

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

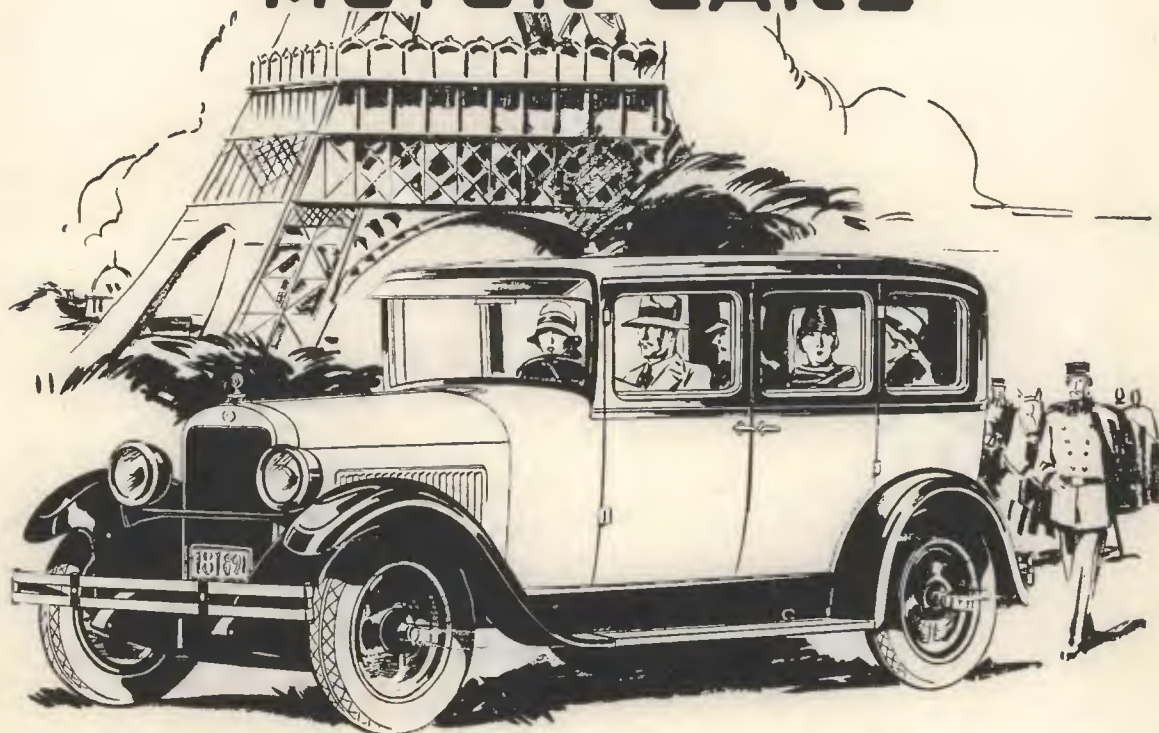


THE CATHEDRAL, SAN MARINO

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Vol. V JANUARY, 1928 No. 1

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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JANUARY, 1928

San Marino

By JOSEPH EMERSON HAVEN, *Consul, Florence*

MY new Exequatur, incidentally the first Exequatur ever granted to an American Consul by the Republic of San Marino, is now framed and hangs on my office wall, where it invariably arouses the interest of American visitors.

To many, San Marino is a name, dimly remembered in connection with grammar school geography and referring perhaps to the name of a river, a battle, or maybe a general. How many actually know that San Marino was an independent, flourishing Republic, functioning almost 300 years before Columbus made his eventful western voyage.

Since the thirteenth century this small Republic, actually the oldest autonomous State in Europe today, with an area of only 38 square miles and having a frontier line of but 24 miles, has withstood the vicissitudes of Continental jealousies, has watched neighboring nations rise and fall, and yet through centuries of such turmoil has managed to maintain its national integrity.

According to tradition, a Christian named Marino, by trade a marble cutter and a resident of Arbe in Dalmatia, fleeing from Diocletian's decree of persecution against all Christians, took refuge in the rocky heights of Mt. Titano, in the second half of the fourth century. The mountain was the property of a Roman matron named Felicita, whose two sons were chronic invalids.

Through Marino, Felicita became a convert to Christianity and, miraculously, her sons acquired perfect health. In gratitude she gave Mt. Titano

in perpetuity to Marino, and he, having formed a patriarchal community, left the property on his death to his followers, "ab utroque homine," "free of Pope or Emperor, Count or Bishop."

From that period the community gradually increased, and the first records of which we have knowledge bear the date of 1253. Continually called upon to defend itself against not only the Papal governments but against such powerful and avaricious neighbors as the Dukes of Urbino, Montefeltro, and Rimini, it is not to be wondered that the spirit of independence of this small Republic has developed to the highest degree through the centuries of successful defeats inflicted on invading armies.

Small wonder, then, that San Marino is proud of its independence, and if one will but pause and hurriedly review European history during the past eight centuries, he will be less inclined to consider this oldest of republics as a setting for a light opera, nor will he find anything humorous in the polite insistence of the Republic on traditional form and national respect.

San Marino lies to the east of Florence, near the Adriatic, and is bounded by the Italian Provinces of Forli, Pesaro, and Urbino. It has a population of about 12,000, and in the center rises Mt. Titano to an altitude of about 2,500 feet.

It was formerly governed by a Grand Council composed of 60 members (20 nobles, 20 citizens, and 20 peasants), and from this council two members (one noble and one peasant) were elected every six months to act as captains regent, but this system has been modified by the



electoral law approved by the Grand Council on November 11, 1926, whereby the council, although still composed of 60 members, is no longer ruled by class distinction. Fifty-eight of the members are elected for a period of six years and the two remaining members are the captains regent then holding office at the time of general elections. The council on its part still continues the practice of electing two of its members as captains regent, who in unison govern the Republic for a period of six months, when their places are assumed by two other members of the Grand Council.

The Republic sustains a military force of about 1,000 men, including officers, and the chief industries are cattle raising and agriculture. Wine, cattle, and stone are the principal exports.

The capital city bears the same name as the Republic and is magnificently situated almost on the summit of Mt. Titano and reached by a steep, single road. Addison, in his "Remarks on Several Parts of Italy," published in 1705, commenting on this road says: "They (the San Marinenses) would probably sell their liberty as dear as they could to any that attacked them; for there is but one road by which to climb up to them, and they have a very severe law against any of their own body that enters the town by another path, lest

any new one should be worn on the side of their mountain. * * *

The streets of the town are very narrow and steep and from a distance the houses look as if they were built one on top of another. The three peaks of Mt. Titano are each crowned by a mediaeval tower, the first being part of a fortress prison while the second and third stand alone, each guarding its proud height. These towers enter largely into local sentiment and history and appear upon the Great Seal of State.

The topmost crest of the mountain can be reached from the center of the town in a few minutes walk, and from here an exceptionally fine view is obtained, even the coast of Dalmatia across the Adriatic, being dimly seen on clear mornings.

The Piazza is the center of the town's life and has the appearance of something between a terrace and a square. On three sides it is faced by buildings, including the modern Government Palace, but the fourth side at once attracts our attention for it yields a view such as, once seen, will always remain in one's memory. Quaint old streets dropping downward, ancient houses with red tiled roofs, a vine-clad slope leading into the valley, and then range after range of hills. In the distance, standing out in relief against the



THE MAIN TOWER OR CASTLE

Photo Alinari



sky, on its impregnable height is the ancient town of San Leo, which was known to Dante, who chose it to picture the steepness of the Mount of Purgatory.

How many Americans know that Abraham Lincoln was an honorary citizen of the Republic? The letter accepting that honor, filed in the official archives and a copy of which follows, shows most clearly the humility and simplicity of our great President. The letter reads:

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
"To the Regent Captains of the Republic of San Marino

"GREAT AND GOOD FRIENDS:

"I have received and read with great pleasure the letter which as Regent Captains of the Republic of San Marino you addressed to me on the 29th of March last. I thank the Council of San Marino for the honor of citizenship they have conferred upon me.

"Although your dominion is small, your State is nevertheless one of the most honored in all history. It has by its experience demonstrated the truth, so full of encouragement to the friends of Humanity, that Government founded on Republican principles is capable of being so administered as to be secure and enduring.

"You have kindly referred to the trial through which this Republic is now passing. It is one of deep import. It involves the question whether a representative Republic, extended and aggrandized so much as to be safe against foreign enemies, can save itself from the dangers of domestic friction. I have faith in a good result.

"Wishing that your interesting State may endure and flourish forever, and that you may live long and enjoy the confidence and secure the gratitude of your fellow citizens, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.

"Your good friend,

"(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President:

"(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
"Secretary of State."

San Marino merits a visit even if only of a few hours' duration. One makes the trip by motor car or motor diligence, as it is 25 miles from Rimini, the nearest railway station. Hence it is off the tourist route, and so remains unique and uncommercialized, something exceedingly rare in these days of extended transportation facilities. Its picturesque location is filled with charm and its citizens may well be proud of their splendid history, which stands out before the world as an unrivaled example of *Faithfulness to an Ideal: Liberty.*



THE GOVERNMENT PALACE

Photo Reffi

Voyaging Into the Yesterdays

By CHARLES O. SHEPARD, *First American Consul to Yedo (now Tokyo), Consul General at Yokohama and Acting Minister (Charge d'Affaires) in Japan successively from 1868 to 1874*

JAPAN! *Where is Japan?"*

Three score years ago this question was soberly asked of me by an intelligent Congressman—as Congressmen go—to whom I was private secretary, when I sought his assistance in procuring my appointment to the newly created Consulship at Yedo, now Tokyo. In this matter California was wiser than the aforesaid member of Congress, but his ignorance was typical of the lack of knowledge of nearly the whole population east of the Rockies.

When, a month or two after the assumption of the duties of President by General Grant, notice of my appointment as Consul at Yedo appeared in the newspapers of my home city, people questioned me, looked at me and pointed me out as the man who was going to Japan—or the moon—about the same thing so far as they knew. I had read Commodore Perry's report of his visit to Japan in 1853 and the wanderlust took possession of me. I did not even know how to get there, but I knew that it must be from the Pacific coast. San Francisco was only 20 or 25 years old at that time and the great city of Los Angeles was merely a hamlet and hardly known to exist. Pasadena was yet a blank.

