

THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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Vol. V SEPTEMBER, 1928 No. 9



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The Chateau of the Counts of Flanders

By CLINTON E. MACEachran, *Department.*

"The Year of the Incarnation 1180, Philippe, Count of Flanders and Vermandois, Son of Count Thierry and Sybille, had this castle built."

THIS is a translation of the inscription chiseled into the stone over the entrance to the Castle of the Counts of Flanders in the city of Ghent, said to be one of the finest examples of ancient fortified castles in existence. The castle is sometimes referred to as the "Nouveau Castellum" or "New Castle" which, in fact, was the name given to a castle constructed in the 9th Century which forms the lower part of the keep of the "Castle of the Counts."

Toward the close of the 12th Century, Count Philippe, of Alsace, thought it essential to enlarge the "Nouveau Castellum," that is to say, to construct the present Castle of the Counts, in order to checkmate "the unbounded arrogance of the inhabitants of Ghent who had become too proud of their riches and their fortified houses, which looked like towers."

The striking resemblance of the Castle of the Counts to castles of a similar nature, the ruins of which are still said to be in existence in the Holy Land, is believed to be the result of Count Philippe's study of the strong castles erected there by the Crusaders, the Count having made an expedition into Palestine in 1178.

An inhabitant of Ghent, Josse van Ghistele, who was known as "the Great Traveller," in an account of his travels in the Holy Land in 1485, related

how he returned from Touris to Alape and from there to Aman, to the north of Palestine. "Having thus left the chain of mountains behind, one enters a valley, somewhat narrow but long, situated between two mountains. There on the left a fine castle is to be seen. The name of the castle is Losser, and it has nearly the same form as the Castle of the Counts at Ghent."

It seems probable that Count Philippe's principal object in building his castle was to enable him thoroughly to survey the turbulent city. The chambers in the story of the entrance-tower provided ample accommodation for the garrison. Later, when the Count felt the need of suitable living quarters for himself, his family and suite, the palace, or residence of the baronial family, was erected a few years after 1180. From this time onward the city of Ghent was watched by a formidable stronghold. From the tops of the gigantic keep the sentry could notice all that happened in the city. Furthermore, since the castle was situated in the axis of the river Lys, all ships going up or coming down river could be easily surveyed. Having possession of the fortified river sluice, the garrison had complete control of the direct communication by water with northern Flanders. In the thirteenth century the Castle of the Counts was considered the strongest in the country.

Without attempting to give an account of the many historic events which took place in the castle, the following description may give the



reader some idea of the brilliancy of functions and meetings held in the Great Hall. The first description is of a banquet given by Philippe the Good on the occasion of the seventh meeting of the Knights of the Golden Fleece in 1445:

"On the first day, the 6th of November, the knights on coming out of the Audience Chamber, where they had held a meeting, formed themselves into a procession in the Great Hall. From there they went down to the outer castle yard, mounted their horses and proceeded to St. John's Church (at present St. Bavon's). The following day, after the service and meeting, the first banquet took place in the Great Hall. There was placed a very large table all covered with black velvet, embroidered with muskets and the arms of the Duke of Burgundy, and on the left side was a lower table, which was prepared for the four officers of the Fleece. Dinner being ready, the knights returned from the meeting. The Duke of Burgundy took his place in the middle of the table, with the Duke of Orleans on his right and on his left the Lord of Saintes. The other knights took the places which were assigned to them according to rank. First the two dukes were served, and then the knights, each having his own dish and service. All were abundantly served with meats and wines.

"At the lower table were seated the Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Recorder, and the King-at-Arms. These were likewise served. This banquet was a very long affair. Then fiddles were played and trumpets sounded, and they had rich gifts and were liberally rewarded. The tables were cleared, spices were brought, and the princes and knights retired to their quarters. At 3 o'clock they returned clad in black robes and long cloaks, the collar of the order being around their necks. They then mounted their horses, and, as was their usual custom, proceeded to church to the vespers of the dead and to pray for their sins."

The second description is of an audience given by Duke Charles the Bold to the Ambassadors of the Duke of Milan:

"The audience took place on Wednesday afternoon, the 13th of June, 1469. The Castle Hall was richly decorated, the walls being covered with tapestries of great value. The Duke was seated at the end of the Hall, very majestic, a blaze of rich jewels. On his left was the Duke of Cleves, on his right the Chancellor, and all the officials of the court were arranged along the sides of the Hall according to their rank and importance.

"The 10 ambassadors drew near, the two most important wearing a cloth of gold which reached to the earth. The others were clothed in silk, velvet, or other precious stuffs. Thirty-six servants followed behind. The Ambassadors presented their credentials to the Duke of Burgundy and stated that the Duke of Milan wished to have and seal a close friendship as their parents had done before. At this the Duke announced to them that he would give his decision at Bruges, and the audience was terminated."

The Great Hall was not always the scene of banquets and audiences, for here it was that criminals were brought to have announced to them that they would die the same morning—thieves by the cord, brigands by fire, makers of false coin by boiling water or oil, assassins by the sword, heretics by sword or fire. The walls of the Hall were decorated with bronze fists, placed there at the expense of those guilty of refractory conduct against the officers of justice—if they had the good luck to retain their own fists.

It was from the Great Hall that treaties of peace for Flanders were generally proclaimed. For example, the treaty of the Pyrenees between France and Spain (November 7, 1659), proclaimed March 18, 1660; the peace of Ryswyk between France and Spain in 1697, proclaimed October 31, 1697; the treaty of peace (April 30, 1725) and the treaty of commerce (May 1, 1725) between Austria and Spain, proclaimed July 19, 1725.

The following description of the announcement of the treaties of 1725 is interesting:

"At the end of the Hall was erected a platform up to which four steps led. Under a dais, richly decorated, was a portrait of the Emperor Charles VI. The six trumpeters and the kettle-drummer of the city, in full uniform, took their places on benches before the platform. On the steps 12 ushers and messengers held flaming torches. At 7 o'clock in the morning the trumpets rang out, accompanied by the rolling of the drums. The assembly entered, preceded by Sir Louis of Ursel, Herald at Arms by right of the Province of Flanders, dressed in his coat of arms, and carrying his mace of office. The president sat to the right of the portrait, with the councillors on each side according to their rank and age; the recorders took their places at a table on the left near the steps.

"After the herald, who stood at the other side of the table, had cried 'silence' three times, two



recorders read successively each of the two treaties. That done, the herald cried, 'Long live the Emperor! Long live the peace!' The audience repeated these cries, which were accompanied by the trumpets and kettle drums, while at the belfry the chimes played joyful melodies."

The different courts of justice which met in the castle possessed a common prison and torture chamber in the castle itself. The Council of Flanders held its meetings in the castle from 1407 to 1778. In 1779 the property was sold, and in 1807 a factory was set up in the castle keep, the Ancient Consistory of the Council of Flanders being transferred into a machine hall. Soon after a cotton spinning mill was constructed within the castle walls, which, however, was com-

pletely destroyed by fire in 1829. The factory continued in operation until 1884.

In 1872 the city of Ghent acquired the Castle gateway, and in 1887 the entire property passed to the city, which commenced the restoration of the Castle in 1894, completing the work in 1913.

The Castle of the Counts of Flanders is visited annually by thousands of tourists, many of whom make the journey to Ghent for that express purpose.

Though the city of Ghent is filled with ancient buildings and priceless works of art, for picturesque beauty and as an example of a medieval fortified castle the Castle of the Counts of Flanders stands out as worthy of inspection by every traveler who may visit Belgium.



Photo from C. F. McEachran.

CASTLE OF THE COUNTS OF FLANDERS



AMBASSADOR HERRICK SIGNS FOR EMBASSY BUILDING

The dream of an Ambassador and the task of a member of Congress were encompassed on the morning of August 4, 1928, in a far from bulky document by which the United States became possessor of the beautiful site fronting on the place de la Concorde upon which it will construct its first centralized Government building abroad.

Gathered about Ambassador Myron T. Herrick as he signed the deed and turned over a check for \$1,014,446.29, in payment for it, were Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon, Representative Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission; M. Albert Laniel, president of the Société de l'Hôtel de la Reynière, and Comte Camondo, member of the board of directors of the Cercle de l'Union Artistique.

There was an intensely dramatic moment of silence as the Ambassador traced his name on the deed, marking a new era in the housing of the Foreign Services of the United States.

"I am glad that the signing of this document should take place in the Embassy bought by the United States for its Ambassadors to France," the Ambassador said. "Had it not been for the broad comprehension of Representative Porter, this transaction today could not have taken place.

"For more than 100 years the United States has maintained a foreign service which often has not been on an equal footing with the other nations in one respect. Mr. Porter comprehended a crying need of the Foreign Service, and it is through his efforts that today we are placing our organization on an equal footing with those of other countries. His commission, of which Mr. Mellon is a member, has rendered a great service to the United States."

Secretary Mellon, who came to Paris especially for the ceremony, rose in answer to his introduction and spoke briefly.

"It will be a source of great satisfaction to generations of Americans coming to this country," he said, referring to the proposed new building. "We, as well as they who come later, will take great pride in our Ambassador and his accomplishment in securing offices for the services of our Government in Paris."

An answer to the complaint of some Frenchmen that this beautiful property should have gone to foreigners was made by M. Laniel, president of the group disposing of the historic house and ground.

"I told them," he explained to his American listeners, "that we did not sell the property to foreigners, but to our best friends. The debt we owed you for your timely assistance in the war is acknowledged. We rest hand in hand.

"Words fail me when I try to describe my appreciation of your friendship. The only expression sincere enough is an earnest 'Merci.'"

The venerable M. Laniel, almost overcome with emotion, extended his hand to the Ambassador with these words.

Comte Camondo, for 50 years a member of the Cercle de l'Union Artistique, which now occupies the building on the property, told of his regret in losing his home, but said that, counterbalancing this sorrow, was the pleasure in knowing that the site was not going into vandalizing hands. He was glad, he said, that the United States Government would continue the architectural symmetry of the place de la Concorde as originally planned by Gabriel in the time of Louis XV.

"It is a great source of satisfaction to me," Representative Porter said in his turn, "that we now have moved the United States into attending to the needs of our Foreign Service. Until recently we have never fully realized the necessities and importance of this service.

"The Ambassador has been too kind to me in giving me all the credit for the realization of the new era in our Foreign Service which this ceremony marks today. Indeed, it marks a new era. We have 32 new projects, but I am glad that the first should be started in Paris. Here we now have a beautiful home for the Ambassador, and soon we will have fine offices for our Government branches.

"I am glad of the building restrictions laid down by the French, for in the future the symmetry of that beautiful location will not be ruined. In Washington we followed the plans of Major L'Enfant, a Frenchman, in the building of our capital. Here, in the capital of their country, we will follow the plans of Gabriel, another great French architect."

Following the ceremony, Ambassador Herrick explained to the small gathering that the residence of the American Ambassador would continue to be in the Embassy, 2 Avenue d'Iéna. The Chancery of the Embassy, now at 5 rue de Chaillot, will be moved to the new location when the building is completed.

The home of American Ambassadors will command the gardens of the Trocadéro, while their offices will look out over the place de la Concorde and the Champs-Élysées.



The present property is occupied under lease by the Cercle de l'Union Artistique until December 30, 1930. The American commission has not determined when actual construction will begin, and even the plans for the new building have not yet been studied by the controlling group. The building commission which will approve them is composed of Representative Porter, Secretaries Mellon, Kellogg, Herbert Hoover, Republican nominee for the Presidency of the United States; Senator Borah, Senator Swanson, and Representative J. Charles Linthicum.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDING TO BE PRIDE OF PARIS, SAYS PORTER

Hardly more than an hour after he had witnessed the signing of the deed for the property upon which the United States will erect a centralized Government building in Paris, Representative Stephen G. Porter, who is chairman of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission and author of the Bill by which funds were secured for the purchase of offices and homes in foreign lands for employes of the United States, told the American Club of Paris at its luncheon yesterday that a new day had dawned for the Foreign Service.

