

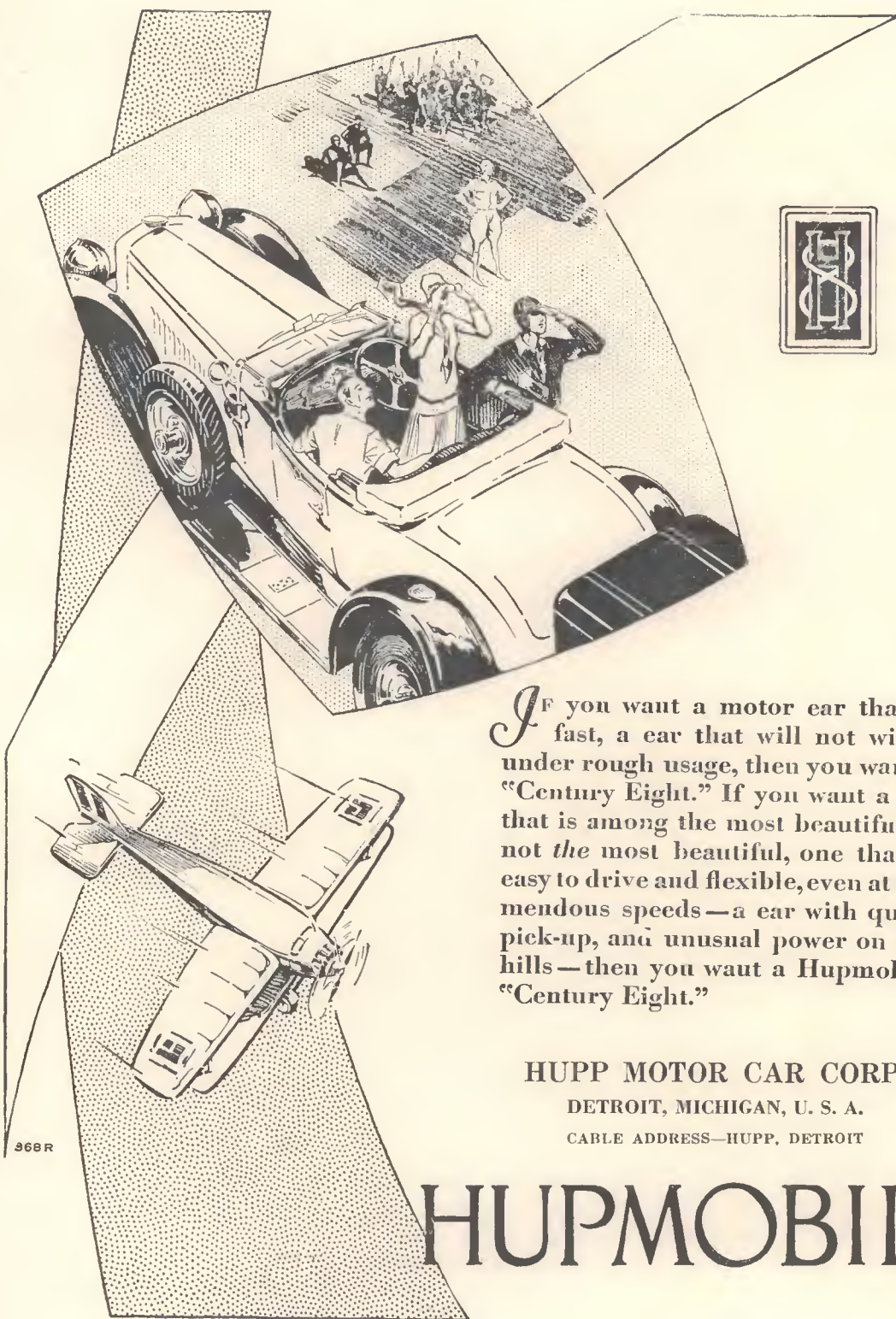
# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Photo from John Q. Wood.*

SUNSET, HARBOR OF VERA CRUZ, MEXICO

Vol. VI    MARCH, 1929,    No. 3



If you want a motor car that is fast, a car that will not wilter under rough usage, then you want a "Century Eight." If you want a car that is among the most beautiful, if not *the* most beautiful, one that is easy to drive and flexible, even at tremendous speeds—a car with quick pick-up, and unusual power on the hills—then you want a Hupmobile "Century Eight."

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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION

VOL. VI, No. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1929

## Anniversary Message

*From HONORABLE WILBUR J. CARR, Assistant Secretary of State*

THIS, the tenth anniversary of the birth of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, should have a permanent place in the mind of every member of the Foreign Service. The modest publication which first appeared 10 years ago as the organ of one branch of the Service under the title of "The American Consular Bulletin" has now grown in dignity and scope and appears as the magazine of the whole Foreign Service. There is a significance in that fact which is of great importance apart from the credit which it reflects upon the American Foreign Service Association. The business ability and the vision which the Association has shown causes one to feel that before another 10 years shall have elapsed the magazine will have taken on a still more creditable form and that its influence in the improvement of the Service will have become greatly multiplied.

But there is another thought which this anniversary should suggest to every member of the Service. During the past 10 years the Service has made great gains: compensation has been generally increased; retirement pay has been provided; more generous treatment in connection with leaves of absence has been granted; and a highly liberal program of housing has been adopted. There has been more constructive legislation than in any similar period in the history of the Service. No one can look into the future and contemplate the growth of the interests of this country in foreign lands without being convinced of the necessity for a larger and better Foreign Service. Likewise one who has observed the increasing disposition of the Congress to be generous in the support of the Foreign Service can have no doubt that adequate

financial support of that Service is about to be realized. Therefore, one can not but wonder whether, when the future of the Service is assured and provision for its maintenance upon an adequate scale is made, the officers themselves will have developed in ability and usefulness and will have given to their organization the strength sufficient to meet the then expectations of our Government and people.

In any large organization there is always danger that the members of it may become so immersed in its internal problems and in their own advancement or in their own personal convenience that they neglect their development and the opportunities that surround them for useful service. The quality of the Foreign Service will inevitably be what the combined efforts of the officers are able to make it. If the Service is to attain its proper place in the public estimation its members will need to continue to put forth their best efforts to serve their Government and people in the most intelligent and effective manner.

By contributing encouragement, inspiration and information the JOURNAL can do a highly important work in behalf of every member of the Service and by promoting a high idealism and a fine spirit it can help that organization to render a maximum of public service and attain its proper place in the public estimation. It is my earnest hope that the Association and its JOURNAL will continue to grow in usefulness and keep alive and stimulate the spirit of loyalty and service to the country which has thus far been an outstanding characteristic of the members of the American Foreign Service.

## Our Tenth Anniversary

TEN years ago, March, 1919, the AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN, the progenitor of the present publication, made its first appearance, and it is appropriate at this time to look back and try to recall the events in its life history. Would that it were possible to have one of its founders write this account, but if any interesting details are here omitted, it is hoped that someone will tell us all.

On March 18, 1918, 17 Consular officers met in the office of the Foreign Trade Adviser, then located at 1653 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, between Jackson Place and Seventeenth Street, in Washington, in order to consider and discuss the proposed formation of an organization among the members of the Consular Service. Sentiment being in favor of such an organization, the necessary steps were taken to prepare articles of association, and on April 1, 1918, at a meeting held at the National Club, 607 Fourteenth Street Northwest, such articles were duly adopted and the American Consular Association (the predecessor of the American Foreign Service) came into being. Ralph J. Totten was elected as the first president, Marion Letcher, vice president, and James B. Young, secretary-treasurer.

The early meetings of the Association were held at first at various clubs, the Metropolitan, the University, and the Cosmos, and indeed at that time there was a movement for the members of the Association to affiliate in some way with a local club, but the plan fell through. Later Cushman's Restaurant, 607 Fourteenth Street Northwest, was a favorite place of meeting in the evening, when after a supper there would be a business session. The Association in those days apparently circulated information as to its proceedings and plans by means of news letters.

In March, 1919, however, after much careful preliminary work, the first number of the AMERICAN CONSULAR BULLETIN was issued under an agreement with Mr. J. W. Young, an engraver and printer of New York (a brother of Consul George W. Young, resigned, 1922). The Association agreed to subscribe monthly for not less than 400 copies at the rate of \$1.50 per annum, and was to have the first five pages of a 16-page publication, furnishing the copy therefor. The publisher was in addition to be compensated by the advertising, and to use the rest of the publication, all advertising and reading matter to be of a character approved by the Association. It was then thought that American firms engaged in for-

eign trade might become interested in the BULLETIN, and that it would bring about closer relations between the United States Consular Service and American business.

The first number was a modest little thing, consisting of eight pages of reading matter and no advertising, but how proud we all were of it, and how we devoured every word of its contents.

During the following year it grew to 16 pages, and had 5 advertisements. The publisher evidently tried hard to interest business firms, but in May, 1920, he reported to the Association that he had not been able to make the enterprise pay, but asked that he be allowed to continue for awhile so as to try and recoup himself for various expenditures; this was agreed to temporarily.

In December, 1920, the executive committee of the Association undertook to supply all material for the BULLETIN, and under the "masthead" of the issue of January, 1921, appeared for the first time a statement of its new policy, which is the same as that of today.

Those responsible for the collection and editing of material for the BULLETIN worked in those early days apparently without even the reward of having their names disclosed; they surely are worthy of the honorable title of pioneers, as are also the contributors of material during the first years of struggle. Among those contributors occur the names of Wilbur J. Carr, Nelson T. Johnson, Charles C. Eberhardt, Hugh R. Wilson, R. J. Totten, Dewitt C. Poole, Edward J. Norton, E. S. Cunningham, Henry P. Starrett, Addison E. Southard, C. E. Gauss, J. B. Stewart, Samuel H. Wiley, Homer Brett, W. E. Chapman, Charles H. Albrecht, G. C. Woodward, Leslie E. Reed, O. Gaylord Marsh, and several others that might be mentioned.

The first announcement of the names of those charged with the duty of "preparing items for the JOURNAL" was in July, 1920, when Wesley Frost, Tracy Lay and Lowell C. Pinkerton were so designated; but the veil of modesty still elung around those busy hidden workers for the common good, and it is only by careful search in the minute book of the proceedings of the Association that we learn that Dewitt C. Poole undertook the responsibility for the JOURNAL some time in 1921. If you will look at your file of the BULLETIN—of course you have one—you will note that in the issue of May, 1921, and in November of the same year, as also in the January, 1922, number, there are signs of new life and vigor.





The January, 1922, number was indeed a memorable issue, for at the close of the previous year Harry A. McBride had on behalf of the Association terminated the agreement with Mr. Young, the New York publisher, with the understanding that henceforth the publication was to be devoted entirely to the interests of the Service and of the Association; and commencing the new year the BULLETIN was issued in Washington under the management and direct supervision of the Association. In March, 1922, the printing of the BULLETIN was placed in the hands of the firm that still carries on that work.

The January, 1922, issue contained for the first time a printed list of the BULLETIN staff, which was as follows: DeWitt C. Poole and Frederick Simpich, editors; Harry A. McBride, business manager; and Hamilton C. Claiborne, treasurer.

In September, 1922, Frederick Simpich was sole editor, Addison E. Southard, business manager, and Hamilton C. Claiborne treasurer; and in that number appeared a resolution adopted by the Association accepting with profound regret Mr. Poole's resignation as editor and thanking him for his labors and talents so generously contributed to the BULLETIN.

Another change took place in April, 1923, when Mr. Simpich's resignation was accepted, he being then in Germany on personal business. The Association passed a resolution expressing its high appreciation of his generous bestowal of thought and energy to the upbuilding of the magazine. Consul General Norton had for some months assumed responsibility for the BULLETIN, but in the issue mentioned Consul Harry M. Lakin appeared as editor, and with Consuls Hasell H. Dick and Lowell C. Pinkerton as associate editors.

The next change in the editorial staff of the BULLETIN occurred in December, 1923, when in the issue of that date the name of Felix Cole appeared as associate editor in conjunction with that of Hasell H. Dick.

In March, 1924, two associate business managers were appointed, Consuls Hamilton C. Claiborne and Irving N. Linnell, which evidently was a healthy sign of growth in prosperity.

Portraits of the BULLETIN staff and also of the Executive Committee of the Association, appeared in the issue of August, 1924, and that number and the following one are specimens which reflect high credit on all those concerned in their production and show that the BULLETIN had indeed grown to be an admirable Service organ.

