunch, or presenting them to the Resident at tea-time seemed to be services pathetically inadequate properly to honor the occasion. For more than two years I have been hearing about the "Trenton"; for more than that I expect I shall hear "Ryndam."

Because "Ryndam" Day was a cheery day. It pleased Aden. Even my Colonel friend, a confirmed and crusty bachelor, had something to say about the smartness of the co-eds, who were a delight to the lava-weary eye, the food consumed at the Grand Hotel, as a result of which, I may add, the Consulate has since been the object of the proprietor's especial deference, and the white plus-fours and noisy stockings, which seem to be to our English friends, the most upsetting phase of American travelers. Plus-fours, worn anywhere save on the links, are to them an abomination. They were cruelly jolted, but still pleased.



U. S. CONSULATE, NANKING, AFLOAT

"Carrying on" on board the "John D. Ford." Consul J. K. Davis, seated; standing, Lieut. Comdr. Luckel, Lieut. Tuggle, J. Hall Paxton, three members of the Chinese staff

ITEMS

(*Continued from page* 211)

An envelope addressed as follows, expressing the forlorn hope of quota immigrants from Central European countries, was recently received at a consular office in Canada: *The Eternal American Passport Office, Ottawa.*

The following officers were designated by the Secretary of State to represent the Department of State at the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council to be held at Detroit, Mich., May 23-27, 1927:

Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; Consul General Frederick T. F. Dumont, Department; Diplomatic Secretary Matthew E. Hanna, Department; Consul General Marion Letcher, Copenhagen; Consul General Philip Holland, Guatemala City; Consul Nathaniel P. Davis, Pernambuco.

Consul General Marion Letcher, from Copenhagen, visited the Consul General at London on April 21, 1927, en route on leave in the United States.

Mrs. H. O. Williams, wife of Consul Williams,



STANDARD OIL HILL AT NANKING

Americans, under the charge of Consul John K. Davis, took refuge in the house and from it escaped over the wall, which is fifty feet high, to the shore, where they were rescued

Liverpool, has just returned from the United States, where she was called by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Pockman, Wooland, Calif. Mrs. Pockman died while Mrs. Williams was still en route to California.

Consul C. R. Nasmith expects to leave his present post on Newcastle-on-Tyne by the end of the month. The Department has granted him simple leave of absence, which he and Mrs. Nasmith intend to spend at Mrs. Nasmith's old home in Brussels before they leave for his new post at Porto Alegre, Brazil.

The President has announced the personnel of the American delegation to the three power naval limitation conference as follows: Mr. Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, chairman, and Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, delegate. They will be supported by the following staffs. State Department: Allan W. Dulles, legal adviser to the delegation; Frederick Dolbeare, Counselor at Berne; George A. Gordon, Secretary at Budapest; S. Pinckney Tuck, Consul at Geneva, and David A. Salmon, in charge of archives. Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, will act as secretary general to the conference.

Navy Department: Rear Admirals Andrew T. Long and Frank H. Schofield; Captains J. M. Reeves, Arthur H. J. Hepburn, Adolphus Andrews and W. W. Smyth; Comdr. H. C. Train and Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Frost.

Dr. Percy W. Bidwell has been appointed representative of the United States Tariff Commission in Europe to succeed Mr. Frederick Achenbach, who retired from the Service on April 15, 1927. Dr. Bidwell has been on the staff of the commission as an economist for the past five years and has been, for the past two years, at the commission's headquarters in Brussels.

Mr. Frederic R. Dolbeare, Counselor of the Legation at Berne, recently passed through Paris, motoring from Cherbourg to Geneva.

Capt. Clarence L. Arnold, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty as Naval Attaché at the American Embassy, Buenos Aires, and the American Legation at Montevideo. Captain Arnold relieves Comdr. Andrew S. Hickey, U. S. N.

Lieut. Comdr. Ralph F. Wood, U. S. N, has been appointed Assistant Naval Attaché, Rome, relieving Lieutenant Commander Cecil.