"I know," he said, "that today is a joyful occasion for all of us. It means the beginning of a new era in our Foreign Service; it means the remedying of conditions that have existed for many years very much to the disadvantage of our service."

Ambassador Myron T. Herrick, in a later speech, praised Mr. Porter for his vision and energy in his efforts for the betterment of the Foreign Service. Following the two addresses a letter was read from Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon expressing his regret that he was unable to attend the luncheon.

Mr. Porter's Speech

Launching into his discussion of the new building projects of the commission, Mr. Porter said in part:

"It is gratifying that our first big project should be in the city of Paris. It is the policy of the commission to take care of this work throughout the world. There are 167 Embassies, Legations, and Consulates, and you can well realize that when you take into consideration the different conditions, it is an enormous undertaking. The

conditions in the tropics or in the Orient are such that it is almost criminal to send to any of these posts a young man and his family. It disturbs the morale of our service and those who are assigned to those posts look upon it more or less as a term of imprisonment.

"I felt, and so did the commission, that it would be much better for the service if we could take care of these men and their families.

"It is, therefore, the plan of the commission to have suitable residences and furnished at the Government's expense so that when an Ambassador arrives in a foreign city all he has to do is to present his certificate and come to a home which, I believe, will be satisfactory to him.

"The idea often comes up of buying old buildings. As a member of the commission, I am very much opposed to it. We are building not for a decade, not for a century, but for 200 years from now. The building proposed in Paris will be the pride of America. Why buy old buildings where you have to remove the lighting, heating, and rearrange everything to suit your purposes? Because when you are through, you still have an old building. It is much better to have a building designed to suit our purposes but maintain the plan of the original construction and in such a way that it will be one of the landmarks in the greatest city in which we construct it.

Commission Named

"There is a feature about the matter which perhaps never struck you; that is, we are somewhat helpless when it comes to buying property in foreign countries. I would sometimes hear of a property that I thought was good, and I would introduce the bill into Congress, but I had to explain the transaction, and by the time it passed in Congress the proprietor would refuse to sell. That is what brought about the idea of a commission. We made up our minds that there was only one way to handle the proposition, and that was to have a commission with plenary powers and composed of a personnel of such high standing that every man, woman and child would have absolute confidence in its judgment, and in that respect I think we have realized this, with such a man as Mr. Kellogg.

"A word or two in regard to the Paris site. In January, 1924, I returned to Paris. I confess that when I reached Paris I felt somewhat distressed. I had occasion to visit several of our offices, and I wasted practically a whole day in finding them. Later I had a talk with the Ambassador, who had been advocating for many

(Continued on page 288)

How the Declaration of Independence Reached Europe

By ELIZABETH S. KITE

Reprinted by the courtesy of the D. A. R. Magazine.

ALTHOUGH *The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* has published numerous articles of great historic interest upon the Declaration of Independence, there yet remains one phase of the subject which has not been touched upon, namely, how and when the news arrived in Europe, and what was the reception accorded it there. Indeed, this silence is not surprising when we consider that most of the incidents connected with the European reaction to this immortal document have until recently remained hidden in the great libraries of Europe. Today, because of the transcripts, facsimiles, and printed copies of Revolutionary documents taken from the various archives of France, England, Spain, and Holland, now in the Library of Congress, the whole story may be unraveled.

As is well known, the act which caused the separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country was the Resolution for Independence, passed on July 2, 1776. The manner in which this act could best be announced to the world was an entirely different matter, and was taken up and decided in Congress on the 4th, after having been discussed in committee for nearly a month.

Looking back from this distance of time, we are surprised to find that this epochal event, which transformed the political, social, and economic outlook of two continents and changed the course of modern civilization, passed off without those responsible for it realizing even in a casual way the immense significance of what had been accomplished. The cold pages of the Journals of Congress tell us simply that on July 4, 1776, Congress, "agreeable to the order of the day * * * resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into further consideration the Declaration; and, after some time, the President resumed the chair. Mr. Harrison reported that the committee of the whole Congress have agreed to a Declaration, which he delivered in." After a final reading it was unanimously passed and then "Ordered: that the Declaration be printed. * * * That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions and committees, or councils of safety, and to commanding officers of the

Continental troops; that it be proclaimed in each of the United States and at the head of the army."

That was all. It does not appear to have entered into the mind of any one to suggest that it would be a gracious act, calculated to inspire good feeling abroad, to send copies of the Declaration, with appropriate notes, to the several European powers whose friendship Congress was already taking means to conciliate. Since June 12 a committee of five, composed of Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Franklin, Mr. (John) Adams, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. (Robert) Morris, had been working on a "Plan of Treaties to be proposed to Foreign Powers." This plan, whose first draft was brought into Congress exactly two weeks after the signing of the Declaration, began as follows:

"There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal Peace, and a true and sincere Friendship between the most serene and mighty Prince Lewis Sixteenth, the most Christian King, his Heirs and Successors, and the United States of America; and the Subjects of the most Christian King, and of the said States and between the Islands, Cities, Towns situate under the jurisdiction of the most Christian King and of the said United States, and the People and Inhabitants thereof of every degree; without Exception of Persons or Places; and the Terms hereinafter mentioned shall be perpetual between the most Christian King, his Heirs and Successors, and the said United States."

This preamble clearly shows the friendly feelings entertained at this time by some of the leading members of Congress. Therefore, the failure to officially notify that power of the act which alone made a treaty possible seems the more remarkable. A little reflection, however, will serve to explain, if it does not excuse, the inattention of Congress to what seems, from our present knowledge of what happened, one of the most important uses to which their Declaration could have been put.

First of all, Congress was at heart deeply divided regarding the idea of independence, and especially in their willingness to find themselves dependent upon France. Every delegate in Congress had spent his boyhood thinking of that na-



tion as an enemy, for every man in the country possessing military experience had gained it fighting her on all the frontiers. When England, by the peace of 1763, drove that nation from American competition, the facts of the situation changed, but the mental attitude was not so easily transformed. Besides, France was Catholic, and this matter of religion was a serious drawback to many elements in Congress. During the months preceding the final break with England, there had been passionate debates and bitter disagreements, which kept the emotional powers of the delegates at white heat and their endurance strained to the utmost. True, Tom Paine's "Common Sense" had "burst from the press" (to use the words of Dr. Rush) at the psychological moment, and by its hammer-blow arguments prepared the public mind for the reception of the great idea; also it had not been without effect in soothing the minds of some of the most conservative members of Congress. At all events, when the tension was relaxed and unanimity at last secured, the only conscious feeling was one of immense relief, and for the moment nothing more seemed necessary.

But yet Europe was not so wholly forgotten as would appear from the pages of the Journals of Congress, for the Committee of Secret Correspondence, created by Congress the November previous, in response to the proclamation of the British King stamping the uprising as "rebellion" and the participants as "traitors," did think of the commercial and political agent whom they had sent early in March to Europe for the purpose of buying articles for the Indian trade, so

The London Gazette.

Numb. 11690.

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From Tuesday August 6, to Saturday August 10, 1776.

Whitehall, August 10, 1776.

Extracts of two Letters from the Honourable General Howe to Lord George Germain, dated at Staten Island the 7th and 8th of July last, which were this Day received by Lieutenant-Colonel Blunt, who arrived in the Mercury Packet.

THE Mercury Packet is dispatched to inform your Lordship of the Arrival of the Halifax Fleet, on the 29th of June, at Sandy Hook, where I arrived four Days sooner in the Greyhound Frigate. I met with Governor Tryon on board of Ship at the Hook, and many Gentlemen, all Friends to Government, attending him, from whom I have had the fullest Information of the State of the Rebels, who are numerous, and very advantageously posted with strong Entrenchments both upon Long Island and that of New York, with more than One Hundred Pieces of Cannon for the Defence of the Town towards the Sea, and to obstruct the Passage of the Fleet up the North River, besides a considerable Field Train of Artillery.

We passed the Narrows with three Ships of War and the First Division of Transports; landed the Grenadiers and Light Infantry, as the Ships came up, on this Island, to the great Joy of a most loyal People, long suffering on that Account under the Oppression of the Rebels stationed among them, who precipitately fled on the Approach of the Shipping. The Remainder of the Troops landed during the next Day and Night, and are now distributed in Cantonments where they have the best Refinement. In Justice to Captain Reynar, of His Majesty's Ship Chatham, who was directed by the Admiral to make the Disposition of Bosts for landing the Troops, and to Captain Curtis, commanding the Senegal Sloop of War, who was to superintend the Execution, I must express my intire Satisfaction in the Conduct of those Gentlemen, and the Dependence to be placed upon their future Services in this Line.

I propose waiting here for the English Fleet, or for the Arrival of Lieutenant General Clinton, in Readiness to proceed, unless by some unexpected Change of Circumstances, in the mean Time, it should be found expedient to act with the present Force.

Vice Admiral Shuldham was joined on his Voyage by six Transports belonging to the Highland Corps, having three Companies of the 42d and three of the 71st on Board. There is no other Intelligence in the New York Papers, that Two Transports of the Fleet were taken by the Enemy's Privateers, and carried into Boston; that Major Menzies was killed in the Engagement, and Lieutenant Colonel Campbell of the 71st made Prisoner, with fifteen other Officers, and about four hundred and fifty Men.

Governor Franklyn, who for a long Time maintained his Ground in Jersey, has been lately taken into Custody at Amboyn, and is at this Time detained a Prisoner in Connecticut: And the Mayor of New York was confined a few Days ago upon a frivolous Complaint of sending Intelligence to Governor Tryon, brought to Tryal, and condemned to suffer Death; but, by the last Intelligence, the Sentence was not carried into Execution.

Notwithstanding these violent Proceedings, I have the Satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that there is great Reason to expect a numerous Body of the Inhabitants to join the Army from the Provinces of York, the Jerseys, and Connecticut, who, in this Time of universal Oppression, only wait for Opportunities to give Proofs of their

Loyalty and Zeal for Government. Sixty Men came over two Days ago, with a few Arms from the Neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, in Jersey, who are all desirous to serve, and I understand there are 500 more in that Quarter ready to follow their Example. This Disposition among the People makes me impatient for the Arrival of Lord Howe, concluding the Powers with which he is furnished will have the best Effect at this critical Time.

A Naval Force is preparing to be sent up the North River, and Orders are given for two of His Majesty's Ships, the one of 40 Guns, and the other of 20, to proceed upon that Service. Several Men have within these two Days come over to this Island, and to the Ships, and I am informed that the Continental Congress have declared the United Colonies free and independant States.

Lieutenant Colonel Blunt, of the 4th Regiment, who has my Leave to return to Britain from the particular Situation of his Affairs, will deliver these Dispatches.

The following is Extract of a Letter from Governor Tryon to Lord George Germain, dated on Board the Ship Dutchess of Gordon off Staten Island, the 8th of July last.

IHAVE the Satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship of the Arrival of the Fleet under the Command of Admiral Shuldham in this Port on the 29th ult. and that General Howe disembarked the Troops under his Command on Staten Island without Opposition; on which Occasion the Inhabitants of the Island came down to welcome the Arrival of their Deliverers, and have since afforded the Army every Supply and Accommodation in their Power.

