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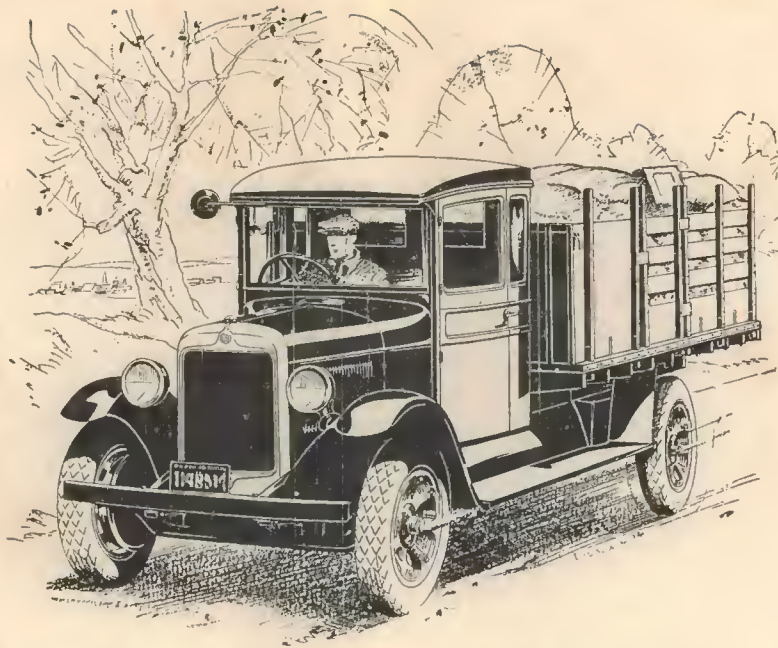
# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Photo from J. W. Ballantine.*

GARDEN ENTRANCE TO EEL HOUSE, TOKIO

Vol. VI JANUARY, 1929 No. 1



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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. VI, No. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY, 1929

## Eel House Days in Tokyo

By JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE, *Consul, Department.*

ALTHOUGH, since the terrible earthquake disaster of 1923, Tokyo, with its unpainted and tin roof shacks unrelieved by shade trees presents a monotonous exterior, its facilities for providing its citizens with what constitute to them the amenities of life have been largely rehabilitated. To the native son of Yedo, civic beauty has little significance. The delight of the Yedokko is in mingling with gay crowds along the Ginza, the Broadway of Tokyo, in thrilling over the gory exploits of ancient heroes re-enacted in lantern bedecked theaters, and above all in enjoying the epicurean feasts afforded by innumerable popular eating places for which the city is justly famous. It is not of the slightest consequence to him that Osaka has more factories, leads in foreign trade or expends more money in social uplift work; he is satisfied that Tokyo is supreme in its atmosphere of bonhomie, in the charm of its geisha girls, in the splendor of its plum and cherry blossoms, and above all in the flavor of the prawns, cuttle fish and eels caught in neighboring waters, and served by culinary experts found only in Tokyo.

If L. Licinius Lucullus were alive to day, it is highly probable that he would make his home in Tokyo. The gastronomic predilections of its citizens are of an omnivorous character, as is evidenced by the great variety of restaurants, which cater to all tastes from the buckwheat spaghetti stand, where the rikisha coolie can get his fill for a few sen, to the luxurious *ryoriya*, where merchant princes regale themselves with sybaritic repasts at many dollars a plate. Chinese restaurants, German rathskellers, American cafe-

terias, and French cafés supply exotic dishes in abundance, modified, it is true, by Japanese chefs to suit the purses and tastes of their Japanese clients. Of the purely native dishes there is an endless variety, and the specialty restaurants thrive in great numbers—the *gyuya*, where nothing but a kind of beef stew is served; *toriya*, which confine themselves to chicken stew; *temporaya*, to fish and prawn fritters; and, preeminent among all, the *unagiya*, or eel houses.

The raising of eels for the Tokyo market is a flourishing industry in the outlying districts. Every eel house is provided with a shallow tank, where the eels are kept alive so that they can be served fresh. The process of cooking eels is somewhat complicated, consisting as it does of stewing and broiling in such a way that the rich juices and flavor are retained. Owing to the inadequate culinary facilities of Japanese homes, housewives do not buy eels for the kitchen, and the entire supply is disposed of to restaurants.

The eel house epitomizes the spirit of old Tokyo. Generally situated along some back street, in order to reach it you frequently wade through mud or dust, depending upon the season, and enter through a passage adjoining the kitchen. No visual indication of the culinary delights awaiting you inside, but the savory odors, which you can invariably detect a block away, guide you unerringly and irresistibly toward the source. You take off your shoes at the entrance, and a buxom *nesan* leads you through winding corridors to a dainty room looking out upon a charming miniature garden. The floor of the room is upholstered with mats and is bare except for a stand, 1 foot in height.



which serves the purpose of a table. On one side of the room is a *tokonoma*, a niche which is the only part where any decorations are displayed. These usually consist of a *kakemono*, a hanging scroll, which may either be a Chinese motto in beautiful calligraphy or a painting. There is also generally a spray of flowers arranged in exquisite taste, according to the canons of Japanese flower decoration.

The *neesan* first brings you a cushion, upon which you squat or sprawl, and then places be-



Photo from J. W. Ballantine.

JAPANESE NEESAN BRINGING TEA

side you a tray containing an earthen bowl of glowing embers for lighting cigarettes and a receptacle for ashes. She then leaves you to reappear presently with tea. After setting the tea service beside you, she bows to the floor with a conventional phrase of welcome and asks for your order. You have little choice—large, middle-sized or small eels and rice, with or without a preliminary course of soup, and perhaps some fruit. For drinks you have choice of sake, a rice wine drunk hot, or beer.

The wise habitué will bring something with him to read, unless he has mental resources within himself to occupy the long wait which invariably elapses between giving the order and the appearance of the eels. Many novices have tried the experiment of telephoning their order in advance. This insures the reservation of a room, but never expedites the eels. Restaurant proprietors act on the assumption that a gentleman who can afford such a luxury must have abundant leisure at his command, and might be angry if he were served with cold eels in case he found it inconvenient to arrive at the appointed time.

In many first-class eel houses a hot bath is available for patrons who may desire to while away a pleasant half hour at this diversion. In the winter time such facilities are particularly acceptable as a means of warming the body, since the rooms are unheated except for a charcoal brazier, which only suffices to keep your fingers from getting numb. You have only to signify your desire and the maid will bring you a wadded kimono, which serves the purpose of a dressing gown, together with a towel and soap. Of course, if you are squeamish about intruding yourself upon others, since Japanese are much less exclusive about bathing together than they are about dining in company, or are of a retiring disposition and shrink from publicity, it is just as well to forego the pleasure of the eel-house bath, since full advantage would be taken of the opportunity to inspect a white skin by appreciative spectators of both sexes.

Eventually the *pièce de résistance* arrives served in a covered lacquered dish to keep it warm. The *neesan* places the dish in front of you, together with a saucer of mixed pickles and chopsticks. The pickles are decidedly an acquired taste, especially *takuan*, or giant radishes pickled in a kind of brine, but this vegetable is said to contain pepsin which acts as a digestive for rice. The chopsticks now generally provided for guests are of soft wood, the two sticks being only half split apart so that the user must complete the process



and thus be able to assure himself that no one has used them before.

The *neesan* then pours you out a libation, the vessel in the case of sake being a toy cup holding about two thimblefuls, which you drink off at a gulp and receive a fresh cupful. The handmaiden also fills a bowl of rice with a ladle from a wooden tub. There are certain formalities connected with the proceeding which may not be overlooked. It would be considered a grave breach of etiquette symbolic of niggardliness if she were to fill the bowl with a single ladleful; there must be at least two ladlefuls. You are entitled to as many bowls of rice as you desire without extra charge, but I believe after the fifth you would be regarded in the same light as the man who abuses the free bread privilege in a restaurant at home. On the other hand, you are under a moral obligation to eat all the rice you have accepted. You may decline the rice altogether, you may take one bowl or several, but you must finish the final bowl clean to the last grain. This does not apply to any other food. The custom is of very ancient origin, dating from the time when rice was a luxury that only the well to do could afford.

After the *neesan* has done her part, you find in front of you ready for consumption in addition to the plate of eels, the bowl of rice, the saucer of pickles and the drinking vessel, a pepper shaker containing a spice with a flavor intermediate between pepper and cinnamon, and a small pitcher of eel gravy mixed with soy sauce. You season your eels and proceed with the banquet. By the time you have finished, you generally find yourself in a delightful state of torpor, and no longer find it difficult to understand the bliss of a boa constrictor who has swallowed an ox. It would be a distinct addition to the menus of eel houses if a demi-tasse of cafe noir could be provided as a stimulant. You have to content yourself, however, with a pipe or a cigar, which you bring with you. It is easy to understand why eel houses are patronized almost exclusively by the sterner sex, since non-smokers and those unendowed with robust di-

gestions can not be expected to derive the fullest enjoyment from a fare so rich.

In the course of half an hour your smoke is finished and you call for your account. The *neesan* would never venture to intrude the subject so ignoble as that of money until you ask for it. She thanks you in a way that gives you the feeling that your condescension in offering to pay at all is much appreciated. You take your departure, and while you are putting on your shoes at the exit, the hostess of the establishment comes over to make her salutations and apologize for the coarse fare offered. You may respond by congratulating her upon the prosperity of her house, which invariably elicits the reply that this is entirely due to your exalted and generous patronage.

You leave the eel house and go out into the world refreshed in body and in spirit for by the subtle flattery of assiduous personal service and an outspoken appreciation of your patronage your self-confidence and self-esteem weakened by buffeting with your fellow man is fully restored. To visit Japan without enjoying the hospitality of an eel house is to miss an uniquely interesting experience. It is not to be compared with the modern restaurant in ornateness and magnificence of appointments, but in the simplicity, good taste and individuality of its atmosphere, in the sincere desire of its staff to please, and in the uniquely delicate quality of the fare it is unexcelled. The traditions of feudal Japan are fast disappearing in the bustle of present day Japanese life, but they still survive in the eel houses of Tokyo.



Photo from J. W. Ballantine.

### ENTERTAINING GUESTS WITH MUSIC



## FOREIGN TRADE AS A CAREER FOR WOMEN

The creation of "local atmosphere at long-distance range" is cited as an essential factor for success in foreign trade by Lucy A. Goldsmith, who contributes the chapter on foreign trade to "An Outline of Careers for Women," edited by Doris E. Fleischman and just published by Doubleday, Doran and Company. Miss Fleischman is a public relations counsel, associated in this work with her husband, Edward L. Bernays, and writes on public relations as a career for women. Mr. Bernays is the editor of "An Outline of Careers" for men.

Miss Goldsmith, who is the head of Goldsmith-Shore Company, foreign trade consultants, says: "The human interest quality is the factor that should interest more women to take up the study of foreign trade as a profession. There is great scope for future development in this field, especially in view of the fact that foreign trade is today being placed on the basis of gradually growing standard practices, with many adaptations of markedly successful methods hitherto only used in the domestic trade of the United States.

These methods in many cases are entirely new to the foreigner. It is, however, possible to adapt these methods and procedures to meet local conditions if one important phase of the situation is kept constantly in mind, and that is to be able to create 'local atmosphere at long-distance range.'

\* \* \*

"Women should be peculiarly qualified to take up this study and engage in certain phases of foreign trade, because of their natural aptitude for adapting themselves to new conditions. Furthermore, due to the comparatively recent development of export trade relations young men and young women starting in export trade are more on a level than in any other phase of business at the present time.

"It pays to know the fundamentals of export trade." Miss Goldsmith concludes, "because there is still a greater demand than there is a supply of people equipped with the knowledge to handle foreign trade intelligently and who also have an international prospective. We need many more such ambassadors of commercial good will in the international field and women recruits to these ranks should be royally welcomed."