By resolution of August 4, 1924 (the act of May 24, 1924, reorganizing the Foreign Service, having gone into effect July 1, 1924), the American Consular Association went out of existence as a separate entity, and the American Foreign Service was organized. In September the BULLETIN made its farewell appearance, only phoenix-like to reappear in the issue of October, 1924, with the title of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. Those that have a file of the JOURNAL are urged to read once more the editorial that then appeared, for the eloquent appeal is as applicable today as it was then.

Felix Cole was editor of the first number of the JOURNAL, but was absent on duty in Nova Scotia the rest of that year. In January, 1925, however, he reassumed the editorship, with J. Theodore Marriner, F. Lamot Belin, and William W. Heard as associate editors. For two years this team pulled together successfully, but in May, 1927, Mr. Belin retired from the staff, and in August Mr. Marriner also withdrew; Mr. Heard, however, remained as associate editor until September, 1928, when on his assignment to Turin the Executive Committee expressed its appreciation of the effective work he had done, mentioning particularly the "Items" department, the development of which had been largely due to his care and initiative.

In December, 1928, Felix Cole's editorship ended, owing to his assignment to Warsaw. His record is so fresh in our memories, and the evidence of his good work is so manifest in the steady growth of the magazine, that little need be said, except to add that he had many plans for future issues that time did not permit him to carry out, and—now that the JOURNAL in January, 1929, commenced to have a salaried editor and a salaried business manager—perhaps some of these plans, and others, may come into being.

Appreciative mention should also be made of the business management of Edwin C. Wilson, Irving N. Linnell, and Thomas M. Wilson, and of Frank C. Lee's work as business manager of the JOURNAL from April, 1925, to March, 1928, and after his retirement that of Monnett B. Davis, who had been assisting in that work since June, 1925. H. L. Williamson, Eugene M. Hinkle, and Charles Bridgman Hosmer should also be mentioned as having acted as associate business managers, and Fletcher Warren as treasurer of the JOURNAL since August, 1926, and latterly as associate editor.

# Herbert Hoover, An Appreciation

By LEWIS EINSTEIN, *United States Minister to Czechoslovakia*

IN THE *Fortnightly Review* (London, England)\* for November 1, 1928, appeared an article by Lewis Einstein, United States Minister to Czechoslovakia, and although much has been published in regard to Mr. Hoover, the article in question is so full of interest that it is with regret that only the following extracts can here be given:

"There is a contrast between Hoover, the master of efficiency, the organizer, thinking only as a great engineer before grave problems, and Hoover the man, simple in his outlook, direct in his address, playful in his speech, and above all, kind-hearted, benevolent, and an obliging friend under his seeming gruffness and occasionally saturnine humor. Since Roosevelt no one has such a large or enthusiastic following in the United States. Hoover has not Roosevelt's exuberant heartiness. His manner is somewhat aloof, which conceals his shyness and protects his natural timidity, though when he feels on familiar terms he talks easily, interestingly, and convincingly. No statesman in the world today has enjoyed the tithe of his varied experience. No one can boast of such accomplishment, and with it all no one can be so simple. He typifies much of the best in America, and particularly the American from the West. He stands for self-reliance, for audacity, courage, and broad views. He is American in knowing no superior and recognizing no inferior. Equality in his mind, as in that of most Americans, is no mere mechanical pattern to be applied to every-

one irrespective of their qualifications, but the equality of opportunity for all to rise to the highest eminence in accordance with their merits.

"His pronouncements are as simple as they are forceful, and it is by his method and his achievement that one reads him best. He himself has defined wisdom as knowing what to do next rather than debate upon perfection. His writings other than technical are few. With his wife

he has translated from the Latin Agricola's famous sixteenth century treatise on mining. At one time, also, he had occupied himself with a study of Chinese mathematics. His views of government have been those of an intelligent and liberal individualism typical of the self-reliant energy of our West. His view of the State has been that it should apply itself to the stimulation of knowledge, foster opportunity for all, and undertake only such works as are beyond the initiative of the individual or group. Its duty is to prevent the economic domination of the few over the many, but also to interfere as little as possible with commerce. His own originality has come



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from his methods more than from his ideas. He has been the first engineer to apply the lesson of conservatism to humanity. Cardinal Mercier has said that he was one of the few men living today whose imagination was able to vision the whole, and who, having seen the goal, was able to create and to guide the mechanism necessary to its attainment.

"In describing a public man there is always the tendency to slip into the easy definitions attached to a label and remain content with a sonorous

\* Arthur C. Frost, Consul General, Prague, Czechoslovakia, kindly forwarded the article from "The Fortnightly Review."





phraseology, often hollow inside. Hoover does not readily lend himself to this form of description. He has never been a politician. Since he has entered public life he may have found occasion to regret his absence of such early training, but it is safe to say that had he possessed this he would not now be Hoover. As a man he is far more than the magnificently useful engineer whose activities have been carried out in the same impersonal way in which a surgeon may conduct an operation. He is far more than an abstract force of pure energy benevolently utilized. Others before him have also been great engineers. Others have shown qualities of leadership with gifts of speech and a power to touch the mass which far exceed his. But the ability of many politicians has frequently been arrested by the actual task of achievement. It has halted after the enactment of meritorious legislation satisfied with parliamentary success and without realizing that the passage of laws merely renders possible ameliorations but does not secure them.

"Mr. Hoover's record of a lifetime suggests the inference that his interest will not confine itself only to the legal side of legislation, but to the actual result. He will care nothing about giving the impression of successful accomplishment, but a great deal about the actual accomplishment. His view of action is too simple and straightforward to stay at words. He has little patience with the indirect methods and accommodations which too often pass for statesmanship. He has proved himself a constructor and a great human architect who has brought to his work qualities of feeling and inspiration for others. He has saved life which others around him could not save. He has enriched whatever he has touched, and he stands today in the maturity of his years at the threshold of the greatest office in the world."

## THE FIRST SHIP LOCK IN AMERICA

By BARTLEY F. YOST, *Consul, Sault Sainte Marie, Ontario*

What is claimed to be the first ship lock on the North American continent was constructed on the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, in 1798, the purpose being to facilitate the passage of the rapids which empty the waters of Lake Superior into Lake Huron, a drop of 21 feet. The growing and highly profitable fur trade gave the early trappers and fur traders the urge to con-

struct this waterway. The rapids had long been the great obstacle in the development of this industry, although a portage had been built to carry canoes and cargoes around the rapids.

In 1798 the Northwest Company, engaged in the fur trade, built a small lock, 38 feet long and 8 feet, 9 inches wide. A canal half a mile in length was dug around the rapids to make the lock accessible. As the lock raised and lowered the canoes and row boats only 9 feet, the remaining drop of 12 feet was overcome in the canal. Obviously, the lock gates were of wood and rather rude in construction. However, the lock filled a great economic need in its day. Toward the end of the war of 1812-1814, between the United States and England, American troops crossed the river and destroyed the lock and part of the canal. The lock was restored by Francis H. Clergue, an American citizen, engaged in the construction of the steel plant, pulp and paper mills, and the hydro-electric power plant, the industries responsible for the Sault's astonishing growth into a manufacturing center. The restoration of the lock was based wholly on sentimental grounds. A bronze tablet on the pyramidal monument in stone, built near the old lock, contains the following legend:

"To commemorate the first Sault Ste. Marie Canal, surveyed by the Northwest (Fur) Company in 1797. In use with wooden lock for canoes and batteaux in or before 1802.

"Nearby in the 17th and 18th centuries were the Ojibway village and canoe landing portage, and for a time a French trading post and Jesuit Mission; in 18th and 19th centuries British trading post, wharf and portage road.

"The buildings, wharf and lock were destroyed by U. S. troops in 1814.

"The lock was rebuilt in stone in 1896.

"The fur companies were merged in the Hudson Bay Company in 1821."

It is an interesting historic fact that John Jacob Astor purchased the Mackinac Fur Company in 1811 from the British, and that he visited the Sault lock in that year. Ramsey Crooks was stationed at Sault Ste. Marie as agent of Mr. Astor's American Fur Company of New York, and doubtless used the lock before its destruction.

This diminutive lock was destined to become the forerunner of a system of locks and canals on both the American and Canadian sides of the river, which are today little less than marvelous. The fur trade of former centuries passing through the tiny lock has been replaced by a

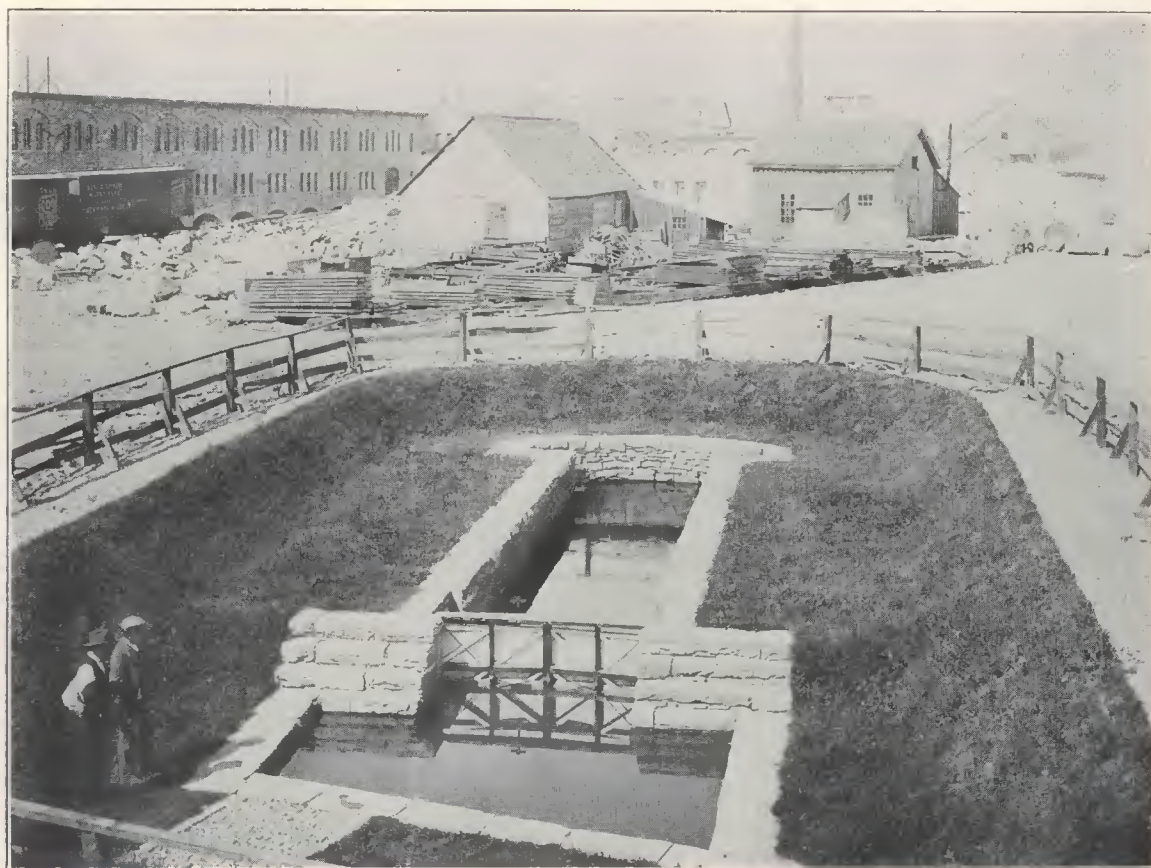


flourishing traffic in grain, ore, coal, and other modern day articles of commerce.

These locks are considered to be one of the greatest engineering feats ever carried out by American genius to overcome the obstacles created by nature. Four canals, 1,500 feet long, were constructed on the American side of the rapids, and one of lesser length on the Canadian side. The mammoth gates swing open and shut to the thousands of lake steamers by day and by night with astonishing ease and rapidity. About 98 percent of the commerce passes through the American locks. The service is free to both American and Canadian vessels, and the time required for a lockage does not exceed more than 12 or 15 minutes. A continuous procession of steamers pass up and down the locks, day and night; and the tonnage of vessels and freight carried reaches stupendous figures. During the navi-

gation season of 1927, that is from April to December, no less than 13,991 lockages were carried out, representing a total net registered tonnage of 64,325,362 tons, and carrying 83,354,064 short tons of miscellaneous merchandise, chief among which was 330,896,158 bushels of wheat and 119,519,548 bushels of other grain; 50,098,068 tons of iron ore; 16,052,027 tons of coal; 9,383,440 barrels of flour. The writer has witnessed the "locking down" of one steamer carrying in her holds 525,000 bushels of wheat grown in the Canadian prairie provinces and destined for feeding the peoples of Europe. It is not unusual to see vessels with a length of over 600 feet and containing 32 hatches.

