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WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL.
The Apse, or Eastern Exterior

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APRIL, 1929

Washington Cathedral--A National Shrine

By ALEX W. BURGER

SINCE the days of George Washington, who recommended that a great "church for national purposes" be erected in America's "federal city," thoughtful citizens have recognized an incompleteness in the architecture of their capital city.

It has been far more than an artistic lack as Henry James, returning to the United States some years ago after a long sojourn in Europe, pointed out when he remarked that in the capital of our country, which "already bristles * * * with national affirmations * * * the existence of a religious faith on the part of the people is not even remotely suggested."

What this keen and sensitive observer found lacking in Washington, with its many churches, its impressive public buildings and its inspiring memorials was a Cathedral. The absence of a St. Paul's, a Notre Dame or a St. Peter's impelled him to declare by inference that the spiritual ideals of the people were much more adequately expressed in foreign capitals—in London, in Paris and in Rome.

Today a great Gothic edifice is rising on the most commanding elevation in the District of Columbia to fill this void. Its official designation is the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, although it is more popularly known as Washington Cathedral. The building is not a new idea. The thought was first voiced by President Washington, and in 1891 a group of Washington laymen determined to give expression to what God means to the American people by building a majestic temple on the heights of Mt. St. Alban.

The aim was more than an impressive church structure, however beautiful. Instead it was desired that there be created a power-house of religion which would give new significance to the national declaration "In God We Trust." These aspirations were cogently expressed in the charter which was granted by Congress in 1893 to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia providing authority for the erection in the District of Columbia of "a Cathedral and institutions of learning for the promotion of religion and education and charity."

From this inception, Washington Cathedral has had a broader appeal than that of a local institution. In essence it is, of course, like any cathedral elsewhere. The difference, it is pointed out, lies in the opportunity for nation-wide influence and service. Its sponsors believe that "as Washington goes, so goes the Union" might easily become a commonplace of American Christianity. Since its early days the enterprise has been accorded the support of thoughtful men and women from all parts of the land.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the National Cathedral Association on May 17, 1928, Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr., said: "This country of ours is founded on Christianity. It has grown and prospered and become the most powerful nation on earth because we have held fast to Christian principles. It will be the bulwark against war, the apostle of peace and justice only so long as it holds true to these principles. And because we are human we need, in the rush of modern life, a daily reminder of this pro-



foundest truth, we must have a symbol—a symbol visible from afar, a symbol that in its sheer beauty reveals truth.

"The dome of the Capitol expresses to those who like to think in symbols the rounded fullness of careful legislation. The Lincoln Memorial stands for the symmetry and unadorned strength of American character. The White House suggests dignity and simplicity of the executive office. The new building of the Supreme Court will stand nobly for the outward and visible sign of human justice. But the spirit back of all these expressions of different phases of America, of the real basis of American strength and character and nobility of purpose, we have in Washington no adequate symbol. The Capital City should embody the finer traits of the whole nation. It can never do this without the cathedral."

The building of a cathedral is a long and costly undertaking and consequently although construction was first started in 1907 on the Washington edifice much remains to be done before the final stones are placed in its soaring towers. Yet it already is becoming a shrine of increasingly national and even international significance. Sir George Armstrong, editorial adviser of the Chronicle Group of Newspapers, London, England, gave voice to the international ideal in an address at a dinner of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington on November 22, 1928. He said:

"* * * I, in company with my colleagues, yesterday had the great privilege of visiting your Cathedral and we had the inestimable privilege of being conducted over that Cathedral by your Bishop. I think I am right in saying for us all that it was the most impressive spectacle that we have witnessed in our tour, and the thought that rose in some of our minds was that this wonderful Cathedral standing on its massive foundations, built in a way which could face thousands of years to come, might one day be the Valhalla of the English speaking races. The day may come when Westminster Abbey, by reason of its age may gradually crumble into the dust, and when that day comes perhaps, who knows, this great Cathedral which is slowly rising from its foundations may stand at the center of civilization of the English-speaking world."

During the 12 months of 1928 the cathedral was visited by nearly 300,000 persons. Many came to participate in the daily services; others to admire the glories of the Gothic architecture, and others to stand for a moment before the last resting place of several of America's illustrious dead, for in its crypt chapels repose the remains

of the World War president, Woodrow Wilson; one of America's great admirals, George Dewey; the first Bishop to be consecrated on American soil, the Right Rev. Thomas John Claggett; the distinguished patriot and ambassador, Henry White and others.

That the Cathedral may become the Westminster Abbey of America is the thought of many. The Right Rev. James E. Freeman, the third Bishop of Washington to consecrate himself to the building of the Cathedral, has definite views on the subject. He believes that while the Church of England differs from that in America in that it is a state church, this does not preclude the possibility of making Washington Cathedral all that the abbey is to England.

"Could we have in America anything approximating in richness and sentiment the great abbey?" he asked. "We believe that this question has been answered and already the hundreds of thousands who visit the Cathedral yearly have come to find in it that which appeals to the deepest and finest sentiment. That there is something in human nature which responds to that for which the Cathedral fabric stands is demonstrably true."