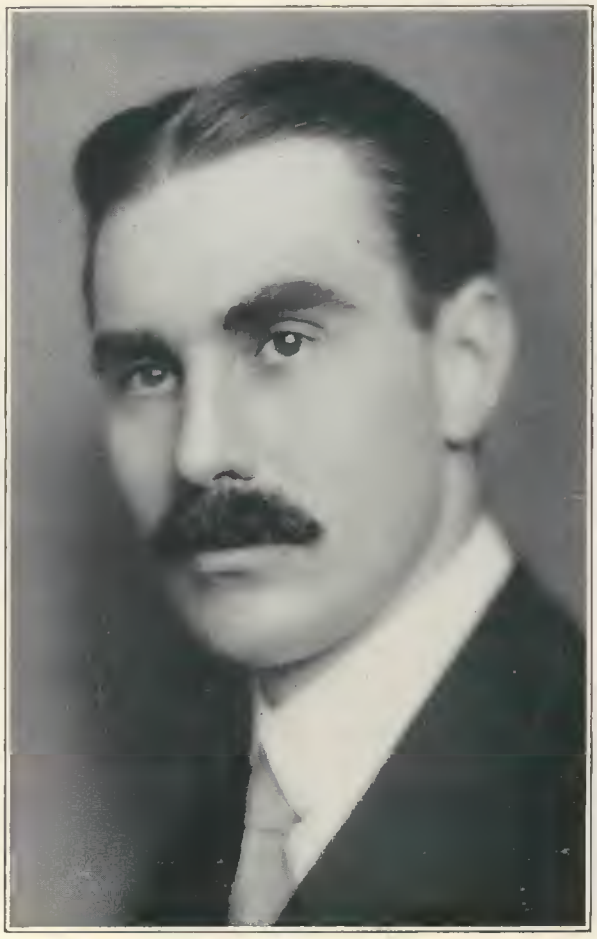
Capt. Austin Kautz, U. S. N., has been appointed Naval Attaché for Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, relieving Captain Klemann.

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

Mr. Edward L. Reed, First Secretary of the Embassy, Berlin, and Mrs. Reed are spending a leave in Paris.

Mr. Benjamin Muse, Second Secretary of the Embassy, Paris, and Mrs. Muse have returned from a vacation spent in Switzerland and Italy.

Miss Lucile Atcherson after relinquishing her post as Third Secretary of the Legation at Berne,



JOSEPH C. GREW
Appointed Ambassador to Turkey

spent a short leave in France before proceeding to her new post in Panama City.

Mr. George Harlan Miller, Second Secretary of the Embassy at Paris, was operated upon on June 8 at the American Hospital in Paris.

Congressman and Mrs. F. B. Swank, of Oklahoma, recently called at the Consulate at Edinburgh at the close of a holiday spent in France, Germany and England. They expressed great satisfaction with the Foreign Service as they had found it during their trip. Mr. Swank was particularly interested in the progress of the Department in providing Government-owned buildings for the various agencies in foreign cities.

Vice Consul Clarence P. Harper, Ediburgh, expects to take a short leave late in May to visit France.

Consul General John G. Foster, Ottawa, and Mrs. Foster made a brief visit to their two sons in New York during the last week of April, returning to Ottawa on May 1.



GENERAL HENRY L. STIMSON, MINISTER EBERHARDT, CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAM DAWSON

In the patio of the Legation at Managua on April 18, 1927. General Stimson was sent to Nicaragua on a special mission for President Coolidge and was accompanied by Mr. Dawson

Vice Consul Elton M. Hoyt, Ottawa, took the oral examinations for the Foreign Service in the Department on April 12. Mr. Hoyt, accompanied by Mrs. Hoyt and their young daughter, is spending his home leave visiting relatives in South Norwalk and Guilford, Conn.

Vice Consul LaVerne Baldwin, Ottawa, spent one week during April with his parents at Cortland, New York, and also visited friends at Cornell University.

Mr. H. P. Bridge, Consular Agent at Christchurch, New Zealand, called at the Consulate General at London on May 17. Mr. Bridge is paying an extended visit to England.

Consul John F. Jewell, Birmingham, entered upon simple leave of absence on May 16, Vice Consul H. Armistead Smith remaining in charge of the Consulate during his absence.