*Photo from J. W. Ballantine.*

OVERLOOKING THE LOTUS POND, TOKYO

# Holding an Election in Nicaragua

By CHARLES C. EBERHARDT, *Minister, Managua*

IN MAY, 1927, the most disastrous civil war in the history of Nicaragua was brought to an end through the good offices of Col. Henry L. Stimson, the personal representative of the President of the United States. The Liberals, who had been seeking to overthrow President Diaz, agreed to lay down their arms, but only on condition that the next election be supervised by Americans and that its fairness be assured by the creation of a non-partisan constabulary under American officers which would protect the voters from official intimidation, as had already been requested by President Diaz and the Conservative party. The Government of the United States agreed to carry out its part of the arrangement, and also agreed, at the request of both parties, to help maintain order in the meantime.

Subsequent experience has shown that the restoration of normal conditions would have been impossible without this help. Although the overwhelming majority of the people in all parts of the country and of the fighting forces on both sides were not only ready but anxious to settle down to a peaceful life again, one of the minor generals in the revolutionary army, reluctant apparently to return to his occupation as bookkeeper in a small isolated mine, broke his promise to turn in his arms, and slipped away with a small following into the inaccessible mountains of northern Nicaragua. In this border region, where smuggling and banditry have long flourished, he was able to gather a force sufficiently large to attack and almost overwhelm a little garrison of American Marines and Nicaraguan constabulary at Ocotal, northern Nicaragua, on July 16, 1927. The defenders were relieved, after a heroic defense of 24 hours, by the arrival of a squadron of bombing planes which had taken off from Managua in the midst of a tropical storm to go to their assistance.

Sandino has evaded capture, and for the most part has evaded contact with the government forces and the Marines, since that time. He was able at first to create a reign of terror in a large section of northern Nicaragua, but in the last few months his forces have made their presence known only by occasional robberies and by scattered murders of defenseless Nicaraguan

farmers. The ease with which an armed bandit can transform himself on the approach of pursuers into what to all appearances is a peaceful farmer, and the inaccessible character of the trackless and little known mountains of the interior, have made the conduct of operations against him extremely difficult. The world-wide fame which Sandino has achieved as the result of the publicity campaign carried on in other countries, including the United States, finds little echo in Nicaragua, where the true nature of his exploits is better known.

Despite Sandino's activities, peace and order now prevail throughout the inhabited sections of the Republic. The new constabulary, the Guardia Nacional, is an institution which does the highest credit to the American Marine officers who have trained it, and it has been an important factor in establishing confidence among the voters of both parties in the possibility of a genuinely free and fair election. Without the replacement of the old police forces it would have been impossible to prevent intimidation and mistreatment of the opposition party by subordinate officials, however genuine the desire of the higher authorities to assure fair play.

Meanwhile, the American Electoral Mission, under Brig. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, of the United States Army, has practically completed its preparations for the election itself. With the assistance of a group of American civilian experts and specially selected Army officers, and with the constant and willing cooperation of the representatives of both Nicaraguan political parties, General McCoy has perfected an organization covering every section of the Republic. There are 351 polling places, each in charge of a board composed of an American Marine and representatives of both political parties. Several of these have been established in the heart of the territory where Sandino and his followers have been most active, for every Nicaraguan citizen must have the chance to vote. Many of them are accessible only by days of travel over trails which are so bad at this time of year that no animal but a bullock can get through. Even the most isolated posts, however, are kept in constant touch with the outside world by means of airplanes, which drop and pick up messages where they can not land.



The registration of voters, the most difficult and in many respects the most important step in the electoral process, was successfully carried out in the latter part of September and the first week of October. More than 150,000 citizens inscribed themselves—an increase of 25 per cent over any previous election. It is believed that few qualified voters failed to appear, for the interest in the election is intense. For the first time in the history of Nicaragua, the ordinary citizen feels confident that he will be allowed to deposit his ballot on election day without molestation and that his vote will be honestly counted. The election itself will take place on November 4, and its result will be known by the time these lines appear in print.

Managua, October 24, 1928.

NOTE: The election held on November 4 last, resulted in a victory for the candidate of the Liberal Party, Gen. J. M. Moncada, by a majority of over 19,000 votes.

## CIUDAD JUAREZ

By JOHN E. JONES, *Vice Consul, Ciudad Juarez*

Few people realize as they roll into El Paso, Tex., on one of the best of America's transcontinental trains, that but a stone's throw from them lies a settlement which is one of the oldest in the new world.

Columbus' discovery of America in 1492 was the beginning of things for us and shortly thereafter explorations were started from southern North America to the northward. The earliest of these expeditions was led by Cabeza de Vaca (Cowhead) about 1536, according to some historians, while others maintain that Coronado was the leader of the first expedition which started about 1540.

El Paso del Norte (The Pass of the North) was first planted and started to grow on the southern bank of the Rio Bravo River, now known as the Rio Grande, sometime between 1530 and 1540, and developed by successive stages until 1888, when the name was changed to Ciudad Juarez in honor of Mexico's patriot, Benito Juarez.

It is not known exactly when El Paso, Tex., was founded, but 1659 is usually accepted as the year in which the first Spanish settlement was made on the north bank of the Rio Bravo. It later served as a trading post for the American settlers of the southwestern country when Texas won her independence in 1836, and was known as Franklin, Tex. In 1858 the name was officially changed to El Paso.

Since that time great strides have been made and El Paso is now a modern American city of approximately 110,000 inhabitants while Ciudad Juarez is a city of about 35,000. Juarez, though still in part typically Mexican, has of late years started pushing forward and promises to develop some day into a more or less American type city.

About a mile above Juarez the Rio Grande River becomes the international boundary and separates at this point a modern American city and what has often been alluded to as a sleepy Mexican town. It is quite true that all the romance and color of old Mexico can there be found. This river enjoys another unique reputation in that it is claimed to be the only river in the world which is wet on one side and dry on the other.

The intermingling of the old and the new is sure to impress itself upon the tourist in Juarez. In one section there is the race track at which have been witnessed the establishing of several records in horse racing and where such automobile racers as Milton, DePaolo and DePalma have vied for honors. A short distance from there stands the old bullring where the gallant and bespangled toreador "does his stuff" as did his fellow gallants many years ago in old Spain. In off seasons for bull fighting, prize fights are held in the bullring. Almost in its shadow stands a small building, surrounded more or less by mud houses and a general Mexican atmosphere. Inside the whining saxophone and whanging banjo with other instruments make modern jazz for the throng of American patrons who dance in this up-to-date cabaret which is itself purely American. Across the street the cock fight arena, another importation from the old world, stands next door to the baseball diamond.

Many such contrasts could be cited but perhaps the most outstanding one is the modern, reinforced concrete building which houses the Consulate, and the old mission but two blocks distant, built of rough hewn timbers, stone and mud, in 1546.

This old church was built by Franciscan friars who came here in company with Coronado, converted the native Indian tribes to Christianity and utilized their labor to construct the edifice.

It is a square, crudely constructed building of the characteristic old Spanish mission type. The walls are five to six feet in thickness and quite irregular. The inner walls slope inward from floor to ceiling and give one the impression that they are about to fall. The fact that this mission has stood unchanged for nearly 400 years will soon allay all one's fears.

(Continued on page 24)

# Gold Pen Presented to Secretary Kellogg

ON August 18, 1928, the Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, sailed on the *Ile de France* for Paris to sign with representatives of 14 other countries the General Pact for the Renunciation of War. Upon his arrival at Havre on August 24, 1928, he was presented by M. Leon Meyer, the Mayor of Havre, on behalf of the city, with a gold pen, with which he was requested to sign the treaty.

The pen, which is 12 inches in length, is of solid gold, elaborately carved, and is a beautiful specimen of French workmanship. Around the handle are entwined olive wreaths, partly hidden by the arms of the City of Havre and an inscription reading as follows: "Au Grand Artisan de la Pair, Son Excellence M. Frank Billings Kellogg; la Ville du Havre, Aout, 1928." At the top of the pen is a seal composed of an aquamarine, symbolizing the sea, in which the initials "F. W. K." are engraved. It is not a fountain pen, but has a fountain pen point made in the United States. The pen was enclosed in a handsome green leather case bearing the inscription: "*Si vis pacem, para pacem*" (If you wish for peace, prepare for peace).

Mr. Kellogg, in thanking the Mayor of Havre, said: "This treaty had its inspiration in the grand idea of M. Briand, your distinguished Foreign Minister. It is a treaty which I hope, and which now the world hopes, will make it more difficult to go to war. It is a treaty that springs from the hearts of the people of the world and finds expression in the great mass of the people of France, the United States, and of the other nations who will participate."

When the treaty was signed in Paris on August 27, in the crimson and gold Salle de l'Horloge of the French Foreign Office—that same hall where a decade ago President Wilson gave the League of Nations to the world—Secretary Kellogg

not only used this gold pen for signing and sealing the document but it was used by all the other representatives in affixing their signatures.

## OLD AND NEW DIPLOMACY

The *Montreal Gazette* recently reported an address given in that city by Sir J. Rennell Rodd, former British Ambassador to Rome, on "Variations of the Old and New Diplomacy." Sir Rennell, who believed that what is commonly called the old diplomacy is still the best means of dealing as between countries, defined old time diplomacy as meaning the conduct of foreign affairs through agents who had, as a rule, experience gained during a lifetime of study, and controlled by a Secretary of State and a staff of experts. In contrast to this system, and since the close of the war, many foreign matters have been dealt with by conferences at which ministers, not necessarily foreign ministers, have taken part, and negotiations have been pursued to the accompaniment of reports in newspapers, issued according to the discretion, or indis-

(Continued on page 23)



Photo from Lester Maynard.

PRESENTATION OF GOLD PEN TO SECRETARY KELLOGG AT HAVRE

## FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS

At the sixth meeting of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission held in the State Department on November 16, 1928, there were present the chairman, Congressman Stephen G. Porter, of Pennsylvania; Secretary Kellogg, Secretary Mellon, Secretary Whiting, and Congressman J. Charles Linthicum, of Maryland.

The Commission approved the plans for a Minister's residence, a Secretary's residence and an office building to be erected in Managua, in Nicaragua, on a site of 30 acres already purchased by the American Government. The Commission also approved the trip to South America of Congressman Linthicum for the purpose of making a survey of embassy and legation sites. Mr. Linthicum, accompanied by Mr. Robert J. Phillips, Assistant Chief of the Foreign Buildings Office, in the Department of State, sailed on the *Southern Cross* November 17 for Rio de Janeiro where plans have already been approved for a five-story office to be constructed on land already owned by the Government adjoining the present Embassy structures, the new building to provide offices for the American Consul General and the Commercial Attaché in Rio de Janeiro. The plan approved for Managua, is of southern colonial type reminiscent of "Dunleith" in Natchez, Miss.

On December 6 the arrival of Mr. Linthicum and Mr. Phillips at Buenos Aires was reported.

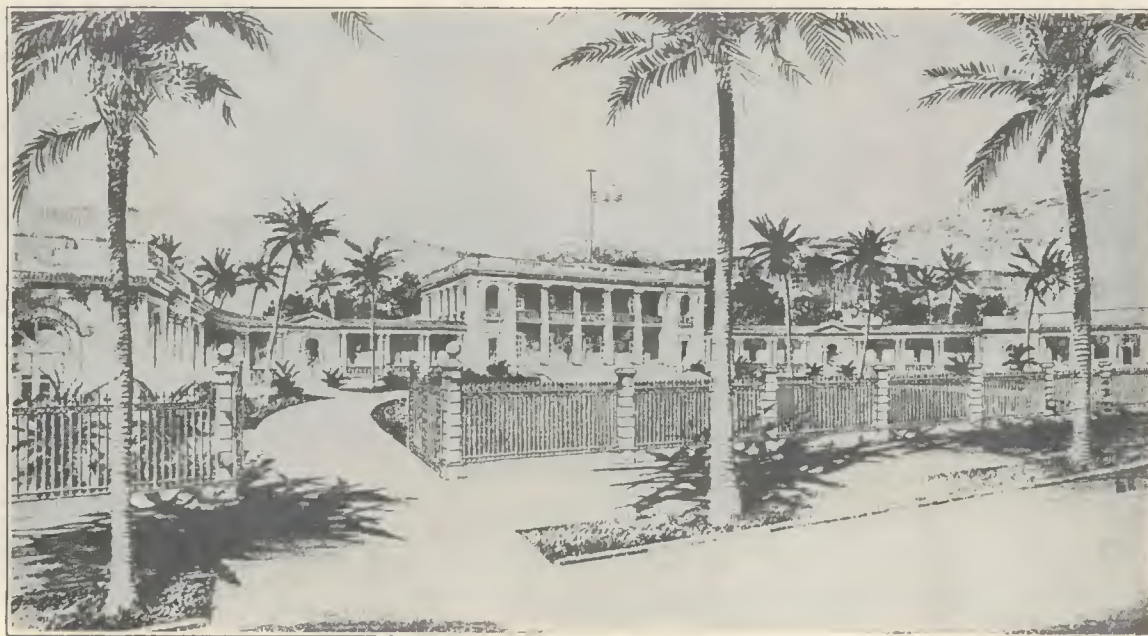
The illustrations are those of the architect's sketch and model of the proposed Legation building at Managua.