The visitor to Washington Cathedral enjoys the rare privilege of seeing how some of the famous European Cathedrals of the Middle Ages must have appeared while in process of construction. For Washington Cathedral is being built in the architectural style known as fourteenth-century Gothic; and not for 600 years has there been a building operation really comparable to it.

The original design was prepared by Henry Vaughan, of Boston, and Dr. George F. Bodley, of London, England. Mr. Vaughan now rests in one of the crypt chapels. The present architects are Froman, Robb and Little, of Boston, with Cram and Ferguson, also of Boston, as consulting architects. The edifice will not be a copy or an adaptation of any similar structure in England or on the continent.

In accordance with ancient custom, the ground plan is in the form of a cross, of which the arms are the north and south transepts. The total length, measuring from the exterior of the apse to the western entrance will be 534 feet and the width at the transepts will be 135 feet. With its total area of 71,000 square feet, affording standing room at great services for 27,000 persons, and its central tower rising 262 feet, Washington Cathedral will rank in size, when completed, with the great church structures of the world.

The portions of the Cathedral now open to visitors are three impressive chapels in the crypt—the Bethlehem Chapel, the Chapel of the Resur-



WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL

*The Crossing, or Intersection of the Nave, Transepts and Choir
(Architect's Drawing of the Interior of the completed edifice)*



rection, and the Chapel of St. Joseph of Arimathea together with vaulted connecting passages. The architecture of the chapels is singularly interesting, two of them being of Norman character, their massiveness contrasting with the lighter and more graceful lines of the English Gothic which is found in the Bethlehem Chapel.

On the main floor the apse, or eastern exterior of the edifice, has risen; the choir walls have been completed structurally; the massive crossing piers have been lifted through the triforium, the vaulting or stone ceiling of the choir is approaching structural completion. The foundations for the entire structure, save those for the western towers, is complete, and it is planned in the immediate future to build the nave crypts and the floor of the nave. The next step will be the building of the transepts.

The construction is made possible by gifts from citizens of every state. Already the names of more than 28,000 persons, representing every state and 22 territories and foreign countries, are inscribed in the Cathedral's Book of Remembrance, and imperishable record of cathedral benefactors which is to be preserved in a special niche near the altar in the completed edifice. The

gifts have ranged from gold wedding rings to be melted for the Holy Communion service, to several contributions of \$500,000 or more, providing for chapels and other impressive portions of the great structure.

Associated with the Bishop of Washington and the Cathedral Chapter in forwarding the project are Gen. John J. Pershing, former United States Senator George Wharton Pepper and over a hundred other public-spirited men and women residing in various communities throughout the nation. General Pershing is chairman of the National Committee for Washington Cathedral and Mr. Pepper is executive chairman. One of the great purposes of the campaign which they are directing is to enable citizens of every state to build themselves into the cathedral by gifts of individual stones. In this manner it is planned to provide the American people with the means of expressing "a living faith in the Christian principles that alone secure to us 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

In addition to the great central church, the Washington Cathedral project calls for some 30 auxiliary buildings to house institutions all held essential to the complete program of nation-wide



WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED

Architect's Drawing of the Edifice from the Southeast



Christian service which is the desire of the Cathedral sponsors. It has been estimated that some \$28,000,000 will be required to complete and endow the cathedral and its associated institutions. Approximately \$10,000,000 of this is required for the cathedral fabric with a similar amount needed for endowment.

The pilgrim who journeys to Mt. Saint Alban finds more than a few barren acres surrounding a Cathedral in the making. He discovers a 67½-acre tract of wooded highlands, commanding a delightful vista of the Capital City, and dotted with handsome structures. A glance at the plan of the Cathedral Close reveals the information that even more buildings are contemplated.

Among the buildings and institutions now found on the Cathedral Close are: the National Cathedral School for Girls; St. Albans, the National Cathedral School for Boys; the Memorial Wing of the Cathedral Library; the Bishop's House, and St. Alban's Parish Church. In addition there is a great open-air amphitheater, which, during the recent General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was the scene of impressive outdoor services, at one of which more than 15,000 persons were addressed by President Coolidge.

Construction is now well under way on another of the institutions to be associated with the Cathedral. It is the College of Preachers, which will occupy a building of collegiate Gothic design, just north and east of the apse of the central edifice. Its facilities will be for the use of clergymen who desire post-graduate training in the art of prophetic ministry.

Already this institution, the only one of its nature in the United States, if not the world, has sponsored notable gatherings of clergymen and has given to its students added power not only to lead in local, congregational activities but to carry the message of the Gospel into student and industrial centers. The construction of its permanent home was made possible by a gift of \$250,000. The donor also arranged for an income of \$50,000 annually.

The landscape development of the Cathedral grounds also is of interest. Here have been assembled many plantings of historical nature including a cutting from the famous Holy Thorn of Glastonbury; boxwood planted by George Washington at Hayfield Manor, Va.; boxwood grown from a twig in Dolly Madison's inaugural bouquet; cedars of Lebanon from the Holy Land; and a boxwood planted on Mt. St. Alban by Thomas Jefferson.