When the French explorer, Etienne Brule, first contemplated the picturesque rapids in 1622, little did he dream that this spot would one day become the world's greatest inland waterway.



*Photo from B. F. Yost.*

FIRST LOCK ON CONTINENT CONSTRUCTED AT SAULT STE. MARIE IN 1798



# Upstream to the Iguazu Falls

By LLOYD D. YATES, *Vice Consul, Buenos Aires*

SAILING from Buenos Aires on a fair sized side-wheeler we soon left the broad River Plate and entered one of the mouths of the River Parana. For three days we kept on upstream, the first day through the low, marshy region of the delta where mail and milk are delivered by boat and the dwellers can move from their built-up yards only by taking to the water. On the following days we passed occasional high chalk cliffs and the river divided and branched and formed lakes and seemed impossible to navigate with its shifting sandbanks. Even at night we pushed ahead at full speed yet only three times did we run aground.

At Corrientes we transferred to a smaller river-boat and had the day to ourselves before sailing. On the boats lying in the streams and along the wharves men were fishing without apparent great success yet the water would boil with fish and fine fellows two feet long would leap out if a piece of bread or a bit of orange were tossed overboard. This state of affairs apparently did not bother the fishermen who seemed satisfied to have an excuse to sit in the shade and watch the leisurely river traffic.

Ashore there was even less activity; an occasional Indian women smoking a short black cigar, now and then a donkey team and cart and that was all. The plaza and park on the bluff overlooking the river were

nearly deserted and after a tour on the street car we returned to the boat where one of our fellow-travelers who knew the town had remained all day. He called Corrientes a "ciudad muerta donde no se hace nada—un verdadero desastre." (A dead city where nothing is ever done—a true disaster.)

Early the next day we headed up-river again and in a few hours turned eastward at the point where the Paraguay River joins the Parana.

Soon we saw bamboo and vines and bright purple- and yellow-flowered trees and dense tropical growth, not high forests but terribly tangled and impenetrable. Now and then came sandbanks and great marshy stretches and about noon we saw our first alligator. Along the shore were great white cranes nearly as tall as a man, fishing birds and once in a while a tall black bird with a large orange beak. At times we passed through narrow channels where you could toss a pillow ashore on either side and where you could see the banks crumble away as the swift current undermined them. At other times we came out on broad stretches where we seemed to be crossing a lake. Often the boat would stop in the stream and a row-boat from shore would pull out to get mail and freight or to deliver passengers or produce. One time it was to bring three arma-



Photo by L. D. Yates

LOS HERMANOS FALLS



dilloes, minus head and tail, well cleaned and ready to roast.

The next day we came to one of the "passes" where the current was so swift that it took our 12-mile-an-hour steamer an hour to gain less than a quarter of a mile. We stood back and forth across the narrow channel gaining and losing with the boiler safety-valve blowing off most of the time and at that we barely made it. An hour later the banks were over half a mile away on either side and we were trying to worm our way through the sandbanks with the leadsmen calling the depths as we backed and turned. If one were in a hurry it would be maddening. We were delighted with it all and glad that the little steamer into which we transferred at Posadas was to carry us three days more upstream.

Soon after leaving Posadas we came to the first real jungle land. Trees and vines and bushes and palms and bamboo grew right down to the rocky shore which was occasionally broken by sandy beaches and beautiful rushing streams. Fine rolling country wherever the banks were low enough to see back in, but mostly just two impenetrable, green winding walls. The only wild life visible consisted of parrots and toucans and herons and beach birds. Frequently we stopped at one of the colonies, which are mostly German and where the main occupation is the growing of yerba mate. The villages are usually located on the bluff which is perhaps a hundred feet above the river and, since the boat is laid up against the bank, there is little to see except the unloading of cargo. However, the delay gives the captain time to pull off in a rowboat and cast his heavy



*Photo by L. D. Yates*

## A SERIES OF FALLS ON THE ARGENTINE SIDE OF RIVER

line, with its large spoon and hook, out across the current and draw it slowly in with almost invariable success. At each stop where he made his casts he came back with at least one fine "dorado" and this in only a very few minutes.

On the evening of the third day in this boat we arrived at Puerto Aguirre and were met by an automobile. That was a grand ride in the growing dusk through the jungle over a winding, bumpy, overgrown road and after 12 miles it was nice to hear the roar of the falls and come out in the clearing near the hotel. It was dark and the low, spread-out hotel with its electric lights looked most inviting. The Swiss manager, who will reply in almost any language in which he is addressed, soon made us feel



*Photo by L. D. Yates*

## THE MAIN ARGENTINE FALL NAMED SAN MARTIN





at home and the large main salon with its billiard table in the center and trophies and butterfly-cases around the wall would be a delight in any part of the world.

I suppose that this is like most jungle land—clearings and paths always being encroached upon by luxuriant growth and everything teeming with warmth, moisture, birds, beasts, insects and butterflies. Walking half a mile on any of the roads one is eaten by insects, gets terribly hot, sees a hundred varieties of butterflies, a dozen of birds, perhaps a few snakes and lizards and certainly tracks of everything from a snail to a tiger.

The falls themselves are more wonderful than anything that can be imagined—three miles of them with a drop of 300 feet. There are great big ones, healthy pairs, lofty single ones and innumerable feathery cascades and dashing cataracts. The big ones make so much mist that it is hard to see them but they are all beautiful, due largely to the wonderful setting of palms and plants and vines and flowers. One could easily spend a week going each day to the same place and observing every possible thing. One great tree with its orchids, cactus, creepers, plants and mosses is a day's study. One has to see it all to realize the immensity and grandeur of the whole and then to take in the details that deserve a magnifying glass. There are all sorts of possibilities for climbing and exploring and taking photographs. The paths and narrow bridges are well laid out and offer fine exercise with lovely vistas. In a morning's wandering one will see screaming parrots that dive into the mist at one side of the falls and come out from behind on the other side, great black ants over an inch in size and snakes and lizards five feet long.

The variety of views of the different falls is endless. They may be seen from above and below and from either side and there is every sort of a trail from a five-minute walk out around the falls near the hotel to a half-day's strenuous climb down to the river and along the rocky shores. The visitor is made as comfortable as at home and the wonders of the place seem inexhaustible. Our time passed all too quickly and on the tenth day it was with regret that we boarded the steamer to slip downstream to Buenos Aires.

## SMILES

Consul Emil Sauer, Toronto, recently received from a grateful recipient of a passport visa a letter of thanks saying, among other things, "I shall always look upon you as St. Peter holding the key of Heaven."

From Budapest comes the following newspaper story regarding the remarkable extension of passport formalities: In the Hungarian village of Susa the new frontier divides the pasturing ground in two. The result of this is that every cow going out to feed is obliged to carry a passport, the number of which is burned on its hoof. As cows unluckily are not provided with pouches like kangaroos, it falls to the herdsman's duty to cart the passports of the whole herd to and from the pasture each day.



*Photo by L. D. Yates*

TREE WITH AIRPLANTS, ORCHIDS,  
VINES AND CREEPERS LEANING  
OVER RIVER ABOVE FALLS

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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### CONTENTS

	Page
ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE—By Wilbur J. Carr	1
OUR TENTH ANNIVERSARY: HISTORICAL REVIEW .....	2
HERBERT HOOVER: AN APPRECIATION—By Lewis Einstein .....	4
FIRST SHIP LOCK IN AMERICA—By B. F. Yost .....	5
UPSTREAM TO THE IGUAZU FALLS—By L. B. Yates .....	7
ITEMS .....	11
CUSTOMS FORMALITIES ENTERING AND LEAVING MEXICO—By R. F. Boyce.....	16
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES.....	16
CONSUL DOMINIAN'S ADDRESS, ROME.....	18
BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.....	19
NECROLOGY .....	19
LORIN A. LATHROP .....	19
HARRIMAN SCHOLARSHIPS .....	22
DEPARTMENT OF STATE CLUB.....	23
TABLETS AT ALGIERS TO SHALER, DECATUR AND BAINBRIDGE—By L. W. Haskell....	25
MESSAGE TO GARCIA.....	32

### BY THE WAY

Last month a call for cooperation was made, and in that connection it is regretted that no word of thanks was expressed to all those who have contributed so generously not only of their thought and energy to the upbuilding of the magazine, but also have sent in such interesting material and beautiful photographs. It is hoped, however, that even when it has not been possible to publish such material all such persons realize that their cooperation was deeply appreciated. A special effort will be made by the editorial staff to acknowledge the receipt of all material that may be submitted for publication.

In this issue it is desired to stress another form of cooperation, and that is in obtaining subscriptions for the JOURNAL. Surely every member of the Service may be looked upon as a possible subscriber, and if that ideal could be reached, it would add greatly to the interest of the magazine and its readers. One copy of the JOURNAL to a post when there are several officers stationed there is surely not enough. Such a state of affairs does not exist at every post, but where it does there would seem to be a field for work.

Moreover, while the JOURNAL is essentially a Service organ, public interest in the American Foreign Service is growing among Americans everywhere. An American corporation engaged in foreign trade—an advertiser by the way in the JOURNAL—subscribes annually for more than 30 copies to be sent to its agents in foreign countries. That is gratifying and at the same time stimulating, because if one firm feels that way, there are doubtless others. Perhaps there are some American commercial representatives in your district that might become subscribers?

If any readers wish to obtain missing numbers for their file of the BULLETIN or the JOURNAL, the Business Manager will be glad to hear from them. If a sufficient demand for bound volumes of previous years is manifested, arrangements will be made to supply them at a reasonable charge. Definite statement as to the charge to be made will be announced later.

An editorial comment in *The American Journal of International Law* for January, 1929, entitled "Present Interest in Foreign Affairs and the State Department's Publication Facilities" deserves especially careful reading by all Foreign Service Officers.





# ITEMS



Ambassador Robert Woods Bliss left Buenos Aires on leave of absence last January and sailed from Valparaiso on the Royal Mail steamer *Orcoma*, intending to board the Panama-Pacific liner *Virginia* at Balboa, but as the latter vessel sailed before he could reach Balboa, and as Mr. Bliss was anxious to reach California speedily, he transferred to the *Virginia* at sea 50 miles off the Canal Zone—a rather unusual proceeding.

Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher returned to his post early in February after having accompanied the President-elect and Mrs. Hoover on their tour of Latin America.

Minister U. Grant-Smith, Montevideo, was in Washington in February on leave from his post.

Minister Frederick A. Sterling has returned to Dublin after a month's leave in the United States.

Consul General Clarence Carrigan is dividing his leave in February between Washington and his home in Connecticut.

Mr. Alexander R. Magruder, Counsellor of Legation, Stockholm, has sailed for Europe. During his leave in Washington Mr. Magruder became ill. He will recuperate in Switzerland until the end of February, when he will return to his post.

Consul General John K. Davis departed for his new assignment at London early in February. Mr. Davis had spent some time at the Department before departing.

Mr. Paul Knabenshue, Consul General in Charge at Jerusalem, has sailed for his post February 16. During his stay he was available for trade conference work that took him to several American cities.

Consul William J. Grace, Sheffield, was called to the United States on business during January. He spent his leave in New York and Washington. He returned to his post early in February.

Consul Harry L. Troutman, after leave spent in Washington and the South, has returned to Beirut, sailing from New York January 30.

Mr. Robert S. Burgher, Third Secretary at Tokyo, is now temporarily on duty in the Department. He spent his annual leave at his home in Dallas.

Consul Maurice C. Pierce is on leave during February from his post at Bergen, Norway. He called at the Department.

Consul Alexander K. Sloan visited Washington recently en route from his former post at Maracaibo to his home at Greensburg, Pa. After the Armistice, when he was a captain in the Army and serving on the General Staff, he was on duty in Washington writing an outline history of the regiments of the United States Army. On the expiration of his leave early in March, Consul Sloan will sail for Europe to take up his new assignment at Budapest.

Consul Cecil M. P. Cross, Cape Town, while on leave of absence in the United States received orders to proceed on a round of trade conferences in various cities. He has visited Rochester, N. Y., Boston, Philadelphia, and is now en route to Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Portland, Oreg.; San Francisco, and New Orleans. He leaves for his post about March 20.

Consul E. Talbot Smith was in Washington during February. He was on leave from the Consulate at Hamburg. At Philadelphia he attended a reunion of the U. S. Army Ambulance Service, Section 527, of which he was commanding officer during the war, serving on the Italian front for one year, 1918-1919.



Consul W. I. Jackson has arrived in Washington from Torreon and reported for duty at the Department. He is assigned to the Visa Office.