Mr. H. J. Besley, in charge of the Grain Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, sailed for Europe on April 29 for the purpose of adjusting misunderstandings on the part of foreign trade associations arising out of the administration of the grain standards act. He was accompanied by Mr. H. V. Harlan, in charge of barley investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, who will take up the various features of quality which foreign buyers of barley demand for brewing and distilling purposes. Mr. Besley's headquarters abroad will be at the office of the Agricultural Commissioner, American Embassy, London.

In accordance with the act of February 25, 1925, and the Executive Order of May 15, 1925, a reciprocal agreement has been concluded with the Government of Belgium providing for the waiver of passport visa fees.

The many friends throughout the Service of Mr. Frederick Simpich, formerly in the Consular Service, will learn with pleasure that he has been appointed assistant editor of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

Consul General Coert du Bois, upon his departure from Washington for Batavia early in July, will proceed first to Italy for the purpose of conferring with the Italian authorities in con-

nection with the establishment of the system of examination of prospective immigrants within their own countries before they sail for the United States. It is also the intention of including in this arrangement persons coming from Czechoslovakia, thus bringing to 88 percent the number from Europe and the Near East examined at ports of embarkation.

Consul General Arthur C. Frost, Tampico, was the principal speaker at the Memorial Day exercises held at the Colonial Club of that city on Decoration Day. Consul General Frost delivered an address. Consul General James B. Stewart, formerly Consul at Tampico, was also present at the ceremonies.

Mr. Michael J. McDermott, a drafting officer in the Department of State, has been appointed chief of the Division of Current Information of the Department, succeeding Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, recently appointed Minister to Switzerland.

The appointment of Mr. McDermott is effective from April 20, 1927.

Mr. McDermott has been assistant chief of the division since April 1, 1924, and has served in various capacities in the Department since 1920.

Vice Consul C. C. Frick will leave Swansea about May 28, 1927, for Stoke-on-Trent, where he will take charge of the Consulate there while Consul McNiece is on leave of absence in the United States. Vice Consul Frick will be accompanied by Mrs. Frick.

Mr. C. F. Payne, clerk in the Swansea Consulate, has resigned his position as he intends making his home in New Zealand. Mr. Payne has been connected with the Consulate at Swansea for over 10 years.

Consul George Louis Brandt has been appointed chief of the visa office, effective June 1, 1927, succeeding Consul General Coert du Bois, who has been assigned to Batavia.

Consul Monnett B. Davis was named on the same date as assistant chief of the visa office.

Dr. Julius Klein, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department, presided at a meeting in Vienna of 35 commercial attachés at a three-day convention held in that city on June 6-7-8.

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It is understood that these officials will all attend the annual meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Stockholm.

Consul General Edwin L. Neville, Tokyo, who is coming home on leave, expected to reach Washington about June 10.

Consul Myrl S. Myers assumed charge of the Consulate at Mukden on April 8.



DREW LINARD
Died May 22, 1927

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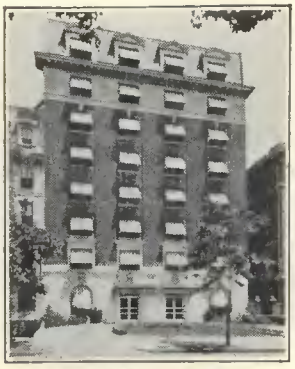


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Consul Robert Dudley Longyear, Geneva, left his post on leave of absence on May 23.

Consul Gilson Blake, Georgetown, is ill with typhoid fever. Late information received indicates that the patient is progressing satisfactorily.

Much interest is being manifested in Paris in the annual golf and tennis tournament of the Diplomatic Corps now under way at the St. Cloud Country Club. Although they have not yet won a championship cup, the American representatives have regularly taken an active part in these contests and have distinguished themselves on more than one occasion.

Last year Ambassador Herrick was the winner, together with the Naval Attaché, Captain Johnson, of the runner-up cup in the golf contest, and Mr. Hallett Johnson has been runner-up for two successive years in the tennis singles. This year both Messrs. Edwin C. Wilson and Hallett Johnson are showing promise in the tennis and are seriously threatening at least one cup in the singles or doubles.

Diplomatic Secretary Matthew E. Hanna, who has completed his tour of inspection in Missions in Central and South America, has been instructed to inspect the Missions in Europe and to include in his tour the Embassy at Constantinople and the Legation at Teheran. Mr. Hanna sailed for Europe the latter part of May and was accompanied by Mrs. Hanna.

Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr made a short visit to Hillsdale, Mich., where the Hillsdale College conferred the honorary degree of doctor of law on Mr. Carr.

On July 2 Mr. and Mrs. Carr will sail for Europe on a two months trip. They expect to motor through Belgium and Holland and will spend August in the south of France.

Consul General Gabriel Bie Ravndal, Zurich, has been elected honorary president of the American Chamber of Commerce of the Levant, Constantinople. Mr. Ravndal was instrumental in founding this organization.

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According to Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton, upon his arrival in New York on June 6, the

To Members of the United States Foreign Service

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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transatlantic flights of Lindbergh, Chamberlin and Levine have worked materially to better international relations. Mr. Houghton sailed from England on the day Captain (now Colonel) Lindbergh was presented to King George.

Consul James M. Bowcock, Munich, stopped over in Washington for a few days en route to his home in Richmond, Va., where he will spend his leave.

Consul Erik W. Magnuson, recently transferred from Stuttgart to Halifax, has arrived at his new post and entered upon his duties. Consul Magnuson is relieving Consul Don S. Haven, who is on leave of absence on account of illness.

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Diplomatic Secretary Dana G. Munro, Panama, left his post on May 29 on home leave.

Consul Kenneth S. Patton, Belgrade, who is visiting the United States for the first time in six years, spent several days in the Department. Consul Patton is spending his leave at University, Va.

Diplomatic Secretary Arthur Bliss Lane, Mexico City, was called home suddenly on account of the death of his father at St. James, Long Island.

Diplomatic Secretary Clarence B. Hewes, Peking, who spent part of his leave at his home in Jeanerette, La., sailed for Europe on June 4, where he expects to remain for several weeks, afterwards proceeding to his post via Suez.

Diplomatic Secretary Lucile Atcherson, who spent her leave at her home in Fort Hayes, Ohio, sailed for Panama on the Carillo on June 1.

Consul General Gabriel Bie Ravndal, Zurich, who spent several weeks of his leave in Washington, expects to be in New York City during the remainder of his visit to the United States.

Mr. J. Frank Points, formerly Vice Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, and who resigned from the Service, is now engaged in private business in Charleston, S. C.

Vice Consul Joseph I. Touchette, Alexandria, is in the United States on home leave, which he will spend at New Bedford, Mass.

Consul Fred C. Slater, Sarnia, visited the Department for several days before proceeding to his home in Topeka, Kans., where he will spend the remainder of his leave.

Vice Consul Benjamin M. Hulley, Stockholm, stopped over in Washington while en route to his home at Lakeside, Ohio.

Consul Lester Maynard, Havre, who is now in the United States on leave, expects to motor to California and return. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Maynard.

Vice Consul Raymond O. Richards, recently transferred from Port au Prince to Nuevitas, suddenly became ill at his new post necessitating his immediate return to the United States. He

was operated upon at the Naval Hospital, Washington. He has recovered sufficiently from the operation to proceed to his home in Rockland, Me., for a short leave of absence.

Vice Consul Thomas C. Wasson, Melbourne, who is now in the United States on leave, expects to take the oral examination for the Foreign Service before returning to his post.

Consul George Gregg Fuller, Berlin, who is spending his leave at his home in Rochester, N. Y., paid a short visit to the Department.

Vice Consul George H. Butler has reported his arrival at La Paz on April 15.

Vice Consuls George F. Kennan and H. A. W. Beck, temporarily assigned to Geneva to assist in the work of the limitation of armaments report their arrival at that place on May 8.

Consul Peter H. A. Flood, Tampico, sailed from his post on May 21 for his home in Boston, where he expects to spend his leave.

Vice Consul Pattie H. Field, Amsterdam, is in the United States on her first home leave.

The Undersecretary of State and Mrs. Grew gave a delightful at home at their residence on Woodland Drive on the afternoon of June 13 for all the members of the Department.

Vice Consul J. Ernest Black reports his arrival at Bremen on May 7.

Consul Lester Schnare assumed charge of the Consulate at Breslau on May 9.