## STATE DEPARTMENT BUDGET

In the eighth Federal budget recommendations for appropriations in support of all activities of the Government during the fiscal year 1930, submitted to Congress on December 5, the following was the portion relating to the Department of State:

Total appropriated for 1929.....	\$14,581,956.39
Budget estimate for 1930.....	14,744,831.43
Net increase .....	162,875.04

Included in the net increase of \$162,875.04 are increases of \$40,000 in personnel and \$10,000 in printing and binding for the enlarged publication program of the department, which contemplates publication of the United States Treaty Series, publishing press releases and other documents, and bringing Foreign Relations up to date, including the publication in similar form of the diplomatic correspondence relating to the World



ARCHITECT'S SKETCH OF PROPOSED LEGATION AT MANAGUA



War from 1914 through 1919. There are also recommended \$23,300 for additional personnel in the newly created treaty division, \$14,000 for the appointment of permanent civilian employes as chiefs of the Divisions of Latin American Affairs and Near Eastern Affairs to replace Foreign Service officers now on detail to the department, and \$14,760 for additional stenographic help.

There is an increase of \$75,000 in the estimate for transportation of Foreign Service Officers, to cover additional travel between the United States and posts in foreign countries on account of vacancies which may occur in the Foreign Service because of a change in administration, to take care of deferred transfers, to permit the return to the United States on statutory leave of absence of Foreign Service Officers who have performed three years or more of continuous service abroad, and for transporting to their former homes in this country the remains of Foreign Service Officers who may die abroad or in transit and which is now being paid from another fund.

An amount of \$2,000,000 is recommended for the acquisition by purchase or construction of sites and buildings in foreign cities and for the initial repair, alteration, and furnishing of such buildings, under the Foreign Service buildings act of 1926, which authorizes not exceeding \$10,000,000 to be appropriated for this purpose, with a provision that not more than \$2,000,000 shall be appropriated for any one year, but that all appropriations made pursuant to the authorization shall remain available until expended. Thus far there have been appropriated \$435,000 in 1927, \$700,000 in 1928, and \$1,300,000 in 1929, or a total of \$2,435,000.

The quota of the United States toward the maintenance of the Pan American Union has been increased from \$152,256 to \$167,219.60, based on a new estimate of population and an increase of 10 percent in the budget of the union to meet the obligations devolving upon it by reason of the re-

irement plan as approved by the Government board.

A reduction has been made in the estimate for relief and protection of American seamen from \$100,000 to \$80,000, based on expenditures for the past several years.

There is a decrease of \$45,835 in the estimate for the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, due to the fact that it is now thought there will be less than 6,000 claims filed under the settlement of war claims act of 1928, instead of 12,000 claims as originally estimated.

The estimate for the International Water Commission, United States and Mexico, was of necessity fixed at \$15,000 for 1930 as compared to an appropriation of \$35,000 for 1929 because the enabling act of March 3, 1927, places a limitation of \$50,000 on the amount to be appropriated for this purpose.

In arriving at the amount of the net increase for 1930 there has been taken into consideration appropriations for 1929 not asked for 1930, the most important of which are the International Exposition at Seville, Spain, \$300,000; Diplomatic and Consular establishments, Tokyo, Japan, \$250,000; conference on conciliation and arbitration, \$50,000; statue of Henry Clay in Caracas, Venezuela, \$41,000; Permanent International Association of Road Congresses, \$25,000; and the Second Pan American Conference on Highways at Rio de Janeiro, \$15,000.

## STATE DEPARTMENT CLUB

The entertainment committee is planning five interesting features for the club this season. The program as planned will include a concert by Madam Frieda Hempel, a first public showing of the unique Lindberg film which has been presented to the Government, a society circus, and other novel features. Dancing of course on each occasion.



ARCHITECT'S MODEL OF PROPOSED LEGATION AT MANAGUA



# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



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

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

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

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## FELIX COLE RETIRES AS EDITOR OF FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Readers of the JOURNAL will learn with sincere regret that Consul General Felix Cole, in view of his approaching departure for his new post at Warsaw, Poland, has resigned the position of editor. The Executive Committee sent Mr. Cole the following letter:

"December 7, 1928.

"DEAR MR. COLE: On behalf of the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association, I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 6, 1928, in which you resign the position of editor of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL in view of your assignment to the field.

"The committee has directed me to express its sincere regret on your relinquishing the position, the duties of which you have discharged so efficiently, and to express its deep appreciation of your loyal and untiring efforts, not only in founding the JOURNAL in 1924, but in maintaining it at such a high standard.

"Very truly yours,

"ARTHUR BLISS LANE,

*"Chairman, Executive Committee of the  
"American Foreign Service Association."*

Only those in close contact with the editorial work of the JOURNAL can fully appreciate the careful thought and attention that Felix Cole has given so unstintingly to that work throughout his assignment to the Department. The thanks of the whole Service goes out to him, coupled with hearty good wishes for his happiness, and that of Mrs. Cole, at his new post.

The Executive Committee at a recent meeting decided to offer the position of editor to Augustus E. Ingram, formerly Consul General, who is now living in Washington. Mr. Ingram has accepted the position and enters upon his duties forthwith.

Also, in view of the approaching termination of their detail at the Department, Consul Fletcher Warren resigned as treasurer of the JOURNAL and Consul Monnett B. Davis as business manager of the JOURNAL. Consul Marshall M. Vance has been appointed treasurer and Chester W. Martin, Foreign Service Officer Retired, as business manager. Consul General James B. Stewart has also accepted the position of consulting editor.

Hearty thanks are extended to the retiring officers for their faithful work. In the new year the JOURNAL will strive under this new direction to become increasingly interesting and useful.



# ITEMS



The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William R. Castle have returned to Washington after a brief trip to Europe.

Ambassador Alexander P. Moore, who was recently in the United States on leave of absence, was reported on December 7 to be in a hospital at Belleavista, Lima, Peru.

Minister John Stetson, Jr., was reported to be leaving Warsaw on December 14 for the United States on leave of absence.

Ambassador Charles MacVeagh and Mrs. MacVeagh sailed from Yokohama for the United States on December 6 on the *Empress of France*.

Ambassador Noble Brandon Judah will not return to his post at Habana before the 10th of December because of an injury received while riding horseback, when his mount stumbled and fell.

Ambassador Robert Woods Bliss, who had reached Rio de Janeiro on his way to the United States, returned to his post from that city. He will take leave later in the winter.

Ambassador and Mrs. Morrow, with their daughter, Miss Anne Morrow, are now visiting in the United States. Mr. Morrow will attend the Pan American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration in Washington, and will spend Christmas with his family at their new home in Englewood, N. J. He will return to Mexico City about January 10.

Minister Jefferson Caffery, after leave spent in Washington and Louisiana, has proceeded to the Legation at Bogota.

Minister Arthur H. Geissler, Guatemala, spent several days at the Department on the completion of his leave spent in the Southwest before returning to his post by way of New Orleans.

Minister Warren D. Robbins has been on leave in Tuxedo Park, N. Y. He is now at the Department in connection with the Pan American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration.

Mr. Orme Wilson, Second Secretary, who is now on leave in New York City, will not return to his post until the last of December.

Consul General Ernest L. Harris is in Washington on leave from Vancouver.

Mr. Jefferson Patterson, Second Secretary, has left the United States after spending part of his leave. He called at the Department before returning to Europe, where he will take a few additional weeks on leave.

Consul General Arthur Garrels, Melbourne, with Mrs. Garrels, is now in the United States.

Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, Consul General at Hankow, is spending his leave in Washington at the Chastleton Hotel.

Consul General Leo J. Keena is back at his post in Habana after a short visit to the United States.

Consul Avra M. Warren, now on leave in the United States from St. Johns, New Foundland, came to the Department from his home at Elliott City, Md.

Consul North Winship came to the Department after leave spent at his home in Georgia, where he recovered from a recent illness. He was in Washington several days before going to New York to sail for Copenhagen, his new post.

Consul Harris N. Cookingham visited the Department before proceeding to his new post at Tenerife. He passed part of his leave at his home on the Hudson before coming to Washington.

Consul Winthrop R. Scott, on the expiration of his leave, has been assigned temporarily to the Department and taken up his duties in the Division of Foreign Service Personnel.

Consul Wilbur Keblinger has arrived in Washington from his post at Bombay. He will spend his leave with his family in this city.

Mr. William H. Taylor, Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, is now on temporary duty in the Protocol Division.

Mr. Leon Ellis, Secretary of Legation, is on leave in the United States. He came to the Department for several days before going to his home at Spokane, Wash. From Spokane he will go to his post at San Jose.

Mr. F. L. Belin, First Secretary of Embassy, is on leave from the Embassy in London. He is spending some time in Washington and the Department.

Consul Samuel W. Honaker, Port-au-Prince, is now on leave in Dallas. He sailed from his post early in December.

Mr. Samuel S. Dickson, Secretary of Legation at San Salvador, has left that city for his new post at Bogota.

Consul Edward I. Nathan, Santiago de Cuba, called at the Department for a day or so en route to Philadelphia for a short leave.

Mr. Benjamin Muse, Secretary of Legation, after leave spent at his home in Petersburg, Va., has proceeded with Mrs. Muse for a visit in Yucatan and Habana before continuing to his new post at Panama.

Consul General Ely E. Palmer, Bucharest, is now in the United States for home leave. Mrs. Palmer spent the summer in Rhode Island with their son, George Eliot Palmer, who is in school at Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have been visiting Washington, but will spend Christmas in Providence.

Minister David E. Kaufman has been sent by his physicians to the Port of Arica, Chile, for a few days to recuperate at that low altitude from an illness developed at La Paz, Bolivia.

Mr. Waldemar J. Gallman, Secretary in the Legation at Quito, has sailed for his post after leave spent in this city and his home in New York.

Vice Consul John E. Holler, Venice, is spending his leave in Washington and at his home in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Copley Amory, Diplomatic Secretary, Habana, is on temporary duty in the Department in connection with the Pan American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration.

Vice Consul Frederick H. Ward, of New Jersey, has completed his course in the Foreign Service School and returned to his home, where he submitted his resignation from the service.

Mr. Frank P. S. Glassey, Vice Consul at Prague, is now in the United States on leave. After a call at the Department he proceeded to his home in Philadelphia.

Mr. Ralph Miller has reported for duty in the Foreign Service School.



STAFF AT CIUDAD JUAREZ

*Top row, left to right—V. C. O. B. Ferguson, R. T. Cowan, H. T. Unverzagt, V. C. Robert U. Ott. Middle row—Consul John W. Dye, Miss F. W. Kipp, Consul W. M. Parker Mitchell. Lower row—Miss B. F. de Bergue, Miss N. L. Sensiba*



Vice Consul W. S. Howard, Baghdad, came to the Department on his way home. He gladly gave Vice Consul Robert Y. Browne first-hand information about Baghdad and Iraq.

Vice Consul Sabin J. Dalferes, Hamburg, has spent his leave at his home in Louisiana. He returned to his post by the way of the Department.

Vice Consul S. E. C. Kendrick, Toronto, spent several days of his leave at the Department.

Mr. L. Rutherford Stuyvesant has reported for duty in the Foreign Service School.

Vice Consul John H. Bruins, Singapore, with Mrs. Bruins is now on leave in New York State. Both of them recently visited in Washington.

Clerk A. H. Gernert, Cologne, called at the Department before proceeding to his home in Kentucky.