A little correspondence informed me that on the first of each month a steamer left San Francisco, by the line known as the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for Hongkong via Yokohama. For years this was the only regular line that crossed the Pacific to the Orient.

I visited the Department of State and received the rather meager information it possessed. I was given no verbal instructions concerning my new post, but was furnished with a passport, a copy of the Consular Regulations, and a bunch of blank legal forms and then was turned loose on the unsuspecting world.

I was allowed two months after August 1, 1869, in which to reach my consulate. I had learned that the Central and Union Pacific Railways, being built east from San Francisco and west from Omaha, would meet somewhere in Utah on or about August 15, and that one train would leave daily from each of these points. I reached Omaha about the 12th. At a hotel the head waiter pointed out to me a table at which were seated about a dozen strong-faced, rugged men who, he said, were the builders of the two railways, and that they had brought the first train across the continent only three or four days before. I gazed



PANORAMA FROM THE PEAK, SAN MARINO

Photo Alinari



at these empire builders with awe. I took an early train west in the first week of the Union Pacific's passenger carrying existence. I think we were seven days en route to San Francisco. Even that was marvelous when compared with the wanderings of the "covered wagons."

A Pullman sleeper was included in the train, but no provision for making coffee even. As the tracks were laid, rough board shacks were built for eating houses at the places destined for stations, and at these crude buildings the train was stopped for meals. Only rough tables or counters were yet provided, but on them, in a primitive fashion, plenty of good things were served—buffalo steaks, venison, all manner of feathered game, and in the higher region mountain trout. Tablecloths, napkins, and silverware were conspicuous by their absence, but we actually lived on the fat of the land and streams.

Indians would come in lurches, tearing across the prairie on bareback ponies as if they intended to charge and capture the strange, huge, snake-like something that would across their hitherto undisputed domain. They looked fierce enough, but they were only saying *How* to this strange contraption. At the station braves and squaws would gather by the score. Painted and blanketed, the latter squatted in rows against the side of the building. Even then, in the first days of the trains, they brought Indian trinkets and furs for sale. Often buffaloes and other wild animals—even wild horses—would scamper away from this new and unknown danger. Pert little prairie dogs by the thousands would peer out of their holes in dazed bewilderment.

The four wooden ships which made the trans-Pacific trip were the *China*, the *Japan*, the *America* and the *Great Republic*. The *China* (Captain Warsaw) was to be my home for the next 30 days and take me into an unknown world. Five years later I returned to San Francisco in 17 days by an "ocean greyhound," as the newly invented iron screw steamers were called. The *China* had huge wooden side paddles and great width, with a walking beam amidships and most commodious staterooms. They carried masts and sails and were provided with great coal bunkers which could carry enough anthracite coal to drive the ship, without stopping at any port between San Francisco and Yokohama, 5,000 miles. My recollection is that the huge side paddle never once ceased to paddle, nor the walking beam to walk, across the entire wide expanse.

In going forward on the main deck, one always ducked under the foot-thick revolving iron shaft that ran athwart ships to connect the two paddles.

My feelings as we sailed out of the Golden Gate can be better imagined than described. San Francisco faded into the horizon and before me lay a wide expanse—the waters of the Pacific. I was started on my great adventure. The first thing I did was to settle about my seat at the table. Then began the inspection of my fellow passengers. It is surprising how soon one gets to know about his fellows on board ship. One not only learns their names but seems to know their entire history—where they came from, where they are going, and what they hope to find at the end of the journey.

The daily run was a topic of absorbing interest. Bets were made and pools formed. As 12 o'clock approached, the whole ship's company gathered about the captain and his two mates who stood expectant with sextants in hand to catch the sun at its exact meridian. This was settled when eight bells struck. The "observation" fixed the distance traveled in the past 24 hours. Then came the posting of the run on the bulletin boards, with the latitude and longitude. Bets were paid and a dive made for the dining salon. Luncheon became "tiffin." Shuffleboards and cards appeared. Steamer chairs were not known at that time; we spread rugs upon the deck and lolled or sat upon them.

Ships from San Francisco for the Orient did not stop at Honolulu but left it far to the south. We found from the latitude that we were bearing to the north. Why? Because, the first officer explained, "by arching to the north, toward the Arctic Circle, the distance is shortened. Take an orange as an example and the problem becomes plain. Place one thread around the orange at its middle, and another half way between the middle and the stem, and note the difference in length. This is slight in the case of an orange, but on a trip from San Francisco to Yokohama it makes a difference of hundreds of miles. The same thing applies to the Atlantic, between New York and ports of England."

In time came the inevitable mock trial. For this prank on board the *China* the victim was a young bounder who had already made himself a general nuisance. Quietly a few spoons were slipped into his pocket. Soon a man tricked out to look like a policeman tapped him on the shoulder and the victim was arrested for "larceny." Two lawyers among the passengers took the roles of prosecuting attorney and attorney for the defense. Much wit was shown and fun developed at the trial, and the young man was made to look the fool that he was and duly subdued for the remainder of the voyage. He had been charged

(Continued on page 32)



THE CULT OF THE KITCHEN GOD

By LEROY WEBBER, *Consul, Chefoo*

A NEW era may be dawning in China and the old order making way for the new—but nevertheless the masses hold fast as ever to the old customs.

It is January 26, the 23rd of the Lah Yueh, or the last month of the Chinese calendar, known to foreigners in China as the 23rd day of the 12th moon. Tonight from countless homes throughout the land, the Tsao Wang, or god of the kitchen, will be dispatched on his journey to heaven.

The Tsao Wang is a paper image pasted above a little board, or shelf, arranged above the cooking boiler in the kitchen. In other than bachelor establishments he is accompanied by his wife and concubine. He is popularly held to preside over the welfare of the hearth and in nearly all families receives great reverence; in some homes incense and candles are daily offered before him and he is worshipped with almost the same diligence as the ancestral tablets.

This day, as in the past and as will probably be in the future, special sacrifices will be offered to him and all members of the family, who can possibly do so, will be expected to attend the ceremony. He will be taken down from his place above the cooking range and will be regaled with sweetmeats, a particularly glutinous kind of toffee called "kua-tang" being offered to him. This is so that when he comes into the presence of the great Jade Emperor, to whom he ascends to make his report, he will have nothing but sweet words to speak of the family over whose hearth he has presided for the past year. The wish of the family is well expressed in the following lines:

"Come god-of-the-kitchen,
whose surname is Chang,
Now here is your pudding,
and here is your t'ang;
When you get up to Heaven
it will make us all glad,
If you tell what is good,
and omit what is bad."

Straw and grain are offered to feed the horse



THE KITCHEN GOD, HIS WIFE AND CONCUBINE



of the Tsao Wang and a bucket of water is prepared to quench his thirst, then, after three sticks of incense have been lighted before him, all members of the family make their prostrations. Usually about 9 p. m., the Tsao Wang, who is by this time surrounded with piles of yellow paper cash, to represent funds to meet his expenses, is dispatched by fire on his heavenly journey. When he and his money are fully ablaze the members of the family offer up their supplications, thanks and excuses to him. The supplications usually take the form of requests for some material gifts. The usual Chinese lines dedicated to the occasion are as follows:

"When sweetmeats are offered to
the genius of the hearth,
The New Year has come
for all it is worth,
The little girl asks for flowers,
The boy wants crackers and mirth,
The old lady desires a wig
for a splurge,
And out of spite the old man
(who pays the bill)
breaks his bowl on the earth."

With the burning of the Tsao Wang and the offering of the prayers, the religious ceremony is concluded. The participants eat the sweetmeats which the god has left and so disperse. Joss sticks, which were lighted when the Tsao Wang proceeded to celestial regions, are kept burning until he returns to earth on the 29th day of the 12th moon (February 1), which is the last day of the old Chinese calendar year. Awaiting him on his return is a new shrine—in the old place—above the cooking boiler in the kitchen.

CHINESE NEW YEAR CUSTOMS

By LEROY WEBBER, *Consul, Chefoo*

From the 23rd of the Lah Yueh (last month of Chinese lunar year), when the God of the Hearth or Kitchen God, Tsao Wang, returns to the presence of the Great Jade Emperor or Heavenly God, Yu Husang, there to render his report on the conduct of the family for the past year, until the last day of the year when he returns to the hearth once more, the conduct of the

(Continued on page 27)



THE GOD OF FORTUNE



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

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

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

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
SAN MARINO—By J. E. Haven.....	1
VOYAGING INTO YESTERDAYS—By Charles O. Shepard	4
CULT OF THE KITCHEN GOD—By Leroy Webber	6
CHINESE NEW YEAR CUSTOMS—By Leroy Webber	7
O GECKO—By H. B. Hitchcock.....	8
ITEMS	9
NECROLOGY	13
BIRTHS	13
MARRIAGES	13
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES	13
COMMERCIAL	17
VISA EXCLUSIONS—By G. L. Brandt	17
INVOICE WORK	20
RECEIVING AMERICANS ABROAD—By Fred-eric William Wile	26
ORIGIN OF THE DOYEN	31

O GECKO!

(To the *Platydictylus Murales*)

I sing the cheery gecko
That runs along the wall,
And never shows a speck o'
Fear up there, at all.

Yes, even on the ceiling,
Where it's rather less secure,
He exhibits not the feeling
That I should have, I'm sure.

Mosquitoes, moths and others
He zestfully will munch,
Though immature young brothers
Make an extra special lunch.

And when we're all at dinner,
He springs the brightest jests,
To prove himself a winner
At entertaining guests.

Yes once—can I repeat it?
Officialdom and wife—
Oh, can not Time delete it,
Direst dinner of my life!

With confidence unwithered,
Advancing to attack,
He sprang—O Lawd!—and slithered
Down Her Excellency's back!
—H. B. HITCHCOCK.

The following is an alternative final stanza for use in case the "O Lawd!" is considered of too tendentious a nature and likely to influence legislation.

With confidence unwithered,
Advancing to attack,
He sprang (a jest?) and slithered
Down Her Excellency's back!