Consul Peter H. A. Flood, formerly at Tampico, reported for duty at the Department early in February. He will serve in the Division of Mexican Affairs.

Consul A. J. McConnico, after temporary duty in the Department, proceeded to his post at Hull during the latter part of January.

Consul Reed Paige Clark, formerly at Guadalajara, is taking leave in the United States. On the expiration of his vacation he will go to his new post at Santo Domingo.

Consul and Mrs. Charles L. DeVault, from Tokyo, arrived at Seattle on November 5, and by orders of the Department Mr. DeVault spent three days at Portland, Oreg., three at San Francisco, and four at the Mid-West Trade and Shipping Conference at Chicago. Mr. DeVault then went to his home in Indiana and addressed a large number of Rotarian, Kiwanian, Dynamo, and Lions Clubs and local chambers of commerce, as also the Department of International Relations of Butler University, Indianapolis. After a visit to Washington Mr. and Mrs. DeVault returned to Tokyo, sailing on the *President McKinley*, February 15.

Mr. Flavius J. Chapman, 3rd, Vice Consul at Tientsin, was in Washington on leave during February.

Mr. Stanley G. Slavens, whose assignment to Lagos was canceled, has proceeded to Tegucigalpa, where he is assigned as Vice Consul. He sailed from New Orleans late in January.

Vice Consul George E. Seltzer, formerly at Manaos, has completed his leave of absence and was on duty at the Department prior to his departure in February for his assignment at the Consulate General in Rio de Janeiro.

Consul Alfred R. Thomson, Bradford, who is spending his leave at his home in Washington, recently paid an official visit to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia to confer with local officials and business firms in regard to wool and other textiles.

Mr. Joseph F. McGurk, who was recently assigned to duty in the Department after serving at La Paz, Bolivia, visited last month Boston, New York, and Philadelphia for conference with local officials and business firms in regard to trade extension with Bolivia.

Mr. H. Charles Spruks, Vice Consul at Warsaw, was in Washington during February. He is passing his leave at his home in Pennsylvania.

Vice Consul Orlando H. Massie, with Mrs. Massie, is now on simple leave. He came to the Department en route to their home at Charlottesville, Va. They will divide the leave between Harrisonburg and Charlottesville.

Mr. R. B. Reams, newly appointed Foreign Service Officer, has reported for duty in the Department.

Mr. V. B. Zirkle is in the United States on leave from the Legation in Tegucigalpa.

Mr. David M. Key, Third Secretary, Berlin, passed the month of February on leave in the United States. He visited the Department during his stay.

Mr. Hugh S. Martin, from the Legation in Riga, has reported for duty at the Department in the Division of Eastern European Affairs.

Vice Consul H. B. Minor, Tampico, was in Washington during February for leave. During his stay he took the oral examination for the career service.

Consul Rollin R. Winslow, formerly of Winnipeg but now on detail at the Department, visited last month Boston and New York to confer with local exporters in regard to trade conditions in Canada and the Netherlands East Indies.

Commander George McCall Courts, who has been serving as Naval Attaché at Tokyo for the past two years, has recently returned with Mrs. Courts to Washington upon the termination of his assignment. He has been succeeded by Captain Joseph Vance Ogan.

Robert Maurice Trimble, architect for the Shanghai Foreign Service building, is now in Shanghai examining the site and for other pre-





liminary work. On his way home he will stop off at Calcutta.

Consul Wilbur Keblinger, while on leave of absence in the United States from his post at Bombay, visited early in February Detroit and Chicago for trade conferences.

Miss Margaret Frazer, who has been residing recently in Washington, sails in April to join her brother, Consul General Robert Frazer, Jr., at Calcutta.

## FROM LONDON

(CONSUL REGINALD S. CASTLEMAN, correspondent, January 29, 1929)

On January 5, 1929, Mr. Alfred Nutting, Clerk at the Consulate General in London, completed his thirty-fifth year of consecutive service, prior to which, several years intervening, he had served during a period of three and a half years.

Miss Margaret Halstead made her formal London debut at the Aeolian Hall on the evening of January 24. Her program consisted of 18 songs, and at the request of a most appreciative and enthusiastic audience she gave several encores. The American Ambassador and many members of the American colony, as well as people prominent in British musical circles, were present. Miss Halstead left London for a visit to New York on January 30.

Dundee Consulate reports on December 20, 1928, Consul Maxwell K. Moorhead having been notified at Dundee of his transfer to Johannesburg, South Africa, the Dundee Consular Corps gave him a farewell afternoon tea and presented him with a silver cigar box engraved with the remembrances of the Corps. The staff of the Dundee Consulate also presented to Mr. Moorhead a beautiful ash tray suitably engraved and having on it the figure of a Scottish hound. On January 14, 1929, a number of business men in Dundee gave a farewell to Mr. Moorhead at the Royal British Hotel, Dundee. Mr. Moorhead having received 30 days leave of absence before proceeding to his new post, went with Mrs. Moorhead to France, and later sailed from Marseilles on February 8, via the East Coast route.

Consul John J. C. Watson, formerly stationed at Swansea, which office has now been closed, took charge of the Dundee Consulate from Mr. Moorhead on January 1, 1929.

## FROM PARIS

(CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS, correspondent, January 21, 1929)

Consul General Alphonse Gaulin was the principal speaker at the annual meeting and banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, held at Paris on January 17, 1929. Pursuant to the long established custom Mr. Gaulin reviewed the 1928 developments and changes in the French export trade with the United States.

Consul Raymond Davis, who for the past four and a half years has been on detail at the Paris Consulate General, expects to leave soon, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, for his new post at Rosario, Argentina.

The Consulate at Strasbourg has lost an able and loyal assistant in Mlle. Marthe Steinebrunner who resigned recently, after a service of six years, to become the wife of Monsieur André Thombert, principal inspector and chief of the securities department of the Alsace-Lorraine railway system.

## FROM MADRID

(CONSUL MAURICE L. STAFFORD, correspondent)

Consul Raleigh A. Gibson, at Tenerife, Canary Islands, who was recently transferred to Guadalajara, Mexico, left for his new post on December 13, 1928. Consul Harris N. Cookingham was transferred from Saigon, Cochin China, to replace Mr. Gibson at Tenerife.

Consul Thomas McEnelly, recently assigned to the Consulate General at Barcelona, arrived at his post and assumed his duties on December 12, 1928.

Consul General Nathaniel B. Stewart, at Barcelona, visited Malaga and Madrid during December where he called upon the Consuls at those posts.

Vice Consul Roy W. Baker was absent on sick leave in London from November 12 to 29, for the purpose of undergoing a surgical operation. He returned to his post much improved in health.

Mr. H. A. McBride, Honorary Vice Consul at Malaga, formerly a member of the Career Service, who is at present the manager of the well known American firm of Bevan & Company, of Malaga, and Mrs. McBride with their son Robert,



were the guests of Consul General and Mrs. Stewart at Barcelona during the Christmas holidays.

Consul Curtis C. Jordan, at Barcelona, spent the month of December visiting points of interest in Spain, including Alicante, Granada, Cordova, Seville, Madrid, and the Escorial.

## FROM ADEN, ARABIA

(VICE CONSUL CLOYCE K. HUSTON, correspondent)

The Roosevelt brothers, Kermit and Theodore, trod Aden lava rock for a few hours recently on their way to Tibet. They called at the Consulate and then assembled at the famed Aden Club with Vice Consul Huston and Mr. E. Somerville Murray. Theodore explained how the election was won, while Kermit reminisced on a previous visit 20 years ago, when he and his father were on their way to African big game country and Mr. Murray was Honorary American Vice Consul.

Vice Consul J. Randolph Robinson passed through Aden on his way from Madras to Paris, where he is spending leave.

Mr. Cloyce K. Huston, Vice Consul at Aden, and an English Army officer recently waltzed off the tennis courts to receive a silver cup awarded the winners of the Aden inter-club championships. Huston has now won the annual men's singles championships, so he has laid in a supply of trophy silver polish and set himself up as champion of Arabia! His partner in the doubles was Sir Stewart Symes, British resident at Aden.

## FROM HONG KONG

(CONSUL HAROLD SHANTZ, correspondent)

Consul General Tredwell and his mother, Mrs. Buxton, recently returned from a short visit to the Philippine Islands, where they spent several days in Manila as guests of Governor General and Mrs. Stimson at their official residence, Malacanan. They also visited Baguio, the beautiful mountain resort of Luzon.

Consul Ed Stanton, whose name became familiar to the newspapers at the time of the Tsinan incidents last spring, came down to Canton in October. Apparently he found life in the green and fertile valleys of the south too quiet to be interesting and longed for the cold and bleak



*Photo from Wesley Frost.*

*Front row, left to right—M. Edouard Carteron, French Consul General; Wesley Frost, American Consul General; M. Jeon Knight, French Minister to Canada; M. Moillard, Directeur de l'Ecole des Beaux Arts; M. Athanase Dovid, Secretary of the Province of Quebec. Second row—M. Gravel, President, Chamber of Commerce, Montreal; M. Coursier, Secretary of French Legation at Ottawa; M. Rasle, French Vice Consul, and M. Desaulniers, of the Quebec Judiciary*





mountains of Shantung, because early in December he passed through Hong Kong en route to Tsinan to resume his former post.

Vice Consul Bonbright is the first American to uphold the national golf tradition in these parts for some time. He has just won the golf championship of Canton at the Tungshan Club, defeating the former champion by 10 up and 9 to play, after doing the first 9 holes in 33. We hear that the only reason he didn't win the Shameen tennis competition was that he felt sorry for the local boys and didn't enter. However, he came down to Hong Kong last summer and helped the American baseball nine, led by Consul John Muccio, climb out of its cellar position in the local league.

Mr. Tredwell and Mrs. Buxton entertained H. E. the officer administering the Government of Hong Kong and Mrs. Southorn, and a large number of other friends at a delightful dinner and dance at the Shek-O Club on December 28.

Our Mr. Muccio, formerly of Hamburg and since known as Mûch, has just returned from a week's trip up the West River on the U. S. S. *Guam*. He planned to do some shooting, and while we haven't been able to verify his statement that he got a lot of ducks, the fact that he got ducked has been confirmed. He boarded a sampan at Wuchow in company with Captain Michael, U. S. N., commander of the South China Patrol, Captain Awtrey and two other officers of *Guam*. The weight of so much rank was too much for the narrow craft and when the last officer stepped on the gunwale the whole five were flung into the muddy waters of the Sikiang. The scene was heartily enjoyed by neighboring sampan coolies, but the proprietors of their own boat, frightened no doubt by the verbal fireworks underneath the overturned sampan, fled precipitately, leaving Mûch and his fellow-bathers to rescue themselves as best they could.

## FROM NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO

(CONSUL RICHARD F. BOYCE, *Correspondent*)

Jan. 18: James E. Brown, Jr., Vice Consul, spent a day in Laredo, Tex., en route to Mexico City, his first assignment, to study customs procedure with the Customs authorities at Laredo.

Jan. 21: Major General Wm. Lassiter, newly appointed commander of 8th Corps Area, headquarters at San Antonio while visiting Laredo, Tex., on an inspection trip called at the Consulate, accompanied by Major Charles Williams, Commanding Officer, Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Tex., and by his aides.

Feb. 2: Ambassador Dwight M. Morrow passed through Laredo and Nuevo Laredo en route to Mexico City on his return from leave in the United States. He was accompanied by Mr. George Rubblee.

Feb. 3: Consul Richard F. Boyce went to Ciudad Victoria, which is the capital of the State of Tamaulipas, to attend the inauguration of the new Governor of that State, Lic. Francisco Castellanos, Jr. He also met the President of Mexico, Lic. Emilio Portes Gil, who is a native of that State and who was its governor until he became provisional President. The Chinese Consul and Honorary Consuls General of Belgium and of Peru at Tampico also attended the ceremonies. The Chinese colony in Ciudad Victoria gave a luncheon which the Consuls attended.

Feb. 10: Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow passed through Nuevo Laredo en route to Mexico City.

## FROM GUADALAJARA, MEXICO

(VICE CONSUL JOSEPH C. SATTERTHWAITE, correspondent, January 26, 1929)

Consul Raleigh A. Gibson arrived at Guadalajara on January 6, 1929, from Santa Cruz de Tenerife, accompanied by his two young children. At Havana Mrs. Gibson and their eldest boy left for their home in the United States for a short visit. Mr. Gibson assumed charge of the Consulate on January 8, relieving Consul Reed Paige Clark, who with Mrs. Clark departed on January 15 for Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will spend some time in Washington and at their respective homes before proceeding to Santo Domingo, to which post Mr. Clark has been assigned as Consul.

