

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



IN SANS SOUCI PARK, POTSDAM.

Vol. V AUGUST, 1928 No. 8



Whenever Expense is the Question

Repeat orders for Graham Brothers Trucks and Buses come most readily and in largest number from owners who keep careful record of costs Their economy of operation has been definitely demonstrated everywhere.

Owners of the six-cylinder heavy duty truck are finding a new asset in the added earning ability of its increased power.

See these chassis, whatever your hauling needs, before you buy.

GRAHAM BROTHERS
Detroit, U.S.A.
A DIVISION OF DODGE BROTHERS, INC.

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS AND BUSES

BUILT BY TRUCK DIVISION OF DODGE BROTHERS, INC.
SOLD BY DODGE BROTHERS DEALERS EVERYWHERE

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Vol. V, No. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1928

At Hodeidah

By JAMES LODER PARK, *Vice Consul, Aden*

DURING the four days (March 27 to March 31, 1928) which the American SS. "Steel Age," on board of which I returned from leave, spent at Hodeidah, to discharge 12,500 cases of American kerosene, I took advantage of the excellent opportunity to visit that city and environs.

Upon arrival on the afternoon of the 27th, I sent my verbal greetings, through the ship's agent, to the Governor of Hodeidah. His Highness, Prince Saif-Ul-Islam, Seyed Mohamed Bin Yehya, the second son of the Imam. His reply next morning was an invitation to go ashore and that he was ready to receive me.

I was greeted ashore by a personal representative of the Governor, the Commandant of Troops*, the Commissioner of Police†, a brass band and three companies of soldiers, totalling 250. The line of soldiers extended from the pier to the door of the Governor's office.

There followed a 15-minute visit with the Prince, who was accompanied by the ever-pres-

* Selim Bey El Fakhuri, Emir El Jaish.
† Mohamed Rida.



Photo by J. L. Park.

A YOUNG YEMENI

Already wearing a part of her dowry.

ent, hawk-eyed Seyed Abbas, and all of his officials in background attendance. The Prince greeted me warmly and assured me that his father, the Imam, would be very pleased to learn that I had called at Hodeidah.

After this introductory interview, quarters were assigned for me by the Prince in the house of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, "because it had the best accommodations." The Prince expressed regret that he could not, at the moment, provide a room in his own house. Comfortably quartered, I spent the next three days visiting the bazaars, and other places of interest in and around the city.

On the 30th the Prince permitted me to visit Ras-El-Katib, a natural harbor site eight miles north of Hodeidah, providing for the purpose the best car available, an old broken-down Ford truck. With many delays and great difficulty, the party of exploration, consisting of the Commandant, Police Commissioner, an interpreter, a soldier and myself, followed through soft, wet sands the road bed of the railway, built by the French for the Turks, from Hodeidah



to Ras-El-Katib, with the idea of making it a harbor. The rails are rusted away, and there were a number of mute eloquent remains of locomotives, barges, buoys and a loading crane. It was said that the Turco-Italian war of 1911 interrupted this promising development, the ultimate idea of which was a complete railway system extending to Sanaa, with branches to Taiz and other important points.

Upon the return to Hodeidah in the afternoon, I was greeted with an urgent note from the Prince, asking me to come alone, except for my interpreter, Mr. A. Fouad, to his private Palace, explaining that he was not feeling very well, and that we would have a better opportunity to talk freely. I was afterwards informed that the Prince had never before been known to invite a foreigner to his private dwelling.

The conversation on this occasion lasted about an hour and a half. The Saif-Ul-Islam ("Sword of Islam," the name by which he is most generally referred to), first delivered greetings from his father, which had been received by a long telegram to himself, in which the Imam charged him to show me every possible courtesy and give me every assistance. The Saif asked me if I was well and happy, and expressed regret that he could not provide more comfortable quarters. I assured him that they were exceedingly comfortable, and that there was nothing further I could possibly desire. Incidentally, they were the very best quarters in Hodeidah.

Yemen could be rendered productive and prosperous, that its real wealth lying not so much necessarily in its mines and valuable archaeologi-

cal relics as in its people and its soil. The Arabs of Yemen are exceedingly intelligent and amenable to instructions and constructive work. They are naturally industrious and willing to do any kind of work which brings results, but it would seem that much of their energy has been going to waste through lack of direction, and all they need is a helping hand. The soil, especially in the highlands, is already productive where it has the benefit of regular rainfall, but it could be so much more so if the rainfall could be conserved for irrigation purposes throughout the year, and the enormous annual wastage of water, which runs off quickly and is lost in the sands of the plain, could be prevented.

Much of this water could be used for irrigation in the desert Tihama as well, under proper conservation and control, since all this apparent waste land is potentially fertile soil, requiring only the blessing of water to render it fertile.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1928

We are in the midst of the world's greatest foreign trade year since before the war, says the National Foreign Trade Council, in issuing "Foreign Trade in 1928," the proceedings of its Houston National Foreign Trade Convention, which is off the press this week. The Council estimates that the volume of the world's export trade this year is more than 10 percent greater than the corresponding trade carried before the war.



PARADE AT HODEIDAH

Photo by J. L. Park.



The 48 principal trading nations of the world, says the Council, did \$19,482,000,000 worth of export business last year compared with corresponding figures of \$18,400,000,000 for 1925, which was the first year when the world actually exceeded the pre-war volume of exports.

The 1913 export total of these nations was about \$17,700,000,000. The present figures, computed according to 1913 dollar values, show the world has gained in actual volume of export trade \$1,782,000,000, or slightly in excess of 10 percent in the course of its rehabilitation from the war.

The Houston convention specialized on Latin America, and it is noteworthy that 10 nations south of Panama, led by a strong advance in Argentina, showed a total real gain in exports for the last two years of almost 20 percent, making South America the area of the most rapidly increasing export trade growth in the world. The United States and Canada, with a slight recession in export trade in dollar values during the past two years, each gained about 4 percent in increased volume of export trade in the present market of falling export prices. Central America, including Cuba and Mexico, gained about 5 percent, Western Europe about 4 percent, Asia about 1 percent, while Australia and New Zealand fell behind about 2 percent between 1925 and 1927.

The Houston convention, the report declares, attracted the attention of the American people to the great possibilities of trade with Latin America by stressing the fact that despite political prejudices in some quarters business communities throughout Latin America regard the United States as their logical buying and selling market. It was brought out in the course of the sessions that combined purchases of Latin Americans in this country, exceeding \$900,000,000, were greater than their purchases from England, France and Germany combined during the year 1927.

The report of the Houston convention includes a series of nine Export Merchandising Sessions comprising the A B C of modern American export practice from nine authoritative experts.

The number of delegates attending the convention was 1,132, including more than 50 visiting delegates from 19 foreign countries. A full list of delegates present together with the final declaration of policy and principles adopted and

a comprehensive reference index accompanies the volume.



Photo by J. L. Park.

A YEMEN STREET SINGER
of Abyssinian Descent

MARINE INSURANCE

By C. A. ASPINWALL, *President, Security Storage Co., Washington, D. C.*

(This is the first of three articles by Mr. Aspinwall on Insurance)

Foreign Service Officers should have a personal interest in Marine Insurance, because of their frequent changes in station, necessitating the packing and shipping of their own household and personal effects all over the world. In this and succeeding papers, in addition to dealing with the broader aspects of Marine Insurance, especial attention will be given to those forms of the contract that are applicable to shipments of household goods.

While it is not absolutely necessary to insure water borne shipments it is the almost universal practice, and serious inconvenience and expense

is often caused by failure to insure, even where there has been no loss or damage to the particular shipment. This grows out of the provision in the bill of lading relating to General Average which provides that certain expenses will be divided amongst the owners of ship and cargo when a sacrifice is made to save the common interest.

In discussing General Average Charges we are carried back thousands of years to the earliest days of commerce, even before the Christian era.

In the early days of commerce the merchant usually accompanied his merchandise, and frequently peddled it from port to port. When, as often happened, a severe storm would arise, the vessel being in distress, it would become necessary to throw overboard some of the cargo, in order to save the ship from disaster. On such occasions a great outcry and disturbance would arise from the merchants on board, about the selection of the cargo to be jettisoned. Jonah's famous ride in the whale was doubtless the result of one of these disputes. At any rate, it became necessary to devise some plan whereby these voluntary losses could be equitably shared and the General Average Law followed.

The law of General Average provides that any extraordinary expense voluntarily incurred or sacrificed voluntarily made by the master of the vessel in time of danger, to preserve the vessel and cargo, should be borne in proper proportions by ship and cargo. This expense must be extraordinary expense, it must be a judicious one, it must be voluntary, and in the face of real danger, with the view to the general safety. It is a part of the Common Admiralty Law Liability, and this clause accounts for the fact which frequently confronts a surprised shipper of household goods, that though his own shipment has arrived at destination intact and undamaged, he is nevertheless held liable for certain losses incurred on the voyage, and that he cannot obtain his shipment until he has given security for the payment of these charges when finally assessed, unless he has an insurance policy which takes care of this risk. Herein occurs both the expense and inconvenience previously alluded to. The General Average loss which may have occurred on the voyage cannot be ascertained immediately, nor can its pro-rating between ship and cargo be determined in a short time. In consequence each shipper or consignee has to sign a General Average bond. If the shipment is uninsured the consignee must either pay a cash deposit or give suitable security for the payment of the General Average contribution to the owners of the vessel. This may be done by



Photo by J. L. Park.

H. H. SEYED MAHAMED BIN YEHYA
Saif ul Islam, Governor of Hodeidah



having some surety company or individual guarantee his bond. If the shipment is insured, the consignee must sign the General Average bond and his underwriters will sign the guarantee. The bond and the guarantee must both be acceptable to the steamship owners, otherwise, the consignee will have to pay the General Average deposit and above referred to, and claim refund of the same from his underwriters.

General Average provides a condition of marine shipping which has no parallel in the conditions surrounding rail shipment, and while the average individual is more or less familiar with the conditions of rail shipment, unless his business brings him in contact with foreign commerce, he is quite likely to be ignorant of the conditions surrounding water borne shipments.

In addition to the General Average charges, the ordinary marine policy written to cover shipments of household goods, covers also additional risks, such as perils of the sea, fire, theft, pilferage, etc. These risks are gathered under the head of "Particular Average" as distinguished from General Average losses already described. The risks which the insurance underwriters are willing to insure differ with different classes of voyage and destination, and the premium charge varies with the risk. Consequently it is important for the shipper of household goods to inquire and understand thoroughly what risks he is having covered by his policy, so as to avoid misunderstanding and disappointment in the event of loss.