A personal passport printed by Benjamin Franklin at Passy, while he was American Ambassador to France has been sold for \$1,775.

The passport, one of five known to be in existence, was printed from Franklin's private press in 1780, and was originally issued to Elkanah Watson, author of "Men and Times of the Revolution."



ITEMS



AMBASSADOR EDWIN V. MORGAN, Rio de Janeiro, is now in Switzerland on leave for his health. During the absence of Mr. Morgan the Embassy is in charge of Diplomatic Secretary Rudolph E. Schoenfeld.

Mr. Noble Brandon Judah, newly appointed Ambassador to Cuba, took the oath of office in the Department of State on December 1, and after his instruction period plans to sail for Habana from New York on December 17.

Minister William Phillips, Ottawa, accompanied Viscount and Viscountess Willingdon to Washington on their official visit to this city.

Minister Jefferson Caffery, San Salvador, who is spending part of his leave in New York City, plans returning to his post during the present month.

Minister Roy T. Davis, San Jose, returned to his post sailing from New York on December 6.

Consul General Ralph J. Totten, Cape Town, is now in Washington where he plans spending the remainder of his leave before returning to his post sometime during the present month. This is Mr. Totten's first opportunity of relating to his friends in the Department his impressions of Ethiopia, which country he visited while enroute to Cape Town.

Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart, Barcelona, who is now on leave in the United States, will visit his home in Americus, Ga., afterwards returning to Washington about the middle of January.

Consul General Alban G. Snyder, Oslo, who has been ordered to the Department for consultation, is now in Washington. Upon the expiration of his detail to the Department Mr. Snyder contemplates taking leave in this country.

Diplomatic Secretaries Copley Amory, Jr., and

Walter C. Thurston have been assigned to duty with the American Delegation at the forthcoming Pan-American Conference to be held in Habana in 1928.

Diplomatic Secretary Frederick P. Hibbard, Mexico City, paid a short visit to Washington before proceeding to his home in Denison, Tex., where he will spend his leave.

Consul General Charles L. Hoover, recently assigned to Amsterdam, spent several days in the Department, afterwards going to New York from where he sailed on December 14.

Consul Leon Dominian, Rome, has returned to his post, after leave in this country, sailing from New York on December 14.

Consul Lowell C. Pinkerton, London, who visited his home in Louisiana, Mo., has returned to Washington where he will spend the remainder of his leave.

Consul Nelson R. Park, Ceiba, who visited Washington while on leave, returned to his post on December 7.

Consul William W. Brunswick, Niagara Falls, Ontario, spent a portion of his leave in Washington, afterwards proceeding to Clearwater, Fla. During Mr. Brunswick's absence the Consulate will be in charge of Consul George Gregg Fuller.

Vice Consul Lawrence Higgins, who has been on duty in the Department since the completion of his studies in the Foreign Service School, left for Mexico City via Boston on December 9. Mr. Higgins expects to reach his post about December 20.

Vice Consul E. N. Gunsaulus, Jr., Charlottetown, is spending his leave with his parents at Chevy Chase, Md.

Vice Consul Augustus Ostertag called at the

Department while en route from Mantanzas to Bremerhaven.

Vice Consul George P. Wilson, Palermo, is on his first visit to the United States in six years. Mr. Wilson will spend his leave at his home in Sewickley, Pa.

Vice Consul W. P. Robertson, Colon, who is now in the United States on leave, visited the Department before leaving for his home in Jackson, Tenn.

Vice Consul Lawrence S. Armstrong, Messina, has returned to his post sailing from New York City on December 16.

The following members of the non-career personnel took the oral examination for the Foreign Service on December 13:

Walter J. Linthicum, Vice Consul, Sherbrooke.
Edwin McKee, Vice Consul, Singapore.
David Buffum, Clerk, Danzig.
F. Willard Calder, Vice Consul, Southampton.
Phil H. Hubbard, Vice Consul, Breslau.
Robert H. Fetner, Vice Consul, Buenaventura.

Vice Consul J. Loder Park, Aden, gave a dinner party on the roof of the Consulate in that city to his many friends on the occasion of his departure for the United States.

Members of the Foreign Service Association who contemplate visiting the United States while on leave and wish to receive copies of the JOURNAL while in this country, are requested to communicate promptly with the Business Manager, giving complete information as to the issues of the JOURNALS they desire as well as the address to which they are to be sent.

Letters should be addressed as follows:

The Business Manager,
American Foreign Service Journal,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

A special correspondent of the JOURNAL in the Near East reports one of life's little ironies: Consul General DuBois, formerly Chief of the Visa Office in the Department, was refused permission to land in Constantinople by the Turkish authorities for failure to have the required visa.

The written examination for the Foreign Service will be held on January 9 and 10, 1928, in

Washington and 12 other cities in the United States. The President has designated 250 candidates to take this examination.

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

Consul General Samuel T. Lee, en route to the United States.

Consul General Thomas M. Wilson, in charge of the Consulate, Kingston, Ontario.

Consul General James B. Stewart, Kingston, Ontario.

Vice Consul Daniel J. Driscoll, recently at Caracas, has resigned from the Foreign Service to accept a position with the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company.

Consul Harvey T. Goodier, Nagoya, visited the Department while on leave of absence. This is Consul Goodier's first visit to the United States in 12 years. He expects to spend most of his time in Chicago before returning to his post.

Consul John E. Kehl, Stuttgart, reports that he spent an enjoyable vacation in Florida with a few minor exceptions, such as sand flies and occasional hot days. He had fairly good luck at fishing, his prize catch being a 21 pound sea bass. Consuls General Tracy Lay and Totten are requested to take note of this last remark.

Vice Consul William A. Smale, Montreal, reports that Mr. Halstead is variously addressed as "Generally Consul of the United State" and as "His Majesty's American Consul General."

W. M. Parker Mitchell, Consul, detailed to Quebec, attended the recent convention of the American Legion in Paris while on leave of absence requested for that purpose, and marched with the Canadian contingent after landing at Antwerp from Quebec on one of the special Legion steamers. He sailed from Cherbourg for Quebec on the 6th of October, on another Legion ship, after a glimpse of Lorraine and Burgundy, and a brief visit to Munich, Germany.

FROM PARIS

News has been received that Ambassador Herick, who has been detained in the United States on account of ill health, will sail for France on the *S. S. Paris* on January 14.

The Hon. Lewis Einstein, American Minister at Prague, accompanied by Mrs. Einstein, was in Paris last week en route to his post.

Mrs. John B. Stetson, wife of the American Minister at Warsaw, spent a few days in Paris at the beginning of November.

Mr. and Mrs. Hallett Johnson and children left for Oslo on November 15.

Mr. George A. Gordon, First Secretary of the Embassy in Paris, attended the conference of the Preparatory Commission for the Limitation of Armaments as Technical Assistant to the United States Delegation.

Mr. G. Harlan Miller, Second Secretary of the Embassy in Paris, Mrs. Miller and their little daughter Barbara, sailed on December 7 for the United States.

Mr. George R. Merrell, Jr., Second Secretary of the Embassy in Paris, spent the month of November on leave of absence, dividing his time between the French Riviera and Italy with a brief stop-over at Berne. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. Mark Merrell.

Mrs. H. L. Williamson, wife of the Second Secretary of the Legation at Habana, sailed for the United States on November 17, accompanied by her son, Master Harold Williamson, after spending several months in Paris.

Mr. Christian Gross, Third Secretary of the Legation at Port au Prince, is spending a leave of absence in France.

On November 11, the anniversary of Armistice Day, a fitting ceremony was held at the *Place de l'Armistice*, in the Forest of Compiègne, to inaugurate a concrete house enclosing the Allied armistice car on the spur of railway track which supported it nine years before. Short discourses were pronounced by Marshal Foch and Minister of the Marine, Georges Leygues. The cross of the French Legion of Honor was awarded for transmission to Mr. Arthur Fleming, of California, who contributed the funds for the erection of the structure.

Among numerous Americans present were Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, Chargé d'Affaires, Consul General Alphonse Gaulin, ex-Consul General A. M. Thackara and Consul Damon C. Woods.

The Hon. Robert P. Skinner, American Minister at Athens, and Mrs. Skinner, after passing several weeks' vacation in the French Alps, spent the month of October at Paris, returning to Athens in the first days of November.

Consul General and Mrs. Robert Frazer called at the Paris Consulate General on November 12, en route to Mr. Frazer's new post at Calcutta. One of his important duties there will be to supervise the erection of the United States Government building, which will cost \$500,000.

The convention of the American Legion in Paris, in September, 1927, brought to the city a number of Consular officers, including Consul John P. Hurley from Vienna, Consul Albert M. Doyle from Rotterdam, Consul William C. Burdett from Brussels, Consul W. M. Parker Mitchell from Quebec, Vice Consul James E. Parks from Luxemburg, Vice Consul W. W. Corcoran from Boulogne-sur-Mer, Vice Consul L. G. Bradford from Goteborg, and Vice Consul William E. de Courcy from Marseille.

Consul Kenneth S. Patton, who was detailed to the Consulate General at Paris for 60 days, returned to his post at Belgrade on October 1, 1927.

Consul A. C. Brady, of Malaga, spent a leave of absence in Paris during October.

Consul Lucien Memminger, of Bordeaux, reports a visit at his port in the last days of September of the U. S. destroyers *Borie* and *Tracy*. The officers and men from the vessels were cordially received by the people of Bordeaux.

Vice Consul Paul C. Betts, after spending a home leave in the United States, returned to his post at Paris on October 20.

Miss Flora Parker, an American clerk who had been on duty at the Paris Consulate General for several years past, departed for Constantinople on October 29, having been transferred to the Embassy in that city.

FROM LONDON

At the request of the Department of State and the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, Consul Ralph C. Busser acted as representative of the United States Government and the Smithsonian



Institution and its branches at the diamond jubilee celebrations of the Cardiff Naturalists Society, which took place at Cardiff on November 2, 3 and 4. At the jubilee dinner on the evening of November 2, in the Park Hotel, Cardiff, at which Consul and Mrs. Busser were among the 200 members and delegates of British and foreign scientific societies, Consul Busser proposed the toast to "The Cardiff Naturalists Society," speaking on the subject: "Where Modern Civilization Leads."

