

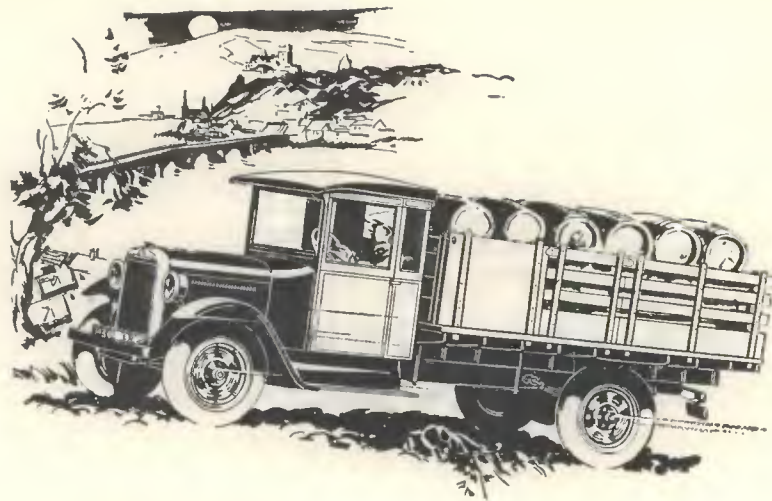
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Photo from O. A. Glazebrook

OLIVE GROVE NEAR NICE

Vol. V APRIL, 1928 No. 4



Economy

The makers of Graham Brothers Trucks and Buses believe that economy of operation is of equal importance with dependability, speed and power.

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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. V, No. 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1928.

The Olive

By OTIS A. GLAZEBROOK, *Consul, Nice*

THE olive tree, known since the remotest antiquity, having its origin in Asia Minor, it has been cultivated from the earliest days in Greece, Spain and Italy, but it is on the Riviera—on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and in the mountain region behind these shores—where it seems to flourish to a greater degree and give a finer and more abundant crop than in any other country.

Around Nice, so privileged by nature, with its mild climate, continual sunshine and plentiful water supply, one finds olive groves of splendid trees, very ancient and rivaling in size forests of oak. The fruit remains on the trees until fully ripe, maturing slowly, and has an aroma and flavor never found in olives grown in countries which suffer from either cold or excessive heat. In some countries where the weather is at times severe the olive tree is hardly more than a spindling bush and gives a small inferior quality of fruit.

Around Nice, generally speaking, the olive trees are large and imposing in size, while in Provence they are short and stocky, the branches commencing almost from the ground. The silvery green leaves of the olive remain on the trees all through the winter, giving them an attractive appearance. The olives of this part of the country give an oil without any strong taste and of a beautiful color. They are very rich in oil and of a jet black color when ripe, but they are not good for the table. In Provence there are many varieties of green olives which are used for preserving, giving a fine, long olive.

The olive tree blossoms from April to May in this neighborhood, and the first olives are gathered in December and January, while the immature ones remain on the trees until April. On account of the length of time it takes the olive to mature, there is a great risk of loss, as a wind storm or mistral will beat a considerable quantity to the ground. The ripe olive has a deep red black velvety appearance, and from its pulp the olive oil is pressed.

The olive, although a very hardy tree, requires some attention against disease (*Kairon*) in order that it may produce abundantly and keep its strength. The propagation is made by cuttings and grafting. According to the region, different fertilizers are used, but generally an ordinary stable manure is used in the fall and a little commercial fertilizer in the spring. The earth is spaded up each year around the roots of the trees.

The olive must never be harvested for oil purposes until it is perfectly ripe. If gathered before its maturity, it gives a bitter oil which does not keep. In this region a long pole is used to beat the olives from the trees. The ground under the trees is covered with sheets, as the olives must not be soiled by the earth or touched by insects. Absolute cleanliness is of the greatest importance throughout the process of picking and crushing. In certain countries more primitive methods are used, and in consequence the oil is inferior both in quality and flavor. To produce a fine quality of oil cleanliness is first and above all the essential thing. This begins with the picking.

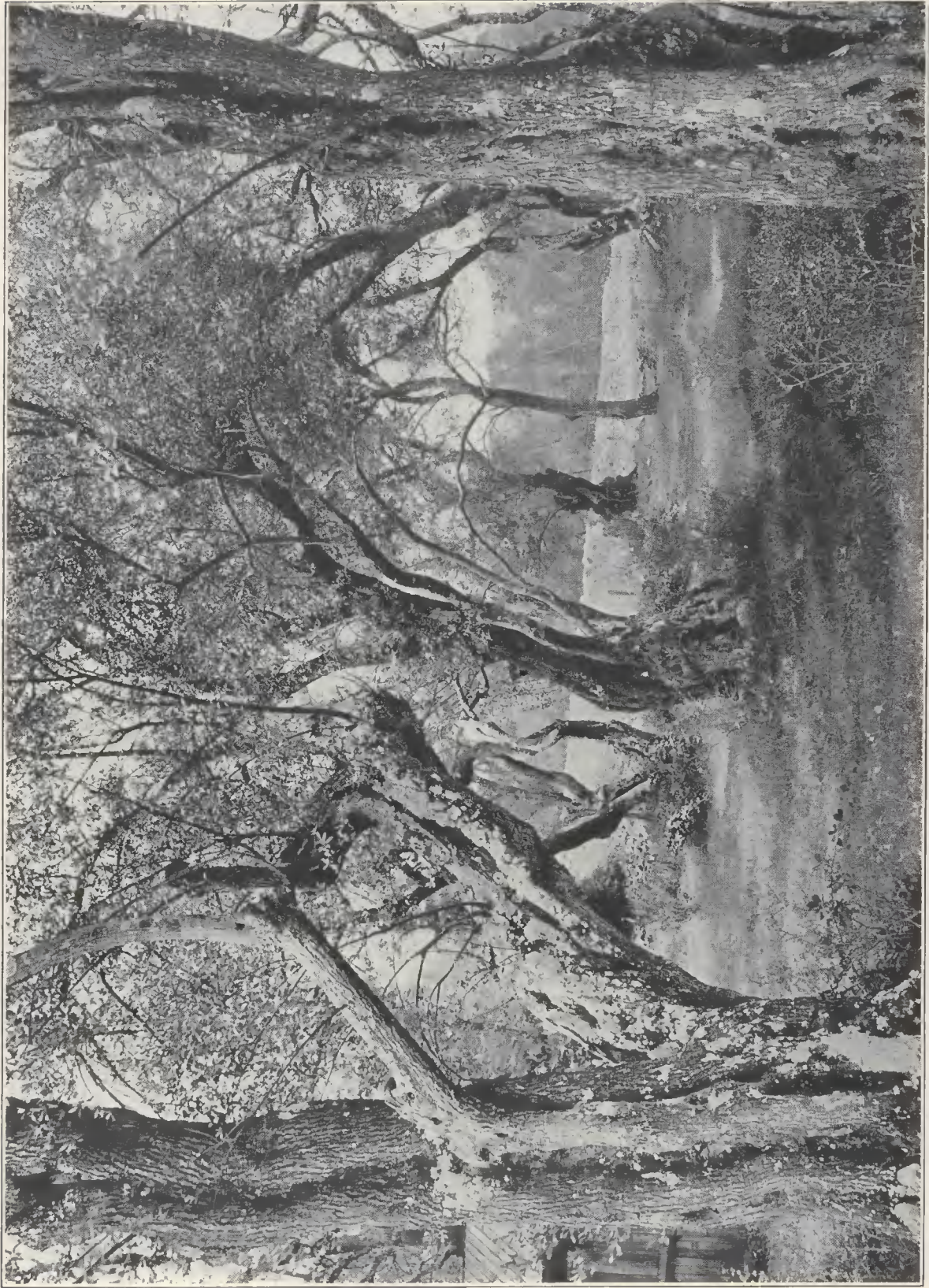


Photo from O. A. Glazebrook



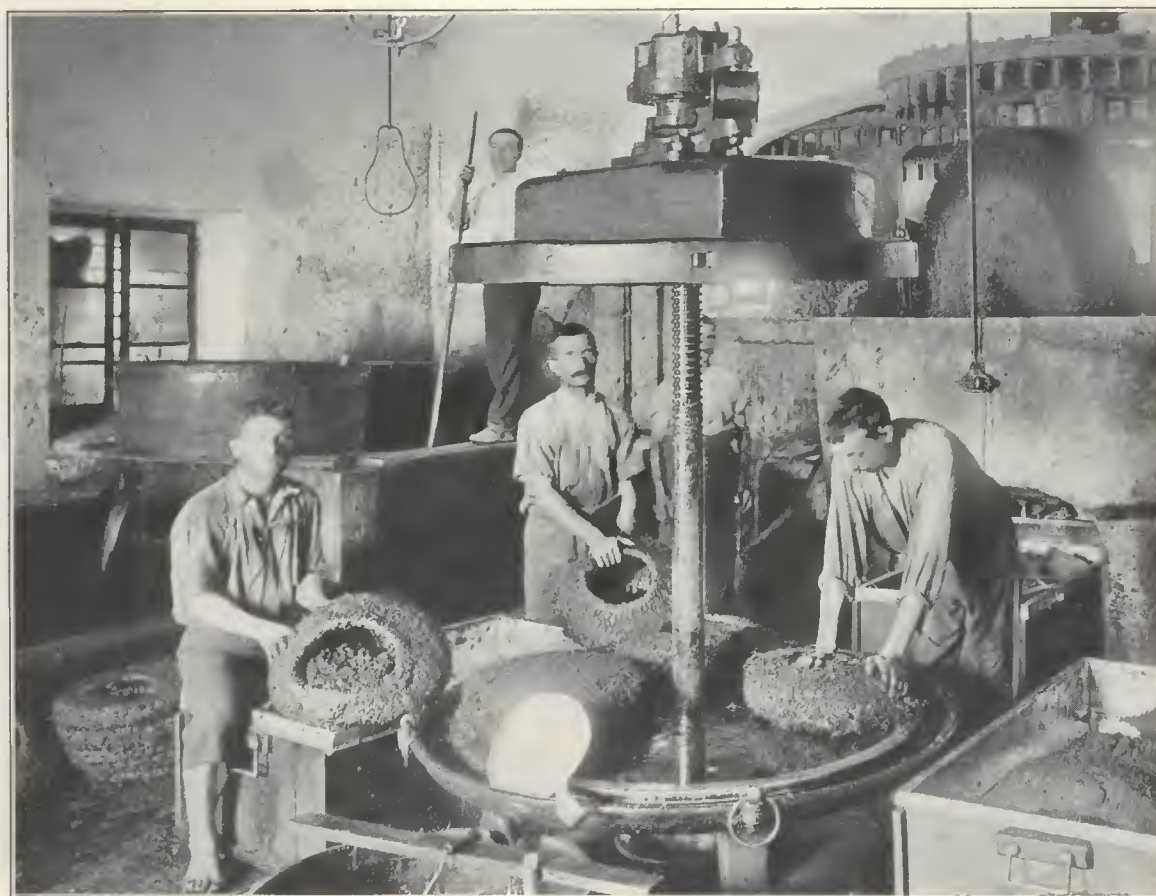
Even the finest olives may give an inferior oil if they are not carefully handled.

