

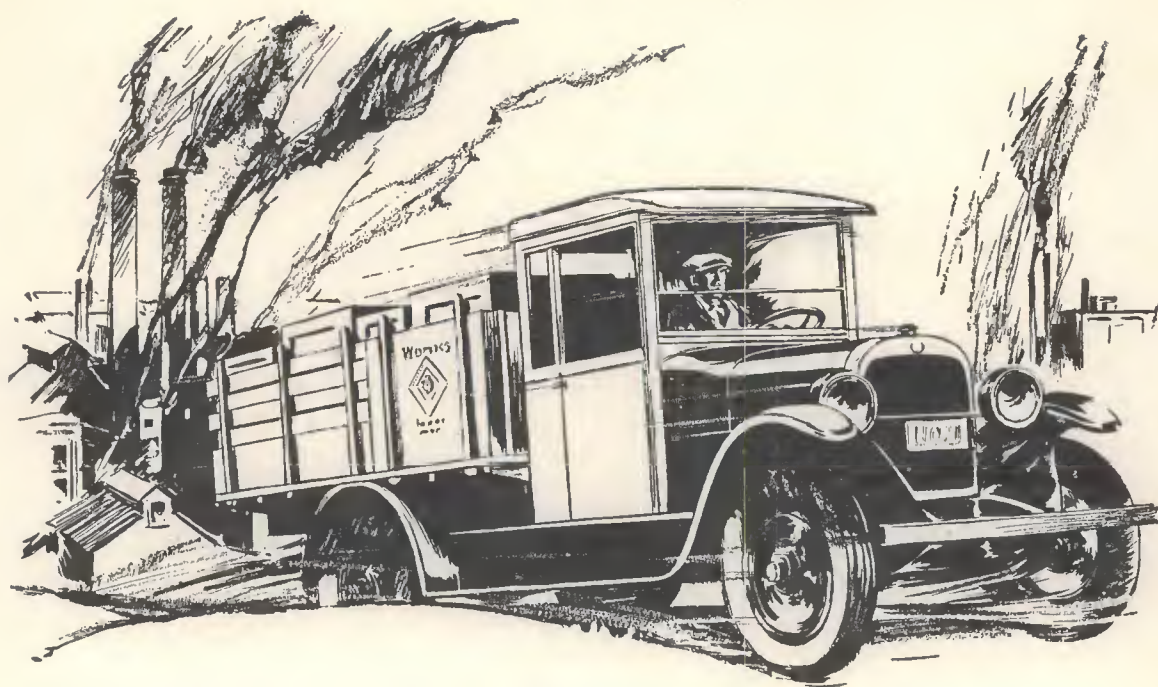
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



THE "ARK," TABRIZ

Photo by A. W. Ferrin

Vol. IV NOVEMBER, 1927 No. 11



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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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VOL. IV, No. 11

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER, 1927

Tabriz

By AUGUSTIN WILLIAM FERRIN, *Consul, Tabriz*

I AM compelled to confess that when, in Madrid, I received a departmental instruction transferring me to Tabriz I hardly knew where to look for the place on the map, but shame of my ignorance was lessened by learning that of the 750,000 inhabitants of the Spanish Capital 749,998 knew as little about it as I did. The one man in the city who had seen Tabriz was helpful, but it required correspondence with other cities to learn how to get there, and several of the replies made me doubtful whether I would.

Yet despite the hazy European idea that Tabriz was akin to and probably adjacent to Tibet, it has been almost the first port in the world, for it is only a few miles from Mount Ararat, where Noah disembarked after the deluge, and the animals in its area, ranging from rabbits to moufflon, but with burros, goats and sheep predominating, trace their descent directly to those which went into the Ark by twos. Tabriz itself may have been—very likely it was—founded by Ham, Shem or Japhet, though subsequent invasions of Indo-Aryans, Turanians, Medes, Persians, Parthians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Mongols, Turks, Tartars, Georgians and Russians have erased their footprints.

It took me more time than Noah to reach his destination, but I was obliged to stop at several places, while his voyage was continuous. I found myself regarded by consular colleagues along the line as a sort of Stanley or Livingstone or Roy Chapman Andrews, and they said good-by to me as to one they did not expect to see again. At Beirut I heard thrilling tales of Druses, de-

scendants of the assassins who, under the Old Man of the Mountains, harassed the Crusaders, and I had to wait in the charming consulate at Beirut for a strong convoy to cross the Syrian sands. Druses and dangers vanished as we passed through Palmyra, desert capital of the beautiful Zenobia, who so long withstood both Rome and Persia until Aurelian led her in chains to Caesar's seat. Palmyra must have been splendid in its palmy days, but there are no palms there now, only countless marble columns of ruins inhabited by lizards.

At Bagdad we were shocked by accounts of many persons murdered on the road we had just traversed, some of them quite recently, but at Teheran I was assured by the hospitable and amiable Minister and Consul that on the rest of the road I would be safe as a seal, though probably uncomfortable and perhaps hungry. Finally I left the Peacock Throne in a motor lorry loaded with my few effects and the Tabriz consular archives, which had been stored in Teheran since 1920, and over a camel track, often colliding with camels, I came to Tabriz slowly ascending steep mountains, swiftly sliding down them, sleeping in caravanserais of more fleas than ease.

The loyal Persian guardian of the long closed consulate was at the city gate to greet me, and glad I was to see him and to know that he had arranged with an American missionary to harbor me until the consulate could be rehabilitated. This pretentious edifice was in the shadow of the great Ark or citadel in the center of the city. Both buildings had been in the line of fire of a



relatively recent insurrection which had left bullet holes in the consulate walls and windows as souvenirs of the engagement. Turks, too, had made their mark in my new home, which they looted when they occupied Tabriz in 1918, finding, fortunately for me, the walnut furniture heavier than their carrying capacity. After the Turks, rats, moths and mice had been busy beneath the pole on which next morning I raised the Stars and Stripes, but enough equipment had survived to enable me to sleep under my own roof on the fifth night after my arrival.

Behind the house a garden gladdened my eyes with fruits and shade trees in autumn's gay attire and chrysanthemums rivaling the colors of the prismatic mountains, on the snowy summit of one of which Zoroaster, father of the fire worshipers, is supposed to have talked with God, as Moses did on Sinai. Soon snow covered my garden also, and I retired like the well-known woodchuck into my hollow log, but not until I had taken a good look about my bailiwick.

The first place I went to was the Ark, not Noah's, timbers of which are said to be preserved at Nakhchevan near by, but the citadel, the biggest thing in Tabriz, so old that no one knows conclusively who built it. Its ancient, battle-scarred walls are solid, but whenever anything starts in Tabriz one side barricades itself within the Ark and the other bombards it, accelerating disintegration. Luckily, since the consulate is likely to receive stray shrapnel, the citadel was occupied when I arrived by a no more martial band than one of

military music, whose rendition of American fox-trots if discordant was not dangerous.

The second and only other historic landmark of Tabriz is the Blue Mosque, also of unknown age and origin. In its magnificent decay it seems to show the hand of a Mongol master mason, but its great arches speak of Samarcand and Tamerlane the Terrible, who took Tabriz in the fourteenth century and may have erected this great blue-tiled temple as a monument of victory.

All other relics of Tabriz's long and turbulent past, except a mysterious mound east of the city supposed to have been a Mongol fort, have been obliterated in the endless quarrels of the fierce tribes of Central Asia, or what little remained from their ravages earthquakes have finished. Having seen the Ark and Blue Mosque, there is nowhere to go but to the bazaars, reputed to be the largest in the east, a vast covered space in which one may meander for hours without emerging from the protection of the bulbous roofs, whose protuberances when seen from outside remind one of an onion bed reversed.

The bazaars are divided into sections, each devoted especially but not exclusively to a certain commodity. Thus long streets of this commercial labyrinth are given up to dry goods, others to boots and shoes, to leather, lamps, lanterns, groceries, vegetables, fruits, to almost anything that a primitive and not too exacting population may require.

The likeness of the little shops to cells and the constant buzz and bustle makes the bazaars look and sound like a huge beehive, in which dervishes with coconut-shell begging bowls at their girdles and symbolic hatchets in their hands play the part of dones. Here one may be jostled by all sorts and conditions of men from the shaggy Shahsavan to the stately turbaned Persian seyid, and by a no less motley mob of animals, led by the solemn camel, whose superciliousness is said to be due to the fact that he is the only creature which knows the one hundred and first name of Allah.

There are more mer-



THE BLUE MOSQUE

Photo by A. W. Ferrin



chants and fewer artisans in the Tabriz bazaars than in those of Bagdad and Damascus, but the human concourse is greater here and offers more material for the study of mankind, with the accent on man. In Persia women, mysterious enough anywhere, are made inscrutable by the veil of Mohammed, which they have not chosen like their Turkish cousins to discard. Persian ladies of social standing stay most of the time secluded in the "anderun," or harem. When they do go out to the bazaars or mosques, they go so muffled in black mantles and veils that their ages may be only guessed at by their grace or lack of it in walking and their faces and figures can not even be imagined. They may be houris or harpies for all a passer-by can say.

The solicitude of the Moslem husband and father surrounds every house and garden with high mud walls lest an alien see the beauties of his harem, but in the suburbs, where the almonds, apricots and peaches grow, the walls are lower, and from horseback one may look into orchards whose pink and white profusion harmonizes in spring with the earthen ramparts, making a monochrome of almost Japanese beauty, unfortunately ephemeral.