Mr. Lawrence Higgins, Vice Consul at Mexico City, made a short visit to Guadalajara on January 22 and 23, arriving in a Ford tri-motor airplane which was making the trip from Mexico City.

(See also "Items" on page 34.)



## CUSTOMS FORMALITIES ENTERING AND LEAV- ING MEXICO

By RICHARD F. BOYCE, *Consul, Nuevo Laredo*

The American Consulate at Nuevo Laredo wishes to put itself on record as having had a successful year in the travel agency business, and as customs brokers, freight forwarders, and general utility agents for diplomatic and consular officers in Mexico.

During the year approximately 56 shipments of official supplies for the Embassy, Consulate General and consulates were cleared through the Mexican customs and forwarded to their destinations.

There were also a number of shipments of personal and household effects of diplomatic and consular officers entering and leaving Mexico which were cleared and forwarded.

The reason for all this is the necessity of clearing Mexican customs at the border in order to avoid payment of customs duties. Free entry orders secured by the Embassy are presented by this office to the Mexican customs at Nuevo Laredo.

There is another phase of this work which enables us to avoid tears, curses, and worry of foreign service officers and distinguished citizens of the United States and other countries when entering and leaving Mexico. Under Mexican law all persons leaving as well as entering Mexico must have their baggage examined, their documents of identity verified, and their travels tabulated. Furthermore, their trunks can not be checked through from interior points in United States to interior points in Mexico or vice versa. Every trunk must be rechecked at the border to the other side, and again checked to interior destination. Many a traveler ignorant of this requirement has arrived at his destination only to find his trunk resting patiently in the railroad station in Laredo, Tex., or Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

For all these reasons this office is called upon to meet our colleagues and distinguished travelers upon their arrival at the border and to arrange their entry or exit with local officials, to assist them in entering or clearing their luggage, and to remind them to check their trunks. During 1928 about 60 such entries or exits were made. In this connection it may be added that there are two trains daily each way north and south. The trains almost invariably used, because of connections made at San Antonio, arrive from San

Antonio at 6.30 a. m. or from Mexico City at 5.40 a. m. To officers accustomed to clearing ships at 2.00 a. m. or 3.00 a. m. such arrivals are mere nothings. To others, well—one gets used to anything. Let it be added, however, that we have enjoyed meeting our colleagues and the other travelers, and we find also in the early hours of morning, beset with all the confusion and difficulty of crossing this border, a disposition on the part of the people we meet to unbend over a hot cup of coffee, and tell us their deepest secrets. We likewise enjoy the opportunity of making acquaintances which in a city of the size of the two Laredos we would never have.

Finally, in reciprocity to Mexican officials who without exception cooperate with us in facilitating the travels of American citizens, we endeavor to facilitate entry with the American officials at Laredo, Tex., of Mexican officials who go to the United States. During the past year we thus assisted nearly 50 of these officials, accompanied by their families.

## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Algar E. Carleton, of Vermont, now Consul, Hull, England, assigned Consul, San Salvador, El Salvador.

Reed Paige Clark, of New Hampshire, now Consul, Guadalajara, Mexico, assigned Consul, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Bertram Galbraith, of Pennsylvania, now on extended leave of absence, has resigned as Vice Consul.

Robert Harnden, of California, now Consul, Rosario, Argentina, assigned Consul, Tampico, Mexico.

William I. Jackson, of Illinois, now Consul, Torreon, Mexico, assigned to the Department.

Andrew J. McConnico, of Mississippi, Consul now on duty in the Department assigned Consul, Hull, England.

G. Harlan Miller, of Pennsylvania, has resigned as Second Secretary of Embassy, Paris, France.

William W. Butterworth, Jr., of Louisiana, Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service





School in the Department, assigned Vice Consul, Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Edmund O. Clubb, of Minnesota, Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned as Attaché to the Legation, Peking, China.

Raymond Davis, of Maine, Consul now detailed Paris, France, assigned Consul, Rosario, Argentina.

Peter H. A. Flood, of New Hampshire, Consul now assigned Tampico, Mexico, assigned to the Department.

Frank P. S. Glassey, of Pennsylvania, has resigned as Vice Consul, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Archibald E. Gray, of Pennsylvania, Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned Vice Consul, Callao-Lima, Peru.

H. Livingston Hartley, of Massachusetts, Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned Vice Consul, Pernambuco, Brazil.

Joel C. Hudson, of Missouri, Consul now detailed Singapore, detailed Consul, Sydney, New South Wales.

Bertil E. Kuniholm, of Massachusetts, Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned Vice Consul, Kovno, Lithuania.

Winthrop R. Scott, of Ohio, formerly Consul, Cape Haitien, Haiti, assigned to the Department.

Stanley G. Slavens, of Texas, Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School in the Department, assigned Vice Consul, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; his assignment to Lagos, Nigeria, having been canceled.

William H. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, has resigned as Second Secretary of Embassy, Constantinople.

Albert M. Doyle, of Michigan, now Consul, Rotterdam, Netherlands, assigned Consul, Brisbane, Australia.

Robert L. Rankin, of New Jersey, has resigned as Consul, Brisbane, Australia.

John W. Bailey, Jr., of Texas, now Vice Consul, Loanda, Angola, assigned Vice Consul, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

H. Merrell Benninghoff, of New York, now clerical Vice Consul, Tokyo, Japan, confirmed by the Senate as Vice Consul of Career, and Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified.

Warren M. Chase, of Indiana, confirmed as Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, and assigned to the Foreign Service School in the Department.

Monnett B. Davis, of Colorado, Consul now on duty in the Department, assigned to the Canadian Inspection District as Inspector.

Robert English, of Massachusetts, now clerical Vice Consul, Algiers, Algeria, confirmed by the Senate as Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career.

Warren H. Kelchner, of Pennsylvania, confirmed as Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, and assigned to the Foreign Service School in the Department.

J. Lee Murphy, of New York, has resigned as Consul, Nice, France.

R. Borden Reams, of Pennsylvania, confirmed as Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, and assigned to the Foreign Service School in the Department.

Edward E. Silvers, of New Jersey, has resigned as Consul, Antwerp, Belgium.

Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr., of Colorado, confirmed as Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, and Vice Consul of Career, and assigned to the Foreign Service School in the Department.

## *Non-Career*

Thomas Edmund Burke, of Connecticut, has resigned as Vice Consul, Oslo, Norway.

Roger A. Black, of Ohio, now Clerk in the Consulate, Brisbane, appointed Vice Consul there.

Henry T. Dwyer, of Rhode Island, now Vice Consul, Habana, appointed Vice Consul, La Guaira, Venezuela.

Frank C. Niccoli, of Colorado, now Clerk in the Consulate, Milan, Italy, appointed Vice Consul there.

Charles T. Terry, of Indiana, now Clerk in the Consulate, Venice, Italy, appointed Vice Consul there.

William B. Douglass, Jr., of the District of Columbia, now Vice Consul, Santo Domingo, assigned Vice Consul, Chihuahua, Mexico.

Robert H. Unseld, of Hawaii, now Clerk in the Consulate, Surabaya, appointed Vice Consul there.

James D. Child, of Oregon, now Vice Consul, Bordeaux, appointed Vice Consul, Strasbourg.

James Monroe Hill, of Kentucky, now Clerk in the Consulate, Liverpool, appointed Vice Consul there.

Alvin E. Moore, of Louisiana, has resigned as Vice Consul, Guaymas, Mexico.

Reginald H. Williams, of New York, now Vice Consul, Strasbourg, appointed Vice Consul, Bordeaux, France.

## COMMERCIAL

A total of 1,875 reports, of which 736 were rated miscellaneous, was received by the Department of State during the month of January, 1929, as compared with 1,826 reports, of which 784 were miscellaneous during the month of December, 1928.

There were 182 trade lists transmitted to the Department for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce during the month of January, 1929, as compared with 144 received during the month of December, 1928. Two thousand seven hundred and twenty-two World Trade Directory reports were received by the Department during the month of January, 1929, as against 3,740 in December, 1928.

The Department of State received 4,028 trade letters during the month of January, 1929, as compared with 4,868 in December, 1928.

## COMMERCE DEPARTMENT CHANGES

Mr. John W. Ives, who has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner to Bogota, Colombia, sailed for his post February 20 from New York on the S. S. *Metapan*.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Edward B. Titus, who has been in the United States for several months, is returning to Tokyo, sailing on the S. S. *President Lincoln* from Seattle on March 9.

Mr. John J. Stack, Jr., has been appointed Clerk to Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen, Denmark, and will sail for his post March 13, on the S. S. *President Harding*.

## ADDRESS BY CONSUL DOMINIAN — ITALO-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COURSE AT ROME, ITALY

At the inauguration on December 15, 1928, of a series of lectures on economic subjects to be delivered by American and Italian speakers at the Royal Superior Institute of Economic and Commercial Sciences, at the Piazza Borghese in Rome, an address was delivered by Consul Leon Dominian. The occasion which opened the sixth year of the Institute's existence, was a ceremonious one and was attended by many students, the teaching faculty, representatives of the Advisory Board of the Institute and of the Italo-American Association, and by several notable persons in the political and commercial world, including the Honorable Senator Count Volpi, the Honorable Baron Acerbo, and others.

In Mr. Dominian's address, which was entitled "Features of American Economic Geography," after describing the commercial character of the first explorers, mentioning Marco Polo, who may be considered as the precursor of the economical geography of today, the speaker defined commercial geography, stressing the great importance of geographical factors in the development of commerce and industry and giving many interesting illustrations thereof in the United States. He concluded, heartily applauded by his hearers, by showing that the growth of commercial relations between Italy and the United States may be assisted by the study of geographical factors.





In his capacity as president of the Italo-American Association, Count Volpi thanked Mr. Dominican for his valuable and cordial collaboration and stated that it was his belief that American business and industry would attain marvelous development in the course of the next 50 years and that Italy and the entire world would be benefited by the economic progress of the United States.

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## BIRTHS

A daughter, Patricia Hope, was born on September 30, 1928, at London, England, to Vice Consul and Mrs. James Edwin Callahan.

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A daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born on November 1, 1928, at Riga, Latvia, to First Secretary and Mrs. Louis Sussdorff, Jr.

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A son, Eugene Francis, was born on December 11, 1928, at St. Andrews, Jamaica, to Vice Consul and Mrs. George Francis Kelley.

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A son, Robert, was born on January 12, 1929, to Consul and Mrs. Curtis C. Jordan, of Barcelona.

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A son, James Keith, was born on January 24, 1929, at Torreon, Mexico, to Vice Consul and Mrs. James C. Powell, Jr.

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## MARRIAGES

Gutierrez-Lemoine. Married at Bocas del Toro, Panama, on January 7, 1929, Mr. Ferdinand J. Lemoine, American Consular Agent at Bocas del Toro, and Senorita Adelina Gutierrez. Mr. Lemoine is a resident of New Orleans and Mrs. Lemoine is the daughter of the late General Anibal Gutierrez Viana, former Governor of Bocas.

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Moreno-Cochran. Married at Washington, D. C., on January 30, 1929, Vice Consul William P. Cochran, Jr., and Miss Margaret Victoria Moreno. Mr. Cochran is assigned to the American Consulate at Auckland, New Zealand. Mrs. Cochran is the daughter of Col. Aristides Moreno, of the Mexican Claims Commission.

## NECROLOGY



LORIN A. LATHROP  
1858-1929

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Kenyon Gambier is no more. The hand of death took from the tired fingers the familiar pen and wrote on the unfinished manuscript the words so familiar to his legion of readers, "To be continued." A dual life of remarkable activity, sustained and buoyant to the end, crossed the frontier of this world on January 22, 1929, when Lorin Andrews Lathrop, Foreign Service Officer, Retired, surrendered to pneumonia at his Paris home.

Entering the Consular Service as consul at Bristol in 1882, Mr. Lathrop was one of the few survivors of the political control which then shaped the careers of consular appointees. A change of administration displaced him in 1889,



but, his successor having died, he was reappointed to the Bristol post, by President Cleveland, in 1891. After a total service of 24 years at Bristol, during which time he became one of the outstanding American representatives in England, he was transferred to Cardiff, where he rendered effective aid to his Government in the difficult war period. In April, 1919, at his own request, he was assigned to Nassau, Bahama Islands; it was here that the retirement provision of the Rogers Law found him in 1924.

