

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Photo from J. H. Bruins.*

THE RATHAUS TOWER, TALLINN, ESTHONIA

Vol. IV DECEMBER, 1927 No. 12



## The Car for Today—and Tomorrow

Dodge Brothers Four supports the contention of leading automotive engineers that the car of the future will be comparatively light and of medium wheelbase.

For it will travel rough roads with greater comfort than other cars of its weight, and forge its way through traffic as no larger car can do with safety.

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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Vol. IV, No. 12

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER, 1927

## American Consulate General at Rio de Janeiro

By CONSUL DIGBY A. WILLSON, *Bristol*

*From the Brazilian American*

AN AMERICAN consular office has been established in Brazil for 118 years. This fact was ascertained by the writer from an exhaustive search of the Embassy and Consulate records. It reflects the democratic sympathies and the Pan-American policy of the Jefferson administration. When President Monroe, in the fall of 1823, consulted Thomas Jefferson with regard to what is now known as the Monroe Doctrine, the ex-President replied:

"The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of independence. That made us a nation, this sets our compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening on us. And never could we embark upon it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cisatlantic affairs."

It is thus important to observe that in appointing a Consul to Brazil as early as 1808 Jefferson showed an interest in Pan American affairs which was, partially at least, carried out by succeeding administrations.

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

As pointed out by Mr. Joseph E. Agan, an

assistant formerly with the Consulate General at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in his book entitled "The Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Brazil," the first diplomatic relations between the two countries were not, as in the case of the other Latin American countries, with a revolutionary junta or national government, but with the Portuguese Court, which resided at Rio de Janeiro from 1808 to 1821. The transfer of the seat of government from Lisbon (Portugal) to the established colony was purely a matter of emergency, carried out under the pressure of the Napoleonic invasion of the Peninsula. In this connection, it will be recalled that Napoleon deposed the Braganca dynasty because of the Prince Regent's reluctance to participate in the Continental System. Junot was sent to Lisbon with a small army to capture the royal family, but arrived a few hours after the Prince (Joao VI) had set sail with his retinue and valuables on board a vessel in the squadron of Sir Sidney Smith. He reached Bahia (Brazil) on January 25, 1808, but continued on to Rio de Janeiro, regardless of the many persuasions on the part of his loyal subjects at Bahia.

### FIRST CONSUL—HENRY HILL

Probably the first Consul ever to be accredited to Brazil was Mr. Henry Hill, who arrived at Rio de Janeiro August 29, 1808, and delivered



President Jefferson's personal letter of welcome, dated May 5, 1808, to the Prince Regent. He accomplished his mission on September 3, 1808.

"Jefferson's great intrigue," continues Agan, "for the occupation of the Floridas, the emancipation of the Spanish American colonies, and the foundation of a democratic American League to be opposed to autocratic Europe was just entering upon its decisive phase, and the inclusion of Brazil in the scheme was considered."

Obviously at this time the arrival of the Prince Regent caused a spark of further interest in Washington. The following letter is a copy of that which Consul Hill presented:

"Having learned the safe arrival of your Royal Highness at the city of Rio de Janeiro, I perform with pleasure the duty of offering you my sincere congratulations by Mr. Hill, a respected citizen of the United States, who is specially charged with the delivery of this letter. I trust that this event will be propitious for the prosperity of your faithful subjects as to the happiness of your Royal Highness, in which the United States have ever taken a lively interest. Inhabitants now of the same land of that great continent which the genius of Columbus has given to the world, the United States

feel sensibly that they stand in new and closer relations with your Royal Highness, and that the motives which have heretofore nourished the friendly relations which have so happily prevailed have acquired increased strength on the transfer of your residence to their shores. They see in prospect a system of peace and happiness of mankind may be the essential principles (sic.). To this principle your long tried adherence, for the benefit of those you governed in the midst of warring powers, is a pledge to the New World that its peace, its free and friendly intercourse, will be your chief concern. On the part of the United States I assure you that these which have hitherto been their ruling objects, will be most particularly cultivated with your R. H. and your subjects of Brazil, and they hope that that country so favored by the gifts of nature, now advanced to a station under your immediate auspices will find in the interchange of mutual wants and supplies the true element of an enduring friendship with the United States of America.

"I pray to God, Great and Good Prince in your abode you may enjoy health, happiness and the affection of your people, and that He will have you always in His safe and holy keeping."

There appears to be no record of a written



AVENIDA NIEMEYER



reply from the Prince Regent, but it is apparent that Consul Hill received a most regal welcome at the Court in Rio de Janeiro, receiving from the Prince Regent a verbal expression of satisfaction at the attitude and friendly spirit exhibited by the American President.

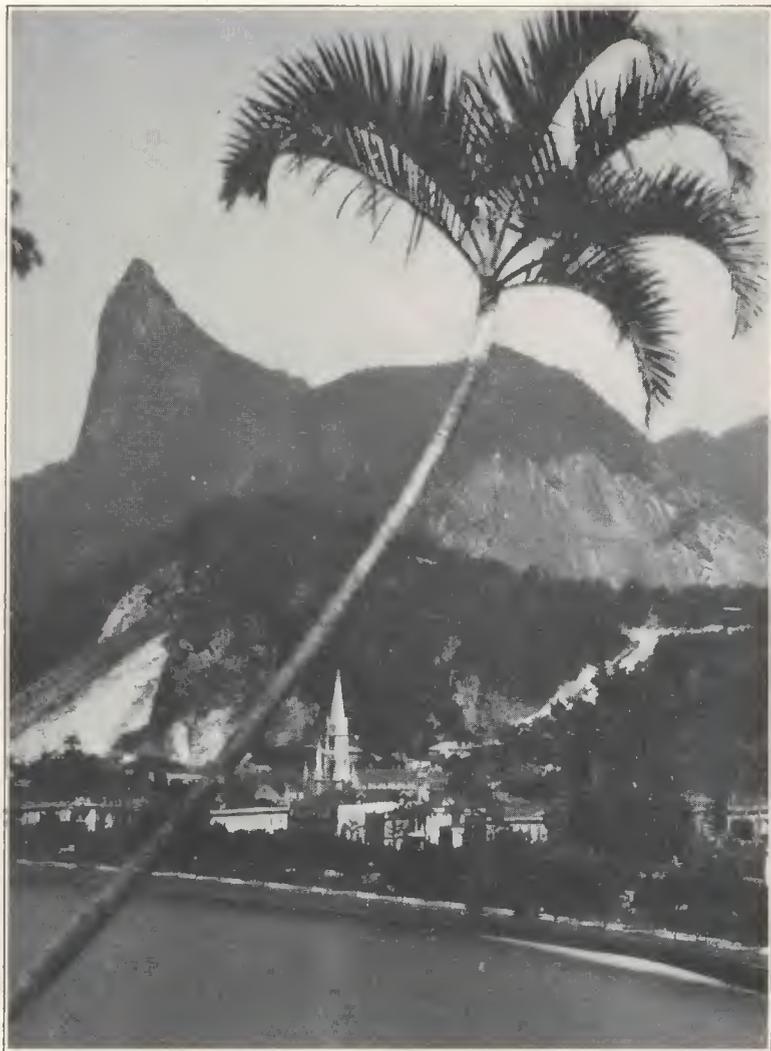
Mr. Hill secured an audience through the first Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Court of Brazil, Dom Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, and further treated with him regarding the status of American citizens and trade in Brazil. Imports from the United States, of a smuggled character only, in 1802 amounted to \$1,041, whereas in 1809 the total had increased to \$883,732 United States currency. This noticeable increase in our trade resulted largely from the action of the Prince Regent in opening all ports to foreign as well as Portuguese vessels in opposition to Napoleon's continental blockade. During the first year, 1809, 90 foreign ships entered the new port at Rio de Janeiro, while many others visited the ports of Maranhao, Pernambuco and Bahia. Also, in 1810, the island of Santa Catharina was declared a free port and American consuls were stationed there at least as far back as 1831, when Consul Samuel Wells was in charge. It is further interesting to note that our first treaty of commerce with Brazil was largely based on the economic and commercial data transmitted to the Secretary of State by Consul Hill from the Consulate at Bahia in 1809.

In connection with the early commercial movement with Brazil it is of interest again to quote Agan:

"In answer to a questionnaire presented by Hill regarding the status of American citizens and trade in Brazil, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dom Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, replied on October 4, 1808, that the United States would enjoy the most favored nation treatment with regard to trade and navigation, that Americans might hold and

dispose of property in Brazil, under the same regulations as Portuguese subjects, that they would enjoy freedom of private worship, that they would have equal rights before the law with the vassals of His Royal Highness, and, if desired, a 'juiz conservador' might be appointed for them.

"The 'juiz conservador' was a magistrate corresponding in some measure to the consuls in the Orient who exercise extraterritorial judicial powers over their respective nationals, with the difference that the 'juiz conservador' was a Portuguese subject. The 'conservatoria' privilege had been enjoyed for centuries by England in Portugal, and shortly after the transfer of the



PRAIA DE BOTOFAGO



court to Brazil, Dom Joao decreed the establishment of a similar tribunal in Rio de Janeiro. To its credit, however, the United States did not avail itself of the offer.

"After thus defining American status in Brazil, the Minister improved the occasion to express once more the Prince Regent's friendly dispositions, and to assure Hill that His Majesty hoped that the trade between the two countries would increase to reciprocal advantage.

"In conceding the privileges of the most favored nation to the United States, it was meant that Americans might import goods into Brazil at all ports where customs houses were established, that they might export Brazilian products, except the Crown monopolies of gold, diamonds, and Brazil wood, that import duties on American goods would be 24 percent ad valorem for the time being that slight import duties would be collected on Brazilian products destined to the United States, that goods imported in American bottoms would pay a surtax of one-third of the ordinary duties, that until further notice American ships would pay the same port dues as Portuguese vessels, and in the event of a change in favor of the latter, the same as those of any other foreign nation.

"Portugal had maintained a paternalistic and exclusionist colonial policy in Brazil until 1808, when, by the decree of January 28th, issued a short time after the arrival of the Prince Regent in the New World, the ports were thrown open to the trade of all nations in amity with the

Portuguese Crown. During the Colonial Regime Great Britain, France and the Netherlands had enjoyed certain trading concessions through the port of Lisbon, and British merchants were even permitted to settle in strictly limited numbers in four Brazilian cities. When the Napoleonic troops entered Portugal and the Emperor decreed the deposition of the House of Braganca, Great Britain offered the Prince Regent conveyed passage to Brazil on the condition that British commercial privileges there be safeguarded. The offer was accepted unconditionally."

The legitimate entry of American commerce into the new field of Brazil was slightly more than was expected by the other nations, and the result of the early intercourse between Brazil and the United States is keenly felt today. From a purely smuggled commerce of \$1,401 in 1802 imports into Brazil from the United States through the port of Rio de Janeiro have steadily advanced to the 1925 figure of approximately \$23,366,000 United States currency or 24 percent of the total imports into Rio de Janeiro.