There are wonderful opportunities for remarkable landscaping on the Cathedral hillside and the work is being carried out as intelligently and as sincerely as the building of the Cathedral itself as it is absolutely vital that the Cathedral have a proper setting in keeping with its architectural loveliness. An impressive stone wall with gates, named after the Twelve Apostles, is eventually to surround the Cathedral grounds, thus giving the Capital a city within a city—A Holy City on a Hill.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE CLUB

Despite inclement weather and the many social engagements incident to the closing week of the outgoing administration, there was a good attendance at the third meeting of the Department of State Club held in the Council Chamber of the United States Chamber of Commerce on the evening of February 26, 1929.

The principal feature of the entertainment was a program of old fashioned songs and dances given by "Les Fauvettes" of the King-Smith Studio-School, Mr. King-Smith being at the piano. The lighting effects were very artistically arranged, and the lady artists, whose beautiful costumes formed a charming combination of delicate colors, grouped themselves gracefully in the shadows of the stage to appear in turn in the ever-changing lights to play their part and then retire.

Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," a pantomime and dance by Joanne Pendleton and Rebecca Tarwater; Lemaire's "Vous dansez Marquise," a dance by Una Ralph, with a song accompaniment by Fritz Mohrenstecher; and Weatherly-Molloy's "Punchinello," by Jeanne Pendleton, were all most gracefully executed.

The voices of the singers were in perfect harmony with the setting of this chamber concert, and from the opening number of "The Old Refrain," by Kreisler, to the closing May-Day carol, a specimen of old English music, the audience gave expression to its keen appreciation. Mention should also be made of the "Threnody," a solo by Minnie Rae Ridgley, and to the "Spirituals," sung by Rebecca and Penelope Tarwater, which latter were enthusiastically encored.

This is the second occasion that Mr. King-Smith and his pupils have favored the club, and hearty thanks are extended to them for their delightful entertainment.

The evening closed with dancing.

Early American Consular Service Notes

By AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM, *Former Consul General*

This is the first of a series of three articles on the early American consular service by Mr. Ingram.

THE early history of the American Foreign Service, in both its branches, diplomatic and consular, is one that has never yet been told in all its rich fullness of patriotic devotion, courage in the face of danger and discouragement, and often financial loss. Isolated portions of that history, in the form of biographies of certain prominent or famous individuals, have appeared and are probably well known to some, but a consecutive or systematic narrative or biographical history of the pioneers in the American Foreign Service remains to be compiled.

It is a task that at this day calls for deep or wide research, for the facts are not in any one repository or set of archives, but unfortunately lie scattered, and the meagre official material needs to be supplemented by facts to be found in old letters or manuscripts, biographies, and local histories. As Consul General De Witt C. Poole well said in an address in regard to the Consular Service, reported in the "American Consular Bulletin" for November, 1920, "it is a task to which any historian responsive to the courageous and to the romantic, as well as to the permanently constructive past, might address himself with the promise of stores of rich material to explore and a finished work of surpassing interest and inspiration."

It is hoped that the following notes in regard to the Consular Service will be of assistance as laying part of the foundation for the compilation of a complete history of the early days of one branch of the American Foreign Service. It is also hoped that they may encourage others to continue their search for more material, and so make what cannot fail to be a source of a stronger and deeper *esprit de corps*.

The Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, in the "American Journal of International Law" for October 1907, in an article entitled "The American Consular Service," gives a very full review of the early consular appointments commencing in 1780, but as he therein states "the necessity for some officer to perform these (consular) functions had become apparent as early as 1776." In that article, after reciting the consular appointments made at

Paris, he referred to the fact that after Thomas Jefferson had been appointed Secretary of State in March, 1790, "the requirements of our commerce and shipping made it desirable to increase the number of our consuls without waiting for the enactment of laws" and "by the latter part of August, 1790, sixteen consular officers" had been appointed.

It has been an interesting task to ascertain who those 16 consular officers were and the posts at which they were stationed. That will be told later, but in order to preserve chronological order mention must be made that in searching for biographical details of these 16 officers it was necessary to examine in some cases the consular correspondence in the archives of the Department of State, and in other cases various government publications (such as Gaillard Hunt's "Calendar of Applications and Recommendations for Office during the Presidency of George Washington," published in 1901; and others cited hereafter) and old correspondence in the Bureau of Manuscripts at the Congressional Library. In so doing a number of instances were found of consular functions having been performed for the newly established republic by persons acting under some form of authorization pending the time when proper provision would be made for duly commissioned officials. Such instances possess historic interest and are probably of value as being introductory to the official appointments.

In the correspondence from the Nantes consulate there are some interesting letters showing that Francis Coffyn was at the beginning of the Revolution appointed by the American commissioners at Paris their agent at Dunkirk. His correspondence with Mr. Dean commenced in 1776, before France took open part in the affairs of America, and he continued to do so with the succeeding American representatives. In 1777 he assisted Mr. Carnichael in despatching two cargoes of gunpowder to Philadelphia, which arrived when the Continental army had barely three rounds left. He also helped in the shipment of brass field pieces, all of which got safely to different ports of the United States. He was appointed American Consul at Dunkirk, December 10, 1794, but died shortly thereafter; he was succeeded, however, by his son, of the same name, who held the office for many years.