More than 30 years ago, Mr. Lathrop began to devote his leisure hours to literary work. He developed such talent in the writing of serial stories that for years he was almost a daily contributor to the London *Daily Mail*. On one occasion, when he was ready to end a novel that had been running for months, the editor of the journal, at the receipt of a final installment, called Mr. Lathrop over long-distance telephone and insisted that the story be prolonged. Mr. Lathrop yielded and when a stenographer was called to the London receiver he dictated a continuation section to appear in the next morning's issue, and for several weeks longer entertained his readers with new incidents and developments.

When the pressure of war had compelled the English newspapers to omit fiction, Mr. Lathrop turned to the American public and soon became a regular contributor to the *Saturday Evening Post*. During the past 13 years virtually all of his literary productions have been taken by that weekly and, in addition, several have been used as scenarios.

In order to keep entirely separate his official and his personal vocations, Mr. Lathrop adopted the *nom de plume* of Kenyon Gambier. The first was the name of his college and the second that of his birthplace in Ohio. It was not until 1925, when he published in the *Post* a series of intensely interesting "Recollections of a Consul,"\* under his real name, that the public was apprised of the identity of the fiction writer and the former consular officer.

Mr. Lathrop was a man of robust physique, sterling character and keen intellect. His long residence abroad had but strengthened and deepened his Americanism. He loved the Consular Service and rejoiced in the great progress made in its administration since the day of his own hazardous entrance. Retirement from the Service gave him the opportunity to work toward the comple-

tion of his second career, that of an author. Two novels a year, for serial publication, were his allotted task. So felicitous was his power of expression that this labor consumed only the mornings of the week days. In the afternoon he studied, observed, and gathered material for creative effort, or enjoyed with family and friends his well-earned repose. While so engaged, and apparently with many years of usefulness and happiness ahead, he was stricken with a fatal illness.

The sympathy of the Foreign Service goes out to the widow and daughter of this stalwart pioneer, able writer and upright man.

DAMON C. WOODS.

Paris, France, January 26, 1929.

Lorin A. Lathrop was born at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, on June 11, 1858, where his father and grandfather had been professors. The early years of his life, however, were spent in California, his father, the Rev. H. D. Lathrop, D.D., being for many years the honored rector of the Church of the Advent, in San Francisco.

Mr. Lathrop's popularity at his English posts was very marked, and his fame as an after-dinner speaker became such that even to this day his name is mentioned in affectionate memory at the annual public dinners at Bristol and Cardiff. When he retired from the Service, the Secretary of State wrote to him saying, "You have set an example of fidelity, industry, and devotion to duty which the younger officers in the Service may well emulate."

As throwing a light on Mr. Lathrop's inner life, and also his sense of humor, he gave in *Who's Who* as his recreations "country lanes, birds, boating, and blue books!" In his "Recollections of a Consul" he gave this advice to his colleagues in the Service: "Cultivate a hobby outside of sport. As much golf or tennis as you have time for, but something else as well, seriously pursued, that you can take with you from one strange place to another and with which you can fill spare hours without vacuity."

Colonel Thomas Howard Birch, United States Minister to Portugal from 1913 to 1923, died suddenly from heart disease on February 1, 1929, at his residence, 6 East 76th Street, New York City.

Colonel Birch was born in Burlington, N. J., September 5, 1874, the son of James H. Birch

\* *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), April 4 to May 9, 1925.





and Hannah Conrow Birch. He was educated at the DeLancey School, and in 1893 became associated with his father in the latter's carriage manufacturing business. He took an active interest in politics, which was accentuated by his friendship for Mr. William Jennings Bryan. Thomas Birch became chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Burlington County and was instrumental in bringing Mr. Bryan and Woodrow Wilson together before the latter's nomination for the Presidency.

With the election of Woodrow Wilson as governor of New Jersey, Mr. Birch became his military aide with the rank of colonel, and two years later acted as his personal aide at Mr. Wilson's inauguration to the Presidency. On September 10, 1913, Colonel Birch was appointed United States Minister to Portugal, where he served until his resignation in April, 1921.

Upon his return to this country in 1924 he organized the Trust Company of North America with offices at 93 Liberty Street, New York. He also acted as head of a syndicate of Spanish capitalists which purchased the Grand Central Palace and the Park Lexington Building two years ago.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Helen L. Barr Birch, he is survived by a brother, James H. Birch, of Burlington, N. J., and a sister, Mrs. S. A. Myers, of New York.

Major Peter Swanson, formerly American Consular Agent at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, and for more than 30 years British Consul at that post, died of urethritis at Victoria Hospital, Las Palmas, on January 5, 1929. The funeral service took place on January 7, 1929, the interment being in the British Cemetery at Las Palmas. He is survived by his widow.

Mrs. Ida Wynne French, daughter of the late Robert J. Wynne, American Consul General at London from 1905 to 1909, died in Washington, at the Mayflower Hotel, on February 10, 1929, having suffered an attack of influenza, followed by pneumonia. She was 36 years of age. Mrs. French had recently arrived from London for a reunion with her sister, Mrs. Robert Everard, and her brothers, Captain Charles Wynne and John Wynne. Her husband, Captain Hugh Ronald French, is en route from London to India and will not receive the news of his wife's death until he arrives at his destination. Mrs. French had been acclaimed as a great beauty in London, Paris, and New York and was the belle of many

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social functions, one of which was when she was proclaimed the beauty of the Southern Ball in Washington.

Consul and Mrs. A. Dana Hodgdon suffered the loss on February 7 of their infant son, Samuel Carter Hodgdon, born on February 8, 1929. Sincere sympathy is extended to them.

The death occurred on January 14, 1929, at Kobe, Japan, of Watari Ebiharah, for 44 years a member of the clerical staff of the American Consulate at Kobe.

Mr. Ebiharah was born at Tokyo on May 15, 1849, and was therefore in his eightieth year at the time of his death. He was born into a Samurai family and in his youth wore the two swords which distinguished this warrior class. He was educated at Hakodate and in 1863 entered the Customs Service of the Japanese Government at that city, when Hakodate was a great sealing and whaling port. In 1865, when the Prince of Yamato was appointed special Japanese Ambassador to discuss the question of the Saghalien boundary with the Russian Government, Mr. Ebiharah accompanied the embassy as interpreter. Returning from Russia, he served as interpreter in the Foreign Office until the Restoration in 1867; during the Restoration he fought with the Shogun's forces, which were defeated. In 1869 he served in the Home and Finance Department and in 1876 was transferred to the General Post Office, in charge of the Section of Foreign Correspondence. In 1882 he was appointed Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, but resigned in 1884. In 1885 he entered the American Consulate at Kobe, where he remained until the time of his death, in the position of chief Japanese clerk. During this period Mr. Ebiharah served



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under 13 Consuls, all of whom, with the exceptions of Robert Frazer, Jr., John K. Caldwell and E. R. Dickover, have preceded him to the Great Beyond.

Photographs of Mr. Ebiharah were published in the CONSULAR BULLETIN of December, 1922.

## OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship invites children of present or former Foreign Service Officers interested in applying for the scholarship to submit their applications in such time as to be in the hands of the Committee not later than June 1, 1929. Applications should be in duplicate and addressed to the Honorable Francis White, Chairman Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Each application must include information covering the following particulars:

Age and sex of applicant; a full statement concerning the education and courses of study pursued by the applicant up to the present time; the courses of study and profession which the applicant desires to follow; whether or not the applicant contemplates the Foreign Service as a career; the need of the applicant for financial assistance (this should include a statement whether the applicant will be able or not to complete or continue his education without the aid of this scholarship); the institution at which the applicant proposes to make use of the scholarship if granted; and evidence that the school experience of the applicant covers the work required for admission to the institution selected. A small photograph of the applicant must also be included. The application

may include any further information which the applicant deems pertinent and which, in his or her opinion, should be taken into consideration by the committee.

The application should be accompanied by a letter, likewise in duplicate, from the parent or guardian of the applicant.

The committee calls attention to the following conditions, which should be borne in mind by applicants: The amount available for scholarships in any year will presumably be little in excess of \$1,200 and may, in the discretion of the committee, be divided among two or more recipients. Funds awarded under the scholarship may be used only in defraying expenses at an American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school. This school may be selected by the recipient. No payments may be made until the recipient has been finally admitted to the particular educational institution selected. Other things being equal, last year's successful candidates will have preference.

It may be recalled that the deed of trust instituting the scholarship provides that in the selection of recipients the Advisory Committee shall be governed by the following rules and regulations:

"(a) The recipients shall be selected from among the children of persons who are then or shall theretofore have been Foreign Service Officers of the United States; and the moneys paid to a recipient from the income of the trust fund shall be used by the recipient in paying his or her expenses at such American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school as may be selected by the recipient.

"(b) The scholarship may be awarded to a single recipient or may be divided among two or more recipients in such proportions as the Advisory Committee shall determine.

"(c) The candidates for the award of the scholarship shall apply therefor in writing to the Advisory Committee at such times and at such place as may be designated by it on or before May 1 in each year. Such applications shall be accompanied by letters from the parent or guardian of the candidate and by such other data or information as from time to time may be required by the Advisory Committee. Each application shall be made in duplicate.

"(d) Each candidate shall submit evidence that his or her school experience covers the work required for admission to the American educational institution selected by him or her.

"(e) No payments from the income of the trust fund shall be made to a recipient until the





recipient shall have been finally admitted to the university or other institution which he or she may desire to enter and payments of such income to any recipient shall continue only so long as the Advisory Committee shall direct."

The Advisory Committee is at present constituted as follows: The Honorable Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State, chairman; Mr. James F. McNamara, vice president, Chatham Phenix National Bank and Trust Company; Mr. Charles W. Weston, of Montclair, N. J.; and the Honorable Nelson T. Johnson.

FRANCIS WHITE,  
*Chairman, Advisory Committee,  
Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign  
Service Scholarship.*

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE CLUB

The Department of State Club held its second evening meeting of this season on January 28, 1929, in the Council Chamber of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Unfortunately, the Honorable William R. Castle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, who was to have been the host, was called out of town owing to the illness of his father. Mrs. Castle, however, acted as hostess, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Allan F. Winslow. Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Carr, Assistant Secretary Johnson, and many other officials of the Department were also present.

The main feature of the program was the first public showing of the unique moving picture of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh's remarkable aviation feats during the past year. The film was in three sections; first, the transatlantic flight, with the stirring scenes in Paris, London, Brussels, etc.; second, the Goodwill Flight to Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies; and, third, the tour around the United States. This historic film was presented to the American Government by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Castle went to New York to receive it. The film will finally be permanently deposited for historical purposes in the Government archives.

During the showing of the film an orchestra gave a very pleasing program, and afterwards furnished the music for dancing, which was greatly enjoyed by the large number of persons present.

The home of the United States Chamber of Commerce, on the northwest corner of Lafayette Square, is among the newer buildings in Wash-

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ington, and as its interior construction is not well known even to all Washingtonians, a brief description may be of general interest.

The site of the building is one of historic interest. On it was erected early in last century a mansion, with a brick-walled garden, that was owned by Daniel Webster, while Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Fillmore. In later years it was the residence of Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

The architect of the new building, Mr. Cass Gilbert, chose the classic type of building in conformity with the general plan of the Federal Fine Arts Commission for the development of Lafayette Square as an executive center; and the building represents a notable achievement in adapting an ancient architecture to meet modern needs with a minimum loss of interior space.

The entrance hall, walled in unpolished Belgian rose marble, as are the corridors throughout the building, and floored with Italian Travertine, opens directly upon an enclosed court around which are grouped a series of chambers suitable for a gathering of any size up to a thousand. The largest of these is the Council Chamber, a lofty room with teakwood floors, high walls of French Crazanne marble and an elaborately decorated ceiling, done by Mr. Ezra Winter, in an original design after the manner of the Italian Renaissance. Between the beams are bas-relief panels and a series of inscriptions setting forth achievements of the explorers who blazed the paths of trade. In the same chamber are displayed the banners of the explorers whose names are linked with the New World—Columbus, Cabot, Amerigo Vespucci, Hudson, Cartier, La Salle, Ponce de Leon, De Soto, Magellan, Drake, Balboa, and Cortez. Here is unfolded in striking color and design the romantic story of commerce.

The upper floors of the building house the headquarters staff and the offices of the Chamber. "The Nation's Business," the official publi-



cation of the National Chamber, occupies an entire wing of the third floor.

On the frieze of the court of the building is carved the following exhortation of Daniel Webster to his countrymen:

"Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered."

## LADIES' LUNCHEON

The women of the American Foreign Service met at luncheon on the first of February at the University Women's Club. There were about 40 present. Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr spoke after the luncheon of the treaties of the different countries with the United States that are kept in the archives of the Department of State. She told of the beauty of the parchment on which many of them are inscribed, of the illuminated lettering, and of the almost barbaric splendor of the bindings and containers of many of them.