Mr. George Hayes, Special Disbursing Officer, formerly at Rome, visited the Department in November on the way to his new assignment at Tokyo.

Mr. H. C. Bush, Clerk at Budapest, is now in the United States for leave.

Miss Lillie Maie Hubbard, Clerk in the Consulate at Oporto, Portugal, spent her leave in Chicago and New York. She was in the Department two days before returning to her post.

Mr. Hallett Johnson, First Secretary of Oslo, is now in Washington for his home leave.

Mr. H. Merrell Benninghoff, Vice Consul at Tokyo, came to the Department before returning to his post.

Mr. Edward J. Remy, Clerk at Berlin, called at the Department before beginning the return trip to his post.

**NOTICE**

If members of the Association have not forwarded their dues of \$5 for the current fiscal year, they are urged to forward them without further delay.

Former Vice Consul Frank H. Rediker came to the Department recently. He had just returned from an extensive trip to Persia and the Near East and will soon be setting out for another one to a different section in the interest of his employer, Ulen & Co.

Miss Anne Gault, Clerk at Athens, will return to her post about January 1, 1929, after home leave.

Mrs. Joseph C. Grew, wife of the Ambassador to Turkey, has been the guest in Washington of Mrs. J. Alexander Kirk, mother of Mr. Alexander Kirk, now en route to his new post at the American Embassy in Rome. Mrs. Grew, who arrived from Hancock, N. H., where she visited in her home, sailed early in December to join the Ambassador in Constantinople.

Mrs. S. Pinckney Tuck, wife of the Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, who has been visit-



*Underwood & Underwood.*

FELIX COLE



ing her parents. Representative and Mrs. James M. Beck, has left Washington for Asheville, N. C., where she will remain for several months. Mrs. Tuck will return to Washington to meet Mr. Tuck when he arrives on leave.

Mrs. John Ball Osborne, wife of the American Consul General at Stockholm; their daughter, Miss Ruth Osborne; and their son, Bradford Osborne, who is a student in the School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University, have taken for the winter an apartment in the Woburn, 1910 Kalorama Road, Washington. Consul General Osborne, who is on leave of absence, is with them, but expects to return to his post at Stockholm December 29. On December 10 Consul General Osborne gave a lecture, entitled "Industrial and Economic Sweden," to the students of the For-

eign Service School of Georgetown University. There was a large attendance, which included many officials from the State Department. The moving-picture films, sent expressly from Sweden, were remarkably fine.

Milton S. Eisenhower, formerly American Vice Consul at Edinburgh, and for the past three years Administrative Assistant and Secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture, has now been appointed Director of Information of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Frederic William Wile, in his "Washington Observations" in the *Washington Star*, recently published the following:

"Michael J. McDermott, of Massachusetts, is the obliging and soft-spoken young chief of the Current Information Division at the State Department. 'Mc' was narrating at a newspaper dinner the other night some of his experiences on Secretary Kellogg's trip to Paris last summer for the signing of the anti-war treaty. One of the members of the party was a New York newspaper woman. Half way across the ocean 'Mc' gave out some news which he was astonished, a few hours later, to learn that the lady reporter had wirelessly to New York in his name. He told her she'd better withdraw all mention of him, and explained that a simple message to her paper reading 'Kill McDermott' would do the trick. When the wireless operator of the French liner was handed a radiogram bearing that terrifying text, he hit the deck. It took considerable explaining to make him understand that a correction, not murder, was being done."



CONSULATE GENERAL, NAPLES

## FROM LONDON

Consul General Albert Halstead was the speaker and guest of honor at a luncheon given at the Hotel Cecil on November 15 by the American Chamber of Commerce in London. The Chamber has a membership of

approximately 750, almost equally divided between full and associate members, and the year-book which it publishes is practically a "Who's Who" of Anglo-American interests, not only in commerce but in other fields as well. Mr. Halstead's speech, concerning trade relations between the United States, Great Britain and Canada, was broadcasted.

The American Society in London held its usual Thanksgiving dinner, and the company, numbering 500, which included Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton and Mrs. Houghton, had as guests of honor the British Premier and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin. The menu was that of a real American dinner, with turkeys from President Coolidge's farm in Vermont, cranberries from Cape Cod, and corn from South Carolina. Ambassador Houghton, proposing a toast to "the day we celebrate," said all present had reason to be thankful that fundamentally friendly relations of the British and American peoples continued unimpaired. Premier Baldwin said that it was a delightful act of friendship to ask an Englishman to be present at the Americans most domestic family gathering; after a long appreciative reference to American literature, he also remarked facetiously that he had "a personal and particular cause for thanksgiving. If there had been no America, there would have been no tobacco. Virginia—heaven bless her—is the only country in the world that has had tobacco as its currency."

### FROM PARIS

The Hon. Robert P. Skinner, Minister to Greece, and Mrs. Skinner, spent several weeks of their summer vacation in Paris before returning to Athens.

Consul General Albert Halstead was a recent visitor in Paris before proceeding to his new post at London. His daughter, Miss Margaret Halstead, gave a vocal recital on October 21, 1928, at the American Women's Club of

Paris. Mrs. Alphonse Gaulin was hostess at the tea reception which preceded the recital.

On October 19, 1928, a large delegation from the American Chamber of Commerce in France, including Commercial Attaché H. C. MacLean, visited Alsace-Lorraine. At Strasbourg they were received by local officials and by Consul John D. Johnson, who accompanied them on visits to the principal industrial plants in the Strasbourg area. In the evening a banquet was tendered the visitors by the Strasbourg Chamber of Commerce.

Consul General and Mrs. Alphonse Gaulin spent a part of their vacation in touring Belgium, Holland and Germany as motor guests of Consul General and Mrs. Arthur C. Frost.

Pursuant to the decision of the State Department to assign consular officers for the study of Near Eastern languages at Paris, Mr. William M. Gwynn, formerly Vice Consul at Prague, and Mr. Gordon Merriam, formerly Vice Consul at Beirut, have arrived in this city. They have enrolled in the Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes (National School of Modern Oriental Languages), where Mr. Gwynn will specialize in the Russian language and Mr. Merriam will study Arabic, Persian and Turkish, giving special attention to the first. Messrs. Gwynn and Merriam will be attached to the Paris Consulate General during the continuance of their studies.

Mr. George E. Light has completed 30 years of uninterrupted service as a Clerk at the American Consulate General at Paris. He began in 1898 under Consul General John K. Gowdy, when the staff consisted of three officers, three clerks and two messengers. The office then possessed one typewriter, which was wielded by Mr. Light for all purposes. During these 30 years of consular activity, Mr. Light has served under Consuls General Gowdy, Mason,



VICE CONSUL CARLOS HALL.  
*"I enclose a snap of the staff  
 at Medellin, Colombia"*



Thackara, Skinner and Gaulin, and he has seen the staff grow until it now numbers 15 officers and 38 employees.

Americans in Paris observed Thanksgiving Day in the traditional manner. There were religious services in the American Pro-Cathedral, with Dean Beekman officiating, and also in the American Church in the Rue de Berri, where Norman Armour, American Chargé d'Affaires, delivered an address in the absence of Ambassador Herrick. Consul General Gaulin read President Coolidge's proclamation, and Dr. Joseph Wilson Cochran preached a sermon on the "Mayflower Spirit."

## FROM THE NETHERLANDS

On Thursday, October 25, the American Minister at The Hague gave a dinner party in honor of the departing Consul at Rotterdam and Mrs. Dow. The guests included, besides Mr. and Mrs. Dow, Mr. Merritt Swift, Second Secretary of the Legation; Mr. and Mrs. Foster, successor to Mr. Dow; Judge John Barton Payne, Chairman of the National Red Cross and formerly Secretary of the Interior; Mr. and Mrs. Kittridge; the Commercial Attaché and Mrs. van Wickel; and Consul and Mrs. Albert M. Doyle.

On October 18 Consul and Mrs. Edward A. Dow gave a reception at their home at The Hague in honor of Consul and Mrs. H. Foster, who had just arrived from Washington via London and Amsterdam.

Among other important functions offered in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Dow was a dinner followed by a reception, given by Consul General and Mrs. Hoover at Amsterdam on Tuesday, October 23, and a farewell luncheon in honor of Mr. Dow by the American Luncheon Club at Rotterdam on October 25. The speakers at the luncheon were the Minister, Mr. Richard M. Tobin, Consul General Hoover, Consul Foster, and several members of the club. All expressed regret at the departure of Mr. Dow and wished him a very successful tenure of office at Frankfort-on-the-Main, his new post. Mr. and Mrs. Dow left Rotterdam on October 30.

A recent visitor at Rotterdam was Vice Consul and Third Secretary David Williamson of Teheran. Mr. Williamson was stationed at Algiers during the time Consul Dow and Vice Consul Tait were there.

## FROM MADRID

Mr. F. A. Henry, Consul at Barcelona, who departed for the United States on home leave on July 12, returned to duty at Barcelona on October 12, 1928.

Mr. M. L. Stafford, Consul at Madrid, was absent from his post on simple leave from September 17 to October 16, 1928. His leave was spent in London, where he went to consult specialists concerning his health. Vice Consul Owen W. Gains was in charge during Mr. Stafford's absence.

Mr. A. C. Brady, Consul at Malaga, was absent on simple leave from October 7 to November 6, 1928. During his leave he visited London and Paris. Vice Consul R. O. Richards was in charge of the Consulate at Malaga during Mr. Brady's absence.

The U. S. S. *Raleigh*, flagship of Vice Admiral Dayton, Commander U. S. Naval Forces, Europe, visited Barcelona from October 31 to November 8, 1928. During their stay in the port Admiral Dayton and the officers of his ship were the recipients of many courtesies from Consul General and Mrs. Nathaniel B. Stewart, the local officials, members of the American colony at Barcelona, and others.

Mr. Roy W. Baker, Vice Consul at Barcelona, proceeded to London on November 10, on sick leave, for the purpose of consulting a specialist in regard to treatment for his hearing. He underwent an operation in London on November 14, which was successful, and is expected to return to duty by the 1st of December.

Armistice Day was celebrated on the night of November 10 at the Palace Hotel, Madrid, with a dinner and dance arranged by the British-American Club, of which Maj. Frederick W. Manley, United States Military Attaché, is the president. Ambassador Hammond proposed the health of King Alfonso XIII and of King George V, and the British Ambassador, Sir George Grahame, proposed the health of the President of the United States.

## FROM ITALY

### NAPLES

Vice Consul and Mrs. Lawrence Armstrong spent 30 days leave in September-October in touring the Island of Corsica and Southern France.



Consul and Mrs. Ernest E. Evans spent a delightful vacation in October in Southern France, chiefly in the vicinity of Nice.

Ambassador and Mrs. Henry P. Fletcher embarked at Naples for the United States on October 24 on board the *S. S. Roma*.

Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph C. Grew, accompanied by the Misses Grew, arrived in Naples from Genoa on October 24 on board the *S. S. Roma*. Mrs. Grew and elder daughter continued on to the United States, while the Ambassador and younger daughter disembarked in Naples to continue their journey to the Riviera.

Burglars broke in the Naples Consulate General some time during the week end of October 29, entry being effected by breaking the glass of one of the French windows on the ground floor of the building. The burglars left behind them a large crowbar, which was found in the Passport Department. Several desks on the first floor had been opened and a number of papers were found to have been disturbed. Aside from some old clothing, nothing of value was found to be missing. It is believed the burglars were seeking blank passports, upon which a high value is placed in Naples by traffickers in illicit passports.

At the invitation of the British Consul General the officers of the Naples Consulate General and their wives attended a special service held on Armistice Day in the English Church.

#### ROME

Capt. Ralston S. Holmes arrived at Rome about September 10, 1928, and assumed his duties as Naval Attaché at the American Embassy.

William C. Burdett, Consul at Brussels, Belgium, recently spent several days at Rome while on simple leave.

James G. Carter, Consul at Calais, France, and Mrs. Carter visited Rome for several days during the latter part of September.

John P. Hurley, Consul at Vienna, and Mrs. Hurley spent a number of days in Italy during the course of an automobile tour.