#### ARRIVAL OF FIRST MINISTER

In 1809 Consul Hill's duties at Rio de Janeiro were, temporarily at least, taken over by Hon. Thomas Sumter, Jr., formerly Secretary of Legation at Paris, and appointed on March 20, 1809, by President Jefferson to be his Minister to the Court at Brazil. Consul Hill departed

from Rio aboard the *Hamlet* on October 13, 1808, for San Salvador (Bahia), where he continued his duties as Consul. Apparently Consul Hill returned to Rio, inasmuch as an instruction from the Department to John Graham, United States Minister, dated April 24, 1819, listing the consular officers in Portuguese dominions, shows Henry Hill a Consul at this port. The same instruction reads in part:

"Mr. Hill left Rio in the month of January (1819) and returned to

(Continued on page 404)



MUNICIPAL THEATRE

# Where the Modern World Began

By HOMER BRETT, *Consul, Nottingham*

WHERE did the modern world begin? Hallam ends his Middle Ages with the Italian sunlight glinting upon the advancing spears of Charles VIII of France; others choose the fall of Constantinople; and still others the discovery of America as the great event dividing the Old World from the New, but if this is the machine age it must have had its beginning at the time and place where the first machine was invented.

Machines of sorts there have been since time immemorial. At Syracuse the war engines of Archimedes worked havoc in the Roman fleet, and one investigator who set out to ascertain the origin of the hand loom came to the pious conclusion that the Creator Himself, pained at Adam's sartorial effort in fig leaves, directly revealed to him the construction and operation of this useful contrivance.

But to us, familiar with linotypes, calculators, and other mechanical embodiments of intelligence, these ancient things seem mere tools and not machines at all in the modern sense of the term, and were we called upon to guess we should probably suggest the steam engine or the spinning jenny as the first of true machines. But in so answering we should be wrong by about 200 years.

The art of hand knitting entered England in the fifteenth century, and, as knowledge of it was a secret of value, it did not spread rapidly. Bluff King Hal ordinarily wore stockings cut from cloth, as the better fitting ones of mesh

were still rare and costly. It was during the reign of his great daughter that William Lee, born at Woodborough, Notts., and then curate of Calverton, a village 5 miles from Nottingham, while watching a woman's nimble fingers knitting, conceived the unprecedented idea that he could construct a machine which could do the work much faster.

In the 5,000 years of recorded human history no such machine had ever existed; it does not appear that William Lee had any previous mechanical training whatever, so that the conception of this idea was one of those unaccountable bounds of the human spirit by which progress is achieved, and yet the idea itself accomplished nothing. Four years of constant labor and the assistance of clever smiths in Nottingham were necessary before Lee completed a complicated machine of many moving parts upon which a plain stocking could be knitted in about one-thirtieth of the time required to do the work by hand. This was in the year 1589, the year after the defeat of the Spanish Armada. The date is notable, for nearly 200 years elapsed before any other comparably important inventions of a similar kind were made.

Lee exhibited his machine before Elizabeth who forcibly expressed her disappointment that it made woolen and not silken hose and refused the inventor a patent or even praise, saying that the contrivance would only serve to throw thousands of poor knitting women out of work. Humbly and dutifully Lee went back to his



THE TRENT EMBANKMENT



shop, and spent other years in refining his machine so that it would produce the articles desired by his Queen, but stocking-frames of the original model were built in fair numbers, and the mechanical production of hosiery began.

France was then happy under the rule of a materialistic King, whose great hope was to see a fowl in every peasant's pot, and the Ambassador of Henry IV was not slow in reporting this new development, the result being that Lee and several of his frame knitters were induced to go to France to establish the new industry, but an assassin's hand struck down the great King; his successors were not interested in such trivial things, so that Lee died neglected in France, and his companions made their way back home. Their machines would seem crude enough to us now, but they were so far in advance of their time that they could not be copied or even repaired outside of England, and one which the Venetian Ambassador had sent to his city was returned for this reason. Cromwell incorporated The Worshipful Society of Stocking Frame Knitters, and the industry grew to great importance in the metropolis, but finally returned to the place of its nativity, and even now Leicester and Nottingham are the centers of the British knitting trade.

Some 170 years later the clergyman's machine was improved by a farmer and made to produce ribbed hosiery, and from this stocking frame of Jedediah Strutt's the lace machine was soon developed by Heathcoat, Levers, and scores of other inventors to send the fame of Nottingham out to the confines of the world. In 1769 a patent for spinning yarn by the use of rollers was granted to "Richard Arkwright, of Nottingham, clockmaker," who was a partner of Strutt, and in 1771 the first cotton mill was inaugurated in Nottingham in a building which still stands. It was worked by horses, and had steam power been then available Nottingham might have become what Manchester actually is, but the first expansion of the industry took place in Derbyshire where the swift Derwent River provided power.

Grantham, a little east of Nottingham, was the boyhood home of Sir Isaac Newton, and this year commemorated the two hundredth anniversary of his death; Loughborough, on the south, is the place where Robert Bakewell about 1755 invented the scientific breeding of live stock; Mansfield, on the north, claims to be the birthplace of the circular saw; and Newstead Abbey, the home of the unhappy Lord Byron, and Hucknall, the place of his burial, are but 5 miles away.

The Great Market Place, said to be the largest city square in Europe, once had a line across it to separate Saxons from Normans; many streets are called "gates" to this day as a certain sign of Danish domination; William the Conqueror built a great castle on a precipitous rock in the city which stood until Cromwell's time, and Mortimer's Hole, through which the youthful Edward III extracted the oppressor of that name, is still shown in the rock. The ducal mansion which took the castle's site was burned in the Chartist Riots, but was restored and for 50 years has been the city's art museum and state reception hall. Though King Richard, Coeur-de-lion, King John, and Robin Hood all knew and loved Nottingham; though Richard III mustered his army in the market place before he marched to Bosworth Field;



*Where Dorothy Vernon and John Manners began housekeeping after their elopement from Haddon Hall*



though King David of Scotland in the fourteenth century and Marshall Taillart after Blenheim were prisoners here Nottingham throughout its thousand years of history has been primarily a place of industry inhabited by skillful weavers, dyers, smiths and tanners and it is that today. Two hundred and seventy thousand people within the narrow city limits and as many more just outside are constantly at work producing fine and beautiful things for the people of far away lands and while they are proud that it was here that Alfred's son built the first stone bridge in Britain after Roman times and that "Ye Olde Trippe to Jerusalem" where departing crusaders drank beer is still in business they do not let memories of the past prevent them from continually improving their very fine and very modern city.

### THE POETRY OF WILBUR UNDERWOOD

IT is a joy to discover in these days of cacophonous prose issued in the name of modern poetry, three slim volumes of delicate, highly polished verse such as those of Mr. Wilbur Underwood, of the Bureau of Indexes and Archives, Department of State, entitled "Damien of Molokai," "The Way," and "A Book of Masks," published by Elkin Mathews in London. Each of the lyrics which Mr. Underwood has included in his volumes is the result of workmanship as well as of inspiration. They are akin to the lyricism of the Swinburne and Wilde period. They are sad with the sadness of understanding, not of despair, or they are joyous with the fine moderation of Hellenism and both types are rich in the color of words and rhythm. Mr. Underwood's verse is tinged with mysticism to which he has added elements from the American scene. This shows up particularly well in a poem called "The Faithful Servant," contained in the volume entitled "The Way," which interweaves in exceptionally rhythmic blank

verse the essence of negro spirituals with childhood memories of the selfless devotion of a negro mammy.

It is difficult to choose for special mention from among so many, but a sonnet with the Shakespearean rhyme scheme entitled "Prelude de Chopin," which begins—

"Still, in the shadows of the twilit room

Dreamy with ghostly scent, I see you play;

While muted voices dark with sense of doom

Weep out their hope;"

lingers in my mind as an accurate interpretation of the music and its mood. In quite another is the ode called "The Golden Years," the final lines of which—

"Be young, for though youth dies

Its butterfly's grief glory is to joy,

To mock with song the Sphynx's eyes of stone

And fling glad bubbles in the face of Time."

(Continued on page 384)



This building, erected in 1765, was leased to Hargreaves and housed the first cotton mill in the world

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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.*

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AN APPRECIATION

*Consul Clement S. Edwards*

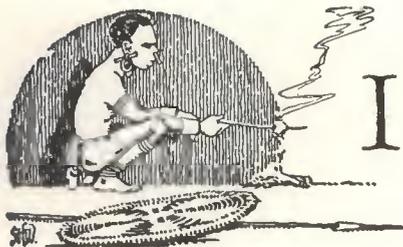
Farewell ye Alps, majestic heights  
Where Nature shows her sternest frowns  
And bears upon her rugged face  
The furrowed grandeur of old age—  
Where Heaven kindly stoops to kiss  
The sparkling waters of her lakes  
And mingle with their profound depths  
The radiant azure of her skies—  
Where proud Mont Blanc, with snowy crest,  
O'ertops the lofty, clustered hills,  
And sits enthroned in majesty  
Above a continent entire;  
Her brow serene, now veiled in cloud,  
As if in contemplation wrapt;  
Now tinged with beauty and the charm  
The evening sunset can bestow,  
Now sinking into calm repose  
Beneath the fading Alpine glow,  
And shrouding, through the quiet night,  
The tranquil, sleeping vales below—  
Oh, mountain white, thy majesty  
O'erwhelms with awe and wakes the soul  
To pray'ful mood and holy thought,  
Here at thy feet I humbly kneel  
And raise my eyes above thy heights  
To Him who fashioned all thy peaks,  
And in the fervor of my soul  
I cry my thanks to Thee, O God,  
For these rare days among the Alps.

POETRY OF WILBUR  
UNDERWOOD

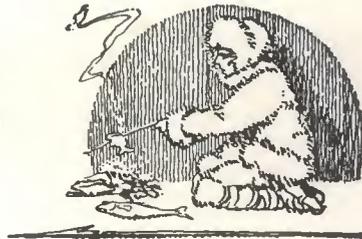
*(Continued from page 383)*

summarne the hedonism which the poem conveys.

The quality which makes for the charm of Mr. Underwood's verse, namely, its strong connection with the past, occasionally has its defect, as, for example, in the poem entitled "The Dead March," which is, both in subject matter and meter, somewhat too reminiscent of Tennyson's "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington." I also feel some regret that such an expert technician as the author of these volumes should have confined himself entirely in the few sonnets contained in them to the simpler Shakespearean form, as it seems more than likely that he would have had great success with the more elaborate rhyme structure. Any criticism has, of course, only negative value, unless it should induce Mr. Underwood to test his powers in further flights as the result of his success in these ventures.      J. THEODORE MARRINER.



# ITEMS



**M**R. DWIGHT W. MORROW, newly appointed Ambassador to Mexico, presented his letter of credence to the President of that republic on October 29, 1927, and assumed charge of the Embassy.

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew presented his letter of credence at Angora to the president of the Turkish Republic on October 12, 1927, and assumed charge of the Embassy on that date.

Ambassador Miles Poindexter, Lima, who has been in the United States on leave of absence, returned to his post on November 10, 1927, sailing from New York on the steamship Santa Elisa.

Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, Paris, is still at his home in Cleveland, not having fully recovered from a recent operation.

Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, Rome, arrived in the United States on November 15. Mr. Fletcher has been appointed by the President as a delegate on the part of the United States at the forthcoming Pan-American Conference to be held in Habana, Cuba.

Minister John Van A. MacMurray, Peking, who was called to Washington for consultation, returned to his post on November 11, 1927, sailing from San Francisco. Mr. MacMurray was accompanied by his family who have been in the United States for several months because of the disturbed conditions in the northern part of China.