On Saturday last I reviewed the Militia of this Island at Richmond Town, where near 400 appeared, who cheerfully, on my Recommendation, took the Oaths of Allegiance and Fidelity to His Majesty. To-morrow I am to have another Muster for the Enlistment of Volunteers, to form a Provincial Corps for the Defence of the Island, as the General finds it an important Quarter to hold against the Rebels.

Admiral's Office, August 10.

By a Letter received this Day from Vice Admiral Lord Shuldham, dated Staten Island near New York, the 8th of July last, it appears that his Lordship arrived there on the 3d of that Month with His Majesty's Ships under his Command, and the whole Fleet of Transports, Victuallers, and Store-ships under his Convoy, without any Loss or Separation; that His Majesty's Troops under the Command of General Howe were landed, on that Day and the next, upon Staten Island, without any Opposition or Interruption, the Inhabitants having immediately on the Troops landing surrendered, and put themselves under the Protection of His Majesty's Arms; that Two Hundred of the Inhabitants were embodied; that the whole Island had taken the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity to the King; and that a Party of Sixty Men with their Arms had made their Escape from the Province of New Jersey, and joined the King's Troops.

The Arrival of Lord Howe, and the Reinforcement under Commodore Hotham, were daily expected at Staten Island, Lord Shuldham having stationed his Cruizers in the proper Manner to fall in with and direct them thither.

Hamburg, August 2. We learn from all Parts of the Dutchies of Sleswick, Holstein, and Mecklenburg, that there is the greatest Prospect of a plentiful Harvest.

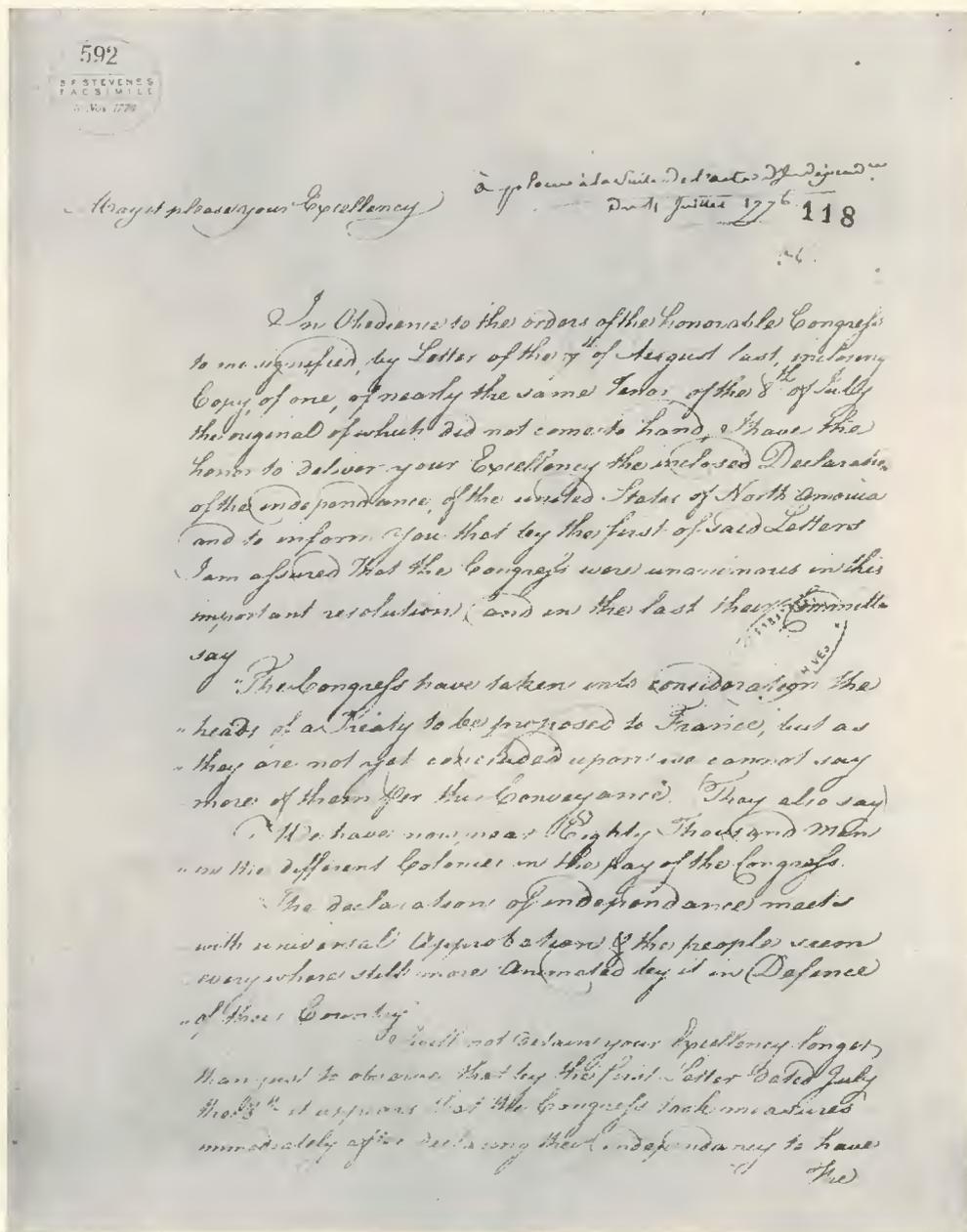
Courtesy of the D. A. R. Magazine.

THIS ISSUE OF THE LONDON GAZETTE CARRIED THE FIRST MENTION IN ANY FOREIGN NEWSPAPER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



as to keep the friendship of the tribes, and for military equipment for the insurgent armies, and with instructions to apply first at the Court of France. Although knowing the danger of the seas, the liability of capture, the uncertainty of the winds (some packets making the transit in less

than 30 days and others requiring more than three months) they sent only one letter in which the matter of independence was incidentally mentioned, and the instructions given were simply to "make the act known to the Court of France and to the other powers of Europe." A printed broad-



Courtesy of the D. A. R. Magazine.
Facsimile of Silas Deane's Notification of the Declaration to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.



side was also included and the whole entrusted to a vessel that sailed on July 8. It was, however, never heard from again. Whether the boat foundered or was captured and the packet sunk remains unknown; but, at all events, it never reached Europe. A month later the committee sent a duplicate copy with another very incidental

letter repeating the instructions, but almost wholly taken up with the military situation, which early in August was becoming acute about New York. The fate of this second despatch was exasperatingly curious. It left on a ship sailing August 7 and reached the coast of France in 38 days, so

(Continued on page 298)

The same announced in Europe (and first of all to the Court of France), and that by the latter it appears they were preparing such propositions for an alliance as might be agreeable to your Court. But the variety of Buffin's before them, with the attention to the actual situation the two opposite Armies must undoubtedly have for some time retarded their completing their Deliberations on so important a Subject, & when completed the difficulty of transmitting the result may be for the particulars not being arrived.

I have the honor of being with the greatest respect
Your Excellency's most Obedt. &
very hum. Servt.
Silas Deane

Courtesy of the D. A. R. Magazine.

Second page of Silas Deane's Letter.



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

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

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

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MARINE INSURANCE — ADJUSTING CLAIMS

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

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

Marine insurance is decidedly different from the other forms of insurance, such as fire insurance, burglary insurance, life insurance, etc.

These latter forms of insurance provide indemnity for a loss from a definite cause and its results. Marine insurance covers the risk from a large range of possible causes. It is a most complex form of indemnity, and the risks are subject to constant change.

Definite experience tables can be accumulated with respect to fire, life, burglary and other forms of insurance, but with marine insurance this is not possible. The kind of vessel, its age and condition, the character of its officers and men, the weather, length of voyage, harbor conditions, character and state of the peoples at either end of the voyage, and other factors affect the risk.

It is because of this complexity that the business of marine underwriting is looked upon with great respect in England, much more so perhaps than in the United States. Marine underwriting amounts to a profession, and one can readily see that competence in this profession presupposes a very extensive knowledge coupled with good judgment.

Generally speaking in marine insurance the indemnity is based on valuations agreed on in advance, which may be greater or less than the actual values. In other forms of insurance, such as fire, the indemnity is based on the actual loss sustained.

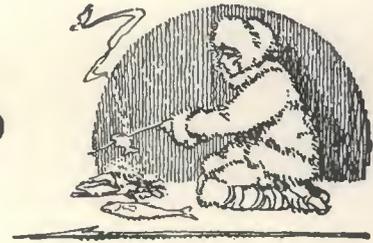
Consequently in insuring shipments of household goods and personal effects it is desirable to have a list of the cases insured, and the valuation of each case, made out in advance of shipment, and a copy filed with the insurance company or its agent. This is not a necessity but it greatly facilitates settlement of claims in case of a partial loss.

Marine insurance policies are written on what is termed "full or 100 percent co-insurance," that is to say, if the shipment is not insured for its full value, the owner becomes a co-insurer and participates in any loss to the extent to which the shipment is under-insured. For instance, if the shipment is valued at \$10,000 and is insured for \$7,500, the owner is carrying \$2,500 of the insurance, and the insurance company \$7,500. Should there be a partial loss the insurance com-

(Continued on page 290)



ITEMS



Appointment of J. Reuben Clark, noted authority on international law, as Undersecretary of State, was announced August 17, 1928. Mr. Clark will succeed Robert E. Olds, who resigned on June 30 to join the international law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, of New York City.

Two years ago he was American agent before the Mexican - American Mixed Claims Commission sitting in Mexico City. Later in the year he accompanied Ambassador Morrow to the Mexican capital, where, as the ambassador's principal aide, he assisted in bringing about a settlement of the oil law controversy.

Mr. Clark was born at Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah, September 1, 1871; son of Joshua Reuben and Mary Louisa (Woolley) C.; student Latter-Day Saints College, Salt Lake City, 1890-91; B. S., University of Utah, 1898; LL. B., Columbia, 1906. He was principal of the high school, Heber City, Utah, 1898-99; acting principal of Southern branch of State Normal School, Utah, 1901-02; ad-

mitted to New York bar, 1905; assistant professor of law, George Washington University, 1907-08; assistant Solicitor, Department of State, September 1, 1906-July 1, 1910, Solicitor, July 1, 1910-March 3, 1913. Appointed by President Taft as chairman American Preparatory Commission to represent United States upon the International Preparatory Commission for third Hague conference, June 10, 1912; general counsel for United States before American-British Claims Commission, effective March 3, 1913. Counsel for Department of State and expert assistant to American Commissioners, Conference on Limitation of Armaments, 1921.



J. REUBEN CLARK, Jr.
Undersecretary

Henry Miller

The Secretary of State sailed from New York on August 18 on the steamship *Ile de France* en route to Paris, where he will sign on behalf of the United States the Multilateral Treaty for the prevention of war. Mr. Kellogg will be accompanied by Mrs. Kellogg, William H. Beck, Assistant to the Secretary

of State; M. J. McDermott, chief, Division of Current Information, and Spencer Phenix, Assistant to the Undersecretary of State.

Minister Evan E. Young, Santo Domingo, spent several days in the Department before proceeding to Syracuse, N. Y., where he is taking his leave of absence.

Minister Jefferson Caffery is on leave of absence at his home in Lafayette, La., before sailing for his new post at Bogota.

Consul General Will L. Lowrie, Wellington, called at the Department while en route to Boston where he expects to spend his leave.

Consul Howard K. Travers, Palermo, who is now in the United States on leave, is spending a part thereof on a visit to Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

Consul George L. Brandt, formerly Chief of the Visa Office, accompanied by Mrs. Brandt and their two children, is sailing from New York on September 4 on the *S. S. President Harding* en route to Beirut, where he will be Consul in Charge.

Diplomatic Secretary Alan F. Winslow, Mexico City, is spending his leave of absence with relatives in Washington.

