

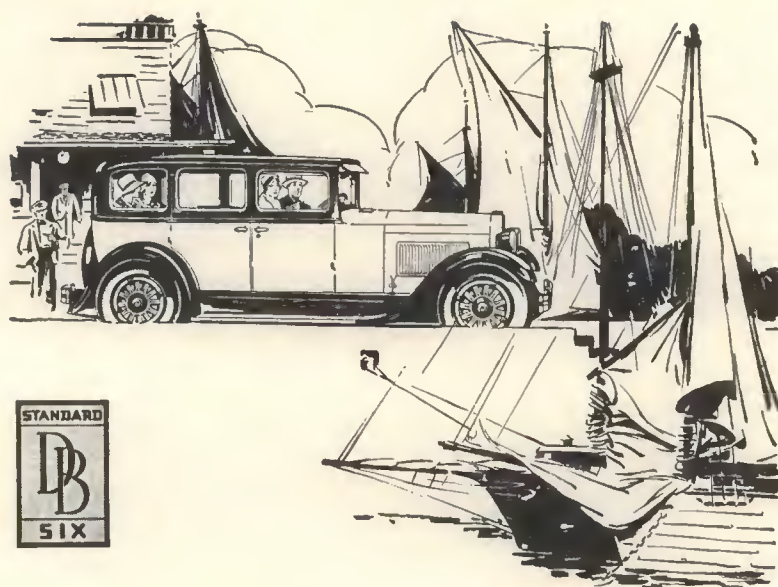
THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Photo from D. C. Woods

CANAL IN OLD STRASBOURG

Vol. V OCTOBER, 1928 No. 10



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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. V, No. 10

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1928

Strasbourg

By DAMON C. WOODS, *Consul, Strasbourg*

A "JOURNAL" article descriptive of a city containing an American consulate should be neither a post report nor a general information sheet. It should not delve deeply into local history nor draw largely for first-hand data upon handy guide books. Racial and religious differences should be treated with silence and political problems eschewed. Aside from storks, paté de foie gras, potash and Pechelbronn petroleum, what is there to write about in Strasbourg and Alsace? The first thing that the tourist would probably deem worthy of mention is the high-shouldered, single-towered cathedral, which from its completion in the fifteenth century, has been a mute witness to all the epochal events occurring since in the history of the city. Gothic in style, of red Vosges sandstone, it is the medieval prototype of that Cathedral of Commerce, the Woolworth Building. Its upward stretch of 466 feet makes it the second highest structure in France. Like the Eiffel Tower, it has been divided, for ascension purposes, into three stages, but, unlike that tower, it requires the visitor to furnish his own elevator.

Passing from the medieval to the modern, a second feature of Strasbourg is the regal esplanade in the newer quarter, embellished with flowered parkways and bordered by handsome public buildings. Here is a fit model for American city planners. At one end of the group of stone edifices is the "Palais du Rhin," erected in 1889 as a place of sojourn for the German Emperor. From its front, in former times, the Em-

peror reviewed the local troops and now, on each 14th of July, from the same vantage point, are reviewed the local troops.

At the other end of the broad avenue leading from the palace is the administrative building of the University of Strasbourg. Its spacious, tree-filled campus and stately buildings offer the best example in France of a university as the American mind conceives it. Here in this inspirational center of art, music, science and culture, the student must irresistibly respond to the lure of learning, while near by, in the neo-Heidelberg club café, he may liquidate his leisure and cool his academic ardor in the Heidelberg manner.

Strasbourg has an interlocking system of rivers and canals. The big Rhine flows to the eastward and the little Rhine feeds the port in between. The city's own river is the Ill, which placidly divides for the island on which stands the beautiful twin-spired church of St. Paul. The Ill furnishes the source and the mouth of the canal of False Ramparts, which now serves only to float neighborhood laundries and to excite false hopes in fishermen. Upon its banks are authentic types of antique Alsatian architecture. Their high, gabled roofs, housing three and four stories, blending into projecting eaves and wood-ripped masonry, are objects of never failing interest to visitors.

Delightful excursions may be taken from Strasbourg in a dozen directions. Beyond the pretty town of Séléstat is the mound dominated by the castle of "Hoh-Koenigsbourg," from whose alti-



tude of 800 yards one may enjoy a charming vista of garden farms and villages. The castle was restored by Alsatian subjects and presented as a gift to the Kaiser in 1908. In its richly decorated "Salle-de-fêtes" the monarch last dined in April, 10 years later, and possibly with a premonition of coming events, he caused these words to be engraved on the massive iron fender: "Ich habe es nicht gewollt (I did not want it). W II."

South of Strasbourg the Vosges become higher and more rugged. Fascinating mountain resorts, unknown to the travelers of beaten paths, may be discovered. One of these is "Gérardmer," with its score of summer hotels, a fine lake, and the diversions of boating, swimming and mountain climbing. Across the Rhine are the attractions of Baden-Baden and the Black Forest, but this is getting beyond one's consular district.

A word may be said, in conclusion, regarding the American consulate at Strasbourg. Its location and quarters are admittedly the best of any consular office in the city. The flagpole juts out from a little balcony on the third floor of a building overlooking the tree-lined river, and from his office window, as the British Consul General recently remarked, the Consul has one of the most pleasing views afforded by this delightful city. The selection of the quarters was made by Consul William J. Pike, whose possession of the post was unfortunately cut short by his death in April, 1923.



Photo from D. C. Woods

CATHEDRAL AND PROTESTANT CHURCH OF
ST. PAUL

PROGRESS OF FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS

FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS COMMISSION

Hon. Stephen G. Porter (chairman), Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Hon. Herbert Hoover, Hon. A. W. Mellon, Hon. William E. Borah, Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Hon. J. Charles Linthicum, Keith Merrill (executive secretary).

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

I. Aden, Arabia

Vice Consul Huston has been authorized to close for a site comprising approximately three-fourths of an acre, located on the water front, at a maximum price of \$18,000, for the future construction of a Government-owned building for this post.

II. Amoy, China

On July 15, 1926, \$63,000 was allocated for the demolition of the consular buildings now in use at Amoy and the construction of a new building from designs prepared by Mr. Elliott Hazzard, of Shanghai. The Consul General at Shanghai has been authorized to call for bids from construction companies, and contracts with the successful bidders are now under consideration by the Department, and construction will begin on approval of building contracts by the Department.

III. Calcutta, India

On October 17, 1927, the sum of \$500,000 was allocated for the purchase of two plots of ground and the construction of a residence and an office building. An office site has been bought for \$80,774.56, and a residence site for \$72,995.39. Preliminary plans for both office building and residence, prepared by Calcutta architects under the direction of the Consul General, have been worked into practical form by the Supervising Architect's Office and forwarded to Consul General Frazer at Calcutta for comment.

IV. Lima, Peru

Ambassador Moore at Lima has reported the acquisition of a site, embracing an area of ap-



proximately 3.68 acres. The property is opposite the Plaza Washington. It is 10 blocks from the center of the city, can be easily reached in five minutes by automobile, is within easy walking distance and is served by busses of various lines passing on the avenue every few minutes. The line of urban growth is in this direction. The land was purchased from the Peruvian Government at a cost of \$30,000.

V. Managua, Nicaragua

On March 30, 1927, the sum of \$100,000 was allocated for the acquisition of a site and the construction of buildings at this post. A tract of land was then purchased for \$2,900.70, and Messrs. Aldrich and Chase, of Boston, were designated architects for the project. The plans, which embody a central building (the Minister's residence) connected by colonnades with two smaller structures (the Secretary's house and the Chancery), of the southern colonial type of architecture, are now completed and a model is on view at the Department of State. These plans are on the agenda for approval at the next meeting of the Commission.

VI. Matanzas, Cuba

On October 17, 1927, the sum of \$42,000 was allocated for the purchase and initial remodeling and repair of a consular building at this post. A property at Santa Teresa Street, No. 23, fronting on Main Square was therefore bought for \$30,000. Estimates by local contractors on the costs of repairing and remodeling this structure give the necessary expenditure as between five and ten thousand dollars. The Department is now planning the remodeling of the interior of the building and awaits the comments of Vice Consul Stewart on plans prepared by the Supervising Architect's Office and forwarded to Matanzas.

VII. Nagasaki, Japan

On October 17, 1927, \$20,000 was allocated for the acquisition and initial repair, remodeling and furnishing of a consular building, and a property at No. 5 Oura was therefore purchased for \$12,986.34, thereby effecting a saving of \$513.66 on the Department's authorization figure. The structure is being repaired, and furniture for the hall, living room, dining room, kitchen, and three bedrooms has been bought and shipped. The Department has also ordered casement curtains, draperies, chinaware and glassware for the residential quarters, all of which have been bought in the United States.

VIII. Ottawa, Canada

On October 17, 1927, \$400,000 was allocated for the purchase of both office and residential properties. A business property facing the Canadian Parliament Building was acquired, the title passing to this Government on March 29, 1928, at a total cost of \$105,682.25. This property is improved with two very old brick buildings which will have to be demolished. Mr. Cass Gilbert, of New York, has been designated architect for the construction of a new office building and is preparing plans for the office building.

IX. Panama City, Panama

On October 17, 1927, the sum of \$150,000 was allocated for the demolition of the present Government-owned building at this post, and the construction on the same site of an office building, together with the construction of residential quarters on the Point of Paitilla.

X. Paris, France—Office Building

On March 11, 1928, \$1,250,000 was allocated for the purchase of the northwesterly corner of



Photo from D. C. Woods

MEDITATING ON VITAL STATISTICS



the Place de la Concorde, to be used as a site for an office building to centralize all American governmental activities in Paris. An offer of francs 31,000,000 (\$1,221,000) was made through Morgan and Company, of Paris, and was accepted on June 8. The preliminary contract to convey has been signed and francs 5,000,000 paid. Final payment and transfer of title have been completed. The building at present standing on the property is occupied by the Union Artistique, and on termination of their tenancy plans will be announced for construction of the office building.

Throughout the hearings on this buildings bill, the desire was expressed unanimously to consolidate the business offices of our Government in one business building at the large capitals where callers at these offices average more than 100 per day.

The Commission were unanimous in desiring to have the first example of the principle of consolidation in Paris, where the benefits and conveniences of a businesslike organization might be enjoyed by the greatest possible number of American citizens. At the Consulate General alone, during the height of the tourist season, there is a daily average of 600 callers at the office.

The selection of the northwest corner of the Place de la Concorde as a site for such an office building resulted from a desire to locate as near the center of activities of this large number of callers as possible, and at the same time protect these offices from the noise and darkness of a crowded community, by locating them in a building with a sunny outlook which would be perpetually a wide open space.