Through these orchards a river runs, or at least a stony channel, requiring picturesque arched bridges over it, though the bed is destitute of water, which has been diverted into irrigation ditches. Beyond the orchards all is sand and gravel, a typical Persian landscape, explaining, perhaps, the exaggerated poetic praise of Persian gardens. One remembers that a tree, a jug of wine, a loaf of bread and "thou" made a paradise in Omar's time.

Mountains void of verdure circle the city closely on three sides. On the fourth a great plain stretches fanwise to Lake Urumia, whose rocky islands may be seen clearly from Tabriz on a cloudless day. Much has happened in this plain, irrigated by the blood of many races. One wishes that Turks and earth-

quakes had spared more memorials of its antiquity, but still one may get a thrill or two thinking that he is galloping over ground once trod by the first of the earth's inhabitants. A recent edict from Teheran requiring the Tabrizis, who had hitherto called one another by personal names or official titles, to adopt cognomens, my friend the civil governor inscribed himself as Beni Adam, Son of Adam. He maintains seriously that the founder of his family was the original man, and that he lived in Azerbaijan. Certainly our adjective Caucasian perpetuates the tradition that at least the white part of humanity originated in this region.

On the opposite shore of Lake Urumia, an in-



Photo by A. W. Ferrin

CORNER IN THE CONSULATE GARDEN



land sea so salt that fish do not swim in it, are Christian colonists who are in some sort my constituents. Their Syrian ancestors planted the cross there in the apostolic age and overthrew the fire towers of Zoroaster, who was born close to Urumia City. Having lived through eighteen centuries of martyrdom and massacre, they still shiver with fear of "Simko," who from time to time pounces on them like a panther and claws up the countryside. Nevertheless, they keep their flag flying and cultivate their lakeside vineyards, with one eye on the ground and the other on the mountains whence come the Kurds, and patiently await their turn to proceed to the United States as quota immigrants.

TREASURY DECISIONS

From H. F. WORLEY

A number of decisions have recently been rendered by the United States Customs Court and the United States Court of Customs Appeals in which Consular officers will have a special interest. Decisions by the Customs Court are subject to review by the Court of Customs Appeals under the law and rules provided.

In T. D. 42202 the Customs Court held that a 5-pound box of assorted crackers which the importer, a resident of the United States, carried with him upon returning from Canada, and which the importer claimed should be exempt under the last proviso of paragraph 1695, is not comprehended within the language of such proviso.

T. D. 42258 covers two articles of jewelry taken abroad, one in the form of a platinum bracelet set with diamonds, and the other a platinum ring with two diamonds. The diamonds from the ring were used in the remodeling of the bracelet. The ring itself was not returned to the United States, and the diamonds therein had lost their identity. The Customs Court held that the diamonds from the ring were not the proper subject of exemption under paragraph 1695 of the Tariff Act.

MARKING—CHEESE

Cheeses were imported, two in a box, only the boxes being marked to indicate the country of origin, as required by Section 304-a. The Collector required the paraffin-coated cloth covering each cheese to be marked, and assessed additional duty of 10 percent. The Court of Customs Appeals held in T. D. 42192, that the cheese itself is the article of importation and the cloth covering is the container, and that the Collector's failure to require the cheese to be marked raised a presumption that it could not be done without injury. The assessment of additional duty was therefore void. The section prescribes additional duty for failure to mark the "article," but none for failing to mark the "package." A dissenting opinion states, "I am unable to agree with the majority opinion that the rind of the cheese is not a part of the article any more than I can agree with the proposition that an eggshell is not a part of the egg."

MARKING—CHICKENS

Section 304 of the tariff act directs the marking of imported merchandise "at the time of its manufacture or production" so as to indicate the country of origin, if practicable. The court held, in T. D. 42057, that this provision is not limited to articles that are manufactured or produced by mechanical arts or sciences. It includes frozen chickens. Since the marking of the chickens was shown to be practicable, the additional duty for not marking them was correctly imposed, and whether the time of their production was the time of the killing or freezing or some other time is of no importance.



Photo by A. W. Ferrin

BRIDGE OVER THE ADJI
The ponies belong to the consulate



UNDERVALUATION

Importers of various lines of merchandise have learned by experience that honesty with the customs is the best policy, but there are some who will take a chance to cheat the Government of its proper revenue and also to gain an unfair advantage over their competitors. When they are detected and confronted with the facts, they usually claim ignorance of the law and facts, that a Consular officer misinformed them, or various other subterfuges to avoid the penalty prescribed. A recent case in point was decided in Reappraisement 523, March 4, 1927:

"This appeal involves a horse sold by a resident of Canada to an American, to whom it was to be delivered at Richford, Vt. The animal was entered at the subport of Richford at a value of \$125 and appraised at the same value. The Canadian seller, testifying on the hearing of the collector's appeal to reappraisement, disclaimed that he was an experienced horseman. He was apparently anxious to establish himself as unsophisticated in so far as horse trading or horse racing were concerned. He insisted he was just a keeper of a 'gents' furnishing store, and although he had owned the horse in question, known by the euphonious name of 'Chester Axworthy,' for eight or nine months, who in the meantime had won a number of races, he had never seen him in a single race, and yet, notwithstanding his innocence and lack of experience as a horseman, he had the temerity to trade with an American who was an experienced horse dealer and horse racer, with the result that, in exchange for 'Chester Axworthy' he received another horse and \$550 boot. Later a 'doctor' appraised for him the horse he took in trade as being worth \$75, but in spite of that handicap he actually sold him for \$175 or \$200. 'Chester Axworthy' had been, according to the testimony, lame most of the time, even when he was winning races, but the witness — who brought him over from Canada to deliver him to his American buyer, admits that he was not lame at the time of his importation. That would seem to have been unfortunate, for if he had only conveniently gone lame at that time he might have been entered and appraised at less than \$125.

"There is nothing in the record to show

that either the buyer, the seller, or the representative of the latter, told the appraiser at the subport of Richford the details of the transaction which resulted in the importation of 'Chester Axworthy' but of course that omission was doubtless the result of innocent oversight. It was undoubtedly through an equally innocent oversight that the American buyer of 'Chester' did not appear to testify that the horse was lame when he bought him.

"To one without experience either in horse trading or in operating a gents' furnishing store, it would seem that the best evidence of a horse's



Photo by A. W. Ferrin

SNOW AND BLOSSOMS
April—in the consulate garden



value is what he will bring in just such a trade as is here detailed, and I therefore find that the foreign value of the horse in question on the date of his exportation was the amount of cash received as boot (\$550), plus \$175, the price at which the horse received by Mr. _____ in trade was sold, a total value of \$725, and judgment will be entered accordingly."

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1927

This is our greatest foreign trade year, says the National Foreign Trade Council in issuing "Foreign Trade in 1927," the proceedings of the Detroit National Foreign Trade Convention. In the face of lowered prices on three-quarters of our exports during the past six months, our total export trade for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, the Council points out, was \$4,971,000,000, the largest American export figures attained since 1921.

The Detroit convention, the report declares, was one of the most practical foreign trade gatherings the Council has ever held. Among the 1,425 delegates who attended the unusually high proportion of 87 percent, or 1,206, were executive officials of companies engaged in foreign trade business, including 228 presidents and chairmen of boards, 641 managers, treasurers, vice presidents, and other organization officials and 337 advertising, export, sales, credit and traffic managers.

The leading group of delegates at the convention was composed of 302 manufacturers. Other important groups include 181 delegates from the transportation interests, 156 from the automotive industry, 153 bankers, 147 officials of trade associations and chambers of commerce, 141 from the iron and steel and machinery industries, 141 professional and government delegates, and 93 from abroad. The delegates represented 32 states and 22 foreign countries and included 822 foreign traders who had not previously attended these conventions.

The Canada Session, which has been issued as a special pamphlet at the request of the several Canadian organizations participating, followed the successful precedent set last year at Charleston, of inviting Canadian foreign traders to address the entire body of American delegates. The discussion between the Canadian and American delegates, which aroused considerable interest at the convention, concerned the position of American branch factories in Canada, tariff rates as

affecting trade on both sides of the border, the growth of the Canadian paper and pulp industry and water power development and their growing effects on the American side, and the opportunities offered and accepted in the United States for investment in Canadian industries.

Three other sections of the British Empire participated in the Detroit convention, which included addresses by John Joyce Broderick, Commercial Counselor of the British Embassy at Washington, Eric H. Louw, Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in the United States and Canada, and Lindsay Crawford, Trade Agent for the Irish Free State.

Among the 48 addresses at the convention many are of permanent interest to the American business public vitally interested in foreign trade and candidly state the present state of uncertainty among shipping interests as to the future program of the Shipping Board. Permanent government ownership and operation would mean the end, Mr. Campbell says, of American commercial aspiration on the seas and he states the constructive program of the larger American shipping interests in meeting and averting this contingency as follows:

"The first step in a constructive program is to ascertain the facts regarding these unsold services. It can be done by the Shipping Board and the Department of Commerce, and it should be done by them. The initiative will have to come through the Shipping Board, because the ships and services are within its control. If the board will but see the light and give up for the time being its dream of entering upon a large new shipbuilding program, which will involve the expenditure of over a hundred million dollars, it can do a work that will justify its existence and win the commendation of every citizen. Such a business survey as outlined will not only result in the disclosure of the facts pertaining to each particular service, viewed as a commercial business proposition, but will necessarily lead to increased patronage of American ships by American business, thus reducing the losses now being met out of the public treasury.