Minister John G. South, Panama, who is coming home on leave of absence, sailed from his post on November 3. During the Minister's absence the Legation will be in charge of Diplomatic Secretary John F. Martin.

Minister Hoffman Philip, Teheran, is taking simple leave in order that he may meet Mrs.

Philip at Beirut and accompanied her on the journey to Teheran.

Minister Charles C. Eberhardt, Managua, expects to take extended leave of absence during the month of December. During Mr. Eberhardt's absence from Managua the Legation will be in charge of Diplomatic Secretary Dana G. Munro.

Ambassador Jacob Gould Schurman, Berlin, accompanied by his family, sailed for the United States on November 16, 1927, on leave of absence.

Diplomatic Secretary Christian Gross, Port au Prince, who is now in the United States on leave, visited the Department, afterwards proceeding to New York City where he will spend the greater part of his leave.

Diplomatic Secretary Walter H. Schoellkopf, Bucharest, is on extended leave of absence necessitated by the continuing illness of Mrs. Schoellkopf.

Diplomatic Secretary W. Roswell Barker, Peking, is spending his leave of absence at San Mateo, Calif.

Consul W. Roderick Dorsey, Tsingtao, who is home on leave, is visiting his sisters in Baltimore, Md.

Consul John E. Kehl, Stuttgart, spent one week of his leave in Washington, afterwards proceeding to his home in Cincinnati.

Public Health Surgeon Richard Wilson has been designated as a representative of the Public Health Service to attend the Seventh National Medical Congress, to be held in Habana in December.

The following letter from Consul General W. Stanley Hollis, Lisbon, will afford many of his



colleagues an opportunity of helping him while away the time in convalescing from a recent illness:

A bad attack of spinal hemorrhage has laid me up on my back for the past three weeks, and my doctors tell me that I must not attempt to do any work whatsoever for another five months. I am now waiting for a reply to my dispatch of the 25th instant, to the Department, and if matters work out as I expect, I hope that I will soon be able to leave here for the United States, and after I arrive there I hope to be able to spend several months of quietness at Washington, where I will have nothing more strenuous to do than stick cancelled postage stamps in my album.

In order to get the stamps to stick in, it has occurred to me that perhaps you might be able to put a little item in our Service Journal stating my condition and that I would be very grateful



JOHN F. JEWELL  
*Died October 23, 1927*

for any assortments of cancelled postage stamps that any of our colleagues might care to send to me, in the care of the Department of State.

Consul General Coert du Bois, Batavia, reports that when Consul General and Mrs. Charles L. Hoover sailed from that port for the United States they were given a hearty and affectionate farewell by the American community and a very large assembly of high Dutch officials and bureau chiefs.

Consul Bertil M. Rasmusen, Moncton, retired from the Foreign Service on November 20, 1927, having reached the age of 65. On the eve of Mr. Rasmusen's retirement the Secretary of State sent him the following personal letter:

MY DEAR MR. RASMUSEN: I have just learned that you are to retire from active duty on November 20, after 24 years of continuous service. The records of the Department show that you have been stationed at Stavanger, Bergen, Goteborg, Fernie and at Moncton, where you have had charge of the Consulate since 1918. You have faithfully served the Government at all of these posts. Your work has been noted, and I am writing, not only to thank you for it but to assure you that your attention to your duties since your entry in the Service has been appreciated here in the Department.

I hope that after your retirement from public office you will have many years of health and happiness still in store for you.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK B. KELLOGG.

Consul Lowell C. Pinkerton, London, who recently arrived in the United States, expects to divide his leave between Washington and his home at Louisiana, Mo.

Consul Harold M. Deane, Valparaiso, spent one week of his leave in Washington, afterwards proceeding to his home at Providence, R. I.

Consul Leon Dominian, Rome, is spending his leave in New York City.

Diplomatic Secretary Copley Amory, Jr., who has been in the United States on extended leave has been appointed to the Secretariat of the American delegation at the forthcoming Pan-American Conference to be held in Habana.

Consul General Ransford S. Miller, Seoul, is on his first visit to the United States since 1919.



STAFF AT DUBLIN

*Bottom row, from left to right: J. F. Harrington, V. C.; H. F. Smith, U. S. P. H. S.; H. A. Boucher, Consul; W. L. Treadway, U. S. P. H. S.; C. M. Hathaway, Jr., Consul General; P. N. Gray, Immigration Service; E. B. Christian, V. C.; L. B. Byington, U. S. P. H. S.; F. S. Barney, V. C. Middle row: Miss Dagg, Miss Robinson, Miss Jones, Miss Johnston, nurse; Miss Cochrane, Miss Murphy, Miss Phipps, Miss Campbell, Miss Clay, O. O'Neill. Top row: J. O'Neill, H. C. Joly, H. Mullins, Miss Hamill, Miss Boyle, Miss Duggan, Miss Doyle, Miss Campbell, Miss Shellard, W. T. Kelly, F. Gaffney*

He expects to spend most of his leave in Washington.

Consul Donald F. Bigelow, who accompanied the delegates to the Commercial Conference held in Rio de Janeiro, has returned to the United States and reported to the Department for duty. Consul Bigelow has been assigned to the Passport Division.

Diplomatic Secretary Franklin B. Frost, Santo Domingo, is spending his leave at Providence, R. I.

Consul Sydney B. Redecker, who served for a number of years at Medan, is now in the United States en route to Naples. Consul Redecker expects to take leave before sailing for his new post.

Consul Ernest B. Price, Foochow, who was on leave at his home in California, has been called to the Department for consultation.

Consul Edward Caffery, who has been in charge of the Consulate General at Habana for the past year, is now in Washington where he expects to spend his leave.

Consul Thomas H. Bevan, Hamburg, is dividing his leave between Baltimore, Washington and Richmond.

Vice Consul Culver B. Chamberlain, Swatow, who has been in this country on leave, expects to return to his post the middle of December.

Vice Consul Julius C. Holmes, Smyrna, called at the Department en route to his home in Lawrence, Kans., where he will spend his leave.

Diplomatic Secretary Herschel V. Johnson, Tegucigalpa, is spending his leave of absence in Washington.

The following consular officers have been assigned to assist the American delegation at the Radio Telegraph Conference now in session in Washington:

- Consul Maurice P. Dunlap.
- Consul Louis H. Gourley.
- Vice Consul Samuel Green.

It is understood the conference will complete its labors the latter part of November.

Consul H. M. Walcott, Caracas, who was in the



United States on leave, returned to his post on October 26.

Consul Gilson G. Blake, recently assigned to Geneva, sailed for his post from New York on October 22.

Vice Consul Lawrence S. Armstrong, Messina, arrived at his home, Penn Yan, New York, on October 18, where he is spending his leave of absence.

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

Consul General James B. Stewart, Barbados.  
Consul General Louis G. Dreyfus, assigned temporarily to Oslo.

Consul General Samuel T. Lee, Tegucigalpa.  
Diplomatic Secretary Matthew E. Hanna, Athens.

Consul General Thomas M. Wilson, on leave until November 28.

Captain Halsey Powell, U. S. N., relieved Captain George Pettengill, U. S. N., from duty



*Harris & Ewing.*

CRAIG W. WADSWORTH

as Naval Attaché to the American Legation, Peking, on October 24, 1927.

Vice Consul John C. Vincent, Changsha, who was in the United States on leave, has been detailed to the Department for 60 days during which period he will participate in the work of the Foreign Service School.

Vice Consul H. Eric Trammell assumed charge of the Consulate General at Guatemala on October 17, 1927, Consul General Philip Holland having departed for his post at Liverpool.

Public Health Sanitary Engineer W. H. W. Komp is proceeding to Costa Rica and Panama to make a study during a period not to exceed two months of malaria conditions in those countries.

Consul John R. Minter, Para, sends in the following item:

When the new Para Club quarters were recently opened with a well attended ball, the portrait of Mr. George H. Pickerell was the only picture of any kind seen on its walls. This singular honor to Mr. Pickerell, who was American Consul here for many years, and who retired in 1924, is said by the president of the club to be due to several things: First, because Mr. Pickerell was always popular with all classes in Para; secondly, he was always an agreeable power in the club and saved it on one or two occasions from disintegrating; and thirdly, Mr. Pickerell acted for some time as British consul in Para, and the British members of the club's directorate have not forgotten his services to their colony.

The story, scenario, costuming, sets, and photography of the moving picture on page 393 are by M. C. Perts, whose three cartoons "The Oral Examination," "The Arrival of the Commission," and "Promoted," from his book "The Career of a Diplomat," were printed in the May, June, and July, issues of the JOURNAL for 1925. Those issues also carried, in the advertising pages, an announcement concerning the book.

A correspondent in Vienna, Diplomatic Secretary Wm. Whiting Andrews, wrote on October 8:

It may be of interest to readers—including non-golfers, like myself—to know that Joe Flack has brought honor upon the Legation by winning three golf cups in as many weeks.



On November 2 Mr. Whiting again wrote:

When enclosing last payment for my subscription, I took occasion to mention that our colleague Joe Flack had just won three golf cups. It appears that I was a bit hasty in telling this. Flack has since won a fourth cup!

Consul H. O. Williams, Liverpool, has sent the JOURNAL an interesting information sheet called "Brazil News," issued monthly by the Brazilian Consulate General in that city, containing commercial, financial, and general economic news from Brazil.

Consul and Mrs. Charles H. Heisler, Warsaw, who were married at Hamburg on September 15, 1927, are spending their honeymoon at Madeira, Canary Islands.

An officer writes:

*The Editor of the Foreign Service Journal,*

SIR: You report in your October issue that the progeny of one of my colleagues speaks English, Spanish and German and is learning French.

Thinking your advice may be helpful, I write to say that my 27 months old infant speaks English, Scotch, German, Italian, French and American, usually all six in the same sentence. But what can I do about it?

Yours truly,

WORRIED FATHER.

Messenger Colbert S. Syphax recently completed 25 years service in the Department of State. For 12 years he was in the Library in charge of the work of numbering the slip laws and during the entire time so spent he did not make a single mistake. He was also with Assistant Secretary of State Bacon. During his period in the Library Mr. Syphax attended, in part, to the marking of the books before they were placed on the shelves and was also charged with the care of certain historical documents. On the occasion of his anniversary he was presented a handsome clock with a plate inscribed "Presented to Colbert S. Syphax by F. E., 1902-1927."

Mr. Edward W. Bok, who is engaged in establishing a bird sanctuary at Lake Wales, Florida, has, on several occasions, been assisted in his efforts by American Consuls stationed in the Caribbean area.

Consul Charles C. Broy, Nassau, is one of these officers, and has been engaged for nearly

a year in an effort to obtain a number of flamingoes for the sanctuary. Twelve were recently transferred from the Island of Andros to Lake Wales. These birds are extremely delicate, and they had to be captured shortly after hatching, safely transported to Nassau, and from there shipped to Miami.

Throughout his work Consul Broy received the hearty cooperation of the Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas, the Acting Commissioner of Andros and the Game Warden of the islands, as well as the masters of the vessels on which the birds were shipped.

Mr. Dabney Langhorne Keblinger, 19-year old son of Consul and Mrs. Wilbur Keblinger, recently won the distinction and honor of being the first to be awarded the Oliver Bishop Harri-man foreign service scholarship.