Consul General Roger Culver Tredwell, Hongkong, spent several days in the Department before leaving for New York City, where he expects to spend the balance of his leave.

Consul General Alexander W. Weddell, Mexico City, returned to his post on June 15.

Consul Maxwell M. Hamilton, Shanghai, spent one week of his leave in Washington. He then left for Seattle, from which port he expects to sail for his post.

Consul Gaston Smith called at the Consulate General at London while en route from Calais to Port Elizabeth on a temporary assignment. When

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relieved at Port Elizabeth he will proceed to his assignment at Durban.

Consul Renwick S. McNiece, Stoke-on-Trent, sailed for the United States on June 1. He expects to attend the reunion of his class at Princeton about the middle of June. Consul McNiece informed the London Correspondent of the JOURNAL that Mr. Archie W. Childs, formerly Vice Consul at St. Michael's, Azores, is now with the Packard Motor Export Company, in New York City.

In an effort to make the JOURNAL of more interest to the officers in the field several correspondents have been appointed whose duty it will be to report personal items of interest occurring in their districts. Reginald S. Castleman, London, has been appointed to cover that supervisory district; Jack Dewey Hickerson, Ottawa, the Ontario supervisory district, and Damon C. Woods and Benjamin Muse for the Paris district. It is hoped to increase the number of these correspondents from time to time, so that eventually the principal parts of the world will be covered.

Vice Consul David C. Elkington, Cobh, spent 10 days of his leave in Washington before proceeding to his home in Madison, Wis.

Vice Consul Ronald D. Stevenson, Punta Arenas, Chile, is spending his leave at Ventnor, N. J.

The following candidates were successful in the recent Foreign Service entrance examination:

George M. Abbott, of Cleveland, Ohio.
George D. Andrews, Jr., of Chattanooga, Tenn.
James C. H. Bonbright, of Rochester, N. Y.
Sidney H. Browne, Jr., of Short Hills, N. J.
Vinton Chapin, of Boston, Mass.
Paul C. Daniels, of Albion, N. Y.
Howard F. Diehl, of Springfield, Ohio.
Gerald A. Drew, of San Francisco, Calif.
Richard C. Dutrow, of Frederick, Md.
George M. Graves, of Bennington, Vt.
Landreth M. Harrison, of Minneapolis, Minn.

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International General Electric Co., Inc., San Juan

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Alan S. Rogers, of Santa Barbara, Calif.
Roger Sumner, of Boston, Mass.
John T. Wainwright, of New York City.
Frances E. Willis, of Redlands, Calif.

Vice Consul George H. Winters, Mexico City, called at the Department en route to his home at Downs, Kans.

Mr. Edwin B. Earnest, of Iowa City, recently appointed clerk in the Consulate at Manchester, entered upon his duties on April 20. Mr. Earnest succeeds Mr. J. Forrest Ingle, who was transferred to Glasgow.

Mrs. Lowell C. Pinkerton, wife of Consul Pinkerton, London, was presented at Court in May.

Vice Consul John B. Faust, recently assigned to Buenos Aires, sailed for that post on the Munargo on June 4.

A fire which started on May 14 completely destroyed the business section of Castries, Island of St. Lucia. Consular Agent Peter reports that the records, archives, seals and coat of arms of the agency were likewise destroyed.

The Vice President and Mrs. Dawes during their recent trip through the Caribbean, were entertained at King's House, Jamaica, by the Governor of the Island. Consul and Mrs. Jose de Olivares were among the guests.

Consul and Mrs. Jose de Olivares recently held an at home at their residence in Kingston in honor of Rear Admirals H. H. Christy and C. L. Hussey, U. S. N.

On May 24 Vice Consul Benjamin M. Hulley, Stockholm, called at the London Consulate General en route to spend leave of absence in the United States. Mr. Hulley's family accompanies him to America.

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In one of the pictures recently published in the American papers of the reception given to Capt. Charles Lindbergh in Paris, the intrepid aviator is shown seated at a table with Ambassador Herrick on his left and Mr. Raymond Orteig, donar of the $25,000 prize, on his right. It so happens that the gentlemen on the right of Captain Lindbergh is none other than our very capable Consul General in Paris, Mr. Alphonse Gaulin.