"Furthermore, the same plan should be applied by the Shipping Board to the encouragement of new business for the services already sold. If these ships can be kept full of cargo in both directions, certainly income can be increased, and the losses now being taken, and the aid required

of the government, can be reduced. It would not be at all surprising if these governmental agencies applied themselves to the task and aroused the latent interest which can easily be created by organized effort, that the differential between present failure and future success will be reduced to a minimum, if not entirely wiped out."

James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, made a vigorous appeal to those nations in the world which are obliged to buy more than they sell from certain countries owing to the exigencies of trade. He spoke on the thesis, "The world has become one market," as opposed to the phrase, "Buy from those who buy from you."

The other addresses of outstanding interest at the convention include: "Our Foreign Trade and Our Foreign Investment Policy," by James S. Alexander, chairman of the board, the National Bank of Commerce in New York. An authoritative contribution to the problem of how far our loans can aid our exports.

"Some Hopeful Aspects of Agriculture," by Ex-Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana. How foreign trade can found more solidly the prosperity of the agricultural producer. A keynote address.

"The Oncoming Wave of Foreign Combinations," a topic of vital significance comprehensively handled by C. C. Martin of the National Paper & Type Company.

"Reciprocal Trade Treaties," a vivid and outspoken address on trade with our neighbors by Ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts.

"The World's Trade, Today and Tomorrow," a masterly analysis of our foreign trade opportunities by Julius H. Barnes. The opening speech of the convention.

Nine group sessions which were held at the convention on Banking, Advertising, Foreign Credits, Export Policy, Export Practice, Education for Foreign Trade, the Share of Inland Industry in Foreign Trade, Import Problems and Procedure, and Obstacles to World Trade are also included in the report with full text of the discussions from the floor.

For extra copies write to O. K. Davis, Secretary, National Foreign Trade Council, India House, 1 Hanover Square, New York. Fully indexed, cloth bound, gilt topped, 575 pages. Price, \$2.50.

NORTH WALES

By HERBERT O. WILLIAMS, Consul, Liverpool

NATURALLY, one hardly thinks of Liverpool, a great eommercial city, as being a consular post offering advantages for natural scenery. The fact of the matter is that, while the city iself is flat and dirty, and the atmosphere generally smoky or foggy, it is possible within a few hours to get away from the hurly-burly of business and from the grime, and fill one's lungs with fresh mountain air and gladden one's eyes with beautiful scenery.

North Wales, which might almost be called a "petite Suisse," is but an hour or two away by train, by charabane, or by what you please—Liverpool is separated from the lovely Cheshire Peninsula of Wirral by the river Mersey, and Wales is just over the river Dee from the Wirral. This is not the Dee where Kingsley's Mary drove the cattle home, but it is the Dee "where lived a miller hale and bold" in the days of bluff King Hal.

Little wonder, then, that the consular staff



Photo by H. O. Williams

A RAINY DAY AT OGWEN

*Mr. and Mrs. MacKinnon, Labor Department,
and Consul Williams, Liverpool*



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

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

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

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
TABRIZ—By A. W. Ferrin.....	345
TREASURY DECISIONS—From H. F. Worley.	348
FOREIGN TRADE IN 1927.....	350
NORTH WALES—By H. O. Williams.....	351
COMMERCIAL	362
BIRTHS	362
MARRIAGES	362
BAHIA SEEDLESS ORANGES—By H. Brett...	363
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES.....	364
PROMOTIONS	366
NECROLOGY	368

at Liverpool takes advantage of this beauty spot.

Do you like fishing? The Dee is famous for its salmon. Do you like sea bathing? The coast of North Wales is one long succession of summer resorts. Do you like yachting? The Menai Strait, between North Wales and the Isle of Anglesey, is a favorite stretch of water. Do you like hiking? The vales of Clwyd and Llangollen, the valleys of the Conway and the Ceiriog offer you delightful vistas. Do you like to climb? Then try Moel Siabod or old Snowdon. Though not high mountains, these peaks in North Wales will offer you dangerous passes and precipitous rocks that will satisfy your desire for thrills and tire your leg muscles.

"Climb the mountains and get their good tidings. Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into trees. The winds will blow their freshness into you and the storms their energy, while cares will fall off like autumn leaves."

These words are by California's famous naturalist, John Muir, and were written about the Sierras. To a certain Californian, who misses the snowy ranges of his home state, the mountains of North Wales offer a welcome solace.

"I STOPPED FEEDING MY HALF AND HIS HALF DIED"

Mr. A., an American importer of cattle, and Mr. B., a Canadian exporter, called at the Consulate at Saulte Ste. Marie to obtain an invoice to cover a bull being shipped to Mr. A. in the United States by Mr. B. in Canada:

Mr. A.—We want a white invoice as the bull is only being consigned to me. Mr. B. retains a half interest in the animal.

Mr. B.—No. We should have a blue invoice as I have sold you a half interest.

Consul—You are both partly wrong, gentlemen. The animal is worth \$300. Therefore, each half has a value of \$150. If you were shipping two carloads of merchandise, one on consignment and one representing a purchase you would have an invoice to cover each shipment. It is a mere accident that the two parts of your shipment are inseparable without serious loss. The fact remains that two things, even though joined together, are being shipped. Mr. B., you should take out a purchase invoice to cover the value of the part of the bull sold and a consignment invoice for your half.



ITEMS



MR. DWIGHT W. MORROW, newly appointed Ambassador to Mexico, was received by the Secretary of State on October 8. He has left for his post.

Minister Charles C. Eberhardt, Managua, who is now in the United States on leave, visited the Department during the latter part of October. Mr. Eberhardt, who came home via San Francisco, visited his home in Salina, Kans., before coming to Washington.

Minister Roy T. Davis, San Jose, called at the Department before proceeding to his home at Columbia, Mo., where he will spend his leave of absence.

Mr. William T. Francis, newly appointed Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia, after spending several weeks in the Department under instructions, sailed from New York on October 1 en route to his post via London.

Dr. G. A. Bading, Minister to Ecuador, who has been in the United States on leave, sailed for his post from New York on October 5.

Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton has arrived in New York on the *Leviathan*.

Telephone service between Mexico and the United States was inaugurated on Thursday afternoon, September 29, 1927, by a short ceremony at the Pan American Union Building in Washington. The President of the United States and the President of Mexico exchanged greetings, following which the Acting Secretary of State, Wilbur J. Carr, greeted the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico and the Mexican Ambassador then spoke with the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City.

Consul Lucien Memminger, Bordeaux, has reported upon the erection of the monument at Pointe-de-Grave, facing Verdon-sur-Mer, which is intended to commemorate the departure of Lafayette from Verdon Roads in his ship *La Victoire* in 1777 for the United States, and the landing of American troops in the Gironde in the year 1917.

Space prevents giving a complete description of the monument, which is being erected by a committee of French citizens at a cost in excess of



STAFF AT HANKOW

As numbered: 1, Consul General Lockhart; 2, Consul Butrick; 3, V. C. Smyth; 4, H. C. Chapin; 5, V. C. Burke; 6, V. C. Coudray; 7, Miss Dawley; 8, Miss Byrd; 9, Mr. Chu; 10, Mr. Yang; 11, Mr. Yu; 12, Mr. Hsia; 13, Mr. Shung; 14, Writer Tuan; 15, Writer Tao



4,500,000 francs, other than that it will consist of a five-sided pyramid, 213 feet high, near the base of which there will be two bas reliefs, one representing the departure of Lafayette and the other the arrival in France in 1917 of General Pershing's soldiers. The following is a literal translation of the inscription which is to be placed on the monument: "To the Glory of the Americans. To the soldiers of General Pershing, defenders of the same ideal of right and of liberty



Consul O. Gaylord Marsh states that he did not catch and land this 400-pound swordfish alone, but that without him it would not have been caught nor landed. Forty-two inches of sword is not visible

which carried to America the volunteers of Lafayette."

Assistant Secretary of State Wilbur J. Carr delivered an address on October 13, 1927, at the opening of a three-day celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the sessions of the Continental Congress held in York, Pa.

Diplomatic Secretary G. Harlan Miller, Paris, who is still ill, has been unable to resume his duties in the embassy.

Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, Foreign Service Officer, Class 3, assigned for duty as an Assistant to the Undersecretary of State, has been specially detailed by the Secretary of State to supervise all matters relating to the personnel of the Department, the distribution of work throughout the Department, control of the methods of office procedure, and allotments of office space. The chief clerk and all other departmental officials are directed to cooperate with Mr. Kirk in the discharge of his new duties.

The office is a new one and will be operated under the direction of Undersecretary Olds.

Consul General F. T. F. Dumont, Department, was named Chairman of the Conference of Representatives of the Pan American Union, now in session in Washington, called for the purpose of discussing the question of simplification and standardization of consular invoices. Consul Robert L. Keiser, Department, is an alternate delegate to this conference.

Mr. Willard L. Beaulac, formerly Consul at Arica, has been appointed a Third Secretary and assigned temporarily to Port au Prince, where he will relieve Diplomatic Secretary Christian Gross, who is coming home on leave.

Consul Russel M. Brooks, Belfast, who is now in the United States on leave, was agreeably surprised when he visited the Department to be informed that he had been promoted, this news having failed to reach him on account of his travel to this country.