When the olives are beaten from the trees, they are at once gathered into baskets and taken on mule back to the mills. The important thing is to get them to the mill as promptly as possible. The picking is usually done in the evening or early morning, never in the heat of the day. This is to prevent fermentation and to permit the olives to be crushed while perfectly fresh, so that their perfume and flavor will be preserved.

After the olives arrive at the mill they are emptied on to low tables, where they are sorted and spread out. Usually the receiving room at the mill is very airy and is alongside the crusher and press. There is also another room, where the oil is stored after its extraction. The mill is generally operated by water power, but in a small establishment a mule or horse may supply the force.

The crusher is composed of a pedestal in stone, on which rests an immense vat or shell-shaped basin with a rim, to which is adjusted the grindstone which crushes the olives. To this grindstone are attached four small wooden paddles, which continually churn the pulp until it is all removed from the pits of the olives. The crushing is a most delicate operation, as it must be stopped at the exact moment before the pits are broken and requires the watchful eye of an experienced miller.

The olive is made up of four distinct parts—the skin, the meat, the wood of the pit, and the nut inside the pit. Of these four parts the skin and pit do not contain any oil, while the others contain a mixture of vegetable oil and water. Only the oil of the pulp is eatable. The oil of the nut is bitter and corrosive, and it is therefore easy to understand how carefully the operation



AN OLIVE RESS PRESS

Photo from O. A. Glazebrook



is watched, as the corrosive oil of the nuts would deteriorate the quality of the virgin oil.

When the olives are sufficiently crushed, the pulp is put into sacks made of jute or hemp and put under a press where the oil is extracted. At this stage it is not a pure oil but a mixture, with a good quantity of reddish vegetable water, which remains at the bottom of the receptacles into which it runs from the press. The oil is skimmed from the top of this water with large wooden spoons, and stored in earthen jars until it is sent to the warehouse. This is pure olive oil of the first pressing before it is filtered.

The earthen jars used in this region for storing the olive oil remind one of similar jars to be found on the Island of Crete. Dr. Evans, the celebrated archeologist, has just discovered the buried city of Knossos, dating about 2000 years B. C. In the subterranean passages of the palace in this city were found hundreds of these great jars which had been used for storing olive oil, in which commodity the taxes of the period were levied.

After this first pressing the pulp is emptied on tables and water is kneaded into it, first cold water and then hot. It absorbs a great deal of water and is pressed again, giving an inferior quality of oil. Water is run through the residue which remains after the second pressing to separate the pulp from the pits. This pulp is treated and an oil of "ressence" is obtained. This oil of "ressence" until recently has been used only for industrial purposes—soap making, and so forth—but during the past two years certain new indus-

tries have been experimenting with this oil, and by a chemical process called deodorization have succeeded in obtaining an oil as clear as water and without any taste. Without doubt some of this is put on the market mixed with inferior oil and sold at the same price as virgin oil.

After the pressing process, the virgin oil is stored in earthen jars, where it is kept in a moderate temperature for about a month. It is then emptied into other jars, as by that time most of the pulp and water have settled.

In the establishments of the great oil merchants, where immense stocks are kept on hand, the oil, before being filtered is stored in large cisterns partly sunken in the ground, as it is essential that the oil be kept in a cool, fresh place at an even temperature. They are on floors lined and covered with porcelain, which is easy to keep clean.

All the oil kept in stock by the large houses is decanted from one "pile" to another about once a month and there is always some sediment until the oil is filtered, which, if left too long, might change the flavor. When these "piles," which hold from 5,000 to 20,000 liters each, are emptied, they are scraped, scalded with hot water, and then washed with cold water and vinegar to remove any odor or trace of fermentation, and are immaculately cleaned, dried and aired before being refilled. In all the large establishments the oil is carried by a system of electric pumps from the "piles" to the filtration plant.

The filtration is the most important of all the phases through which the oil passes. There are three stages of filtration—first through an electric filter which removes any trace of pulp, second through a filter of several thick layers of wadding, and last through hundreds of sheets of filter paper, after which it comes out the clear, limpid, golden oil of commerce. It is now ready to be pumped into barrels and bottles for exportation.

The oil of the olive is one of the few products into which no chemical process enters. Nothing is added to it, it preserves its original purity.



Photo from O. A. Glazebrook

ANCIENT OLIVE JARS AT CNOSSOS, CRETE



DEAR SIR: A copy of an instruction of 90 years ago from the then Legation at Mexico City to the Consulate at Tampico will indicate that notes between Mexico and Washington did not "pass in the night," but required at least several weeks, even on the easy assumption at the time that the Consul could arrange to have a vessel "ready to sale—or delay one a few days."

The last sentence in the letter from this worthy Minister, with the resounding name of Powhatan Ellis, also indicates that he must have been familiar with accounts or endowed with a fiscal prudence not unknown to the official practice of later times.

To

Jno. Gibson McCall Esqr.
U. S. Consul, Tampico

Legation of the U. States of America, Mexico,
Octo: 5th 1836.

Sir,

William A. Weaver Esqr. bearer of dispatches from the Department of State to this

Legation, will leave here on the 12th Instant, on his return to Washington City, and will reach your Port by the 20th or 23rd, at furthest. If there should be an armed Vessel of the United States at Tampico on her return to Pensacola, advise the Captain immediately of the anticipated arrival of Mr. Weaver, and that unless prohibited by positive orders of an opposite character, it will be expected of him to delay his departure, and convey, with all possible dispatch, the Messenger of his Government, to Pensacola. If there should be no such vessel, use your best exertions either to have one ready to sail on the arrival of Mr. Weaver, or delay one a few days, if it be necessary, so that he may not be delayed a moment. I cannot, however, authorize you to incur any expense in making this arrangement.

I am respectfully

Your obt. servt.

(Signed) POWHATAN ELLIS
(Rubrica)



AN OLIVE OIL CELLAR

Photo from O. A. Glazebrook



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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BRITISH FOREIGN SERVICE IN THE 16th CENTURY

From Consul General A. W. Weddell

I

A letter of the English Ambassadour to M. Harvie Millers, appointing him Consull for the English nation in Alexandria, Cairo, and other places of Egypt.

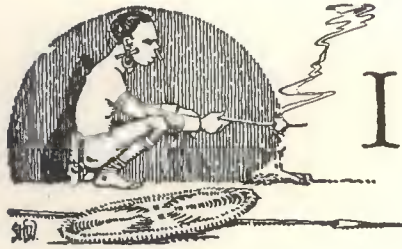
Having to appoint our Consull in Cayro, Alexandria, Egypt, and other parts adjacent, for the safe protection of body and goods of her Majesties subjects; being well perswaded of your sufficient abilitie; in her Majesties name I doe elect and make choise of you, good friend Harvie Millers, to execute the same worshipfull office, as shall be required for her Majesties better service, the commodity of her subjects, and my contentation: having and enjoying for merit of your travell in the premisses the like remuneration incident to the rest of ours in such office in other parts of this Empire. Requiring you (all other affaires set aside) to repaire thither with expedition, and attend upon this your charge, which the Almighty grant you well to accomplish. For the due execution whereof, we heere with send you the Grand Signiors Patent of privilege with ours, and what els is needfull therefore, in so ample maner, as any other Consull whosoever doeth or may enjoy the same. In ayd whereof, according to my bounden duety to her Majesty our most gracious Mistresse, I will be ready alwayes to employ my selfe to the generall benefit of her Majesties subjects, for your maintenance in all just causes incident to the same. And thus eftsoones requiring and commanding you as above sayd, to performe my request, I bid you most heartily well to fare, and desire God to blesse you. From my mansion Rapamat nigh Pera this 25 of April 1583.

II

Commission given by M. William Hareborne to the English Ambassadour, to Richard Forster, authorising him Consul of the English nation in the parts of Alepo, Damasco, Aman, Tripolis, Jerusalem, &c.

I William Harborne, her Majesties Ambassadour, Ligier with the Grand Signior, for the

(Continued on page 121)



ITEMS



THE President has sent to the Senate the name of Alexander P. Moore as Ambassador to Peru, to succeed Miles Poindexter, the present Ambassador.

Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, upon the completion of his duties as a delegate to the Pan American Conference held at Habana, sailed from New York on March 10 for Rome.

Mr. David E. Kaufman, of Philadelphia, has been nominated and confirmed as Minister to Bolivia, succeeding Jesse S. Cottrell, resigned. Mr. Kaufman will spend some time in Department undergoing instructions before proceeding to his post.

Mrs. William S. Culbertson, wife of the Minister to Rumania, accompanied by her children, has arrived in Washington, where she plans to spend the summer, to be joined later by Mr. Culbertson.

According to an Associated Press dispatch, Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, Constantinople, has been confined to his bed from an attack of influenza.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Franklin Mott Gunther as Minister to Egypt.

The Undersecretary of State is no longer ex officio a member of the Personnel Board. The Executive order of June 7, 1924, has been amended to provide for three instead of two Assistant Secretaries to the Board. These now are:

Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, Chairman of the Board; Mr. W. R. Castle, Jr.; Mr. Nelson T. Johnson.

The other members remain as before—Mr. E. J. Norton, Mr. William Dawson, Mr. G. Howland Shaw.

Minister Jesse S. Cottrell, La Paz, announced his resignation from the Diplomatic Service on February 26, 1928, for the purpose of entering business in New York. Mr. Cottrell, who recently recovered from an attack of pneumonia, stated that the effect of the high altitude at La Paz on his health was the chief factor in determining him to resign. He was appointed Minister to Bolivia by President Harding on October 19, 1921.

The American representation at the fifth meeting of the preparatory commission for the disarmament conference to be held at Geneva March 15 is headed by Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson, assisted by Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland; Admiral Andrew Long; Maj. George V. Strong; Commander H. C. Train and Maj. J. N. Greely. Mr. S. Pinckney Tuck, American Consul at Geneva, will be secretary.



STAFF AT GUATEMALA CITY

Photo LeGrand

Left to right: Federico Garcia, Miss Julia Gueydan, Mr. Charles Woodson Hubbard, Vice Consul de carriere H. Eric Trammell, Mr. Albert E. Kyle, Consul General Philip Holland, Mr. Francisco Estrada Chacon, Vice Consul B. B. Bliss, Mr. Rafael Ubico, Domingo Hernandez



The Department has named Consul General Frederick T. F. Dumont, Alexander W. Weddell and James B. Stewart as delegates to the fifteenth meeting of the National Foreign Trades Council to be held at Houston, Tex., on April 25, 26 and 27.

Secretary of State Kellogg felicitated Mr. Henry Lewis Bryan, editor of the laws, State Department, on the attainment of his seventy-fifth birthday and the completion of 43 years' service in the Department, which he entered in 1885 as private secretary to Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard.



Edmonston

JESSE S. COTTRELL
Resigned as Minister to Bolivia

Mr. Theodore Marriner, Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, who has been ill for some time, has recovered sufficiently to resume his duties in the Department.

During 1928 there will take place an exodus of Foreign Service Officers assigned to the Department by reason of the fact that their four-year period of assignment will expire.

Among these officers are the following, together with the dates of the expiration of their assignments: Consul General William Dawson, October 23; Consul General John K. Caldwell, June 6; Consul Felix Cole, December 6; Consul Carol H. Foster, August 23; Consul Monnett B. Davis, December 24; Consul George Wadsworth, August 1; Consul George L. Brandt, October 29; Consul William W. Heard, June 23; Consul Robert F. Kelley, June 5; and Consul Charles H. Derry, July 1.

There may be some slight variations in the above, since the dates given are the actual dates of the instructions, while the four-year period does not begin until the arrival of the officer in the Department.

Mrs. Emil Sauer, Toronto, recently slipped and fell just outside Parliament Buildings while on her way to attend a Speaker's luncheon. Her injuries were severe.

The Department has announced the opening of two new offices in Colombia—a consulate at Cali with Consul William E. Chapman in charge, and a vice consulate at Medellin with Vice Consul Carlos C. Hall in charge. Vice Consul Hall expects to sail for his new post shortly, while some delay may be occasioned in the opening of the office at Cali, as Consul Chapman must first be relieved from duty at Monterrey.

Consul Robert F. Fernald reports that he arrived at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa, on January 13, 1928.

Vice Consul Joseph P. Ragland, St. Johns, Newfoundland, has arrived in Washington on leave in order that he may be near Mrs. Ragland, who recently underwent an operation at Columbia Hospital.

Mr. Perry J. Stevenson, former Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg, South Africa, has been appointed liaison officer of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to the Depart-



ment of State, to replace Mr. Louis Domeratzky, who is going to devote his entire time to the Division of Regional Information.

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

Samuel T. Lee, Barbados, British West Indies.

James B. Stewart, Santiago de Cuba.

Thomas M. Wilson, Berlin.

Keith Merrill, en route to London to inspect building sites in the British Isles.

Consul Maxwell K. Moorhead, Dundee, who is in the United States on leave, has been instructed by the Department to visit the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Chicago for the purpose of conferring with American business men on trade and economic conditions in his consular district.

Consul Lynn W. Franklin has informed the Department that he assumed charge of the consulate at Saltillo, relieving Consul Thomas S. Horn, who departed via United States for his new post at La Paz.

The following assignments of members of the Foreign Service School have been announced:

Vice Consul Landreth M. Harrison, Riga.

Vice Consul Edwin F. Stanton, Canton.

Vice Consul Charles A. Page, Habana.

Vice Consul John S. Mosher, Canton.

Consul William W. Brunswick, who has been succeeded at Niagara Falls by Consul Francis R. Stewart, expects to sail shortly for Barbados, the post to which he has been assigned.



WILLIAM PETER
Consular Agent Since 1873 at St. Lucia

Photo Myers



On the evening of March 6 the members of the Foreign Service School presented a musical comedy at the Wardman Park Theater entitled "How Much Did You Pay for Your Job?"

The book and lyrics to the comedy were written by Vice Consuls John S. Mosher and Sidney H. Browne, Jr., while the music was composed by Vice Consul Glenn A. Abbey. The song hits of the show were: "We Are the Personnel Board," "Give Us Vizzums," "Now We Are Going to be Destitute," and "School Is Out."

After the show there was dancing in the ball room of the Wardman Park Hotel, under the auspices of the Department of State Club, with music by the Meyer Davis Orchestra.

HOW MUCH DID YOU PAY FOR YOUR JOB?

AN OBSOLETE MYSTERY PLAY

In Modern Dress, a Prologue, One Act, and an Epilogue



BOOK by AND LARGE

LYRICS by ACCIDENT

MUSIC by YOUR LEAVE



Prologue: The Office of the Personnel Board

The Act: The Interior of the American Consulate at

M'bimbo, M'bozo, Central Africa

The Epilogue: The Same



Costumes by Necessity; Miss Willis's gown in the First Act by Request; Shoes by Gum; Spats by Gosh; Monocles by Noculars; Mr. Mosher's cravat in the Prologue by Miss Take; Applause by Joint Resolution. Refreshments Bye and Bye



The Cast

Clerk	<i>Diehl</i>	The Captain	<i>Abbott</i>
Mr. Colds	<i>Sumner</i>	1st Seaman	<i>Graves</i>
Mr. Barr	<i>Keith</i>	2nd Seaman	<i>Hinkle</i>
Mr. Snorton	<i>Drew</i>	3rd Seaman	<i>Galbraith</i>
Mr. Wrastle	<i>Brent</i>	4th Seaman	<i>Dutrow</i>
Mr. Jawson	<i>Mosher</i>	5th Seaman	<i>Potter</i>
Mr. Pshaw	<i>Absent</i>	Senator Pester	<i>Jester</i>
Miss Phyllis	<i>Miss Willis</i>	Congressman Bullivan	<i>Hall</i>
Negro Messenger	<i>Howell</i>	The Trade Commissioner,	
Clerk	<i>Spruks</i>	<i>Bonbright</i>	
Vice Consul	<i>Browne</i>	The Countess Bathmat,	
The Syrian Uncle	<i>Lancaster</i>	<i>Mrs. Mosher</i>	
Mohammed Rasmussen	<i>King</i>	1st Frenchman	<i>Robinson</i>
John Smith	<i>Andrews</i>	2nd Frenchman	<i>Mosher</i>
Shti Shtikootski	<i>Moose</i>	1st Chorine	<i>Mrs. Andrews</i>
Napoleon Dugong	<i>Page</i>	2nd Chorine	<i>Mrs. Galbraith</i>
Simian Emulsian	<i>Daniels</i>	3rd Chorine	<i>Mrs. Moose</i>
The Consul	<i>Lynch</i>	4th Chorine	<i>Mrs. Stanton</i>
The Emir	<i>Wainwright</i>	Consul Phyllis	<i>Miss Willis</i>
His Nubian	<i>Stanton</i>	British Consul	<i>Chapin</i>
Pianist	<i>Abbey</i>	Director	<i>Turnure</i>

The Spanish Luncheon Club continues to hold its weekly luncheons. For the four months ended February 29, Consul General William Dawson and Vice Consul Carlos C. Hall each had a perfect attendance record and were awarded one of the Spanish tiles donated by Consul General Alexander W. Weddell. There were two other officers who missed one luncheon each.

The prize for the best attendance during the next four-month period will be a handsomely bound volume of Don Quixote.

The Department was informed on March 16 that Consul E. Verne Richardson, Karachi, was seriously ill at his post and should be relieved at once. Vice Consul John R. Ives, Calcutta, has been ordered to relieve Consul Richardson, who has been instructed to proceed to the United States as soon as his health permits.

Consul General Alexander W. Weddell, who has been at his home in Richmond, Va., on leave, returned to his post on March 15.