Marine Insurance policies are generally described in a phraseology and by abbreviation that while thoroughly familiar to men in the insurance and shipping trade,

are "Greek" to the average person, so it may be well to pause for a moment to define these descriptive phrases.

As has been said above, General Average and Salvage charges are always covered in the Marine Insurance policy, and so is a total loss from "marine perils" or "perils of the sea," as the

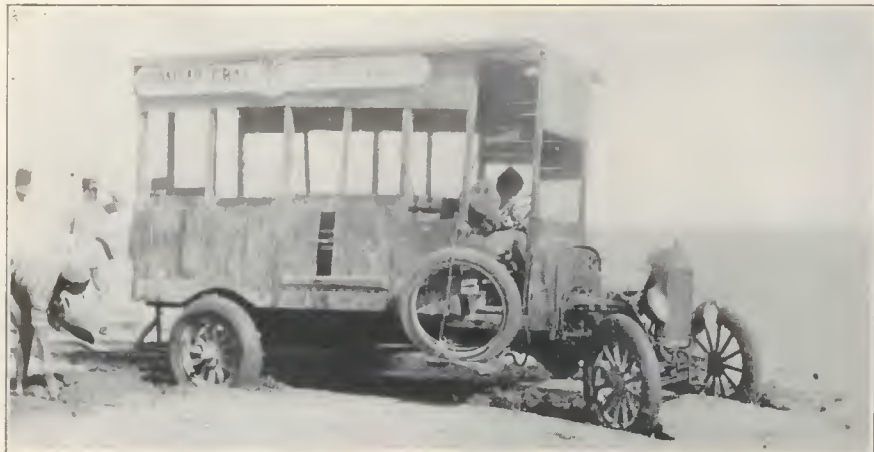


Photo by J. L. Park.

THE FORD ENROUTE TO RAS EL KATIB

phraseology of the policy has it. Partial losses, which the marine underwriter refers to as "Particular Average" are covered only as the policy or certificate specifies.

The ordinary or basic policy usually written by all marine underwriters covering household goods shipments anywhere is known as

(Continued on page 266)



MR. PARK AT HODEIDAH

A Castle in Spain

By RICHARD FORD, *Consul, Seville.*

"IN view of the position which the United States now occupies among the nations of the world . . ." read the first line or so of an instruction recently received by the several hundreds of us in the field. The communication spoke further of a Foreign Service that must be prepared to meet efficiently the steadily increasing quantity and variety of demands made upon it. Finally came the words which might well have constituted the keynote of the entire instruction—" . . . freedom to serve more fully and to grow . . ."

And we, in our Latinized-Hindustani-Czech-Chinese homes, read that phrase and felt that therein, too, lay the keynote of a new spirit which has of late crept into the Foreign Service. Those of us who are idealists felt a surge of pleasurable anticipation, because such clearly defined acknowledgment of the widening scope and growing importance of our efforts presaged a future of promise and understanding. Materialists realized that dollars and cents were at last being checked against us by a home-people which is coming to appreciate the true worth of its Foreign Service and is beginning to demand a conduct of its foreign affairs along those same high standards found at home. All of us—unless too many years of tropical sultriness and sulky tarantulas had wholly soured us—glimpsed the broad vistas of service disclosed as a result of that single instruction.

In Seville, this new spirit of the Foreign Service is being made even more apparent. It is being definitely exemplified. Two pesetas from the shadow of the Giralda there is a building under construction that stands, squarely placed, firmly founded, in the center of one of our Service's most promising new vistas. It's a structure inculcating that ideal of efficiency now being demanded by a clear-sighted American people, and at the same

time it embodies the spirit of permanency and dependability that is beginning to weave itself through every act of the Foreign Service.

The site of America's pavillion at the forthcoming Ibero-American Exposition in Seville is the best to be found throughout the rather extensive exposition grounds. One strikes the discursive Guadalquivir River at that point where the Tower of Gold reflects a little of Seville's sunshine, meanders along the Paseo de las Delicias for upwards of half a kilometer, and comes presently to the most beautiful park in Europe—Parque Maria Luisa. And there, in the angle formed by the Avenida Maria Luisa as it comes to join the river, is the American building, or more correctly, buildings, since three pavillions are being built by the United States. Two are to be temporary, one of them a motion picture theater, and the other a general exhibition building. The third is a permanent structure, and inasmuch as it is to be turned into a Consulate immediately after the close of the Exposition, it is with this structure that the Foreign Service has to do.

If it is true that the realest things are the most beautiful then it follows that the American building in Seville is rapidly developing into a thing of beauty. For it is an actuality. A crunching concrete-mixer has poured the first flour. Blasphemous brick-masons are even now at work on the second floor. Presently, the last crimson tile will be laid over a two-inch pad of roofing cork, and the building, discreetly decorative, imposing but not garish, extravagantly designed but efficiently equipped, will be complete from patio to peak, from granite steps to ram's head gargoyles. It is proposed to have the three pavillions ready for occupancy on November first of this year.

While the permanent structure follows closely the Spanish colonial style, it is nevertheless



Photo by R. Ford.

THE CORNERSTONE

a thoroughly American building as regards conception and construction. Mr. William Templeton Johnson, architect from San Diego, designed it. Messrs. Dwight P. Robinson and Company, of New York, are building it. Former Governor Thomas E. Campbell, of Arizona, is the commissioner-general of America's participation in the coming event. Mr. Frank Leach, of Washington, is the man who, as government disbursing agent, doles out the congressional appropriation of \$700,000.00 for the participation of the United States in the International Exposition at Seville.

American hardware, plumbing fixtures electrical equipment, central heat and mechanical refrigeration are being installed. The ballroom is to have a hardwood floor of honest-to-Kentucky oak.

The triangular floor-plan blends efficient arrangement with roominess. The basement is given over entirely to storerooms, coal and wood bins, and a central heating plant. (Despite the ancient "el pais del sol" legend it becomes embarrassingly cold in Seville during the period from October to March.) The first floor will contain the consular offices, on the river side, and a part of the consul's residential quarters, which will face the Maria Luisa Park. A ballroom of mammoth dimensions is also provided for this floor, and will open onto a Spanish terrace at the front angle of the building. The triangular patio will be furnished with a center-fountain of white marble, and will contain ample planting spaces for the satisfactory interment of the horticulturist ideas of such future consular officers as are thus inclined.

On the second floor will be found the remainder of the consul's residence, and a commodious apartment for the vice consul. An ambassadorial suite is also to be maintained on this floor. A further feature of the second floor plan is a large front reception hall—corresponding to the first floor ballroom—which will be fitted up as a combined library and reading room for American research students who come to delve in the dusty depths of Seville's art and literature.

The building's eight bathrooms—an unprecedented number for a single dwell

ing in Seville—is another important feature not to be overlooked. And its switchboard carrying a dozen or more telephone connections—it's a poignant problem using even one telephone in Seville. And the delicate carvings of the nine marble fireplace mantels. And the pierced-stone balustrade around the upper floor patio gallery. And the comprehensive scheme of landscape gardening to be carried out under the direction of the Exposition Commission. And the heart-shaped marble columns in the patio. And the—but alas! . . .

A veritable castle in Spain . . . No; a building for the future. That describes more aptly the new consulate building now under construction in Seville. In this city of traditions, of time veiled memories, our building is at present glaring new. However, a little while hence and its creamy carved stonework will be softened by the smudged fingers of passing years. Trailing feet will wear shallow hollows in its granite steps. Red rust will make antiques of its balcony grilles. The tile troughs of its slanting roof will soon become the fertile beds of lush dandelions.

But before that time shall have come the building will have created its own tradition. Designed to meet future needs, it will have proved its real worth in an expanding Foreign Service. An early and, at first appearance, expensive step in bettering the living conditions of America's representatives abroad, it will more than have paid for itself in increased service to the American people; too.



THE CONSULATE BUILDING



will have proved a fallacy the long-retained policy of expecting the maximum of efficiency from low-salaried officers who must spend much time and far more worry in finding a suitable place in which to live in foreign communities. Concrete manifestation of the new spirit with which our Foreign Service is becoming imbued, the building will have grown old together with that spirit—the two will have made for themselves their own prideful background in this city of treasured reminiscences; will have created, from the present fact of serving, a time-honored tradition for service.

COLUMBUS MANUSCRIPTS AT SEVILLE

By THOMAS P. MARTIN, *Library of Congress*

Among the art and literary treasures in Seville is a collection of Christopher Columbus manuscripts, etc., in the library of Ferdinand Columbus, known as *Biblioteca Colombina*.

According to *Harrisse*, this library was conditionally left to the Cathedral, in Seville, at his death, in 1539, when it contained about twenty thousand volumes of printed and manuscript material. The manuscript Index or *Registrum* of the Library was reproduced in 1905, "in facsimile from the Unique Manuscript," by *Archer M. Huntington*. A list of printed volumes in the *Columbine* was "critically published" under

the direction of *Servando Arboli y Ferando*, with bibliographical notes by *Simón de la Rosa u López*, in Seville, 1891.

The *Columbine Library* is said to contain a number of manuscripts which originally belonged to *Christopher Columbus*.

The *Archivo General de Indias*, Seville, is rich in contemporary, official materials and should be visited by those interested in the history of the early discoveries.

FINAL DECLARATION

FIFTEENTH NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

The Fifteenth National Foreign Trade Convention met in Houston, Tex., April 25, 1928, and continued in session until the afternoon of April 27.

About 1,132 delegates registered, almost all of whom were in attendance throughout the convention. They came from 30 states of the Union, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the District of Columbia, and represented hundreds of different individuals, firms and corporations concerned in foreign trade, delegated from the interests of transportation, manufacturing, banking, agriculture, education and wholesale and retail business from all phases of the Nation's international commerce.

An outstanding feature of the convention was the Latin-American session on the closing day of the meeting. The Ambassador from Chile to the United States, *Senor Don Carlos G. Davila*, who flew to the convention by airplane, made a powerful speech at this session on the theme that American economic progress southward was not impelled by the war but has continued a cycle of development in spite of its wartime interruption. The session was also favored by an address from the Ambassador from Cuba, *Dr. Oretes Ferrara*, and by a representative of the Mexican Government. The con-



GENERAL VIEW OF THE THREE PAVILIONS



vention welcomed more than 50 business delegates from 19 foreign countries, including the Latin-American countries, and was widely representative of the nations with which the United States carries on commerce.