The Place de la Concorde has been an open center for a hundred years and will be so perpetuated for hundreds of years to come, since the Parisian authorities are alert to protect the open parks and the skyline of Paris from modernized building and structural encroachments. For example, on the very piece bought by our Government, there is the requirement that our building shall not exceed a certain height and that it shall generally conform to the original plan of the great French architect, Ange-Jacques Gabriel, who designed, in the time of Louis XV, the facades now standing on the northern side of this square. It is a happy coincidence and it gives me absolute confidence in the successful development of our plans to know that we shall be following the design of Gabriel; both because he was one of the greatest architects of the world, and because it is no novelty for us to take the advice and follow the plans of great French artists. The precedent was set by George Washington when he entrusted the design of the city of Washington to Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant. We are still following the L'Enfant plan in the beautification of our capital with the new Federal buildings to be constructed for the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and other new buildings to be constructed under the \$50,000,000 authorization approved by Congress in the first session of the Sixty-ninth Congress.

In Paris I was told, in reply to my question as to why the Gabriel plan had not been finished with a Gabriel building on the present Government site, that after the



Photo from D. C. Woods

SALLE DES FETES

Castle of Hoh Koenigsbourg, Alsace

(Continued on page 334)

Eugene Schuyler

AUTHOR, CONSUL AND DIPLOMAT

By G. BIE RAVNDAL, *Consul General, Hamburg*

(The first of two articles on Mr. Schuyler)

WE ARE at the White House in the year 1875, and the President is being asked to appoint a man from New York as Minister at the Sublime Porte. There is a vacancy at Constantinople, since Mr. George H. Boker, of Pennsylvania, Minister Resident in the Ottoman Empire, had been transferred to St. Petersburg to succeed Mr. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. Mr. Jewell, now in the Cabinet at Washington, urges upon the President the selection of Mr. Eugene Schuyler, of New York, whom he knows to be an experienced diplomat and worthy of promotion. As Minister to Russia, Mr. Jewell had realized the vital importance of professional training in the Foreign Service. When he himself came to St. Petersburg in 1873 the United States had six Ministers there since 1860. He clearly perceived the detriment to his country of being represented abroad by men ignorant of the affairs of the nations to which they were accredited and who spoke no language but their own. He had leaned heavily on Mr. Schuyler, his Secretary, who had served in Russia since 1867 as Consul and as Secretary of Legation, knew the Russian tongue, was acquainted with men and conditions, and had even personally explored Russia's outlying and still obscure provinces in Central Asia. With Mr. Jewell sided the Secretary of State, Mr. Hamilton Fish. This statesman was aware of the portentous aspects of the eastern question and wished to have on sentry duty at Constantinople a man familiar with the ways of the Orient, with the ramifications of international politics, and with the language and methods of diplomacy. Mr. Fish on his list of possibilities knew no one more promising than Eugene Schuyler, and the President did not dissent from this view. There had been, however, much pressure for the vacant post exerted by politicians. They insisted that people who had stayed at home and fought in the war held stronger claims to such high offices than men who for several years had already reveled in the luxury of fine positions abroad. It was remarked by way of counter-argument that Mr. Schuyler's charge had not been a lucrative one. He had, in

fact, felt obliged to tender his resignation from the diplomatic service owing to its uncertainties, but had been persuaded to persevere at St. Petersburg owing to the retirement of the incumbent Minister. However, there was the further fact that New York already had three Ministers, and that Mr. Schuyler's selection would not strengthen the party in power politically; it would rather hurt and hinder than help. The post had better be given to "some able and competent Republican from a state like Iowa, perhaps, which had no representative abroad."

Mr. Schuyler loses out to a gentleman from Tennessee, but is not long afterwards chosen to be Consul General and Secretary of Legation at Constantinople. Responsible to the President for the conduct of foreign intercourse, Mr. Fish did not propose to be altogether thwarted.

So we come to Tirnovo, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, where the Bulgarian Constituent Assembly is convened to draw up a constitution for the new state carved out of Turkey. It is the springtime of 1879. One of the first acts of this Assembly is to vote to dispatch three telegrams—one to the Emperor of Russia, one to Mr. Gladstone, and one to Eugene Schuyler—expressing the deep gratitude of the Bulgarian people for the valuable help these three had rendered in the emancipation of Bulgaria.

You ask somewhat intrigued: "And, pray, who was Eugene Schuyler? Another prophet whose country knew him not?"

Hardly that, and yet an American of no common mould—a Foreign Service pioneer coming into his own after many years of oblivion. That graveyard on the island of St. Michele in the Adriatic could not hold him indefinitely. Goods and property perish, friends and relations pass away, and so do we, but that which never dies is a man's good fame. So we read in the Icelandic sagas. They call it the afterglow of achievement. Momentarily it may be obscured, but it comes back and it endures. . . . But you want a more detailed story of Eugene Schuyler, you say, rather than philosophical musings.

Well, he was born in Ithaca in 1840. It was a lively year.



What has caused this great commotion, motion, motion
Our country through?

It is the ball a rolling on
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.

But neither the fun and frolic nor the animosities of 1840 excessively disturbed the serenity of the atmosphere about the Schuyler cradle. Much concern, it is true, was felt by the household in the slavery question, since Eugene's father was an ardent "abolitionist"—an agent, in fact, for a time of the "Underground Railway." But Eugene himself remained impervious to political currents until Daniel Webster aroused the Nation by his Hülsimann letter. Although but a boy attending school, he was old enough to in part absorb the new interest in European affairs created in America by Louis Kossuth's heroic fight for Hungarian independence and subsequent visit



*Your most sincerely
Eugene Schuyler*

to the United States as its guest by act of Congress. Eugene Schuyler, when he learned that Kossuth had taken refuge in Turkey, asylum of so many exiled patriots, whether Polish or Hungarian, whether Jew or Gentile, and thence had been brought to America on a United States frigate, little dreamed that 25 years later he would himself play no insignificant part in the fortunes of the Ottoman Empire. By the extraordinary manifestations round about him of that sympathy for the democratic revival of 1848 in Europe which swept America he could not remain untouched, and Russia's intervention to save the old order of things in Hungary certainly had nothing to do with his subsequent predilection for Muscovy.

To be sure his family roots reached deep down into the layers of New Amsterdam and New York conservatism. His ancestors, including Philip Pieterse van Schuyler, who, in the seventeenth century, rendered signal service to colony and to what afterwards became nation by negotiating treaties with the Indians, were normally strait-laced and dignified "pillars of society," who would frown upon new-fangled notions. But they were Americans of lofty patriotism and had no more patience with Russian or other monarchical pretensions than James Monroe or John Quincy Adams had for the Holy Alliance.

We have it furthermore on unimpeachable authority that Eugene's parents, George Washington Schuyler and Matilda Scribner Schuyler, who had been reared in the strictest forms of puritanism and piously had cleaved to the severest interpretation of Calvinism, outgrew the rigorous and repressive creed of their youth and became in the highest degree liberal and tolerant. Of this reaction Eugene was considered the incarnation, and although an air of aristocratic distinction surrounded all his doings, his views were those of a man emancipated.

Eugene Schuyler's penchant for Slavdom was not born of political sympathies nor simply of adventurous interest in Russia as a foreign and mysterious land. It is true that during the Kossuth period of enthusiasm incipient "wanderlust" fires had been lighted in his heart. Direction was given his dreams by a fortuitous acquaintance made in 1863 with some Russian naval officers whose flagship was anchored off New York. But in his soul smouldered deeper impulses and yearnings. He was then entering upon the practice of law, incidentally contributing to literary magazines and studying foreign languages, after concluding a brilliant scholastic

(Continued on page 339)



THE LEEDS CONSULATE

Closed, August 31, 1928

By STILLMAN W. EELLS, *Consul, Leeds*

On August 31, 1928, the Leeds Consulate was closed after having a varied career for over 100 years.

The date of its opening is a moot question. According to archives in the Leeds City Library, it was opened in the year 1822, but a circular instruction from the Secretary of the Treasury to "insure the uniformity in the execution of the act of April 20, 1818" (supplementary to the Customs Laws existing at that time), bears the date of March 26, 1819, from which it is thought that this latter year was the date of the opening of the Leeds office.

In 1826 the records show that the Consulate was moved to 32 Albion Street, stating that Mr. Davy still retained his residence in Brunswick Place. It is therefore thought that the initial office was in Brunswick Place.

In an old Leeds directory dated 1830, Albert Davy appears as the American Consul, his address being given at Sheepscar, and the office at 26 Albion Street, but the records do not show what became of his predecessor, Mr. William Davy.

There is very little in the records to show any outstanding incidents during his tenure of office, most communications pertaining to the importation of goods from foreign countries, duties and so forth.

In 1834 correspondence appears addressed to Albert Davy, United States Consul at Kingston-upon-Hull, though it does not state whether this latter place was under the Leeds Consulate or the Leeds Consulate under Hull.

In 1839 a Consular Agent was appointed at Barnsley.

In 1840 it is evident from the available records that Leeds and its environs were the center of the woolen trade. In this year Consul Davy was instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to procure authentic information respecting the actual cost of manufacturing woolen, silk and linen goods.

There is no record of Mr. Davy's reply to this instruction, which is unfortunate, as it would be of interest to compare the figures of that date with those of the present.

In 1848 there is a copy of a dispatch from Consul Davy dealing with the political crisis when the Whig Party attempted to remove Lord Palmerton as Secretary of the Foreign Office.

In a dispatch dated April 29, 1850, Consul Albert Davy gave a list of the Vice Consuls and Consular Agents under the jurisdiction of Leeds as follows:

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Matthew Plumer, Vice Consul; Stockton-upon-Tees, Thomas H. Taber, Vice Consul; Sunderland, Robert Smart, Vice Consul; Kingston-upon-Hull, Wm. Frankish, Vice Consul; Sheffield, Thomas Bramson, Consular Agent; Leicester, William Freer, Consular Agent; Nottingham, John Brewster, Consular Agent;

(Continued on page 331)



STAFF AT LEEDS

Consul S. W. Eells, Miss Clayton, Vice Consul W. A. Thomas, Miss Park, Miss Pickard, William Reeves

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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— SPECIAL POLICIES

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

(This is the last of three articles by Mr. Aspinwall
on insurance)

The first article in this series dealt with marine insurance in its general aspects, and the second largely with adjustment of claims. It will now be in order to discuss briefly very special forms of policies gotten out by marine insurance underwriters for the protection of household goods, personal effects, jewelry, works of art, etc.

Marine insurance underwriters do not insure goods unless during a portion at least of the time they are insured the goods are in motion. Special policies are written insuring against fire, theft and other risks on goods which are stationary for the main period of the time insured, but there must always be a "flavor" of transit in the risk covered.

The policy of marine insurance most frequently used, and best known to the average individual not engaged in foreign trade or commerce, is the Traveler's Baggage Policy, written to insure the personal baggage of travelers.