Vice Consul Frances E. Willis will spend her leave of absence in Redlands, afterwards proceeding to New Orleans, from which post she will sail for the Canal Zone on April 13 en route to Valparaiso.

Vice Consul Gerald A. Drew, at present on leave in San Francisco, expects to sail for Para from New York on April 17.

Consul Randolph F. Carroll, recently assigned to Rio de Janeiro, sailed for his post from New York on March 8.

Vice Consul Raymond E. Ahern, upon the completion of his leave spent in Nashville, Tenn., sailed for Buenos Aires on March 10.

Vice Consul John J. Coyle, Las Palmas, is spending his leave of absence in Buffalo, N. Y.

Consul Paul C. Squire, recently assigned to Windsor, Ontario, to assist in the work of that office, is spending his leave of absence in Boston before proceeding to his new post. Prior to Consul Squire's departure from Lille Mrs. Squires became seriously ill, but recovered sufficiently to accompany her husband to the United States.

The eldest daughter of Consul Robert D. Murphy, Department, underwent recently her second operation for mastoiditis.



Vice Consul Orlando H. Massie, Niagara Falls, while on leave in the United States visited the Department.

Consul Harvey T. Goodier informed the Department that he reported for duty at Vancouver on March 1, 1928.

Vice Consul Sidney H. Browne, Jr., appointed to Antofogasta from the Foreign Service School, will spend his leave in Baltimore and sail for his post from New York on April 26.

Vice Consul Clarence E. Macy assumed charge of the vice consulate at Port Elizabeth on February 14, 1928.

Vice Consul Gerald Keith, appointed to Seville from the Foreign Service School, sailed for his post from New York on March 21.

The JOURNAL has received a newspaper photograph of former Consul Mason Mitchell, now residing in Los Angeles, taking an archery lesson from Stanley F. Spencer, world's champion archer.

PROTOCOL OFFICE

Departmental Order, No. 434

A division is hereby established to be known as the Division of Protocol to which the following duties are assigned:

1. Supervision of and action on all matters involving questions of ceremonial and precedence.
2. Preparations for all presentations of ambassadors and ministers at the White House.
3. Miscellaneous appointments with the President.
4. Preparations for functions at the White House in so far as questions of ceremonial and precedence are involved.
5. Arrangements for the visits and entertainment of royalty and distinguished foreigners.
6. Preparations for State Department functions.
7. Correspondence relating to functions held under the auspices of the Government of the United States.
8. Disposal of tickets for diplomatic galleries at Capitol.
9. Matters involving immunities and rights of representatives of foreign governments in the United States.

10. Correspondence relating to courtesies to be extended on arrival in the United States to bearers of diplomatic passports, either American or foreign, and others for whom customs courtesies are desired.

11. Preparations for international conferences, congresses and conventions in Washington.

12. Maintenance of records required for preparation of Diplomatic List.

13. Messages of congratulation or condolence to Chiefs of State and foreign officials abroad.

14. Matters involving the observance of feast days or days of mourning by embassies and legations in Washington.

15. Such other matters as may be assigned by the Secretary of State.

The personnel of this division is as follows:

Chief of Division, Mr. James C. Dunn; Ceremonial Officer, Mr. Charles Lee Cooke; Administrative Officer, Mr. Myron A. Hofer.

The abbreviation PR has been adopted as the office designation of this division, which will be located in Room 215.

FRANK B. KELLOGG.

Department of State,

February 4, 1928.

FROM LONDON

Colonel and Mrs. Hanford MacNider were recent visitors to Edinburgh, Scotland, where they were entertained at luncheon by Gen. Sir William Peyton, K. C. B., Scottish Command. Colonel MacNider was also the guest of the officers of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders at the command games and of their mess at tea at Sterling Castle. Colonel MacNider, who recently resigned as Assistant Secretary of War, was a National Commander of the American Legion.

Scotland Post, No. 2, of the American Legion was recently organized at Glasgow, Scotland. Vice Consul L. Pittman Springs is the Post Adjutant, and Consul H. D. Finley, Edinburgh, and Vice Consul W. A. Hickey, Dundee, are Vice Commanders.

Consul George K. Donald, Johannesburg, called at the consulate general en route to leave in the United States.

On March 1, 1928, at the St. David's Day banquet of the Welsh National Society, City Hall, Cardiff, the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George being the principal guest of the evening, Consul Ralph C. Busser gave an address on the prominence of men of Welch blood in American history.



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, who for several months was confined to the Garfield Hospital, is much improved and is now located at the Congress Hall Hotel.

Assistant Commercial Attaché D. P. Miller, of Berlin, who has been in the United States for several months, sailed on February 29 for his post.

Assistant Commercial Attaché H. B. MacKenzie, of Buenos Aires, recently returned to the United States. He is now on an extensive itinerary to eastern and southern cities.

Mr. Charles K. Morris, recently appointed Secretary to the Commercial Attaché at Constantinople, sailed for his post on February 29.

FROM SINGAPORE

Consul General and Mrs. Addison E. Southard and their son, Patrick Henry Southard, left Singapore on January 26 for Adis Abeba, Ethiopia, via Aden and Djibouti. On the night before their departure a dinner and dance in their honor was given at the Adelphi Hotel, Singapore, under the auspices of the American Association of Malaya. There were many expressions of regret at their departure from Singapore, and they were presented with a set of silver bon-bon dishes by the Consulate General Staff. Mr. Southard proceeded directly to Adis Abeba, Ethiopia, where he will take up his duties as Minister Resident and Consul General.

Vice Consul Dale W. Maher stopped in Singapore for a few days in January en route from Calcutta to Batavia, to which place he was recently assigned.

Vice Consul R. M. J. Felner left Singapore on January 27 on the *Fairfield City* after more than two years' service at the "Crossroads of the East." He plans to visit Germany and France and will then proceed to Washington to take the oral examination for the Foreign Service.

FROM BERLIN

Ambassador and Mrs. Jacob Gould Schurman recently entertained German political and social leaders, the diplomatic corps, as well as the American official representatives and prominent members of the colony. After a dinner there was dancing in the ball room and an elaborate buffet supper made the occasion one of great brilliancy.

Consul General A. C. Frost and Mrs. Frost passed through Berlin on their way to their new post at Prague.

The American colony of Berlin observed Washington's birthday with the traditional dinner and ball organized by the American Club. It was held at the Hotel Kaiserhof, and well attended by resident Americans, the diplomatic and consular representatives present being Ambassador Schurman, Consul General and Mrs. C. B. Hurst, the Commercial Attaché and Mrs. Fayette W. Allport, the Naval Attaché, Capt. George M. Baum, and the Assistant Military Attaché, Col. Carl Henry Muller and Miss Muller.

Foreign Service Inspector Thomas Murray Wilson arrived in Berlin, where he will begin his official inspection tour of diplomatic and consular establishments in Central Europe.

Maj. Peter C. Bullard, the Assistant Military Attaché to the American Embassy at Paris, has been spending a few days in Berlin.

The Military Attaché, Col. Arthur L. Conger, and Mrs. Conger recently entertained a number of German and American officials at a dinner party.

FROM MADRID

Consul Stafford, at Madrid, has been compelled to deny that the balconies of the consulate will be offered as boxes during the next bull-fighting season, in spite of the fact that a bull recently was killed in the streets in front of the office. The animal had escaped and ran wild through the central part of the city until dispatched by a torero who happened to be near by.

Consul Harold Playter, recently ordered from Seville to Lille, and his family, had an hour's visit in Madrid en route to Paris, where they will spend a short holiday before proceeding to the new post. Consul Richard Ford was left in charge at Seville.



Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart have returned to Barcelona from a leave of absence of two months in the United States.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mrs. Bayard Thayer, of Boston, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Thayer, to Elbridge Gerry Greene.

MARRIAGES

Crossley-Westcott. Consul Charles D. Westcott, Department, and Mrs. Frances Benton Crossley, were married on February 18, 1928, at the Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Sarah Louise, was born at Jerusalem, Palestine, December 25, 1927, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Joseph Thayer Gilman.

A daughter, Patricia Joyce, was born on January 18, 1928, at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to Consul and Mrs. Stewart Earl McMillin.

NECROLOGY

Mr. Carl Henking, honorary Vice Consul at Penang, died at that place on January 27, 1928, from general peritonitis following an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Henking was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, on September 13, 1888, and had been stationed in Penang since 1921 as the representative of the Standard Oil Company of New York. His death is much regretted in the American and European community of British Malaya, where he was held in high esteem.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Henking, of San Francisco, Calif., and one sister, Mrs. C. P. Roesholm, of Tientsin, China.

The body was cremated at Singapore and the ashes taken into custody by Mrs. Roesholm.

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 February 11, 1928:

Glenn A. Abbey, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at Johannesburg.

George M. Abbott, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at Calcutta.

Lawrence S. Armstrong, Vice Consul at Messina, assigned as Vice Consul at Naples.

Henry H. Balch, Consul at Adelaide, Australia, assigned as Consul at Monterrey, Mexico.

W. Roswell Barker, Third Secretary at Peking, has resigned.

Joseph W. Ballantine, Consul at Tokyo, detailed to the Department.

Robert R. Bradford, Consul, now detailed to Rio de Janeiro, assigned as Consul at Iquique.

Augustus S. Chase, Language Officer assigned to Peking, promoted in the unclassified grade to \$2,750.

Lewis Clark, Language Officer assigned to Peking, promoted in the unclassified grade to \$2,750.

Paul C. Daniels, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at Valparaiso.

Charles L. DeVault, Consul at Taihoku, Japan, assigned as Consul at Tokyo.

Frederic R. Dolbeare, Counselor of Legation at Ottawa, has resigned.

Gerald A. Drew, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at Para, Brazil.