FROM MADRID

Consul and Mrs. Austin C. Brady, of Malaga, were recent callers at the Madrid Consulate while returning to their post after 30 days' leave passed in Paris. The Malaga office was in charge of Vice Consul Raymond O. Richards during their absence.

Ambassador and Mrs. Ogden H. Hammond, at Madrid, welcomed Miss Ruth Elder and Captain George Haldeman, the trans-Atlantic flyers, upon their arrival from Lisbon via airplane and later gave a tea in their honor which was attended by General Primo de Rivero, President of the Spanish Council of Ministers and chief of the present Government.

FROM SINGAPORE

On the occasion of their recent departure from Batavia, Consul General and Mrs. Hoover were presented with a large silver tray by the American community in Batavia. Consul C. Porter Kuykendall, who left Batavia at about the same time, was presented with a brocaded dressing gown. Mr. Kuykendall traveled by way of Singapore and Hong Kong and will take leave in the United States before proceeding to his new post at Oslo.

The Forty-fifth Destroyer Squadron of the United States Asiatic Fleet, together with the patrol leader, the *Paul Jones* and the tender, the *Black Hawk* visited Batavia from October 3 to 8. On the first evening a reception was given by Consul General and Mrs. du Bois and the American community at the Consulate General and was well attended by the representative people of Batavia. Other entertainment provided for the visitors consisted of a ball at the Army-Navy Club, a trip to Buitenzorg to visit the botanical gardens, and dances at various hotels in Batavia. Captain Blakely and the officers of the visiting

squadron gave a reception aboard the *Black Hawk* which was well attended.

Consul Joseph E. Jacobs, of Yunmanfu, passed through Singapore on October 19 en route to the United States on leave. He proceeded via Suez and is making a few stops in Europe on his way.

Robert M. J. Fellner was commissioned Vice Consul non-career at Singapore on October 13. Mr. Fellner has served at Singapore nearly two years, a comparatively long time at this post.

Mr. Donald Renshaw, until recently American Trade Commissioner at Batavia, arrived in Singapore on October 31 for the purpose of opening an office for the Department of Commerce. He is busy in search of office space which is at a premium in Singapore, and plans to have a staff of four Americans and four native clerks. The commercial office at Batavia will also be maintained as a subordinate office to the one at Singapore.

FROM MEXICO CITY

The American Colony of Mexico, acting through its five leading organizations—the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, the American School, the American Club, and the American Benevolent Society—tendered a dinner to Ambassador and Mrs. Morrow on the night of November 19. The entertainment took place in the Chapultepec Cafe, and was attended by some 250 members of the American Colony and their friends of varying nationalities.

The American Consul General, Mr. Weddell, presided, assisted by an able staff of representative members of the American Colony. An unique feature of the occasion was a speech of welcome to the Ambassador and Mrs. Morrow, delivered by General C. H. M. y Agramonte, 98 years young. While not an eye-witness of the charge of the French Cavalry at Waterloo, the General is understood to have observed the no less gallant attack by the Light Brigade at Balaklava; time has not withered nor custom staled his infinite variety, and the General spoke with eloquence and vigor and charm.

Mr. S. W. Rider, on behalf of the Colony, briefly sketched the activities of the five organizations named.

Ambassador Morrow's predecessor held a great reputation as a happy after-dinner speaker, but those who were privileged to listen to Mr. Mor-



row's felicitous phrases have the feeling that the mantle of Mr. Sheffield's eloquence has fallen on shoulders that will wear it as gracefully as he did!

Vice Consul Ives, Mazatlan, returned from 30 days leave, a part of which he spent in Washington.

Admiral Asami Nagano, commanding the Japanese training ships *Iwate* and *Asama* paid Mazatlan a visit of three days, from November 15th to November 18. Consul Blocker called aboard the flag ship *Iwate* and the visit was returned by the entire staff the following day.

NECROLOGY

Colonel Soren Listoe, formerly American Consul General at Rotterdam, died at East Radford, Va., on December 12, 1927.

Shortly before his death Colonel Listoe visited the Department, having just returned from a trip to Europe, and at that time appeared to be in excellent health, despite his 81 years of age. He had contemplated holding a family re-union at his country home in Virginia, and was engaged in these preparations at the time of his death.

He leaves surviving one son and two daughters.

Mr. Felix S. S. Johnson, American Consul at Kingston, Ontario, died suddenly at that place on December 14, 1927. Mr. Johnson had been in charge at Kingston for the past 17 years, having gone to that post from Bergen, Norway.

Mr. Johnson was born in Washington, D. C., January 9, 1870. He was educated at the Vineland, N. J., High School, at Pictou Academy, Pictou, Nova Scotia, and Bonn University. For a time he practiced law, but was appointed Deputy Consul at Pictou July 23, 1885, and later served in the same capacity at Kiel, Germany. On April 28, 1891, he was appointed Consular Agent at Freiburg, retiring from this position in October on the following year.

On December 18, 1899, he reentered the service as Commercial Agent at Stanbridge, Ontario, and on July 19, 1905, was appointed Consul at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, being transferred to Bergen, Norway, August 17, 1906.

Mr. Johnson leaves surviving his widow, a brother and a sister, Mrs. Margaretta Leach Johnson, Frederick C. Johnson, American Vice Consul at Fredericton, New Brunswick, and Mrs. Agnes T. Wilcox, London, Ontario.

The remains were taken to Vineland, N. J., for burial.

BIRTHS

A son, Reuben Lindsay, junior, was born at Santiago, Chile, to Commander and Mrs. Reuben Lindsay Walker. Commander Walker is Naval Attaché at Santiago.

A daughter, Elizabeth Claire, was born at Catania, Italy, on September 23, 1927, to Consul and Mrs. Ilo C. Funk.

A son, Calvert, was born at Tokyo, Japan, on November 7, 1927, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Eugene H. Dooman.

A daughter, Catherine, was born at Funchal, Madeira, on November 22, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. John H. Lord.

MARRIAGES

Keene-Chute. Miss Emerin Semple Keene, eldest daughter of former Consul General and Mrs. Francis B. Keene, Rome, was married on December 1, 1927, at the American Church of St. Paul, in Rome, to Lieut. Col. Mervyn Lyde Chute, late of the Royal Engineers.

Hepburn-Kemp. Miss Phyllis Hepburn, of Worthing and High Salvington, England, and Vice Consul Percy G. Kemp, Las Palmas, were married at Brooklyn, New York, on August 25, 1927.

Keer-Dutko. Miss Valentina Leonidovna Kerr and Vice Consul Paul Michael Dutko, were married at Harbin, Manchuria, on September 18, 1927.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Copley Amory, Jr., 2d Sect., Teheran, on leave, detailed to Department temporarily.

Wilbert L. Bonney, now Consul, Georgetown, has resigned.

Harold M. Deane, formerly detailed as Consul, Valparaiso, detailed Consul, Montreal, his assignment as Consul, Arica, has been canceled.

Durward Grinstead, now Vice Consul, Dresden, appointed a Diplomatic Secretary and assigned 3d Sect., Warsaw.

Matthew E. Hanna, now detailed as Foreign Service Inspector, has been assigned to Lima, Peru, as Counselor of Embassy.

(Continued on page 16)



IMPORTE TOTAL DE LA FACTURA EN (Manifiéstese la Clase de Moneda. indicando también si es oro, papel, etc.)	
GRAND TOTAL OF THE INVOICE IN (State the kind of money and if gold, paper, etc.)	

OBSERVACIONES DEL CONSUL:
(Consular Remarks)

DECLARACIÓN DEL REMITENTE:
(Declaration of Shipper)

BAJO JURAMENTO declaramos que somos los

UNDEE OATH we declare that we are the
(Insert word "Fabricantes" (Manufac-

turers), "Vendedores" (Sellers), or "Embarcadores" (Shippers), as the case may be
de las mercancías arriba relacionadas, que son ciertos los precios y demás
of the merchandise above specified, that the prices and other particulars
particulares que consignamos, que dichas mercancías son producto del suelo
indicated therein are correct, that the said merchandise is the product of
o de la industria de
the soil or of the industry of (Country of Origin), and that we accept the
y que aceptamos la responsabilidad legal a que haya lugar por cualquier
legal responsibility for any inaccuracies which this invoice may contain.
inexactitud que contenga esta factura.

(Name of Firm)

(Signature)

The model invoice contains the maximum information which should be required. Any part may be omitted by any country.

CERTIFICACIÓN DEL CONSUL:
(Certification of Consul)

DERECHOS PERCIBIDOS POR EL CONSULADO:
(Fees Collected by the Consulate)



(Continued from page 13)

Noble Brandon Judah has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of United States to Cuba.

Clarence E. Macy, now Vice Consul, and 3d Sect., Monrovia, assigned Vice Consul, Port Elizabeth.

Bertil M. Rasmusen, Consul at Moncton, retired from the Service on November 20, 1927.

Edwin Schoenrich, now Vice Consul, and 3d Sect., La Paz, assigned Vice Consul, Arica.

R. A. Wallace Treat, now 2d Sect., Warsaw, assigned 2d Sect., Teheran.

Non-Career

Harold R. Brown, now Vice Consul, Buenos Aires, appointed Vice Consul, Georgetown, British Guiana.

Linton S. Crook, now clerk in the consulate, Milan, appointed Vice Consul there.

George Reed Emerson, died November 10, 1927, while temporarily in charge of the consulate, Arica.

Diamond E. Gregerson, now Vice Consul, La Guaira, has resigned.

Carl Henking has resigned as Honorary Vice Consul, Penang.

Edwin McKee, formerly Vice Consul, Singapore, appointed Vice Consul, Halifax.

John A. McPherson, Honorary Vice Consul, Guaymas, died on November 26, 1927.

Ben C. Matthews, now Vice Consul, Antofagasta, appointed Vice Consul, Caracas.

Ernest L. Monroe resigned as Vice Consul, Matanzas.

Thomas M. Powell, now a clerk in the consulate, Nogales, appointed Vice Consul there.

Ernest H. Quenet, who has been serving as Acting Consular Agent, Mollendo, Peru, appointed Consular Agent there.