Vice Consul John Carter Vincent, formerly at Changsha, but transferred to Hankow on account of hostilities in that part of China, is now in the United States on leave, which he is spending at his home in Macon, Ga.



DWIGHT W. MORROW

Ambassador to Mexico

In naming Mr. Dwight W. Morrow to be Ambassador to Mexico President Coolidge has chosen an outstanding figure in American legal and financial circles to represent him in the neighbor Republic. Mr. Morrow has had a distinguished career in American private and public life. Born at Huntington, W. Va., in 1873, Mr. Morrow graduated from Amherst in 1895 and four years later took his law degree at Columbia. From 1899 to 1905 he was engaged by the law firm of Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett in New York City, and from 1905 to 1914 he was a member of that firm, leaving it in 1914 to enter the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., as a member of the firm. During the war Mr. Morrow was connected with military shipping matters, and was awarded the D. S. M. for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services." When the President convened the Aircraft Board in 1925 to investigate and report on aviation in the United States, Mr. Morrow was appointed chairman.

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

Consul General Louis G. Dreyfus—On leave at Baden Baden.

Consul General James B. Stewart—Trinidad.

Diplomatic Secretary Matthew E. Hanna—Riga.

Consul General Robert Frazer, Jr.—On leave at Washington.

Consul General Thos. M. Wilson—On leave at Memphis, Tenn.

Consul Dudley G. Dwyre, recently assigned to the Department, has

reported for duty in the Division of Mexican Affairs.

Diplomatic Secretary Franklin M. Gunther, Department, who has been ill for several weeks, is now confined to a hospital in Washington.

Consul Jack D. Hickerson, recently assigned to the Department, reported for duty on October 17 in the Division of Western European Affairs. Mr. Hickerson will take over the work formerly handled by Consul General Linnell, who is now in Ottawa.

Diplomatic Secretary Norman Armour, Tokyo, who has been in the United States on leave, expects to return to his post on November 1.



DWIGHT W. MORROW
Ambassador to Mexico

Mr. Charles H. Cunningham, who recently resigned as Commercial Attaché at Madrid, was a recent visitor to the Department.

Consul Frank C. Lee, assigned to the Department, has been appointed lecturer on consular practice in the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University.

The course in consular practice has been given for a number of years by such well-known consular officers as Consul General Wesley Frost, former Consul Frederick Simpich, Consul General Douglas Jenkins, Consul General Addison E. Southard and Consul General Irving N. Linnell.

Consul Lee will be assisted in his work by Consul Charles B. Hosmer.



Practically all officers in the field will learn with regret of the death of Leonard A. Merritt on August 21, 1927. Mr. Merritt for the past 33 years was employed as an auditor of consular accounts in the Bureau of Accounts, Department of State. He was born in Marquette County, Wisconsin, in 1861, and graduated from George Washington University of Washington, D. C., with degrees of LL.M. and M. Dip. The deceased was buried with full Masonic honors in the Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

During the absence of Mr. Hengstler on leave, Mr. Harry A. Havens has been Acting Chief, Division of Foreign Service Administration.

Consul Damon C. Woods, correspondent for the JOURNAL in Paris, writes that he "has been off the job for two months by reason of his having exercised the privilege of taking home leave." Mr. Woods spent his leave in his native state, Texas. On October 7 he gave a talk to the Houston Foreign Trade Club on French business conditions. Another speaker on the same program was Mr. Julian E. Gillespie, Commercial Attaché at Constantinople, who gave a talk on the new régime in Turkey, with particular reference to economic and trade conditions.

Vice Consul Sheridan Talbott, Nueva Gerona, visited the Department during his leave of absence.

Diplomatic Secretary James Clement Dunn, recently assigned to the Department, reported for duty on September 28.

Vice Consul Prescott Childs, Canton, visited the Department before proceeding to his home at Holyoke, Mass., where he will spend his leave of absence.

Consul John L. Bouchal, Port Said, who has been in the United States on leave, returned to his post on October 5.

Mr. Gaylord B. Kirker, Industrial Commissioner for the Far East of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, intends to visit certain districts of the Far East, leaving Los Angeles next December to promote the commercial and shipping interests of the city of Los Angeles. He will make his headquarters in Shanghai.

Vice Consul J. Winsor Ives, Mazatlan, is spending his leave at his home in Oak Park, Ill.

Consul Louis H. Gourley, formerly at Port Elizabeth, but who has been ill for several months in a hospital in Albuquerque, N. Mex., has now recovered his health and has reported to the Department for duty.

Vice Consul George R. Hukill, Lucerne, is spending his leave at Middletown, Del.

During the past summer the Toronto Consulate certified a consular invoice covering a shipment to the United States amounting to \$1,590,000, and another a day later amounting to \$1,528,200.

Consul Marshall M. Vance, Fort William and Port Arthur, who paid a short visit to the Department, contemplates spending his leave at Detroit, Mich.

Consul James B. Young, Venice, and Mrs. Young are spending their leave of absence in Washington.

Public Health Surgeon Lynne A. Fullerton, attached to the Consulate General at Oslo, has been promoted to the grade of surgeon, effective September 18, 1927.

Vice Consul Oscar C. Harper, Piedras Negras, is spending part of his leave in Washington.

Vice Consul T. Monroe Fisher, Dublin, is spending his leave at his home in Washington.

Consul General Coert du Bois informed the Department that he assumed charge of the Consulate General at Batavia on September 26, 1927.

An extract from an affidavit of birth accompanying a passport application:

"I hereby swear that Annie S—— was born at A——, M——, U. S. A., on July 1, 1896. I know that this is true because I am her mother, and I was present at her birth."

The following were amongst the guests attending the wedding of Vice Consul Knowlton V. Hicks, Hamburg:

Consul and Mrs. T. H. Bevan, Consul and Mrs. E. Talbot Smith, Public Health Surgeon and Mrs. Wm. F. Tanner, Vice Consul Wm. E. Beitz, Vice Consul Frank E. McFadden, Vice Consul Malcolm C. Burke, Vice Consul George F. Kennan.



MILITARY ATTACHES

Maj. Lester D. Baker, General Staff, recently left for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he has been assigned to duty as military attaché, succeeding Capt. Hugh Barclay.

Col. Thomas F. Dwyer, Coast Artillery Corps, is expected to leave about the middle of October to assume his duties as military attaché at Santiago, Chile. Col. James Hanson, formerly military attaché to Chile, returned to the United States in August, on account of ill health, and died at Walter Reed Hospital on September 20.

Maj. James A. Gillespie, General Staff, is en route to Bogota, Colombia, to report for duty as military attaché to Colombia and Venezuela.

FROM MEXICO

Consul William P. Blocker, at Mazatlan, Mexico, and family spent 60 days' leave visiting in Texas and California. He attended a luncheon given to celebrate the opening of the new office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Los Angeles. Mr. Smiley, formerly stationed in China, being the first officer assigned to the new branch.

Vice Consul J. Winsor Ives, of Mazatlan, Mexico, has been granted 30 days' simple leave to proceed to the United States to have his eyes tested. Upon completion of his leave, Vice Consul Ives will proceed to Manzanillo, Mexico, relieving Vice Consul Eaton, who goes on a 60-day leave.

Miss Alicia Farber, clerk in the consulate at Mazatlan, is very ill and will probably not return to duty for several months.

Consul Blocker reports fishing exceedingly good at Mazatlan this year, but refuses to give the weight or length of his largest. He hopes that Consul General Totten will read the notice and get a hankering for an inspection tour down that way.

Consul David J. D. Myers returned to his post at Durango on August 31, 1927, after spending 60 days' leave with his family at La Fayette, Ga.

Vice Consul and Clerk Edward H. Mall, in charge at Durango during the absence of Consul David J. D. Myers on leave in the United States, left Durango for Guaymas via Guadalajara on September 4, 1927.

Mr. Charles A. Amsden, until recently Vice Consul at Agua Prieta and who resigned on July 1, has been appointed curator of the Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, Calif. He has already assumed charge and has gone into the field on one of the museum's expeditions.

His address is in care of Southwest Museum, Highland Park, Los Angeles, Calif.

Consul William P. Blocker has been elected vice president of the Mazatlan Rotary Club. He was one of the original charter members of the club formed last May, and is very enthusiastic over the prospects for International Rotary in Mazatlan. The club meets every Friday evening at 8 p. m. at the Hotel Belmar. So much interest is taken in the meetings that as yet the members have found it difficult to keep within the hour, as is customary.

FROM MADRID

Vice Consul Durward Grinstead, at Dresden, visited Barcelona in August and called at the Consulate General.

Consul General Ely E. Palmer, at Bucharest, with his family, is spending his annual vacation on a visit to Spain and Portugal. He spent three days recently in Barcelona and then left for Madrid, where he was formerly stationed.

Stuart E. Grummon, recently assigned as Third Secretary of Embassy at Madrid, has joined the embassy staff at San Sebastian.

The Hon. Fred A. Britten, member of Congress from Illinois, with Mrs. Britten, and the Hon. Sol Bloom, member from New York, with Mrs. Bloom and their daughter, Vera, were recent callers at the American Consulate at Madrid.

Vice Consul Raymond O. Richards, recently assigned to Malaga, has been designated as relief officer for several who have been granted leaves of absence.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The following changes have taken place recently in the personnel of the United States Customs Service, Treasury Department, abroad:

Percy G. Dwyre, formerly attached to the Department of State, Washington, appointed and assigned to duty at Paris, France.