Leon H. Ellis, Third Secretary of Legation at Berne, detailed as Third Secretary of Legation at Budapest.

Curtis T. Everett, Consul at Bombay, detailed as Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Lynn W. Franklin, Consul at Hongkong, assigned as Consul at Saltillo, Mexico.

Ilo C. Funk, Consul at Catania, assigned as Consul at Florence, Italy.



Harvey T. Goodier, Consul at Nagoya, assigned as Consul at Vancouver.

Terry S. Hinkle, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at Singapore.

Thomas S. Horn, Consul at Saltillo, assigned as Consul at La Paz.

Alan T. Hurd, Consul at Florence, assigned as Consul at Sao Vicente, Cape Verde Islands.

Joseph E. Jacobs, Consul at Yunnanfu, assigned as Consul at Shanghai.

Perry N. Jester, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at Hongkong.

Gerald Keith, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at Seville.

James C. King, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at Caracas.

William R. Langdon, Consul at Mukden, assigned as Consul at Dairen.

Tracy Lay, Consul General at Buenos Aires, resigned.

Ferdinand L. Mayer, Counselor of Legation at Peking, assigned as Counselor of Legation at Ottawa.

William F. Nason, Vice Consul at Kobe, assigned as Vice Consul at Nagoya.

Edward I. Nathan assigned as Consul at Santiago, Cuba.

W. Mayo Newhall, Jr., Language Officer assigned to Peking, promoted in the unclassified grade to \$2,750.

Mahlon Fay Perkins, Consul at Tientsin, confirmed by the Senate as Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and assigned as Counselor of Legation at Peking.

Austin R. Preston, Jr., Vice Consul at Tokyo, assigned as Vice Consul at Taihoku.

Ernest B. Price, Consul at Foochow, assigned as Consul at Tsinan.

J. Randolph Robinson, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at Calcutta.

Alan S. Rogers, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at Bombay.

Paul C. Squire, assigned as Consul at Lille, detailed as Consul at Windsor, Ontario.

W. Quincy Stanton, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at Durban.

Francis R. Stewart, Consul at Santiago, Cuba, assigned as Consul at Niagara Falls.

Leo D. Sturgeon, Consul at Dairen, assigned as Consul at Tokyo.

Roger Sumner, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at Buenos Aires.

Edward B. Thomas, Consul at Nagoya, assigned as Consul at Mukden.

John T. Wainwright, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at Sao Paulo.

McCeney Werlich, Vice Consul at Riga, confirmed by the Senate as Diplomatic Secretary and assigned as Third Secretary of Legation at Warsaw.

Miss Frances E. Willis, detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul at Valparaiso.

Non-Career

Gerald W. Bahl, retired as Vice Consul at Monterrey, Mexico, effective January 7, 1928.

James Bird appointed provisionally as Acting Consular Agent at Ocean Falls, British Columbia.

Hugh E. Burdon resigned as Consular Agent at Ocean Falls.

Courtland Christiani, Vice Consul at Cardiff, appointed as Vice Consul at Sheffield.



John F. Claffey, Vice Consul at Hull, reappointed as Vice Consul at London, England.

Robert H. Fetner, Vice Consul at Buenaventura, has resigned.

Koyne V. Gram, Vice Consul at Rangoon, appointed Vice Consul at Colombo.

William I. Hagen, Vice Consul at Yunnanfu, has resigned.

R. Horton Henry appointed a Vice Consul at Antilla, Cuba.

William D. Maxwell, Vice Consul at Chihuahua, appointed Vice Consul at Ensenada.

Russell H. Rhodes, Vice Consul at London, England, has resigned.

Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., appointed Vice Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil.

C. Franklin Yeager, Jr., Vice Consul at Torreon, appointed Vice Consul at Buenaventura.

MR. OLDS TO RESIGN

On March 19, 1928, the Secretary of State authorized the correspondents to quote the following:

Mr. Robert E. Olds, Under-Secretary of State, expects to resign sometime during the present year, but the date has not been fixed and it will not be immediately. Mr. Olds came to the Department at my very earnest request. He came and has stayed at very great sacrifice. He has direct charge of many matters which are of very great importance and is of tremendous assistance to me. I want him to stay just as long as he can, but he is anxious to get away.

Mr. Olds said his resignation would be presented during the present year. He would not reveal his future plans.

Vice Consul Joseph C. Satterthwaite, of Guadaluajara, Mexico, spent several days in Mazatlan as the guest of Vice Consul Ives during the carnival.

Consul William P. Blocker spent several days in Los Angeles, Calif., during the latter part of January, having been requested by the United

States District Court to appear as witness in a rum-running case.

The American destroyers *Smith Thompson* and *John D. Edwards* recently spent several days at Messina. It was the first time in years that any American warship has put in at this port, and the inhabitants, remembering the wonderful work of the American Navy at the time of the earthquake (1908), were glad to welcome them.

The American Consul and Mrs. Leonard G. Dawson entertained for the officers in the afternoon of December 7 at their home in via Cavour. Provincial and city authorities were present as well as members of the American colony and prominent Messina families.

An expansion of the Commerce Department trade promotion service has been made possible by new congressional appropriations, Dr. Julius Klein, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has declared in announcing that six new regional offices would be established in the United States and eight in trade centers abroad.

The money, made available for the next fiscal year, also will enable the bureau to complete three special market surveys covering 21 States.

New foreign offices will be located in Budapest, Hungary; Oslo, Norway; Winnipeg, Canada; Guatemala City, Guatemala; La Paz, Bolivia; Tientsin, China; Accra, West Africa, and Algiers.

The new domestic offices will be established at Denver, Indianapolis, Birmingham, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, and some city yet to be selected in North Carolina.

The selection of sites for the new foreign offices was dictated by strategic trade considerations, Dr. Klein said, and the prospects of promoting American export business.

Hungary and Norway, two of the countries to which American trade commissioners will be sent, now buy less than 10 per cent of their imports from this country; Winnipeg was estimated as the center for Canadian trade with a total volume of \$250,000,000 annually; and the West African post is located in a territory where 90 per cent of an increasing trade is in the hands of European interests.

The marketing surveys contemplated will cover the Gulf States, the Pacific Northwest, and central Atlantic territory. Purchasing power, wholesale territories, and distributing mechanism within each group will be set down in the studies. All new offices and undertakings will get into operation July 1.



The Foreign Service School has given the following lectures:

"American Interests in the Near East," Mr. G. Howland Shaw, Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

"American Policy in the Far East," Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

"Central America and the Caribbean," Mr. Stokeley W. Morgan.

"Our Merchant Marine," Senator Wesley L. Jones, Chairman, Senate Committee on Commerce.

"Relations Between the Press and the Foreign Service," Mr. Frederick Simpich, former American Consul, Editorial Staff, National Geographic Magazine.

"Attitude of Foreign Service Officers Toward Their Own Nationals," Honorable Roland S. Morris, former American Ambassador to Japan.

"The Elements of Sea Power and Its Meaning to the United States," Mr. William Howard Gardiner.

"Naval Power in War and As a Peaceful Support of Policy," Mr. Gardiner.

"Our Relations with Latin America," Mr. Stokeley W. Morgan.

"Arbitration and Peace Treaties," Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State.

"Government Accounting System," Judge Lurtin R. Ginn, Assistant Comptroller General of the United States.

The class visited the Pan-American Union, where it was addressed by Mr. Franklin Adams, Counselor of the Union.

"Nicaragua," Mr. Stokeley W. Morgan.

DOCUMENTATION OF MERCHANDISE

*Examination, Foreign Service School, Class of
1927-28*

*Important: Answer two, and only two, of the
first four questions.*

Answer all of last six.

Place answer each question on a separate sheet of paper. Where a question consists of two-lettered sub-divisions, answer both of them on the same sheet unless more than one sheet is necessary to complete your answer.

Do *not* write your name on any of the papers, but place the number which this question sheet bears in the upper left corner of every sheet.

In the upper right-hand corner of every sheet write the number of the question.

Either pen or pencil may be used.

1. (a) Who may execute (i. e. sign) a consular invoice? (b) Name six classes of shipments for which no consular invoice is required.

2. State, in your own words or those of the tariff, the rule or rules which determine the consular office to which an invoice must be produced for certification.

3. In what currency should an invoice be made out if it covers: (a) Consigned merchandise? (b) Purchased merchandise?

4. Why is the date of purchase required to be set forth in the invoice?

5. (a) Why is it necessary for the customs officers to know the amounts of any drawbacks and bounties which have been allowed upon the merchandise? (b) Would such information serve any purpose in the case of goods on the free list? If so, what purpose? If not, why not?

6. In what circumstances is a statement of the cost of production required to be attached to the invoice? Answer in one brief sentence.

7. What value or price should the shipper of merchandise intended for importation into the United States be required to set forth in an invoice of: (a) Consigned merchandise? (b) Purchased merchandise?

8. (a) Define "foreign value" either in your own words or in the language of the tariff; (b) In your own words, and briefly distinguish between "foreign value" and "export value."

9. What purposes are served by consular invoices? Answer this question in brief sentences, devoting but one sentence to each purpose and beginning a new line with each sentence.

10. (a) On a vessel arriving from a foreign port there are found three different shipments of wet salted hides, each one of which is covered by a different kind of certificate, all three certificates being found satisfactory. What classes of hides do these certificates cover and what facts do the certificates set forth? (b) A fourth shipment has no certificate except one showing the country of origin. What will be done with it and did the consul act properly when he certified the invoice knowing that no other certificate had been or could be procured for the hides?

COMMERCIAL

A total of 2,225 reports, of which 944 were rated miscellaneous, was received during the month of February, 1928, as compared with 2,197 reports, of which 1,022 were rated miscellaneous, during the month of January, 1928.