Myron H. Schraud, now clerk in the consulate, Piedras Negras, appointed Vice Consul there.

Warren C. Stewart, now Vice Consul, Halifax, appointed Vice Consul, Matanzas.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

The following changes have occurred recently in the field service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

Commercial Attaché Carl J. Mayer, of Riga, and Trade Commissioner Albert E. Boadle, of London, are sailing for the States December 3.

Commercial Attaché Lynn W. Meekins, in charge of the Ottawa office, arrived in the Bureau on October 24 to attend the District Office Conference held here on 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, who arrived in the Bureau October 23, 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.

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



Guests at a luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce to the XIII Interparliamentary Commercial Conference. Left to right: Mr. F. A. Pirie, Senator Jesse H. Metcalfe, Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Mr. Boies Hart, Admiral N. E. Irwin, Representative H. W. Watson, Consul Bigelow, Consul General C. I. Dawson

Assistant Trade Commissioner George W. Becker sailed for his new post at Hamburg on 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.

COMMERCIAL

A total of 1,962 reports, of which 859 were rated miscellaneous, was received during the month of November, 1927, as compared with 1,889 reports, of which 839 were rated miscellaneous, during the month of October, 1927.

There were 367 trade lists transmitted to the Department, for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, during the month of November, 1927, as against 458 during the month of October, 1927.

During the month of November, 1927, there were 3,125 trade letters transmitted to the Department as against 3,056 in October, 1927.

VISA EXCLUSIONS

By GEO. L. BRANDT, *Consul, Department*

The Department had only 140 Ellis Island exclusion records to transmit to the field for the year ended June 30, 1927, as against the 188 exclusion notices sent out during the preceding year.

Here are the 10 best records for the year:

Office	Visas issued	Exclusions	Apparent percent of error
Dublin	16,076	0	.00000
Cologne ...	12,643	0	.00000
Berlin	11,237	1	.00008
Cobh	9,248	1	.0001
Stuttgart ...	15,788	2	.00012
Liverpool ..	6,825	0	.00000
Bremen	6,493	1	.00015
Goteborg ..	5,292	1	.00018
London	15,405	3	.00019
Glasgow ...	15,467	3	.00019

The 10 next best:

Office	Visas issued	Exclusions	Apparent percent of error
Oslo	5,160	1	.00019
Warsaw ...	10,935	3	.00027
Hamburg ..	7,395	2	.00027
Stockholm..	4,642	0	.00000
Belfast	4,209	0	.00000
Copenhagen.	4,146	0	.00000
Southm'pton	3,139	0	.00000

Rotterdam..	2,577	1	.00038
Rome	4,968	2	.0004
Prague	4,395	2	.00045

The following is a statement as to the kinds of visas that did not get their holders through:

Non-immigrants—		
Section 3 (2)	68	
Section 3 (6)	6	
Transit certificates	3	
Immigrants—		
Quota	10	
N. Q. Sec. 4 (a)	3	
N. Q. Sec. 4 (b)	41	
N. Q. Sec. 4 (c)	3	
N. Q. Sec. 4 (e)	4	
Alien veteran	2	

140

(Continued on page 19)



BERTIL M. RASMUSEN
Retired November 20, 1927



1 Pekka kiiruhti Amerikan konsulaattiin hakemaan passia, sillä laiva lähti jo huomenna.



2 — Antakaa viisumi, mutta äkkiä. Minulla on kiire.



3 Konsuli: — Nimt, ikä, uskonto, paino, pituus, ammatti, asuinpaikka, äiti, isä, serkut, tädit, isoäiti, kummit, tukan väri — — —?



4 — mitä kalossinnumeroa anoppinne käyttää. — onko teille tulossa lisää lapsia? — sairastatteko ripulia, umpisuolta, aivokuumetta — — —?



5 Ehkä voitte saada passin —



6 — — — —

If you can't read it, see opposite page



PEKKA AT THE CONSULATE

From the newspaper: Kuluttajain Lehti, Helsingfors

1. Pekka rushed to the American Consulate to procure a visa as his boat was leaving tomorrow.
2. Give me a visa, quickly, I am in a hurry.
3. The Consul: Name? Age? Religion? Weight? Height? Occupation? Domicile? Mother? Father? Aunts? Grandmother? Godmothers? Color of hair? * * *
4. Number of galoshes worn by mother-in-law? Are you expecting any more children? Are you suffering from stomach disease? Appendicitis? Inflammation of the brain? * * *
5. You may be able to get a visa * * *
6. Come and inquire again after six years.

VISA EXCLUSIONS

(Continued from page 17)

Offices in Latin America and the West Indies please take note that of these they issued the following:

Non-immigrants—	
Section 3 (2).....	16
Transit certificates	2
Immigrants—	
Quota	2
N. Q. Sec. 4 (b).....	2
N. Q. Sec. 4 (c).....	2
N. Q. Sec. 4 (e).....	3
27	

Another office, also outside Europe, was responsible for the issuance of one Section 3 (2) visa.

Improper classification was the primary cause for exclusion in the majority of cases, practically all of the non-immigrants and non-quota immigrants having been held by the immigration officers to be immigrants in the first case and quota immigrants in the second. Some difference of opinion is bound to occur, but that's no alibi for some of the cases which clearly fall in the error column.

On the other hand, the records demonstrate that the Service is determining admissibility in a highly satisfactory way. The fact that of the quota immigrants all but 10 got by alone points to that. There were a few cases of illiteracy, however, which shouldn't have happened.

The Commissioner General of Immigration, in his annual report for the past fiscal year, says that out of every 1,000 aliens who arrived at New York there were debarred—

Fiscal year	No.
1922.....	14
1923.....	11
1924.....	15
1925.....	12
1926.....	6
1927.....	4

He apparently believes the drop in 1926 and 1927 is to be credited largely to the intensive visa examination system. We do not know how many visaed aliens arrived in New York, but they couldn't have been much less in number than the Europeans who received visas. In 1926 there were 222,257 visas of all kinds issued to Europeans, of whom 51,556 only got their visas under the system. In 1927 there were visaed 237,462, of whom 131,736 passed under the intensive examination. We are sure, therefore, that the Consuls who have the technical advisers will gladly share with their colleagues elsewhere the credit for the splendid showing in exclusions.

THE PAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION FOR THE SIMPLIFICATION AND UNIFICATION OF CONSULAR PROCEDURE

A commission composed of representatives of the 21 American republics met in Washington on October 10, 1927, to study the possibility of simplification and unification of consular procedure. The commission did not proceed beyond a study of the form and preparation of consular invoices and immediately related subjects.

Eighteen resolutions were adopted and may be summarized as follows:

1. Consular certification of bills of lading should be eliminated; the consular invoice should be the only certified shipping document covering general merchandise. Certificates of origin, when required, should be included in the consular invoice form.

2. Specification of and limitation upon the data on the invoice form (with the primary object of avoiding duplication). In this connection a set of definitions for gross weight, net weight, legal weight, per unit, price, value, country of origin, et cetera, was prepared and embodied in the resolution.



3. Elimination of ocean freight or expenses incurred beyond the country of origin unless these are included in the price shown.

4. A model form of invoice was recommended. This is shown on pages 14 and 15.

5. Nine by fourteen inches was adopted as the most convenient size for the consular invoice.

6. Consular invoices should be printed in the language of the country of destination with an interlined translation and explanatory notes in the language of the country of origin.

The currency of either the country of origin or destination may be used.

The metric system should be used, and when any other systems of weights and measures is employed such amounts may only be entered parenthetically.

10. Consular fees are to be considered as compensation for services rendered and not as a tax. Consular fees should be reduced to the lowest point compatible with the necessities of each country.

11. Uniform practice should prevail throughout the consulates of one country established within any given country.

12. Consular invoices should be ready for delivery not later than the first working day following the presentation of the documents.

13. Recommending that a fee of not to exceed \$5 be permitted for the certification of an invoice in less than the customary time.

14. Consular offices should be open to the public during the business hours of the immediate locality.

15. Consular officers should supply information regarding the proper preparation of invoices. In general, the use of the commercial description of goods should be permitted and governments should exercise leniency in bona fide cases where errors occur because of variance between the commercial description and customs classification of merchandise.

16. Invoices may be sent and returned by mail after certification.

17. Those governments which do not permit the printing and sale of invoice forms by private parties should themselves furnish the forms at an equitable price.

18. Shipments of advertising matter and samples of little or no value and of parcel post packages valued at less than \$30 should not require consular invoices or the payment of consular fees. A simple and abbreviated form of document should be adopted for parcels post packages.

The work of the conference is to be submitted to the interested governments and will be subject to the consideration of and action by the Sixth International Conference of American States, which will meet at Habana in January, 1928.

Consul General Frederick T. F. Dumont, who represented the United States on the commission, was unanimously chosen chairman of the conference and presided at its sessions. He was assisted by Consul Robert L. Keiser, of the Latin American Division of the Department of State, who attended as alternate.

INVOICE WORK

Letters from Mr. Worley, Mr. Stuart, and Mr. Lawrence

The following letters will prove interesting to readers of the JOURNAL:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, May 14, 1927.

Office of Deputy Commissioner,
Division of Special Agents.

HON. JOSEPH C. GREW,
*Chairman, Foreign Service School Board,
Department of State, City.*

DEAR MR. GREW: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 14th expressing appreciation for my work with the Foreign Service School.

It is very gratifying to me to receive your letter of thanks for my endeavors. I have been only the instrument in performing this work, and the degree of success which you mention could not have been achieved without the active support of the officials of your Department and my own and the cordial cooperation of consular officers. When the subject was first discussed, Mr. Carr stated that it was his desire that consular invoices should be 100 percent correct. This is a commendable ambition. Mr. Hengstler also expressed himself in similar terms.

My most intimate contacts with your Department have been with Mr. William Dawson, in charge of the Foreign Service School, and Mr. C. H. Derry, both of whom have a profound knowledge and understanding of consular invoicing and its importance in the appraisal and classification of imported merchandise. I am deeply indebted to these gentlemen for their cordial support and cooperation at all times.