Leon Dominian, Consul in Charge at Rome, was instructed by the Department to attend the Fifth World Automobile Congress, which was held at

Rome from September 25th to the 29th, inclusive. Mowatt Mitchell, Commercial Attaché at Rome, was also a delegate to the Congress. Harry Kelley, Trade Commissioner, who is the automotive expert of the Department of Commerce at Paris, also came to Paris to attend the Congress.

Warren D. Robbins, Rome, formerly Counselor of the American Embassy at Rome, departed for the United States on October 9, 1928, preparatory to assuming his duties as American Minister to San Salvador.

Asher Hobson, Geneva, Switzerland, who is the American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, with Mrs. Hobson, recently spent several days in this city. Mr. Hobson resides at Geneva and came to Rome to attend the annual meeting of the Institute.

Commander Le Clair, Paris, who is Assistant Naval Attaché at Paris, spent several days at Rome during October attending the International Radio Conference.

Elbert Craver, Goteborg, Sweden, who is Immigration Inspector at Goteborg, Sweden, accompanied by Mrs. Craver, spent a few days in Rome during the latter part of October while on leave of absence.

#### MILAN

Consul General T. Jaeckel turned over the Consulate on September 20 to Consul Hugh S. Miller, leaving Milan for his new post at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the following day.

Consul Leonard G. Dawson, while on leave called at the Consulate recently en route to Switzerland by motor car.

Mrs. Hugh S. Miller, wife of Consul Miller, has returned to Milan after several weeks spent at Salsomaggiore.

#### FLORENCE

Consul Joseph Emerson Haven departed on simple leave of absence on September 5, 1928.

Vice Consul David H. Buffum, of Leghorn, was in Florence for a short time on vacation.

Vice Consul Edgar H. Slaughter, of Florence, departed for 60 days' leave in the United States on October 29, 1928.



LEGHORN

Consul K. de G. MacVitty, assigned at Leghorn, left Italy for France on October 16, 1928, on simple leave of absence. Consul MacVitty spent the major part of his leave among friends of his, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Osbourne, at their home, Casa Estrella, Cap D'Antibes, France.

GENOA

Consul General Frank P. Lockhart, with his wife and son, sailed on the S. S. *Van Buren* for the United States on leave.

Mr. F. M. Huntington-Wilson, former Third Assistant Secretary of State, visited Genoa early in October.

Consul General and Mrs. North Winship passed through Genoa en route for their new post, Copenhagen.

PALERMO

Dr. Hollingsworth, U. S. Public Health Service Surgeon stationed at Palermo, is to be succeeded about December 1 by Dr. Smith.

Mr. Borella, Immigration Technical Advisor at Palermo, has received advice that he is assigned to Belfast. It is reported that he will be relieved by Mr. Parsons.

Consul Travers, of Palermo, visited Naples during a recent week-end. He was accompanied by Dr. Hollingsworth.

MESSINA

Consul Leonard G. Dawson and Mrs. Dawson returned to Messina on September 24, 1928, from a motor trip through Northern Italy and Switzerland.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Alexander P. Cruger and children spent the month of October at Serra San Bruno (altitude 2,400 feet) in the mountains of Calabria.

FROM SINGAPORE

Vice Consul and Mrs. John H. Bruins left Singapore on September 27 for home leave. They sailed for New York via Suez on the S. S. *Steel Seafarer*.

Consul General and Mrs. Frank P. Lockhart, Hankow, China, spent a few days in Singapore en route to the United States on home leave. They were traveling via Suez on board the S. S. *President Van Buren*.

Consul Edmund B. Montgomery, Madras, India, passed through Singapore on October 13, 1928, en route to the United States on home leave. He traveled via Manila and the Pacific route.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Franklin B. Frost, Third Secretary, Santo Domingo, assigned to the Department.

Dana G. Munro, Counselor of Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, detailed as Inspector, upon completion of which detail he is assigned to the Department as chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs.

Benjamin Muse, assigned Second Secretary, Panama; his assignment to Lima, Peru, being canceled.

Frederick H. Ward, recently appointed Vice Consul, Melbourne, Australia, has resigned.

*Non-Career Service*

Albert M. Guptill, Clerk in the American Consulate, Tsinan, appointed Vice Consul and detailed Nanking.

V. Harwood Blocker, Jr., a Clerk in the Consulate, Manzanillo, Mexico, appointed Vice Consul there.

Wade Blackard, Vice Consul, Cobh, appointed Vice Consul, Belfast.

Manuel J. Codoner, Vice Consul, Valencia, Spain, appointed Vice Consul, Alicante.

Arthur E. Fichardt, Consular Agent, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, resigned due to the closing of that agency on November 30.

Albion W. Johnson, Vice Consul, Alicante, appointed Vice Consul, Valencia.

Marc Smith, Vice Consul, Stuttgart, Germany, appointed Vice Consul, Geneva, Switzerland.



## EMILE VAN WANZEELE

On November 1, 1898, Corporal Emile Van Wanzeele, late of the Belgian Grenadiers, was appointed messenger at the American Consulate at Brussels, and on November 1, 1928, he was presented with a gold watch by the staff of the same office in honor of his thirtieth anniversary. At the same time the Belgian Government awarded him the medal given for 30 years consecutive service.

Mr. Van Wanzeele is well known to many Consular officers who have served there or passed through the city. His official status is messenger, but actually he performs many other duties ranging from using an unerring memory on doubtful visitors to inspecting bodies at the morgue. Other than six days sick leave in 1921 his 30 years work has been literally continuous for he has never had a vacation. After the Consulate was closed during the war he stayed with his archives while they were at the Spanish Embassy. The JOURNAL extends hearty congratulations and best wishes to Mr. Van Wanzeele.

## COMMERCIAL

A total of 1,833 reports, of which 764 were rated miscellaneous, was received during the month of November, 1928, as compared with 2,061 reports, of which 891 were rated miscellaneous during the month of October, 1928.

There were 207 trade lists transmitted to the Department for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce during the month of November, 1928, as compared with 374 trade lists received during the month of October, 1928. Three thousand and forty-six World Trade Directory reports were received by the Department during the month of November, 1928, as against 3,621 in October, 1928.

The Department received 3,414 trade letters during November, 1928, as compared with 3,639 in October, 1928.

## COMMERCE DEPARTMENT CHANGES

Mr. M. H. Lund has been appointed Commercial Attaché at Oslo, Norway. He will sail for his post November 28 on the *President Harding*, visiting several northern European offices en route to Oslo.

Mr. E. G. Sabine, formerly a Trade Commissioner in the Bombay office, is being transferred to take charge of the office at Montreal, Canada.

Mr. W. J. Donnelly, formerly a Trade Commissioner in charge of the Montreal office, has been transferred as Commercial Attaché in charge of the Bogota office. Mr. Donnelly succeeds Mr. Bert L. Hunt, who has resigned from the service.

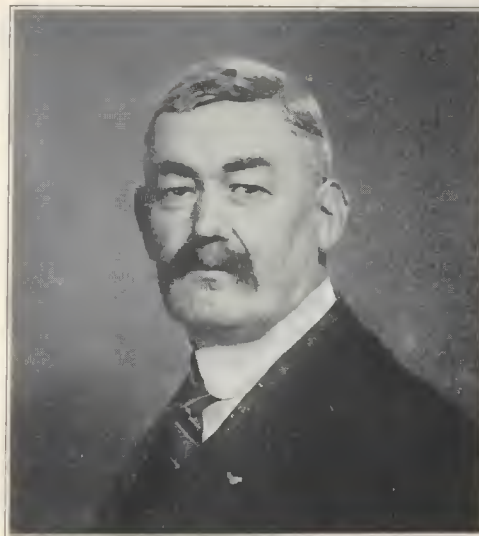
Commercial Attaché George Wythe, of the Mexico City office, is now in Washington after taking a two-months trip to Europe. He will soon leave for an extensive itinerary prior to sailing about January 3 for Mexico City.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Elizabeth Humes, who has been in the United States for several months, is returning to Rome on the *President Harding* November 28.

Mr. Clarence P. Harper, recently appointed clerk to Trade Commissioner at Manila, will sail for his post on the *President Pierce* on November 23.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Ralph B. Curren, formerly of the Alexandria office, has been transferred to Athens, Greece.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Robert C. Cockburn, formerly of the Bombay office, has been transferred to Calcutta.



EMILE VAN WANZEELE



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Miss Katherine Elliott, clerk to Commercial Attaché at Madrid, is now on leave in the United States. She will return to Madrid December 12 on the George Washington.

Mr. O. B. North who recently went to Toronto to take charge of the office there is returning to Ottawa as Assistant Commercial Attaché. He is succeeded in Toronto by Assistant Trade Commissioner Fred M. Rayburn, who is being transferred from Ottawa.

**PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

A. A. Surgeon Thomas B. Dunn. Appointed and directed to report to duty at American Consulate, Shanghai, China.

Surgeon Vance B. Murray. Relieved from duty at Shanghai, China, and assigned to duty at Washington, D. C.

A. A. Surgeon I. E. Huffman. Directed to proceed from Tucson, Ariz., to Nogales, Ariz., for the purpose of examining Mexican immigrant.

**JAPANESE-AMERICAN MEETING**

On Wednesday evening, November 21, 1928, Messrs. Ballantine, Peck, Hamilton, Stewart, Murray, Davis, Packer, and Warren, Foreign Service Officers in the Department, were the guests of Messrs. Tani, Morisima, Satow, Tsurumi, Maki, Tanaki, Kitazawa, and Totoda, of the Japanese Embassy, at a Japanese dinner in the Burnt Mill Road Restaurant near Wash-

ington. The evening was so pleasantly spent that it is hoped to be able to have other similar meetings, the Americans alternating with the Japanese as hosts.

**BIRTHS**

A daughter, Margaret Ellen, was born on September 23, 1928, at Florence, Italy, to Consul and Mrs. Ilo C. Funk.

A daughter, Caroline, was born at Burlington, Iowa, on October 5, 1928, to Consul and Mrs. John Randolph, Baghdad, Iraq.

A son, Frank Charles, Jr., was born on October 29, 1928, at Milan, Italy, to Clerk and Mrs. Frank Charles Niccoli.

Mr. Stephen H. Quigley, assistant chief in the Appointment Section, Department of State, has many friends in the Service who will join in congratulating him and Mrs. Quigley on the birth on November 1, 1928, of a son, Stephen Eldridge Lyddane Quigley.

**MARRIAGES**

Parker-Butterworth. Married at Boston, Mass., on November 10, 1928, Vice Consul Walton W. Butterworth and Miss Virginia Parker. Mr. Butterworth is now on duty in the Department.

Bertrand-Clark. Miss Jeanne Marie Bertrand and Consul Reed Paige Clark were married on November 12, 1928, at Laredo, Tex.

Damm-McInnes. Married on Thanksgiving Day, November 29, 1928, Mr. John W. McInnes and Miss Florence Elizabeth Damm. Mrs. McInnes is the daughter of Consul and Mrs. Henry C. A. Damm.

**NECROLOGY**

Captain Paxton Hibben, of Indianapolis, Ind., died of pneumonia on December 5, 1928, at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, aged 48. He graduated in 1903 from Princeton University and took post graduate work at Harvard University. He began his diplomatic career as a Secretary in the American Embassy at Petro-



grad; later he served in Mexico City, Bogota, The Hague, and Santiago de Chile. He retired from the Service in 1912. Later he went abroad as a war correspondent, first for *Collier's Weekly* and later for the Associated Press. When the United States entered the war he was commissioned as lieutenant of Field Artillery and later promoted to captain. After the armistice he went with a military mission to Armenia, and later served with the Near East Relief Mission.

The many friends of Consul Keith Merrill, now stationed at the Department, will learn with deep regret of the death of his father, Eugene A. Merrill, at Pasadena, Calif., on December 4. Funeral services were held in Minneapolis, Minn., on December 10, 1928.

Edwin Tarrisse, an officer in the Division of Foreign Administration, Department of State, died at his residence in the Farragut Apartments, Washington, on December 12, 1928, after a sudden illness. Mr. Tarrisse, after serving as clerk to a member of the House of Representatives and later to a Senator, received an appointment in the Interstate Commerce Commission. In 1896 he entered the Department of State and served for many years in the Diplomatic Bureau, where he made numerous friends. Mr. Tarrisse possessed considerable literary ability, and his official work was always of a high order of merit. He was unmarried, but is survived by a sister, Mrs. A. Zappone, of Washington.