There are several forms of the transit baggage policy; the most commonly known is called—

Tourist Baggage Floater

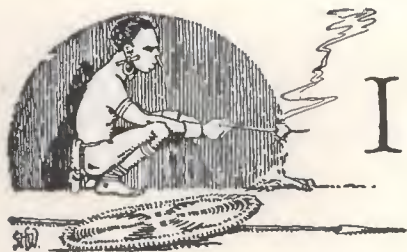
This policy insures the personal effects of the insured and also those of any member of his family from the time he leaves his own home until he returns thereto. The risks covered are fire, lightning, cyclone, tornado, flood, as well as navigation and transportation risks. The risks of theft, pilferage, and larceny are also usually included.

Personal Effects, Tourist Floater, All Risks

The title of this policy describes it, and it covers, as the one above, from the time of leaving the home until returning, the owner's personal effects and those of the members of his family, against "loss or damage arising from any cause whatsoever, except damage by moth, vermin, wear and tear, and/or gradual deterioration."

Both of the above policies are written to cover the property wherever it may be, while accompanying the owner, within or in transit between the Continental United States, Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, Canada, Bahama Islands, Bermuda and

(Continued on page 329)



ITEMS



The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg returned to the United States from Paris aboard the United States liner *Leviathan*, landing at New York on the morning of September 10, 1928. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg were accompanied by Messrs. Beck, McDermott, and Phenix.

Mr. J. Reuben Clark took his oath as Undersecretary on August 31.

Assistant Secretary Wilbur J. Carr returned to his desk on September 4.

Ambassador Myron T. Herrick is now in the United States on leave of absence from Paris, having left the Embassy after the signing of the Multilateral Treaty.

Noble Brandon Judah, Ambassador to Cuba, spent the month of August in the United States, training with his old regiment of the Field Artillery of the 42d (Rainbow) Division in the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. He called at the Department on his return to Habana.

Ambassador Morrow recently spent ten days' leave on a ranch in Coahuila, near the Texas border.

Minister Jefferson Caffery is taking leave in the United States en route from his former post at San Salvador to his new one at Bogota.

The Minister from Guatemala, Mr. Geissler, is now on leave in Oklahoma after several days passed at the Department.

Minister Evan E. Young is now in the United States on leave of absence.

Mr. Harold O. Mackenzie, Minister at Bangkok, has arrived in the United States on leave, which he will spend in Washington, D. C.

Mr. W. T. Prendergast, from the Habana Embassy, is on temporary detail in the Protocol Division of the Department.

Consul Rollin R. Winslow, after leave of absence from his former post at Winnipeg, has reported for duty in the Department.



STAFF AT MESSINA

Upper Row (left to right): C. M. Favalaro, M. Furnari, C. Di Prima, G. De Leo, A. Canistraci. Lower Row: A. L. Aloisi; A. P. Cruger, Vice Consul; Leonard G. Dawson, Consul; Lawrence S. Armstrong, Vice Consul; Matilde Coco.



SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF CONSUL GENERAL EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM AT SHANGHAI, CHINA
Friends and members of the Staff of the Shanghai Consulate General who gathered on the afternoon of July 6, 1928, to congratulate Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham on his sixtieth birthday anniversary.

Consul C. O. Spamer, on leave from Amsterdam, is at his home in Baltimore.

Mr. F. F. A. Pearson, Second Secretary in the Embassy at Santiago, has returned to his post after leave in Washington and elsewhere.

Consul H. O. Williams, Liverpool, has returned to his post after a leave in Washington.

Mr. Howard K. Travers, on leave from the Consulate at Palermo, called at the Department twice during his stay in the United States.

Mr. David Thomasson is on leave in Henderson, Ky., from the Legation at Montevideo.

Vice Consul Cyril L. Thiel has returned to his post at London, England.

Diplomatic Secretary W. J. Gallman, Quito, is spending his leave in Washington and New York State.

Consul George D. Hopper, Antafagasta, has called at the Department during his leave.

Mr. Gustave Pabst, Jr., Diplomatic Secretary from Berlin, is on leave at Oconomowoc, Wis. He called at the Department on his way West.

Consul Harry L. Walsh visited his home in Baltimore and the Department en route from Nuevo Laredo to his new post in Hamilton, Ontario.

Consul W. P. George called at the Department early this month before returning to his post at Riviere du Loup after a leave spent in England and Ireland.

On his way from Hamilton, Ontario, to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, Consul R. F. Boyce stopped at the Department.

Mr. Carol H. Foster, Consul on duty in the Department, has returned from leave spent in the western part of the United States.

Consul Ray Fox, on leave from Puerto Cortes, is now visiting in Illinois.

Consul George L. Brandt has proceeded to his new post at Beirut on the completion of his assignment to the Department as Chief of the Visa Office.



HAMILTON CABELL CLAIBORNE

In the death of Hamilton C. Claiborne, Consul in Charge at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, of heart failure, on August 25, 1928, at Krausenbach, Bavaria, the Department loses one of the best of its younger officers, a man of great ability, an indefatigable worker, who had attained a high rank in the Service at an early age and whose future was one of great promise. Born in Richmond, Va., October 10, 1888, Mr. Claiborne, upon completing his education and after three years in private employ, entered the Service March 24, 1915, and served as Vice Consul in the Consular offices at Bradford, Swansea, and London. While at the last-named post was appointed Consul at London, where he had the privilege and advantage of training for two years under Consul General Skinner, at that time at London, now Minister to Greece. Following this he was assigned to Havre and after a few months at that place was detailed October 18, 1921, to the Department of State and assigned to duty in the Commercial Office (A-C/C). When again after four years he was ordered to the field, he was commissioned First Secretary of the Legation at Bucharest, Rumania, from which post he was assigned as Consul in Charge of the Consulate General at Frankfort on the Main.

The son of a distinguished father and a gentle mother, Consul Claiborne did not fail to verify the predictions of his friends of success in his chosen career. His work while in the Department of State was of the highest quality; the same was true of his work in Bucharest. The ability shown by him in conducting the difficult work of the Frankfort Consulate General, requiring specialization in subjects connected with the chemical, non-ferrous metals, potash, leather, and the other great industries of that district, as well as a knowledge of German cartels and the financial interests which center at that place, will be difficult to equal. He was a man of sound judgment, thorough, and with a capacity for hard productive work of great constructive value. Each officer under whom he had served as an assistant had rendered tribute to these qualities. As an instance of his high moral character, when during the war, and notwithstanding he was in the Consular Service, his name was posted through error in Richmond as a deserter, he at once resigned despite the protests of his chief and reported to the American military headquarters in London for duty. The

matter was promptly adjusted by the Department with General Crowder.

Mr. Claiborne was married September 23, 1924, to Miss Cornelia Phelps Ensign, of Forsyth, Ga., who, with one child, Cornelia Phelps Claiborne, survives him. To her goes the sympathy of all his colleagues in her sorrow.

NECROLOGY

Mr. Alfred Clayton Johnson, formerly American Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, died at Dresden, Germany, on July 22, 1928. He leaves surviving a widow and daughter. The remains were cremated and the ashes returned to the United States for interment.

Mrs. C. J. Petherick, the wife of the U. S. Despatch Agent in London, died recently. Fur-



Harris & Ewing

HAMILTON CABELL CLAIBORNE
Died August 25, 1928



ther details regarding her passing have not been received.

It is learned that Mr. Hamilton C. Claiborne, American Consul in Charge at Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, who died suddenly on August 25, 1928, while on a fishing trip at Krausenbach, Bavaria, succumbed to heart failure. The body was embalmed for shipment and returned to the United States aboard the *S. S. America*.

Word has just been received of the sudden death at Colon, Panama, of Consul George M. Hanson on September 17, 1928.

Funeral services for William J. O'Toole, 34 years old, American Minister to Paraguay in the administration of President Harding, who was fatally injured August 27 in a fall at Gilliam, Pa., were held on August 27 at the home of his father, Col. Edward O'Toole, in Gary, Pa.

ENGAGEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. William U. Bowman, of Germantown, Md., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. Ray Fox, Consul at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MARRIAGES

Edwards-Ackerson. Miss Rhodita Edwards was married to Vice Consul Garrett G. Ackerson at New York, N. Y., on July 28, 1928. Mr. Ackerson is assigned to the Foreign Service School.



Former Minister to Chile, William M. Collier, on a Trip Through the Andes.

Smedberg-Hall. Miss Mary Renwick Smedberg was married to Vice Consul Monroe Bostwick Hall at Larchmont, N. Y., on September 8, 1928. Mr. Hall is assigned to the Foreign Service School.

Cole-Cole. Miss Marilla Rathbun Cole and Consul Felix Cole were married on September 22, 1928, at Montclair, N. J.

Battle-Harris. Miss Sarah Josephine Battle and Consul General Ernest Lloyd Harris were married on September 1, 1928, at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Shuler-Abbott. Miss Adeline Creighton Shuler and Mr. Lucien Minor Abbott were married on September 17, 1928, at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Abbott was formerly in the Secretary's office.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Esperanza, was born on August 1, 1928, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Albion Wesley Johnson, at Alicante, Spain.

A son, Hugh, was born on June 1, 1928, at Leipzig, Germany, to Consul and Mrs. Frederik van den Arend.

A daughter, Anne, was born on September 2, 1928, at Washington, D. C., to Consul and Mrs. John Farr Simmons.

A son, Rafael Williston, was born on February 20, 1928, at Habana, Cuba, to Mr. and Mrs. Rafael Williston Bornn. Mr. Bornn is secretary to the American Commercial Attaché in Habana.

A son, John Fletcher, was born on June 17, 1928, at Ancon, Canal Zone, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. John F. Martin.

A daughter, Dolores Elizabeth, was born on August 15, 1928, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Vice Consul and Mrs. William Harris Brown.



A daughter, Sophia Marylin, was born on June 16, 1928, to Vice Consul and Mrs. F. A. Bohne, at Toronto.

COMMERCIAL

A total of 1,907 reports, of which 803 were rated miscellaneous, was received during the month of August, 1928, as compared with 1,823 reports, of which 829 were rated miscellaneous during the month of July, 1928.

There were 419 trade lists transmitted to the Department for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce during the month of August, 1928, as compared with 344 trade lists received during the month of July, 1928. Two thousand four hundred and forty-two World Trade Director reports were also received by the Department during the month of August, 1928.

During the month of August there were 4,056 trade letters transmitted to the Department as against 4,064 in July, 1928.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 18, 1928:

Bertram Galbraith, of Pennsylvania, now assigned to the Department, detailed to the International Telegraph Conference at Brussels, Belgium.

William M. Gwynn, of California, now Vice Consul at Prague, assigned as Vice Consul at Paris, France.

Felix Cole, of the District of Columbia, now assigned to the Department, appointed Consul General at Warsaw, Poland.

Lawrence Higgins, of Massachusetts, now detailed as Vice Consul at Puerto Mexico, assigned as Vice Consul to his regular post at Mexico City.