Vice Consul Joseph A. Springer, Habana, dean of the Consular Service, with 60 years to his credit, was recently made an honorary member of the Cuban National Society of Exiled Revolutionaries in honor of his services in the interest of Cuban liberty. He is the first North American so honored.

Mr. Somerset A. Owen, Passport Agent at New Orleans, was a recent visitor to the Department.

Vice Consul Richard C. Dutrow, recently assigned to Manaus, sailed from New York on August 4 on the *S. S. Francis* en route to his post.

Consul H. Earle Russell, Casablanca, spent several days at the Department before proceeding to his home at Battle Creek, Mich., where he will spend his leave.

In accordance with an order issued by the Secretary of State on August 1, 1928, Mr. Glenn A. Smith, of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, has been appointed an Associate Attorney in the Department.

Consul Paul H. Foster, Salina Cruz, is now in Mexico City on simple leave, recuperating from a recent illness.

Consul John Q. Wood, Vera Cruz, visited the Department before proceeding to his home at Bucksport, Me., where he will spend his leave.



THE STAFF AT ROME

Front Row (from left to right): Vice Consul E. Brennan, Vice Consul W. O. Jones, Consul Leon Dominian, Vice Consul F. C. Gowen, Vice Consul G. B. Seawright. Second Row: A. Di Sangro, P. Blasi, Giulia Alessandri, Marguerita M. Lott, A. Cifani, Amy Mayer, A. Belloni, A. Piombanti, Eliza G. Tacconi, Elise Taussig. Third Row: A. Blasi, G. S. Bizzari, Lilly Holzhausen, D. Rulli, Florence Sedgwick, C. Sanchini, N. Castelli, V. de Masellis.



Vice Consul Charles F. Payne, Habana, is spending his leave of absence at Alexandria, Va.

The Consulates at Damascus and Aleppo were closed on June 30, 1928.

Consul Richard P. Butrick, Hankow, visited the Department for a few days before proceeding to his home at Lockport, N. Y., where he plans spending his leave.

Vice Consul Cecil W. Gray, Buenos Aires, who recently took the oral examination for the Foreign Service, is now on leave at his home, Bristol, Tenn.

Consul C. C. Broy, Nassau, accompanied by Mrs. Broy and their two children, is spending his leave at his home in Sperryville, Va.

Diplomatic Secretary Pierre L. Boal reported for duty in the Department in the Division of Western European Affairs on July 17.

Vice Consul John B. Faust, accompanied by Mrs. Faust, sailed for Buenos Aires from New York, on August 1, on the *S. S. Southern Cross*.

Consul James J. Murphy, Jr., formerly at Santo Domingo and recently assigned to the Department, reported for duty in the Commercial Office (A-C/C) on July 24.

Consul Horatio T. Mooers, formerly at Turin but now assigned to Quebec, visited the Department before proceeding to his home at Skowhegan, Me., where he will spend his leave.

Consul and Mrs. Nelson R. Park, who are spending their honeymoon in Boulder, Colo., expect to sail for Ceiba from New Orleans the latter part of September.

Consul General Wesley Frost, Marseille, has been temporarily assigned to the Department for duty in the Division of Western European Affairs.

Consul Howard Donovan, Bahia, who has been in the United States on extended leave, sailed for his post from Baltimore on August 7.

Mr. Harry A. Havens, Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, who completed 20 years' service in the Department on June 20, 1928, was presented with a humidor by the other officers of the Division on the occasion of this anniversary.

Mr. James P. Davis, who resigned from the Foreign Service while assigned as Consul at Shanghai, was a recent visitor to the Department. Mr. Davis is now living at Piertown, N. Y.

Consul Ray Fox, Puerto Cortes, who recently called at the Department, is spending his leave of absence at Glenn, Calif.

Vice Consul Gerald A. Mokma, en route from Batavia to Cologne, called at the Department to take the oral examination for the Foreign Service.



Harris & Ewing.

CHARLES FORMAN

Died July 10, 1928



Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler, Chief, Division of Foreign Service Administration, celebrated the 30th anniversary of his service in the Department on August 13, 1928.

A REUNION

Consul General Hollis has sent the JOURNAL a photograph (shown below) taken at a Rotary Club dinner at Lisbon. Over twenty-five years ago four of the men in the photograph were all stationed together at Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, where they were all very good friends. Now, more than twenty-five years afterwards, they meet at a Rotary Club dinner.



These four men are Pedro Pessoa Lencastre, who, 25 years ago, was collector of Customs at Lourenço Marques, but is now one of the officials of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Lisbon; Captain Boaventura Mendes d'Almeida, who, 25 years ago, was Governor of Lourenço Marques, but who is now retired and has the distinction of being director of many companies and the largest importer of American automobiles in Portugal; Colonel Ramos Coelho, who, 25 years ago, was Port Engineer at Lourenço Marques and is now Chief Engineer of the Portuguese Railway System here; Consul General Hollis, who is the fifth from the left.

The engagement of Miss Ruth Coleman, niece of Minister F. W. B. Coleman, Riga, to Lieut. Commander John S. G. S. Dundas, was announced at London, England, on August 20, 1928.

Mr. J. Theodore Marriner, Chief of the Western European Division, and now in Paris in connection with the signing of the multilateral treaties, has been taken ill.

Consul Edward I. Nathan, Santiago de Cuba, is on leave of absence at Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice Consul Raymond A. Hare, Constantinople, recently took the oral examination for the Foreign Service.

The Consulate at Nottingham was officially closed on July 21, 1928.

On August 1st the office of the United States Despatch Agent in New York City was moved from 2 Rector Street to 45 Broadway.

Representative Stephen G. Porter and Foreign Service Inspector Keith Merrill and Mrs. Merrill sailed from New York on July 21st on the S. S. George Washington en route to Paris. They also planned before returning to the United States to visit the capitals of several European cities to inspect possible building sites.

Consul William W. Heard, recently assigned to Turin, is sailing for his post from New York on September 15th on the *M. S. Augustus*.

Consul Henry C. A. Damm, Nogales, spent several days at the Department, afterwards going to Glenridge, N. J., where he plans spending the remainder of his leave.

Consul John D. Johnson, Strasbourg, who is on leave at his home at Shelburne, Vt., visited the Department.

Consul Harold D. Clum, Guayaquil, is spending his leave at his home in Saugerties, N. Y.

Consul Gilbert R. Willson, Yarmouth, visited the Department while on leave, afterwards proceeding to Point Rock, N. Y.



Consul Harry J. Anslinger has been appointed a representative of the United States Government to attend the Anti-Alcoholic Conference held in Brussels this year. Upon the completion of the Conference Consul Anslinger will accompany Prohibition Commissioner Doran on a visit to the principal cities of Europe.

The file clerk in a European Consulate has made a new sub-division in the file No. 33, for "Deaths of American citizens (pending)."

The July 21, 1928, number of "Export Trade and Finance" prints the following about the Journal:

THE HOUSE ORGAN OF FOREIGN SERVICE

American Officials Abroad Have a Journal of Unique Interest.

Scattered in every part of the globe, members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps of the United States established five years ago a house organ all of their own, the name of which is THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. While the publication is entirely unofficial, it is nevertheless recognized by the State Department as a most important auxiliary contributing to the well-being of its representatives, and incidentally to the efficiency of the service.

The lot of an average consul or embassy secretary, while undoubtedly replete with interest, and sometimes not lacking in excitement, provides for sudden removals from one post to another, frequently at the other end of the world. Leaves of absence and visits to the United States are not very frequent, and certainly do not always coincide with the movements of colleagues, and so it comes that friendships once formed must be continued without more than occasional meetings.

It was largely to keep in touch with one another that the nation's representatives abroad, and their staffs, years ago mooted the idea of a house organ, and THE AMERICAN

FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL was the result. The publication is one of typographical excellence, and the illustrations naturally are of unusual interest and individuality. Naturally the department "Items" is avidly read by all subscribers. This is the personal column. Exporters will find the journal not only interesting but instructive. Too often they think of the American consul abroad as merely a source of information, or a helper in time of need. The human element is generally overlooked. It might be borne in mind that in hundreds of foreign cities, at their beck and call, are found not only official automata for answering inquiries, but human beings, with human interests, ambitions and aspirations, serving the needs of the nation in the outposts of civilization, as well as in more desirable locations, and acting as missionaries for American ideas and products. The high tribute paid Mr. Scott of the Denver Chemical Manufacturing Company to the cooperation of American government representatives abroad in the building up of his company's business may be truthfully endorsed by many other American business men, and it is only fitting that a greater interest be taken in the human side of this service. Each issue of the American Foreign Service Journal contains excellent illustrations in addition to interesting personal and ably written articles.



THE CONSULAR CORPS AT BAGDAD

C. Empson, Esq., British Consul; Cavaliere Signor Bruno Agostini, Royal Italian Consul; John Randolph, American Consul; Mirza Hassan Khan Badie, Persian Consul General; W. S. Howard, American Vice Consul; Herr Wilhelm Litten, German Consul.



"What Your Consul Does." The Consul at Edinburgh was recently called on the telephone by the manager of an old Scottish publishing firm. The manager desired to know whether the Consul could, by chance, shed any light on a very unusual expression which their readers had found in an American novel submitted to them. The expression was, "the cat's whiskers." It is understood that the novel will now be published.

Consul Emil Sauer, at Toronto, is becoming a prominent orator of that city. He delivered the principal address at the banquet of the American Legion Post at Toronto on Decoration Day, May 30, 1928, and also replied at length on July 4th to Father John E. Burke at the luncheon of the College Catholic Clubs in celebration of that day.

Perusal of the Montreal papers appearing at the time Consul General Halstead's transfer to London was announced indicate the great and general esteem in which he was held. The general regrets at his departure were interspersed with congratulations on his appointment to one of the highest posts in the American service.

The American representatives to the International Telegraph Conference to be held at Brussels beginning September 10th sailed on the Leviathan on August 25th.

Since the United States is not a party to the International Telegraph Convention and Regulations, these delegates, while representing the views of the United States Government, will not have a right to vote on the questions to be decided at the conference.

The following are the delegates of the United States:

Mr. Leland Harrison, American Minister at Stockholm, formerly Assistant Secretary of State, in charge of communications, chairman of the American Delegation.

Mr. John Goldhammer, Vice President, Commercial Cable Company, and its representative at the International Radio Conference held at Washington in 1927.

Mr. Charles Henry Shedd, Manager of the Telegraph Department, Swift & Company, Chicago.

The American delegation will be assisted by the following technical advisers, secretaries, etc.:

Major William F. Friedman, Secretary and Technical Adviser, Chief of Code and Cipher Section, Signal Corps, War Department.

Mr. Harry F. Coulter, International Accounts Section, Radio Division, Department of Commerce.

Lieutenant Edward M. Webster, Communications Officer, United States Coast Guard.

Mr. Carl O. Pancake, Assistant Secretary, Guaranty Trust Company, in charge of their telegraph and cable department.

Mr. Ernest E. Peterson, Compiler of the Peterson Code.

Mr. William R. Vallance, Assistant Solicitor, Department of State.

Translator—Mr. Fernand L. J. Dumont.

Special Assistant—Mr. Bertram Galbraith, Vice Consul.

Clerical Assistants—Mrs. Bertram Galbraith, Miss Louise Conkey.

Powerful odors, attractive or offensive, are not unfamiliar to members of the Foreign Service after a few years' experience in out-of-the-way corners of the world; but it is to be doubted whether the most experienced would not be willing to admit that "he ain't smelled nothin' yit" after reading the evidence of the power of the "smell" in the port of Algiers, as recorded in "Commerce Reports" of January 30, 1928 (page 277), where, in his description of port works extensions, Consul General Haskell is credited with the following astonishing assertion:

"The outer port will be closed on the one side through prolongation of present north jetty by 850 meters; this work will afford protection from the smell which, when the wind is in the east, causes difficulty in loading and unloading ships at the A1-Djefna quay and has caused ships to break away from their moorings after parting large hawsers."