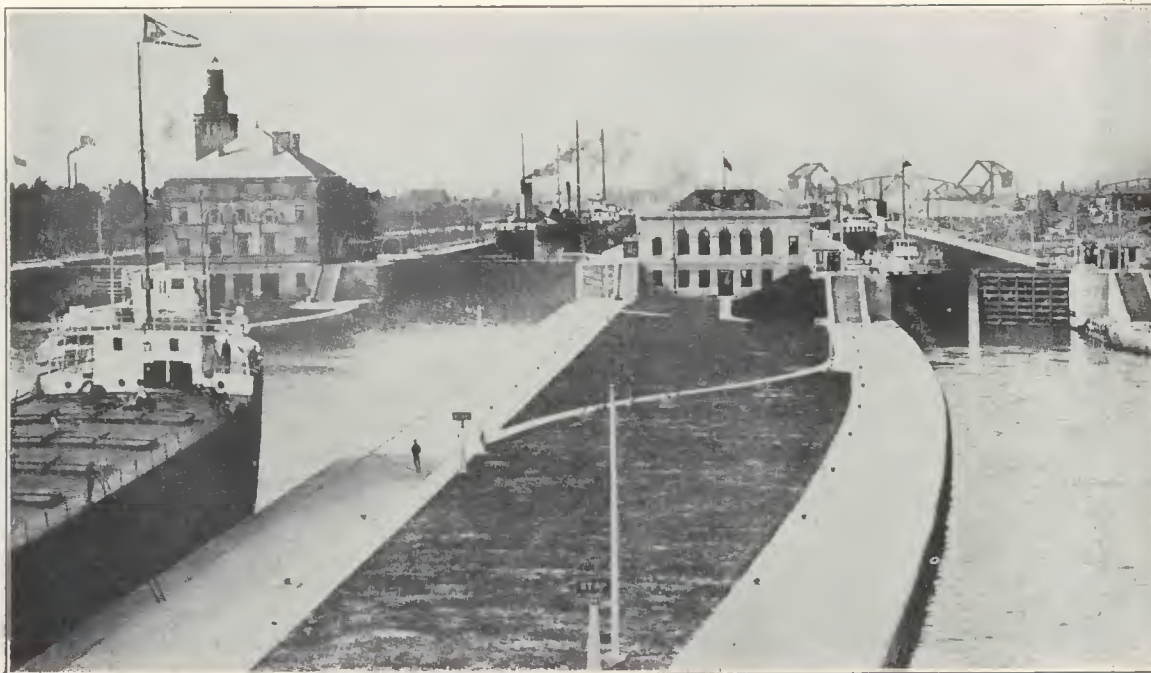
It is hoped that perhaps later on in the year arrangements may be made for a visit of inspection at one time of all those ladies interested, when it will be possible to display the treaties in a proper manner.

## ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

Consul Donald F. Bigelow, now detailed to the Department, has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association as a member of the Entertainment Committee to replace Consul Robert L. Kaiser, who recently resigned. The other members of the Entertainment Committee are the chairman, Myron A. Hofer, Diplomatic Secretary, and Consul A. Dana Hodgdon.

## GROUP INSURANCE

Foreign Service officers will be pleased to learn that the Group Insurance plan of the American Foreign Service Protective Association was accepted by a sufficient number of officers and became effective on March 1, 1929. Officers who have paid only one quarterly premium should forward the premium for the second quarter so that it will reach the Association before May 31, 1929. No applications received after May 1 can be accepted without medical examination.



SAULT STE. MARIE SHIP CANAL

*Photo from B. F. Yost.*





## Tablets in the English Church at Algiers Commemorative of the Deeds of American Consul General Shaler, Admiral Stephen Decatur and Commander Bainbridge

By LEWIS W. HASKEIL, *Consul General, Algiers*

THERE are two interesting marble tablets on the walls of the English Church, Mustapha Superieur, Algiers, which touch the hearts and fire the thoughts of Americans reading them.

One of these tablets commemorates the valor and services of Admiral Stephen Decatur and his aide, Commander Bainbridge. The activities of Admiral Decatur at Algiers are so well known that a passing mention is all that is necessary.

The Treaty of Ghent in 1815, establishing peace with Great Britain, left the Americans free to deal with Algiers. Congress was no longer able to support the idea of having to pay a tribute for the protection of its shipping, and it was determined to send a naval force to the Mediterranean and special commissioners to compel the Regency to conclude peace on honorable and equitable terms. Mr. William Shaler was named

Consul General at Algiers, and chief commissioner, and with him were associated Captains William Bainbridge and Stephen Decatur. The squadron arrived at Algiers on June 28, 1815, and on the 30th the treaty was concluded; its leading features were: no tribute or payment of any kind; restitution of property detained or captured in violation of the late treaty; immediate liberation of American captives, and that the United States should be placed on the footing of the most favored nation.

However, the services of American Consul General William Shaler should be emphasized in any account of those days. The records of the American Consulate at Algiers show that Consul General Shaler was a "bright particular star" in the galaxy of American Consuls of that time.

The tablets read:

In Memory of a Distinguished  
Citizen of the U. S. of America  
**Commodore Stephen Decatur**

Who in connection with Captain W. Bainbridge and W. Shaler Esq. on the 30 day of June, 1815, concluded a Treaty with the Dey of Algiers thus being the first to break through the intolerable bondage in which many Christian Nations were held by the Barbary States.

This tablet is erected 20 June, 1887, by Citizens of the United States grateful for the privilege of associating this

Commemoration of their Countrymen with the Jubilee of that

**Illustrious Sovereign Lady**

**QUEEN VICTORIA**

who has made the name of England dear to children and to children's children throughout all lands.

**WILLIAM SHALER, M.A.**

Consul General at Algiers  
from 1815 to 1829

died as Consul General at Havanah  
29 March, 1832, AET 35

During his residence at Algiers he displayed great ability under trying circumstances and in the troublous times preceding and subsequent to Lord Exmouth's operations he rendered signal services to the British Consul and Nation

His valuable work "Sketches of Algiers" served materially to ensure the success of the French Expeditionary Force which captured Algiers

A Tribute of Respect to his Memory  
from R. L. P.



The tablet to Mr. Shaler was later erected by Sir Lambert Playfair, British Consul General, as a permanent recognition of the services he rendered.

History shows that after fruitless negotiations on the part of the British with the Algerian Dey involving the elementary rights of her subjects, that Lord Exmouth, commanding the British fleet, at the end of his patience, opened fire on the ramparts of Algiers, which were hotly defended.

Consul General Shaler personally witnessed this attack from his own house situated on the seashore, within point-blank range of the British cannon, and exposed to the fire of a 74-gun ship. In his dispatch dated September 13, 1816, to James Munroe, Secretary of State, he tells how on August 27 the British fleet came close in, and the Algerians having opened fire, the battle became general. Cannonading which "endured with a fury that could only be comprehended from practical experience," lasted until nearly midnight on the part of the British. The Algerian batteries were soon a mass of ruins, and Mr. Shaler states that at 1 o'clock from his terrace it seemed as if everything in the marine was on fire. During the bombardment shells and

rockets flew over and by the Consulate like hail; indeed Mr. Shaler reports that the upper portion of his house was destroyed by shells, his cabinet or office alone escaping, while the parapet of the terrace was partly destroyed and the terrace covered with shot and fragments of shell. The Consul of Denmark came to Mr. Shaler's house for refuge, all the other Consuls having left town except the British Consul, who had been loaded with chains and placed by the Algerians in a dungeon; the following morning, however, he was liberated and came to Mr. Shaler's house.

Mr. Shaler writing again on September 13 added:

"The loss on the part of the Algerines is very great, certainly not less than 2,000. Much has been done to suppress Algiers as a piratical power; all their ships have been destroyed except the brig, formerly an American prize, and a schooner, which was in the late war, the *James Madison* privateer. The ruin of the batteries is very extensive. They can not yet know the greatness of their misfortune, but time will discover it to them. At present they are very anxious to appear undismayed, and they are actually fitting their two remaining vessels for sea with great activity.

"When the situation of the British Consul became perilous here, I came forward and offered him every assistance within my power, whether pecuniary or other, and when their officers and seamen were arrested and confined I visited them and administered to all their wants as far as I was able, which I doubt not you will approve of. This has been noticed by Lord Exmouth in a very handsome way."

Lieutenant-Colonel Playfair, afterwards Sir Lambert Playfair, made the following statement in "The Scourge of Christendom":

"The expenditure of ammunition during the action was beyond all parallel. The fleet fired nearly 118 tons of powder; 50,000 shot weighing more than 500 tons; nearly 1,000 shells besides rockets and carcasses. The casualties in the British fleet were 128 killed and 690 wounded; the Dutch lost 13 killed and 52 wounded."

Mr. Shaler's activities in protecting the nationals of various countries during his tour of duty in Algiers were conspicuous for the courageous and noble attitude invariably shown. And the recognition given by the erection of this tablet by Sir Lambert Playfair is simply indicative of Consul General Shaler's career. He was a knight "sans peur et sans reproche" during the worst days on the Barbary Coast.

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"The Autobiography of Nathaniel Southgate Shaler" (Houghton Mifflin & Co., 1909) gives the following details of the life of William Shaler:

Born in 1778, "he went to sea at the age of 13 on a merchantman. Nine years thereafter he was master of a ship which appears to have been engaged in foreign trade. He was evidently a zealous student, for he became a good navigator, and gave himself a fair training in the classics as well as in French and Arabic. His English is a model of clearness and simplicity. He seems to have been successful as a trading shipmaster, but to have been in some way involved in the French Revolution, but just what part he took is not clear. After the close of this episode, he bought a ship in Copenhagen, provided it with stores for trading, and set forth with his friend Cleveland on a voyage about the world." (Cleveland's narrative, a curious yet forgotten book, tells the story, including their imprisonment by the Spanish authorities in Chile.)

"The most interesting part of William Shaler's life was the period when he was Consul of the United States at Algiers, to which post he was appointed by President Madison in 1815. At that time the Dey was still the 'seourge of Christendom.' Nothing so well shows the gain in power of civilization as the fact that a century ago those malignant despots were allowed, as they had been since the Middle Ages, to exact tribute from all the maritime powers of Europe, to ravage their commerce and enslave their citizens captured on the high seas.

"When William Shaler went to Algiers as Consul General to the Barbary States, in effect as minister of his Government, the Dey was still the insolent despot he had been for centuries. It is told that Mr. Shaler at his presentation at court, breaking through the ancient rule that the representatives of the Christian governments should come barefooted and uncovered before the monarch, made his appearance in jackboots, with pistols in his belt. In this guise he was received, and by his fearlessness acquired a good deal of influence over the tyrant. Another example of his steady quality is given in the account of Abercrombie's bombardment of Algiers, where the landing parties, when the guns of the Algerines had been silenced and the waterfront of the town was in ruins, found him at dinner in his arbor, he having compelled his servants to serve him through the action.

"At the end of his service as Consul General (in 1828), William Shaler, disgusted with the state of affairs in the principality, went to France

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and had much to do in persuading the French to invade and occupy the country, acting as adviser of that government in its plans for the expedition, particularly in the operations which led to the capture of Algiers. For this service he received and refused the offer of a sum of money said to have been the equivalent of \$100,000. Of his long residence in Algiers he left as records his 'Sketches of Algiers' and an account of the government—both worthy essays which show him to have had a certain observing power.

"After his experience with the Algerines, William Shaler turned again to business with the sea and, as seemed to be recurrent with him, made and lost much money, but saved enough out of the wreck to provide well for his sister and other dependents of the younger generation. His life ended as Consul at Havana in 1832, where he died of cholera (March 28, 1833, aged 55). When the end was near, he sent away his secretary and other attendants, telling them they needed their rest and that they could attend to his body in the morning. When they came back they found his body lying straight in shape for the grave. He was of the quality that dares to die alone in the dark."

### STATE, WAR, NAVY BUILDING STUDIED

**Outside of Structure May Be Remodeled to  
Conform With Treasury Design**

Tentative studies are being made by the Treasury Department for remodeling the outside of the old State, War and Navy Building, at Seventeenth and Pennsylvania Avenue, to more nearly follow the classic design of the Treasury Department, at Fifteenth and the Avenue.

No decisions have been reached in the matter, but preliminary sketches have been drawn with a view to seeing what might be done. There has been much objection from many quarters for years against the style of architecture of the State, War and Navy Building, which now houses only the former two departments, the Navy having been moved to the Navy Building along the Mall.