Michael T. Donahue, appointed and assigned to duty at Florence, Italy.

Paul H. Watson, formerly attached to the Paris office, has been reassigned to duty at that office.

Charles R. Howard, appointed and assigned to duty at London, England.

John B. McArthur, appointed and assigned to duty at London, England.

Roland N. Marquis, appointed and assigned to duty at London, England.

Roy V. Fox, appointed and assigned to duty at Berlin, Germany.

Carmen D'Agostino, appointed and assigned to duty at London, England.

Hugo Wallenfels, formerly connected with American Legation at Vienna, appointed and assigned to duty at Vienna.

Charles L. Turrill, attached to the London office, on leave in the United States.

H. F. Worley, now in Europe on temporary mission, will also attend Diplomatic Conference on Import and Export Prohibitions, at Geneva, October 17.

FROM PARIS

The American aviators, the Sacco-Vanzetti agitation, and the visit of the American Legion to France have given the Paris Embassy a lively summer. A guard of 100 policemen is still posted constantly before the Embassy and Chancery Buildings, and all callers are questioned by the police before being admitted to the block. For several weeks the barrier was much stricter, and the regular guard numbered 500 to 1,500 men, some of whom were mounted.

The Hon. Robert E. Olds, Undersecretary of State, and Mrs. Olds spent a few weeks of their vacation in Paris.

The Ambassador to Mexico and Mrs. James Rockwell Sheffield spent a few weeks of their vacation in Paris.

The Hon. Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, and Mrs. Carr spent part of their vacation in Paris.

The American Minister to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, and Mrs. John Dynely Prince spent a week of their vacation in Paris.

The American Minister to Rumania and Mrs. William Smith Culbertson divided a two-month vacation between Grenoble and Paris, motoring to Paris from Bucharest.

Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim in Paris, spent a few days hunting in England.

Mr. Frederic R. Dolbeare, Counselor of Legation, spent a few days in Paris before proceeding to his new post at Ottawa, Canada, coming from Geneva, where he acted as adviser to the American delegation to the Naval Conference.

Mr. George A. Gordon assumed his duties on August 31 as First Secretary of the Embassy in Paris.

Mr. Louis A. Sussdorff, First Secretary of the Legation at Riga, and Mrs. Sussdorff spent a few days in Paris en route from Switzerland to The Hague, where they spent a week before returning to Riga.

Mr. Frederic D. K. LeClercq, Second Secretary of Embassy, assigned to the Department, spent a part of his leave in Paris.

Miss Winifred Tittmann, sister of Mr. Harold H. Tittmann, Jr., Second Secretary of the Embassy at Rome, spent a few days in Paris before returning to the United States after visiting her brother in Rome.

Mr. Stuart E. Grummon, Third Secretary of Embassy in Madrid, spent a few days in Paris before proceeding to Madrid from his former post at The Hague.

FROM GERMANY

Vice Consul Thomas F. Sherman, who has recently been assigned for duty at the American Consulate General in Berlin, arrived at his post. Mr. Sherman is accompanied by Mrs. Sherman and their young son, Tommy, as well as Mrs. Sherman's mother, Mrs. Winchester.

Consul William Oscar Jones and Mrs. Jones



spent a day in Berlin on their way from Malmo, Sweden, to Mr. Jones' new post at Rome, Italy.

Vice Consul Donald S. White has arrived in Berlin, where he is detailed for duty at the Consulate General. Mr. White was formerly attached to the American Consulate at Vienna, where he has served for several years.

Capt. Austin Kautz, U. S. N., Naval Attaché to the American Embassy in Berlin, died suddenly on Saturday, September 10. His loss, the result of an operation, is deeply regretted by the American officials in the city, where he had assumed his duties only a few months ago. The funeral service, which was held in St. George's Episcopal Church in Montbijou Garden, was largely attended by representatives of the foreign missions as well as American diplomatic and consular officers. His remains will be taken to the United States and interred at Arlington.

He is survived by his wife and two sons.

Owing to the death of Captain Kautz, former Naval Attaché to the Embassy at Berlin, Comdr. A. K. Atkins, Assistant Naval Attaché, accredited to London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, and The Hague, has come to Berlin from London to act temporarily as Naval Attaché at Berlin.

Vice Consul Carlton Hurst was on the committee which welcomed Mrs. Chamberlin and Mrs. Levine, the wives of the trans-oceanic flyers, on the arrival of these ladies aboard the *Berlin*, at Bremerhaven, Germany. Mr. Chamberlin and Mr. Levine came to Bremerhaven to meet their wives, traveling by special train from Berlin, and were hailed with great ovations by the city authorities as well as the public. In the evening a banquet was given the aviators aboard the *Bremen*, at which many prominent persons were present. Late in the night the two flyers stole away from the vessel and joined their wives aboard the *Berlin*, which was lying in the harbor, where it remained until the next morning. Numerous camera men, who were expecting to photograph the airmen as they would board the *Berlin* when she docked, were disappointed by this ruse. However, a great reception took place on the vessel, where the Levines and Chamberlins were overwhelmed with flowers and requests for autographs.

Consuls Thos. H. Bevan and E. T. Smith won the men's handicap doubles in the annual tennis tournament of the British Lawn Tennis Club at

Hamburg. Consul Smith and Mr. D. Girton, of Swift & Co., won the men's open doubles match. Consul Smith is also in the finals of the men's singles, open, which has not yet been played off.

Consul Leslie E. Reed and family spent a week during the month of August at Travemunde, a German seaside resort on the Baltic Sea. They found Mr. Loy W. Henderson, newly appointed Third Secretary to the Legation at Riga, spending some time in Travemunde, perfecting his German during his leave of absence. Although there was considerable rain during the period, Messrs. Henderson and Reed were able to play tennis almost daily and to try their skill against some of the German players.

Consul Leslie E. Reed visited Hanover on September 4 and 5 on the occasion of an international track meet. Mr. Reed was a member of the Honorary Committee for this meet, which took place in the large Hindenburg Stadium at Hanover. It was followed by a banquet on Sunday night, given by the authorities of the city of Hanover. Mr. Reed was accompanied by Vice Consuls Black and Roll.

Vice Consul Walter M. Walsh was appointed a delegate of the District of Columbia Department of the American Legion to the Paris Convention, held on September 23, 1927, and was assigned to the Legislative Committee.

FROM EDINBURGH

The American Ambassador to Great Britain, Mrs. Houghton and Miss Houghton visited Edinburgh, Scotland, on September 7, 1927, when the Ambassador received the freedom of the city, was the guest of honor at a civic luncheon offered by the municipality and unveiled, on behalf of a large number of Americans of Scottish ancestry and sympathy, a memorial commemorating the part of Scotto-Americans in the late war.

Funds for the erection of the memorial were obtained chiefly from Scottish societies in the United States, many of whom were represented at the unveiling and laid wreaths on behalf of Scotsmen living in the several American States. About 500 Americans attended the ceremonies at the memorial, which is the work of an American sculptor, Dr. Tait Mackenzie, of Philadelphia.

The day was also marked by the first reunion in several years of the American Consuls serving at Scottish posts. Consul General and Mrs. George E. Chamberlin, of Glasgow, and Consul



and Mrs. Maxwell K. Moorhead, of Dundee, were the guests of the city at the various functions and of Consul and Mrs. Harold D. Finley, of Edinburgh, at dinner.

The Lord Provost, in mentioning the many achievements which prompted the city to confer its freedom on the Ambassador, remarked particularly about Mr. Houghton's prowess at the Scottish national game.

FROM LONDON

Recent visitors at the Consulate General have been:

Consul General Roger C. Tredwell, returning to his post at Hongkong.

Consul Renwick S. McNiece, returning to Stoke-on-Trent.

ITEMS

Messenger Lloyd Sharps was presented on October 8 with a beautifully engrossed testimonial and a gold watch, suitably engraved, on the occasion of the twenty-ninth anniversary of his service in the Department. The testimonial reads as follows:

OCTOBER 8, 1898-OCTOBER 8, 1927

TO
LLOYD SHARPS

In appreciation of his twenty-nine years of continuous and faithful Service in the Department of State.

From his friends in the office of Assistant Secretary of State Wilbur J. Carr and the Office of Foreign Service Personnel.

WILBUR J. CARR,
Assistant Secretary of State.

During Messenger Sharps' long service he has been absent only nine days on account of sickness, and until a few years ago had never taken any annual leave.

On the morning of September 29 the Foreign Service School opened for its fourth year. There were present 18 newly appointed Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, to whom the oath of office was administered by Assistant Chief Clerk Percy F. Allen.

Consul Doe, somewhere in Mexico, recently, in addressing a Cabinet Minister regarding certain documents desired by an American university of which the minister is a graduate, took advantage

of the opportunity to make some pleasing reference to the Minister's "Alma Mater."

As it happened, the Minister was out of town when the Consul's letter was received, but the letter carried its appeal to the *secretario particular*, who forwarded the documents for transmission to "Señorita Alma Mater."

The Department has received the following telegram from the master of an American sailing vessel, giving some idea of the master's method of disciplining his crew, as well as what he thinks of American Consuls in general:

"State Department,

"Washington, D. C.