There were 383 trade lists transmitted to the Department, for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, during the month of February, 1928, as against 442 during the month of January, 1928.

Consul H. J. Anslinger, on duty in the Treasury Department, has written Consul W. W. Heard as follows:

November 8, 1927.

DEAR HEARD:

Major Walton Green, former Chief Prohibition Investigator for the Treasury Department, had an article in the newspapers throughout the country on November 6, 1927, which might be of interest to readers of the Bulletin. In appraising the activities of Washington Departments on Prohibition he states:

"The Department of State, from highest to lowest, has cooperated with the Treasury to the very limit of its very considerable powers.

"It sent its lawyers and young diplomats all over the world on treaty-making junkets with General Andrews. It loaned me key-position men

from the Consular Service in foreign ports for months on end. Its consuls in Canada and elsewhere telegraphed tips of conspiracies in the making, instead of reporting by mail a few weeks after it was all over, as is the usual method of inter-departmental cooperation.

"Due to the sporting efficiency of their personnel, the State Department has helped enforcement more than any other single agency in Washington."

H. J. Anslinger.

BRITISH FOREIGN SERVICE

(Continued from page 110)

affaires of the Levant doe in her Majesties name confirme and appoint Richard Forster Gentleman, my Deputie and Consull in the parts of Alepo, Damasco, Aman, Tripolis, Jerusalem, and all other ports whatsoever in the provinces of Syria, Palestina, and Jurie, to execute the office of Consull over all our Nation her Majesties subjects, of what estate of quality soever: giving him hereby full power to defend, protect,

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BRANCH OFFICES AND REPRESENTATIVES IN:

Antwerp, Belgium	Montreal, Canada	Seattle, Washington
Brussels, Belgium	New Glasgow, Nova Scotia	Shanghai, China
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic	New Orleans, Louisiana	Soerabaya, Java
Havana, Cuba	Panama	Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
Honolulu, Hawaii	Port Elizabeth, South Africa	The Hague, Holland
Lima, Peru	Portland, Oregon	Tokyo, Japan
London, England	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Los Angeles, California	Rome, Italy	Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Mexico City, Mexico	San Francisco, California	Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
	Sao Paulo, Brazil	

Subsidiary Companies in Chile—Cia. de Maestranzas y Galvanizacion, Valparaiso and Santiago

WAREHOUSES AT:

Antwerp, Belgium	Havana, Cuba	Santiago, Chile
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic	Port Elizabeth, South Africa	Sao Paulo, Brazil
Callao, Peru	San Francisco, California	Valparaiso, Chile



and maintaine all such her Majesties subjects as to him shall be obedient, in all honest and just causes whatsoever: and in like case no lesse power to imprison, punish, and correct any and all such as he shall finde disobedient to him in the like causes, even in such order as I my selfe might doe by vertue of her Majesties Commission given me the 26 of November 1582, the copie whereof I have annexed to this present under her Majesties Seale delivered me to that use. Straightly charging and commanding all her Majesties subjects in those parts, as they will avoid her Highnesse displeasure and their owne harmes, to honour his authoritie, and have due respect unto the same, aiding and assisting him there with their persons and goods in any cause requisit to her Majesties good service, and commoditie of her dominions. In witness whereof I have confirmed and sealed these presents at Rapamat my mansion house by Pera over against Constantinople, the 20 of June 1583.

III

A letter of directions of the English Ambassadour to M. Richard Forster, appointed the first English Consull at Tripolis in Syria.

COUSIN FORSTER, these few words are for your remembrance when it shall please the Almighty to send you safe arrivall in Tripolis of Syria. When it shall please God to send you thither, you are to certifie our Nation at Tripolis of the certaine day of your landing, to the end they both may have their house in a readinesse, and also meet you personally at your entrance to accompany you, being your selfe apparelled in the best maner. The next, second, or third day, after your comming, give it out that you be crazed and not well disposed, by meanes of your travell at Sea, during which time, you and those there are most wisely to determine in what maner you are to present your selfe to the Beglerbi, Cadi, and other officers: who every of them are to be presented according to the order accustomed of others formerly in like office: which after the note of John Blanke, late Vice-consull of Tripolis for the French, delivered you heerewith, is very much: and therefore, if thereof you can save any thing, I pray you doe it, as I doubt not but you will. They are to give you there also another Janizarie according as the French hath; whose outward proceedings you are to imitate and follow, in such sort as you see not his inferiour, according as those of

our Nation heeretofore with him resident can informe you. Touching your demeanour after your placing, you are wisely to proceede considering both French and Venetian will have an envious eye on you: whome if they perceive wise and well advised, they will feare to offer you any injurie. But if they shall perceive any insufficiencie in you, they will not omitte any occasion to harme you. They are subtile, malicious, and dissembling people, wherefore you must alwayes have their doings for suspected, and warily walke in all your actions: wherein if you call for Gods divine assistance, as doth become every faithfull good Christian, the same shall in such sort direct you as he shall be glorified, your selfe preserved, your doings blessed, and your enemies confounded. Which if contrarywise you omit and forget, your enemies malice shalbe satisfied with your confusion, which God defend, and for his mercies sake keepe you. Touching any outlopers of our nation, which may happen to come thither to traffike, you are not to suffer, but to imprison the chiefe officers, and suffer the rest not to traffike at any time, and together enter in such bonds as you thinke meete, that both they shall not deale in the Grand Signiors dominions, and also not harme, during their voyage, any his subjects shippes, vessels, or whatsoever other, but quietly depart out of the same country without any harme doing. And touching those there for the company, you are to defend them according to your priviledge & such commandements as you have had hence, in the best order you may. In all and every your actions, at any hand, beware of rashnesse and anger, after both which repentance followeth. Touching your dealings in their affaires of marchandise, you are not to deale otherwise than in secret and counsell. You are carefully to foresee the charge of the house, that the same may be in all honest measure to the companies profit and your owne health through moderation in diet, and at the best hand, and in due time to provide things needfull, to save what may be: for he that buyeth every thing when he needeth it, harmeth his owne house, and helpeth the retailer. So as it is, in mine opinion, wisdom to foresee the buying of all things in their native soile, in due time, and at the first hand every yeere, as you are to send the company the particular accounts of the same expenses. Touching your selfe, you are to cause to be employed fifty or threescore ducats, videlicet, twenty in Sope, and the rest in Spices, whereof the most part to be Pepper, whereof we

spend very much. The Spices are to be provided by our friend William Barrat, and the Sope buy you at your first arrivall, for that this shippe lading the same commodity will cause it to amount in price. From our mansion Rapamat, the fift of September 1583.

THEFT AND PILFERAGE

The following letter from Vice Consul David McK. Key, concerning theft and pilferage insurance should interest all Foreign Service officers:

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL,
Antwerp, Belgium, August 2, 1927.

FELIX COLE, Esquire,
*Editor Foreign Service Journal,
Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. COLE: Last year, when I was ordered to report to Antwerp, I brought with me several cases of household effects. Some of the cases contained silverware and other valuables which I insured in Washington against theft. Upon my arrival at Antwerp I opened these cases and found that some of the silver

was missing. Upon taking up the matter with the insurance company, I was informed that I could not collect any insurance as the articles lost had been "pilfered" and not "stolen." Had I insured my belongings against pilferage as well as theft, I could have collected the insurance to the value of the articles which were lost.

My purpose in writing you this letter is that other Foreign Service officers may profit by my experience. I know of at least one other case in which the same thing happened and in which a Foreign Service officer lost a large quantity of valuable silver, but was unable to collect insurance. Though many Foreign Service officers are probably cognizant of the distinction between pilferage and theft, I feel certain that many are not aware of this difference, and I would suggest that if you have space in THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL that you print this letter. It is my understanding that if a case containing silver and insured against theft is delivered empty that no insurance can be collected, as in order to constitute "theft" both the case and its contents must be missing.



JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

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- CENTRAL AMERICA
- SOUTH AMERICA
- CUBA, PORTO RICO
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COMMUNICATION

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The Secretary of the United States for the Department of Foreign Affairs, in Obedience to the Order of Congress of August 9, 1785, respecting the number of Consuls necessary to be appointed, and for what Foreign Ports, Reports,

THAT in his opinion it would be expedient to have consuls in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, the Austrian and United Netherlands, Britain, Ireland, France, Portugal, Spain, the Canaries, Madeira, and certain ports in the Mediterranean.

That a consul general to reside at Amsterdam, should be appointed for Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and the Netherlands. That another should be appointed for Britain and Ireland, to reside at London. That another will continue necessary for France, to reside at Paris. That another should be appointed for Spain and the Canaries, to reside at Madrid. That another should be appointed for Portugal and Madeira, &c. to reside at Lisbon; and that the Mediterranean ports should for the present be included in his consulate.

Your secretary is further of opinion, that each of the said consuls general, should be directed to nominate such and so many consuls, for ports within his district, as he may from time to time think necessary and proper, specifying the extent and limits of each consulate; that thereupon commissions be issued by Congress to such or so many of the persons, so to be by him nominated, as Congress may judge expedient; or to others whom Congress may prefer.

That it should be in the power of the consul general to suspend for good cause, any consul within his district, to report the same to Congress, and to appoint another to supply his place, until their pleasure shall be made known to him on the subject.

Your secretary thinks that when peace with the piratical states is established, and the American trade in the Mediterranean, shall become more extensive than it now is, it will be proper to appoint at least one consul general for the Mediterranean, but that for the present, it should be annexed to Portugal, because the communication between those ports and Lisbon, is more easy and expedient than with Madrid. The same remark will also apply to the northern powers and Germany.