Young Mr. Keblinger, who has been a student at the Augusta Military Academy, has entered the University of Virginia.

Consul Hiram A. Boucher, Dublin, writes, under the heading "Vacancy Filled," that Consul General Hathaway left Dublin for Munich October 14, 7 p. m., and that "Consular Assistant" Stella June Boucher arrived at the Dublin Consulate General October 15, 7 a. m.

## FROM LONDON

On October 7 the Ambassador and Mrs. Houghton were at home to the American personnel of the various offices of the American Government established in London, the Ambassador taking this hospitable means of meeting the American staffs again prior to a visit which he is making to the United States. The entire American official colony was in attendance.

The Ambassador is making a hurried visit to the United States on account of the illness of his brother. He sailed on the Leviathan on October 11.

The Hon. William T. Francis and Mrs. Francis are now in London pending departure for Liberia where Mr. Francis has been appointed Minister Resident and Consul General.

Consul Egmont C. von Tresckow, of Berlin, and Mrs. von Tresckow were in Nottingham for a few days in October visiting Consul Homer Brett and his family.



Consul General Charles M. Hathaway, Jr., transferred from Dublin to Munich, visited the Consulate General at London en route to his new post.

### FROM SINGAPORE

Consul General and Mrs. Charles L. Hoover left Batavia on September 28 and spent a few days in Singapore while waiting for a sailing to Hong Kong. They left Hong Kong for the United States on the "President Pierce" on October 11, and will spend part of their leave in California.

The officers who have until recently been assigned to the Netherlands East Indies, namely Consul General Hoover and Consuls Groth, Kuykendall and Redecker had a reunion in New York in November. All have recently been transferred except Consul Groth, who is on leave.

Consul General and Mrs. Coert DuBois and two daughters passed through Singapore on September 22 en route to their new post at Batavia where they arrived on September 24. They report a pleasant and interesting trip, having proceeded from Europe on the "Slamat" of the Rotterdam Lloyd.

Vice Consul and Mrs. John B. Ketcham arrived at Singapore, their new post, on August 23. They traveled via the Pacific, and report enjoyable times at Hong Kong and Manila where they had short stop-overs.

This section of the world was recently favored with a visit from the 45th Destroyer Squadron of the Asiatic Fleet under command of Captain Charles A. Blakely. The contingent included the tender Black Hawk and the destroyers Paul Jones, Preble, Pruitt, Sicard, Hulbert, Noa and Preston, the two latter being of Nanking fame. The squadron first visited Saigon, and was in Singapore from September 28 to October 1. Consul General and Mrs. Southard gave a reception to the officers at their home. Over 100 guests were present and refreshments and dancing were enjoyed. While in Singapore Captain Blakely was the guest of Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of the Straits Settlements, who also gave a most enjoyable dinner and dance at Government House for the officers on September 30. After leaving Singapore, a "Neptune" party was held on board when the ships crossed the equator. They arrived at Batavia on October 3,

where a reception was arranged by Consul General and Mrs. DuBois. The officers were also entertained by officials of the Dutch Government, and were allowed enough time to make the journey across the length of Java by rail. The ships finally left Surabaya, Java, on October 12.

### FROM BERLIN

The Ambassador and Mrs. Jacob Gould Schurman entertained the American Minister to Poland, John B. Stetson, Jr., and Mrs. Stetson when they passed through Berlin, by giving a luncheon at which a number of Government officials were present.

The marriage of Mrs. Hazel Victoria Jessen, a member of the staff of the American Consulate General at Berlin, and Mr. Roy Vanmeter Fox, an assistant to the Agent of the Treasury Department at Berlin took place on October 1. The ceremony, performed at the city hall with Miss Schneider and Mr. Forster, both of the staff of the American Consulate General, as witnesses, was followed by a wedding breakfast at the Rheingold.

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Jacob Gould Schurman with Miss Schurman are making plans to sail on the President Harding on November 11, to spend the holidays with their family in the United States.

The American Consul at Stuttgart, John E. Kehl, and Mrs. Kehl passed through Berlin on their way to the United States on leave. During their short stay their time was fully occupied by their many friends in Berlin, where Mr. Kehl was at one time stationed.

Consul Hamilton C. Claiborne and Mrs. Claiborne, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, visited Berlin, where they were warmly welcomed by their colleagues in the Service.

Consul Egmont C. von Tresckow, of the Berlin Consulate General, and Mrs. von Tresckow, after visiting London and Nottingham, are passing the time at Bournemouth.

On Tuesday, October 18, 1927, Vice Consul Eugene Macfarlane Hinkle called at the Berlin Consulate General to pay his respects to Consul General Hurst and other members of the staff. Vice Consul Hinkle visited Berlin during the latter part of his annual leave and is proceeding to his new post at Capetown, C. P., South Africa.



## BIRTHS

A daughter, Margaret, was born at Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico, on October 27, 1927, to Consul and Mrs. Paul Hadley Foster.

A daughter, Audrey, was born at Bristol, England, on October 17, 1927, to Consul and Mrs. S. Reid Thompson.

A daughter, Stella June, was born at Dublin, Irish Free State, on October 15, 1927, to Consul and Mrs. Hiram A. Boucher.

A daughter, Janet Ann, was born at Bremen, Germany, on September 3, 1927, to Public Health Surgeon and Mrs. John Friend Mahoney.

A son, James G., Jr., was born at Calais, France, on October 21, 1927, to Consul and Mrs. James G. Carter.

A son, David McK., Jr., was born at Antwerp, Belgium, on September 15, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. David McK. Key.

A daughter, Rommie Jean, was born at Stockholm, Sweden, September 10, 1927, to Public Health Surgeon and Mrs. Tulley Joseph Liddell.

A son, Wylie Wesendouck Griffin, was born at Dublin, Irish Free State, on September 3, 1927, to Mr. and Mrs. Wylie G. Borum.

## FROM CAPE TOWN

Consul General Ralph J. Totten left Cape Town on September 30, 1927, en route to the United States on leave of absence.

Consul Charles H. Albrecht on his way to the United States on leave visited the coast consulates in the Union of South Africa. He spent several days at Durban, but because of the short stops made by his vessel at Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, was only able to spend a few hours at those places.

## FROM MADRID

The Embassy staff returned to Madrid from San Sebastian on October 10.

The first of the season's monthly meetings of the American Luncheon Club of Madrid, on October 4, was made the occasion for welcoming

to the colony Mr. Stuart E. Grummon, new Secretary of Embassy, and the new commercial attaché, Mr. Charles C. Livengood.

## XIIIITH INTERPARLIAMEN- TARY COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

The recent meeting of the Interparliamentary Commercial Conference at Rio de Janeiro was attended by Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas, chairman of the Conference of the Minority in Senate and member of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the same body; and Senator Jesse H. Metcalfe, Republican, of Rhode Island. Consul Donald F. Bigelow, representing the Department, accompanied the two Senators, who took an active part in the proceedings.

The Conference, which, as its name indicates, is an organization of legislators and is not intergovernmental in nature, was attended by some 185 delegates, including ones from the parliaments of nearly all of the countries of Europe. The continent of Asia was represented by delegates from Afganistan, India, Japan, Siam and Turkey; and Africa by an Egyptian delegation. All of the republics of South America sent official delegations, as did Mexico, San Domingo and San Salvador. The agenda included the following topics of discussion, the first of which aroused especial interest: The position of European workers in the Western Hemisphere and the eventual modification of their conditions of labor in the different branches of industry and commerce; cartels or trusts, their function in production, buying and selling; distribution of raw materials; international conditions relating to the stabilization of currencies and exchanges; establishment of international credits for agriculture.

During the whole of their sojourn in Rio the delegates were guests of the Brazilian Government, which organized its hospitality on an elaborate scale and left nothing undone to insure the success of the conference, which met for the first time in its 14 years of existence elsewhere than in Europe.

Returning from Rio, Senator Robinson and Mr. Bigelow visited Buenos Aires, Santiago, Lima, Panama and Havana, in each of which cities, interviews were arranged for Senator Robinson with influential men in public life. The Presidents of the Republics of the Argentine, Chile, Peru, Panama and Cuba were among those met during the course of the journey.



The *Minneapolis Journal* has made the following editorial comment on a recent item in the JOURNAL:

"FOUND, A USE FOR THE SCORPION.— At last a use has been found for the scorpion. From an out-of-the-way, semi-tropical port an American Consul has written to a colleague that, after being stung by a scorpion, he found himself filled with such energy that he cleaned up all the work in sight, for the first time in his consular career, and 'even went to the extreme of considering indexing the mimeographed instructions.'

"Has this American, marooned in the lazy low latitudes, accidentally stumbled upon an important scientific discovery? Is it possible that nature, doing nothing that is not purposeful, put the scorpion into those regions to counteract heat-induced lassitude? Perhaps it is nature's plan that, whenever a work of extreme importance must be done down there, a scorpion shall come along and sting some indolent native into a temporary galvanization of sufficient duration to bring the accomplishment of the task.

"But even if this be true, it throws no direct light on what nature had in mind when the mosquito was turned loose in such regions as Minnesota. Maybe, without the mosquito, we would be too energetic up this way. Maybe the mosquito stings us to keep us from doing too much, just as the scorpion, it is now disclosed, may sting Central Americans to keep them from doing too little."

## NOT BY RING LARDNER

Mr. "American Consull.—" in M——.

Dear Friend: With date from October 22nd, at F R's indication, who is a seaman of the "—————" american ship, I've sended a letter for to be given it to him.

This sir, has communicated to me, that he does not received it, and I think, what when the letter had arrived to there, the S R, had was before, coming after my letter for to him.

It can to be, which the Post, has sended the letter too late, and my friend, has gone for to found it, and does not being, he has gone again at his ship.

Then, I will be very oblige to you, if you return n.e., the letter<sup>s</sup> to me by the Post.

The letter is certifiq'ed under the number 675.

Giving the than'ks you antipated.

## TWO CONSULS IN SEARCH OF A STADIUM

In October last Consuls M. and H., assigned to the Department, started to the Navy-Notre Dame football game in Baltimore. They were accompanied by a friend named Gray.

They proceeded out the Baltimore Boulevard as far as Bladensburg when M., who was driving, turned the car into the Annapolis Boulevard. Gray, who was familiar with the route to Baltimore, inquired whether they were on the right road, only to be met with an emphatic and annoyed "yes" from M. They then continued on their way for 15 miles when they came to a cross road leading to Baltimore, but instead of taking this, the car still continued on toward Annapolis.

Again Gray inquired whether they knew where they were going. This time both M. and H. became somewhat indignant, and as much as told him so.

As the car drew near Annapolis M. asked H. to look at the tickets to see what street to take to the stadium.

H. gave one look at the map and then exclaimed, "Heavens! this game is being played in Baltimore at the Venable Stadium and not in Annapolis."

It was then 2.30 p. m. Just at this moment they passed a shop in front of which was a loud speaker from which they heard the announcement that the game had started.

The distance from Annapolis to Baltimore is 27 miles. Our Consuls stepped on the gas and reached the Venable Stadium in time to see the opening of the second half of the game.