COLONEL WILLIAM PALFREY

1741-1780

APPOINTED CONSUL AT PARIS, FRANCE, NOVEMBER 4, 1780
LOST AT SEA EN ROUTE TO POST

PHOTOGRAPH OF MINIATURE PORTRAIT FURNISHED BY MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Almost the first item in the Bordeaux correspondence in the Department of State is a letter from John Bondfield dated Bordeaux, October 8, 1790, in which he recites, in support of his wish to receive a consular commission, how when in Canada he openly espoused the American cause and came to the aid of the army under General Montgomery, provisioning it at his own expense for many days, receiving later reimbursement by the Continental Congress and a letter of honorable mention; that he conferred with General Washington and supped at his table; that in 1777 he went to France, and in March, 1778, received a letter from Mr. William Lee at Paris, requesting him to take upon himself "the management of any vessels and the disposal of such cargoes as may arrive in the ports of Bordeaux, Bayonne, Rochelle and Rochefort belonging to the Secret Committee of Congress, or in which they are interested or concerned."* Proceeding, he says that when the Frigate "Boston" arrived at Bordeaux with Commissioner John Adams on board (presumably early in 1778) he advanced money for the outfitting and stores for the vessel; also when "an armament under the command of Captain Paul Jones in the 'Bonhomme Richard' arrived wanting cannon, he paid therefor and later received from Captain Paul Jones a certificate that these cannon were afterwards sent to America and made use of at the siege of Yorktown." After reciting other instances of "personal pecuniary support to the Public Cause," he says, "during the war my house was the general rendezvous of Americans, my table and purse being never shut to the distressed." Thomas Jefferson, answering a letter from Joseph Fenwick, dated Bordeaux, July 16, 1778, inquiring as to the regulations governing the importation of American tobacco, said in reply that the result of his inquiries would be communicated through Mr. Bondfield.

Another instance is shown in a letter to George Washington (undated but apparently written early in 1790) recommending John D. Street, a naturalized American citizen, for appointment as Consul at Fayal, Azores. In that letter it was stated that Mr. Street's father had acted as Consul during the war, furnishing relief to American prisoners who came to Fayal.

Another case is that of John Marsden Pintard, who in a letter dated April 3, 1783, applying for appointment as Consul at Madeira, states that he is now holding the office temporarily by appoint-

ment of the Governor. Pintard in another letter dated July 16, 1789, applies for appointment as Consul at Lisbon, stating that he is now Consul at Madeira—his official appointment of record is, however, dated June 7, 1790.

Robert Montgomery, later officially appointed Consul at Alicante on February 20, 1793, claimed that he acted as Consul or Agent of the United States at Alicante, Spain, from 1778 to 1793, under authorization of Franklin, Adams, and Arthur Lee, given by them in Paris. Among the Jefferson correspondence is a letter from Montgomery, addressed to Jefferson and dated Alicante, July 24, 1787, in which he says, "I flatter myself that under your kind protection, and that of our honorable friend, Mr. Jay, the consulage of this place will not slip from me."

Richard Harrison, in a letter dated New York, May 8, 1789, applied for an appointment at home or abroad, and stated that he had acted as Consul at Cadiz more than five years under Mr. Jay's authority and had spent money there which had never been returned to him. A list of consular appointments in George Washington's own hand (given in Gaillard Hunt's "Calendar of Applications and Recommendations") mentions Richard Harrison as Consul at and for Cadiz; but according to the records in the Department, Joseph Yznardi, Jr., was the first appointee at Cadiz in 1793.

The consular correspondence in the archives of the Department contains a letter from De la Motte, dated Havre, December 12, 1789, addressed to Thomas Jefferson, and while it relates to several personal matters he was attending to for Mr. Jefferson, it is evidently the letter of the representative of American interests, though according to the records in the Department his commission was not issued until June 22, 1790. Also, the first item in the Department's volume of correspondence from the Havre Consulate is a notice as to the use of salt as ballast for ships, which notice is signed by Nathaniel Cutting (of Massachusetts), and dated November 2, 1789; but according to the records in the Department, Mr. Cutting was not appointed Consul at Havre until February 20, 1793.

Joshua Johnson, of Maryland but engaged in a mercantile business in London, wrote to Thomas Jefferson on February 26, 1790, and referred to a letter of instructions the latter had sent him on the 26th of August last in regard to the prevention of any vessels entering as American not properly such; he further stated that the local authorities were referring to him, as "Consul for

* The card-index in the Appointment Section, Department of State, has an entry: "John Bonfield appointed agent at Bordeaux for Bordeaux, Bayonne, Rochelle and Rochefort by American Commissioners at Paris, March, 1778, to October, 1790."



America," all destitute American seamen, and that he was relieving them at his own expense. In the biography of his daughter, Louisa Catherine Johnson, married to John Quincy Adams, it is said that Joshua Johnson acted as American Consul at London from 1785 to 1797 (National Cyclopaedia of American Biography).

Mr. Hunt's Calendar also contains mention of a letter from Thomas Hickling, dated St. Michaels, Azores, January 10, 1790, applying for appointment as Consul of the United States. He stated that he was the only American there and had been recognized as Consul of the United States until he received a commission, which he prayed to have sent him.