Mrs. Agnes Osgood Clifton, widow of Claude E. Clifton, formerly prominent in Washington business affairs for many years, died at her residence in the Cathedral Mansions, Washington, on December 15, 1928, after a sudden illness. Mrs. Clifton left a daughter, Mrs. James Barclay Young, who is with her husband at Venice, Italy, where he is American Consul. Sincere sympathy is extended to Mrs. Young and her husband in this sad bereavement.

A letter has been received from the widow of Robert Lansing, reading as follows:

NOVEMBER 20.

MY DEAR MR. WASHINGTON:

May I, through you, thank the American Foreign Service Association for the beautiful flowers they sent Mr. Lansing? I wish I could thank each one individually.

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## LADIES LUNCHEON

On Saturday, December 15, 1928, the Washington Clubhouse of the American Association of University Women, a group of wives of Consular Officers stationed in Washington or visiting the city, held a luncheon at which 28 were present. Several of the wives of officers on duty at the Department have met in this way a number of times during the fall. Each woman was brought by some one who had already attended and the newcomer, so introduced, brought a friend in the Service with her the next time, if she cared to. In this way the group has grown. The luncheons are much enjoyed as they give the wives of the men who meet officially at the Department, a welcome opportunity to chat and exchange experiences. The wives of officers but newly arrived in Washington, or just visiting, have received much helpful advice and suggestions from their Service "sisters" who have been located in the city for longer periods.

At the luncheon on the seventeenth there were present: Mrs. Alling, G. E. Anderson, Anslinger, Ballantine, Barnes, Caldwell, Cole, M. B. Davis, Dumont, Ehrhardt, Hall, Hamilton, Hickerson, Hodgdon, Josselyn, Keiser, Longyear, Lowar, Moffitt, J. J. Murphy, Jr., Osborne, Peck, Winthrop R. Scott, Sokobin, J. B. Stewart, Vance, Warren, Winslow, Arthur Young.

## GROUP INSURANCE

Possibly the most important work accomplished by the Association is that of arranging for Group Insurance. A copy of the letter that has been mailed to each member of the Service is published in this number, so as to have the information always readily accessible. Careful consideration of the matter is urged.

# Foreign Service Honor Roll

THE Executive Committee recently had submitted to it a list of those in the American Foreign Service who, since the earliest days of our national existence, have died under tragic or heroic circumstances, the suggestion being made that a Roll of Honor would be a fitting memorial for the Association to undertake for those of their predecessors who so died. It was also suggested that a bronze tablet to be displayed in the Department of State would not only make this memorial a source of pride and increased *esprit de corps* for the Foreign Service Officers, but also help to inform the public that the Foreign Service is not a life merely of pleasant toil, but one often entailing sacrifice, even unto death. The list is given herewith for general information and also because, despite careful compilation, some names may have escaped consideration. Suggestions, therefore, as to additions or corrections will be welcome.

## In Memoriam

1780—1927

WILLIAM PALFREY, colonel, of Massachusetts. Appointed "Consul to reside in France," November 4, 1780. Sailed on the U. S. S. *Shillala* on December 20, 1780, which was lost at sea.

JOEL BARLOW, of Connecticut. Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France February 27, 1811. Invited by Napoleon (then on his Russian campaign) to meet him at Wilna to discuss proposed treaty; arriving there he found the French Army in retreat from Moscow, and becoming involved in that disordered retreat died of cold and privation, December 26, 1812, at Zarnowice.

HARRIS E. FUDGER, of Massachusetts. Consul at Santa Marta, Colombia. Murdered at Bogota, August 3, 1826. (Despatch from Legation, Bogota, July 17, 1826, says Fudger was "stabbed to the heart with his own sword, his throat cut and his trunks pillaged of their contents." No trace of assassins.)

JAMES A. HOLDEN, of Massachusetts. Consular Commercial Agent at Aux Cayes, Santo Domingo (now Haiti). Lost at sea, August, 1827. (Despatch, Aux Cayes, November 7, 1827, reports: "Mr. Holden left this on the 5th August in schooner *Diligent*, Captain Allen, for Gloucester and he has not been heard of since the 24th August, some days previous to the late date when he was spoken at sea. There is every reason to fear that he has been lost.")

JOHN S. MEIRCKEN, of Pennsylvania. Consul at Martinique, West Indies. Lost at sea, October, 1832. "Left in September, 1832, on *Lafayette* and not heard from (sunk)."

EDWARD W. GARDNER, of Massachusetts. Commercial Agent at Apia, Samoa. Lost at sea, January, 1863. (Despatch from Acting Consul, Apia, May 11, 1863, reports that Mr. Gardner left Sydney, exchanging from the *Martha* to the *Anita* for Fiji. The *Anita* was found waterlogged and deserted at one of the Friendly Islands. "Owners and others do not entertain the slightest hope of any survivors. There was a hurricane January 10, 11 and 12, where the *Anita* was, for she did not weather the storm.")

VICTOR F. W. STANWOOD, Consular Agent at Anadakabe, Madagascar. Shot and killed November 5, 1888. (Stanwood had been active in endeavoring to stop the slave trade on west coast of Madagascar, and was shot by Captain Duverge when Stanwood attempted to arrest him in dispute growing out of wreck of American vessel *Solitaire*. Matter was referred to Congress. (See House Executive Documents, Second Session, Fiftieth Congress, 1888-89, Vol. 26, Exec. Doc. Nos. 164 and 166.)

ROUNSEVILLE WILDMAN, of California. Consul General at Hong Kong, China. Lost at sea, February 22, 1901. ("Wildman and family drowned"—in loss of S. S. *Rio de Janeiro* in San Francisco Harbor, February 22, 1901. Telegram from Department to Vice Consul, Hong Kong, March 26, 1901. Wildman was coming home on leave. One hundred and twenty-eight lives lost in wreck.)

THOMAS T. PRENTIS, of Massachusetts. Consul at Martinique, West Indies. Killed, with Mrs. Prentis, at his post May 8, 1902, by the eruption of Mt. Pelee.

AMEDEE TESTART, of Louisiana. Vice Consul at Martinique, West Indies. Killed at his post May 8, 1902, by the eruption of Mt. Pelee.

ARTHUR S. CHENEY, of Connecticut. Consul at Messina, Italy. Killed, with Mrs. Cheney, at his post December 28, 1908, in the earthquake which partly destroyed Messina.

ROBERT NEY McNEELY, of North Carolina. Consul at Aden, Arabia. Lost at sea with the S. S. *Persia* (torpedoed in the Mediterranean December 30, 1915) while en route to his post.

ALFRED L. M. GOTTSCHALK, of New York. Consul General at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Lost at sea with the U. S. S. *Cyclops*, June, 1918. (Officers and enlisted men on *Cyclops* declared by Navy Department as officially dead, June 14, 1918.)

MAX D. KIRJASSOFF, of Connecticut. Consul at Yokohama, Japan. Killed, with Mrs. Kirjassoff, at his post September 1, 1923, in the earthquake which destroyed Yokohama.

PAUL E. JENKS, of New York. Vice Consul at Yokohama, Japan. Killed at his post September 1, 1923, in the earthquake which destroyed Yokohama.

MADDIN SUMMERS, of Tennessee. Consul General at Moscow, Russia. Died at his post May 4, 1918. ("He gave his life for his country, as Mr. Polk said later, just as surely as any soldier who died in the trenches." Am. Cons. Bulletin, December, 1920, page 8.)

ROBERT W. IMBRIE, of the District of Columbia. Vice Consul at Teheran, Persia. Killed at his post by a mob of religious fanatics, July 18, 1924.



## INTERESTING ARTICLES IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

The current number of *Commonweal* has an article by former Consul George E. Anderson entitled "What Can the Kellogg Treaty Do?" The author states his belief that the nations which signed the Kellogg treaty "have enacted a new rule of international law in its highest and most authoritative form to be enforced by the good faith which world opinion demands."

Charles Cheney Hyde, in the December issue of *Current History*, referring to Charles Evans Hughes' work entitled "Our Relations to the Nations of the Western Hemisphere," said that "in brief compass Mr. Hughes has given an accurate and much-needed statement of principles on which his country is disposed to act."

The December issue of *Current History* also contains an article by Lester H. Woolsey on "Robert Lansing's Record as Secretary of State."

"Carrying the Gospel of Health to Haiti" was the title of an article by Consul Maurice P. Dunlap (now stationed at Stockholm, Sweden) that appeared in *The American Review of Reviews* for September, 1928. Mr. Dunlap described a trip on horseback made by him recently when stationed in Haiti, starting from Port au Prince, the capital of the Negro Republic, inland over the arid plains and up into the mountains, in the company of Doctors Peterson and Kennedy, loaned by the United States Navy to the chief sanitary engineer in Haiti.

Mr. Dunlap's vivid description of the scenery ranged from glimpses in the plains of extensive ruins of sugar mills, old stone aqueducts, solid bridges, and crumbled chateaux, reminiscent of the days when the island was once the proudest of French colonies, up to the magnificent pine clad mountains, with the clear blue sky above. Then, in contrast to all these Godgiven beauties of nature, he drew the dark picture of health conditions in the remote villages, where on the arrival of the American doctors the people swarmed out "over piles of fly-infested rubbish that lie in the street, bringing out human remnants that had been hidden away—children with bodies eaten by sores, old people propped in chairs."

As another writer (H. P. Davis, in his recent work entitled "Black Democracy") fitly says: "The devotion of the American Navy doctors to their work and the admirable manner in which they have generally conducted themselves towards the Haitian people, have created espe-

cially in the rural districts a lasting friendship for this service and have been of real assistance in establishing a feeling of confidence in the Americans."

## ARBITRATION TREATIES

An arbitration treaty similar to the treaties recently signed with other countries was signed October 27 by the Secretary of State and Mr. W. Bostrom, Minister of Sweden.

Arbitration treaties have been signed during the current year with the following countries: Albania, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy and Poland.

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

A conciliation treaty is already in effect with Sweden.

## OLD AND NEW DIPLOMACY

(Continued from page 7)

cretion, of those taking part in such conferences. How far this seeming frankness and open dealing has prevailed in modern negotiations might be questioned, he added, and how far such negotiations may have been prejudiced by publications of inspired or premature reports was also a question.

It was well to remember, he said, that proprietors and editors of newspapers or directors of powerful newspaper associations were but human and might be affected by prejudices, yet they were bound to have an effect on negotiations still being conducted, and also bound, because of competition, to publish such reports. The speaker admitted that at times there was advantage in this publicity, and referred to the League of Nations meetings as a case in point.

Sir Rennell said many instances could be quoted in history, showing that the trained diplomat was correct and the politician wrong, and experience also showed that decisions were arrived at by those with power to make such decisions only when it was inevitable that the decisions be taken, rather than that there was planning a long way ahead.

The trained diplomat has no object to serve



except his country, whereas the politician, apart from the fact that he has not been taught to be self-effacing, must think of the electors, and to that extent his independence as a negotiator is limited.

"We hear it said that the occasion for diplomacy is at an end," said Sir Rennell. "I venture to hold the opposite opinion, and believe that it has a task of even greater efficiency than before. Tact and discretion will be more than ever necessary, though these qualities may have to be exercised in somewhat new directions."

## IMPROVING ANNUAL REPORTS

*The Washington Star*, in a recent editorial with the above heading said: "This is the open season for the Government's annual reports. \* \* \* The linotypes at the Government Printing Office have been clicking them out with furious speed since the middle of October. Newspapers meanwhile have been reviewing the reports with the skill and ingenuity which comes from knowing how to find their enlightening parts in the last three paragraphs, and the lay public, if the lay public reads annual reports, should by this time have a fairly accurate idea of what the United States Government has been accomplishing in the last 12 months.

"Into each of these annual reports there is written the hopes and the ambitions, the successes and the failures, the joys and disappointments of the thousands of faithful servants who serve Uncle Sam. Into each of them go facts and figures which make up the permanent record of achievement of the governmental machine. But it must be admitted, between friends, that most of them are dreadfully dull and uninspiring documents. With the exception of the few who, because of a direct and personal interest possibly derived from the pride of authorship, there are no known records on hand which might make one believe that anybody, since the days of George Washington, ever stayed awake at night reading an annual report.