## FROM VANCOUVER

Consul G. Carlton Woodward, recently assigned as Consul at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, passed through Vancouver October 3, 1927, en route to his new post. Consul Woodward spent his home leave in Seattle and neighboring points.



SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF A VICE CONSUL



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Consul E. L. Wakefield called at this Consulate General October 10, 1927, en route to the United States on leave of absence. Mr. Wakefield does not expect to return to this province before assuming his duties as Consul at Ensenada, Mexico.

Consul Harold S. Tewell departed with his family from Vancouver on home leave of absence October 6, intending to spend about six weeks touring in Oregon and Southern California.

Consul Lee R. Blohm returned to duty August 23, much refreshed after a very enjoyable motor

trip with his family, of some 6,000 miles in the Northwest. The trip included Lake Louise and Banff in the Canadian Rockies, Glacier National Park, the Custer Battlefield, Pike's Peak, Salt Lake City and Lake Tahoe, California.

Vice Consul Sidney A. Belovsky resumed his duties at this office after several weeks' residence in Edmonton where he has been relieving Vice Consul Loren, absent on leave.

Consul General Edwin L. Neville and Merritt Swift, Diplomatic Secretary, made friendly calls at this Consulate General en route to and from their posts in the Orient on leave of absence.

Ernest L. Harris, Consul General at Vancouver, attended the recent Pacific Foreign Trade Council held at Victoria, British Columbia, September 15 to 17. Consul George A. Bucklin was also in attendance.

**FROM PARIS**

Mrs. William R. Castle, Jr., spent part of September and October in Paris.

Mrs. John B. Stetson, Jr., spent a few days in Paris en route to join her husband, the Minister to Poland in Warsaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Hallett Johnson returned to Paris for a few days, after a few weeks vacation in the United States, preparatory to moving to Oslo, where Mr. Johnson has been assigned as First Secretary of the Legation.

Mr. Harlan Miller, Second Secretary of the Embassy in Paris, who has suffered a severe illness since undergoing an operation at the American Hospital in Paris last June, has recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital and return to his home in Paris, although he will still be in convalescence for a considerable period.

**RETIREMENT OF CRAIG W. WADSWORTH**

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph (j), section 18, of the act of May 24,

*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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1924, Mr. Craig W. Wadsworth, a Foreign Service Officer of Class 2, assigned as counselor of Legation to Lima, Peru, was retired from the Foreign Service on November 6, 1927, on account of physical disability.

Mr. Wadsworth entered the Diplomatic Service in May, 1902, first serving as Secretary of the Embassy at London. His subsequent posts were Teheran, Bucharest, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Brussels, and Lima.

In accepting Mr. Wadsworth's application for retirement on account of physical disability, Secretary of State Kellogg sent him the following personal letter:

"MY DEAR MR. WADSWORTH:

"I have just seen in the correspondence of the Department your dispatch of October 5, 1927, wherein you request retirement from active duty because of continued ill health. I am indeed very sorry to learn of the reason which compels you to terminate your connection with the service. Throughout your term of office your readiness to meet every call of duty and your high devotion to the interests of the Government commanded the respect and admiration of your colleagues, and gained for you the confidence and esteem of the Department. I feel a deep sense of regret at the loss of your services.

"May I tender to you the thanks of the Department for your loyal and faithful performance of duty at your various posts, and offer you every good wish for your complete and speedy return to health.

"Sincerely yours,

"FRANK B. KELLOGG."

### MARRIAGES

Miss Elizabeth Rygaard and Consul Charles H. Heisler, on duty at the American Consulate General at Warsaw, Poland, were married at Hamburg, Germany, on September 15, 1927. Consul Thomas H. Bevan unofficially witnessed the ceremony which was performed at the Standesamt.

Cnapelynck-Smith.—On October 13, 1927, Consul Gaston Smith, of Port Elizabeth, was married to Mlle. Simone Cnapelynck, at the Holy Rosary Convent Chapel, in Port Elizabeth.

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## NECROLOGY

Mr. William B. Southworth, who retired from the Foreign Service on January 5, 1926, while serving as Second Secretary of the Legation at Asuncion, died at New York City on August 7, 1927.

Mr. Southworth, who was only 31 years old at the time of his death, was appointed a Secretary of Embassy or Legation of class four on April 7, 1920, and shortly thereafter was assigned to the Embassy at Lima. He subsequently served at Mexico City and Asuncion.

He leaves surviving his father, Rev. F. C. Southworth, of the Meadville Theological School, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN

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and

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Vice Consul George Reed Emerson, Arica, died suddenly on November 10, 1927, while on a short visit to Metopero, Bolivia. His remains were brought to Antofogasta for shipment to the United States. Burial will take place at Middlebury, Vt.

Vice Consul Emerson, who was only 26 years of age, entered the non-career service on July 25, 1925, and served at Antilla and Nueva Gerona before going to Arica.

Consul John F. Jewell, Birmingham, died in that city on October 23, 1927, from an attack of myocarditis.

For the past year Consul Jewell had been in ill health though he was able to carry on the duties of his office until within three weeks of his death, when his condition became so serious that he was forced to enter a nursing home. During his stay in this home his condition improved sufficiently to enable him to return to his home. On October 10 he suffered a relapse and finally passed away on Sunday, October 23.

Consul Jewell was born in Scales Mound, Ill., on May 11, 1874, and was at the time of his death in his fifty-fourth year. He was a lawyer

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by profession and practiced in Michigan and Illinois. Mr. Jewell entered the Consular Service on June 9, 1902, when he was assigned to Martinique. He subsequently served at Melbourne, Vladivostock, Chefoo, Lourenco Marques, Batavia and Birmingham. During his stay in Batavia he suffered from a physical breakdown as a result of malaria and overwork. Following his recovery he was ordered to Washington and later on transferred to Birmingham.

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New Glasgow, Nova Scotia  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
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Port Elizabeth, South Africa  
Portland, Oregon  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
Rome, Italy  
San Francisco, California  
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Havana, Cuba  
Port Elizabeth, South Africa  
San Francisco, California

Santiago, Chile  
Sao Paulo, Brazil  
Valparaiso, Chile



Consul Jewell leaves surviving him a widow and minor step-son.

The remains were shipped to the United States for burial at Galena, Ill.

A memorial service was held in the Cathedral Church at Birmingham and was attended by the Lord Mayor, the members of the Consular Corps and large number of Freemasons. Mr. Herbert O. Williams, Consul in charge at Liverpool, also attended.

The Foreign Service Association sent the following telegram to Mrs. Jewell:

Please accept the sincere condolences of the American Foreign Service Association on the death of your husband.

Trade Commissioner E. G. Sabine has been assigned to Calcutta as a special Automotive Trade Commissioner to India.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Don C. Bliss, who has been on leave, has returned to the Bureau, where on October 1 he was assigned as Assistant Chief of the Foreign Service Division.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Frederick B. Lyon has been assigned permanently to the Helsingfors Office. He will be in charge succeeding Trade Commissioner Emil A. Kekich, who is being transferred to the Boston District Office as Assistant Manager.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Gilbert Redfern sailed on October 15 for his new post at Warsaw, Poland.

Trade Commissioner P. J. Stevenson, of Johannesburg, is now on an extensive itinerary, returning to Washington about November 1.

### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Trade Commissioner E. A. Selfridge is in the Bureau prior to sailing for his new post at London, England.



JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

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Assistant Commercial Attaché Arthur H. Evans from Peking is now in the Bureau.

Trade Commissioner Spencer B. Greene, who has been traveling on the West Coast of South America endeavoring to stimulate interest in American products, attended the Victoria Conference and is now on an itinerary before returning to the West Coast on December 8.

Commercial Attaché I. B. Clark, Montevideo, resigned October 4.

Commercial Attaché C. H. Cunningham, Madrid, resigned November 15.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Joseph B. Fitzgerald, Calcutta, resigned October 31.

Assistant Commercial Attaché Philip E. McKenney, The Hague, resigned October 31.

Trade Commissioner Walter G. McCreery, Rio de Janeiro, and Miss Sarah Prince, were married September 2.

Commercial Attaché Carl J. Mayer of Riga and Trade Commissioner Albert E. Boadle of London sail for the States December 3 on the "President Roosevelt."

Commercial Attaché Lynn W. Meekins, in charge of the Ottawa office, attended the District Office Conference held in the Bureau October 27, 28 and 29. He also attended the Seventh Cleveland Foreign Trade Conference in Cleveland on November 8.

Commercial Attaché George C. Peck of Panama City has returned to his post.

Commercial Attaché James F. Hodgson, of Cairo, Trade Commissioner John E. Wrenn of Hamburg, and Trade Commissioner Theodore Pilger of Berlin have recently returned to the Bureau.

Trade Commissioner George C. Howard sailed for Manila October 25 on the S. S. "President Lincoln."

FROM Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama, comes testimony of the unusual durability of Steelcote Rubber Auto Enamel. On November 30, 1926, Mr. R. E. Hopkins wrote:

"This is, I believe, a harder climate on paints than any other in the world on account of the hot sun and sudden rains which chill the paint. As we are on the ocean beach the salt air is very hard on paints, causing rust to form quickly. Concrete is really the only material that is unchanged by this climate."

In spite of these extremely unfavorable conditions, Steelcote stands the test, as the following proves:



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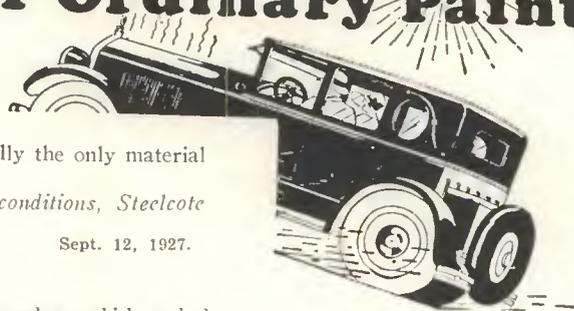
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Assistant Trade Commissioner Floyd E. Sullivan of Johannesburg will leave Durban on December 1. He will be replaced by Mr. Edward B. Lawson, who will sail from New York December 9.

Assistant Trade Commissioner George W. Becker sailed for his new post at Hamburg on the S. S. "President Harding" November 2.

Trade Commissioner E. G. Sabine was married on October 8 at Mamaroneck, N. Y., to Miss Mary McCulloch Grey prior to sailing for Calcutta October 12.

### SPANISH LANGUAGE LUNCHEONS

Interest has recently been stimulated in the informal luncheons held each Wednesday by Foreign Service Officers detailed to the Department and visiting officers on leave of absence, in order to obtain practice in Spanish conversation. Throughout these luncheons no one is permitted to express himself except in the Spanish language; transgressions of this understanding always constitute an excuse for vociferous protest.

Consul General Weddell, of Mexico City, presented to this informal group of officers some time ago three handsome historic Spanish tiles, for whatever disposition the regular attendants at the luncheons might decide upon. This furnished an excellent topic for discussion, and it was finally decided to award one of these tiles to the officer having the best record for attendance for each of three consecutive four-month periods. No excuses for non-attendance are accepted, and the keeping of the record of attendance through the first competition, which has just been closed, has proved a constant subject for friendly debate and contention.

The first competition closed on Wednesday, October 26, and Consul Charles H. Derry, who was absent only twice during the entire four months, was the winner of the tile. Consul General Dawson presented the prize to Mr. Derry.