These instances show that from the earliest days of our national existence consular functions had been exercised by American citizens residing abroad, and as the names of some of these patriotic citizens do not appear later as recipients of commissions and so have a permanent place in the official records, it seems but scant justice that as they gave cheerfully of their time and money for the welfare of their countrymen and to establish the good name of their country, they should not be forgotten.

After these early unrecorded cases, we come to the first authentic consular appointment, which however antedates the adoption of the Constitution and so is not included in the records of the Department of State. The article on the "American Consular Service," by the Honorable Wilbur J. Carr (American Journal of International Law, October, 1907), states that the Continental Congress on November 4, 1780, elected Colonel William Palfrey, Paymaster General of the Continental armies, the first Consul of the United States. Colonel Palfrey was to reside in France, and according to the wording of the resolution it was to be his duty "in addition to his consular functions" to receive and forward all supplies of clothing, medicine, arms, ammunition, etc., to be obtained in that kingdom for the use of the United States, as well as "to assist in directing our naval affairs." Colonel Palfrey was aide to General Washington in the early days of the war, so among the list of his accomplishments one is not surprised to read that his handwriting was of unsurpassed beauty, and that he was "a gentleman of the old school, polite, manly, and elegant." On December 20, 1780, in the presence of a number of friends, Colonel Palfrey embarked at Chester, Pa., on the "Shillala," an armed ship of 16 guns; on the 23rd he put ashore at Wilmington a note of farewell to his wife and children; then the vessel passed the Capes and never was heard from

again. Joel Barlow (one of our early diplomats who in 1812 likewise died while on a foreign mission), in his great poem "The Columbiad," described graphically the sudden plunging of a vessel, with its cargo and crew, into a watery grave, and concluded;

"Say, Palfrey, brave, good man, was this thy doom;
Dwells here the secret of thy midsea tomb?"

Congress on January 21, 1781, fearing the worst, resolved that Thomas Barclay, of Pennsylvania, be appointed Vice Consul to exercise "all the powers and perform the services required of William Palfrey." It would seem, however, that Barclay remained in the United States for some time assisting in the Department of Foreign Affairs—the first consular officer detailed for duty in the Department, as the phrase runs nowadays. Barclay went later to Paris, and (according to the card index in the Appointment Section, Department of State) was empowered on October 5, 1785, by Messrs. Adams and Jefferson to conclude a treaty with Morocco. He returned to the United States in 1787, sadly in debt—indeed he had difficulty in leaving France, his creditors causing him to be arrested, but after several days' confinement he was liberated on the plea of his diplomatic status as Minister to Morocco. It is good to note that Mr. Jefferson, writing on July 21, 1787, to Stephen Cathalan, Jr., at Marseilles, said that Barclay had "good possessions in America" and went home "determined to convert these immediately into money and to collect his debts so as to render full justice to his creditors in France." In 1789 Barclay, when applying for another appointment, submitted to the President a testimonial from Thomas Jefferson dated Paris, August 3, 1787, to his conduct as "Consul General at Paris and as Minister to Morocco," saying he had "acted with judgment, with attention, with integrity and honour"; he also submitted a letter from John Jay of October 5, 1787, transmitting the thanks of Congress. President Washington appointed him Consul to Morocco on March 31, 1791, and later, in 1792, Commissioner (as a substitute for John Paul Jones) to treat on "Peace and Ransom of Captives in Algiers," but he died suddenly of pneumonia, called then inflammation of the lungs, in Lisbon on January 19, 1793, before completing that mission.

(To be continued)



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Prapaganda 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.

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CONTENTS

WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL: A NATIONAL SHRINE—By Alex W. Burger.....	109
DEPARTMENT OF STATE CLUB.....	113
EARLY AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE NOTES—By Augustus E. Ingram.....	114
"EDITORIAL INFLUENCE"—By Alfred Nutting.....	118
ITEMS.....	119
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES.....	124
FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL.....	126
COMMERCIAL.....	127
BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.....	127
NECROLOGY.....	127
CHARLES JOHN PETHERICK.....	128
GROUP INSURANCE—By R. D. Longyear....	130
CONSULAR CONFERENCE, MEXICO CITY....	132
FAREWELL LUNCHEON TO SECRETARY KELLOGG.....	134
PORTUGUESE MEN OF WAR—By W. Stanley Hollis.....	139
LEGISLATIVE ITEMS—By H. F. Doran.....	141
AMERICAN RED CROSS.....	142

BY THE WAY

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EDITORIAL INFLUENCE

By ALFRED NUTTING, London.

We're told that spring is coming soon,
And millions hope that this is true;
We've had enough of Arctic winds
And . . . oh, excuse me . . . Ah-tishoo!

I meant to say we've tired of frosts
And choking fogs of pea-soup hue;
We want no more of blizzard storms
Nor frozen pipes . . . Oh, ah-tishoo!

So, Mr. Editor, we pray
You send the Gulf Stream flowing hence, sir—
To Europe's shores, to put an end
To our prevailing influenza.

Ah, tish! Ah, tish! Our very tissue
Is crinkled close, our skin is tense, sir;
But well we know relief will come
If you will use your influence, sir.