Can't you just imagine a stodgy old tramp steamer, after getting a whiff of that "smell," sticking its bow in the air and, with a flirt of the propeller, making off down the bay with its parted hawser trailing astern?

The Department was informed on August 1st that the Liberian government had accepted the resignation of Mr. Sidney De la Rue as Financial Adviser to the Republic of Liberia, and had appointed Mr. John Loomis, of Strasburg, Virginia, as his successor. Mr. Loomis was recommended to the Liberian government for the position by President Coolidge under the terms of the 1926 Loan Agreement between the Liberian Government, the Finance Corporation of America, and the National City Bank of New York, Fiscal



Agents, which provides for the appointment to its service by the Liberian Government of a Financial Adviser, to be designated by the President of the United States to the President of Liberia, and, subject to the latter's approval, appointed to that office.

Mr. Loomis has had extensive experience in governmental finance, having served in the Philippine Government service 1905-1916 and in the Customs Receivership of San Domingo 1916-1920. He was Treasurer General of the Republic of San Domingo 1920-22, and after engaging in private business in Cuba for two years, became a member of the American Financial Mission to Persia where he occupied the post of Provincial Director of Finance of the three eastern provinces of Persia until March, 1928, when the Mission was withdrawn from Persia.

Mr. Loomis is 50 years of age and is married. He expects to sail for Liberia at an early date to assume his duties as Financial Adviser.

The Department has been informed by the American Minister in Tegucigalpa that on July 19th he exchanged ratifications with the Honduran Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Rights, signed by the United States and Honduras in December, 1927, at Tegucigalpa. This treaty was ratified by the United States Senate on June 9, 1928.

Two receptions were held on the Fourth of July at the American Consulate in Guadalajara in commemoration of the National Independence. At noon Consul Edward P. Lowry and Vice Consul Joseph C. Satterthwaite received the consular corps and the government and military officials. In the afternoon Consul and Mrs. Lowry, Mr. Satterthwaite and the members of the staff held open house for the local American colony, some 100 members of which attended.

Ambassador Morrow passed through Saltillo, Mexico, on July 2, 1928, at 8.20 p. m., en route to Mexico City. He was met at the train by Consul and Mrs. L. W. Franklin, accompanied by the Governor of the State of Coahuila and by the Chief of the Garrison at Saltillo, and a guard of honor of the 24th Battalion, Mexican Army.

Separate treaties of Arbitration and Conciliation were signed at the Department of State on August 16 between the Governments of the United States and Czechoslovakia.

Separate treaties of Arbitration and Conciliation were signed at the Department of State on August 16 between the Governments of the United States and Austria.

The Arbitration treaties are identical in effect with the provisions of the Arbitration treaties signed between the United States and France, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Finland and Poland.

The Conciliation treaties are identical in effect with the provisions of the so-called "Bryan Treaties," to which the United States is a party.

Negotiations between the United States and Egypt for an arbitration treaty similar to the treaties signed with France, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Finland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and a conciliation treaty, similar to the Bryan Treaties, were also initiated August 16 when the Secretary of State handed to the Attache of the Egyptian Legation draft arbitration and conciliation treaties as bases of negotiations.

Negotiations for arbitration treaties are in progress between the United States and Great Britain, Japan, Norway, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Belgium, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece, Albania, The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Sweden and Siam.

Negotiations for conciliation treaties are in progress between the United States and Japan, Hungary, Belgium, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, Greece, Albania, The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes and Siam.

FROM LONDON

On July 4th the Chargé d'Affaires and Mrs. Atherton entertained the Americans in London at a garden party in the grounds of the Embassy. The attendance was large, as invitations were extended to all compatriots who might wish to attend and could be reached, and July is one of the months which sees the largest numbers of Americans in London. Good weather favored the excellent arrangements made and the party was an undoubted success.

Consul Silvers and his family recently passed through London en route to leave in the United States.

At the Amateur Athletic Open Championships held at Stamford Bridge, London, on July 7, 1928, Vice Consul F. J. Kelley, stationed at Southampton, won the pole vault against British and Con-



tinental competitors. In winning the event Mr. Kelley cleared 12 ft. 7 ins., which broke the British championship record.

On Friday, July 27, Consul General and Mrs. Horace Lee Washington entertained the officers on duty in London, their wives, and certain senior members of the clerical staff, at a tea in honor of Assistant Secretary of State Wilbur J. Carr and Mrs. Carr. Mr. and Mrs. Carr have been touring England during a leave of absence.

The *U. S. S. Detroit*, flagship of Vice Admiral Guy H. Burrage, U. S. N., commanding American Naval Forces in Europe, visited Edinburgh July 3-14, 1928. During the visit the Admiral, accompanied by a number of his officers and sailors, visited the Scottish National War Memorial, where they were received by the Lyon King of Arms, Captain G. S. C. Swinton, the Duke of Atholl, K. T. and General Sir William Peyton, K. C. B., Scottish Command. The Admiral laid a wreath at the memorial in behalf of a few American sailors, and the party was entertained at luncheon thereafter by General Peyton.

Mr. Samuel W. Boggs, geographer of the Department of State, and an American delegate to the International Geographical Conference held this year at Cambridge, England, was a recent visitor to Edinburgh.

The Royal Scottish Geographical Society, at a ceremony held at Edinburgh on July 12, 1928, presented the Society's Livingstone Medal to Dr. Isaiah Bowman in recognition of his explorations in Central and South America as well as for his work in connection with the American Geographical Society. Dr. Bowman will be known to all foreign service officers through his book, "The New World."

The *U. S. S. Nantucket*, Captain Armistead Rust, U. S. N. retired, commanding, visited Edinburgh July 16-19, 1928. The vessel is operated by the Massachusetts Nautical Society as a training ship.

Consul and Mrs. Homer Brett came down to attend the Garden Party at Buckingham Palace on July 26, 1928, returned to Nottingham the same evening, and on the next day left for Bristol, where Consul Brett is to be in charge during the month of August.

Consul Digby A. Willson, of Bristol, is spending a 30 days' vacation during August playing as many as possible of the golf courses in Ireland, hoping to add to his stock of spoons. Mrs. Willson spent the same weeks motoring in Wales.

Homer Brett, Junior, aged 13, embarked at Cardiff on August 2, on the Shipping Board Board Steamer *Maiden Creek*, bound for Mobile, being the only passenger. He is returning to the United States to enter the Marion Military Institute at Marion, Ala.

Consul Ralph C. Busser, at Cardiff, and Consul Digby A. Willson, at Bristol, both being members of the Order of Moose, had the privilege of welcoming Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, Director General of that order, who visited various lodges in Great Britain during August.

The Secretary of Labor James J. Davis called at the London Consulate General on August 9.

FROM VANCOUVER

The *U. S. S. Pennsylvania* visited Vancouver June 26 to 30, inclusive. Among the entertainments provided during the visit were a civic dinner, a luncheon by the Canadian Club, a ball at the Hotel Vancouver, tea dansant, luncheon in honor of the Commanding Officer, ball on the vessel, cruise of Vancouver Harbor and Indian River, and numerous teas and receptions at private homes for officers and their wives.

Consul L. R. Blohm and family spent the month of July motoring in the northwestern states.

Mrs. Henry B. Hitchcock, wife of the Consul at Nagasaki, accompanied by her three children, passed through Vancouver on July 21, en route to New York.

Mr. Alwyn Probert, Assistant Trade Commissioner, who has been on detail at various posts in eastern Canada, has recently been assigned to the office of the Trade Commissioner at Vancouver.

Mr. G. Carlton Baker, formerly American Consul General at Mukden, is now residing in Vancouver as manager for the Orient Import and Export Company.

Consul H. S. Tewell and family are spending the month of August at a summer camp on an island in the Gulf of Georgia.

Mrs. Harvey T. Goodier and two sons recently arrived at Vancouver from Chicago and joined Consul Goodier, who was assigned to this post in February.

FROM SINGAPORE

Consul Joel C. Hudson arrived at Singapore, his new post, on June 24 from Wellington, via Australia and Java. Mrs. Hudson is recuperating from a serious illness and will be unable to make the journey from Wellington to Singapore until the early part of 1929.

Vice Consul and Mrs. John B. Ketcham, Singapore, spent their local leave during the month of June by taking a motor trip through the Islands of Bali, Java and Sumatra, and report having had an enjoyable time.

Vice Consul Samuel G. Ebling, Penang, has been seriously ill with tropical fever. Although he had intended to remain at Penang until 1929, recuperation in a cool climate was necessary. He planned to arrive in the United States early in September.

FROM OTTAWA

The Honorable William Phillips, American Minister at Ottawa, returned recently from a yachting cruise on the St. Lawrence.

H. Dorsey Newson, Second Secretary at Ottawa, spent his leave with friends in New England and Long Island.

Consul General Irving N. Linnell enjoyed a leave of absence motoring in the province of Quebec.

Consul and Mrs. Richard F. Boyce, of Hamilton, spent a few days leave in Detroit, and were luncheon guests of Consul and Mrs. Hawley, of Windsor.

Vice Consul Russell B. Jordan, of Hankow, was a caller at the Consulate at Windsor.

Consul Howard F. Withey, of London, was entertained by Consul and Mrs. Hawley at luncheon, and by Consul and Mrs. Squire at tea.

Robert Hawley, son of Consul Hawley, of Windsor, won highest honors this year at the Windsor Collegiate Institute.

Consul and Mrs. Stewart, of Niagara, Falls, recently entertained Consul and Mrs. Boyce and Vice Consul and Mrs. Alexander, of Hamilton.

Consul Jesse B. Jackson, of Fort William, enjoyed a visit from his son, Virgil A. Jackson, of Columbus, Ohio.

FROM PARIS

On the morning of July 4, Ambassador Herrick and his staff attended the inauguration of the monument of the Lafayette Escadrille at Villeneuve L'Etang, near Paris, the Ambassador delivering an address.

Two thousand guests were received by Ambassador Herrick on the afternoon of July 4. The delightful weather permitted the use of the Embassy Garden where Waring's Pennsylvanians played. During the course of the reception a silver replica of the medal given to Lindbergh by the city of St. Louis was presented to Ambassador Herrick by Mr. Harold Bixby, chairman of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Louis A. Sussdorff, First Secretary of the Legation at Riga and Mrs. Sussdorff, paid a short visit to Paris.

Mr. Elbridge Gerry Green, First Secretary of the Legation at Bangkok and Mrs. Green, recently spent a few days in Paris en route to Vienna.

Mr. Harold L. Williamson, formerly Second Secretary of the Embassy in Habana, arrived in Paris on July 31 to take leave in Southern France, before assuming his new duties as Second Secretary of the Embassy in Paris.

General John H. Russell, the American High Commissioner in Haiti, accompanied by Mrs. Russell, spent several days in Paris on their way to Germany and Austria. They will return to France on August 3 and spend several weeks at Etretat.



(Continued from page 273)

years the assembling of our activities in one building. He never had had any response. Later he wrote an article in a newspaper, and when the bill finally came up, I can say, Mr. Ambassador, that your letter did more to put this bill through than anything else.

One Building

"We believe that by having all the Government offices into one building it will not only mean economy, but it will be more convenient and it will remove those little frictions which are constantly arising in the service. It will put more business into the service and that, to my mind, is highly desirable.