It is interesting to note that 18 Foreign Service Officers have attended these luncheons during the last four months. Only four of these were visiting officers, and it is therefore evident that 14 officers on duty in the Department avail themselves of the opportunity offered to make use of one of their language qualifications.

### COMMERCIAL

A total of 1,884 reports, of which 839 were rated miscellaneous, was received during the month of October, 1927, as compared with 1,856 reports, of which 825 were rated miscellaneous, during the month of September, 1927.

There were 458 trade lists transmitted to the Department for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, during the month of October, 1927, as against 735 during the month of September, 1927.

During the month of October, 1927, there were 3,056 Trade Letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,026 in September, 1927.

### FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL

The Foreign Service class for the fourth term of the Foreign Service School, which commenced on September 29, now contains 25 pupils. In addition, Vice Consul John Carter Vincent, who was on leave in the United States, has joined the School for a period of 60 days. Of the new pupils Messrs. Bertram Galbraith, Carlos C. Hall, Gerald Keith, W. Quincy Stanton

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and David A. Turnure had already served in the Department, chiefly in the Passport Division, since their appointment as Foreign Service Officers last spring. Messrs. Joseph L. Brent and John S. Mosher, who were likewise appointed last spring, had served for several months at Sault Sainte Marie and Havana, respectively, before reporting to the School. The class further includes the following new appointees:

Glenn A. Abbey, George M. Abbott, George D. Andrews, James C. H. Bonbright, Sidney H. Browne, Jr., Vinton Chapin, Paul C. Daniels, Gerald A. Drew, Landreth M. Harrison, Terry S. Hinkle, Perry N. Jester, James C. King, Charles A. Page, J. Randolph Robinson, Alan S. Rogers, Roger Sumner, John T. Wainwright and Miss Frances E. Willis.

The course of instruction has been changed in one important particular as compared with previous terms. Instead of being broken up into lecture periods, quizzes and divisional work, as heretofore, the entire working day of the pupils is now spent in the particular division to which they are assigned for instruction. The class has been divided into five groups, each containing

five pupils, and each one of these groups will be assigned to the following divisions of the Department for the period stated:

Division of Foreign Service Administration, 5 weeks; Visa Office, 3 weeks; Passport Division, 3 weeks; Commercial Office, 2 weeks; Bureau of Indexes and Archives, 1 week; Bureau of Accounts, 1 week.

During the period of their assignment the pupils receive both theoretical and practical instruction in the work covered. Consequently during the first 15 weeks, or up to January 21, the program will include neither lectures nor general class room work.

The training in the administrative divisions of the Department will be followed by a period of several weeks during which there will be lectures on general topics, round table discussion, visits to other Departments and examinations in the subjects already studied. After this period, which will be devoted in the main to lectures, the pupils will receive their field assignments and will have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with their posts before leaving the Department. In addition to a few weeks spent in

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the appropriate geographic division, material in the library, the commercial office and elsewhere will be available to them.

In all probability a new group of pupils will be brought into the Department at the end of January and will join the pupils already here for the lecture course. This second group will perform its work in the administrative divisions of the Department after the lectures and be ready for assignment to the field some time in July.

THE CITY OF THE SACRED WELL. By T. A. Willard. *New York and London. The Century Co., pp. xvi, 293.* This is a narrative of the discoveries in Chi-chen Itza of Edward Herbert Thompson, who was the first American Consul in Yucatan. Mr. Thompson was one of the pioneers in the archaeology of Yucatan and the remnants of the ancient civilization of the Mayas. The Carnegie Institute is now conducting extensive and very fruitful expeditions into this region. The author, who knew Mr. Thompson intimately, has himself done considerable archaeological work and wrote the present book "from memory, for from his notes, and my own." Mr. Thompson read and corrected the author's notes. The illustrations are excellent.

"Don Eduardo"—as Mr. Thompson was affectionately called by the modern Maya Indians—proved, by dredging and diving, that the great well in Chi-chen Itza was really the old well of sacrifice into which the Mayas cast their most sacred possessions—including living virgins—to please the Rain God.

### 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 October 8, 1927:

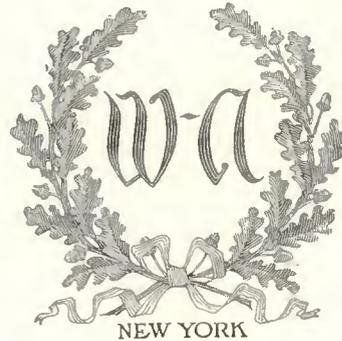
William W. Andrews, now First Secretary, Vienna, assigned First Secretary, Lisbon.

Gilson G. Blake, Jr., now detailed to Georgetown as Consul, detailed as Consul, Geneva.

Hiram A. Boucher, now detailed as Consul, Dublin, assigned Consul, Cobh.

Joseph L. Brent, now Vice Consul, Sault Ste. Marie, has been detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department.

David K. E. Bruce, formerly Vice Consul, Rome, has resigned.



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Culver B. Chamberlain, now Vice Consul, Swatow, assigned Vice Consul, Shanghai.

Prescott Childs, now Vice Consul, Canton, assigned Vice Consul, Lisbon.

Allan Dawson, now Third Secretary, Panama, assigned Third Secretary, Mexico City.

Harold M. Deane, now detailed as Consul, Valparaiso, assigned Consul, Ariea.

Cornelius Ferris, now Consul, Cobh, commissioned a Consul General and assigned Dublin.

Samuel J. Fletcher, now Consul, Havre, assigned Consul, Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Robert Frazer, Jr., Consul General, now detailed as Inspector, assigned Consul General, Calcutta.

Arthur C. Frost, now Consul General in Charge, Tampico, assigned Consul General, Prague.

Joseph G. Groeninger, now detailed as Consul, Rotterdam, detailed as Consul, Batavia.

Robert O'D. Hinckley, now Third Secretary, Mexico, assigned Third Secretary, Panama.

S. Bertrand Jacobson, formerly Consul, Oslo, has resigned.

Robert Y. Jarvis, now detailed as Consul, Shanghai, detailed Consul, Calcutta.

William L. Jenkins, formerly Consul, Calcutta, has resigned.

John F. Jewell, formerly Consul, Birmingham, died October 23, 1927.

Julius G. Lay, formerly Consul General, Calcutta, commissioned a Diplomatic Secretary and designated Counselor of Embassy, Santiago, Chile.

Arthur Bliss Lane, now First Secretary, Mexico City, assigned to Department.

Frank C. Lee, Consul, now detailed to the Department, commissioned Consul General and assigned Singapore.

Jay Pierrepont Moffat, Foreign Service Officer, now detailed to the Department, assigned First Secretary, Berne.

John S. Mosher, now Vice Consul, Habana, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department.

Addison E. Southard, now Consul General, Singapore, has been appointed Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Ethiopia.

Merritt Swift, now Second Secretary, Peking, assigned Second Secretary, The Hague.

George Tait, now Vice Consul, Malta, assigned Vice Consul, Rotterdam.

Walter C. Thurston, now First Secretary, Lisbon, assigned First Secretary, Caracas.

*Non-Career*

Walter W. Burr, now a clerk, Patras, appointed Vice Consul there.

Harry Davies has been appointed Consular Agent, Newcastle, New South Wales.

Gerald Jakes, now a clerk, Prague, appointed Vice Consul there.

Walter B. Lowrie, now Vice Consul, Port Said, appointed Vice Consul, Prague; his appointment Vice Consul, Southampton, has been canceled.

James D. McLaughlin, formerly Vice Consul, Valparaiso, has resigned.

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H. Claremont Moses, now clerk, Rosario, appointed Vice Consul there.

Jones R. Trowbridge, now Vice Consul, Leghorn, transferred to be clerk at a mission.

### CONSULATE GENERAL AT RIO

(Continued from page 380)

Bahia, leaving Vice Consul Peter Sartoris (a Swiss) in charge of the Consulate."

However, the Department further points out that nine masters of American vessels had presented a petition to the President to the effect that the appointment of Sartoris, although a former resident of the United States, was unsatisfactory to all Americans, and recommended Mr. Samuel Clapp, a native citizen of the United States but long a resident in Brazil, for the appointment of Consul. Owing to the recall of Mr. Joseph Ray, Consul at Pernambuco, due to his difficulties with the local authorities, Mr. Hill was given charge of the Consulates at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco. However, in December, 1820, Mr. Woodbridge Odlin was appointed Consul at Bahia, and in February, 1821, Mr. James N. Bennet as Consul at Pernambuco.

#### ARRIVAL OF CONSUL RAQUET

Regardless of the petition presented by the American

sea captains to the President, Mr. Sartoris remained in charge of the consulate at Rio with the title of American Consular Agent. He held charge of this office from January, 1819, until the arrival of Mr. Hill's successor, Consul Condy Raquet, on September 8, 1822, the day after Brazil declared her independence from Portugal.

In December, 1815, the Prince Regent assumed the title of King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves, and on April 24, 1821, embarked for Portugal, leaving Prince Dom Pedro at Rio de Janeiro. On September 7, 1822, Brazil separated from Portugal and the Prince was proclaimed Emperor Pedro I.

The independence of the Empire was recognized by the President's (President Monroe) reception of Senhora Rebello as Chargé d'Affaires to the United States May 26, 1824. In an instruction from Secretary of State Forsyth to Mr. William Hunter, American Minister at Rio de Janeiro, dated November 29, 1836, mention is made that—

"The United States first acknowledged the independence of Brazil. The political form of that Government occasioned no hesitation in its recognition by ours."

It will be interesting to Americans in Brazil here to quote Joseph E. Agan regarding Minister Sumter's controversy with the Princess Regent over the degree of respect due the sovereigns:

"It was a rule of the Court that upon the passage of the royal family bystanders should uncover, and persons on horseback should dismount. Sumter complied to the extent of removing his hat, but refused to get off his horse. The easy-going Dom Joao was undisturbed by his breach of etiquette, but not so Dona Carlota Joaquina,