"Mr. Doe, American consul here, is forcing me to go to sea with a worthless crew or pay a penalty which I refuse to do. Will sail tomorrow. When I send a man aloft and he refuses will tie end of gantline around him and hoist him aloft and keep him there until he does his work or I arrive to New York. I have four sails that have to be loosed and furled from mast-heads. Coming from Boston my crew refused do necessary work aloft. It's a great pity that the mobs did not kill some of our consuls and judges a few weeks ago."

Consul Conger Reynolds, Stuttgart, during his visit to his home in Des Moines, spoke before the Des Moines Advertising Club on the "Foreign Service of the United States."

Consul General Julius G. Lay, recently at Calcutta, has been ordered to the Department for consultation.

Consul General Leo J. Keena reports that he has assumed charge of the Consulate General at Habana.

Consul Walter S. Reineck, Martinique, who is now in the United States on leave, expects to spend part of his leave at his home in Gibsonburg, Ohio, afterwards visiting Toledo, Detroit, Washington and New York.

Consul Harold B. Quarton, assigned to Habana, is visiting his home at Algona, Iowa, before sailing for his new post.

FROM SINGAPORE

Congressman George Holden Tinkham was the guest of the American Association, Singapore, at



its monthly luncheon on August 13, on which occasion he made a brief address.

Congressman L. C. Dyer, of Missouri, made a short visit to Singapore early in August as a part of his world tour.

Consul Edward M. Groth, Surabaya, arrived in the United States via the Pacific about October 1 for two months' home leave.

Consul W. A. Foote, formerly at Hamburg, arrived at Medan, Sumatra, and took charge of the office there in the latter part of August. Consul and Mrs. Sydney B. Redecker left soon after, and will spend two months in the United States before proceeding to their new post at Naples.

Vice Consul and Mrs. John H. Bruins, Singapore, took a short vacation to Java in August. They climbed Mt. Papandayan and entered the crater, which always is a scene of interesting activity.

FROM NAPLES

Mr. Grew, Ambassador to Turkey, Mrs. Grew, and the Misses Grew were visitors to Venice during the latter part of August and part of September, after which they returned to Constantinople.

Ambassador Fletcher and Mrs. Fletcher made a brief visit to Venice during September.

Vice Consul David K. E. Bruce and Mrs. Bruce arrived at Venice on August 11 in the yacht *Venetia* as guests of the Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, and remained a short time.

Vice Consul W. O. Jones, formerly stationed at Malmo, Sweden, assumed his duties as Vice Consul at Rome on August 29, 1927.

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Consul Walter A. Leonard, of Warsaw, was a recent visitor to Venice on simple leave, and left early in September for Germany.

Consul Henry and Mrs. Henry, of Barcelona, spent several days of September in Venice, en route to Austria.

Consul R. F. Fernald, formerly of Saloniki, spent several days during September in Venice and Trieste, en route to his new post at Lagos, Nigeria.

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."

Following the suggestion of several members of the Service, therefore, FOREIGN AFFAIRS makes the following special offer, good only until January 1, 1928.

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Consul Leonard G. Dawson, of Messina, arrived at Naples from leave in the United States by *S. S. Roma* on September 3 and proceeded to Messina by motor.

Consul William L. Jenkins, of Calcutta, spent several days in Naples en route to the United States on sick leave. He sailed in the *S. S. Roma* on September 22.

Consul Leon Dominian, of Rome, sailed from Genoa in the *S. S. Winona* on September 27 for leave in the United States.

COMMERCIAL

During the month of September, 1927, there were 3,026 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 2,855 in August, 1927.

A total of 1,856 reports, of which 825 were rated miscellaneous, was received during the month of September, 1927, as compared with 2,176 reports, of which 882 were rated miscellaneous, during the month of August, 1927.

There were 735 trade lists transmitted to the Department, for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, during the month of September, 1927, as against 579 during the month of August, 1927.

BIRTHS

A son, John Christopher, was born at St. John's, Newfoundland, on September 29, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Joseph Pemberton Ragland.

A son, William Edward Wichersham, was born at Leghorn, Italy, on September 4, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Franklin C. Gowen. Mr. Gowen is Vice Consul at Rome.

A son, Peter Hayes, was born at Quebec, Canada, on September 10, 1927, to Consul and Mrs. William Perry George, Riviere-du-Loup.

A son, Paul Simmons, was born at Hamilton, Ontario, on August 29, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Knox Alexander.

MARRIAGES

Vice Consul Knowlton V. Hicks, on duty at the Consulate, Hamburg, Germany, was married on September 10 to Miss Winifred Houghton Cole. The civil ceremony was performed at the Standesamt at Sechsling Pforte, followed by the religious ceremony in the Dutch room of the hotel.

PHONETIC

The following epistle is taken from the files in the Consulate General at Prague. The readers of the bulletin might enjoy figuring it out:

1927 Jun 7

Ay lajk to fánd át ha bát tet ledor aj szaposztu get from de men bát may sip det ven aj szaposztu liv maj hom Sena biko am szó encsz tu nó ajkent pek or natig intúl ju dont let mi no ven aj szaposztu liv hir. Disz iz for Mrs. Verna Toth.

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and

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ALFRED A. KNOFF

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BAHIA SEEDLESS ORANGES

By HOMER BRETT, *Consul, Nottingham*

When writing the article, "Colleagues of the Past," for the *Consular Bulletin*, I greatly desired to give credit to some consular officer for having first sent the Washington Navel Orange to the United States, but the evidence was lacking. In fact, it was worse than that, for Bulletin 445 of the Department of Agriculture intimated that the first trees were sent by the Rev. F. I. C. Schneider, who was the first Presbyterian missionary to Bahia. The account says, "Some one requested Mr. Schneider to prepare a shipment as carefully as possible, and he did so."

The identity of the "some one" is fairly evident from a letter which I discovered in the archives of the Bahia Consulate. It is as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, August 3, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favors of the 20th April and 28th of June last in regard to the purchase and shipment of "Navel" orange trees, and to inform you that, the trees have come to hand in very good condition but one of them lost.

I thank you most cordially for your kind attention to this matter, as you have placed the Department in possession of one of the most desirable varieties of orange known; and one which it has long desired.

The Superintendent of the Gardens informs me that for the present no more of these trees will be required.

You omitted to enclose your bill; please do so, in duplicate, receipted and the amount will be paid as directed. Say "in coin" in your bill.

I am, very respectfully,

FREDERICK WATTS,
Commissioner.

Richard A. Edes, Esq.,
U. S. Consul, Bahia, Brazil.

Probably both the Consul and the Commissioner would be amazed to learn of the enormous industry that has grown from those few tiny twigs in the half century since they were shipped. Richard A. Edes was U. S. Consul at Bahia from 1865 until he died at his post in 1880, and his grave is in the British cemetery. He was a Consul of career and not ad honorem as were so many of his predecessors and successors. His successful shipment of these fruit trees remains as undoubtedly the most important act ever performed by a Consul in Bahia, and the results of it

would alone, if necessary, justify all that our Government has spent in maintaining a consulate here for the 101 years last past. May the JOURNAL see that he gets, even if tardily, some of the fame that he deserves for a piece of good work well done.

Under date of November 24, 1925, the Department of Agriculture desired the Department to express its appreciation to Mr. Brett, and stated that, in its opinion, the shipment referred to was the second, the first having been received dead.

RECOLLECTIONS GRAVE AND GAY.
THE STORY OF A MEDITERRANEAN CONSUL—By George Horton—Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. As one reviewer puts it, this is "a delightful rambling, spicy and amusing account of what an American journalist turned to a quasi diplomatic agent saw, heard and did while wandering around Europe in the pursuit of pleasure and the accumulation of knowledge."

Further on the same reviewer remarks: "Any one who begins to read the Recollections will not willingly lose a page. For every page bristles with something new."

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Willard L. Beaulac, now Consul, Arica, commissioned a Diplomatic Secretary and assigned Third Secretary, Port au Prince, Haiti.

Ellis A. Bonnet, now Vice Consul, Belize, detailed Vice Consul, Durango, his assignment to Piedras Negras canceled.

Gordon L. Burke, clerical Vice Consul, Chefoo, appointed a Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, and Vice Consul of career.

Lawrence Higgins, Vice Consul, Department, assigned Vice Consul, Mexico City.

Philip Holland, now Consul General, Guatemala City, assigned Consul General in Charge, Liverpool.

Charles L. Hoover, Consul General, Batavia, assigned Consul General, Amsterdam.

George D. LaMont, now clerical Vice Consul, Port au Prince, appointed Foreign Service Officer, unclassified, and Vice Consul of career.

Dale W. Maher, now Vice Consul, Calcutta, assigned Vice Consul, Batavia.

Dwight W. Morrow, appointed Ambassador

Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico, to succeed Ambassador Sheffield, resigned.

Robert Brent Mosher, retired Foreign Service Officer of Class V, died on September 22, 1927.

Howard K. Travers, Consul now detailed to Naples, assigned Consul, Palermo.

James V. Whitfield, formerly Consul, Monterey, resigned effective September 3, 1927.

Non-Career Service

Bernard F. Heiler, Vice Consul, Palermo, appointed Vice Consul, Genoa.

Frank E. McFadden, Vice Consul, Hamburg, appointed Vice Consul, Bremen.

Thomas Orams, Consular Agent, Mollendo, died September 28.

Henry T. Purdy, appointed Honorary Vice Consul, San Jose.