MODEL VERSE

Herewith my annual dues
To take me on the cruise
With our ever vernal
Old F. S. JOURNAL,
Loaded down with Service news.

—W. F. B.

Can you improve on this? Try, but be sure that a check accompanies the verse, as it did in this case.



ITEMS



Ambassador Hugh Gibson, who represented the United States at the Tripartite Naval Conference in 1927 and has headed the American representation on the Preparatory Commission for Disarmament since its inception in 1926, arrived in Washington on February 22 for consultation with the President and the Secretary of State on the instructions for the forthcoming meeting of the Preparatory Commission on April 15. Mr. Gibson left on March 6 for Los Angeles to visit his mother and returned to Washington on March 18 for further conferences before departure for his post.

Minister Arthur H. Geissler, Guatemala, visited Washington for the Inauguration and then proceeded to Oklahoma City, where he spent part of his leave. Upon his return to Washington about the middle of March Mr. Geissler was the honor guest at a luncheon given by Dr. John Wesley Hill, Chancellor of the Lincoln Memorial University, from which Mr. Geissler recently received an honorary degree.

Minister Charles C. Hart, Tirana, was in Washington for the Inauguration and stayed on for a few weeks during March.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Huntington-Wilson, of Woodbury, Conn., visited Washington recently en route to Aiken and Pinehurst for a month's stay. Mr. Huntington-Wilson entered the diplomatic service in May, 1897, and was Assistant Secretary of State from March 5, 1909, to March 19, 1913.

Minister U. Grant-Smith, Montevideo, after spending a few days in Washington, went on to Aiken, S. C., for the remainder of his leave.

Minister William Phillips, Ottawa, has returned to his post after a leave in the United States.

Consul General and Mrs. Ernest L. Harris returned recently from Europe, where they visited

Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, Heidelberg, Munich, Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople, Vienna, Prague, Dresden and Bremen. After spending some days in Washington they proceeded to Vancouver, B. C., where Mr. Harris is now stationed.

Dana G. Munro, formerly Counselor of Legation at Managua, reported at the Department on February 27 to take up his new duties as Chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs.

Consul and Mrs. Alfred R. Thomson, with their two children, sailed on March 21 en route for Bradford, England. Consul Thomson during the closing weeks of his leave of absence spent at his home in Washington was detailed to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, for conference work in relation to the wool trade.

Consul and Mrs. A. Dana Hodgdon left Washington on March 8 for a cruise in the West Indies on the S. S. *Volendam*. They returned to Washington about the end of March. Since the death on February 7 of their little son, who was born on January 8 (unfortunately the JOURNAL in its last issue gave these dates incorrectly), Mrs. Hodgdon has not been in good health.

Consul General Ely Eliot Palmer, after leave of absence spent in Rhode Island and Washington, sailed early in March for his post at Bucharest, Rumania. Mrs. Palmer, who intends to spend some months in Washington, has taken an apartment at 1661 Crescent Place, where she will be joined next month by her mother, Lady Sharp of England.

Consul and Mrs. Donald Bigelow recently took a two weeks' cruise in the West Indies. Upon his return from leave Mr. Bigelow resumed his duties in the Department.

Mr. Edward Silvers, formerly Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, has accepted a position with the Armstrong Cork Company at Seville, Spain.



George Wadsworth, First Secretary and Consul at Cairo, took an aeroplane trip in late February and early March through several Near-Eastern countries. The itinerary included Baghdad, Basrah, Ur, Mosul, Aleppo, Palmyra, Baalbek, Damascus, Kolundia, Maan, and Cairo.

Myron A. Hofer, who entered the diplomatic service as a secretary in 1919, has recently resigned. It is learned that Mr. Hofer has accepted a position with the firm of F. B. Keech & Company, stock and share brokers, who have taken offices in Washington in the Metropolitan Club Building.

First Lieutenant Helmer W. Lystad, U. S. Infantry, who has been studying the Chinese language at the Embassy in Peking, has been ordered home for duty with the 12th Infantry at Fort Washington, Md.

H. Charles Spruks, formerly Vice Consul at Warsaw, resigned from the Service on March 9. His permanent address is 1034 Electric Street, Scranton, Pa.



Consuls A. J. McConnico and John Q. Wood en route to their respective posts, Hull, England, and Messina, Italy, January, 1929

Diplomatic Secretary Hersehel V. Johnson, Mexico City, after staying a few days in Washington during the latter part of February, passed the remainder of his leave in North Carolina.

Cecil M. P. Cross, Consul at Cape Town, after visiting several American cities on trade conference work, sailed for his post about the middle of March.

Stanley G. Slavens, recently appointed Vice Consul at Tegucigalpa, reported for duty at his post on February 2.

Carl A. Fisher, Diplomatic Secretary at Belgrade, left his post on March 12 for 60 days' home leave in the United States.

Consul Robert Lacy Smyth, Tientsin, is spending 60 days' leave in the United States. He left his post on February 10.

Bertil E. Kunniholm, newly appointed Vice Consul at Kovno, sailed for his post on March 13 on the S. S. *President Harding*.

Consul Henry C. Von Struve expects to leave Goteborg during the first fortnight in April for 60 days' home leave.