Mr. Clinton E. MacEachran, who recently resigned from the Foreign Service while assigned as Consul at Madrid, has been appointed a drafting officer in the Department of State.

Mr. Henry D. Baker, who resigned from the Service while Consul at Trinidad, has recently purchased the *Commercial West*, a weekly paper published in Minneapolis and devoted to banking, investments, insurance and grain interests. The paper was established in 1901, and Mr. Baker served on it 25 years ago as an associate editor.

On account of the depletion of the appropriation for transportation in the Foreign Service, the immediate transfer of 43 officers has been held up until after July 1.

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

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

Consul General Thomas M. Wilson, Palermo.

Consul General Robert Frazer, Jr., Kobe.

Consul General Samuel T. Lee, Guayaquil.

Diplomatic Secretary Matthew E. Hanna, en route to Europe.

Consul General James B. Stewart, Monterey.

Consul Frank C. Lee, Department, has been appointed a Foreign Service Inspector, temporarily, and has proceeded to Canada for the purpose of inspecting Consulates in that country.

Consul Keith Merrill, Department, has been appointed a Foreign Service Inspector, and, accompanied by Hon. Stephen G. Porter, chairman of



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the Foreign Service Buildings Commission will leave shortly on an inspection trip in Central and South America. Mr. Merrill's work will deal chiefly with the collection of information for the use of the Commission, which will decide on the acquisition of diplomatic and consular properties in those countries.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Grew have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lilla Cabot Grew to Jay Pierrepont Moffat, Secretary of the American Legation in Ottawa. The marriage of Miss Grew and Mr. Moffat will take place before her father's departure for Constantinople.

The engagement of Mrs. Etelka Bell, of 62 Avenue de Tokio, Paris, to J. L. Dodds, First Secretary of the British Legation in Stockholm, is announced. The wedding will take place shortly.

MARRIAGES

Cartwright-Dick. Consul Hasell Hutchinson Dick and Miss Margaret Estelle Cartwright, daughter of Dr. Adam Yeiser Cartwright, were married at York, S. C., on Wednesday afternoon, June 15, 1927.

Giordan-Derrick. Mr. Marvin Derrick, Archive Collator of the Department, and Miss Daisy Giordan, a British subject, were married at London, England, on May 7, 1927.

NECROLOGY

Consul Drew Linard, Piedras Negras, Mexico, died at Eagle Pass, Tex., on May 22, 1927, after an illness which extended over a period of several months. He was buried in the Masonic Cemetery at Eagle Pass on May 23, 1927.

Consul Linard was born in Harrisburg, Pa., and at the time of his death was in his fifty-ninth

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year. He first entered the Consular Service in March, 1907, serving at Ceiba, Honduras. He retired in 1910 to enter private business in Mobile, Ala. Subsequently he was appointed a drafting officer in the Department of State, and upon the entry of the United States in the World War he was commissioned a captain in the Quartermaster Corps on October 23, 1917. During the period of his war service he was promoted to the rank of major, and in April, 1923, was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

During Consul Linard's service in France he participated in the following engagements: Meuse-Argonne, Aisne-Marne, Oisne-Aisne and Champaigne. He was wounded (gassed) at Meuse-Argonne, November 9, 1918.

He was reappointed a Consul of Class 7 on March 5, 1919, and served at St. Michael's, Sault Sainte Marie and Piedras Negras.

He leaves surviving a widow.

Mr. Herbert W. Bowen, former United States Minister to Venezuela, aged 71, died at Woodstock, Conn., on May 29, 1927, after a long illness. Mr. Bowen was first appointed Consul at Barcelona in 1890, and five years later Consul General. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Mr. Bowen had a narrow escape from a mob in Barcelona. For two years he was Minister to Persia and then served until 1905 as Minister to Venezuela.

Mr. Bowen was the author of several books, including Recollections Diplomatic and Undiplomatic.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mae Clegg Bowen.

Vice Consul Edward B. Cipriani died on May 29, 1927, at Glasgow, Scotland, where he was assigned as Vice Consul. His remains were buried at Glasgow on Wednesday, June 1, 1927.

Vice Consul Cipriani was born in Port of Spain, Trinidad, in 1871, and served in the non-career service since 1912.