"And this is not as it should be. The Government's annual reports ought to be among the Nation's best sellers. They tell the taxpayer what happened to his income tax and who spent it and why it was spent. They tell him what did happen, in spite of lack of money, and what might happen if there was more money available. To make them attractive the Government ought to do something at once. There ought to be more pictures in the Government's annual re-

ports. They ought to be issued between gay covers of red, green, yellow and, maybe, purple. The chapters should bear enticing headings, such as—'What Happened on the Hill,' 'Dirty Work in Committee,' 'Blasted Hopes' or 'The Boy Makes Good.' There ought to be a governmental-annual-report-reviewer, with a sting in his pen. 'Mr. Blank's report, this day received, is a fizzle,' he might write. 'His conclusions are puerile, his figures are poorly put together and his literary style a mockery. Mr. Blank should cease writing reports and go into the plumbing business, where he undoubtedly would excel.' On the other hand, he might praise the report of Mr. Doe. 'His report this year,' he would say, 'is even better than the last. He has learned how to use his words. His sentences ring, his paragraphs echo and his chapters fairly bellow. One will find difficulty in putting this report down, once started. The description of the Congressman and the chief clerk is immense. What happened to the appropriation is a poignant tragedy, written from the depth of a man's soul. Mr. Doe's future is made. We welcome this giant among contemporary writers of reports.'"

## CIUDAD JUAREZ

(Continued from page 6)

In the construction of the church not a nail was used, only wooden pegs, leathern thongs and reeds. The thatching of the original roof can still be seen through the rafters above. An excellent opportunity is afforded from the balcony for the close examination of these great hand-carved rafters which support the ceiling.

These rafters, it is claimed, are palm tree trunks, which were brought from Vera Cruz by the faithful natives who carried the logs on their backs. They were first roughly hewn and then carved with Aztec signs. Some of the pillars which are believed to be mahogany appear to be in a semi-petrified condition. Both rafters and pillars are brown and stained with age but apparently not harmed as to their usefulness.

Numerous statues, old and new, adorn the nave and sanctuary. One, a statue of the Christ which was carved from wood in Spain over 500 years ago, is of high value.

In the center of the wall in the back of the sanctuary hangs a picture of "Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe" (Our Lady of Guadalupe). It is an exact reproduction of the original which hangs in the basilica of the church by that name in Mexico City and around which is woven the mythical history of that church and the patron saint of Mexico.



## RESCUED FROM THE FILES

Dr. John G. South, American Minister to Panama, speaking some time ago of the many congratulations received at the time of his appointment to Panama and of the many affectionate farewells when he left his home in Kentucky for his post, said that "none was more appreciated than that of my old colored friend and former playmate 'Bob.'"

On my passing his place of business (porter in a barber shop) the day of my departure, Bob rushed out and seizing me by the hand firmly but with the greatest show of respect, said: "Doctah, please sir, ole Bob wants to say 'good-bye' and wish you well whilst you is 'way down yonder in Panama, where de papers say you gona be minister. Yas, sir, I does wish you well, but Doctah, you knows it's a funny thing, longst as I've been knowing you, and growed up wid you, and played wid you when we was boys, but now is de fust time I evah is knowed you wuz a preacher; but I does wish you well, and I know you is goin' to be a good *minister* down there."

## CORRESPONDENCE GEMS

Minister Franklin Mott Gunther, Cairo, sends a "gem" of a letter received by him recently from an Egyptian which opens with an expression of the writer's hope that he will have "the happy chance of visiting the Embassy and be honoured by greeting you and all the United States populace."

A Chinese applicant writing recently to the American Consul at Hankow, China, for "any seat or any duty on your inland office," ends in this pathetic manner: "I hope you help me, pray you pity me, and tell me please quickly."

From a Far Eastern consulate comes a postal official's apology for mail delay, saying, "I quite sympathize you in this trouble of the behind time which seems to me to have been went astray, but it is indistinct where office grew this mistake."

Another Far Eastern letter introduces to the Consul a native woman who, among other qualifications, "knows how to serve and treat a baby." It is reassuring to note that the position desired was that of a nurse.

New modes of addressing consular officers are as follows:

"David J. D. Myers,

Very respectfully yours,

American Consul, Chihuahua, Mexico."

"The Consulation of  
United States of America,  
Kobe."

## WORLD RECORDS REVISED

Consul Harold Shantz, at Hong Kong, writing on behalf of that office, feels it a duty "in the interests of truth and light," to issue a three-fold challenge to certain world records that have come to their notice. He says:

"1. In the October JOURNAL Consul Steger claims for Corinto the record for the number of visits of naval vessels of the United States; but—there were 81 entries and 80 clearances of American naval vessels at Hong Kong in 1927. For the first six months of 1928 there were 50 entries and 51 clearances of 25 different vessels with a total time in port 286 days. And we suspect that the record at Shanghai might beat us several up and more to play.

"2. In *Commerce Reports*, of September 27, 1928, Consul General Frank C. Lee states of British Malaya that 'the per capita value of total foreign trade in 1926 was \$391, or the highest for any country in the world.' Maybe so, maybe so; but the per capita value of the foreign trade of the colony of Hong Kong in 1924 was \$747 gold. Unfortunately no records for subsequent years have been compiled, so we can't meet Singapore on its own grounds.

"3. If any other Consular office thinks it has more than its share of shipping work, we suggest a look at a certain chart in AC/C. We were favored with a glance at it last July and noted that the year's shipping services at Hong Kong numbered over 15,000. There was only one other office in the Service where the shipping services ran into five figures, which was Havana, and its total was several thousands less than Hong Kong."

Consul Shantz says in conclusion that he does not think this claiming of world records should be encouraged, but he adds that they at Hong Kong have "one or two other trumps" up their sleeve. That sounds rather like an invitation; will anyone oblige?

## PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

The Sixth International Conference of American States which met in Habana last winter adopted on February 18, 1928, a resolution, paragraph two of which reads:

"That the American Republics will meet in Washington within the period of one year in a conference of conciliation and arbitration to give conventional form to the realization of this principle, with the minimum exceptions which they may consider indispensable to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the states, as well as matters of a domestic concern, and to the exclusion also of matters involving the interest or referring to the action of a state not a party to the convention."

In accordance with that provision there convened in the city of Washington on the morning of December 10, 1928, the Pan American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration. The Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and

the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, former Secretary of State, compose the American delegation of which Minister Warren D. Robbins is secretary. Each American Republic is represented by a delegation save Argentina. Mr. Cord Meyer, formerly a member of the American Diplomatic Service, is secretary general of the conference. The only agenda of the conference is the Habana resolution.

## CONFERENCE ON MANUFACTURE OF ARMS

With the President's approval, the Hon. Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, was designated as American delegate to attend the third session of the League of Nations Special Commission dealing with the question of the manufacture of arms, meeting at Geneva on December 5. Mr. Wilson was the American delegate at the second session of this commission.

He will be assisted by Mr. Elbridge D. Rand, American Consul at Geneva, who has been designated as technical adviser of the American delegation.

## INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AERONAUTICS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON

Beginning on December 12 and extending through the 14th there was held in this city the International Civil Aeronautics Conference of Washington. The purpose of the conference was to provide an opportunity for an interchange of views upon problems pertaining to aircraft in international commerce and trade. The conference is being held on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the flight of the Wright Brothers, which will be celebrated with fitting ceremony.

The subject for consideration at the three general morning sessions are "Air Transportation" on the 12th, "Airway Development, including Meteorology and Communications" on the 13th, and "Trade in Aircraft and Engines" on the 14th. These and other subjects such as "Airports," "Private Flying," "Competition," "Insurance," "Aeronautical Research," "Aeronautical Propaganda," and "Aerial Photography" will be discussed in the afternoon sessions.

President Coolidge has named as the American delegation: Mr. Orville Wright, the guest of

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honor; the Hon. William F. Whiting, Secretary of Commerce; United States Senator Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut; the Hon. Nelson T. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State; the Hon. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics; the Hon. Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of Navy for Aeronautics; the Hon. William P. MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics; the Hon. W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster General; Col. Charles A. Lindbergh; Dr. Joseph S. Ames; Mr. Harry Guggenheim; and Mr. Lester D. Gardner.

### GROUP INSURANCE

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1928.

*To the Members of the American Foreign Service Association in Active Service.*

GENTLEMEN: On January 18, 1928, your Executive Committee submitted a plan of group insurance offered by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York to insure the members of this Association. This plan called for the adherence of 75 percent of the members of the Association in order to qualify for a group. As the number of acceptances did not reach the required minimum, a second letter was sent to the field on April 23, 1928. The total number of acceptances to date is 266, yet 450 are necessary for the group to become effective. Your committee, feeling that it is the mouthpiece and not the directive agent of the Association, did not consider it as its proper function to coerce the members to join the project. Yet as the letters accompanying the acceptance indicated a strong desire for group insurance on the part of those who applied, your committee consulted several insurance companies and carefully considered different projects in order to meet the wishes of those members desiring insurance. It has finally evolved a plan whereby the insurance may be obtained.

Under the insurance laws of the State of New York and the rules relating to insurance underwriting adopted by the conference of American insurance companies, group insurance may not be underwritten by a company unless at least 75 percent of the total membership of a given group accept. It is, therefore, necessary, under the new plan, to form a new organization, to be known as the American Foreign Service Protective Association, to be composed of the 266 who accepted the insurance and any other members of the Ameri-

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can Foreign Service Association who may wish to join. This new association will be entirely distinct from the American Foreign Service Association. According to the plan, a group will be formed composed of 100 percent of the membership of the new association, thereby satisfying legal requirements and insurance company practice. At a special meeting on November 16, 1928, this plan was approved by the members of the American Foreign Service Association now on detail at the Department. A copy of the by-laws and constitution of the new association is attached. Acceptance of 266 members will enable the committee to close the arrangements for the plan of group life insurance which has been pending for some months.

Enclosed is an announcement of the details of the new plan, which are similar to those previously offered, except that the new rate will be approximately \$1.25 per month per thousand. This rate is based on the average age and locations of the 266 acceptances now on hand. Although the rate proposed for the first group insurance plan submitted was fractionally lower than the rate offered by the new plan, your attention is invited to the fact that the lower rate of the first plan was based on the average age of the entire membership of the American Foreign Service Association and, as shown in the association's original letter of submission, dated January 18, 1928, it would have been revised in accordance with the actual average age of accepting members, if the plan had been put in effect. The rate offered in the new plan is considered reasonable, and representatives of the Equitable Life Assurance Society believe it will be possible to obtain the adherence of a good proportion of new men appointed to the service each year, which would have the effect of reducing the average age of those insured and bring about a downward revision of the rate. It might be added that, under favorable conditions, there is a possibility that the company may be in a position eventually to pay dividends, which may operate to reduce the net cost of the insurance.

*Premium Payments*—The minimum premium payment is quarterly in advance, but it is recommended that when members can do so conveniently payments be made annually or semi-annually in advance to relieve bookkeeping, and so reduce handling charges, which will have to be borne by the American Foreign Service Association. Initial remittance should be accompanied by the application for membership. Members who have remitted premiums sufficient to cover the quarterly, semi-annual or annual rate under the old plan



should submit with the new application the balance to cover the quarterly, semi-annual or annual period under the new plan.

Group insurance is now an assured fact for the 266 members whose acceptances are on hand and for any other Foreign Service Officer who may wish to join. It is hoped that replies from all those desiring the insurance will be received by March 1, 1929, at which time the insurance will automatically become effective, providing the minimum number of acceptances are received as of that date.

A word of explanation should be made concerning the delay which has occurred in the presentation of the revised plan. For many weeks after it became apparent that 75 percent of the membership of the American Foreign Service Association would not accept under the old plan, it appeared that it would not be possible to induce

any reliable American insurance company to underwrite our group, which involves risks, from the standpoint of the insurer, not involved in the ordinary domestic group. The present plan is the result of much time-consuming negotiation, which unavoidably delayed notification to members of the progress being made.