"To sum up, it is our ambition to so develop our service that when a man is appointed Ambassador, Minister or Consul—a representative of our Government—he will not have to go to a foreign city and seek out a home. There will



H. F. A. SCHOENFELD
Minister to Bulgaria

be nothing of the sort. He will present his certificate of appointment to his predecessor and step into a home fully and properly furnished, heated and lighted at the expense of the United States Government, and also step into an office in complete operation, the only change being in the head of the office."

Ambassador Herrick's Speech

Ambassador Herrick said: "Too much credit can not be given Mr. Porter for his broad-minded grasp of the needs of our Foreign Service in securing for it the proper tools with which to do its work. By the reason of his fine vision and energy, sufficient appropriations have at last been made by Congress to place the Foreign Service of the United States on an equality with that of other countries.

"I only wish that the Porter law had been on the statute books when I was struggling for the purchase of our Embassy on the avenue d'Iéna some years ago. With this Embassy and now the beautiful property on the Place de la Concorde, which I believe to be not only the best location in Paris but in the entire world for the purposes for which the property is acquired, the physical representation of our Foreign Service in Paris will be unequaled and complete.

Dream Comes True

"You doubtless all have read Du Maurier's 'Trilby,' and perhaps his other beautiful story of Peter Ibbetson. You remember how Peter, when a private in a guard's regiment, would stretch himself out in his bunk, put his left hand under his head, cross his right foot over the left, and when all was exactly in position close his eyes and immediately 'dream true.' It seems to me that when Gabriel, almost 200 years ago, planned that beautiful quartette of buildings on the place de la Concorde, he, too, must have assumed a Peter Ibbetson posture and 'dreamed true.' The only flaw in the realization of his vision was due to the selfishness of a powerful and greedy politician who prevented the erection of the fourth building on the corner now purchased by us. I like to think that in the erection of this fourth building, completing the Gabriel Plan, we shall not only make perfect our Paris installation but will thereby pay a delicate compliment to France.

"I have had moments here in France of great exaltation as well as of deep depression. I count today as one of the highest peaks in the chart of my experience here, and I would like you, my old



friends to encourage me in the thought, however unimportant my part may have been in securing our country's installation in Paris, that when, like Peter Ibbetson, I laid down on my bunk, crossed one foot over the other and put my hand behind my head, I, too, not only in this instance but perhaps in some others, like Peter, did 'dream true.'"

BIRTHS

A daughter, Suzanne Jeanne Gertrude Mamie, was born on June 21, 1928, at Brussels, Belgium, to Mr. and Mrs. James Dean Thomson. Mr. Thomson is chief clerk in the office of the Military Attaché at Brussels.

A daughter, Phyllis Hepburn, was born on July 6, 1928, at Worthing, England, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Percy G. Kemp. Vice Consul Kemp is at present stationed at Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

A daughter was born on July 20, 1928, at Paris, France, to Minister and Mrs. Leland Harrison.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mrs. Harold Wyatt Cole, of Montclair, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Marilla Rathbun, to Mr. Felix Cole.

BOARD OF REVIEW ABOLISHED

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER NO. 451

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL BOARD.

Department Order No. 378 of June 16, 1926, is hereby canceled.

The Foreign Service Personnel Board is directed to submit to the Secretary of State not later than September 15, 1928, a list arranged by classes containing the names and ratings of all Foreign Service Officers in the order of their efficiency ratings within their respective classes. This list shall not become effective in so far as it affects promotions until it shall have received the written approval of the Secretary of State.

FRANK B. KELLOGG,

Department of State, August 11, 1928.

RESIGNATION OF AMBASSADOR COLLIER

Following is the text of a letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the Honorable William Miller Collier, formerly the American Ambassador at Santiago, Chile:

"June 23, 1928.

"My dear Mr. Collier:

"The President, upon learning of your resignation as Ambassador to Chile, has asked me to convey to you his sincere appreciation of the efficient and satisfactory manner in which you have discharged the functions of your office and to tell you of his appreciation of the high standard you have maintained in the carrying out of the mission you have had under your charge during the last seven years when you have worked unceasingly for the advancement of good relations between the United States and Chile.

"I wish to take this occasion also to express to you my sincere thanks for your cooperation with me during the tenure of your office and your con-



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WARREN DELARIO ROBBINS

Minister to San Salvador



stant efforts to bring closer together the mutual understanding and good feeling between Chile and the United States.

"I am, my dear Mr. Collier,

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "FRANK B. KELLOGG."

COMMERCIAL

A total of 1,827 reports, of which 827 were rated miscellaneous, was received during the month of July, 1928, as compared with 1,763 reports, of which 777 were rated miscellaneous, during the month of June, 1928.

There were 344 trade lists transmitted to the Department for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce during the month of July, 1928, as compared with 643 trade lists received during the month of June, 1928.

During the month of July there were 4,064 trade letters transmitted to the Department as against 4,518 in June, 1928.

SECRETARY KELLOGG TO MR. W. DAWSON

The Secretary of State has sent the following letter to Consul General William Dawson:
My dear Mr. Dawson:

I have read with interest your report of July 16, 1928, of the work of the fourth term of the Foreign Service School which, I note with regret, closes your period of service in the Department as Chief Instructor. I can not allow this occasion to pass without an expression of commendation for the ability you have displayed in the difficult task you were called upon to perform; and I desire to add the thanks of the Foreign Service School Board for the manner in which you originated and developed plans for the instruction of new appointees in the Service, and for the excellent judgment and attention to duty which enabled you to obtain the full cooperation of the various divisions of the Department in your work. Under your direction as Chief Instructor the Foreign Service School has achieved most gratifying results in the short time it has functioned.

I wish to take this occasion also to offer you my best wishes for a pleasant and successful tour of duty at your new post in Mexico City.

I am, my dear Mr. Dawson,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANK B. KELLOGG.

July 24, 1928.

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(Continued from page 278)

pany will pay three-fourths of the loss and the owner will bear the remaining one-fourth. If there is a total loss the insurance company will pay \$7,500 and the owner will lose the remaining \$2,500. Commercial shipments are usually insured for full value, plus the cost of packing and shipping, but with regard to shipments of household goods the owner can determine the value for which he wishes to insure, but if he under-insures it is important that he should know that he is regarded as a co-insurer and must participate in bearing any partial loss. As a matter of fact where the loss is not considerable and there is no indication of gross under-insurance, this question would probably not be raised in the settlement of the loss.

Adjustment of Losses

In adjusting small claims for damages it is the general custom for the assured and the representative of the underwriters to agree on the percentage of loss, and adjust on that basis. The underwriters, i. e., the insurance company, pays the loss and the assured keeps the damaged goods.

Where there is evidence of loss on arrival of the shipment a prompt claim should be filed against the carrier and an exception noted on the receipt given to the carrier when delivery is taken. Notification should also be promptly given to the insurance company, or its agent at point of destination, or the nearest agent thereto. If there is no agent of the insurance company at destination, the representative of the Board of Underwriters of New York, or of the Lloyds should be notified and called upon to make survey of the damage and present a report. If neither the Board of Underwriters or Lloyds have a representative at place of arrival, some other independent surveyor should be used. If the loss is one caused by "perils of the sea" a copy of the Master's protest should be secured through the steamship company, or the Consulate of the country under whose flag the ship operates. This Master's protest is the report every Master makes upon arrival at port when heavy seas have been encountered or other perils which have, or may have, caused loss or damage to the cargo.

Immediate steps should, of course, be taken to protect the shipment from further damage. If the goods are wet, they should be opened and spread out to dry, so that further damage from mold or rotting should not take place, and other precautions of this kind should be followed to keep the loss as little as possible. The consignee should follow advice given by the surveyor, whose recommendations are without prejudice to the



rights of the assured and the insurance company. The surveyor strives to minimize the damage and save the property for all concerned.

When the claim papers are completed they should be sent to the insurance company with the claim. These papers should include the Survey Report, and possibly the Master's protest, and copies of such correspondence as may have passed in regard to the loss.

When there is a loss by pilferage and the policy taken includes the risk of pilferage, it should be borne in mind that some evidence of pilferage must be shown. Usually in cases of pilferage there will be evidence in or about the case itself, or the contents, indicating that it has been opened. If there is no evidence of this kind, yet it is believed that something is missing from the case, satisfactory legal proof must be provided that the article or articles claimed missing were in the case when it was shipped, and were missing when the case was delivered. It will be recognized that a mere statement of the owner that such was the case would not be considered sufficient evidence. In refusing to accept a statement of this kind, it should be borne in mind that no impeachment of the veracity of the maker of the statement is intended. The owner can be so easily mistaken about such matters, and yet be ready to make a sworn statement with the most sincere and honest intentions, that insurance adjusters or adjusters of claims of any kind can not consistently accept such evidence as final.

PACIFIC FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL

William Pigott, Vice President of the Pacific Coast Steel Company and President of the Pacific Foreign Trade Council, which holds its Sixth Annual Convention in Los Angeles, September 18, 19, and 20, says that the reason for a convention of foreign trade interests is principally to talk about foreign trade and its essential relation to the whole scheme of domestic and local enterprise and the part it plays in our national welfare.

"Up to a few years ago business men had a nodding acquaintance with foreign trade, recognizing it only if it happened to pass their way. It has been through talking about it and meeting others engaged in the same line of business that there has come a realization of their opportunities—more than that—their obligations and responsibilities, for *foreign trade is a major factor in prosperity.*"

"There are few lines of industry not affected in some manner by foreign trade. Nothing is more instrumental in awakening a foreign trade

consciousness than a gathering of such interests for cooperation, as is accomplished by the annual conventions of the Pacific Foreign Trade Council," states Mr. Pigott.

"The Foreign Trade Convention brings together the various elements of commerce and affords an opportunity to acquaint one with the problems of the other, paving the way for the development of trade along logical and substantial lines.

"The stevedoring companies are interested in systematizing the handling of cargo to effect needed economies. The railroad and steamship companies would like to eliminate handicaps or barriers which divert cargo from Pacific Coast ports. The standardization of grades for import commodities and the standardization of contracts would be an immense aid to importers. Exporters would benefit greatly by the standardization of sales methods and documents. Manufacturers considering foreign trade for the first time desire advice on the fundamental steps; those already engaged in it, benefit by an exchange of experience. These are a few of the possibilities of a foreign trade convention."

President Pigott expresses the belief that there can be no greater contribution to humanity than to afford opportunity to others for accomplishment. Undoubtedly foreign trade conventions are a large factor in doing that very thing not only for one section of the country, but the Nation as a whole.

IMMIGRANTS' AUTOS

An immigrant claimed that her automobile was entitled to free entry into the United States under Paragraph 1507 of the tariff act, which reads:

Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of breeding, . . . ; also teams of animals, wagons, or other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families—

shall be entitled to free entry.

A general appraiser, evidently concluding that claim was made under the first provision of the above paragraph, overruled the application. The report of his decision follows:

Opinion by ADAMSON, G. A. The claim under paragraph 1507 was overruled for the reason that there was no proof that an automobile is an animal imported for breeding purposes, although it is well known that they multiply with amazing rapidity . . . Waite, G. A., concurred in the result.



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FROM BERLIN

In the honor of Justice Charles Evans Hughes, Mrs. Hughes and Miss Hughes, the Ambassador and Mrs. Jacob Gould Schurman recently entertained a large number of distinguished guests at the Embassy for dinner.

Colonel Arthur L. Conger who, for the past four years has been the Military Attaché at Berlin, and Mrs. Conger, have left for the United States.

Colonel G. E. Carpenter, who relieves Colonel Conger as Military Attaché, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Carpenter, has arrived at Berlin and is residing at the Hotel Adlon.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Berlin by a special service held at the American church on which occasion Consul General Carlton Bailey Hurst read the Declaration of Independence, the Rev. Willard W. Strahl delivered an address, and music was provided by the Academic Orchestra of the University. On account of its unusual interest the program was broadcast. In the evening there was a banquet held at the Hotel Kaiserhof, organized by the American Club, at which some 200 guests gathered. The feature of the evening was an address by Ambassador Schurman.