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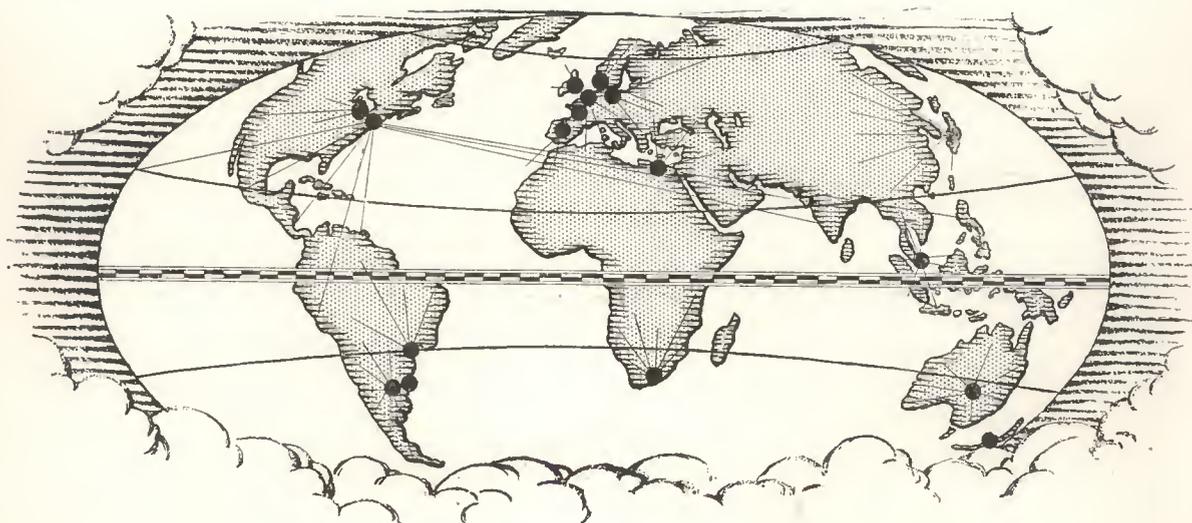
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his impulsive consort. On appropriate occasion she ordered the guard to oblige the American Minister and Lord Strangford, the British Minister, to dismount. They succeeded in removing the Englishman from his saddle, but Sumter drew a pair of pistols and threatened to shoot if even touched. The guards retreated, but a second and similarly unsuccessful attack was made a little later. Sumter's attitude was considered gross disrespect by the populace, and Mrs. Sumter was stoned in public. Her assailants went unpunished, and the Princess Regent made a determined effort to obtain official satisfaction from the presumptuous minister through Dom Joao. But there was little of the tyrant in the Prince Regent, and, moreover, he was friendly to Sumter and to the United States. While our bumptious representative absented himself from Court and debated whether he should continue to defend himself or suspend his functions until the receipt of instructions from Washington, Dom Joao issued a decree exempting foreign ministers from the troublesome formality of getting out of their saddles, and only requiring them to remove their hats. In a little while the tempest subsided, and the Princess Regent became so reconciled to the situation as to stop in the course of her drives before the Minister's home and chat with members of the Sumter family."

After the departure of Minister Graham in 1822 the archives of the Legation at Botafogo (Rio) were taken over by Consul Condé Raquet who, on March 9, 1825, was commissioned Chargé d'Affaires. Thus it was that no diplomatic representative was on duty in Brazil from the time of Graham's departure until October 30, 1825, the day on which Conty Raquet was recognized as American Chargé d'Affaires by the Brazilian Foreign Office. Raquet carried on as Chargé until the arrival of his successor (diplomatic), Mr. William Tudor, commissioned as Chargé d'Affaires on June 26, 1827, and who arrived at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1827. Mr. Tudor was later made Minister. Mr. Raquet conducted the duties at the consulate while Chargé, until the arrival at this port of his consular successor, Mr. William H. D. C. Wright, Consul at Rio beginning April 25, 1826.

In consequence of the death of Minister Tudor March 9, 1830, Consul Wright assumed charge of the Legation's archives, and in addition to his consular duties carried on the business of the Legation with the Foreign Office until the arrival of the new Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Ethan A. Brown, about February 15, 1831. Mr. Wright continued on as Consul until December 30, 1831, when he retired. In the absence of a successor of Mr. Wright duly appointed by the President, the Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Brown, appointed the nephew of Mr. Wright, Mr. Robert C. Wright, as temporary or acting consul, who assumed charge of the Rio Consulate on or about January 1, 1832.

John Martin Baker, Consul, arrived at Rio on January 30, 1832, and assumed charge on February 5, 1832. The archives of the Legation were placed in Consul Baker's hands when Chargé Brown left for the United States about the fall of 1833, and Mr. Baker carried on the business of the Legation until the arrival of Mr. Brown's successor, Mr. William Hunter, in February, 1835. Here again the absence of a diplomatic representative caused the Consul additional duties from 1833 to 1835. Mr. Baker continued his duties as American Consul until about August 30, 1837, when he departed for the United States prior to the arrival of his successor, Mr. George Slocum, appointed Consul at Rio de Janeiro, where he assumed charge on October 25, 1837. During the interregnum the consulate affairs were discharged by Chargé William Hunter.



Consul Slocum's successor, Mr. George W. Gordon, arrived at Rio and assumed charge about April 12, 1844, but shortly thereafter he was succeeded, on May 30, 1845, by Consul Gorham Parks. Parks remained at Rio until October 1, 1849, when Consul Edward Kent assumed charge of this office. During these early days the business of the consulate at Rio consisted largely in the protection of American seamen, shipping matters, and reporting upon the very obnoxious African slave trade activities.

On July 20, 1853, the services of Consul Kent ceased and were assumed by Consul Robert C. Scott, who tendered his resignation to the Department on December 10, 1856, but remained in office until the arrival of his successor, Mr. Richard C. Parsons, who took over the duties of principal officer on July 16, 1861, almost five years after Consul Scott had resigned. Parsons continued to discharge the duties at the consulate until he took leave about June 30, 1862, at which time Mr. George H. Burritt assumed charge as Acting Consul. Burritt was relieved of his duties by the arrival of Consul James Monroe, who assumed charge on March 1, 1863. Mr. Monroe remained as Consul at Rio de Janeiro for more than six years, and about September 10, 1869, either Mr. F. M. Cordeiro or Mr. H. E. Milford assumed charge as Deputy and later Vice Consul. The arrival of Consul Charles T. Thweatt, about November 30, 1870, again placed a principal officer in charge of the Rio

Consulate, and about August 10, 1872, Mr. Thweatt was succeeded by Consul Joseph Hinds, whose exequatur was not signed by the Brazilian authorities until March 7, 1876. Apparently Consul Datus E. Coon, whose exequatur was granted on January 24, 1872, did not come to this post, inasmuch as there appears to be no record of such an officer in the archives of the Rio Consulate.

Consul Hinds, and later Consul General Hinds, the first Consul General appointed at Rio, appears to have left Rio de Janeiro somewhere around February 12, 1877, when Vice Consul General F. M. Cordeiro was again placed in charge until the arrival, on or about June 20, 1878, of Consul General Thomas Adamson, whose exequatur was granted on June 8, 1878. Consul General Adamson turned over the Rio office on or about September 1, 1882, to Consul General C. C. Andrews, who conducted the duties of his office apparently without an exequatur, inasmuch as the Foreign Office List on hand does not show C. C. Andrews as having been Consul General at Rio de Janeiro. On July 16, 1885, the office at Rio was turned over by Mr. Andrews to Consul General H. Clay Armstrong, whose exequatur was signed on July 11, 1885. From July, 1879, to September, 1889, there were four Vice Consuls General at Rio, respectively, Charles R. McCall, W. W. Randall, John T. Miller, and Britain D. Armstrong, the latter probably a relation of Consul General Armstrong. Mr. McCall was on duty from April 16, 1886, until September 6 of the



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same year, on which date he was promoted to Consul and left for his new post at Santos. John T. Miller entered on duty June 1, 1887, but died of smallpox July 28, 1887, whereas Vice Consul General Armstrong resigned January 4, 1889. There is no record concerning the term of service of Mr. W. W. Randall.

Consul General Armstrong was in charge of the Rio office until September 15, 1889, when he was succeeded by Consul General Oliver H. Dockery, whose exequatur was issued prior to his assumption of charge; that is, August 31, 1889. Apparently the Foreign Office about this time began to act more quickly about the granting of consular exequaturs. It is also interesting to note the appointment of Mr. Claude Dockery as Vice Consul General December, 1889, in this respect following the previous arrangement of the Consul General appointing his own Vice Consul, usually a relative.

A few months after the arrival of Consul General Dockery the Republic or United States of Brazil was proclaimed. On November 17, 1889, Minister Adams, accredited to the Empire of Brazil, telegraphed the following message to the Department of State at Washington:

"Imperial family sailed today. Government de facto, with Ministry, established. Perfect order maintained. Important we acknowledge the Republic first."

According to John Bassett Moore (Digest of International Laws, Vol. 1, page 160), the events noted in the telegram dispatched by Minister Adams were the results of a sudden, unexpected and bloodless revolution committed on the two preceding days by the military and naval forces at Rio de Janeiro, who arrested and deposed the ministry, proclaimed a republic, and, holding the Emperor a prisoner in the palace, ordered the imperial family to leave the country within 24 hours. On November 19 Mr. Adams was instructed to—

"Maintain diplomatic relations with the provisional government of Brazil."

The provisional government announced it would respect all contracts and engagements entered into by the state, and confirmed the powers given by the Empire to the Brazilian representatives in Washington, where the International American Conference and the International Maritime Conference were then in session. On November 25 Mr. Adams reported that the Argentine Republic, Chile, and Uruguay had recognized the new government, and on November 30 he was instructed—

"That as soon as a majority of the people of Brazil should have signified their assent to the establishment and maintenance of the Republic he was to give it, on behalf of the United States, a formal and cordial recognition."

The revolution in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States. Our Minister at Rio de Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the provisional government, and the Brazilian representatives at Washington were instructed by the Rio provisional government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has, therefore, suffered no interruption.

President Harrison, in his annual message to Congress, December 3, 1889, states:

"Our minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this Government a formal and cordial recognition of the new Republic as soon as the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance."

On January 31, 1890, Secretary of State Blaine wrote Minister Adams at Rio the following:



"The Minister of Brazil in this capital, Mr. Amaral Valente, and his associate, the Brazilian minister on special mission. Mr. Mendonca, having recently received new letters of credence as representatives of the United States of Brazil, they were received in that capacity by the President on Wednesday the 29th inst.

"The President, on the 30th instant, sent to the Senate the following new nomination in your case:

"Robert Adams, Jr., of Pennsylvania, new accredited envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Empire of Brazil, United States of Brazil."

"Upon confirmation thereof by the Senate, a new commission and letter of credence will be sent to you. Upon delivery of the letter, in the usual way, the successive stages of diplomatic procedure in regard to the change of Government in Brazil and the reciprocal representation of the two countries will have been completed. On February 19, 1890, Congress, by a joint resolution, congratulated the people of Brazil and their just and peaceful assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government, based upon the free consent of the governed, and in their recent adoption of a republican form of government."

Upon the arrival of Consul General William T. Townes, Mr. Dockery's tenure of office at Rio terminated. June, 1893, Mr. Towne receiving his exequatur on June 30, 1893, the day he assumed charge. Consul General Townes was assisted by Vice Consul General John Taylor Lewis. About January 20, 1898, the consulate general was turned over by Mr. Townes to Consul General Seeger, whose exequatur was signed on November 30, 1897. It is interesting to note at this time that on April 28, 1899, an exequatur was issued in favor of Mr. Will Leonard Lowrie, who assumed his duties as Vice Consul General at Rio about April 1, 1899. Mr. Lowrie remained at Rio until July 15, 1901, at which time he resigned, but later took the prescribed examination and is now Consul General at Wellington, New Zealand. Mr. Lowrie was probably the first officer at Rio de Janeiro who later took up the service as a career.

The following Vice Consuls General were on duty during the tenure of office of Mr. Seeger, respectively, George Agnew Chamberlain, Edward W. Ames, Roger S. Green and Libourne C. Irvine. Mr. Ames retired as Secretary of Legation March, 1906, while appointed to Sanitago; Mr. Green retired as Consul General at Hankow, August, 1914, after having declined an appointment as Consul General at Large.

Mr. Seeger continued in office at Rio de Janeiro until May, 1906, when he retired.