Three general sessions were held and three export merchandising sessions. These latter constituted an innovation at these gatherings and carried out the scheme of giving progressive consideration to nine technical phases of the subject of export merchandising. Three phases of the problem were handled by experienced men in each of the three sessions, after which there was the usual discussion from the floor, as in the group sessions of previous years.

At the opening session a general committee of 80 members under the chairmanship of Eugene P. Thomas, president, United States Steel Products Co., was appointed to consider the work of the convention, and to formulate its recommendations. The committee was as thoroughly representative of the convention, as the convention in turn was representative of the foreign business of the Nation. Its membership included ex-officio all the members of the National Foreign

Trade Council present at the convention. It had the benefit of close attention to the presentation of the various phases of the year's record in foreign trade at the general sessions, as well as full knowledge of the work of the export merchandising sessions. The report of this committee, submitted at the closing session, was adopted unanimously as the final declaration of the convention.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS

This convention notes with pleasure the participation in its deliberations of representatives of several of the other nations of the Western Hemisphere. We greet the distinguished Ambassador from Chile, not only as an outstanding representative of his own country, but also as an able exponent of the policy of peace and good will for all the new world which is the essential prerequisite of expanding trade and increasing prosperity.

We take this occasion to record our satisfaction over the evidence this convention has afforded of better understanding between the nations, and to give public expression to our hearty approval

(Continued on page 260)



CONSTRUCTION WORK ON MAY 20, 1928

Photo by R. Ford.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Vol. V. August, 1928 No. 8

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The American Foreign Service Journal is published monthly by the American Foreign Service Association, and is distributed by the Association to its members gratis. The Journal is also open to private subscription in the United States and abroad at the rate of \$4.00 a year, or 35 cents a copy, payable to the American Foreign Service Journal, care Department of State, Washington, D. C.

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.

Copyright, 1928, by the American Foreign Service Association

CONTENTS

AT HODEIDAH—By J. L. Park..... 237
FOREIGN TRADE IN 1928..... 238
MARINE INSURANCE—By C. A. Aspinwall.. 240
A CASTLE IN SPAIN—By Richard Ford.... 242
FINAL DECLARATION—National Foreign Trade Convention 244
ITEMS 247
BIRTHS 254
MARRIAGES 254
NECROLOGY 254
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES 256
COMMERCIAL 259

NEW CONSULAR TREATY WITH NORWAY

The Secretary of State and the Norwegian Minister signed at noon June 5, 1928, a treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights between the United States and Norway. This treaty is similar to other treaties of friendship, commerce and consular rights signed within the past five years by the United States with Germany, Hungary, Estonia, Salvador, Honduras and Latvia. By the provisions of the treaty the commercial relations of the two countries will be placed on the unconditional most-favored-nation basis. The treaty contains a complete set of regulations regarding the prerogatives of consular offices of each country in the other country. When the new treaty comes into force on the exchange of ratifications, it will supplant as between the United States and Norway the treaty concluded by the United States with the King of Norway and Sweden, July 4, 1827, which has been in force between the United States and Norway continuously for more than a century, and was in force between the United States and Sweden from 1827 until 1919. The treaty of 1827 contained a conditional most-favored-nation clause brought forward from a still older treaty concluded by the United States and Sweden in 1783.

SPELLED CORRECTLY

DEAR SIR:

Yesterday I received a cablegram of my dear wife that to her an American visum was granted.

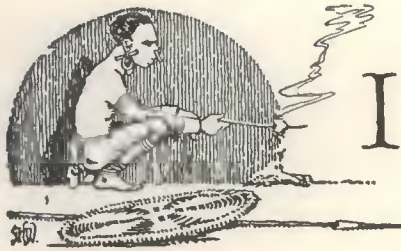
I can't find the words to translate my thanks to you and appreciate the correct way of handling the applications for visums for the U. S. A. Certainly I had to wait a long time before it was my wife's turn, but as a becoming citizen of America it still has my full respect.

As soon as my wife and child will be over she will apply for her first papers.

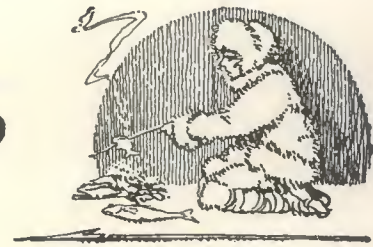
I hope to become citizen by next year May, and will be proud of it and give all I can to this country so that our Government may be proud in return.

With my most respect

and very thanks.



ITEMS



MR. WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON, formerly Minister to Rumania, has been appointed Ambassador to Chile, replacing Mr. William Miller Collier, who has resigned.

Mr. Charles S. Wilson, formerly Minister to Bulgaria, has been appointed Minister to Rumania, succeeding Mr. William S. Culbertson.

Mr. Jefferson Caffery, formerly Minister to San Salvador, has been appointed Minister to Colombia, Mr. Samuel Henry Piles, formerly Minister to that country, having resigned.

Ambassador Noble Brandon Judah is on leave from Cuba for the purpose of attending summer maneuvers with his military organization in Wisconsin.

Minister Willis C. Cook, Caracas, has returned to Venezuela after leave spent in Washington and the Middle West.

Mr. J. H. Russell, High Commissioner to the Republic of Haiti, called at the Department early in July.

Mr. W. S. Culbertson, who has been named Ambassador to Chile to succeed Mr. William Miller Collier, resigned, is spending his leave in Washington, before proceeding to his post.

Minister H. P. Dodge visited the Department in July before returning to his post at Copenhagen. He will return by way of Paris.

Consul General Horace Lee Washington, now at London, is shortly to come to Washington for an assignment to the Department.

Consul General Messersmith, as dean of the consular corps at Antwerp, recently presided over and gave the principal address at a meeting at the tri-annual dinner given by the consular corps to the civil and military authorities of the province and the city.



THE STAFF AT GOTEBORG

Seated, from left to right—Mr. Emanuel Johnson, Vice Consul T. E. Burke, Doctor J. E. Faris, Consul H. C. von Struwe, Mr. Elbert F. Craver, Immigration Inspector, Vice Consul L. G. Bradford. Standing, from left to right—Mr. Linden, Miss Andersson, Mr. Höglund, Mrs. Trolle-Henckel, Mr. Fernholm, Miss Bengtsson, Miss Albertz, Mr. Fredriksson, Miss Hedlund, Mr. Johansson, Mrs. Klingberg, Mr. Dellow, Mr. Erik Johnson

The American Minister at Vienna and the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs signed at noon, June 19, 1928, a treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights between the United States and Austria. This treaty is similar to other treaties of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights signed within the past five years by the United States with Germany, Hungary, Estonia, Salvador, Honduras, Latvia and Norway. The commercial relations of the two countries will be placed on the unconditional most-favored-nation basis and the treaty contains a complete set of regulations regarding the prerogatives of consular officers of each country in the other country.

Ambassador Charles MacVeagh recently arrived in the United States from Tokyo.

Consul W. W. Heard, who was recently operated on at the Navy Hospital in Washington, is recuperating at Ocean City, Maryland.



Harris & Ewing

CHARLES S. WILSON
Minister to Rumania

Upon the day of Mr. W. H. Robertson's retirement, June 25, 1928, he was presented with a malacca cane, upon the silver band of which was engraved, "To Consul General W. H. Robertson upon his retirement—June 25, 1928—Staff of Halifax Consulate General."

A memorial tablet to the pioneer settlers of the State of Virginia, U. S. A., was unveiled on Saturday June 30, 1928, at the Dockmaster's House, Brunswick Wharf, Blackwall, London. The tablet read, as follows:

From or near this spot
December 19, 1606

Sailed with 105 "Adventurers"

The Sarah Constant, 100 tons, Capt. Christopher
Newport

In supreme command

The Goodspeed, 40 tons, Capt. Bartholomew
Gosnold

The Discovery, 20 tons, Capt. John Ratcliffe
Landed at Cape Henry, Virginia
April 26, 1607

Arrived at Jamestown, Virginia
May 13, 1607

Where these "Adventurers" founded the
First Permanent English Colony in America.

Miss Adelaide Wood Guthrie came to the Department while on leave from Prague.

Vice Consul A. S. Chase, formerly at Peking, sailed for his new post at Berlin on July 3, 1928, after leave spent in the United States.

Consul J. W. Ballantine, formerly at Toyko, has reported for duty in the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State.

Vice Consul Cyril L. Thiel, London, is now on leave from the Consulate General. He came to the Department on his way West.

Consul Leo D. Sturgeon, from Toyko, is now en route to his post after leave spent in the United States.

Vice Consul Howard Diehl, after spending his leave in New York State, sailed for his post at Barranquilla.



Consul William E. Chapman, formerly at Monterrey, left the United States in July to open the new office at Cali, Colombia. He will operate the new office as well as the one at Buenaventure.

Counsellor C. B. Curtis, of the Habana Embassy, has returned to his post after a leave spent in New England.

Early in July Vice Consul Early B. Christian returned to Dublin on the expiration of his leave which he spent in Louisiana.

Consul Richard B. Haven, Vienna, is spending his 60-day leave in the United States. He called at the Department before proceeding to his home.

Secretary Philip Adams has returned to Tirana after a leave spent in Washington and Massachusetts.

Consul C. M. Ravndal has sailed for his post after visiting the Department and in Iowa.

Secretary F. F. A. Pearson visited the Department recently while in the United States on leave.

Vice Consul James E. Parks has returned to his post at Luxemburg after a leave spent in North Carolina and Washington.

Vice Consul William Morton, on leave in the United States from Athens, called at the Department.

Miss Ruth Yates, from the Habana Consulate General, is spending part of her leave in Washington.

Vice Consul J. P. Elliott, Warsaw, is now in the United States on leave. He called at the Department during his stay in Washington.



MR. SOUTHARD AT ADDIS ABABA
With the Foreign Minister and the Court Master of Ceremonies

Wide World Photo.



Consul Parker W. Buhrman, who has been on duty in the Department as Chief of the Passport Division, sailed July 7th for his new post at Berlin.

Vice Consul Earl Brennan, from Rome, called at the Department during his leave. Upon its expiration he will proceed to his new post at Goteborg.

Consul Thomas D. Davis, of Patras, was in the Department several days before visiting his old home in Mississippi. He will pass part of his leave in France before returning to his post.

Consul General Carl F. Deichman, now on 60-day leave in the United States, is passing part of his leave in Washington and New York.



WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON
Ambassador to Chile

Consul General George K. Donald is at his home in Alabama for a few days before going to his new post at Guatemala.

Minister Roy T. Davis, San Jose, has called at the Department several times during his leave.