The Treasury Department, Bureau of Customs, collectors of customs, and appraising officers throughout the country are deeply interested in this subject. Mr. Van Doren, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, has had a special interest in the subject. The substantial improvement in invoicing has been convincing as to the final results of the arrangement which was initiated something over two years ago. At New York I have had the most active support of Mr. A. K. Thomas, Chief Assistant Appraiser; Mr. H. C. Stuart, Assistant Collector of Customs; and Mr. Charles D. Lawrence, Assistant Attorney General in charge of customs cases, and of all officers under them. Mr. F. J. H. Kracke, the Appraiser of Merchandise at New York, has expressed his appreciation of the results, and has given assurance that consular officers will be granted every opportunity to study invoice conditions and requirements at the appraiser's stores under his charge. There is inclosed copy of a letter from the Assistant Collector at New York, dated April 22d; also one from the Assistant Attorney General, dated May 7th. I have heard many expressions of appreciation for the very practical manner in which the Department of State is attacking the serious problem of consular invoicing as well as for the sympathetic attitude of the consular officers, and the generally helpful character of reports they are making. The saving in revenue can not be accurately estimated in dollars, but it is probably quite considerable.

The improvement in invoicing has made for more certainty on the part of customs officers in the appraisement and classification of merchandise, has facilitated the examination and clearance of the packages, and has reduced the bases of contention with importers and exporters and thus has avoided unnecessary litigation. Consular officers are very welcome visitors at the appraiser's stores and custom house, and customs officers are never too busy to discuss with them their current problems of invoicing or to answer questions.

Aside from the official obligation on my part, I have endeavored to put something personal into the work, and I feel fully repaid by the results, the intimate contact and acquaintance with the consular officers and their appreciation. The relations of the Consular and Customs Services have been made closer, there is a more cordial understanding and sympathy between them as to their problems and needs, and the cooperation has been made more personal and real by personal acquaintance between the officers of those services. The perfection of the arrangement between the

two departments was materially advanced by Mr. C. C. Eberhardt and Mr. E. J. Norton.

The instructions of my Department are that I shall keep in contact with your Department and be ready at all times for service with the Foreign Service School or to confer with consular officers and accompany them to New York for practical study of customs problems and the use made of a consular invoice in the appraisement and classification of imported merchandise. I am glad the opportunity was extended to consular officers on leave or detail in this country, quite a number of whom have visited the appraiser's stores at New York. Some of them have visited New York a second time in order to study the invoice problems at a post to which they were being transferred. The fact that, at present, consular officers on leave must meet their own expenses at New York is indicative of their active interest in the subject. The further fact that, during the past two years, many of the ranking consular officers have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded to visit New York and make a special study of invoice requirements has set a good example and is quite complimentary to the efforts put forth on behalf of the Treasury Department.

As consular officers come more and more in contact with this opportunity of study, both through the Foreign Service School and by their own election, there should be a progressive improvement in invoicing until there is a substantial compliance with the invoice requirements of the law, even to reaching the high mark set by Mr. Carr—of perfect invoicing.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. F. WORLEY.

(2 enclosures.)

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Only three minutes from the State, War and Navy Departments, the White House and all Clubs, and is the center of all that is worth while.

Special Rates
To the Diplomatic and
Consular Service



TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE,

New York, N. Y., April 22, 1927.

(Informal.)

NATHANIEL G. VAN DOREN, ESQ.,

*Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Bureau of
Customs, Treasury Department, Washing-
ton, D. C.*

DEAR MR. VAN DOREN: I am obliged to you for your thoughtfulness in sending to me the data with relation to the consular class, which has recently been graduated from the Foreign Service School after a period of study of eight months.

I have from time to time seen and talked with members of this and previous classes. I have been much impressed with the wisdom of giving this preliminary period of training to consular officers. It is highly practical and gives the novice in the Consular Service a knowledge of customs procedure, especially as it relates to the consular invoice and the requirements of the Entry Division and Appraiser's Office with regard to the details which should appear in the invoice.

In the past, it has been apparent that many of the consular officers have had little conception of the requirements of the Customs Service and have given little or no consideration to the values in the invoice. Furthermore, much misinformation has been given to the traveling public with regard to customs procedure, which has proved to be a source of serious embarrassment to customs officers.

I am much impressed with the high percentages received by these candidates.

Mr. Worley has been in the habit of bringing the candidates to this office, and it has been a pleasure for me to meet and talk with them. I have felt a pride in the fact that our Consular Service has been so greatly improved in the last few years, and I expect that we shall before long have a Consular Service equal, if not superior, to any in the world. This, unfortunately, has not been true in the past.

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

GUDE'S FLOWERS

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Thanking you for this opportunity to know something of the work of this class, I am, as always, with warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) H. C. STUART,
Assistant Collector.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL,

641 WASHINGTON STREET,
New York, N. Y., May 7, 1927.

MR. NATHANIEL G. VAN DOREN,

*Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Treasury
Department, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. VAN DOREN: I am in receipt of your courteous letter (450) of the 2d instant, with inclosures, relative to the consular class which has recently graduated from the Foreign Service School.

I appreciate your cordial reference to the cooperation of this office in giving any suggestions we may have to consular officers who have honored us with their visits. It is gratifying if we have been of any slight service to them. As you well know, it is our constant desire to encourage the spirit of cooperation between the various departments, in which your influence has been very conspicuous, realizing that by these means we should best be able to promote and facilitate the administration of justice in the interests of the Government and all concerned.

Thanking you for your gracious letter,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) CHARLES D. LAWRENCE,
Assistant Attorney General.



TREASURY DECISION

No. 47031—Protest 990983 of Florence McCabe (Galveston).

Automobile—Household Effects.—An automobile classified at 35 percent ad valorem under paragraph 369, tariff act of 1922, is claimed free of duty under paragraph 1507, 1531, or 1514.

Opinion by Adamson, G. A. The claim under paragraph 1507 was overruled for the reason that there was no proof that an automobile is an animal imported for breeding purposes, although it is well known that they multiply with amazing rapidity. Paragraph 1531 provides for the free entry of books, libraries, usual and reasonable furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries actually used by them abroad one year. The proof did not establish the claim under this paragraph and there was no compliance with the regulations which is necessary for free entry under paragraph 1514. The protest was therefore overruled on all grounds. Waite, G. A., concurred in the result.

A LETTER TO THOMAS JEFFERSON

Consul General Weddell writes:

In the April, 1927, "Researcher," a magazine of history and genealogical exchange, published in Richmond, Va., appears a copy of a letter addressed by the French Consul at Williamsburg, Va., under date of December 8, 1779, to Governor Thomas Jefferson, the original of which is to be found in the Virginia State Archives. It is sufficiently original, in my opinion, to warrant its inclusion in the JOURNAL, and I am therefore sending you a copy thereof in case you wish to make use of it.

(Letter to Governor Jefferson, in the Virginia State Archives.)

SIR:

I have the honor of informing your Excellency and the honourable the House of Assembly that having received lately a Commission that appoints me Consul of France for his most christian Majesty in the State of Virginia, I accept it with the highest degree of pleasure. His Majestys Choice flatters me infinitely as I am entirely conscious with what particular Distinction he considers this State, and with what ardent desire he wishes to see the most constant harmony subsisting between his Kingdom and this Republic its Subjects and

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his—I leave it to you, Sir, and to the Honourable house to judge of the means of giving to that Commission the Authenticity it must have.

I have the honor to subjoin to this letter, a Memorial Containing some eventual demands in favour of his Majesty's Subjects, and the french nation in general that do, or will hereafter reside in Virginia, the importance of which I submit to your Excellency's and the honble the House of Assembly's consideration.

I will always be ready to answer any objections that might be made to them. Yet as an entire mistake of principles as well as of motives might give room to form some which I apprehend, I chuse to answer them before they are made, by an ample explanation of my motives.

The Reason why I demand that the french Subjects that are settled, or will hereafter settle in Virginia be entirely submitted to the authority of the Consuls of France, is, that being under their direct administration the Conduct of those same Subjects would be more known to them; and by that means they would be more able to stop or even prevent an immensity of Dissentions which might arise from the difference of languages, manners &c. and propagate those ancient national prejudices, which every true Patriot of both nations, strenuously endeavours to wipe off.

The Reason why I demand some privileges in favor of those same Subjects is to render that authority and administration agreeable and advantageous to them at the same time that those privileges would be useful to the trade of both Nations. For foreign merchants will always prefer to trade with Countries where they shall be certain to find a protector, immediate & strict Justice, and Privileges with security for their Ships and their Commercial Operations.



If I demand that Government of Virginia would make all possible and proper regulations to stop all desertions and prevent emigrations from France and her possessions, it is not only because I think it an Act of Justice, but also because I conceive it to be one of Prudence. By the nature of things every man that will emigrate from every other Country but France will diminish the number of the Enemies of America; from France it would lessen the number of her friends, and such friends, that will always be ready to take up arms in her defence.

I take the Liberty, sir, to recommend to your Excellency the affair of Captain LaCraie which I had the honor to communicate to you some time ago. The situation of that man is really deplorable—the unjust manner in which he was used by the Judges of the Court of Accomack County, in depriving him of his Crew not only against the Laws of Nations but even against those of this Country has occasioned the loss of his Ship, and immense other Damages besides the loss of his Liberty for he is still a Prisoner upon Bail. His Majesty's Minister has recommended that Affair

most particularly to my Protection. And I shall be able to give him an Account of it as soon as you have determined upon any Step on that Subject.

I have the honor to be &c.

LE CHEVR DANMOURS.

Wmsburg Dec. 8th 79.

CONSUL GENERAL WINANS TO RETIRE

The Secretary of State, on December 22, 1927, sent the following letter to Consul General Charles S. Winans, Prague, Czechoslovakia, who retires on January 25, 1928:

Before you retire from active duty, I must express to you my high appreciation of and commendation for the efficient service you have rendered the Government since your appointment as a Consular Officer in May, 1900. You have discharged your duties well at all your different posts but your able and conscientious efforts at Prague made your work there especially valuable, particularly in connection with the administration of visa duties. You have had a difficult task and one requiring infinite patience, tact and sound judgment. That you have done this work so well must be a source of great gratification to you and I assure you it is to the Department.