Miss Nancy Kennedy, niece of Consul Egmont C. von Tresckow, is visiting the von Tresckows in Berlin.

Mr. William E. Beitz, Vice Consul of career, transferred from Hamburg, has arrived in Berlin and assumed charge of his duties in the Consulate General at the Alien Visa Control.

Mr. Augustus S. Chase, Vice Consul of career assigned to the Consulate General in Berlin, has arrived at his post and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Consul General Thomas H. Bevan, of Hamburg, entertained Captain Ault, Commander of the American survey ship *Carnegie*, and seven of his scientific officers at a dinner recently.

FROM MADRID

The Embassy established itself at San Sebastian during the first week of July, Ambassador and Mrs. Hammond and the staff having closed the Chancery and residence at Madrid.

Consul and Mrs. Clement S. Edwards, of Valencia, are on holiday for 30 days, having left Vice Consul Manuel J. Codoner in charge. They called at the Madrid Consulate on their way to Santander, where part of their vacation will be spent.

Maxwell Blake, Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Tangier, was a visitor in Madrid en route to Santander.

John Hamlin, Third Secretary of Embassy, recently assigned to Buenos Aires, sailed on the *George Washington* August 9 for the United States, where he will take leave.

FROM "CONSTANT"

Joe Grew has taken a swell house up at Yeni Keuy for the summer and had all the boys and their wives up there on the Fourth to show them the place. Joe's the kind of a fellow we all like. Prosperity don't seem to affect him at all.

Andy Keeler left here lately for Athens, Greece, to relieve Gardy Richardson, another former resident of this place. We understand Gardy has gone home to campaign for . . .

Charlie Allen returned home recently after spending a few days in Washington on legal business. We bet Charlie didn't let the big legal lights of the nation's capital put anything over on him.



Jeff Patterson has been sporting a new speed boat the past few weeks, and say, don't it run rings 'round the Standard Oil boat.

Bill Taylor was in Harput the latter part of July closing out a branch of his firm's business in that town. Bill says the crops are looking fine in that part of the country. He made the trip by car, there being no railroad.

Charlie Morris, Cap Gillespie's genial assistant, is summering in Bebek. Charlie says the town ought to be proud of the interurban service the street car company is giving it.

Shelt Crosby, who has been touring Europe for several months, is expected back shortly. The boys are hoping he brings along some of them classy Paris postcards.

Royal Jordan has received orders to go to Tirana, Albania, and expects to leave here in September. Congrats, Royal, and don't forget your friends when you get up there among them big diplomats.

Ernie Ives is back at his desk after a trip to Bloomington, Ill., where he was called on account of his wife having a baby. Mother and child are reported doing well and Ernie is wearing the smile that won't come off.

Ray Hare, an honest and ambitious young man from this town, left here the other day for Washington to take some kind of a government examination. Ray is a boy we are going to be proud of some day.

Cap Gillespie blossomed out the other day in one of these new fangled English outfits, blue coat and grey pants. The boys have been kidding him about being pro-English, but Gill says he guesses he can stand it if they can.

Rumor has it that Kippy Tuck, formerly of here, is coming back. Once a fellow's been in old Constant he just can't keep away.

FROM STUTTGART

The Honorable R. C. White, Assistant Secretary of Labor, visited Stuttgart recently and inspected the Visa Bureau of the Consulate.

Vice Consul Howard Taylor has been transferred to Hamburg. He spent the 13th and 14th

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of July in Stuttgart, taking leave from his many friends and acquaintances.

The Fourth of July celebration of the American colony in Stuttgart was one of the most successful ever held. There were approximately 90 Americans who participated. The address was made by Consul John E. Kehl, which was followed by the Star Spangled Banner, sung by Mrs. Mabel McCreery von Hartung, prima donna at the Landestheater at Karlsruhe. The genial George Meader, very well and favorably known in Stuttgart, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, sang two very delightful selections. A local dancer rendered several classic dances during the evening.

Consul John E. Kehl and Mrs. Kehl left for France on July 14, where they will spend their holiday in the company of their daughter, Mrs. R. J. Wortham, who has taken a villa for the summer at Le Touquet.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Surgeon G. M. Corput. Bureau orders of June 29, amended to include supervision of immigration activities at Calais, Me.; Eastport, Me.; St. Johns, New Brunswick, and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in addition to Montreal, Canada.

Professor Carl Voegtlin. Directed while in Europe to proceed to Paris, France; Geneva and Berne, Switzerland; Munich, Wurzburg, Frankfurt, Berlin, and Hamburg, Germany; and London, England, and such other places as may be found necessary in connection with investigations.



Surgeon D. J. Prather. Directed to proceed from Warsaw, Poland, to Budapest, Hungary, and return, for the purpose of representing the Service at the Fifth International Conference for Medical Science as Applied to Workman's Accidents and Occupational Diseases, on Sept. 3 to 9, 1928.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Commercial Attaché Carl J. Mayer, of Riga, Latvia, died on July 7. Mr. Lee C. Morse is temporarily in charge of the Riga office.

The Bureau has opened a new office at Winnipeg, Canada, with Trade Commissioner J. Bartlett Richards in charge. Mr. Richards will be assisted by Mr. Charles E. Brookhart, a newly appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner.

Trade Commissioner O. B. North succeeds Trade Commissioner Richards as head of the Toronto office. Mr. North will be assisted by Mr. William P. Sargent, a newly appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner. Mr. North's

position in Ottawa will be filled by Assistant Trade Commissioner Fred M. Rayburn.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Aylwin Probert has been transferred from Ottawa to Vancouver.

Mr. Leys A. France has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner assigned to Montreal.

Mr. Ralph F. Chesbrough has been appointed a Trade Commissioner to investigate the market for automotive products assigned to Cairo, Egypt.

Mr. J. W. Davis has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner to investigate the market for aeronautical products and assigned to Buenos Aires.

Mr. John J. Ehrhardt has been appointed a Trade Commissioner to be in charge of the Bureau's new office at Tientsin, China.

Mr. Harold D. Robison has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner to assist Mr. Ehrhardt.

Mr. Connie R. Herron, formerly of the Regional Information Division, has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner to Montevideo and sailed for his post on July 14.

Mr. Charles F. Hohenthal sails on July 21 for Barcelona, where he has been assigned as a clerk to Trade Commissioner.

Mr. Charles F. Kunkel, of the Specialties Division, has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner to Wellington, New Zealand.

Mr. M. L. Bohan has been transferred from Habana and designated Commercial Attaché to take charge of the new office at Guatemala, assisted by Assistant Trade Commissioner Robert M. Lane, formerly of the Regional Information Division.

Mr. Frank Messenger, of the Foodstuffs Division, has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner to London to replace Mr. James Somerville, who is returning for duty in Washington.

Mr. Albert F. Nufer has been appointed a Trade Commissioner to Mexico City.

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SPECIAL RATES TO THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE



Mr. Gordon Phelps, of the Foodstuffs Division, who has been appointed a Clerk to Trade Commissioner and assigned to Batavia, sailed for his post on July 13.

Mr. Harvey V. Rohrer, of the Textile Division, has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner and assigned to Manila.

Mr. Leonard J. Schwarz has been appointed a Trade Commissioner to take charge of the new office at Accra.

Mr. Norman C. Stow, formerly of the New York District Office, has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner and assigned to Bombay.

Mr. William L. Finger, for the past two years Secretary to the Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been appointed a Trade Commissioner and assigned to Paris.

Mr. Oscar R. Strackbein has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner and assigned to Habana.

Miss Esther Hill, formerly employed in the office of the Secretary, has been appointed a Clerk to Commercial Attaché at Ottawa.

Assistant Commercial Attaché H. B. Smith, of the London office, has resigned from the service of the Department.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 21, 1928:

Joseph L. Brent, Vice Consul, now a member of the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned Vice Consul, Cairo, Egypt.

Samuel S. Dickson, now Third Secretary, San Salvador, assigned Third Secretary, Lima, Peru.

Leon H. Ellis, regularly Third Secretary, Berne, but temporarily assigned Third Secretary, Budapest, assigned Third Secretary, San Jose, Costa Rica.

Stuart E. Grummon, now Third Secretary, Madrid, Spain, assigned Third Secretary, Port au Prince, Haiti.

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Thomas McEnelly, now Consul, Chihuahua, assigned Consul, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico; his assignment as Consul, Barcelona, being canceled.

George R. Merrell, Jr., now Second Secretary, Paris, assigned Second Secretary, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

John R. Minter, now Consul, Para, Brazil, has resigned.

The assignment of Percy A. Blair, of District of Columbia, as Second Secretary, Lima, has been canceled; he will remain as Second Secretary, Madrid.

John K. Caldwell, Consul General now assigned for duty to Geneva, assigned to Department.

W. Roderick Dorsey, now Consul, Tsingtao, detailed Consul, Tientsin.

Christian Gross, now Third Secretary, Port au Prince, assigned Third Secretary, Berne, Switzerland.

Frederick P. Hibbard, now Second Secretary, Mexico City, assigned Second Secretary, San Salvador.

Herschel V. Johnson, now First Secretary, Tegucigalpa, assigned First Secretary, Mexico City.

John S. Littell, now a member of the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned to Legation, Peking, as a language officer.

Warden McK. Wilson, Diplomatic Secretary, now assigned to the Department assigned Second Secretary, Paris.

La Verne Baldwin, now Third Secretary, Ottawa, appointed Vice Consul, Ottawa.

Archer Woodford, now Third Secretary, Managua, appointed Vice Consul, Puerto Cortes.

Non-Career

Waldo E. Baily, formerly Vice Consul at Rosario and Para, has been appointed Vice Consul at Mazatlan, Mexico.

Owen W. Gaines, now Vice Consul, Corinto, Nicaragua, appointed Vice Consul, Madrid, Spain.

Helge Krogseng, now Vice Consul, Cologne, Germany, has resigned.

Paul C. Seddicum, now Vice Consul, Prague, Czechoslovakia, appointed Vice Consul, Cardiff, Wales.

George D. Hedian, now Consular Agent, Esmeraldas, Ecuador, has resigned.

Gerald A. Mokma, now Vice Consul, Batavia, appointed Vice Consul, Cologne.

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NECROLOGY

David Forrest Wilber, Consul General, retired, died at Upper Dame, Me., on August 14, 1928. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

Mr. Wilber was born in Milford, N. Y., on December 7, 1859, the son of David and Margaret Belinda Wilber. He graduated from the Cazenovia (N. Y.) Seminary at the age of 20. In 1903 he married Miss Pauline Virginia Jenkins of Brooklyn, who died in 1914. Two years later he married Miss Esther Rosina Zolliker.

For 20 years Mr. Wilber was connected with the Consular service of the United States. He had served as Consul or Consul General in Barbados, W. I.; Singapore, Straits Settlements; Halifax, N. S.; in Japan and Vancouver, in Zurich, Switzerland; Genoa, Italy; Auckland, N. Z., and Wellington, N. Z. In New Zealand he did much to introduce American machinery.

While residing at Oneonta, N. Y., after his retirement he engaged in cattle raising and agriculture. In 1894 he was President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. He was a member of the New York State Cattle Tuberculosis Commission and of the American Cheviot

Sheep Association of the United States and Canada, and President of the Oneonta Society of New York.

Mr. Wilber served in the fifty-fourth and fifty-sixth Congresses. A widow and a son, both of Oneonta, survive.