Consul Robert D. Murphy, Department, received the degree of Master of Law at the graduation exercises held at George Washington University on the evening of June 13, 1928.

Consul General Stanley W. Hollis has requested the Journal to state that he sincerely appreciates the many responses from his colleagues to the request for cancelled postage stamps that was printed in a recent number. Mr. Hollis is practically recovered from his recent illness.

Consul Raymond H. Geist, now on leave from Alexandria, visited the Department on his way home.

Consul Winthrop R. Scott passed most of his leave in Washington. He has returned to Cape Haitien.

Diplomatic Secretary W. J. McCafferty is now in San Francisco, Calif., on leave from Managua. Mr. McCafferty came to the Department in June.

Vice Consul F. W. Hinke, from Canton, broke his leave at his home in New York by a visit to the Department.

Mr. George Sellett, U. S. District Attorney, U. S. Court for China, was in the Department during July.

Secretary W. T. Prendergast, who has been on leave in Ohio, is now in Canada. He called at the Department on his way North.

Consul Harold Shantz, who has been temporarily assigned to the Department, is completing his leave at his home in Rochester, New York.

The American Consulates at Damascus and Aleppo were closed on June 30. The Damascus and Aleppo Consular districts are now included in the Consular district of Beirut.



A second American Vice Consul in Paris has resigned from the Government service to join the motion-picture industry.

That news became known when Mr. William Gleason O'Brien, Vice Consul in Paris for the past two and a half years, tendered his resignation to become associated with the Fox Movietone Corporation of New York. Mr. Harold L. Smith, also a Vice Consul, resigned his Paris post last winter to join the American Motion-Picture Producers and Distributors of America.

His new duties will divide his time between New York and Europe, where he will serve as assistant director of Fox Movietone under Colonel Jack S. Connolly, general European director. Mr. O'Brien will make his headquarters in Paris and will cover Spain, Italy, Belgium and France for the Fox organization.

The first issue of the first newspaper published in British Columbia, *The British Colonist*, dated Victoria, V. I., Saturday, December 11, 1858, carried the following news item:

"Admirals in the United States Navy. At last we have an admiral in the Navy. The Navy Department, it is rumored, has just decided that naval captains, when in charge of expeditions similar to that now about to start for South America, shall be justified in assuming the title of, and be entitled to the honors and salute of an admiral accordingly. Admiral Shubrick now flies his broad flag at the fore instead of the main, where Yankee Commodores have hitherto located their pennants."

Consul Edward P. Lowry visited during the latter days of June the famous gold mine at Mezquital del Oro in the State of Zacatecas, near the northern boundary of the State of Jalisco. The last 40 miles of the trip had to be made on horseback.

The consulate staff at Guadalajara had the pleasure of a visit during the first days of June from Vice Consul Harold C. Wood, of Puerto Mexico, and his wife and child, the latter famous for its "Teeth of Wood." The Woods spent several days in Guadalajara en route to the United States on leave.

Vice Consul Alan Rogers, following a visit to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on official business, proceeded to his post at Bombay, via Colombo, on a Messageries vessel scheduled to leave Djibouti, French Somaliland, on May 28, 1928.

The Secretary of State has sent the following letter to Stoke-on-Trent:

June 14, 1928.

Dear Mr. Copestake:

It is with a feeling of real gratification that the Department notes that on June 24, 1928, you will have completed 55 years in the Foreign Service and it extends its hearty congratulations on this unusual achievement. Your record of loyal and faithful service is an example which few are able to imitate and the Department is happy indeed of this occasion to voice its sincere appreciation.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANK B. KELLOGG.



BASIL MILES

Died June 14, 1928



FROM MADRID

Ambassador and Mrs. Hammond and the Misses Hammond visited in London during June. They will return to Madrid before transferring the Embassy to San Sebastian for the Summer.

Percy Blair, second secretary at Madrid, recently make a short visit to Paris.

Walter H. Schoellkopf, new second secretary at Madrid, arrived at his new post June 13.

Consul Stafford has recently been ill for 10 days with influenza.

Stuart E. Grummon, third secretary of embassy, returned to Madrid on May 30th, after home leave of absence.

Burton Holmes, the famous traveler and lecturer who perhaps is acquainted with as many Service officers as anybody, and Mrs. Holmes, have been touring Spain. They called at a number of offices.



Underwood & Underwood.

RUTH B. SHIPLEY
Chief, Passport Division

Consul Curtis C. Jordan, who was detailed to Bilbao March last to relieve Consul Doolittle while he was on leave of absence in the United States, returned to duty at Barcelona on June 22d.

Consul John S. Calvert, who has been assigned to Marseille, will leave for his new post immediately after July 1st.

Lt. Commander R. D. Kirkpatrick, U. S. N., Assistant Naval Attaché at the embassy at Paris, visited Barcelona on June 9th to examine the Spanish naval air station at that place.

Mr. Edward A. Foley, American Agriculture Commissioner in London, spent several days in Spain in June on duty for the Department and called at the Consulate General while in Barcelona.

Mr. James F. O'Neil, representative of the United States Treasury Department, was in Barcelona for several days in June on official business, during which visit he called at the Consulate General.

Consul Hooker A. Doolittle has returned to his post at Bilbao after leave of absence in the United States. He relieved Consul Curtis C. Jordan, who had been temporarily in charge.

FROM SINGAPORE

Consul General and Mrs. Frank C. Lee gave a garden party at their home on May 30th for the American Colony in Singapore and for the officers of the Argentine Naval Training ship, "Presidente Sarmiento." The latter is on an 11 months' cruise eastward around the world. The office at Singapore is in charge of the interests of Argentina as well as those of Brazil and Panama.

Consul Richard P. Butrick, Hankow, spent a few days in Singapore in May en route to the United States via Suez. He planned to spend a part of his leave in Europe. While in Singapore, Consul Butrick received news of a promotion, and took the oath for Class VII.

Vice Consul Terry S. Hinkle arrived in Singapore, his new post, on May 14th. He travelled from Washington via the Pacific and reports having had an enjoyable trip including brief stops in Japan, China and Manila.

The American Association of Malaya gave a luncheon at the Europe Hotel, Singapore, on May 30th in honor of Captain Robert Dollar, who is the only honorary life member of the association. He gave an interesting address in which he emphasized the value of international friendship to the commerce of the Pacific.

Mr. Clay Goodloe Barry, American clerk at Singapore, resigned on May 14th, and sailed the following day for New York via Suez on the Canadian yacht, "Kallistro."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Mr. William A. Hodgman has been appointed a Trade Commissioner and assigned to Vienna to succeed Mr. Clayton Lane, who has been transferred to Warsaw.

Trade Commissioner William T. Daugherty, who has been in the United States for several months will return on June 26th to his post, Berlin, Germany.

Mr. Brice M. Mace, Jr., who has been the manager of the Kansas City District office, has been appointed a Trade Commissioner to London, England, to succeed Trade Commissioner James Somerville, who is returning for duty in the Regional Division in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Charles H. Ducoté has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner to Buenos Aires, Argentina, and will sail on June 16th for his new post.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Warren Ullrich, from the Mexico City office, has returned to the United States.

FROM LONDON

Constul Digby A. Willson, Bristol, while recently playing a match at the Henbury Golf Club in Bristol, holed the fifteenth (133½ yards) in one, using a dup-faced machie. Needless to say, it cost Mr. Willson something, a substantial present to the caddie being customary in case the hole is made in one, but he reckons that from the balls, razors and other things presented to him by the various business houses, as reward for the feat performed, he came out very well.

Mr. Willson also won the Derby sweepstakes at two Bristol clubs, having drawn Felstead, the winner, in both cases.

Vice Consul Seddicum, Prague, formerly stationed at Bristol, is visiting Bristol, accompanied by Mrs. Seddicum.

On June 25th Consul General and Mrs. Washington entertained the officers on duty at London, with their wives, and various members of the staff, to meet Consul General and Mrs. Edward J. Norton.

FROM PARIS

Mr. Norman Armour, the New Counselor of the Embassy in Paris, and Mrs. Armour, arrived on June 16th from Tokio.

This has been a period of many arrivals and departures at the Paris Embassy. Capt. George Washington Steele, the new Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Steele, arrived in June and Capt. Richard Drace White, accompanied by Mrs. White, left on June 30th to take command of the U. S. S.



Harris & Ewing.

WILLIAM HENRY ROBERTSON

Retired June 25, 1928



"Detroit." Lt. Commander H. P. Le Clair has also reported for duty as Assistant Naval Attaché. Major P. C. Bullard, Assistant Military Attaché, also left on June 30th for the United States.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Surgeon H. McG. Robertson. Relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., and assigned to duty at the American Consulate, Glasgow, Scotland, effective on or about July 21st.

Surgeon G. M. Corput. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., on July 10th, and assigned to duty at Montreal, Canada, in charge of the Immigration Station at that place.

BIRTHS

A son, Robert Edwin Bonner, 2d, was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, on January 11, 1928, to Clerk and Mrs. Hampton Bonner.

A daughter, Ruth Filer Langdon, was born at Mukden, China, on December 17, 1927, to Consul and Mrs. William Russell Langdon.



JEFFERSON CAFFERY
Minister to Colombia

A son, Donald MacGowan Winslow, was born at Winnipeg, Canada, on February 22, 1928, to Consul and Mrs. Rollin Robbins Winslow.

A son, John Addison Cobb Bucknell, was born at Peking, China, on February 2, 1928, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Howard Bucknell, Jr.

A daughter, Gudrum Catherine Betty-Ann Tolman, was born at Helsingfors, Finland, on February 19, 1928, to Vice Consul and Mrs. George Leighton Tolman.

A daughter, Katherine Muse, was born at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, on March 4, 1928, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Benjamin Muse.

A daughter, Mary Bursley, was born at Guaymas, Mexico, on April 9, 1928, to Consul and Mrs. Herbert S. Bursley.

A daughter, Mary Louise Amodeo, was born at Rome, Italy, on March 1, 1928, to Clerk and Mrs. Philip Amodeo.

A daughter, Helen Chapin, was born at Peking, China, on April 7, 1928, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Selden Chapin.

A daughter, Shirley Ann Preston, was born at Victoria, Australia, on March 23, 1928, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Austin R. Preston, Jr.

A daughter, Caroline Elizabeth, was born to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Edward L. Reed at Brussels, Belgium, on June 21, 1928.

MARRIAGES

Cates-Turner. Miss Decea Isabel Annie Cates was married to Consul Mason Turner at Kandy, Ceylon, on April 7, 1928.