It will be interesting for Americans resident in Brazil to note the appointment about April 29, 1904, of Mr. George Agnew Chamberlain as Deputy Consul General at Rio de Janeiro. He was formerly clerk in the consulate at Bahia, but resigned in 1902 to accept a professorship in Mackenzie College, Sao Paulo. In a letter from Dr. Horace M. Lane, president of the college, to Consul General Seeger, mention is made that, "It was to aid you in keeping up this high standard of efficiency that I permitted our talented young Professor Chamberlain to cancel his contract with the college and accept a subordinate position in your office."

Deputy Consul General Chamberlain was in charge of the Rio Consulate General from August 4, 1904, until December 16, 1904, when he turned over the office to Vice Consul General L. C. Irvine, because of ill health. After remaining in the United States for several years he reentered the service, and on June 22, 1906, was appointed Consul at Pernambuco, where he remained until about May 31, 1909. After an uninterrupted career

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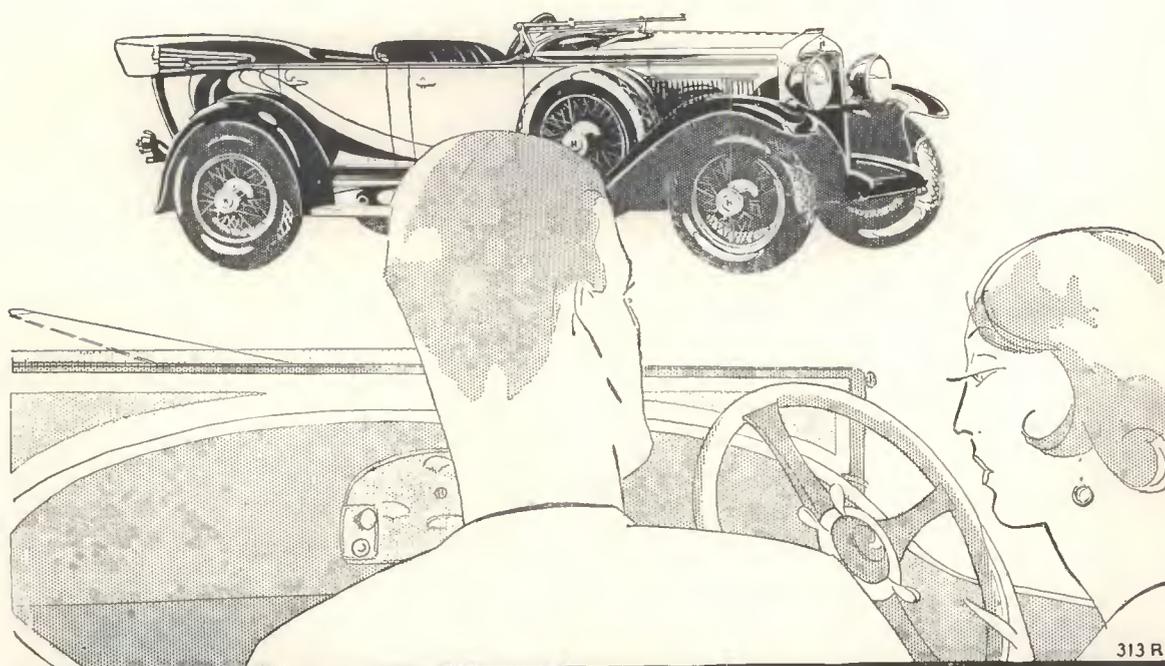
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of 15 years he retired while Consul General at Mexico City August, 1919.

Mr. Libourne C. Irvine was appointed Vice Consul General several times, and after leaving the service was for some considerable time representative for the "American Bank Note Company" in Brazil. He died at Rio de Janeiro March 15, 1924.

It is of interest here to note that during Mr. Seeger's term of office the Legation was made an Embassy; that is, on March 16, 1905. He was succeeded by Consul General George E. Anderson, who, on June 15, 1910, left for his new post at Hongkong, after having turned over the office to Joseph J. Slechta, who had been recognized as Deputy and Vice Consul General on September 26, 1906, and who assumed charge pending the arrival of Consul General Julius G. Lay. Mr. Lay assumed charge August 4, 1910, under exequatur granted June 30, 1910.

During Consul General Lay's tenure of office—that is, on October 21, 1913—ex-President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Margaret Roosevelt with six scientists, arrived at Rio de Janeiro aboard the S. S. *Vandyck*. During his short stay in Rio Roosevelt was widely entertained. Among the entertainments offered included a dinner at the Jockey Club, given by Mr. Percival Farquhar, president of the Brazil Railway. Mr. Farquhar invited 12 gentlemen, selected for their knowledge of Brazilian affairs. Consul General Lay was included.

After four years of service at Rio Consul General Lay departed on August 6, 1914, to Berlin, to which post he had been assigned. Mr. Joseph J. Slechta resigned November 28, 1911, to enter upon his duties as representative of the Lloyd Brasileiro at New York.

On March 21, 1911, Mr. Frank B. Lewis, Deputy Consul General arrived, but on account of ill health he resigned on November 15, 1912. On December 3, 1912, in order to replace Mr. Lewis, Clerk Herbert Pfannebacker was promoted to be Deputy Consul General, but he also resigned February 6, 1913, to accept a position with the Middletown Car Company of Rio. Mr. Albro L. Burnell, formerly at Barranquilla, Colombia, arrived at Rio on February 6, 1912, and assumed duty the following day as Vice and Deputy Consul General. Mr. Burnell succeeded a clerk, Mr. L. C. Irvine, who had been a Vice Consul General in 1904. Mr. Burnell took his examination at Petropolis, under Consul General Lay, April 27 and 28, 1912. Mr. Richard P. Momsen, clerk, arrived at Rio on January 29, 1913, and was promoted to Deputy Consul General on February 7, 1913. Mr. Momsen was shortly followed by Clerk Samuel W. Honaker, who arrived March 4, 1913, and was promoted to Deputy Consul General July 26, 1913. On February 6, 1915, due to the reorganization of the Consular Service, Messrs. Momsen and Honaker took oath as Vice Consuls, the latter being transferred to Johannesburg January 22, 1916.

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On August 6, 1914, upon Mr. Lay's transfer to Berlin, Mr. Albro L. Burnell assumed charge of the consulate general pending the arrival of Consul General at Large Alfred L. M. Gottschalk. Mr. Gottschalk had been appointed Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, and on November 28, 1914, assumed charge. On February 13, 1915, Mr. Burnell took oath as Consul and left for his new post at Rouen, France. Consul Burnell died at his later post at Lille (France) March 19, 1923. Mr. Lay retired as Consul General of Class II, on detail as Acting Foreign Trade Adviser, Department of State, March, 1920, but reentered the service under Executive order July 1, 1924, and is now Consul General at Calcutta. Mr. George E. Anderson retired as Consul General of Class II, assigned to Rotterdam, June 15, 1924.

In consequence of instructions received, and with permission of Admiral Caperton, Consul General Gottschalk sailed on February 15, 1918, for the United States aboard the U. S. S. *Cyclops*, a Navy collier, after having turned over the consulate to Vice Consul Momsen. On April 15, 1918, Vice Consul Momsen, having heard that the *Cyclops* had not reached New York, cabled the Department to be kept informed, and it was later confirmed that the *Cyclops* had disappeared with all on board, including Consul General Gottschalk. His colleagues and many others forwarded condolences to his former office at Rio, and until the last moment Vice Consul Momsen did not give up hope that word would be received from the Consul General. A set of newspaper clippings concerning the mysterious disappearance of the U. S. S. *Cyclops*, on which the Consul General was a passenger, was forwarded to Washington by Vice Consul Momsen.

These clippings praised in the highest terms the Consul General's activities in Brazilian affairs.

According to the Department's telegram of September 24, 1918, Mr. Charles C. Eberhardt was appointed Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, but he did not proceed to this post, remaining as Consul General at Large. Inasmuch as Mr. Momsen had decided to enter the practice of law at Rio de Janeiro, he resigned on February 1, 1919, after turning over the office to Vice Consul Augustus I. Hasskarl, who had arrived at Rio March 7, 1916. Mr. Hasskarl remained in charge until August 20, 1919, when he turned over the Rio office to Consul A. T. Haerberle, formerly at Pernambuco, and who had been instructed by the Department to take charge of the Rio office.

On February 10, 1921, Consul General Alphonse Gaulin, Consul General at Marseilles, France, since May 31, 1909, was assigned to Rio de Janeiro. Upon his arrival, May 15, 1921, the office was turned over by Consul Haerberle. Mr. Haerberle proceeded to the United States on leave of absence June 8, 1921. He had been appointed to Sydney, Australia, but returned to Rio, where he remained until April 12, 1923, at which time he was assigned to Sao Paulo.

During Consul General Gaulin's leaves of absence in the United States the following officers were in charge: From November 15, 1922, to March 15, 1923, Consul A. T. Haerberle; and from November 26, 1924, to April 14, 1925, Consul Robert R. Bradford, detailed to Rio August, 1924, and who arrived at this post October 9, 1924, from his former detail at Casa Blanca, Morocco.

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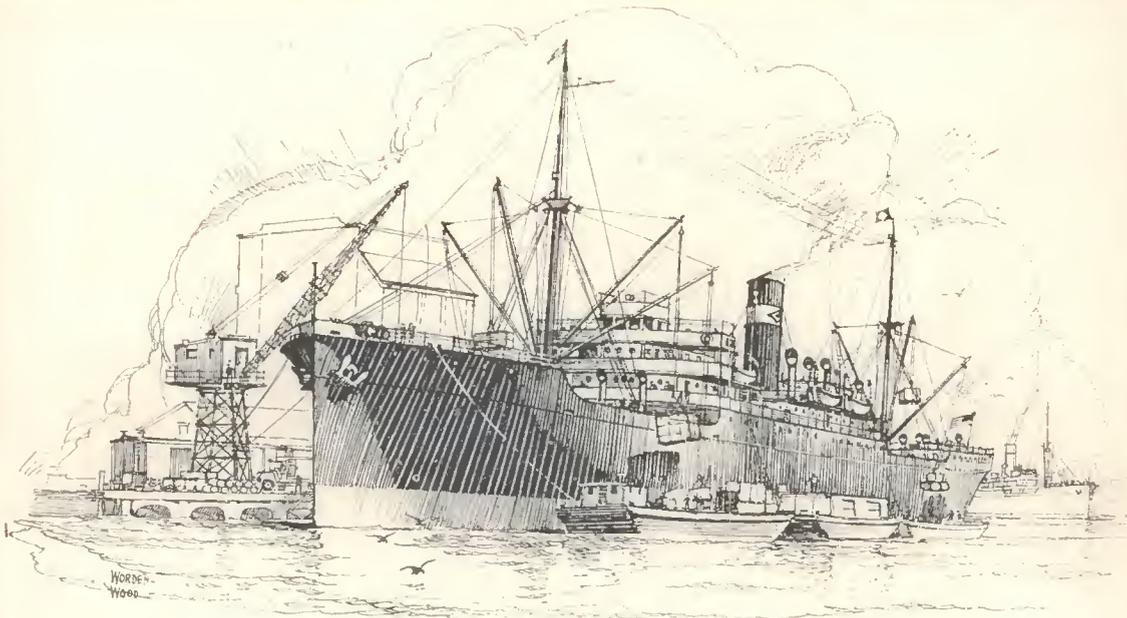
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