As appeals should lay from consuls to the consul general, the latter should be independent and unconcerned in trade, and consequently receive an adequate salary; and although it would be better that consuls should be maintained and restrained in like manner, yet as the expence would be enormous, it will be necessary to permit them to trade, and receive no salaries.

Five consuls general appear to your secretary to be indispensable, and as the amount of their salaries cannot well be less than 5000. sterling a year, he takes the liberty of submitting to the consideration of Congress, whether it would not be advisable to invest their resident ministers with consular powers, and maintain consuls general in such states only, where they may be thought indispensable, but to which the United States may not judge it necessary to send a minister.

He also thinks it would be useful to consider and determine, whether consuls general and consuls should be permitted to receive any fees.

If these ideas should meet with the approbation of Congress, the difficulty of ascertaining the number of ports to which consuls ought to be sent will be removed. As that difficulty arises from the necessity of previous and accurate information respecting the extent and degree of our trade to those different ports, it will not be easy to avoid mistakes on that subject. But if that matter is referred to the consul general of a certain district, he cannot be much embarrassed in deciding whether a consul be necessary at this or that port within it. Indeed it appears probable to your secretary, that in the course of a few years, consuls will be necessary at ports to which there would be no use in sending any at present.

There are certainly some ports at which there should now be consuls, and they may easily be enumerated. If therefore the plan above proposed, should not be thought advisable, your secretary, on this report's being referred back to him, will immediately proceed to enumerate them.

All which is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

J O H N J A Y.

Furnished by Mrs. Maddin Summers.

AN EARLY DOCUMENT IN THE HISTORY OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE, FOUND IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT



A gentleman, calling himself "obedient resident" and "prospective future citizen" recently sent to the Secretary of State a request for information of interest to resident aliens who go abroad and desire to return to this country. The request was couched in verse as follows:

Dear Mr. Secretary :

Third time I take the chance and dare
Here spend on stamp two cents in vain;
And scribbling plea to lose day's pay,
Perhaps be shut off from workmen's pen.

But one, to make his dreams come true,
Must ask, and knock, and chances screw;
And I here humbly write and hope,
This time I surely get the wanted dope.

I wish to know, for my future guide,
What rules, restrictions, regulations right
Are spent by Uncle Sam to residents
That want to go to over-border lands,
And get—in Canada refreshing freedom's spray,
Or grab in Mexico some gold mountain,

Or shyly step on Russia's snow plains
And there become a commissar of some affairs.

Dear Mr. Secretary, please tell
What helps there are to go to shown lands,
To stay and venture over there,
Or, tired of follies, quickly sail to States.

I can't afford to set my own government
In person of a learned, experienced lawyer;
The all I can do—directly write to you,
And ask my humbly plea not to despise but do.

Highly pleased by the novel method of approach, one of the amateur poets in F. A. (none there will admit to being professionals), indited the following, which, however, much to the author's regret was prosified and officialized before receiving the accustomed and requisite initials previous to signature:

Sir:

The use of stamps was not in vain;
Your "humble" plea I'll not disdain.
But should you write the usual way,
You might not lose a whole day's pay.

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In Mexico they find no gold,

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Just write to Secretary Davis,
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That you are here by lawful entry—
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Good poetry gives me elation,
But met employed in immigration
Might harshly judge poetic letters;
They might perchance put you in fetters.

If they should think your feet and meter
Could well have been a little neater,
They'd act upon such information
And lock you up for deportation.

In closing I would you advise—
The good old prose do not despise;
Its meaning's got with one swift glance,
With poetry you take a chance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant, etc.

A LAMA AT BELGRADE

By JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE, *Minister, Belgrade*

THERE is at present in Belgrade a small colony numbering about 200 persons consisting exclusively of Kalmuck Tatars (pro. Kalmyk) who fled here from Russia during the first Bolshevik aggressions. Most Belgrade people are entirely ignorant of the existence of this curious group at the capital. The older men of this Kalmuck community were mostly members of Denikin's army and all are experienced horsemen. The King employs some 20 or more as grooms in the royal stable and others have found work in connection with racing-stables and the like. All these people are Buddhist Kalmucks and they are permitted to have their own Lama (priest) to minister to their religious needs. The Lama and an assistant Lama, together with a recognized Cantor (a sort of subdeacon), are supported entirely by free will offerings. The Lamas who are strictly celibate are in fact not allowed to work at all at any productive occupation. The Chief Lama (Kalm. aldyrtá gelyn) has called several times at the Legation, in order to discuss with me the condition of his community and the mysteries of his particular sect. He speaks only Russian as his foreign language and is a rather intelligent type of Mongolian. He informs me that



his Kalmucks have no complaint against the Serbs who have treated them very nicely and allowed them to have their religious services in a private house (that of the Lama himself), although, he added, objection would probably be raised if it were proposed to erect even a small temple, as Buddhism is not one of the legally recognized religions of Yugoslavia.

The Lama further informed me that he had received his religious training from an older Lama in Astrakhan where the majority of these Kalmucks originated and that his teacher was a regular graduate of the lamasery of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa in Tibet which is the center of this branch of the Buddhistic faith. He then invited Military Attaché Godson and myself to attend a regular Buddhist service at which we should hear the ritual in full with the usual cantillation employed in all the lamaseries which owe allegiance in Tibet to the Dalai Lama.

We agreed to accept this invitation and on May 15, 1927, we drove out to the Kalmuck colony which inhabits clean but small wooden houses on the outskirts of Belgrade. There, after receiving the formal greetings of the members of the colony, all of whom show the Mon-

golian type to a marked degree—short, thickset figures, with high cheekbones and eyes set obliquely, we entered the house to attend the service.

In as much as I am unable to find any detailed description of such a rite in any works on Lamaistic Buddhism, which deal chiefly with the faith of the Tibetan Buddhistic school, I venture to give herewith a full account of the ceremonies, which I saw at very close range as Colonel Godson and myself stood in close proximity to the officiants in front of the shrine.

The shrine consists of a square box of about 3-by 3 feet, covered with light blue paper and set upon an ordinary table also draped in blue, which is the color of the Buddha. Hung on the wall around the shrine are paintings of various Lamaistic saints (Boddhisats, see below), and, standing on top of the shrine-box, is a brass image of the first successor of Gautama Buddha. The front of the shrine is a square opening measuring about 2 by 2 feet and inside of a tabernacle placed upon a shelf, half way up in the middle of the opening, is a very small image



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of the Buddha in black teak, surmounted by a paper representation of the triple Lamaistic mitre.

In front of the shrine stands a credence, upon which are laid in serried rows 15 small silver cups, in one of which burns a single small wax candle.

The Chief Lama, Assistant Lama and Cantor stand side by side, facing the altar with a small third table near them, on which are the aspergil, fixed in a small silver urn filled with holy water, a flagon filled with colored sugar water, and a brass dish, together with a dish full of roasted barley corn (like our popcorn). On this serving table is also spread out an orange colored maniple (arm-kerchief).

The two celebrants and the Cantor, standing side by side before the shrine begin to intone, mostly in a unison, varying only on two deep notes, certain prescribed aspirations to the Buddha from the Tibetan Lamaistic books in the Tibetan ritual language. The Kalmucks do not use Tibetan, but southern Mongolian. I observed with great interest that at the close of each long phrase the singers expelled their breath in a choking sound in precisely the same manner as that followed in similar prayers or incantations when sung by the North American Zuni and Pueblo Indian priests when intoning their grain or corn rite.

At certain points in the Buddhistic service, I think when the sacred name of Buddha (the Tibetan equivalent of the *Nama Ammi Dabuts* of the Japanese Buddhists) recurs with fervor, the Chief Lama covers his right arm as far as the wrist with the orange maniple and pours three times a double libation of the sugared water into the brazen dish, into which he had previously scattered a layer of the barley-corn. Taking up pieces of this mixture, the Lama flings them right and left, and then, dipping the aspergil into the holy water, he asperges the altar, but not his fellow officiants nor the congregation, thus apparently indicating an offering of the consecrated

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water to the Buddha and not its use, as in Christian ritual, for purifying the people.

The maniple is shifted to the left arm whenever he uses that arm to touch a sacred vessel.

It is interesting to note that, on top of the aspergil, is a peacock feather. Since the peacock is well known to be sacred to the evil or negative influence—for instance, the image of the entire bird is the object of adoration under the name of Melek Taus by the Yezidis or Devil Worshipers of Asia Minor—I asked the officiant why he used this apparently malign emblem over the holy water. He replied that as it is an evil and "poisonous" thing, the peacock feather is intended to keep the malignant spirits from entering into and thus polluting the sacred water; an interesting example of oriental homeopathy!

As the service proceeded and finally came to a grand climax, when it suddenly ended, the chant-melody rose to a distinctly four-tone cantillation and closed with a word which sounded very like the prototype of our more modern *Amen*.

In certain canticles the Cantor struck two convex pieces of silver together in rhythm with the chant, which action produced the effect of a sweet-toned bell and reminded one strongly of the mass bell of the Roman Catholic Church. In fact, the entire mise-en-scene was reminiscent of the remark of the Abbe Huc when he first saw the Lamaistic ceremonial at Lhassa, that this was a "travesty" of the Roman ritual, a statement which was ridiculed by George Borrow in his strongly anti-Catholic works "Lavengro" and the "Romany Rye," by making the Catholic priest in the dingle sneeringly refer to the Lamaistic ritual as having been copied by the Catholics.

The Chief Lama was vested in an orange-colored cassock with a cincture of the same hue, and wore a light yellow stole over his left shoulder but not crossed. He did, however, once or twice during the rite, draw the stole across his breast in much the same manner as is done by the Orthodox Greek priests. The vestment of the Assistant Lama was of the same shape, but of a much darker orange color, except that his stole was also light yellow. The Cantor was also robed in cassock and girdle of even darker hue, but wore no stole, which is the priestly insignium.