NECROLOGY

Mr. Charles Forman, formerly Consul at Buenaventura, Colombia, died at New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 10, 1928, while on home leave. Mr. Forman had been assigned to Piedras Negras, but had not proceeded to his post.

The American Consul General at Beirut, Mr. Paul Knabenshue, reports that Mrs. Carrie Saleeby, a clerk in the American Consulate Gen-



eral at Beirut, and her husband were assassinated on the night of July 7th. No details concerning the assassination are given in the Consul General's telegram, but he did state that the assassination was generally believed to be the result of a family feud.

Heaton W. Harris, former Consul General at Large of the European district and for 21 years a member of the consular service of the United States, died at his home on July 11, 1928, in Alliance, Ohio, after an illness of eight weeks.

Mr. Harris was born on a farm, three miles south of Mt. Union of pioneer Quaker parentage and aside from the time spent in the consular service had resided in Alliance.

Mr. Harris graduated from Mt. Union College in 1882, and was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1902. Following his graduation he taught in Scio College and later in Akron. In 1885 he took up the study of law in the Cincin-

NOTICE

With the month of July the American Foreign Service Association begins its fifth fiscal year. Membership dues of \$5.00 per year are payable on the commencement of the new year.

nati Law School, graduating in 1887. He was associated with the late David Fording in the practice of law here.

He married Miss Effie Leek of Alliance in 1889.

In 1899 Mr. Harris received appointment under President McKinley as American Consul at Mannheim, Germany, and continued in the Consular Service until 1920, serving during the administration of four different presidents. In 1907 he was transferred to Nuremburg, succeeding Hon. Frank Baldwin of Massillon, Ohio.

Under the presidency of Mr. Roosevelt the Consular Service was reorganized, five Consul Generals at Large being appointed to have supervision of the Consular offices in their various districts. At this time Mr. Harris was appointed Consul General at Large for the European District. After four years of service in this capacity, he asked that he be relieved and was accordingly appointed Consul General at Frankfort, Germany, where he remained until diplomatic relations were severed with Germany in 1917. At that time Mr.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS

Photographers to the
Diplomatic Corps and the
Consular Service

HARRIS & EWING

THE HOME OF
"NATIONAL NOTABLES"

1313 F Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Phone Main 8700

Harris was temporarily transferred to Stockholm, Sweden. In 1918 he received appointment as Consul General at Havana. In 1920 he requested the Government to relieve him from further service.

Mr. Harris is survived by his wife, one daughter, two granddaughters, two sisters, and one brother.

NAVAL ATTACHES

Captain W. W. Galbraith, U. S. N., has assumed the duties of Naval Attaché, London, and that Captain W. C. Watts, U. S. N., has returned to the United States.

Captain L. B. McBride (C. C.), U. S. N., has relieved Lt. Commander D. W. Hamilton, U. S. N., as Naval Attaché, Mexico City, Mexico.

Captain G. W. Steele, U. S. N., has relieved Captain R. Drace White, U. S. N., as Naval Attaché, Paris, Madrid, and Lisbon.

Washington's Leading Florist

FLOWERS

via Wire to Any City—Any Time Within
the Hour

Gude Bros. Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1212 F St., N. W.

Main 4278

3103 14th St. N. W.

Col. 3103

1102 Conn. Ave.

Main 1102

Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since June 2, 1928:

Copley Amory, Jr., Foreign Service Officer now detailed to the Department, assigned Second Secretary, Habana.

Harris N. Cookingham, now Consul, Saigon, assigned Consul, Teneriffe, Canary Islands.

Charles H. Derry, Consul now detailed to the Department, detailed Consul, Paris.

Hugh S. Fullerton, Consul now detailed Cologne, assigned Consul, Kovno.

William W. Heard, Consul now detailed to Department, assigned Consul, Turin.

Graham H. Kemper, now Consul, Yokohama, detailed Consul, Tokyo.

Benjamin Muse, now Second Secretary, Paris, assigned Second Secretary, Habana.

Harry L. Troutman, now Consul, Aleppo, detailed Consul, Beirut.

Harold L. Williamson, now Second Secretary, Habana, assigned Second Secretary, Paris.

Rollin R. Winslow, Consul now detailed Winnipeg, detailed to Department.

James C. H. Bonbright, Foreign Service School, Department, assigned Vice Consul, Canton, his assignment as Vice Consul, Nagasaki being canceled.

Howard F. Diehl, Foreign Service School, Department, assigned Vice Consul, Baranquilla.

Curtis T. Everett, Consul now detailed Frankfurt, detailed Consul, Geneva.

Carol H. Foster, Consul now detailed Department, assigned Consul, Johannesburg.

Randolph Harrison, Jr., Foreign Service School, Department, assigned Vice Consul, Habana.

Cloyce K. Huston, now Vice Consul, Cairo, assigned Vice Consul, Aden.

George S. Messersmith, now Consul General, Antwerp, assigned Consul General, Buenos Aires.

Orsen N. Nielsen, now Consul, Teheran, detailed to Department.

George P. Waller will remain at Dresden, his assignment as Consul, Aden, having been canceled.

John Campbell White, Foreign Service Officer, now on duty in the Department, assigned Counselor of Embassy, Buenos Aires.

William E. Beitz, Vice Consul, Hamburg, assigned Vice Consul, Berlin.

Thomas H. Bevan, Consul, Hamburg, appointed as Consul General, and assigned Consul General, Oslo.

George L. Brandt, Consul now detailed to Department, assigned Consul in Charge, Beirut.

Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., Consul General, Oslo, will resume his detail as Inspector upon Bevan's arrival Oslo.

Richard C. Dutrow, Foreign Service School, Department, assigned Vice Consul, Manaos.

Charles Forman, Consul, Buenaventura, assigned Consul, Piedras Negras.

George M. Graves, a member of the Foreign Service School, Department, assigned Vice Consul, Mukden.

Morris N. Hughes, Vice Consul, Montevideo, assigned Vice Consul, Porto Alegre, temporarily.

Theodore Jaeckel, Consul General in Charge, Milan, assigned Consul General, Halifax.

Royal R. Jordan, now Vice Consul, Constantinople, appointed Diplomatic Secretary, and assigned Vice Consul and Third Secretary, Tirana.

Paul Knabenshue, Consul in Charge, Beirut, appointed Consul General, and assigned Consul General, Jerusalem.

Bruce Lancaster, Foreign Service School, Department, assigned Vice Consul, Kobe.

Andrew G. Lynch, Foreign Service School, Department, assigned Vice Consul, Tientsin.

Hotel Lafayette

Corner 16th and Eye Streets, N. W.



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



Renwick S. McNiece, Consul, Stoke-on-Trent, assigned Consul, Karachi.

James S. Moose, Jr., Foreign Service School, Department, assigned Vice Consul, Saloniki.

John E. Moran, Vice Consul, assigned to Department, has resigned.

James L. Park, Vice Consul, Aden, appointed Diplomatic Secretary and assigned Vice Consul and Third Secretary, Addis Ababa.

Kennett F. Potter, Foreign Service School, Department, assigned Vice Consul, Tokyo.

Joseph P. Ragland, Vice Consul, St. Johns, N. F., assigned Vice Consul, Halifax.

Howard C. Taylor, Vice Consul, Stuttgart, assigned Vice Consul, Hamburg.

David A. Turnure, a member of the Foreign Service School, Department, assigned Vice Consul, Prague.

Charles S. Wilson, Minister to Bulgaria, commissioned Minister to Rumania.

James G. Finley, Vice Consul now detailed to Department, assigned Vice Consul, Havre.

Robert W. Heingartner, Consul, Kovno, Lithuania, detailed Consul, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Albert Halstead, Consul General, Montreal, Canada, assigned Consul General, London, England.

Christian M. Ravndal, detailed Consul, Frankfort, detailed Consul, Cologne.

William H. Robertson, Consul General at Halifax, retired the evening of June 25, 1928.

Richard F. Boyce, Consul at Hamilton, Ontario, assigned Consul, Neuvo Laredo, Mexico.

Parker W. Buhrman, Consul on duty in the Department, detailed Consul, Berlin, Germany.

Augustus S. Chase, on a temporary detail to the Department, assigned Vice Consul, Berlin, Germany.

Maxwell M. Hamilon, Consul on duty in the Department, detailed Consul, Kobe, Japan.

H. Charles Spruks, Foreign Service School in the department, assigned Vice Consul, Warsaw, Poland.

James B. Stewart, Consul detailed as Inspector, assigned to the Department.

Francis H. Styles, Consul on duty in the Department, detailed Consul, Antwerp.

Arthur F. Tower, Vice Consul, Warsaw, Poland, assigned Vice Consul, Loanda, Angola, Africa.

Harry L. Walsh, Consul, Nuevo Laredo, assigned Consul, Hamilton, Ontario.

WASHINGTON'S
LARGEST TRUST COMPANY

offers

EVERY BANKING
and TRUST SERVICE

AMERICAN SECURITY
AND TRUST COMPANY

15th and Penna. Ave. Washington, D. C.



INSURANCE

A special policy for Foreign Service Officers covering household and personal effects anywhere—fire, theft, perils of transportation, etc.



*All Risk Fur and Jewelry
Floaters.*

*Single Trip Marine and Transit.
Baggage Policies.*

We will hold you covered if you write or telegraph us



Security Storage Company

A Safe Depository for 37 Years

1140 FIFTEENTH STREET

4½ Blocks North of the White House

C. A. ASPINWALL, President



Horace Lee Washington, Consul General, London, England, assigned to the Department.

Clayson W. Aldridge, recently Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia, assigned Third Secretary, Athens.

La Verne Baldwin, Vice Consul, Ottawa, appointed a Diplomatic Secretary, and assigned Third Secretary, Ottawa.

Culber B. Chamberlain, Vice Consul, Yunnanfu, assigned Vice Consul, Hankow.

Robert C. Coudray, Vice Consul, Hankow, transferred to Mukden as clerk.

Robert F. Kelley, Foreign Service Officer assigned to the Department, transferred June 30, 1928, to be a Drafting Officer in the Department.

Philip Adams, Third Secretary, Tirana, assigned Consul, Campbellton, New Brunswick.

William Dawson, Consul General, in the Department, assigned Consul General, Mexico City.

Marion Letcher, Consul General, Copenhagen, Denmark, assigned Consul General, Antwerp, Belgium.

Gabriel Bie Ravndal, Consul General, Zurich, Switzerland, assigned Consul General in charge, Hamburg, Germany.