John B. Ketcham, of New York, Vice Consul at Singapore, detailed temporarily to Penang as Vice Consul.

Gordon P. Merriam, of Massachusetts, now Vice Consul at Beirut, assigned as Vice Consul at Paris, France.

Paul H. Cram, of Maine, assigned as Consul at Regina, Saskatchewan, resigned August 23, 1928.

Alexander W. Weddell, of Virginia, Consul General at Mexico City, has resigned; his assignment to Montreal has been canceled.

Burton Y. Berry, of Indiana, now a member of the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Vice Consul, Constantinople.

Homer Brett, now serving temporarily as Consul at Bristol, England, assigned Consul, Milan.

Reed Paige Clark, now Consul, Mexico City, assigned Consul, Guadalajara.

Edward A. Dow, now Consul, Rotterdam, assigned Consul in Charge, Frankfort-on-the-Main.



WILLIAM W. HEARD

Carol H. Foster, Consul now on duty in the Department, assigned Consul, Rotterdam; his assignment as Consul Johannesburg, having been canceled.

Paul H. Foster, now Consul, Salina Cruz, assigned Consul, Piedras Negras.

Ray Fox, now Consul, Puerto Cortes, assigned Consul, Winnipeg.

John A. Gamon, appointed Consul General and assigned Consul General in Charge, Marseille.

Edward P. Lowry, appointed Secretary of Embassy or Legation and assigned Third Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City.



ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL

Dana G. Munro, now First Secretary of Legation at Managua, designated Counselor of Legation there.

Non-Career

Eugene H. Johnson, of Wisconsin, now detailed as Vice Consul at Campbellton, New Brunswick, assigned temporarily as Vice Consul to Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Thomas D. Bergin, now a Clerk in the Consulate at St. John's, appointed Vice Consul there.

James Bird, Acting Consular Agent at Ocean Falls, has resigned.

T. J. Mitchell, Consular Agent at Bocas del Toro, Panama, has resigned.

Myron H. Schraud, Vice Consul at Piedras Negras, who has been serving temporarily as Vice Consul, Salina Cruz, appointed Vice Consul, Tampico.

Harold C. Wood, now Vice Consul, Puerto Mexico, appointed Vice Consul, Mexico City.

ITEMS

Consul Richard P. Butrick, Hankow, has returned to his post after leave in New York, Washington and Kentucky.

Consul Harold Shantz and Vice Consul Hinke returned to Hong Kong together on the expiration of leaves spent in New York and Washington.

W. Maynard Stapleton, Vice Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, is now in Washington on leave.

While making a trip to Niagara Falls from his post at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Consul Bartley F. Yost took the opportunity to make a trip to the Department.

Counselor of Legation Ferdinand L. Mayer called at the Department on the way to his post at Ottawa.

Clerk F. L. Mayer, Constantinople, visited the Department while on leave.



THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



Mr. John Spasoff, Legation, Sofia, is spending his leave in Washington.

Consul W. W. Heard, after four years in the Department and many months' devotion to the JOURNAL, has said goodbye and sailed on the *Augustus* for Naples. After a few days in Naples he will proceed to his post at Turin.

Mr. W. H. A. Coleman, from the Legation at Warsaw, is now on leave in the United States.

Diplomatic Secretary R. H. Norweb, The Hague, visited the Department during his leave.

Mr. DeWitt C. Poole, Counselor of Embassy, Berlin, has returned to his post after a visit to the United States.

Consul William A. Smale is back at his post in Montreal after leave spent at his home in San Diego, Calif. Mr. Smale had the misfortune to injure his heel severely the day before going on leave, and as a result passed much of his leave in recuperating.

Consul General William Dawson has returned to the Department after passing the month of August in Maine.

Vice Consul Paul H. Alling, formerly at Beirut, has reported for duty in the Near Eastern Division of the Department.

Mr. R. U. Strong, Legal Adviser to the High Commission in Haiti, is now on leave at Warrenton, Va.

Mr. Charles B. Hosmer, Consul assigned to the Department, is now on leave at his home in Danielson, Conn.

Mr. Samuel G. Ebling, Vice Consul at Penang, has arrived in the United States on leave, and called at the Department before going to his home at Bellefontaine, Ohio.

After a leave spent at his home in Bristol, Tenn., Vice Consul Cecil W. Gray has returned to his post at Buenos Aires.

Vice Consul W. G. Walmsley, Sao Paulo, has arrived at the Department on leave.

Mr. Donald S. White, Vice Consul, Berlin, is now at his home in Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Morgan Lacy, Clerk, San Salvador, is on two months' leave in Washington.

Vice Consul Charles F. Payne, Habana, passed his leave in Washington and Dayton, Va., his home.

Mr. James Christea, Clerk at Bucharest, called at the Department during his leave spent in the United States.

Messrs. Robert D. Coe, Carlos J. Warner, and Julius Wadsworth, new Foreign Service Officers, have reported to the Department for duty.

Vice Consul Bertram Gallbraith is now on duty in Brussels with the International Telegraph Conference.

Mr. J. P. Roosa, the U. S. Despatch Agent in New York, has moved his offices from No. 2 Rector Street to No. 45 Broadway. Mail should be addressed to him at No. 45 Broadway.

The New York Sun in its issue of Monday, July 23, 1928, carried an article of several columns by Bob Davis, Special Correspondent, entitled "For Those Who Would Travel." In the article Mr. Davis sets forth advice for travelers that he has learned from Consul Joseph Emerson Haven at Florence.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association, held on July 12, 1928, the new members of the Entertainment Committee were selected. Messrs. Hofer, Keiser, and Hodgdon were named. When the committee meets for the first time it will select its own chairman and decide upon a program of entertainment for 1928-1929.

Former Consul General and Mrs. Augustus E. Ingram recently visited Bradford, where Mr.



Ingram served as Consul from 1909 to 1920. They were warmly welcomed by their many friends in the Bradford area. Mr. Ingram participated in the ceremony on August 4 at Harworth (near Bradford) for the handing over to the Brontë Society of the famous Old Parsonage, henceforth to be a museum and library for relics and literary works of the Brontë family.

The Department will shortly enter into negotiations with Luxemburg for arbitration and conciliation treaties similar to those recently concluded with other countries. The texts of the draft treaties are being transmitted by the Department to the Hon. Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador at Brussels for presentation to the Government of Luxemburg.

Consul Christian T. Steger, Corinto, Nicaragua, claims for his office the record for the number of visits of naval vessels of the United States. During the year 1927 Corinto was visited by 46 different warships of various classes, including the newest battleships and airplane carriers, light cruisers, destroyers, mine sweepers, mine layers, submarine tenders, Navy and Army transports, and various other auxiliary ships, in addition to the almost continuous presence of one of the vessels of the Special Service Squadron. During this period there were 68 entries of naval vessels and 71 departures, with a total time in port of 674 days. The largest number of vessels in port at any one time was seven.

During the first six months of the current year there were 35 entries and 33 clearances of naval vessels, with a total time in port of 221 days.

Miss Anna A. O'Neill, an Assistant Solicitor, has been appointed assistant to the Undersecretary. Miss O'Neill was born in Washington, and her first work in international law was with the British Pecuniary Claims Commission from 1912 to 1915. She was admitted to the D. C. bar in 1916. She entered the Department of State in 1915, was appointed law clerk in 1918, and an Assistant Solicitor in 1922.

Five hundred Eisteddfod enthusiasts from the United States arrived in Cardiff on board the Cunard liner *Scythia* on July 30. They in-

cluded the members of the Scranton Anthracite Male Voice Choir, and were all of Welsh birth or descent. They were accorded a civic welcome by the Lord Mayor and later were guests at the various entertainments in Cardiff given by or to the Order of Moose. A number of prominent Americans were present at these occasions, including Representative J. C. Linthicum and Mrs. Linthicum.

At the choral contest (Eisteddfod), in which ten choirs and singing societies competed, the Scranton Choir was awarded first prize and considerable commendation, the cohesion of the voices and the organ-like bass tones being particularly appreciated by the Welsh critics of group singing. The "South Wales News" reports that Consul R. C. Busser made a congratulatory speech noteworthy for its brevity, effectiveness and the frequency with which it was interrupted by the enthusiasm of the American Welsh, whose long journey to the Eisteddfod had been crown with success.

A group of American and British residents of Pernambuco have recently formed the Pernambuco Golf Club and are now at work on a nine-hole golf course in Caxangá, a suburb. The land was formerly used for pasture by a sugar plantation, and the planter's house lends itself very well to a modest club house with only a few minor alterations. The course will be about 3,000 yards and will have a number of very interesting holes.

Consul Nathaniel C. Davis (who calls himself probably the worst golfer in the service) has been made a member of the club committee, and he may be seen on Sunday mornings walking stealthily about the field with a measuring tape in his hands, helping to lay out the course. The stealth is to avoid arousing the bulls, which still inhabit the pasture and seem to resent the interference of crazy foreigners armed with the paraphernalia of golf, spades, mallets, stakes, and little white and red flags. Two oxen are placidly dragging a large roller, borrowed from the railroad company, over what will some day be fairways, and slowly the course takes shape. It is expected that play can begin early in September, the beginning of the dry season.

Colleagues assigned to Pernambuco in future should bring their own clubs with them and a goodly supply of balls, as no equipment can be purchased locally and customs duties are high.

The Consulate General at Batavia recently received a letter addressed:

Batavia,
Java,

To the City Ruler, the American Consul, or a Rotarian.

It was a request for stamps!

Consul and Mrs. Renwick S. McNiece paid their respects to "the barren rocks of Aden" on August 12, while en route to Karachi, where they have been transferred from Stoke-on-Trent. They "lime-squashed" at the Consulate with Vice Consul Huston, who later finished dining aboard just before the gangplank was hoisted.

Minister F. W. B. Coleman reports from Riga that he recently presented a deed of gift of 1,200 volumes on American history and culture, on behalf of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to the Library of the city of Tallinn, Esthonia.

LETTER TO MR. WEDDELL

The following letter has been sent to Mr. Alexander Weddell:

AUGUST 28, 1928.

MY DEAR MR. WEDDELL:

I have learned very regretfully of your decision to resign from the Foreign Service after a period of 20 years of successful accomplishment and oftentimes trying duty. You have been an excellent officer. You have done good work for your Government, and I can only assure you of the very sincere regret of the Department and the Foreign Service at your determination.

It is my hope that the future may hold in store for you the same large measure of success that has thus far attended your career.

Very sincerely yours,

W. R. CASTLE, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.

The Consular Corps at Montreal gave a dinner in honor of Consul General Halstead on September 19, 1928.

The following letter was sent to Consul W. W. Heard before his departure for Turin:

SEPTEMBER 7, 1928.