Ernest H. Quenet, appointed Acting Consular Agent, Mollendo.

C. F. Urbutt, appointed Consular Agent, Tocopilla, Chile.

Walter M. Walsh, will remain at Hamburg, his assignment to Bremen being canceled.

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International General Electric, S. A., Barranquilla; Bogotá; Medellín

CUBA
General Electric Company of Cuba, Havana; Santiago de Cuba

DUTCH EAST INDIES
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HOLLAND
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NEW ZEALAND
National Electrical & Engineering Co., Ltd., Wellington; Auckland; Dunedin; Christchurch

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South African General Electric Co., Ltd., Johannesburg; Transvaal; Capetown

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SATISFYING THE UPPER CONDITIONS

Excellence! I the undersigned P. B., of good profession private functionary, 30 years ago, born and domiciled in V—— village, with the most profound respects, I beg Your Excellency, to have the kindness to give reading to the followings:

As I have read and learnt of books, the United States of North America are the richest and the most modern in the culture of the whole world.

In this great country, the laws, there are equal for everybody, and there may no stay only honourably, obedient, faithful and healthy peoples: the maladioues are not admitted to enter in the United States; the perverses are very severe punished.—

In this point of view there cannot to voyage (:to immigrate:) nobody, only that satisfy the upper conditions. Howsoever, there are, in United States, a great number of foreigners (:strangers:) with irregular passport, and whose procedure is contrary to the State's interest.—

As I being a healthy, obedient and faithful person, having VI vl. of gymnasium, and much practice of study, speaking: Roumanian, English, German, Servian, Russian and Hungarian languages, I believe, in this case, that I could be able and useful for your country.

My wish being to become, in United States an English citizen, therefore, I beg Your Excellency, to intervene, with your high entreaty, to the competent authorities of Washington, to authorize me to obtain permission (:passport's visa:) for going in U. States of America.—

I remind herein, that in case of obtaining the permission, mentioned hereby, I may to present, at your wish, all my service and morality adornments; I can, also, to sustain myself of cash. If I cannot get, immediately, some work, and I can to denounce you, nominally, any strange persons, that have not regular passports for U. States (:only for Canada:), that, stealthy, boil brandy, and that conduct, across the river, several men with Canadian passport, from Canada in U. States, taking 150 dollars pro person.—

In expecting of your amiable answer I remain
Yours very truly and obediently.

P. B.



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Class III to Class II

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Class IV to Class III

Keith Merrill, F. S. O., detailed to Department.

Class V to Class IV

Alfred W. Donegan, Consul, Munich.
Graham H. Kemper, Consul, Yokohama.

Class VI to Class V

Dudley G. Dwyre, Consul, Guadalajara.
Clarence J. Spiker, Consul, Shanghai.
George Wadsworth, F. S. O., detailed to Department.

Class VII to Class VI

Richard F. Boyce, Consul, Hamilton, Ontario.
Harry E. Carlson, Consul, Tallinn.
Nathaniel P. Davis, Consul, Pernambuco.
Hooker A. Doolittle, Consul, Bilbao.

Class VIII to Class VII

Lewis V. Boyle, Consul, Tahiti.
Thomas McEnelly, Consul, Chihuahua.
Leo D. Sturgeon, Consul, Dairen.

Unclassified \$3,000 to Class VIII and to Consul

George G. Fuller, Vice Consul, Department.
Edward E. Silvers, Vice Consul, Antwerp.
Mason Turner, Vice Consul, Colombo.

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

Joseph F. Burt, Vice Consul, Rio de Janeiro.
Culver B. Chamberlain, Vice Consul, Swatow.

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

Robert L. Buell, Third Secretary, London.
Allan Dawson, Third Secretary, Panama.
Pattie H. Field, Vice Consul, Amsterdam.
Franklin B. Frost, Third Secretary, Santo Domingo.
Durward Grinstead, Vice Consul, Dresden.
Julius C. Holmes, Vice Consul, Smyrna.
Royal R. Jordan, Vice Consul, Constantinople.
David Williamson, Third Secretary, Teheran.
Clifton R. Wharton, Vice Consul and Third Secretary, Monrovia.

The following have been appointed after examination to be Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, and Vice Consuls of career, and assigned to the Foreign Service School in the Department:

George D. Andrews, Jr.
Gerald A. Drew.
Perry W. Jester.
J. Randolph Robinson.
Miss Frances E. Willis.

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EMBASSY PROJECT FOR TOKYO

Plans for construction of an office building large enough to house all United States officials, a home for the Ambassadors and two apartment houses for lower salaried officers and clerks in Tokyo have been approved by the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, meeting at the State Department. The estimated cost is \$1,250,000.

The commission allocated \$750,000 for construction of a suitable building or buildings on a site facing the waterfront at Shanghai, China, as headquarters of agencies to look after American commerce.

There were \$75,000 allocated and plans ordered for a consulate at Mukden, North China, and \$150,000 for a building to house offices of the consulate general and commercial attaché in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The commission considered plans for expenditure of \$75,000 in construction of legation buildings at Managua, Nicaragua. All projects will be on Government-owned sites.

NECROLOGY

Mr. Nathan R. Winship, State Senator, died at his home in Macon, Ga., on August 29, after a long illness. He leaves surviving his wife, one daughter, Mrs. R. C. L. Moncure, East Falls Church, Va., and Diplomatic Secretary North Winship, Cairo, Egypt.

Mr. Robert Brent Mosher, who retired from the Foreign Service on July 1, 1924, while serving as Consul at Victoria, British Columbia, died at Amityville, N. Y., on September 22, 1927, while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Mary Brent Mosher Nicholls. Burial was at Forest Glen, Md., on September 24, 1927.

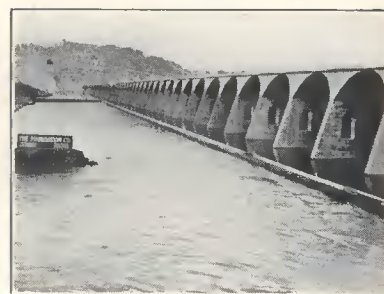
He leaves surviving his widow, Mrs. Hane Champlin Mosher, residing at Victoria, and a daughter residing at Amityville, N. Y. Mr. Lee B. Mosher, manager of the U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company's branch in Washington, is a brother of the deceased.



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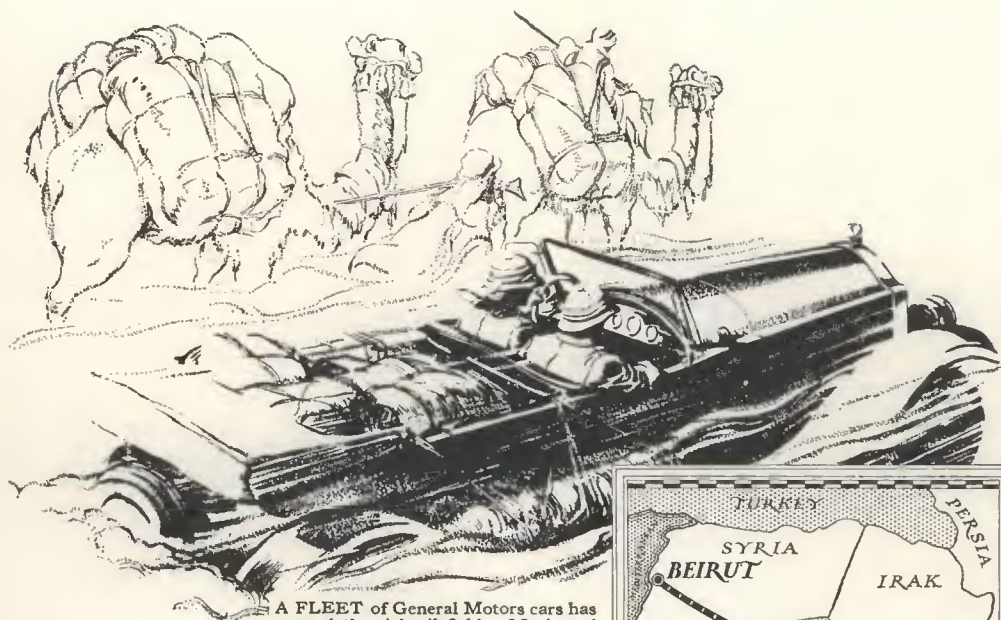
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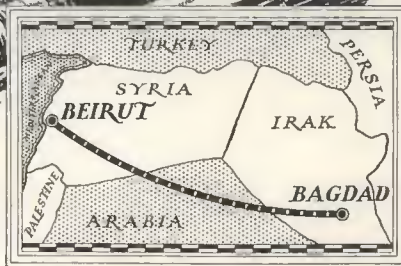
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Chevrolet



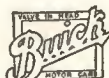
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POETIC CORRESPONDENCE

Consul John R. Minter, Breslau, writes:

"You have doubtless heard of the poetic trade inquiry sent out at Christmas time by the 'X' Chemical Company. As my appreciation was greatly aroused by this letter, I attempted to reply in the same semi-serious vein. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the American company's letter and my reply, which was sent in the form of a paraphrase of the official letter transmitted through the Department of State:

"Dear Consul:

"You're due for a whale of a shock; the letter you're reading is neither a knock nor a fervent appeal for your consular aid in finding an agent or hiring a maid, or rescuing some one who's short on his kale or sobering up in a "foreigner's" jail.