Warren D. Robbins, Counselor of Embassy, Rome, Italy, appointed Minister to Salvador.

H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, Counselor of Embassy, Mexico City, appointed Minister to Bulgaria.

Alexander W. Weddell, Counsel General, Mexico City, assigned Consul General, Montreal, Canada.

North Winship, Consul, Cairo, appointed Consul General and assigned Copenhagen.

Non-Career

Milton S. Lankford, resigned as Consular Agent at Caibarien, Cuba.

William C. Perkins, resigned as Vice Consul, at Barbados.

Andrew E. McNamara, appointed Consular Agent at Caibarien.

George E. Aurell, clerk in the Consulate, Yokohama, appointed Vice Consul there.

Nelson P. Meeks, clerk in the Consulate, Vancouver, appointed Vice Consul there.

William G. O'Brien, Vice Consul, Paris, has resigned.

INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC

SCHENECTADY
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

COMPANY
INCORPORATED

120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Crown House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, England.

Cable Code: "INGENETRIC"

Exporters of all GENERAL ELECTRIC products and export representatives of leading American manufacturers of electrically operated machinery and electrical cooking, heating and labor-saving devices.

OFFICES AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

ARGENTINA
General Electric, S. A., Buenos Aires; Cordoba; Rosario de Santa Fe, Tucuman

AUSTRALIA
Australian General Electric Co., Ltd., Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide

BELGIUM AND COLONIES
Société d'Electricité et de Mécanique, S. A., Brussels

BOLIVIA
International Machinery Co., Oruro

BRAZIL
General Electric, S. A., Rio de Janeiro; São Paulo

CENTRAL AMERICA
International General

Electric Company, Inc., New Orleans, La., U.S.A.

CHILE
International Machinery Co., Santiago; Antofagasta; Valparaiso
Nitrate Agencies, Ltd., Iquique

CHINA
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai
Chiao General Edison Co., Shanghai

COLOMBIA
International General Electric, S. A., Barranquilla; Bogotá; Medellin

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

DUTCH EAST INDIES
International General Electric Co., Inc., Soerabais, Java

ECUADOR
Guaysquil Agencies Co., Guaysquil

EGYPT
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Cairo

FRANCE AND COLONIES
Compagnie Française Thomson-Houston, Paris (Sme)

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby, England

GREECE AND COLONIES
Compagnie Française Thomson-Houston, Paris (Sme), France

HOLLAND
Mijnswa & Co., Amsterdam

INDIA
International General Electric Co., Bombay; Calcutta

ITALY AND COLONIES
Compagnia Generale di Eletticità, Milan (24)

JAPAN
International General Electric Co., Inc., Tokyo; Osaka
Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo
Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd.

MEXICO
General Electric, S. A., Mexico City; Guadaluajara; Vera Cruz; Monterrey; Tampico; El Paso, Texas

NEW ZEALAND
National Electrical & Engineering Co., Ltd. Wellington, Auckland, Dunedin, Christchurch

PARAGUAY
General Electric, S. A., Buenos Aires, Argentina

PERU
W. R. Grace & Co., Lima

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Pacific Commercial Co., Manila

PORTO RICO
International General Electric Co., Inc., San Juan

PORTUGAL AND COLONIES
Sociedade Iberica de

Construções Eléctricas, Lda., Lisbon

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

SPAIN AND COLONIES
Sociedad Iberica de Construcciones Eléctricas, Madrid; Barcelona; Bilbao

SWITZERLAND
Trollet Frères, Geneva

URUGUAY
General Electric, S. A., Montevideo

VENEZUELA
International General Electric, S. A., Caracas



John W. Brunk, Vice Consul, Victoria, Brazil, detailed to Rio de Janeiro, as clerk.

Robert J. Clarke, appointed Vice Consul, Victoria, Brazil.

William E. Copley, Vice Consul, Santiago, Cuba, appointed Vice Consul, Monterrey.

Walter F. Dement, clerk, Leipzig, appointed Vice Consul there.

Robert Gradvohl succeeds André Gradvohl as Acting Consular Agent, Ceará, Brazil.

Davis B. Levis, Vice Consul, Newcastle-on-Tyne, appointed Vice Consul, Stoke-on-Trent.

Walter B. Lowrie, Vice Consul, Prague, appointed Vice Consul, Zagreb.

Hugh H. Teller, appointed Vice Consul, Stuttgart.

Paul Dean Thompson, Vice Consul, Tananarive, appointed Vice Consul, Paris.

Donald S. White, Vice Consul, Berlin, appointed Vice Consul, Stuttgart.

William D. Henderson, Vice Consul, Ciudad Juarez, resigned, leaving Robert Henderson in charge as Acting Consular Agent.

Harold C. Hilts, Vice Consul, Tela, Honduras, has resigned.

J. Winsor Ives, Vice Consul, Mazatlan, Mexico, has resigned.

Edwin McKee, Vice Consul, Halifax, appointed Vice Consul, Toronto, Canada.

Rudolph Peltzer, clerk, Bucharest, appointed Vice Consul there.

Duncan M. White, Vice Consul, Surabaya, appointed Vice Consul, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

COMMERCIAL

A total of 1,738 reports, of which 777 were rated miscellaneous, was received during the month of June, 1928, as compared with 2,051 reports, of which 978 were rated miscellaneous, during the month of May, 1928.

There were 643 trade lists transmitted to the Department, for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, during the month of June as against 656 during the month of May, 1928.

During the month of June there were 4,518 trade letters transmitted to the Department as against 4,335 in May, 1928.



POWER STATION

ENGINEERING
CONSTRUCTION

BUILDERS OF
SUPERSTRUCTURES
AS WELL AS
SUBSTRUCTURES



IRRIGATION DAM

Office Buildings - Industrial Plants - Warehouses - Railroads and Terminals - Foundations Underpinning - Filtration and Sewage Plants - Hydro-Electric Developments - Power Houses Highways - River and Harbor Developments - Bridges and Bridge Piers - Mine Shafts and Tunnels

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY

NEW YORK

ATLANTA
PITTSBURGH

CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES
MONTREAL

LONDON
MEXICO CITY

LIMA
CARTAGENA

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY (FOREIGN)

NEW YORK

LONDON
PARIS

TOKYO

ATHENS
BRUSSELS



TO HOLDERS OF

Third Liberty Loan Bonds

The Treasury offers a new 3½ per cent. 12-15 year Treasury bond in exchange for Third Liberty Loan Bonds.

The new bonds will bear interest from July 16, 1928. Interest on Third Liberty Loan Bonds surrendered for exchange will be paid in full to September 15, 1928.

Holders should consult their banks at once for further details of this offering.

Third Liberty Loan Bonds mature on September 15, 1928, and will cease to bear interest on that date.

A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, July 5, 1928.

NOTE FOR THE FARM BLOC

He is noting but a farmer all he ever dit vas farming. * * * If you wish to know about my ohn Persionallity I am Varming since 1916 and I'd be very TANKFULL if you vould let the Mahn come from Canada—* * * so you vould only help a hard struggling varmer along.

TWO SIDES TO IT

Deer Sor: Wish to state why I left S. S. *City of Khios* two sides to a storey on the first day of May 1927 my left air was bitten off 4 dais at sea before reach Horbat tasmaniar by one of the friend of the 3 negro ho had kill the watch-man in new york an have got the Chare in 1927 if two of us are not agree you remember the first day the skipper did rapport the madder. I went to the hospital 2 times the Cort gave sed man 2 munts or 10 pounds, 1 for the Cort and 9 for me or he must spend 2 munts in jail the ship leave two days after and I dont reseve the first c.

B—— J——
Ordinary Seaman

(Continued from page 245)

of the statements of the Assistant Secretary of State regarding the purpose and policy of the United States Government concerning our relations with our neighbors and friends of Latin America. This address has all the greater significance because it follows the sentiments so ably expressed by our President.

MODERN COMMERCIAL TREATIES

The activity of the State Department in the negotiation of modern commercial treaties is of vital importance to our international commerce. Other nations are admitted to the American market, assured of equal treatment and free from discrimination. The progress of the State Department in removing or minimizing discrimination against us in other markets is greatly encouraging.

A Specialty in the handling of

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN CLAIMS

and

Miscellaneous Collections here and abroad, New Financing, Funding of Debts, Re-organization of Foreign Firms, Incorporations Under American Laws, Financial Investigations and Credit Information

is made by

CARL M. J. von ZIELINSKI

Foreign Trade and Financial Adviser
90 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

Cable Address: "Zielinski"

All Standard Codes Used

Agents and Correspondents in practically all parts of the world



PROMOTION OF PEACE AND GOOD WILL AMONG
PAN-AMERICAN NATIONS

The desire of our government to promote and support peace, strength and tranquillity among all Pan-American nations is in exact accord with the desire and purpose of United States industry and commerce. We wish them all to be strong, stable and prosperous because we know that only as that condition is maintained can our commerce and theirs prosper.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE WITH REFERENCE
TO REPARATIONS AND INTER-ALLY DEBTS

We have heard with great satisfaction the lucid presentation of the situation in Europe, with special reference to the question of war reparations and inter-ally debts. It is of the utmost importance that all proposals looking toward possible re-adjustment of the settlements already reached should be considered in the light of the experience of this and other nations prior to the war, and in recognition of the fact that fundamental economic principles have not undergone any change simply because there has been a shift in the relative position of certain nations as debtors and creditors.

MERCHANDISING PLAYS IMPORTANT PART IN
THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF
OUR EXPORT TRADE

The program of this convention has given due recognition to the part that merchandising plays in the development and maintenance of our export trade. For many years intensive study and research have been the outstanding characteristics of all phases of our industrial production and our inland transportation. It is equally important that development in merchandising that must be relied upon to assure the growth of our international commerce.

A BUSINESS PROGRAM FOR THE MERCHANT
MARINE

Several measures of great importance to American foreign trade are pending in Congress, action on all of which should be had at this session. An unusual number and variety of bills affecting the Merchant Marine have been introduced, and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has held extended hearings at which the views of the various associations of ship-builders and ship-operators, as well as those of the Shipping Board have been presented. Prior

United States Steel Products Company

30 Church Street, New York, U. S. A.

Cable Address: "STEELMAKER, NEW YORK."