MY DEAR MR. HEARD:

The Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association is informed that, according to the opinion of the members of the Association in the field, one of the most generally appreciated sections of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL is the "Items" department, and that the amount and timeliness of the information published in that portion of the JOURNAL has been largely due to your care and initiative.

On the occasion of your assignment to the field and your necessary relinquishment of this work, the Executive Committee of the Foreign Service Association at a recent meeting instructed me to convey to you on its own behalf, as well as on the part of the membership of the Association, its deep appreciation of the effective work in the interest of the JOURNAL and the Association and its cordial good wishes for success and happiness in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

ARTHUR BLISS LANE,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

William W. Heard, Esq.,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Vice Consuls Harold C. Wood and Waldo E. Bailey visited Guadalajara during the second week of August. Mr. Wood was returning with his family to Puerto Mexico upon the completion of leave of absence in the United States, while Mr. Bailey was proceeding from Washington to Mazatlan, where he has been newly assigned.

FROM NAPLES

The Fourth of July was celebrated by a delightful dinner and dance held in the Roof Garden of the Royal Hotel in Naples and which was attended by most of the American colony, a great many Americans who were temporarily in the city as tourists, high local officials and numerous Italian residents. Altogether several hundred persons attended the dinner or dance which followed. There was a fireworks display later in the evening and special favors were presented to all the guests. The affair lasted until well into the morning.



Consul Travers, of Palermo, on July 4, embarked for the United States on the S. S. *Conte Biancamano* for home leave to join Mrs. Travers, who had sailed for America some weeks before.

Mr. Edward S. Crocker, 2d, Third Secretary of the Legation at Budapest, was a recent visitor in Naples. Mr. Crocker sailed the same day for New York aboard the S. S. *Presidente Wilson* for home leave.

Mrs. Ernest L. Ives, wife of First Secretary of the American Embassy at Constantinople, arrived in Naples on the S. S. *Roma* from New York, with her infant child, en route to join her husband in Constantinople.

Minister Gunther recently spent several days at Rome while en route to his new post at Cairo.

Consul General Caldwell called at the Consulate General during the course of several days' visit at Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones recently returned to Rome from leave of absence in the United States. Mr. Jones has resumed his duties in the Consulate General.

Vice Consul Bradford, formerly Goteborg, Sweden, reported for duty in the Consulate General at Rome on June 5, 1928.

Mr. Earl Brennan, formerly Vice Consul at Rome and now assigned for duty at the American Consulate at Goteborg, relinquished his duties at Rome on June 9, 1928. Before proceeding to his new post, Vice Consul Brennan intends to avail himself of home leave.

Mr. A. Hobson, American Delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, but now residing at Geneva, recently visited the Consulate General during the course of several days' stay at Rome.

Lieut. Commander Ralph F. Wood, formerly Assistant Naval Attaché at the American Embassy at Rome, left for the United States on June 17, 1928, to take up new duties at the Navy Department at Washington, D. C.

Commander N. P. L. Bellinger recently arrived at Rome to assume his duties as Assistant Naval Attaché at the American Embassy.

Mrs. Thomas H. Bevan, who is the wife of the newly appointed American Consul General at Oslo, Norway, in company with relatives and friends, spent several days at Rome during the latter part of June. Mrs. Bevan, with friends, was en route to Hamburg by motor via Switzerland.

Vice Consul Robert E. Leary, who was formerly assigned to the American Consulate General at Rome but is now attached to the Consulate at Vancouver, B. C., recently called at the Consulate General during the course of several days' stay at Rome. Mr. Leary stated that he is touring Europe by airplane.

Trade Commissioner Benjamin D. Hill, who is attached to the office of the Commercial Attaché at the American Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, called at the Consulate General during his visit at Rome. In the interest of the Department of Commerce, Mr. Hill is covering the tobacco-raising industry in the various European countries.

Miss Adelaide Wood Guthrie, clerk at Prague, Czechoslovakia, recently returned from home leave in the United States and is spending several days at Rome before proceeding to her post.

Miss Mona Wood, daughter of Consul John W. Wood, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, is spending some time at Rome.

Consul General Jaeckel expects to leave for Halifax in September.

Consul Hugh Miller and Mrs. Miller are on a motor tour through France, visiting points of interest here and there.

Consul J. F. Huddleston had the pleasure recently while on leave with his family at Nice of renewing his acquaintance with Dr. and Mrs. Otis Glazebrook. They were interested in these quieter times to recall their first meeting 12 years before when Mr. Glazebrook, then Consul at Jerusalem, was host at Constantinople to Mr. Huddleston, who was a lieutenant on board the U. S. S. *Scorpion* which had just been interned by the Turks.

The Huddlestons were joined at Nice by Mrs. Miller, who remained until she left to accompany her husband on his leave.



Upon the occasion of Consul Mooers' departure from Turin for his new post at Quebec, Canada, the staff of the Turin Consulate presented to him and Mrs. Mooers a beautiful silver tray, bearing an engraved inscription.

Vice Consul William P. Shockley, Jr., assumed charge of the Turin Consulate, relieving Consul Horatio Mooers. Mr. Shockley will remain in charge of the Consulate until the arrival of Consul William Wilson Heard.

Consul Horatio Mooers sailed from Genoa for New York aboard the *S. S. President Van Buren* on July 10.

As dean of the Consular Corps of Turin, Consul Mooers was tendered a farewell dinner on July 5 by the foreign Consuls stationed in Turin.

FROM CAPE TOWN

Consul General Ralph J. Totten spent his local leave on a shooting expedition in Southern Rhodesia. None of the more dangerous species were encountered, although lions were in close proximity to the camp on several nights. A good bag of the larger antelope was secured, consisting of three koodoo, one eland, two sable, an impalla, and a bush-buck. A fine zebra was also among the trophies obtained.

The usual receptions featured the Fourth of July at the American Consulate in South Africa. Consul Gaston Smith received formally at Durban. He was assisted by Vice Consul and Mrs. Quincy W. Stanton. At Cape Town in addition to the morning reception a brief address was broadcasted in the evening. At Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth the day was celebrated by the calls of the Consular Corps and resident Americans.

FROM BEIRUT

Vice Consul Merriam is leaving shortly for Paris, under the new language assignment scheme, where he will pursue his studies at the "Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes."

Before reporting for duty at Beirut Consul Keeley, in company with Vice Consul Gilman, of Jerusalem, made an interesting tour in the

latter's car, which had already lost its first blush of youth, to Bagdad, Teheran, Tabris, Mosul, and then back to Beirut via Deirez-zor, Palmyra, Homs and Tripoli. They picked up Vice Consul Alling at Kirkuk, the site of the famous new oil wells, and made the return journey together. They were due to return to Beirut on July 31, but neither the car nor their constitutions were expected to carry them on schedule time. Consul General Knabenshue was much surprised to see them return a day ahead of time going strong and looking fine and fit.

American Clerk McGonigan and Clerk Ayub have been transferred to Beirut from Damascus, as well as Clerk Kasperian, from Aleppo.

Consul Troutman is proceeding to the United States in November on leave of absence, under the provisions of section 15 of the Rogers Act.

Consul General Knabenshue has received instructions to proceed to the United States on statutory leave, under provisions of section 15 of the act of May 24, 1924 (Rogers Act). At the expiration of leave he is to be assigned to Jerusalem, which office is to be raised to a Consulate General. Mr. Knabenshue has booked passage to leave on October 2, and expects to arrive in Washington the latter part of October.

Consul Troutman before reporting for duty at the close of the Aleppo office on July 1, spent his simple leave of absence in the Island of Cyprus.

Minister Hoffman Philip, Teheran, and Mrs. Philip, Teheran, are expected to arrive in Beirut some time during the latter part of September or early in October on their way to the United States.

The recent tragedy of the murder of Clerk Carrie Salleby, of old Kentucky stock, and who years ago married a Syrian artist, and her husband, on the night of July 7 has been cleared up. The cause of the murder was the result of a family feud and a dispute with near-by villages for water rights on their property, at their summer home in the mountains. The assassination took place in a lane leading to their Beirut house, near the Consulate General. Mrs. Salleby had received 11 knife wounds and her husband 16. The police authorities took the matter actively in hand and within three weeks arrested



all the active participants in the assassination, who made a full confession of their crime. The trial will take place shortly and it is anticipated that full justice will be rendered.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

A. A. Surgeon J. B. Arnold, relieved from duty at Hamburg, Germany, about October 1, 1928, and assigned to duty at Glasgow, Scotland.

Surgeon Lawrence Kolb, relieved from duty at Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C., and assigned to duty at Dublin, Ireland.

FROM SINGAPORE

Consul Henry S. Waterman, formerly at Shanghai, arrived at Saigon, French Indo-China, and took charge of the office on July 1, relieving Consul Harris N. Cookingham.

The Fourth of July, 1928, was celebrated in Singapore by a dinner and dance given under the auspices of the American Association of Malaya. It was held in the palm court of the Raffles Hotel under the open sky. About 150 Americans and guests were present. Consul General Frank C. Lee made an address befitting the occasion.

Vice Consul and Mrs. John B. Ketcham left Singapore on July 14 for Penang, relieving Vice Consul Ebling, who has been in poor health and who left a few days later for the United States.

Consul General and Mrs. Coert duBois and the American community at Batavia gave a reception at the Consulate General on the Fourth of July. It was a very festive occasion and was attended by practically all of the local governmental and Consular officials as well as by the leading members of the community.

Most all Americans in Medan and other parts of Northern Sumatra, together with high Dutch officials and British friends, celebrated the Fourth of July at the United States Rubber Plantations as guests of the Americans of Kisaran and Boenoet. After inspecting the plantations and factories on the morning of the "Fourth," the guests retreated to cool spots during the mid-day heat. In the evening there were fireworks, dinner, speeches, and community singing and dancing.

FROM ONTARIO

Mr. William Phillips, American Minister to Canada, is spending his leave at his home "Highover," at North Beverly, Mass. Upon his return to Ottawa, Mr. Phillips will occupy "Balleybeg," the residence of Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill.

H. Dorsey Newson, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Ottawa, was present at the opening ceremonies of the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

Consul Emil Sauer, of Toronto, and family spent three weeks leave at Niagara Falls and Atlantic City.

Vice Consul Kendrick, Toronto, spent a month's leave at Providence, Washington, and Atlantic City.

Consul and Mrs. Paul Bowerman, Ottawa, were the week-end guests of Consul and Mrs. George Gregg Fuller, Kingston.

Consul Howard K. Travers, Palermo, called recently at the Consulates at Niagara Falls and London.

Vice Consul Fletcher, Toronto, is spending a month's leave of absence in visiting various parts of the Toronto Consular district.

FROM MADRID

Mr. F. A. Henry, Consul at Barcelona, departed for the United States on leave of absence on July 12, 1928. This is Mr. Henry's first home leave in seven years. He expects to visit the Department in September before returning to his post.