It should be remembered by those interested in the evolution of ritual that the lamaistic Buddhism of Tibet is a corrupted form of the simpler doctrine of the "Lord Gautama," the first Buddha, who taught the utmost simplicity of living and thought, striving only at a goal which is the very opposite to that of Christianity, viz, so to obliterate self by the killing of

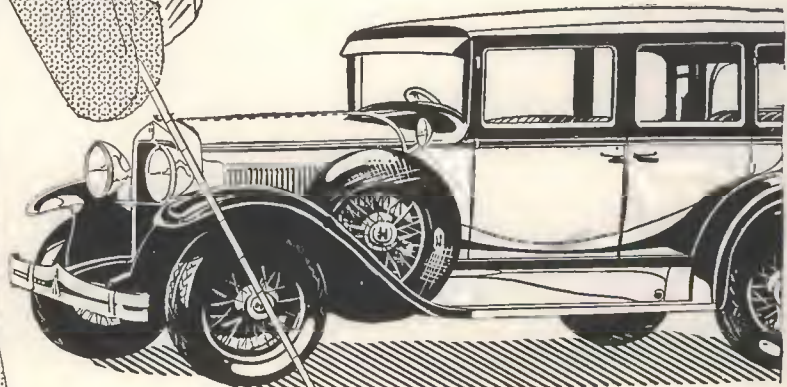


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desire, which, of course, also implied the elimination of ambition and energy, as eventually to be able to avoid the life or lives after death and to be absorbed into the essence of the All-per-vading, and in this way to become one with Deity, or, as it is commonly expressed, "to attain Nirvana," which does not imply extinction but absorption. To this simple system, which was too simple for the devious trends of the oriental mind, there were later added, especially in Tibet, a number of theological developments, which arranged a series of heavens and added at least one new character, that of the Boddhisat, the being who has so evolved himself as to be on the plane directly below the Buddha, and who with the Buddha remains always the connecting link between the divine and the human, and who has the power at will to emerge from the Nirvana absorption and remanifest himself for the benefit of mankind. These Boddhisats are, therefore, beautified saints who have a great influence on human affairs. In addition to this, the Tibetan Lama school introduced gradually many of the demons of the original native religion, who must be propitiated and held aloof from the sacred rites as seen above by means of such charms as the peacock's feather. The bell is also used as a method of frightening away devils and apparently not as a signal, as in the Roman Catholic Church, to the faithful to adopt any special attitude of worship.

In Tibet there are still two Grand Lamas, the reformed Dalai Lama or Yellow Lama, to whose school the Belgrade Kalmucks belong, and the Pantshen Lama or Red Lama, whose followers still practice the grossly superstitious rites of the primitive pre-Buddhistic animistic Tibetans. In spite of the difference between the two sects, both these Lamas are regarded as being incarnations of the Buddha, so much so that when one dies the survivor, either the Yellow or the Red Lama, has the right to choose the successor of the deceased by eliminating a list of three names from a larger list of male infants submitted to the surviving Grand Lama, and then by ordering the priesthood of the higher grades who, like the Roman cardinals, are entitled to a vote for the head of the church, to choose one of the three. Once elected, this child is regarded as being a Living Buddha.

The Belgrade Yellow Lama informed me that the doctrine of transmigration is strictly held by his sect, and that he teaches his flock that, while it is manifestly impossible for any person leading the "world-life" to "get off the wheel of events" and attain anything approaching to Nir-



vana, he can assure a better reincarnation to those of his people who have "lived well"; that is, who have followed the precepts of ordinary morality, such as those against theft, adultery, etc.

It is strange to find this model little community of Mongol (Kalmuck) speaking Tartars—only some of the leaders know Russian and a little broken Serb—so far west as Belgrade, and I have, therefore, considered their presence here as worthy of record, although they can not in any sense be regarded as a political minority.

EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA

By O. K. DAVIS, *Secretary National Foreign Trade Council*

With five billion dollars of American investments in Latin America, with a network of new steamship and cable communications, with a well-directed trade promotion campaign on the

part of American exporters, and, especially, with the fundamental asset of the Panama Canal, our trade with the 20 countries of Latin America has not merely held its own since the war but is steadily increasing from year to year at the expense of our competitors. In spite of a widespread belief that we are "slipping" in Latin America, the figures show that we are selling the 20 republics south of us a hundred million dollars' worth of goods a year more than England, Germany and France combined, and that practically one-fifth of our entire export trade now finds a market between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn.

The United States is now the first supplier of goods to every country in Latin America except Paraguay; more than two-thirds, or \$600,000,000, of our exports southward are the finished products of American manufacturers.

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rained by O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, with the reminder that actual indexes of trade collected both here and in Latin America are utterly oblivious of any backward tendency, but show, on the contrary, sustained and increasing growth. This applies to our trade and financial contacts with all of the Latin American nations, added Mr. Davis, especially with those where competition is keenest.

"The rumor that we are 'slipping' in Latin America has done harm both here and down there," says Mr. Davis, "but it's a complete dud. We are now selling Latin America almost a billion dollars' worth of goods annually, compared with our average annual sales of \$300,000,000 before the war. We have raised our share of South America's imports from 14 percent in 1910-13 to 28 percent in 1925. And according to current figures we will supply 30 percent of all South America's foreign purchases this year.

"For the whole of Latin America, including Central America and the West Indies, we have increased our share in the imports of these 20 republics between 1913 and 1925 from one of about 25 percent to one of 37½ percent. And for Central America alone our share as a supplier has grown from one of 40 percent to one of over 66 percent during the same period.

"On the other hand, our chief competitors—England, Germany and France—have seen their proportion of Latin America's imports as a whole decrease from more than one of 50 percent in 1913 to one of 33 percent in 1925. As a matter of fact, we are supplying Latin America with substantially more goods than our three competitors put together, the figures being \$914,000,000 as against \$804,000,000 for the latest comparative tables, those of 1925, while in Central America alone they supplied in 1925 but 16 percent of the imports against our 66. Our competitors in Latin America are keen and alert, but it is notable that it is they who are copying our methods today. We may not be making the most of our opportunities, but it is they who are slipping, not we.

"We find, on looking more closely at the actual figures that in every single country in South America, with the exception of Paraguay, we are the principal supplier of goods. In 1913 this was true only in the cases of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru. Now it is true with respect to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia as well, and there is only 1 percent difference between ourselves and England even in the case of Paraguay.



"The figures graphically tell the story. Our export trade to Argentina has increased from 14.5 percent of the republic's imports in 1913 to 23.4 percent in 1925, while England's share has decreased in the same period from 31 percent to 21.6 percent; Germany's proportion in the same interval has dropped from 16.9 percent to below 13 percent. In Brazil our superiority is even more definitely established. Between 1913 and 1925 we increased our share of Brazil's imports from 15.7 percent to 24.8 percent, while England's share decreased during the same period from 24.5 percent to 22.5 percent, and Germany's from 17.5 percent to less than 10 percent. Our percentage of Chile's imports increased from 16.7 percent in 1913 to 27.5 percent in 1925, while England's was decreased from 29.9 percent to 20.7 percent, and Germany's from 24.6 percent to 13 percent.

"In the northerly South American countries our margin of precedence as an exporter is even more marked. In Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru our proportion of the imports of these countries ranged from 39 percent in the case of Peru up to 54 percent in the case of Colombia for the year 1925, aggregating for the group of countries more than that of our two leading competitors combined.

"Our growth of trade in these northern countries of South America is of primary importance, for there is no contiguous group of countries in the world that has more substantially increased its foreign trade since 1913 than the five republics of Central America and six of northern South America, with Mexico, Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo. The 15 countries in this progressive trade belt have increased their exports from about \$505,000,000 in 1913 to about \$1,125,000,000 in 1925, a growth of almost 125 percent, or substantially in excess of the corresponding growth of United States exports of a little less than 100 percent during the same period. The growth of the American share in their import trade from less than 50 percent in 1913 to over 65 percent at the present time (1926) is a sufficient commentary on the enterprise and success of American foreign trade in this rapidly growing field.

"These countries are certainly vital to our trade, for we sold them in 1926 more than \$600,000,000 worth of goods, 13 percent of our



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total exports, compared with an annual average of sales of about \$225,000,000 before the war. Our export gains in this period aggregate over 160 percent since the war, and there is no field anywhere in the world where the likelihood is greater that this growth will be held.

"The fact that American finished manufactures increased among our exports to South America from an average of \$83,000,000 in the years between 1910-14 to \$314,000,000 in 1926, while our total exports were increasing from \$120,000,000 in 1910-13 to \$441,000,000 in 1926, records the outstanding drift of South American trade in our direction. Manufactured goods constitute about three-quarters of our trade with all the South American peoples, and their effect has been to increase the standard of living appreciably throughout the continent. This is scarcely less true of our trade with Latin America as a whole, about two-thirds of our \$914,000,000 export trade with the 20 countries, or over \$600,000,000, being devoted to manufactured products.

"Our most significant gain has been in textiles, prepared foodstuffs and machinery, including automobiles. These products have not sold themselves. After a long education American foreign traders have learned how to supply the Latin Americans most intelligently, how to pack, ship and handle, the complicated elements of style requirements, business forms, local advertising, credit arrangements and financing in ways that are today no longer the derision of our competitors, but in very many cases the model to which they are adapting their own trade methods.

"British shipping and British investments are still in excess of our own south of Panama, and German trade recovery must, of course, be reckoned with. But the trade development of the United States is now a known quantity for stability and progress throughout the Latin American world. It is a fundamental security for our continued friendship with our Latin American neighbors and a vital stake in our own foreign trade progress."

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