Exporters of the Products of

CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY
THE LORAIN STEEL COMPANY
NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY
AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE COMPANY
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY

Branch Offices and Representatives in:

Antwerp, Belgium
Brussels, Belgium
Buenos Aires, Argentine Rep.
Dublin, Ireland
Havana, Cuba
Honolulu, Hawaii
Johannesburg, South Africa
Lima, Peru
London, England
Los Angeles, California
Manila, Philippine Islands

Mexico City, Mexico
Montreal, Canada
New Glasgow, Nova Scotia
New Orleans, Louisiana
Panama
Portland, Oregon
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Rome, Italy
San Francisco, California
San Juan, Porto Rico

Sao Paulo, Brazil
Seattle, Washington
Shanghai, China
Soerabaya, Java
Sydney, New So. Wales, Australia
The Hague, Holland
Tokio, Japan
Toronto, Canada
Valparaiso, Chile
Vancouver, Canada
Winnipeg, Canada

Subsidiary Company in Chile--

Cia. de Maestranzas y Galvanizacion, Valparaiso and Santiago.

Warehouses at:

Antwerp, Belgium
Buenos Aires, Argentine Rep., Callao, Peru.

Havana, Cuba
San Francisco, California



to the formulation of its report the Shipping Board held 33 regional conferences, as well as a general conference in Washington, and had the benefit of the responses to a questionnaire sent to 9,000 firms and individuals throughout the country. The result of this inquiry was a demonstration that the American people strongly favor the maintenance of a merchant fleet under private ownership and operation.

This inquiry, and the committee hearings, also evoked a great mass of evidence that under existing law and economic conditions in the United States American shipping labors under a double handicap—higher construction costs and higher operating expenses than those of its competitors.

Any legislation intended to assure the maintenance of a privately-owned and operated American merchant fleet must take full cognizance of the necessity for putting American-built and operated vessels on a plane of effective equality with their foreign competitors.

The present operation of government-owned vessels through government appointed agencies has cost the country more than \$233,000,000 in the last eight years. At the same time little progress has been made toward the declared pur-

pose of Congress, the maintenance of a privately-owned and operated merchant fleet. Our shipyards are in a precarious state. Our ships are wearing out or becoming obsolete, with little or no provision for replacement, and very few additions of new vessels calculated to keep our merchant marine abreast of the time. Meanwhile, the proportion of American cargo carried in American overseas vessels has steadily decreased, to less than one-third of the total, and privately-owned ships in competition with government-owned ships have difficulty in earning operating expenses.

It is obvious that if national policy is to be carried out legislation very different from anything heretofore enacted must be had.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has reported a bill embodying provisions that cover in principal several of the essential features necessary to be enacted into law if the general purpose is to be accomplished.

This convention heartily endorses that purpose and urges prompt action in Congress toward the early and definite establishment in fact as well as in law of the national policy of private ownership and operation.



JOHN L. MERRILL, PRESIDENT

NORTH AMERICA
CENTRAL AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
CUBA, PORTO RICO
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
HAITI

“Via All America”

CABLE SERVICE

With its background of 50 years' experience in serving the Three Americas, with 47 offices in the principal Latin American cities, “Via All America” offers exceptionally fast, accurate and reliable communication service to Central and South America and the West Indies.

ALL AMERICA CABLES

INCORPORATED

NEW YORK

67 BROAD STREET

(WASHINGTON OFFICE, 1126 CONNECTICUT AVENUE)

BANKING AND INVESTMENT SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The National City Bank of New York and Affiliated Institutions

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$163,968,263.72
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1928)

HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK



TWENTY SEVEN BRANCHES IN
GREATER NEW YORK

Foreign Branches in ARGENTINA . BELGIUM . BRAZIL . CHILE . CHINA . CUBA . DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC . ENGLAND . FRANCE . INDIA . ITALY . JAPAN . JAVA . PERU . PORTO RICO
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA . STRAITS SETTLEMENTS . URUGUAY . VENEZUELA.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

(OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK)

Head Office: 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Foreign and Domestic Branches in UNITED STATES . PHILIPPINE ISLANDS . SPAIN . ENGLAND
and Representatives in The National City Bank Chinese Branches.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE LA REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI

(AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK)

Head Office: PORT AU-PRINCE, HAITI

THE National City Bank of New York and the International Banking Corporation, are equipped to supply every banking facility for international trade, including the issuance of commercial and travelers' letters of credit for use in any part of the world, and the purchase and sale of exchange. The National City Bank also offers highly developed trust services for individuals, corporations, estates, and for insurance companies and like institutions. It acts as executor and trustee of estates, custodian of securities, agent in the management of property and as fiscal agent for foreign governments and foreign corporations.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

(AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK)

HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK



OFFICES IN 50 LEADING
AMERICAN CITIES

Foreign Offices: LONDON . AMSTERDAM . COPENHAGEN . GENEVA . TOKIO . SHANGHAI.
Canadian Offices: MONTREAL . TORONTO.

The National City Company, through its offices and affiliations in the United States and abroad, offers a world-wide investment service to those interested in Dollar Securities.

LONDON OFFICE: 54 BISHOPSGATE, E.C. 2.



In Office, Factory and School

In the commercial centers—in the cities and far-off corners of the earth—in the schools of every nation—in fact wherever human thoughts and deeds are recorded — there you will find the Underwood the standard of typewriter efficiency.

Stenographers and typists realize that "Underwood" means fast and accurate typewriting—with less fatigue and better work. The executive, too, appreciates the value of "Underwood" work—clear, clean-cut letters down to the last carbon, and he knows that when a letter is "Underwood" typed it represents the company's highest standard.

A demonstration on the "Underwood" will place you under no obligation.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., INC.
1413 New York Avenue N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Branches in all Principal Cities

UNDERWOOD

Speeds the World's Business

Congress and the Nation have a plain choice between continuation of the present unsatisfactory method perpetuating government ownership and operation, and new legislation, designed to fulfill the purpose of private ownership and operation.

NECESSITY FOR ADEQUATE MARINE INSURANCE FACILITIES

The lack of uniformity in state laws hampers the development of adequate American marine insurance facilities. Only three states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have put into their statutes the model marine insurance law enacted by Congress for the District of Columbia six years ago.

It is highly desirable that other states promptly follow the example of these three in order that this unnecessary handicap may be speedily removed.

REVISION AND CODIFICATION OF ANTIQUATED AND RESTRICTIVE NAVIGATION LAWS

Two projects of legislation of great importance of our foreign trade have not yet reached the stage of introduction as bills in Congress. One is the long delayed revision and codification of our antiquated and restrictive navigation laws. The other is the equally long delayed revision of our customs administrative laws. Both projects are vital. They have been under consideration for years. The delay in securing action is a conspicuous revision of our extreme administrative laws. Both projects are vital. They have been under consideration for years. The delay in securing action is a conspicuous example of legislative and administrative sloth which it is earnestly hoped the present Congress will end.

OCEAN BILLS OF LADING

Another pending measure is H. R. 12208, dealing with ocean bills of lading. It covers revision of the harbor act so as to permit contracts of carriage in conformity with the Hague Rules. An identical bill (S. 3738) has been introduced in the Senate. These bills were prepared in conference by representatives of the carriers and shippers and have the endorsement of the various interests concerned. Hearings will be held later by the House committee, and possibly by the Senate. It is of great importance that early action should be taken by Congress to bring our procedure into harmony with that of other maritime nations.

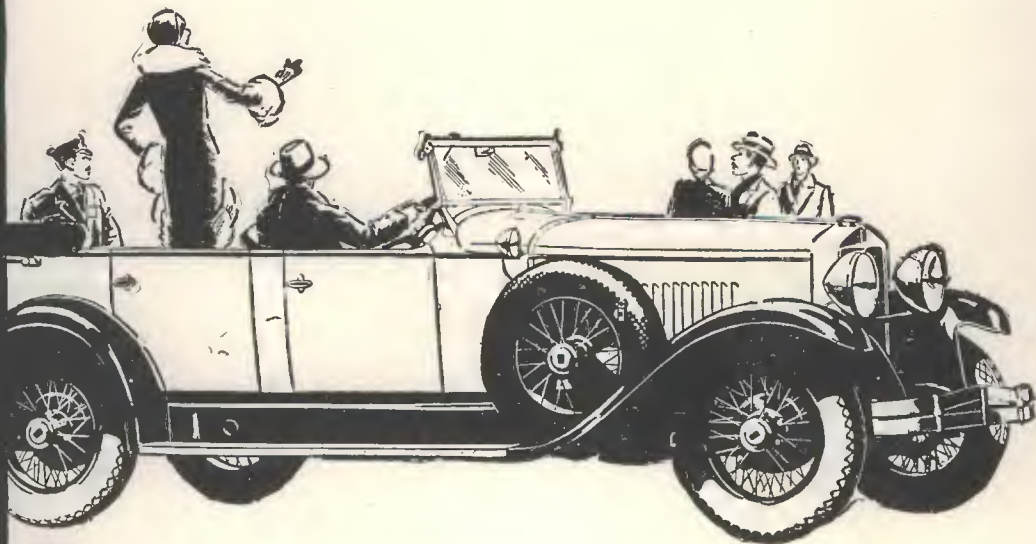
FOREIGN TRADE ZONES

Chairman Jones, of the Senate Committee on Commerce, has also introduced his bills, S. 1781, providing for the establishment of a load line for

HUPMOBILE

THE whole world is irresistibly drawn to the car of the century—Hupmobile's "Century Eight." In every detail, from the most important feature to the most trivial adornment, the "Century Eight" reveals Hupmobile's mastery in building straight eight motor cars. 15% more speed and power from its newly refined high-compression engine—new type safety from its Hupmobile steeldraulic 4-wheel brakes, which combine all the advantages of mechanical and hydraulic principles—ample road clearance even though the whole car seems swung low to the ground, for its exceptionally rigid frame is of the double-drop type.

Graceful lines, pleasing fitments and colourings, an atmosphere of delightful newness—but you must see and test the "Century Eight" to know its real beauty and worth!



329R

HUPP MOTOR CAR CORP.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

CABLE ADDRESS: HUPP, DETROIT

All over the world

Gargoyle QUALITY

is acknowledged

TRAVELERS returning from any part of the world bring back the same story—the familiar red Gargoyle sign everywhere, symbol of quality and correct lubrication.

Over the worst roads of Africa and Asia—over the boulevards of Paris and London—through the torrid heat of Sahara and the long bitter winters of Norway—in the vessels of the Seven Seas—in the production of the world's mechanical power and widespread industries — Gargoyle products have proved themselves first in quality.

You are always sure with

The World's Quality Oils



Lubricating Oils

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

American vessels, and S. 742, for the establishment of foreign trade zones at American ports. Both are of great importance to our foreign trade and should receive wide and vigorous support.