Mr. A. W. Johnson, Vice Consul at Alicante, returned from a two months' leave of absence in the United States, and reassumed charge of his post on August 6, 1928.

Mr. R. O. Richards, Vice Consul at Malaga, who was in charge of the Vice Consulate at Alicante during the home leave of Vice Consul A. W. Johnson, returned to Malaga August 10, 1928, upon being relieved by Mr. Johnson.

Vice Consul Owen W. Gaines, from Corinto, Nicaragua, has been assigned as Vice Consul and Clerk at Madrid.

Mr. Charles E. Herring, Commercial Attaché at Large, detailed for the inspection of foreign offices of the Department of Commerce, recently visited several consulates in Spain.

Third Secretary Stuart E. Grummon will leave Madrid in October for his new assignment to Haiti.

Vice Consul Albion W. Johnson, from Alicante, was a recent week-end visitor to Madrid to claim a new code book.

The Atlantic Monthly for July carried a copy of the dispatch of September 23, 1870, from American Consul D. M. Armstrong to the Secretary of State describing vividly the capture of Rome by the Italian Army from the Pope's forces. Mr. Armstrong then was Consul to Rome.

Evert D. Hester, assistant commercial attaché at Madrid, has been assigned to head the office of the trade commissioner at Barcelona, relieving Trade Commissioner James Burke, assigned to Buenos Aires.

Charles Hohenthall, from the Department of Commerce in Washington, has been assigned to the office of the Commercial Attaché at Madrid.

Word was received in Washington on September 13, of the death, in Montana Vermala, Switzerland, of Faber J. McFadden, 33 years old, formerly employed by the State Department, and a resident of Washington. He was on a tour of Europe.

Mr. McFadden was born in Dubuque, Iowa, and while in his third year at Cornell University, he enlisted in the Army at the outbreak of the World War. He received the commission of first lieutenant, and was sent overseas where he served two years during the war. While in Europe in the Army he was made a member of the American Military Commission to Spain.

While in the service of the State Department he was sent to the American Legation in Guatemala. In 1926 he entered the service of the Editorial Research Reports. In Washington he made

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his home at the Anchorage, 1900 Q Street northwest.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jannice McFadden. Notice of the interment has not yet been received. Mr. McFadden was a member of the Metropolitan Club, Montgomery County Club, and the Kiwanis Club, of Washington.

AS OTHERS SEE US

THE BOOK OF OPPORTUNITIES, pages 431-2. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, 1927.)

(2) M. *Commercial Attaché*:

"New career for young men, created under Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Takes over duties concerned with aiding American commerce with consular, diplomatic agents formerly handled: conducts inquiries into various phases of industrial activity in country to which he is assigned; studies that nation's financial, economic resources; compiles reports on business conditions for information of American concerns thinking of entering foreign market; keeps in touch with agents of American business houses living abroad, gives them advice; returns to United States from time to time to renew acquaintances here, report on foreign findings to men of affairs. *Easy examination compared with that for consular or diplomatic service* (see TRADE COMMISSIONER for details of examination); *higher salaries, \$5,000-\$10,000 a year; no social duties, so expenses are lower; small chance of delay in assignment to foreign post.* Works in cooperation with diplomatic or consular officers, but is free from any of their responsibilities. There are twenty-five."

b. Consular Service.

(3) M. *Consul*:

"Agent of American interests abroad. His

duties include registration of American citizens, vising passports; transferring U. S. bonds, *collecting income taxes for Treasury Department*; looking after bills of health of ships for Department of Commerce; surveying protested cargo, discharge and enrollment of American seamen, acting as intermediary between ship's captain, port authorities; aiding *seamen* in distress, settling their estates, sending them to hospitals if necessary, attending to their burial; investigating shipwrecks of American vessels, settling disputes between *captains, seamen*; keeping account of shipping, port statistics; informing Bureau of Hydrography of changes in lighthouses (*consul is responsible for wrecks caused by change of signals which he has not reported*); verifying invoices of goods shipped to U. S.; inspecting manifests of vessels bound for U. S., as means of enforcing tariff laws; reporting on epidemic diseases, other sanitary conditions which might bring contagious disease to U. S.; acting as agent of Department of Agriculture in sending grain, fruit seeds; *agent for Dead Letter Office*; watching execution of treaties, reporting infringements of them; observing, reporting movement of naval forces on coast near port where stationed. A judicial officer to some extent; acts as probate judge, public administrator on estates of Americans dying abroad, leaving property within his district; police jurisdiction over offenses committed on American vessels on high seas; acts as *notary*, commissioner of deeds. Judicial powers are especially extensive in Asiatic countries where *consul* has general criminal jurisdiction over U. S. citizens committing crime there, civil jurisdiction in cases where U. S. citizen is party to a suit, power to perform marriages, grant divorces. In wartime, *consul* protects rights of Americans as neutrals, prevents assistance to enemy, purchases coal, other supplies for U. S. forces in military or naval operations. Social functions; *welcome American travelers, with special attention to distinguished visitors; assist those in distress; receive warships with ceremony, purchasing cargo and oil for them if they desire; performs social duties to local officials, important residents of district, \$3,000-\$9,000 a year.* There are 457 *consuls*, of whom 202 are in Europe."

INTERNATIONAL LAW. By DR. JULIUS I. PUENTE, i-xviii, 1-299. *Burdette J. Smith and Co., Chicago, 1928.*

The recent work on International Law by Julius I. Puente, is unquestionably a valuable contribution to the practical side of international law,

which is only too often overlooked. Mr. Puente's title is rather unfortunate, for it does not disclose the great merit of the book and would lead one not familiar with its contents to think of it merely as one of the hundreds of books contributed from time to time to the general subject of international law.

The book deals particularly with one specific field of international law and is largely a collection of American and English judicial decisions with respect to international states, their nature, their diplomatic representatives and their international contracts, known as treaties. For one who desires to run down points of international law which have been decided in American courts the work is invaluable, as the citations are numerous and include the latest decisions extant at the time the work was written. The volume should be of very great service to every practical lawyer dealing with this particular phase of international law.

It is to be understood, of course, that there are many questions in respect to the aspects of the subject dealt with by the author which are settled daily by governments and which do not come to the attention of a judicial body. It should also be remembered that international law is constantly changing and that many of the dicta cited in the book cannot be applied with equal validity at the present date as in the time the dicta were announced by the court. In this connection, it may be pointed out that Mr. Puente has apparently failed to note the change in the policy of the United States with respect to the most-favored-nation clause owing probably to the lack of judicial consideration of this recent change. Naturally, the citations he gives upon this topic are inapplicable to the present policy.

However, such omissions are probably inherent in a work of this kind. In any event, they are of very little account in comparison with the great service the work renders in giving to those actually involved in questions of international law dealing with States, their diplomatic representatives and their contracts, a ready guide to the decisions and dicta of American and English courts that have considered such points and which will point out a trail that may be followed through the stages of the development by the courts of the law involved down to the present date.

The labor involved must have been enormous and the author is to be congratulated in giving to the profession such a practical work.

F. M. A.

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THE SOMERSET HOME OF THE ADAMS' FAMILY

By ALFRED NUTTING, *London*

Americans visiting Cheddar Gorge, with its famous caves, undoubtedly pass on to Wells, with its beautiful cathedral, and Bishop's Palace, surrounded by a moat, and accessible over the ancient drawbridge; and, just as surely, they do not fail to visit the famous Glastonbury Abbey ruins about three miles further south, nestling beneath the towering Tor. Few, however, are aware that within a distance of about ten miles south of the latter town lies the pretty and peaceful village of Barton St. David, where was born, about 1583, Henry Adams, one of the Founders of New England, 1638, and ancestor of two Presidents of the United States—John Adams, 1797, and John Quincy Adams, 1825.

It was only after prolonged search in Northamptonshire and Devonshire, primarily undertaken by the Sulgrave Institution of America, and followed up by Col. C. E. Banks, that it was discovered that the Diocesan archives at Wells yielded proof that Henry Adams and his ancestors were natives of the little Somerset village of Barton St. David; and steps were taken to place a memorial tablet in the ancient parish church where the Adams family worshipped, and Henry Adams was baptized.

The tablet, which was presented by Mr. Edward Dean Adams, of New York City, was erected in 1926, and unveiled in 1927. It reads as follows:



To
the Glory of God
in honor of Saint David
and in memory of

HENRY ADAMS

born in this Parish about 1583,
and a Founder of New England 1638.
Ancestor of Two Presidents
of the United States of America,
JOHN ADAMS and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
whose Exalted Services to their Country
evoke a Testimony of Respect
for their Ancestral Home.

This Memorial
has been erected
by Edward Dean Adams
A. D. 1926.

Because Barton St. David is but a small village it is but little known, and requires to be "discovered." Not far also from Barton St. David lies Athelney, of King Alfred fame, while at Somerton, near by, is stationed one of the Marconi beam wireless stations, whose lofty masts and batteries between are visible from the roadway.

Barton St. David church is an ancient structure, having an unusual round octagon tower, while the village surrounding it consists, as is common in Somerset, of grey-stoned houses; and, as is also in Somerset hamlets, there is a quietness that resembles slumbering peacefulness, but it would be erroneous to gather the impression that Somerset possesses little claim to fame; at Bridgewater was born John Pym; at Sharpham, Henry Fielding; and at Keinton Mandeville, Henry Irving—to name but a few instances. To "do" Glastonbury and Wells is among the usual of things; to visit Barton St. David, with its hallowed memorial tablet and shrine to the ancestors of the second and fifth President of America—as to visit Sulgrave Manor, the home of the Washingtons—is to freshen the memory and quicken the interest one should hold in the history of one's country.

(The author is indebted for much of the information relating to the memorial tablet to the Vicar of Barton St. David—the Rev. A. B. Peacock—to whom he tenders his appreciation and thanks.—A. N.)

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"God be with you!" Accept my olden greeting
And let it nestle birdlike in your heart;
"God be with you" until our next time meeting.
"God be with you" if we remain apart.

"God be with you" in days both bright and dreary.
"God be with you" throughout each ebon night;
"God be with you" when joyful or when weary.
If He be with you everything is right.

Though rolling seas our daily ties may sever.
To me there will a memory sweet remain
To brighten thoughts (o'ershadowed by dark,
never),
That will the severance soften of its pain.

"God be with you!" Accept my olden greeting!
I will not say "Farewell," but hopeful be
That some day, somehow, somewhere, I may,
meeting
You once more, find, through the stormiest sea,
God's been with you to grant His shelt'ring
lee.



MARINE INSURANCE

(Continued from page 312)

the Canal Zone, except that it does not cover while in the owner's permanent residence. For a small additional premium the policies are written or will be extended to cover in all parts of the world where the traveler ordinarily goes.