He leaves surviving him a widow, one son and a daughter.

According to a telegram received from the Consul at Seville, Vice Consul Edward Collins died in that city on June 14, 1927, from pneumonia.

Vice Consul Howard Carnes Tinsley, assigned to Montevideo, died in that city May 19, 1927, after an illness which had extended over a considerable period. His remains were buried at Montevideo.

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BIRTHS

A daughter, Jane Edgell, was born at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, on April 22, 1927, to Assistant Military Attaché and Mrs. William I. Westervelt.

A daughter, Doris May, was born at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, on May 9, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Fred Henry Houck.

A daughter, Marice Anne, was born at Montreal, Quebec, on June 6, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. John F. Deming.

In Paris on April 11 a daughter was born to Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Francis White.

Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, Counselor of the Embassy in Paris, and Mrs. Whitehouse announce the birth on April 26, of a daughter, Sylvia Mary.

DETRIT CONFERENCE

Some 1,300 delegates were in attendance at the fourteenth National Foreign Trade Convention at Detroit, Mich., on May 25, 26 and 27, 1927. The mornings and afternoons of two of the three days were occupied with meetings held in the auditorium of the magnificent Masonic Temple Building, the evenings and the other day with numerous group meetings, each of the latter being addressed by men who had specialized in their subjects. The Department was represented by the Hon. William R. Castle, Assistant Secretary of State; Consul General F. T. F. Dumont, of the Department's Commercial Office; Matthew E. Hanna, Inspector of Diplomatic Missions; Consuls General Letcher, of Copenhagen, and Holland, of Guatemala City, and Consul Nathaniel P. Davis, of Pernambuco, Brazil. Consuls Dow, of Rotterdam, and Hawley, of Windsor, Canada, were also in attendance.

The presence of Assistant Secretary Castle was most opportune. On the first day of the convention a delegate claiming to represent the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, China, made a rather impassioned speech criticising the Government for its attitude toward Chinese questions. The Assistant Secretary, feeling that this could not be allowed to pass without comment, arose and stated that while he had no desire to discuss American policy toward China, he could deny absolutely the statements of the speaker that "uplifters dictate the policy of the State Department." He continued, "he himself said that what they want is the withdrawal of all of our troops and ships. He is sufficiently answered by the fact that instead of withdrawing our ships and troops, we have augmented their numbers. We intend to protect American interests in China as well as elsewhere." Going on, Mr. Castle spoke of the opportunities for American trade that might arise through the exhibition at Seville and of the type of men that the Department was trying to attract to the Foreign Service, "men of real vigor who will do their best for American trade."

Consul General Letcher, requisitioned for attendance and put on his train for Detroit within four hours of his arrival in the Department, spoke in a session of Group IV on the 26th on "Trade Questions a Consul Can Answer," laying particular stress on the value to American business men of the trade letter work of American consuls as



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a means of extending foreign trade. In the last annual review of their trade letter work, most Consular offices were furnished with an outline of the information which the Department desired to be contained in each trade letter. Consul General Letcher used this outline effectively to illustrate to his large audience the desirability of communicating directly with Consular officers when information regarding the foreign market in a particular country for some special commodity was wanted. He finished amid applause whereupon Mr. C. D. Campbell, of the Campbell Company, of Louisville, Ky., who was in the audience, arose and stated that his experience in world-wide travels in his company's interests that Consuls were able to make contacts between American and foreign business men that were obtainable in no other way. He spoke of their duties and difficulties in a most sympathetic way, bringing to the attention of his audience the small salaries received by them, the fact that membership in clubs in Latin America was essential to enable Consular officers to associate on equal terms with the great business men of countries in that area, that many officers were unable to afford this expense while others drew upon their private funds for it in order to be able to give the maximum service to American business men. He gave pertinent incidents bearing out his statements and appealed to his audience to support heavier appropriations for the Service. He sat down amid great applause. At a discussion which took place later, his statements as to the value of the services rendered American business by Consuls were confirmed by the representatives of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, of New York, and the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company, of Fort Madison, Iowa, both of whom spoke of the great value to their companies of the services rendered and being rendered to them by American consuls throughout the world.