It is considered advisable to direct particular attention to paragraph 4 of the enclosed announcement, which deals with the termination of the right of members of the Foreign Service to obtain this insurance without medical examinations.

Your committee wishes to emphasize the importance of returning the acceptance blanks and checks made payable to the secretary-treasurer of the American Foreign Service Protective Association, Room 113, Department of State, Washington, D. C., by return mail in order that the mem-

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<b>AUSTRALIA</b> Australian General Electric Co., Ltd., Sydney; Melbourne; Brisbane; Adelaide	<b>CHILE</b> International Machinery Co., Santiago; Antofagasta; Valparaiso	<b>ECUADOR</b> Guayaquil Agencies Co., Guayaquil	<b>HOLLAND</b> Mijnssen & Co., Amsterdam	<b>PARAGUAY</b> General Electric, S. A., Buenos Aires, Argentina	<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b> South African General Electric Co., Ltd., Johannesburg; Transvaal; Capetown; Durban
<b>BELGIUM AND COLONIES</b> Société d'Electricité et de Mécanique, S. A., Brussels	<b>CHINA</b> Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai; China General Edison Co., Shanghai	<b>FRANCE AND COLONIES</b> Compagnie Française Thomson-Houston, Paris (8me); International General Electric Co., Inc., Paris	<b>INDIA</b> International General Electric Co., Bombay; Calcutta	<b>PERU</b> W. R. Grace & Co., Lima	<b>SPAIN AND COLONIES</b> Sociedad Ibérica de Construcciones Eléctricas, Madrid; Barcelona; Bilbao
<b>BOLIVIA</b> International Machinery Co., Oruro	<b>COLOMBIA</b> International General Electric, S. A., Barranquilla; Bogotá; Medellín; Cali	<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND</b> British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby, England	<b>ITALY AND COLONIES</b> Compagnia Generale di Eletticità, Milan (124)	<b>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS</b> Pacific Commercial Co., Manila	<b>SWITZERLAND</b> Trolliet Frères, Geneva
<b>BRAZIL</b> General Electric, S. A., Rio de Janeiro; São Paulo	<b>CUBA</b> General Electric Company of Cuba, Havana; Santiago de Cuba	<b>GREECE AND COLONIES</b> Compagnie Française	<b>JAPAN</b> International General Electric Co., Inc., Tokyo; Osaka; Shikibu Engineering Works, Tokyo	<b>PORTO RICO</b> International General Electric Co. of Porto Rico, San Juan	<b>URUGUAY</b> General Electric, S. A., Montevideo
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA</b> International General			<b>MEXICO</b> General Electric, S. A., Mexico City; Guadaluajara; Veracruz; Monterrey; Tampico; El Paso, Texas	<b>PORTUGAL AND COLONIES</b> Sociedade Ibérica de	<b>VENEZUELA</b> International General Electric, S. A., Caracas

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bers may be covered by insurance as of March 1, 1929.

Very truly yours,
ARTHUR BLISS LANE,
Chairman, Executive Committee,
American Foreign Service Association.

Enclosures: Blank Application, Constitution and By-laws, Group Insurance Plan.

To the American Foreign Service Protective Association:
I hereby apply for membership in the American Foreign Service Protective Association and elect participation in the Contributory Group Life Insurance Contract issued to the association by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, as outlined in the plan submitted.

Name in full..... (Print)
Present age.....Amount of insurance.....
Classification .....
Beneficiary .....
(Mary Brown Smith not Mrs. John Smith)

Beneficiary's relationship.....
I also authorize the transfer by the secretary-treasurer of the American Foreign Service Association of my deposit for the premium of a group insurance plan which was proposed by the American Foreign Service Association in its letter to me dated January 18, 1928, as partial

payment of the premium under the insurance applied for above and enclose a remittance of \$..... to cover the
Dated at ....., 19...

balance of the } quarterly
} semi-annual premiums.
} annual

(Applicants who have no deposit may use the following:)

I enclose my check for \$....., the first } quarterly
} semi-annual
} annual
payment.

(Make check payable to secretary-treasurer, American Foreign Service Protective Association.)

Signed .....

Group Life Insurance Program
The American Foreign Service
Protective Association

DETAILS OF THE EQUITABLE GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PLAN

for All Members of

The American Foreign Service Protective Association

In accordance with the provisions of the group life insurance contract between the American Foreign Service Protective Association and the Equitable Life Assurance



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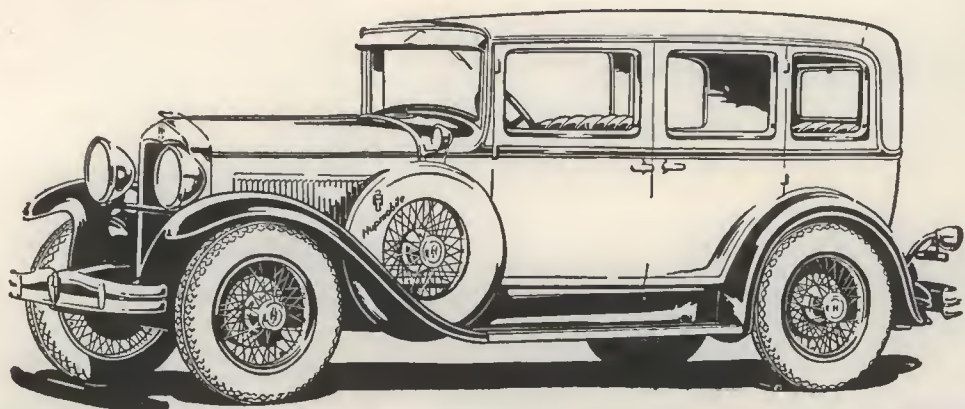


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Society of the United States, the plan will be operated as follows:

### 1. Eligibility.

All members actively serving in any branch of the Foreign Service in a capacity which qualifies for membership in the Association are eligible for this insurance, except those absent on sick leave. The latter become eligible immediately upon their return to active service, but must indicate their wishes within 60 days after return.

New members have 60 days in which to accept, without medical examination.

### 2. Amount of Insurance and Cost to Member.

The amount of insurance for which each member is eligible and approximate quarterly costs are shown in the following schedule:

	Salary	Amt. of ins.	Quarterly, to member
Unclassified .....	\$3,500 *	\$2,000	\$7.50
Class 8.....	3,500	3,000	11.25
Class 7.....	4,000	4,000	15.00
Class 6.....	4,500	5,000	18.75
Class 5.....	5,000	6,000	22.50
Class 4.....	6,000	7,000	26.25
Class 3.....	7,000	8,000	30.00
Class 2.....	8,000	9,000	33.75
Class 1.....	9,000	10,000	37.50

\* Less than.

Members may not subscribe for lesser or larger amounts of insurance than those for which they are eligible.

There will be no decrease in the amount of insurance once established.

Members advanced to a higher salary class before reaching age 60 will be required to accept the amount of insurance provided for such higher class. There will, however, be no change in the amount of insurance after age 60.

### 3. Acceptance.

The attached acceptance should be signed and returned immediately, together with check for the first quarter's premium.

### 4. Date Effective.

The insurance becomes effective March 1, 1929, subject to the condition that 75 percent of the members mail the required written notice of acceptance by March 1, 1929. After May 1, 1929, any member eligible on March 1, 1929, who has not accepted can obtain insurance under the plan *only* by passing the insurance company's medical examination, expense for which must be borne by the member.

### 5. Death Benefit.

The amount of insurance is payable in the event of the member's death, while his insurance is in force, to the person named by the member as beneficiary, either in a single sum or installments.

### 6. Beneficiary.

The insured may name one or more beneficiaries, and may at any time change the beneficiaries upon written notice.

### 7. Permanent Total Disability Benefit.

In the event of total permanent disability, resulting from bodily injuries or disease, before the insured member attains the age of 60, no further premium will be collected, and the principal sum will be paid to the insured in equal monthly installments, the number and amount to be determined by the following table:



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*The World's Quality Oils*



**Lubricating Oils**

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Amt. of insurance	No. monthly disability installments	Amt. each monthly disability installment
\$2,000	40	\$52.50
3,000	60	54.00
4,000	60	72.00
5,000	60	90.00
6,000	60	108.00
7,000	60	126.00
8,000	60	144.00
9,000	60	162.00
10,000	60	180.00

If the member dies before the full amount of insurance to which he is entitled is paid out in disability benefits, the remainder is paid to his beneficiary, either in monthly installments or in a lump sum.

*8. Termination of Insurance.*

The insurance of any member automatically terminates when he ceases to serve actively in any branch of the Foreign Service in a capacity which qualifies for membership in the Association or may be discontinued at any time upon his written request. Any member who discontinues his insurance may be reinsured under this plan *only* by passing the insurance company's medical examination.

*9. Conversion Privilege.*

As stated in the preceding paragraph, the insurance terminates automatically upon termination of service which qualifies for membership, but the member shall, upon application to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States within 31 days after such termination of service, be entitled to have issued to him, without medical examination, a policy of life insurance in any of the forms customarily issued by the insurance company (except term insurance) in an amount equal to or less than the amount of protection under the group plan, upon the payment of the premium applicable to his age and residence at the time of conversion.

*10. Certificate of Insurance.*

A certificate of insurance will be issued by the Equitable Life Insurance Society of the United States to each person insured under this plan.

**CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS**

*of the*  
American Foreign Service Protective Association

ARTICLE 1

SECTION 1.—*Name.*—This association shall be known as the American Foreign Service Protective Association, hereinafter called the association.

SEC. 2.—*Headquarters.*—The headquarters of this association shall be located in Room 109 of the State, War and Navy Building, at Washington, D. C.

ARTICLE 2

SECTION 1.—*Object.*—The object of this association shall be to promote in legitimate and appropriate ways the advancement of the welfare of its members; to advance in every possible way the intelligent, efficient, and skillful discharge by its members of the duties of their occupations; to advance and safeguard their economic interests; and generally to encourage and promote better and more satisfactory employment conditions for its members.

ARTICLE 3

SECTION 1.—Any officer of the American Foreign Service, including noncareer officers, wherever domiciled, may become a member of this association.

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ARTICLE 4

SECTION 1.—*Meetings.*—The meetings of the association may be called at such times as may be fixed by the Board of Directors or on written request to the president of at least 10 percent of the members of the association. The members, not less than five in number, attending such meeting shall constitute a quorum, and all actions taken by a majority of the members in attendance shall be binding.

ARTICLE 5

SECTION 1.—*Officers.*—The officers of the association shall consist of a president, a vice president, and a secretary-treasurer.

SEC. 2.—*Duties of Officers.*—(a) The president of the association shall preside at all meetings of the officers and shall be custodian of all surety bonds.

(b) The vice president of the association shall assume all duties of the president in the absence of the president.

(c) The secretary-treasurer shall keep all records of the association, shall be the custodian of the funds of the association, and shall disburse all monies to accomplish the objects of the association. All funds of the association shall be deposited in a bank approved by the Board of Directors.

(d) The secretary-treasurer of the association shall give a surety bond approved by and in the amount fixed by the Board of Directors of the association and paid for by the association.

(e) The secretary-treasurer shall furnish such written reports as may be requested by the Board of Directors.

(f) All disbursements of the funds of the association shall be approved by the Board of Directors; such dis-

bursements to be made by check, signed by the secretary-treasurer and countersigned by the president or vice president.

SEC. 3.—*Board of Directors.*—(a) The Board of Directors of the association shall consist of the president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer, all of whom shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association. A majority shall constitute a quorum. The Board of Directors shall be empowered to conduct the business affairs of the association.

(b) The Board of Directors shall annually appoint an auditor to examine the accounts of the association for the fiscal year ending in December and deliver a report to the directors.

(c) The Board of Directors is empowered to appoint and to compensate an assistant to the secretary-treasurer. Such assistant need not be a member of the association.

ARTICLE 6

SECTION 1.—*Surplus.*—The expenses of the association shall be paid out of the reserve funds of the association on approval of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 7

SECTION 1.—The Board of Directors shall make, from time to time, such rules and regulations, not in conflict with the by-laws, as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of the association.

ARTICLE 8

SECTION 1.—*Amendments.*—Amendments and changes to these by-laws may be made by a majority of the votes cast by the Board of Directors, whose votes may be cast in person or by proxy.

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



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