Jewelry and Fur, All Risks

A very popular policy of late years amongst owners of valuable jewelry and furs is a policy insuring such property against all risks for a definite period. Because of the numerous and sometimes sensational losses by burglary, theft and larceny of valuable jewelry, this form of insurance has received considerable advertising, and the rates in this country have also risen, though they still seem to be remarkably low, considering the risks involved.

Under this broad form the policy covers the property against all risks from whatsoever cause arising, and in consequence of the liberality of the coverage policies are only written for selected risks, and the underwriters reserve, and usually exercise, the right of making an investigation of the applicant before agreeing to write the policy.

Transit

Marine insurance policies covering shipments by rail and/or by conveyance have come to be more or less generally known as Transit Policies. In the original and simplest form this policy covers the risks of fire, derailment, and collision while on rail; fire, collision and accident to the conveyance while on conveyances.

The form of policy more generally used for shipments of household goods covers the above risks, and also the risks of tornado, cyclone, lightning, flood, and theft of an entire shipping package. This form of policy was not found to be sufficiently broad to cover the needs of shippers, and after some disastrous experimentation with an all-risks-of-transportation policy a form of coverage was evolved which is sometimes called—

Carrier's Liability, All Risk

This policy includes all of the risks covered in the policy described immediately preceding, and also all risks assumed by the carrier (i. e., the railroad) up to the limit of its liability, as shown on the bill of lading. Inasmuch as the carriers are liable for all loss or damage occurring to the shipment, unless the loss or damage occurs from acts of God, or the common enemy, or other causes beyond their control, this policy is practically an all-risk policy. The underwrit-

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ers are able to write this policy at a very moderate premium, because of the fact that they escape small claims, and the expense of investigating losses, as, under the terms of the policy, the assured must first collect from the carrier for its released liability (this is usually 10 cents per pound) before he can collect under his policy. The insurance company then pays him for the excess of the proven loss or damage over the amount recovered from the carrier.

Fine Arts Floater

This is a policy gotten out to cover paintings and other works of art while going to or from places of exhibition. This, too, is an all-risk policy, covering all the risks of transportation, the risks of fire and theft while on exhibition, and breakage. A similar policy can be written on approved risks covering other classes of property than works of art. For instance, such a policy is written to cover shipments of household and personal effects to and from, and while at a house rented for the summer or other limited period.

Government Service Policy

This is a policy of particular interest to men in the Foreign Service, as it is a special policy written for and limited in its sale to men in the American Foreign Service and to Army, Navy and Marine Corps officers. It covers personal and household effects of every description belonging to the assured or the dependent members of his family. It covers while in permanent or temporary quarters, in transit (including baggage while traveling), at the laundry, tailor's, hotels, or in storage. The risks insured against are those of fire, theft, larceny, pilferage, lightning, perils of transportation and navigation. There are certain limitations as to the percentage of the amount of the policy covering on furs, jewelry,

silverware, musical and scientific instruments. Such articles must not exceed 40 per cent of the total amount of the insurance.

This policy is written as in case of the baggage policies, covering while within and/or in transit between the Continental United States, its insular possessions, Canada, the Canal Zone, British North American possessions and Haiti. For an additional premium it will be extended or written to cover World Wide, excluding Russia.

In Great Britain it is very common for insurance underwriters to issue policies insuring against many eventualities, which may affect the profits of the insured, such as rain on a certain day, the birth of an heir to a certain person, etc. These are the so-called betting policies, and they are not written by American insurance companies.

Who May Insure?

Only a person who is "so situated with regard to the thing insured that he would have benefit from its existence, prejudice by its destruction" may insure.

This does not necessarily mean that only the owner of the goods may insure. Shippers, packers, agents, etc., frequently have an insurance interest in property not theirs. So, also, one who had advanced money on the security of the property, or a broker who has sold an article subject to delivery at the purchaser's home, might have an insurance interest for the amount of his commission.

In closing this brief series the writer would again emphasize the fact that American marine insurance companies can now take care of the legitimate needs of American shippers, and the members of the American Foreign Service may do much to foster the growth of this industry which is the handmaid of our shipping interest.



THE LEEDS CONSULATE

(Continued from page 311)

Agent; Delph, Ed. Ainley, Consular Agent; Huddersfield, William Haigh, Consular Agent; Loughborough, Thomas Craddock, Consular Agent; Barnsley, Charles L. Mence, Consular Agent; Halifax, James Stansfield, Consular Agent.

There is one piece of correspondence in the archives which is a puzzle. It is a communication from the Austrian Legation at Washington, addressed to the Secretary of State, which says, in part, that the arguments set forth in a note from the Secretary of State to the Austrian Government have not had the power to change the judgment that the Imperial Cabinet had formed respecting the mission of one Dudley Mann. This document was signed by Chevalier Hülsemann, then Chargé d'Affaires at Washington.

A reply signed by Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, states that the President's opinion (President Fillmore) respecting the mission of Dudley Mann remains unchanged and that the

principle and policy embodied in his instructions would not be abandoned, but that it was the earnest wish of the United States Government to concur with the Imperial Cabinet's desire to maintain the friendly relations then existing between the United States and Austria.

There is nothing, however, in the Leeds files to show either what the mission of Dudley Mann was or the reason why these documents are on file at Leeds.

One document of unusual nature in the files is a printed form bearing the insignia of the United States and stating that Francis B. Ogden, Consul of the United States of America at Manchester and its dependencies, certifies and makes known that John Brewster has been appointed Consular Agent at Nottingham. The bottom of the form is filled in by the said John Brewster and is authenticated by Mr. Ogden under the seal of the Consulate on the 10th day of November, 1852.

Shortly after this Mr. Ogden informed Mr. Davy that Nottingham was again, under instructions from Washington, to be a dependency of Leeds.

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Electric, S. A.,
Caracas



A rather unusual request is recorded under date of March 1, 1855, when Mr. Robert Stephenson, of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, writes that he is making a collection of impressions of seals and asks that either a gutta percha or wax impression of the seal of the Consulate be forwarded to him. He states in his letter that he has already received an impression of the seals used by all the Consuls at Grimsby and Hull.

During Mr. Davy's incumbency, 1830-1863, his duties varied from the relief of distressed and shipwrecked seamen to reports upon the activities of counterfeiter. It was not until the latter part of his tenure of office that commercial work played any part in his duties, but from 1863 on requests are found for information regarding different industries.

In 1863 Mr. James W. Marshall took over the charge of the Consulate.

There appear to be only about half a dozen circulars received from the different Departments in Washington during his tenure of office which lasted until 1864. A great deal of the correspondence pertains to the shipping and the

blockade established by the Union against the Confederate States.

Affidavits declaring that ships clearing from Hull bore no contraband goods, when the blockade was lifted for certain ports in 1862, shows that Hull was still under the Leeds Consulate.

In 1862 information was secured by a clerk of the Consulate that large quantities of munitions of war were being manufactured in Batley, near Leeds, for exportation to the Confederate forces. This information was forwarded to Liverpool, the supposed port of intended shipment, and in consequence large amounts of material were stopped at this place.

Information was also obtained from the American Consul at Le Havre in France that large shipments of boots and shoes were being transhipped from that port to Hull with ultimate destination to the Confederacy.

Mr. W. L. Raymond, Vice Consul in Charge, relieved Mr. Marshall on December 3, 1864, Mr. Marshall's resignation having been previously accepted by the Department.

Although the records show that Mr. Marshall had resigned, his name appears on official documents up to the end of the year.



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Many expressions of sympathy were received from trade bodies and civic authorities on the occasion of the death of President Lincoln.

Mr. Raymond having been granted home leave, Mr. Clarence M. Hyde took charge of the Consulate in 1867 and was succeeded by Mr. Frank T. Richards, Mr. George Middlewood, Mr. Charles G. Sheppard, and Mr. Albert V. Doherty between that date and 1885.

During Mr. Doherty's incumbency the Department first appeared to take an active interest in the possibilities offered in England for foreign trade, and consular officers were instructed to make careful investigations as to what products might be successfully marketed in England.

In 1888, under Mr. Francis H. Wigfall, there is the first record of a direct trade inquiry. This was from an American firm asking that their name be brought to the attention of leading merchants in Leeds, and that they be shown a circular which they took pleasure in enclosing; they were desirous of extending their export trade and requested that any information or suggestions be forwarded to them.

Mr. Wigfall was succeeded by Mr. Norfleet Harris until 1897, when Mr. Lewis Dexter was appointed.

During Mr. Dexter's tenure of office we find what might be termed the beginning of real development of foreign trade by the Consul at Leeds. His reports are of a very high quality, and go into the details now required by Instructions.

Mr. Edmund Ward was appointed Vice Consul in 1904 and continued in that office for one year under Mr. Dexter. There appears to have been no subordinate officer from 1905 to 1907, when Mr. Charles E. Taylor was appointed Vice Consul.

Mr. Taylor, who assumed charge while the principal officer was on leave, served until 1917, when in the latter part of that year he was incarcerated in prison as a conscientious objector for the duration of the war.

In 1909 Mr. Benjamin F. Chase succeeded Mr. Dexter and served until 1913.

The offices under Mr. Chase were moved to 26 Park Row (in the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company's building), where

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San Juan, Porto Rico

Sao Paulo, Brazil
Seattle, Washington
Shanghai, China
Soerabaya, Java
Sydney, New So. Wales, Australia
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Tokio, Japan
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they remained until the final closure of the Consulate.

Consul Homer M. Byington was assigned to Leeds to succeed Mr. Chase, and until his arrival on December 19, 1913, Vice and Deputy Consul Charles E. Taylor took charge of the Consulate.

On August 4, 1914, the Consul General at London transmitted to all Consuls in Great Britain a copy of a communication from the American Embassy, dated the previous day, stating that, if conditions required, consular protection was to be given to the subjects and interests of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in Great Britain, and on the following day another telegram from the Consul General stated that they were to assume protection of German interests.

Mr. Byington having been assigned to Hull, Consul Percival Gassett assumed charge in June, 1917. Upon Mr. Gassett's retirement under the Rogers Act on July 1, 1924, Vice Consul John Skelton Williams, Jr., assumed charge.

Mr. Williams remained in charge until August 5, 1925, when Consul Stillman W. Eells took charge.

On April 11, 1928, an Instruction was received stating that the Department of State had decided to close the Consulate at Leeds, in accordance with its policy of discontinuing offices the functions of which, it was felt, could be merged with those of near-by offices without causing undue inconvenience or hardship to interested parties, and the Consul was instructed to close the office as soon as the existing lease could be disposed of without loss to the Government and to store all records, archives and codes in the Consulate at Bradford.

FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS

(Continued from page 306)

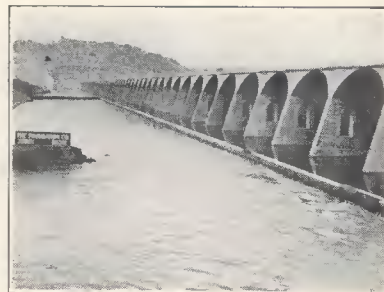
buildings on the north side of the square, together with the Church of the Madeleine and the Chamber of Deputies, had been constructed, the then owner of the present United States Government site determined to erect a building to suit himself, and as he was a very powerful city politician at that time he succeeded in doing so over the objections of Gabriel. By reason of this interesting



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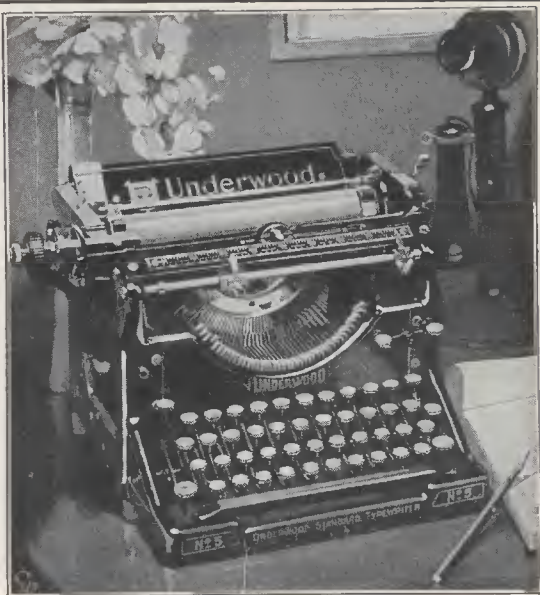


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occurrence the United States Foreign Service Buildings Commission, after the lapse of more than a hundred years, is now able to carry out Gabriel's ideas, which will complete the Place de la Concorde.

When I was in Paris I called upon the supervising architects of the city of Paris to advise with them about the construction and received the most cordial assurances that they would help us in every way in our project to complete the Gabriel plan. This was very gratifying to me, as some American editorials had expressed surprise that the French would be willing to allow us to have such a prominent corner on a square enriched by French national history. It looks out directly on the monuments to Alsace and Lorraine. The feeling, as I sensed it, was most aptly expressed in remarks of my friend, Albert Laniel, who said at the signing:

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

XI. Penang, Straits Settlements

On March 30, 1927, the sum of \$35,000 was allocated for the acquisition and initial remodeling, repair and furnishing of a Consular building at this post. A property was purchased for \$21,169.80 and repairs to the main building, the kitchen, the outbuildings, the electrical and drainage systems, and the grounds have been completed. Furniture for the living room, the dining room and two bedrooms has been purchased and shipped. Window curtains, draperies, glassware, chinaware and kitchen utensils have been ordered. There will be a saving of \$5,000 on the allocation.

XII. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

On July 9, 1928, the original allocation of \$150,000 for the construction of a building on the present Government-owned site adjoining the Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, was raised to \$260,000, and Messrs. Preston and Curtis, an American firm practising in Rio de Janeiro, have been designated as the architects. The preliminary plans are being completed for a five-story building.

XIII. Santiago, Cuba

On October 17, 1927, the sum of \$53,000 was allocated for the acquisition of land overlooking the harbor and the rebuilding of the structure

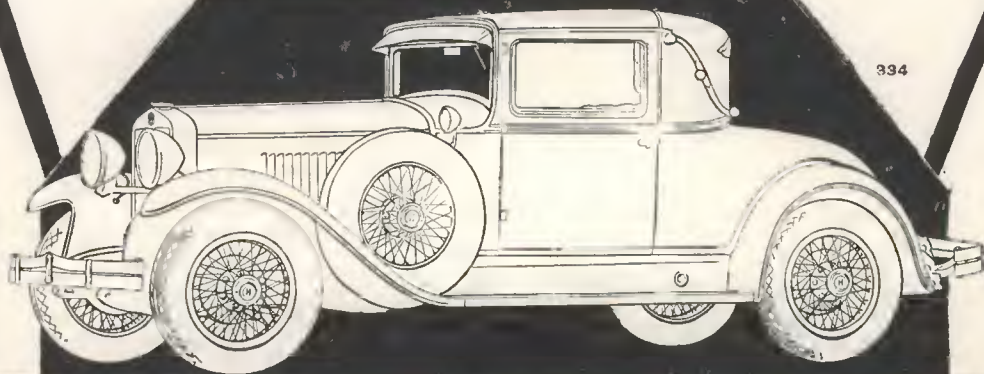
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now standing thereon. After prolonged negotiations, due to the fact that there were several encumbrances on the property to be removed, the purchase was completed for \$20,600 plus transfer charges, and on June 29 Consul Nathan advised the Department that title had passed to this Government. Plans will at once be prepared for submission to the Commission.

XIV. Shanghai, China

On October 17, 1927, \$750,000 was allocated for the demolition of the present Government-owned building and the erection of a new structure on the same site. Mr. Robert Maurice Trimble, of Pittsburgh, was designated as architect, and his preliminary sketches of the building have been completed and have been approved by the Commission. The municipal authorities have authorized the construction of an extended retaining wall which will enable us to reclaim additional land and add approximately 4,350 square feet to our present waterfront. This will give us a pleasing lawn on the river side of our building which is important as it is the view of the property seen by arrivals coming up the river to the port.

XV. Tegucigalpa, Honduras

On October 17, 1927, the sum of \$75,000 was allocated for the acquisition of land and the construction of buildings, and a property owned by the Honduran Government, though at present occupied by squatters, was purchased for \$11,000. It consists of 34 acres, and the title thereto will pass to this Government soon after the convening of the Honduran Congress on January 1, 1929, when the transfer will be effected by means of a congressional decree.

XVI. Tirana, Albania

On July 15, 1926, the sum of \$60,000 was allocated for the acquisition of a site and the construction of buildings, and a tract of five acres was purchased for \$1,700. A contract for full architectural services was then entered into with Messrs. Wyeth and Sullivan, of Washington, D. C. Upon the recommendation of Minister Hart the Department has given the construction of the buildings to the Albanian Vocational School, under the direction of its supervisor, Mr. Harry T. Fultz, of the American Red Cross. Foundations have been completed, brick work started, and the specifications for the lighting, heating and plumbing installations are being prepared in the Department with a view to calling for bids from American contractors.



XVII. Yokohama, Japan

On March 30, 1927, the Commission decided to authorize the exchange of the lot then owned by this Government in Yokohama for a larger lot on the waterfront, subject to ratification by Congress. The ratification was made by Congress when it amended the Foreign Service Buildings Act by giving the Commission general power to exchange properties, and the American Consul at Yokohama has reported that the exchange has been completed. Mr. J. H. Morgan, an American architect practising in Yokohama, drew the preliminary plans for the building which were submitted to and approved by the Commission in March, 1927. The plans have been submitted to the supervising architect and have been approved by his office with certain changes which have been made. The architect is now preparing working drawings and specifications, and construction will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

XVIII

In addition to the above negotiations are pending for the purchase of sites for Embassies, Legations, and Consulates in several of the capitals and other important cities of the world.

August 24, 1928.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN G. PORTER.

EUGENE SCHUYLER

(Continued from page 310)

career at Cornell. Even at that early stage Eugene Schuyler gave evidence of unusual intellectual and artistic gifts, of a keen "esprit chercheur" and of personal magnetism, occasionally marred by hauteur of manner and temperamental susceptibility.

Available records do not sharply disclose to what extent the idea of service actuated Eugene Schuyler in applying for a consulship. We may, however, safely assume that his inherited conception of civic duty and his intelligent estimate of the opportunity to advance the interests of his country presented by the attitude of contemporaneous Russia prompted his application. Schuyler was appointed Consul at Moscow during the administration of Andrew Johnson, the illustrious W. H. Seward being Secretary of State. The appointment came to him early in 1867, a season rendered memorable by the cession of Alaska by Russia to the United States. During the Civil War most of the nations of Europe, among the exceptions being Russia and Turkey, had sympathized with the South. Russia indeed had sent a fleet into American waters to manifest its friendliness to the Union cause. Congress in 1866 had voted a resolution of congratulation upon the escape of the Czar from assassination, and an American vessel of war had been dispatched to St. Petersburg to deliver it. Intense interest and gratitude were evinced throughout Russia. American sentiments were voiced by Oliver Wendell Holmes when in his poem, sung by the public-school

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children in Boston on December 6, 1871, upon the occasion of the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, he asked, "Who was our friend when the world was our foe?" Schuyler came to Russia at a most auspicious moment.

What were his chances? He commanded high equipment—background, education, discernment, knowledge of the Muscovite language. And the opportunity was at hand. But lurking was the spoils system—a mine which at any time might explode and blow into smithereens his position and his studied efforts and his ambition to secure results advantageous to his native land. Inaugurated in New York by Senator Marcy, who first used the expression, "to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy," the spoils system was fastened upon the national administration by Andrew Jackson and clung to it until Grover Cleveland undertook his crusade for civil service reform and even until later days. In American foreign affairs it received its death blow under Roosevelt, whose Executive order of June 27, 1906, placed an important section of the Foreign Service upon the merit system. It was further deprived of its fangs under Wilson and under Coolidge. Thanks to Congress, and in particular to the Rogers Act of May 24, 1924, there is now a foreign service career beginning with the position of Vice Consul and, provided the officer measures up to requirements, terminating with that of Ambassador, and it does not matter whether he is a Democrat or a Republican or professing the tenets of the Farmer-Labor Party. He must be a thoroughly qualified and thoroughly honorable American, and that is all. He takes but an academic interest in partisan affairs at home, and in nine cases out of ten worries not at all over the political complexion of the adminis-

tration. Like the typical soldier he is serving his country as well and as faithfully as he can, and he is unservedly loyal to the Government irrespective of its political color. If his conduct is above reproach, and if he displays adequate zeal and ability, he is promoted from grade to grade. He can not be dismissed except for cause. Having chosen diplomacy as his life work and being fully conscious that his advancement in his profession depends upon his record, he burns all bridges behind him, as it were, and strains every nerve to render his service as useful and as creditable as possible to his country. Uncle Sam is justified in expecting much from his new foreign service. Citizens everywhere must henceforth be protected in their rights, whether of person or of property. There must no longer be heard complaints of diplomatic unpreparedness nor grievances on the score of amateurish trade promotion.

Such was not the case in 1867 when Eugene Schuyler entered the Foreign Service of the United States, and the fact that, nevertheless, despite handicaps now deemed fatal, he and other citizens during the ensuing half century persevered and distinguished themselves as agents of the Government abroad, affords eloquent testimony of their unflinching, nay extraordinary, courage and patriotism.

During the 23 years which intervened between his appointment as Consul in Moscow and his death, which occurred while he was holding the office of Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Cairo, Schuyler was once unceremoniously dismissed and once equally abruptly legislated out of official existence.

(To be continued)

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