One of the most helpful features of these conventions is the Trade Adviser Service, designed to bring every convention delegate who has some foreign trade problem in mind into personal contact with an adviser who has met and handled in the field the same kind of problem in which the delegate is interested. This service has become an increasingly important part of these conventions, and the Consular officers attending are always called upon to act as advisers. Following a dinner given to advisers by the National Foreign Trade Council at 6.30 on the evening of the 26th, the rest of the time till 11 p. m. was devoted to conferences between the advisers and delegates. The advisers' meeting was in charge of Charles Lyon Chandler, manager of the For-



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In each case, the State Department, to which all articles from foreign service writers are submitted, was glad to approve publication.

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eign Commercial Department of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia, formerly a Consular officer. Some 75 advisers, of whom four Consular officers were delegates from the Department, were on duty. It was particularly noticeable that lines had to be formed of delegates who wished to confer with them, each of them having to handle inquiries from more than a score of delegates, thus establishing pleasant and valuable contacts for the Consular Branch of the Foreign Service. At no previous convention were the Department's delegates able to bring so forcibly to the attention of American business men the value of the services which its officers can and do render.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

In compliance with the articles of association as recently amended, a ballot for the Association Electoral College was mailed to the 603 members of the American Foreign Service Association with the January number of the JOURNAL. Three hundred and six ballots have been received and counted with the following result:

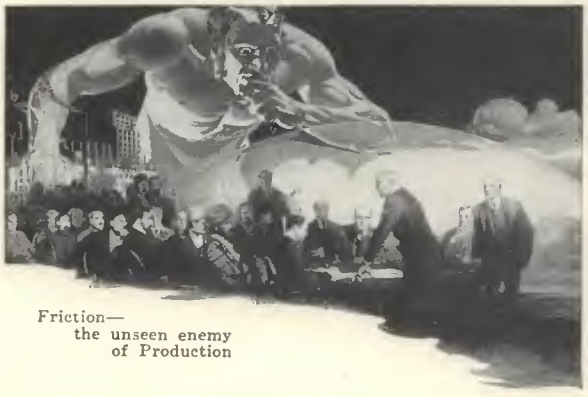
Consul Branch

Dawson	281
Norton	256
Du Bois	223
Johnson	208
Cole	188
Lee	181
Dumont	168
Merrill	159
Cochran	117
Foster	115
Caldwell	113
Wadsworth	88
Murphy	87
Honaker	81
Warren	74
Keiser	74
Buhrman	73
Packer	72
Brandt	71
Heard	69
Barnes	58
Davis	58
Anslinger	54
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Under the Articles of Association the Electoral College is to be made up "of the 12 members having served principally in the Consular branch and of the six members having served principally in the Diplomatic branch receiving the highest number of votes." It will be observed that of the 12 Consular officers receiving the highest number of votes 11 are still in the Department, Mr. Cochran having left. Mr. R. D. Murphy took his place. Of the six Diplomatic officers receiving the highest number of votes two, Messrs. H. R. Wilson and Dolbeare, are no longer in the Department. They were replaced by the two Diplomatic officers receiving the next highest number of votes, Messrs. Kirk and Thaw.

CHARLES F. BRISSEL

(*Continued from page 206*)

ceedingly hot summers that he spent there under conditions very unfavorable to a person not accustomed to that climate, and also by the worry and fatigues of the exceedingly difficult position in which he found himself. He was taken down with typhoid fever, but had the care of a very good German doctor, by the name of Harle, whom I had known some years before in Constantinople, and also an Australian lady, who was a trained nurse. After passing the crisis successfully, which left him very weak, he died from what appeared to be cholera. Dr. Harle said that it was a mystery to him how he got cholera, as he had been living on nothing but boiled food, which had been prepared with the most careful attention.

The Austrian Consul, Dr. Tahy, a very good friend, took charge of the funeral, which was attended by Khalil Pasha, the Commander in Chief, together with his staff. The funeral march was played by the Turkish military band. The funeral service in the little British Cemetery, just outside the south gate of Bagdad, was conducted by Dr. Tahy, who read the funeral service. He was assisted by an Armenian bishop, and I am told that the funeral was one of the most impressive that Bagdad had seen for a long time.

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