I beg to offer every good wish for the future welfare and happiness of Mrs. Winans and yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) FRANK B. KELLOGG.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

The Department has received the following message from Ulen and Co., New York:

Ulen and Company join me in wishing each and every member of the Foreign Service the merriest of Christmases and happiness and prosperity in the New Year.

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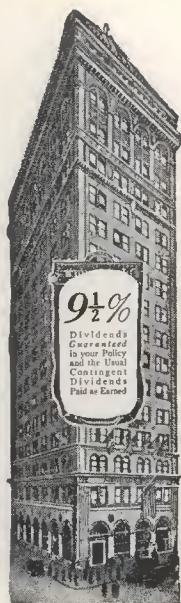
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RECEIVING AMERICANS ABROAD

By **FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE**
(From the *Washington Star*)

Members of Congress—both Senators and Representatives—who were abroad this year found officers of the American Foreign Service considerate, respectful, helpful and effective. Here and there an exception was encountered by them, but the sweeping generalities of inefficiency and contemptuous conduct in which a Representative indulged in the House on December 7 are not verified by the experiences which most Congressmen had.

This writer looks back upon an experience of many years in Europe, before, during and since the war. He has had professional relations with our Foreign Service people all over the Old World. Fresh in his mind, too, are equally extensive contacts with the grand army of American tourists—congressional and otherwise—who annually descend upon transatlantic shores. The

number and variety of favors that our globe-trotting fraternity is accustomed to ask at United States embassies, legations and consulates are almost unimaginable.

ATTITUDE OF TRAVELERS

The average Yankee traveler overseas looks upon Uncle Sam's official establishments very much as he looks upon his own home or office in this country. He proceeds to spread himself correspondingly. He considers that Foreign Service men are there primarily to serve his immediate requirements, and these are often of weird character. Audiences with crowned heads are "facilities" which the tourist folk are especially fond of demanding. They are amazingly receptive as to personal hospitality in the form of food and drink, and oftentimes expect it as a matter of course.

The Representative mentioned harped satirically upon the alleged toadying to foreigners and foreign countries which American diplomatic and consular officials habitually practice. He makes the point that they are more bent upon currying favor with the nations in whose midst they are

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stationed than in the promotion of American interests.

However, he overlooks the important fact that the Americans sent abroad are "accredited" to the foreign governments and countries where they are, respectively, on duty. It is a very vital part of their job to "cultivate" the people among whom they are at work. They are required to utilize every reasonable opportunity to acquaint themselves with all classes of those people. They are supposed to inform themselves thoroughly as to the customs, policies and life of the countries in question. To do all this means spending a vast amount of time and energy. It leaves relatively little time or energy for the entertainment of tourists from "back home," congressional or otherwise.

EVIDENCE IN WASHINGTON

Right here in Washington there is the best sort of evidence of how the Foreign Service Officers of other countries work in behalf of their own countries. Every time a European, Latin American or Far Eastern diplomat gives a dinner or a reception in Washington he is establishing or maintaining "contacts" of priceless value to his own government and people. There's hardly a diplomatic function in Washington at this season which is not graced by the presence of numerous members of Congress. It is considered useful by foreign envoys to know our political leaders and to exchange confidences with them about American affairs of interest to the outside world. There is probably more of this sort of "cultivation" going on in Washington than in any other capital of the world. The reason is our predominant influence in international relations, especially as a money power.

RICH MEN ARE FEW

Even in countries far remote from this hemisphere American Foreign Service people are working and existing under anything but luxurious circumstances.

The representative asserts that dollars are the essential passport to the American Foreign Service. The service contains some rich men, but they are relatively few and far between compared to the hundreds of officials, especially the younger element, who have adopted the Foreign Service career as a livelihood and are pursuing it loyally and industriously at moderate salaries. When they entertain visitors from home they have to do so out of their own pockets.

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CHINESE NEW YEAR CUSTOMS

(Continued from page 7)

family can enjoy a little relaxation, not being constantly over-shadowed by the presence of the recording spiritual dignity. As in almost every family in the land this is a period of considerable agitation it is a happy convenience. Each member of the family becomes either a creditor or a debtor and is consequently busy in getting in his debts or lodging his creditors.

During this period of time the New Year shopping is carried out and all manner of dainties are purchased and in considerable quantities, so that the saying may be literally fulfilled, "During the first part of the first moon no one has an empty mouth."

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pasted up on the door posts and lintels. These couplets, or parallel aphorisms, are varied and interesting. The following selection are commonly seen outside the main doors of family residences:

May your official cap (i. e. position) be advanced;

May your official pay be increased.

May a literary chaplet adorn your head;

May your order of nobility be raised.

May the favors of the country be granted in abundance;

May your family blessings be long and lasting.

National favors and family blessings;

Longevity and abundance.

May your happiness be as the Eastern Sea;

May your age be as the Southern Hills.

The following are seen outside shops and places of business:

Trade is high as the five mountains;

The source of wealth is high up like the ruddy sun.

The following over the lintels of business doors:

The opening of the market is auspicious.

Great wealth is made.

The great road to wealth.

There is a road to wealth.

When you see gain, think of righteousness.

The following is commonly seen outside the doors of an eating house:

When you smell the fragrance, dismount from your horse;

When you perceive the taste, stop your carriage.

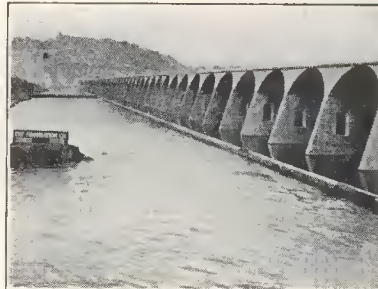
Before daylight on the morning of New Year's Day all members of the family assemble and the following worship takes place. (A) To the Spirits of Heaven and Earth. (B) To the household gods, (C) to the ancestral tablets and (D) then prostrations are made before living parents and elders. Then follows the special morning repast, after which all dressed in their best clothes proceed to pay New Year calls on friends and relatives. The early morning worship and this period of visiting is accompanied by the firing of many crackers. In some districts women are not allowed to cross the threshold for the first three days of the New Year. Such salutations as "A great joy on this New Spring (Hsin Chun Hsin Hsi)! May you become rich (Fa Tsai Fa Tsai)! New Year has come!" are exchanged by



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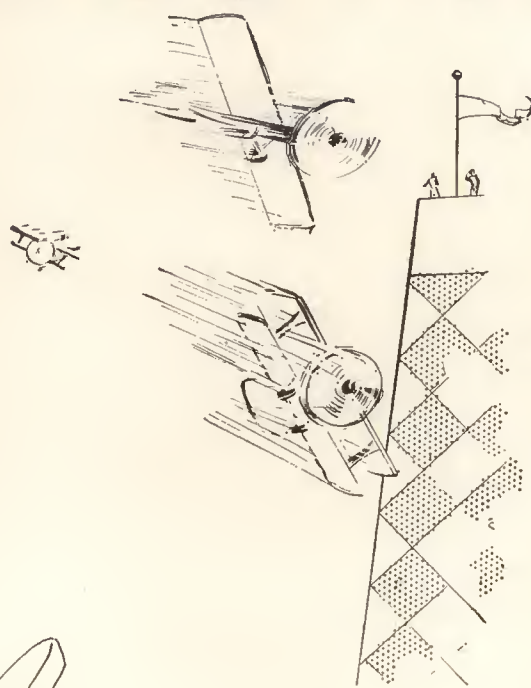
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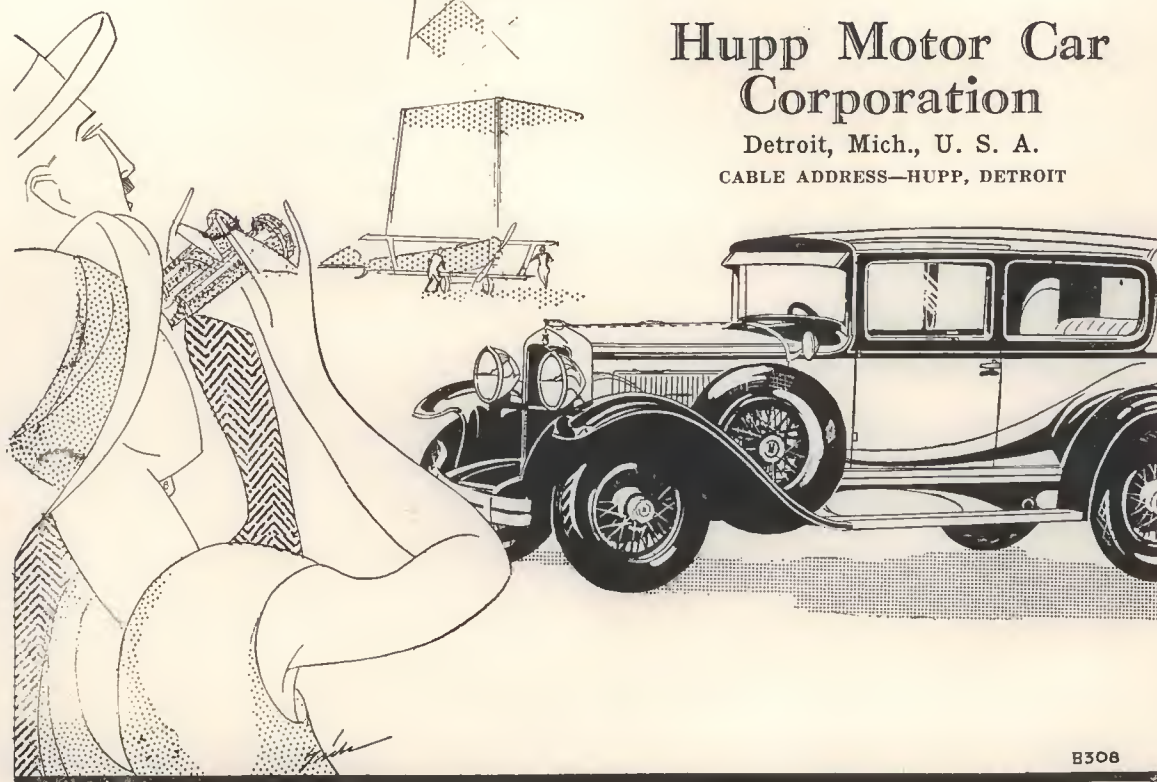
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acquaintances meeting. *No creditor is allowed to mention the matter of debts on New Year's Day*, so that those who parted on the previous evening with murder in their hearts now offer each other the most profuse felicitations.