Vice Consul Robert D. Coe, recently appointed to the Consulate at Porto Alegre, reported for duty at his post on February 2.

Stuart K. Lupton, who recently resigned from the Service while Consul at St. Michael's, has his permanent address at Clarksville, Tenn.

Warren M. Chase, newly appointed Foreign Service Officer, reported for duty at the Department on February 13.

Miss Frances Tracy Dwyer, formerly Clerk at the Embassy in London, has resigned. Her permanent address is Latham, N. Y.

Consul Emil Sauer, Toronto, left for his post on February 16, after spending his leave at Doss, Tex.

Ben C. Matthews, Vice Consul at La Guaira, is spending the greater part of his leave at the Schwer-Kert Sanatorium, Spotswood, N. J.

Llewellyn E. Thompson, who has recently been appointed a Foreign Service Officer, reported for duty at the Department on February 15.



Robert L. Rankin, former Consul at Brisbane, Australia, who recently resigned from the Service, may be addressed at Berlin, N. J.

Vice Consul John W. Bailey, after spending part of his leave in an automobile trip through Texas and Oklahoma, sailed on March 13 on the S. S. *President Harding* for his post at Prague.

Carleton A. Wall, formerly Clerk in the Legation at Monrovia, passed the greater part of his home leave at Morristown, N. J. On March 19 he sailed on the S. S. *Ancon* for his new post in the Legation at Port-au-Prince.

H. B. Minor, Clerk in the Consulate at Tampico, spent part of his recent leave in Holton, Kans.

Consul Reed Paige Clark, formerly at Guadalajara, recently spent several weeks in Washington before proceeding to his new post at the Consulate at Santo Domingo.

H. Livingston Hartley, newly appointed Vice Consul at Pernambuco, has completed his training in the Department and on March 9 sailed for his post on the S. S. *Southern Cross*.

Wendell S. Howard, formerly Vice Consul and Clerk at Baghdad, after passing his home leave at Uniontown, Pa., sailed on March 2 on the S. S. *America* to take up his new duties as Clerk at the Legation in Warsaw.

Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., newly appointed Foreign Service Officer, reported for duty in the Department on February 27.

Vice Consul Archibald E. Gray, after spending 30 days' leave at Eureka, Ill., sailed on March 14 on the S. S. *Santa Barbara* for his new post in the Consulate at Callao-Lima.

A. E. Carleton, formerly Consul at Hull, has been spending his leave at Washington and at St. Albans, Vt., before proceeding to his new post at San Salvador. He will be joined at San Salvador by Mrs. Carleton, who is staying in England for a few weeks.

Vice Consul W. W. Butterworth, Jr., has completed his training in the Foreign Service School and on March 8 sailed from San Francisco on the S. S. *President Monroe* for his new post at Singapore.

Vice Consul Stanley Woodward, Geneva, after spending his leave at Philadelphia, Pa., has been detailed temporarily to the Department.

Vice Consul William W. Corcoran, Boulogne-sur-Mer, divided his leave between Washington and New York. He expected to sail for his post on March 28.

Fred E. Huhlein, Vice Consul and Clerk at Rio de Janeiro, sailed for his post about the middle of March after having spent leave of absence in the United States.



AMERICAN CONSULATE, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN
(Architect's Drawing)



Consul Monnett B. Davis, formerly Chief of the Visa Office, who has just returned from the conference on immigration at Mexico City, is temporarily in Washington. He expects to take up his new duties as Consular Inspector for the Canadian district in the near future.

F. H. Larned, Vice Consul at London, passed part of his home leave in Baltimore; he expected to sail for his post toward the end of March.

Walter T. Prendergast, diplomatic secretary, has been appointed by the Association as a member of the Entertainment Committee, vice Myron A. Hofer, resigned.

The new \$8,000,000 home of the United States Appraisers' Stores at 201 Varick Street (corner of Houston Street), New York, was formally dedicated on March 11, 1929. The old building at 641 Washington Street has been outgrown for several years. Vice Consuls Bertel E. Kuniholm and Archibald E. Gray, en route to their respective posts at Kovno and Callao-Lima, were among those present at the dedication ceremonies.

Consul General Felix Cole, while in London en route to Warsaw, suffered a severe attack of influenza. He arrived at Warsaw March 15, and it is hoped he is now in good health.

FROM LONDON

(CONSUL REGINALD S. CASTLEMAN,
Correspondent)

On February 15, 1929, the Consul General and Mrs. Albert Halstead entertained at tea in honor of Consul Felix Cole and Mrs. Cole, en route to Warsaw, and Mrs. George, wife of Consul William P. George, recently appointed to Belgrade.

A farewell luncheon was given by the Liverpool Consular Corps on February 21 at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool, in honor of Consul Herbert O. Williams, prior to his departure to take up his duties as Consul in charge of the American Consulate General at Panama. In addition to the full attendance of the local Consular Corps, there were present Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Buckley, M. P., D. S. C., chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Percy F. Corkhill, representing the Lord Mayor; and Commander Sutter, R. N., representing the British Admiralty office in Liverpool.