Foreign trade zones are a most effective agency of the re-export business. The value of this re-export business to the whole American enterprise is such that extra effort should be put forth to secure early action on this measure.

PERMANENT PARCEL POST WITH CUBA

Another bill pending in Congress on which there ought to be prompt action is H. R. 9195, designed to permit the negotiation of a permanent parcel post convention with Cuba. Aside from the direct importance of the measure to our commerce, it has a bearing upon relations with all Latin America, which should bring to it at once the sympathetic consideration of our people and the prompt and favorable action of Congress.

Our trade with Cuba is greater than that with any other Latin-American country. That market development through American investment and the reciprocal agreement of 25 years ago is now menaced through changed conditions of foreign competition. Failure by Congress to remove the unjust discrimination against which Cuba complains will certainly add to the difficulties faced by your commerce there, without possibility of compensatory advantage to any American industry.

LOOSENING OF IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS TO PERMIT ENTRY OF FOREIGN STUDENTS

We approve the provision of the immigration law permitting foreign students to enter this country for purposes of instruction regardless of quota regulation. Officials administering this law should always exercise tact and care to avoid incidents that tend to create friction with other nations.

BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The benefits of international trade are reflected in the welfare of every home. We who are producers and traders in the United States have very much in common with all the other peoples of the world. We wish them all peace, strength, stability and prosperity. So will their trade grow and thrive. So will ours advance.

MARINE INSURANCE

(Continued from page 241)

F. P. A. E. C., which means "Free of Particular Average (English Conditions)," unless the vessel be stranded, sunk, on fire or in collision. F. P. A. (American Conditions) is the same policy with



this important exception, that the insurance company is not liable unless the loss or damage resulted from sinking, stranding, burning or collision. On consideration it is apparent that there is quite a difference between the American Conditions and the English Conditions, which are much broader, as under the English Conditions clause it is only necessary to prove that the vessel stranded, sank, was in collision or on fire at the same period during the voyage on which the particular cargo was partially lost or damaged, to collect under the policy, whereas under the American Conditions clause it is necessary to prove that the loss or damage claimed was directly occasioned by the aforementioned casualties.

3 Percent P. O.:

Under an insurance policy containing the 3 percent Particular Average clause the shipment would be insured against loss or damage from fire, sinking, stranding, and in addition would include losses by other marine perils such as sea water or heavy weather damage, if amounting to 3 percent of the value of the cargo. Thus, if the cargo was valued and insured for \$1,000, the insurance company would be liable for the full amount of loss by fire, collision, etc., but no claim would arise, say from heavy weather damage, if the damage did not amount to \$30 or more. If the damage amounted to \$30 or more, the \$30 would not be deductible, but the full loss could be collected. If the policy contained a clause agreeing to pay Particular Average loss, irrespective of percentage, then all proven losses arising from marine perils, no matter how small would be collectible.

Theft:

A clause insuring against theft is usually phrased and understood to cover the theft of an entire shipping package, that is to say, an entire package must be stolen, otherwise there is no recovery. Even where the entire contents of a package has been stolen, but the container itself remains, and the entire number of cases in the shipment arrive at destination, the underwriters would not be liable. The theft clause is obtainable in nearly all cases, no matter how remote the destination of the shipment.

Theft and Pilferage:

This clause offers a great deal more protection to the shipper of household goods. The policies containing it cost more and it is not obtainable at any price on shipments to certain destinations, in particular to many of the countries of South America, to the remoter parts of the near and far

Put Your Camera To Work



© Agence Economique

DANCERS AT A CAMBODIAN TEMPLE

We Buy Photographs

With very little effort you can obtain photographs of unusual happenings, strange people, unfamiliar customs and typical scenery of the interesting region in which you live.

Such human-interest pictures are needed by the National Geographic Magazine. The Geographic offers you a ready and a profitable market for photographs which meet its requirements.

A booklet detailing the kind of pictures wanted will be sent on request. Address, The Editor.

The Magazine also pays liberally for readable articles on travel and nature subjects. You are invited to submit your manuscripts.

National Geographic Magazine

Washington, D. C.



East, and generally to places where the conditions surrounding the handling and delivery of shipments are such that it is difficult to locate the responsibility for pilferage and obtain redress.

The underwriters also usually consider as an important element in the risk, the reputation of the packers and the precautions that they are known to exercise in protecting their shipments to make pilferage difficult.

All Risks of Transportation and Navigation:

Such a policy covers the shipment against all risks incident to the transportation, including damage caused by fresh and salt water, shifting of cargo, breakage due to handling, use of hooks, theft, pilferage, non-delivery, etc.

All Risks Whatsoever:

This is the broadest coverage used in Marine Insurance and means exactly what it says. This coverage is only granted on a limited number of articles, such as bullion, etc., jewelry and a few other valuables. It is not applicable to shipments of household goods or ordinary merchandise. Such

a policy insures the shipment against loss arising from any cause during transportation.

War, Strikes, Riots, Civil Commotions:

Most policies exclude the risks arising from the above causes, but for a trifling fee in times of peace, this risk can be covered. At time of war, of course, it is a most important clause, and the premium for such a clause is a very high one.

In the next article we will discuss other forms of Marine Insurance covering rail shipments, and covering traveller's baggage, and the procedure in case of making claim under a policy. It is also appropriate to say here that American insurance companies have ample capacity to take care of all insurance required by American shippers, so that it is no longer necessary for shippers to seek coverage in the London or other foreign insurance markets, and it is in every way desirable that American shippers should, as far as possible, patronize American insurance companies.

The writer will be glad to answer any questions that may arise in connection with this or succeeding papers on the subject of Marine Insurance.

To the Consular Representatives of the United States:

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company puts at your disposal its services in writing your bond. Special attention is given to the requirements of consular officers, our Washington manager, Mr. Lee B. Mosher, having formerly been in the Consular Service. When you have in mind any form of bond, this company will be pleased to write it for you.

JOHN R. BLAND, President.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company

RESOURCES OVER \$34,000,000.00

Washington Branch Office

Suite 327, Southern Building, 15th and H Streets, Washington, D. C.

The American Foreign Service Association

Honorary President

FRANK B. KELLOGG.....*Secretary of State*

Honorary Vice-Presidents

WILBUR J. CARR.....*Assistant Secretary of State*

W. R. CASTLE, JR.....*Assistant Secretary of State*

FRANCIS WHITE.....*Assistant Secretary of State*

NELSON T. JOHNSON.....*Assistant Secretary of State*

HORACE LEE WASHINGTON.....President

JEFFERSON CAFFERY.....Vice-President

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ARTHUR BLISS LANE.....Chairman

CHARLES BRIDGHAM HOSMER.....Vice-Chairman

JAMES CLEMENT DUNN JOHN DEWEY HICKERSON

ROBERT D. MURPHY

Alternates:

HARRY J. ANSLINGER ROBERT M. SCOTTEN

EDWIN N. GUNSAULUS

BENJAMIN REATH RIGGS
Secretary-Treasurer of the Association

JOURNAL STAFF

FELIX COLE.....Editor

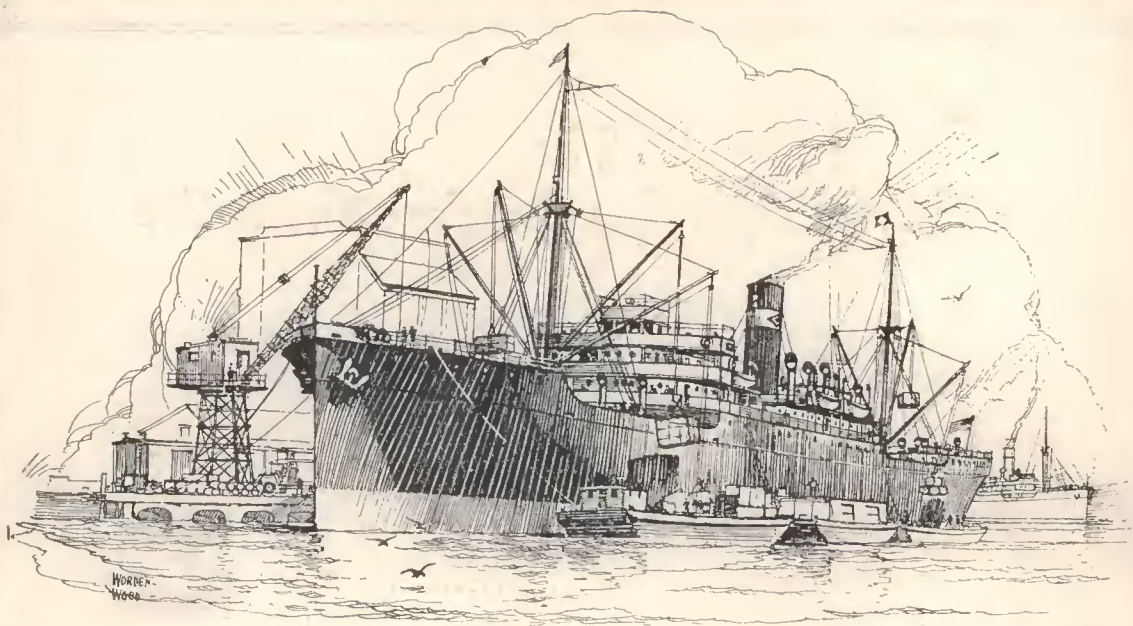
WILLIAM W. HEARD.....Associate Editor

MONNETT B. DAVIS.....Business Manager

CHARLES BRIDGHAM HOSMER..Associate Business Manager

FLETCHER WARREN.....Treasurer of Journal

The American Foreign Service Association is an unofficial and voluntary association embracing most of the members of *The Foreign Service of the United States*. It was formed for the purpose of fostering *esprit de corps* among the members of the Foreign Service, to strengthen service spirit and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service.



For Your Foreign Trade Specify American Ships

IF YOU are engaged in foreign commerce, make sure that your shipments are made under the American flag. By naming definitely ships in the services operated for the United States Shipping Board, you will have the assurance that your shipments will arrive at their destination promptly and safely, as well as the satisfaction that comes from using American ships.

The vessels in these services are operated on important world trade routes,

under the direction of experienced and reliable American operators who are in a position to give advice and information that will prove of inestimable value to American shippers.

When YOU go abroad, look into the advantages afforded by the trans-Atlantic vessels of the United States Lines and the American Merchant Lines, sailing from New York to the principal European ports—they give you superior conveniences, modern facilities, pleasant surroundings, solid comfort.

For full details regarding either freight or passenger rates, sailings, etc., write to



United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation

Washington, D. C.