Many families make a visit to the cemetery on this day and there make prostrations and offerings to the ancestral graves.

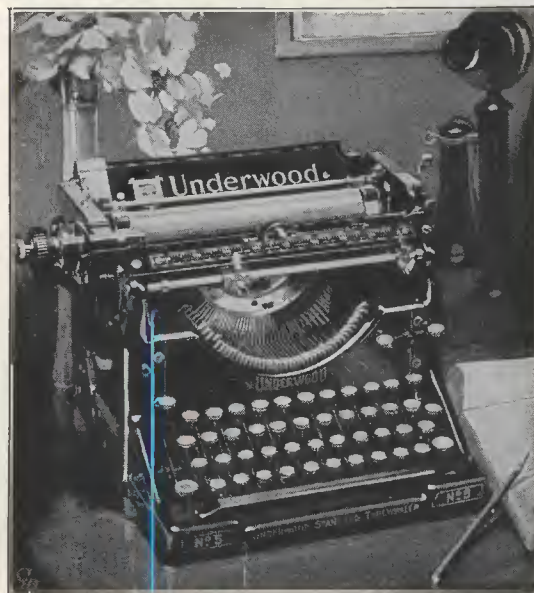
Practically no business is done during the first three or four days of the year and the larger establishments close their doors for half a month. Many shops, however, open on the fifth, which, being the birthday of the God of Riches, Tsai Shen, is an extremely lucky day. One by one other shops follow suit till by the Feast of Lanterns, Teng Chieh or Yuan Hsiao Chieh, on the fifteenth day of first moon of Chinese New Year, most cities have resumed their normal business life.

ORIGIN OF THE DOYEN

(From the *Morning Post* (London) of July 23, 1927, By Sir A. Maurice Low)

... "There was a time, however, when to be doyen meant something. All Ministers now bear the high-sounding title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and I asked a veteran diplomat why they were so styled. This is the explanation he gave me, saying it was the tradition of his Foreign Office, which he believed to be historically correct.

A century or so ago the doyen in Lisbon was the English Minister, the French Minister then, by virtue of seniority, being in line of succession. Reasons of high politics required that the British Minister should remain the doyen, but most inconveniently the Minister died, and the new man, instead of being at the top, would sink to the bottom, and France would score. That tragedy must be averted at any cost, but how was clear. The Foreign Office puzzled its brains, high dignitaries were at their wits' ends, until a nameless and inconspicuous clerk with imagination offered the solution. Ministers at that time were simply Ministers Plenipotentiary, why not commission the new man as an Envoy Extraordinary as well as a Minister Plenipotentiary, because it stood to reason that an Envoy Extraordinary (whatever that meant) must be of a higher grade than a mere Minister, and would outrank all other Ministers, and consequently would have to be the doyen! This brilliant suggestion was accepted, the new Minister went out with the credentials of an Envoy Extraordinary, as such he was accepted, and as such he became



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the doyen. The French, according to my informant, were furious, but what could they do about it? Nothing. To prevent that trick being played upon them a second time they promptly raised their Minister to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary, all other Governments did the same thing, and thus it came about that Ministers are now Envoys Extraordinary as well as being Ministers.

"But no monument has been erected to the genius who saved the Empire in its hour of peril (probably a cold official minute was his only reward) and his name is legend."

J. T. Gilman, Vice Consul at Athens, reports that during the regular course of the trade promotion work of the Athens Consulate General many investigations have been conducted in behalf of the manufacturers of a large and varied list of products but it was not realized until an inquiry, a copy of which is herewith submitted, was recently received from an enterprising citizen, that a possible profitable market existed for a commodity with which this office is not entirely unfamiliar but which has heretofore been regarded as possessing little, if any, salable value in commercial quantities.

"His Excellency the Consul of

United States of America, Athens:

"DEAR SIR: I am an American citizen temporarily living in Greece. Since I came from United States I got engaged in talk business, having a great quantity of that product in my hands which I want to dispose.

"Please take the trouble to get me in touch with the American talk manufacturers or any other concern who could help me to dispose my product."

VOYAGING INTO YESTER-DAYS

(Continued from page 5)

with larceny, but was unhesitatingly and incontinently convicted of bigamy.

Captain Warsaw was not a pious man, nor was he fond of missionaries. On this trip there were six or eight men of this class. They began to "bother" the captain, so he said, for opportunities to preach on the four Sundays in prospect. He rather impatiently told them to settle it among themselves and he would agree. The first and second Sundays went by all right enough, but when the third Sunday came it was different. The appointed missionary and his wife appeared in the salon a little before 11 o'clock, Bible or



prayer book in hand. They found the usual week-day bustle going on and no preparation for a service. Half an hour went by and no preparation nor audience. The parson appealed to the Chinese steward (stewards and crew were all Chinese) for an explanation. "No savvy," said he, "you go top side speaky cap'n." The captain was found and questioned.

"Services!" said he, "we have services only on Sundays." "Well, this is Sunday," said the parson. "Not much," replied the captain, "this is Monday. We dropped Sunday." The missionary was dumbfounded. "Dropped out a day!" This brought the never-ending puzzle with those making the first trip across the Pacific. "Why drop a day?" It has caused more explanation and argument than is easy to believe. "Old timers" shun these arguments and discussions. They are never-ending. Can I make it plain?

Greenwich, England, is the point from which all longitude is reckoned. If you start west from London you will gain about an hour every thousand miles. Your days will be more than 24 hours long, according to the speed you make. At

New York you will have gained three hours, at San Francisco another three hours, and between San Francisco and the one hundred and eightieth meridian of longitude you will have accumulated, altogether, 12 hours. If you keep on until you reach London again you will have gained 24 hours, or a whole day. What are you going to do with that day? Drop it, of course, for you are a day ahead of the calendar. In place of dropping the whole day at London, it has from time immemorial been agreed among navigators in the whole world to be more convenient and advisable to anticipate a little and drop the whole day at the one hundred and eightieth meridian of longitude.

In traveling east, it is equally agreed to pick up a day at the one hundred and eightieth meridian, thus making two Mondays, Tuesdays, or Wednesdays, as the case may be. Those terrible pagans, ships' captains, will never pick up a Sunday.

In order to fully detail the events of the trip I am obliged to tell what I am ashamed to write of a fellow human being. There were several fine



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cats on board to keep down the pest of ship's rats. A man offered to bet a fellow passenger that he could persuade one of the cats to lift a pint of champagne from the floor to the table. The bet—wine for the crowd—was made. The gold leaf was removed and only the cork and string remained. He stroked pussy until he could get a good hold, when he seized the tail and lifted the cat, howling and spitting, clear of the floor. He then deftly lowered the animal until its fore paws touched the cork. The frenzied cat drove its claws into the cork and the cad lifted the cat, bottle and all, to the table. The bottle on the table, he let go of the beast. Still howling with agony it rushed up the broad stairs to the main deck and blindly leaped into the sea. It was all done before anyone could interfere. He had won his bet, but no one would touch his champagne, and he was justly avoided for the remainder of the voyage.

One morning all came up for a mouthful of fresh air before breakfast and saw a maze of large hose strewn along the deck. Everyone had learned by this time that the officers did not like

to be questioned. The captain and mates were much in evidence but moved about without apparent concern. After an hour or two the hose disappeared. Soon it leaked out that one of the anthracite coal bunkers had ignited by spontaneous combustion. The danger was over, but we realized that, for a time, only a wooden shell had been between us and the bottom of the sea. The hose had flooded the bunker and extinguished the red-hot coals.

All had told their best stories, repeated their wittiest jests and played their best practical jokes. Amusement was lagging. I had escaped quite satisfactorily, but here came my Waterloo. One evening after dinner the usual 15 or 20 were gathered in the generous smoking room. It was amidships on the promenade deck, with doors opening on each side. One man said, "Shepard, you told us a mighty good story some time ago about Smith. It is worth repeating." "Yes, let us have it," said another. "By all means," said a third. Somewhat inflated at the praise, I modestly (?) consented and began. In a moment one man looked out of the door as if he saw

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something interesting and quickly and quietly went out. He soon beckoned to another man and out he went. Soon a message, purporting to come from the captain, took out a third. The open door behind me made noiseless exit easy. One after another they silently departed, until in the middle of my story I unsuspectingly found myself absolutely alone. Then I discovered grinning faces at every door and window. When I "caught on" I nearly fell out of my chair with laughter. I had "got mine." The joke was cleverly planned and executed.

We had sailed September 1 and were scheduled to land in Yokohama October 1, 30 days without a sight of land. The sails were set when the winds were fair. We saw only one ship on the journey, that a small merchant ship. We never made more than 200 miles a day. The purser was the only one on board possessing any knowledge of the Japanese language. This knowledge he imparted freely. It consisted of a single, familiar, easily remembered American word "Ohio," which he explained, from the goodness of his heart, meant "good day."

As the time drew near for us to reach our des-

tinuation I inquired of the captain when we would actually see Japan.

"Be on deck tomorrow morning at sunrise and you will see the top of it," he replied.

At sunrise all, or nearly all, the ship's company were on deck and there appeared to our astonished view as enchanting a sight as can come to anyone anywhere. Against the dark western horizon stood out in dazzling white a perfect cone, the peerless Fujiyama, which raised its immaculate head 14,000 feet toward heaven. We passed into the huge Bay of Yedo, feasting our unaccustomed eyes upon the enchantment of Japan's scenery.

Anchor was dropped in Yokohama harbor about half a mile from shore. We were immediately surrounded by native craft and the houseboats of the foreign merchants. The native boatmen had on no clothing to speak of, hence we will say nothing about it. I went ashore in a sampan, propelled by a single fishtail-shaped oar. When I stepped upon the little rubble *hatoba* (there were no piers then) a thrill went through me from scalp to heels. I had reached the "Land of Desire!" I was launched into a new world. What was in store for me?

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