President-elect Hoover is understood to have been one of the leading critics of the State, War and Navy Building, and, it is said, he was one of the original advocates of the plan for remodeling the structure to conform with the architectural lines of the Treasury Building.

In an article published recently in *The Star*, Mr. Hoover was represented as regarding the State, War and Navy Building as an "architectural absurdity." It was said he had been advised that Congress originally had intended the structure to be a duplicate of the Treasury, but that the plans apparently had gone astray in the hands of a well meaning but overenthusiastic architect.

The President-elect was said to be of the opinion that the old building could be inclosed in a new shell of Greek-like simplicity at a cost of probably \$1,500,000.—*Washington Evening Star*.





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## DIPLOMATIC ROOM CHANGES ARE MADE

### Rearrangements Held Indicating New Head of Department of State

In evident anticipation of an early change in the head of the Department of State, the historic diplomatic room is undergoing one of its perennial rearrangements, including the cleaning and refurbishing of large ebony tables, heavy leather-covered chairs, costly rugs and rich hangings, as well as the valuable collection of portrait paintings of all the statesmen who have conducted the foreign relations of the Government since its organization.

The portrait gallery is complete and includes the work of many of the leading artists of present and past generations.

A recent gallery is complete and includes the work of many of the leading artists of present and past generations.

A recent inspection showed that many of the portraits, especially the older ones, showed signs of deterioration. In several instances the portraits are marred by cracks

or fading coloring, but mostly it is the frames rather than the paintings that need repairs.

Five comparatively recent portraits were the only ones that passed inspection, being those of Secretaries Hay, Root, Knox, Bryan and Hughes, all of which have been protected by glass. They are the only portraits now on the walls. All the others, numbering about 40 have been turned over to David Lynn, architect of the Capitol, for such treatment as may be required, either in the way of retouching of the original canvas or by repair or replacement of their frames. All of that work will be done by the artists now engaged in extensive work in the Rotunda and other parts of the Capitol.

Included in the list of former Secretaries of State whose portraits are now undergoing renovation are those of Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Q. Adams, Van Buren and Buchanan and other outstanding figures in the history of the United States, including John Marshall, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Edward Everett, Lewis Cass, William H. Seward, William E. Evarts, James G. Blaine, Richard Olney, John Sherman and others. A portrait of Frank B. Kellogg, the present head of the State Department, will be added to the collection within the next few months.—*Washington Evening Star*.

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## "MESSAGE TO GARCIA"

By ELBERT HUBBARD

In all this Cuban business there is one man stands out on the horizon of my memory like Mars at perihelion. When war broke out between Spain and the United States, it was very necessary to communicate quickly with the leader of the insurgents. Garcia was somewhere in the mountain fastnesses of Cuba—no one knew where. No mail nor telegraph message could reach him. The President must secure his cooperation, and quickly.

What to do!

Someone said to the President, "There's a fellow by the name of Rowan will find Garcia for you, if anybody can."

Rowan was sent for and given a letter to be delivered to Garcia. How "the fellow by the name of Rowan" took the letter, sealed it up in an oil-skin pouch, strapped it over his heart, in four days landed by night off the coast of Cuba from an open boat, disappeared into the jungle, and in three weeks came out on the other side of the island, having traversed a hostile country on foot, and delivered his letter to Garcia, are things I have no special desire now to tell in detail.

The point I wish to make is this: McKinley gave Rowan a letter to be delivered to Garcia; Rowan took the letter and did not ask, "Where is he at?" By the Eternal! there is a man whose form should be cast in deathless bronze and the statue placed in every college of the land. It is not book learning young men need, nor

instruction about this and that, but a stiffening of the vertebrae which will cause them to be loyal to a trust, to act promptly, concentrate their energies; do the thing—"carry a message to Garcia!"

Gen. Garcia is dead now, but there are other Garcias.

No man who has endeavored to carry out an enterprise where many hands were needed, but has been well-nigh appalled at times by the imbecility of the average man—the inability or unwillingness to concentrate on a thing and do it. Slipshod assistance, foolish attention, dowdy indifference, and half-hearted work seem the rule; and no man succeeds, unless by hook or crook, or threat, he forces or bribes other men to assist him; or mayhap, God in His goodness performs a miracle, and sends him an Angel of Light for an assistant. You, reader, put this matter to a test; You are sitting now in your office—six clerks are within call. Summon any one and make this request: "Please look in the encyclopedia and make a brief memorandum for me concerning the life of Correggio."

Will the clerk quietly say, "Yes, sir," and go to the task?

On your life, he will not. He will look at you out of a fishy eye, and ask one or more of the following questions:

Who was he?

Which encyclopedia?

Where is the encyclopedia?

Was I hired for that?

Don't you mean Bismarck?

What's the matter with Charlie doing it?



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Is he dead?

Is there any hurry?

Shall I bring you the book and let you look it up yourself?

What do you want to know for?

And I will lay you 10 to 1 that after you have answered the questions, and explained how to find the information, and why you want it, the clerk will go off and get one of the other clerks to help him to find Garcia—and then come back and tell you there is no such man. Of course, I may lose my bet, but, according to the law of average, I will not.

Now, if you are wise, you will not bother to explain to your "assistant" that Correggio is indexed under the C's, not in the K's, but you will smile sweetly and say, "Never mind," and go look it up yourself.

And his incapacity for independent action, this moral stupidity, this infirmity of the will, this unwillingness to cheerfully catch hold and lift, are the things that put Socialism so far into the future. If men will not act for themselves, what will they do when the benefit of their effort is for all? A first mate with knotted club seems necessary; and the dread of getting "the bounce" Saturday night holds many a worker to his place.

Advertise for a stenographer, and nine out of ten who apply can neither spell nor punctuate—and do not think it necessary to.

Can such a one write a letter to Garcia?

"You see that bookkeeper?" said the foreman to me in a large factory.

"Yes, what about him?"

"Well, he's a fine accountant; but if I'd send him up town on an errand he might accomplish the errand all right, and, on the other hand, might stop at four saloons on the way, and when he got to Main Street would forget what he had been sent out for."

Can such a man be entrusted to carry a message to Garcia?

We have recently been hearing much maudlin sympathy expressed for the "down-trodden denizen of the sweat-shop" and the "homeless wanderer searching for honest employment," and with it all often go many hard words for the men in power.

Nothing is said about the employer who grows old before his time in a vain attempt to get frowsy ne'er-do-wells to do intelligent work; and his long, patient striving with "help" that does nothing but loaf when his back is turned. In every store and factory there is a constant weeding-out process going on. The employer is constantly sending away "help" that have shown their incapacity to further the interests of the business, and others are being taken on. No matter how good times are, this sorting continues, only if times are hard and work is scarce, the sorting is done finer—but out and forever out, the incompetent and unworthy go. It is the survival of the fittest. Self-interest prompts every employer to keep the best—those who can carry a message to Garcia.

I know one man of really brilliant parts who has not the ability to manage a business of his own, and yet who is absolutely worthless to anyone else, because he carries with him constantly the insane suspicion that his employer is oppressing, or intending to oppress him. He can not give orders, and he will not receive them. Should a message be given to take to Garcia, his answer would probably be, "Take it yourself."



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Tonight this man walks the streets looking for work, the wind whistling through his threadbare coat. No one who knows him dare employ him, for he is a regular firebrand of discontent. He is impervious to reason, and the only thing that can impress him is the toe of a thick-sole No. 9 boot. Of course, I know that one so morally deformed is no less to be pitied than a physical cripple; but in our pitying let us drop a tear, too, for the men who are striving to carry on a great enterprise, whose working hours are not limited by the whistle, and whose hair is fast turning white through the struggle to hold in line dowdy indifference, slipshod imbecility, and the heartless ingratitude, which, but for their enterprise, would be both hungry and homeless.

Have I put the matter too strongly? Possibly I have; but when all the world has gone a-slumming I wish to speak a word of sympathy for the man who succeeds—the man who, against great odds, has directed the efforts of others, and having succeeded, finds there's nothing in it; nothing but bare board and clothes. I have carried a dinner pail and worked for day's wages, and I have also been an employer of labor, and I know there is something to be said on both sides. There is no excellence, per se in poverty; rags are no recommendation, and all employers are not rapacious and high-handed, any more than all poor men are virtuous.

My heart goes out to the man who does his work when the "boss" is away, as well as when he is at home. And the man who, when given a letter for Garcia, quickly takes the missive without asking any idiotic question, and with no lurking intention of chucking it into the nearest sewer, or of doing aught else but deliver it, never gets "laid off," nor has to go on a strike for higher wages. Civilization is one long anxious search for just such individuals. Anything such a man asks shall be granted; his kind is so rare that no employer can afford to let him go. He is wanted in every city, town and village—in every office, shop, store, and factory. The world cries out for such; he is needed, and needed badly—the man who can carry a message to Garcia.

#### FLOOD RELIEF

As may have been suspected, unavoidable rivulets of statutes, streams of executive orders, rivers of regulations, torrents of general instructions and an inundation of circulars, orders and notes have left the homo consularis buffeted high on a Gargantuan flood of paper. According to latest bulletins only a corner of the consular edifice remained visible across the angry paper waters upon which perched the harried but cheerful figure of the consular refugee—preparing a report in octuplicate on the subject of local hydro-electric power development, with extra copies for neighboring missions, supervisory offices and other interested agencies of the Government.

If one could gain a closer view of the consular countenance, a faint but appreciative smile would be seen lighting the rugged service features and intriguing the curious on a passing raft by its incongruity. For the radio has been an-





nouncing relief in the form of dams, levees, spillways and diversion.

According to the report our consular friend in the future need sign but one copy of each invoice certified by him, and thus the consular hand will be relieved of some 700,000 signatures during the next 12 months. Modified and simplified shipping records and a loose-leaf record of fees providing a carbon transcript are also responsible for a chuckle of satisfaction and will save the consular time for more effective things. The exsiccation of the register of correspondence received and sent with its 3,000,000 annual entries will cause further recession of the paper-and-ink tide.

The report has it that an extra session of the legislature will not be called to study the subject of further flood relief which will continue as heretofore under the guidance of Mr. Flengstler using every device to safeguard consular territory from inundation.

"X Y Z."

## SERVICE NEWS ITEMS FROM NAPLES

(Consul SYDNEY B. REDECKER, Correspondent)

On Christmas afternoon there was a delightful Christmas party at the home of Consul General and Mrs. Byington which was attended by all the commissioned officers of the consulate-general and their families, including children. A Christmas tree added to the festive spirit of the occasion. Consul Redecker played the rôle of Santa Claus and was so effectively disguised as not to be recognized by any of those present.

The Consular staff and their families celebrated the advent of the New Year by a happy dinner party at the Hotel Excelsior, the leading hotel in Naples. The hotel was the scene of much good-fellowship, gaiety, and funmaking. As is appropriate on such occasions, the fun making lasted until a "late" or rather "early" hour.

The German cruiser *Emden* was in Naples for an official visit during several days in January. During the battleship's stay in port there was a steady round of formal and informal entertainments some of which were attended by Consul General Byington and other officers of the consulate-general. The *Emden* was the first German warship to pay an official visit to Naples and, it is believed, to any Italian port, since the World War and, therefore, its visit was marked by special entertainments.



Photograph by Ira J. Ingraham.

A BALINESE DANCER

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Dr. Clark, of the United States Public Health Service, was a visitor in Naples for about one week in the early part of February. Dr. Clark is a mental specialist and came to Naples with a view to studying plans for improved mental examinations of prospective emigrants from the Naples district to the United States.

Mr. William Johnson, technical advisor of the Department of Labor, attached to the consulate-general, sailed for the United States on board the *S. S. Roma* on January 19, having been assigned

by the Department of Labor for duty at Baltimore, Md. Mr. Johnson had been on duty in Naples since May, 1927.

Mr. Frank Rivers arrived in Naples a few days prior to Mr. Johnson's departure to serve as the latter's temporary relief until the arrival of his permanent successor, Mr. Fred Kenmeries. Mr. and Mrs. Kenmeries, accompanied by their infant son, arrived in Naples on January 27.

An epidemic of influenza in Naples has claimed as victims a number of the staff of the consulate-general who have been absent from duty for greater or less periods. The epidemic has been quite virulent. After absences of several days, nearly all the members of the staff have now been able to return to duty.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Foster, were recent visitors in Naples, and spent several weeks in Rome, having come to Italy for purposes of travel and recreation. Mr. Foster is a retired Foreign Service Officer and was retired from active duty on June 30, 1927, while serving as Consul General at Ottawa, Canada.

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