"In fact, we aren't even extending advice as to what you could do, if you'd only be nice, toward showing the country in which you reside how sensible practices should be applied, how all of their business ought to be done and just how their Government ought to be run.

"Then what sort of letter is this you have got? You're tired of reading of what it is not; if shock hasn't killed you, you wonder, no doubt, just what this exceptional letter's about.

"We're ready to spill it; so lend us an ear—it's just "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year."

" "X" CHEMICAL COMPANY."

Paraphrase of Letter of Even Date Sent Through the Department of State

"BRESLAU, GERMANY, December 28, 1926.

" "X" Chemical Company.

"Gentlemen:

"Your undated letter was duly received. Our throats were soon better, being duly relieved by ample enclosures to yours above named of your well-known balsam, already far famed, whose renown you would scatter in this land o'er the sea in the easiest manner which might come to me.

"First let me express my appreciation of the yuletide greetings and felicitation, conveyed in a style to make Walt Mason blush, which I'm glad to return with a whale of a rush.



"The use of strong salves against coughs, colds and pains finds favor in Breslau, where winds, snows and rains send many a sufferer to the dealers in these remedies for fighting incipient disease. "Vorbeugen ist besser als Heilen" they say (or "Prevention is better than cure" in our way). So there's no reason why a good dealer or two should not be quite able to represent you, assisted by plenty of posters and books in the tongue of the realm telling just how it works.

"Of the samples you sent we have kept one ourselves, while the rest have been placed on the drug dealers' shelves, and I hope they will see that it's wise, if they club, and begin sending orders for XYZ Rub.

"The best way to handle this town, I opine, is to sell to wholesalers of drugs and their kind, and the most I can do this plan to assist is to give all their names to you here on a list. And perhaps if you write them in enticing veins, you'll receive several indents to pay for your pains.

"You'll find that your wares must pay duty

in kale, when sent to this country for ultimate sale, perhaps under item three hundred eight nine, or three eighty eight (much better than nine for against thousand marks for each hundred kilos, the latter pays only three hundred of those).

"I enclose with much pleasure a sheet on my region, from which you will see that the people are legion, and if you believe that you need further help, please don't hesitate to give us a yelp.

"Very respectfully yours,

"JOHN R. MINTER,
"American Consul."

THE MERRY GARDNER

Mister the Consul of U. S. A.

After I had rihten to Mr. M—— F——
wich shal coming to Brasil for explor the Parana-
river I beg you also to inform for my recom-
mendation by where I am employed.

I me offered to Mr. Marshal Field for any job



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Hoping to merry your attention, I am, Yours obedient servant

F—— B——.

FOREIGN COMMERCE SERVICE CHANGES

The expansion of the Foreign Service of the Department will be much greater this year than heretofore. For the first time the increase in the foreign work is nearly evenly divided between general work and commodity investigations.

Six additional offices are being opened, bringing the total number of trade promotion centers abroad up to 51. These six will be located in Berne and Milan in Europe; Vancouver in Canada; Caracas, Venezuela; Wellington, New Zealand; and Singapore, Federated Malay States.

The Wellington office was established July 1 under the direction of Trade Commissioner Julian B. Foster, who for several years has represented the Bureau in Sydney and Melbourne. On September 1 the Vancouver office was opened. Trade Commissioner E. G. Babbitt, also from the Australian field, is taking charge of the Vancouver post. This will make the fourth office in Canada, the other three being in Ottawa, Montreal, and Toronto.

On October 1 the offices at Singapore, Berne, Caracas, and Milan will be opened. Trade Commissioner Donald Renshaw, who is now in charge of the Batavia organization, is to direct the new work in Singapore. This office will cover the Malay Peninsula, the Dutch East Indies and Siam. The Berne office is to be under the supervision of Commercial Attaché Charles E. Lyon, assisted by Assistant Trade Commissioner Kenneth M. Hill. Mr. Lyon has served the Department for the last six years as Assistant Commercial Attaché in London. Mr. H. E. Watkins, for many years South American representative of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, is to take charge of the new office in Caracas. He will be assisted by Mr. Frederic D. Grab. These representatives will study markets for American goods in all parts of Venezuela. The Milan office is to be a subsidiary of the Rome office. An additional trade commissioner has been assigned to the Vienna office. He will give special attention to



the markets of Hungary, visiting that country from time to time.

In addition to this general trade promotion work, the Department is expanding its specialized service along commodity lines. The automotive, textile, lumber, leather, shoes, foodstuffs, and tobacco industries are receiving particular attention.

Mr. H. H. Kelly, who will direct the automotive investigations and stimulate interest in good roads in Europe, has recently spent three years on the Continent, during which time he has been specializing on the French automotive market. Mr. Howard Tewksbury is being transferred to Buenos Aires from the Detroit district office, of which he has been the manager for the past three years, to carry on the automotive work in South America. Trade Commissioner Edward G. Sabine has been appointed an automotive trade commissioner and will concentrate his efforts on the Indian market. As Mr. Sabine has had three years' experience in India, he undertakes this new work well acquainted with the special characteristics of that market. A survey of the automotive market of Australia will be made by Assistant Trade Commissioner Harold R. Buckley. Mr. Buckley is now in Australia and will undertake this new work early in the fall. Trade Commissioner Foster will cover New Zealand and Assistant Trade Commissioner Dahl will give special attention to the Swedish market.

The major Textile investigation is being conducted in the Near East. Mr. Hiram T. Nones, who for the past three years has been Assistant Chief of the Textile Division, has been appointed trade commissioner to supervise this work. He will be aided by Assistant Trade Commissioner William D. Mann, who has been attached to the Egyptian office of the Bureau for several years. These representatives will make careful surveys of the textile markets in Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Arabia, Persia, and India. Additional assistant trade commissioners are being added to the Berlin and Havana staffs to specialize in textiles and shoes, while an assistant trade commissioner is being sent to Singapore, where he will study the textile markets.

Mr. Benjamin D. Hill, who has been in charge of the Tobacco Section of the Bureau for the last three years, sailed for Europe recently to conduct a thorough investigation of the tobacco markets of the European countries. Mr. Hill will first visit England and then proceed to the Netherlands, Belgium, and later cover one country after another.



Photograph by Mzyard Owen Williams.

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National Geographic Magazine

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The foodstuffs and tobacco markets of the Caribbean will be the subject of a special investigation by Trade Commissioner H. P. MacGowan. He will travel the major part of the time. In addition to the West Indies (except Cuba), he will visit Central America, the coast cities of Venezuela and Colombia from time to time.

Several new foodstuffs investigations are to be started within the next few weeks. Mr. Joseph M. Marrone, who has been engaged in the import and export of foodstuffs in New York, has been appointed to carry on the survey of the production of citrus fruits and nuts in the Mediterranean area, succeeding Charles A. Livengood, who has been made Commercial Attaché at Madrid. A foodstuffs and tobacco specialist is to be attached to the new Singapore office. Mr. Granville O. Woodard has been appointed an assistant trade commissioner to make a special study of the Chinese market for American foodstuffs and tobacco. Mr. Woodard sailed for China August 2. His investigations will be conducted under the

general supervision of Mr. Julian Arnold at Shanghai.

Mr. Walter B. Hertz has been appointed a special Leather Trade Commissioner to study European markets for American leather. Assistant Trade Commissioner Harold A. Burch, who has been specializing on the leather markets of the United Kingdom, is spending some time in the United States visiting the principal leather-producing centers, after which he will return to London to continue his investigations.

Mr. M. C. Ehninger, a lumber specialist, is being sent to Buenos Aires, from which point he will study the market for American lumber in Argentina and the other East Coast countries.

The Department is undertaking an entirely new type of investigation by the appointment of James D. Summers as an Aeronautics Trade Commissioner to South America. Mr. Summers will make his headquarters in Panama City temporarily for the purpose of interesting Latin American countries in American aeronautical products. He will be supplied with a plane, and is expected

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to conduct his investigations and to carry on his travel by flying from one country to another. His attention will first be directed to Central American countries and northern South America and later to the South American Republics.

Special attention should be given to the fact that all of these investigations are being generally directed by the specialists in Washington working closely with committees from the trades. Reports will be sent in continually by the field officers and the information sent in will be published regularly. Information concerning these investigations should be directed to the Bureau in Washington instead of to the field offices direct.

Trade Commissioner George C. Howard, for the last four years in charge of the Shanghai office, has been assigned to Manila. Trade Commissioner Howard is sailing for his new post November 1.

Trade Commissioner Charles E. Dickerson from Athens, who has spent the past six months in the Finance Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been temporarily assigned to take charge of the office in Cairo. After approximately six months he will

proceed to his permanent station at Athens, Greece.

Trade Commissioner John E. Wrenn is returning to the Bureau in Washington, and is to be succeeded by Mr. George W. Becker, formerly of the New York district office.

The following Foreign Commerce Officers are now in the United States:

Commercial Attaché Julian E. Gillespie, Constantinople.

Commercial Attaché Chester Lloyd Jones, Paris.

Commercial Attaché C. H. Cunningham, Madrid.

Trade Commissioner H. P. Macgowan, San Juan.

Trade Commissioner P. J. Stevenson, Johannesburg.

Trade Commissioner E. A. Selfridge, Tokyo.

Trade Commissioner Emil A. Kekich, Helsingfors.

Trade Commissioner E. G. Sabine, Bombay.

Assistant Commercial Attaché D. P. Miller, Berlin.

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