Mrs. Julia Keith Peter, wife of Mr. William Peter, American Consular Agent at St. Lucia, B. W. I., died at her residence, "Dunnottar," on June 23, 1928, at the age of 68 years.

Consul Hamilton C. Claiborne died suddenly from heart failure at Frankfort on the Maine on Saturday, August 25.

(Continued from page 277)

that Silas Deane should have had the message not later than the middle of September. Instead he received it two months later—that is, on November 17—the captain of the vessel having forgotten to deliver it! This tragic delay almost wrecked the hopes of an alliance.

Europe, however, was not without news of the great event that had transpired on the other side

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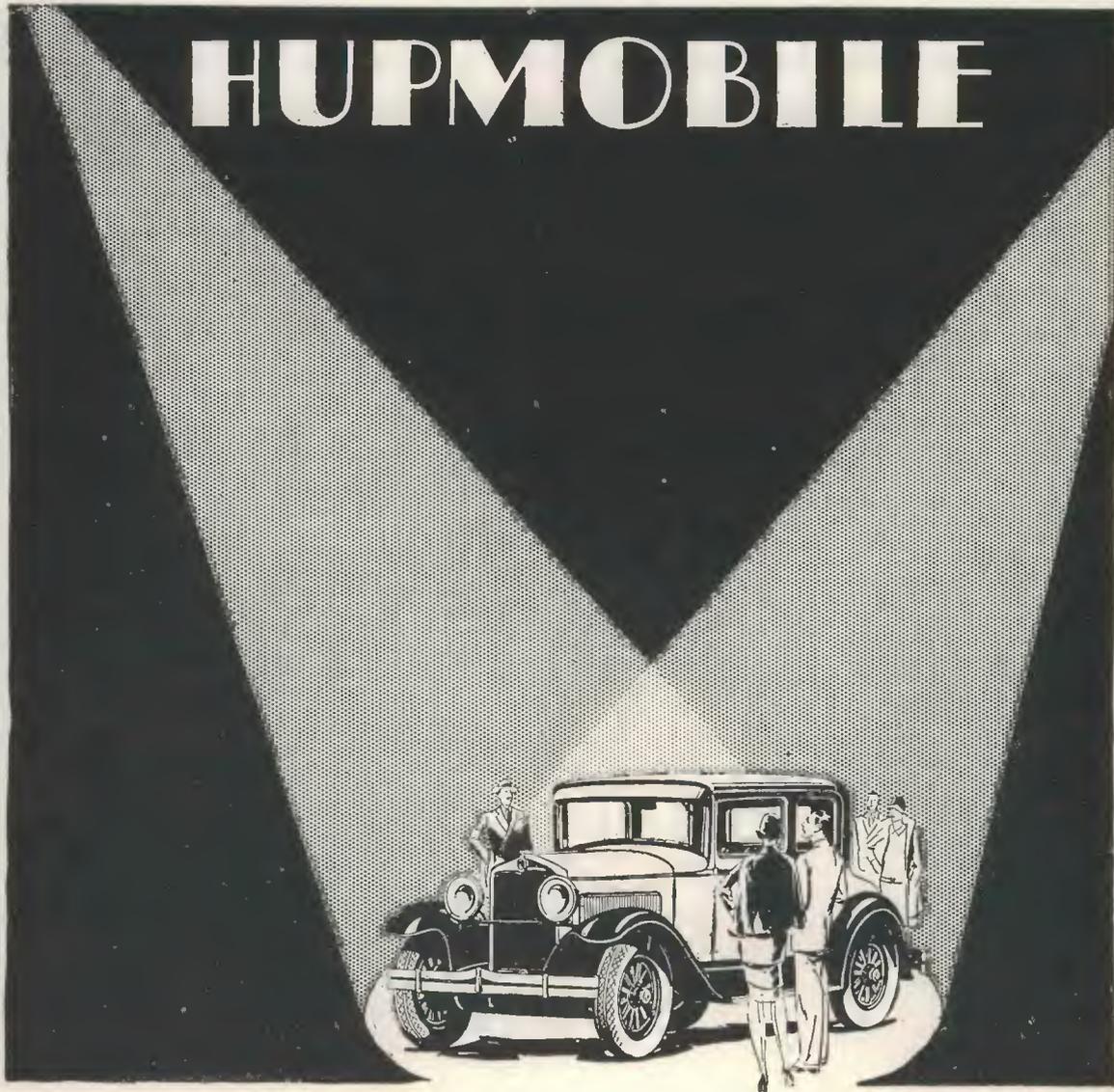
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of the Atlantic. It was either an army deserter or a Tory sympathizer who first carried word of the Declaration of Independence to the British lines, and it was the British packet *Mercury* that transported it to England, where it was published in the *London Gazette* the day of its arrival, August 10, 1776.

The *London Gazette*, a biweekly journal "published by authority," took good pains to avoid anything that looked like emphasis in announcing the fact of American independence. Parts of two letters received that day from New York by the British Minister of War, Lord George Germain—one from General Howe and the other from Governor Tryon—were inserted in the *Journal*, as they gave a detailed account of the arrival in Staten Island of the British forces from Halifax and of their reception there. At the end of the last paragraph of General Howe's letter the latter mentions as though quite incidentally: "Several men have within these two days come over to the Island, and to the ships, and I am informed that the Continental Congress have declared the United Colonies free and independent States." No allusion is made to the receipt of a broadside giving the text of the Declaration, yet it is quite certain that one was contained in the same bundle of dispatches, for the Foreign Record Office today boasts the possession of one endorsed as arriving on August 10, 1776, from Governor Tryon. The date of the dispatches from Staten Island is July 8, showing that there had been no delay in informing the British general. Governor Tryon's letter, as published in the *Gazette*, makes no allusion whatever to the enclosure, or, indeed, to the event. If he made any remarks, they were suppressed "by authority."

Three days after the publication of the news the French Chargé d'Affaires in London, M. Garnier, wrote to his court, stating that the British Ministers had refused to take any notice of the event, and he added that, so far as he had observed, there was no disposition on the part of the populace to show any emotion on the occasion. His own letter sounds cold and uninterested. A change, however, very rapidly came over him, for in a second communication, written August 16, M. Garnier's habitual reserve was cast aside and something very much like enthusiasm was manifested. He had read the Declaration and procured its translation, a copy of which he enclosed. His accompanying observations are of the highest interest, as they antedate those of any other European touching upon the immortal Declaration which have come down to us. It is not the "page of political philosophy" which ushers in the Dec-

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laration that interests him. In fact, he does not mention it at all. As for the reasons given, he says another will be better qualified to judge of their validity; the significant thing for France, as he sees it, is the *fact*, and he grows warm in contemplating how this, which he calls virtually a "declaration of war," should have been issued while Congress was in a position "between two armies and facing a formidable fleet." "Where, then," he asks, "is that immediate submission which the (British) Government expects as the infallible result of its threats?"

The first decisive steps of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Comte de Vergennes, towards an eventual alliance between the United States and France were taken immediately following the reception of Garnier's translation of the Declaration. These steps consisted in calling together the Council of the King and in laying before that body, when it met, August 31, 1776, a series of "Considerations" based upon the American situation and the opportuneness of French intervention when the time should arrive. He asked permission of the King to urge the Court of Spain to join France in formulating a policy based upon these "Considerations." On September 7 the entire proceedings were communicated to the Spanish Prime Minister, the Marquis de Grimaldi. The Comte de Vergennes, however, too prudent to make a premature show of interest, waited until Congress should take the initiative and by some formal act demonstrate a desire for the intervention of France.

The perplexity and embarrassment of the American envoy in Paris, Silas Deane, was, as he repeatedly said in his letters to the Committee of Secret Correspondence, beyond the power of words to express. All the newspapers of Europe were publishing the text of the Declaration and freely commenting thereon, and he alone was without information. The value to the American cause at this trying period of Deane's unflinching tact and resourcefulness of argumentation can not be overestimated. At each moment of crisis he was ready with a memoir that reiterated his unshakable faith in the determination of the States to persevere to the end. Every reason was brought forward, every argument adduced. Unfailingly he reminded the Minister of the probable causes that could account for the silence of Congress—the treachery of the sea, the danger of capture, the vicissitudes of war, the overwhelming preoccupation of Congress, probably obliged to flee from place to place for safety, and uncertain even whether he, their envoy, had ever arrived at the Court of France.



But while Silas Deane was thus occupied in upholding the standard of respect for the cause he represented, his repressed feelings found vent in both his private and public correspondence of the period. To the Committee he wrote a little later:

"For Heaven's sake, if you mean to have any connection with this Kingdom, be more assiduous in getting your letters here. I know not where the blame lies, but it must lie heavy somewhere, when vessels were suffered to sail from Philadelphia and other ports quite down to the middle of August without a single line. This circumstance was urged against my assertions and was near proving a mortal stab to my whole proceedings. * * * Duplicates of every letter should be lodged in every port, in the hands of faithful and attentive persons, to be forwarded by the first conveyance to any part of Europe. Had this been practiced since my leaving America, instead of receiving but two short letters from you, I might have had intelligence every month." * * *

But the troubles of Silas Deane were, for the present, nearly over. November 17 the long-delayed copy of the Declaration, with duplicate instructions, was in his hands. At last his faith in America and his persistence in affirming it were justified. But still the situation facing him was a trying one, and he felt the inadequacy of his diplomatic training to meet the need. He wrote regarding it to the Committee: * * * "This letter was very far from relieving me, as it enclosed what had been circulated through Europe for two months before, and my pretending to inform this court could only be a matter of form in consequence of your orders." * * *

Silas Deane, in extricating himself from his difficulties, showed a tact and an understanding deserving of the highest praise. Henri Doniol, in his monumental work *La Participation de la France dans l'établissement des Etats-Unis*, says: "Once in possession of the dispatch from Philadelphia, Silas Deane made the official notification in terms which could not have been improved upon by an ambassador *de carrière*." The document is as follows:

To the Comte de Vergennes

PARIS, November 20, 1776.

May it please your excellency:

In Obedience to the orders of the honorable Congress to me signified, by letter of the 7th August last, inclosing copy of one, of nearly the



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same tenor, of the 8th July (the original of which did not come to hand), I have the honor to deliver Your Excellency the enclosed Declaration of the Independence of the United States of North America, and to inform you that by the first of said letters I was assured that the Congress were unanimous in this important resolution, and in the last their Committee say:

"The Congress have taken into consideration the heads of a Treaty to be proposed to France, but as they are not yet concluded upon we cannot say more of them per this conveyance." (They also say:) "We have now near eighty Thousand men in the different Colonies in the pay of Congress. The Declaration meets with universal Approbation, & the people seem everywhere still more animated by it for the Defense of their Country."

I will not detain Your Excellency longer than just to observe that by the first letter, dated July the 8th, it appears that the Congress took measures immediately after declaring their independence to have the same announced in Europe, and first of all to the Court of France, and that by the latter it appears they were preparing such propositions for an Alliance as might be agreeable to

your Court, but the variety of business before them, with the attention to the critical situation the two opposite Armies must undoubtedly have, for some time retarded their completing their Deliberations on so important a subject, & when completed the difficulty of transmitting the result may Acct. for the particulars not being arrived.

I have the honor of being, with the greatest respect

Your Excellency's most Obedt. &
Very humble Servt.

SILAS DEANE.

It is interesting to note that the above official communication, in its results one of the most momentous ever made to any court, was presented by Silas Deane two weeks before he knew of his appointment by Congress to the rank of Commissioner and two weeks before the arrival of Benjamin Franklin in France. All honor, then, to America's earliest European envoy, who still awaits recognition from the country which saw his birth for immense services rendered in the dawning days of our Independence.

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