FROM THE NETHERLANDS

(CONSUL GENERAL CHARLES L. HOOVER,
Amsterdam)

Mr. Louis Sussdorff, Jr., First Secretary at Riga, paid a flying visit to the Netherlands in February in order to take part in the famous Eleven Towns skating race at Leeuwarden, Friesland. This outstanding sporting event of Holland has been held only on three occasions since its inauguration in 1909 and Mr. Sussdorff is believed to be the only American who has ever taken part. His sportsmanship in undertaking the long trip from Riga to Holland in order to enter the race has evoked much favorable comment in Dutch sporting circles, despite the fact that he was prevented from completing the circuit due to partial freezing of the limbs and back. The race course winds through eleven villages of Friesland over a distance of some 220 kilometers. The start took place in pitch dark at 5 a. m., with the thermometer at -16° C. Only about half the entries finished the circuit and many of them had to be taken to hospital afterwards.

On January 8, 1929, Mrs. Foster, the wife of the Consul at Rotterdam, left for a visit to the United States for the purpose of visiting her son who has been ill for the last month. On March 7, 1929, Consul Albert M. Doyle and Mrs. Doyle and their two children left Rotterdam for Paris. They expect to sail early in March by the *S. S. Republic* for the United States en route to their new post at Brisbane, Australia. Consul Doyle will spend a week in Washington before proceeding.

On February 19, 1929, Mrs. Elisabeth Field, the mother of Vice Consul Pattie H. Field, sailed by the *Nieuw Amsterdam* of the Holland-America Line to the United States. Mrs. Field was called home suddenly on account of the illness of her son, James Field. While in America she will be at her home, 119 Waverley Place, New York City. Mrs. Field will be joined by her daughter some time in March, when Miss Field will spend her vacation in the United States.

The influenza seems to have struck Holland badly this year, so far as the Service was concerned. In February Consul General Hoover was confined to his house for over a week and when he had improved Mrs. Hoover was taken ill. Consul Doyle, who expected to sail for America by the *President Harding* from Cherbourg on



February 27, was forced to postpone his departure due to the illness of his wife and eldest daughter. They will now leave by the *Republic* on March 11. Vice Consul Tait of Rotterdam also came down with an attack of influenza in February, and Mrs. Elisabeth Field was ill for the week preceding her departure for America on February 19. The epidemic affected many others among the staffs of the Consulates, some of whom had to remain away from their duties for several weeks.

FROM VANCOUVER

(CONSUL HAROLD S. TEWELL, *Correspondent*)

Vice Consul and Mrs. William Cochran, Jr., sailed from Vancouver for Auckland on February 6, Mr. Cochran having been appointed to the Consulate at the latter place.

Mr. Carleton Baker, former American Consul General at Mukden, who has made Vancouver his home for the past two years, has now taken up his residence at San Francisco.

Vice Consul Frederick S. Weaver, who has been on temporary detail at the Consulate at Prince Rupert since December 1, resumed his duties at the Consulate General on February 25.

The Belgian Government has appointed a career consul at Vancouver and it is reported that the Government of Chile will shortly do likewise, thereby increasing the number of career officers at Vancouver to nine. The Consular Corps at Vancouver also includes 19 honorary officers, representing as many different countries.

Consul G. C. Woodward, of Prince Rupert, called at the Consulate General on February 21, en route to his post after spending two months with his family at Seattle.

All consular officers at some time have been appropriately addressed as "counsel," but it remained for a visa applicant in Canada to address an inquiry recently to the "Cuncle" at Vancouver.

Although some Consuls may have had the good fortune to be able to play the rôle of Cupid during their checkered careers, the sadness inflicted upon the Consulate General at Vancouver upon

the receipt of the following letter concerning a quota alien may be realized by every colleague:

"I am writing this letter to you as I want Mr. _____ to come back as I am the girl he is engaged to be married. I am lonesome here without him. I would be very much obliged to you if you send him back as I love him and would like to have him back. I know he will be a good citizen and respect the laws of the United States. So please, sir, send him back to me as soon as possible. Am hoping, praying and waiting for you to send him back to me. I am anxiously waiting for him to come back to me as I love him."

FROM SINGAPORE

(VICE CONSUL TERRY S. HINKLE, *Correspondent*)

Vice Consul and Mrs. John B. Ketcham returned to Singapore on January 17, 1929, where he resumed his duties after being stationed at Penang, S. S., for six months.

Vice Consul Samuel G. Ebling, Penang, S. S., passed through Singapore on his return from home leave in the United States.

Miss Candace Stimson and Mrs. Miller, passengers on the S. S. *President Van Buren*, which arrived January 21, 1929, spent several days in Singapore before proceeding to French Indo-China and Siam. From there they will return to the United States via the Pacific. Miss Stimson is the sister of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands.

Judge Milton Dwight Purdy, of the United States Court for China, and Mrs. Purdy spent a few days in Singapore, having come from Siam and French Indo-China. They extended their tour to the Philippines before returning to Shanghai.

The following letter from a New Yorker was recently received at this Consulate General:

"American Embassy,

"Singapore, China.

"Gentlemen: I saw in the Pathe News a picture of Singapore, China. Gee, it sure is nice there. Please give my regards to all the Chinese and also the Emperor of China.

"A happy Christmas and a happy New Year.

"Respectfully yours,

"_____."



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since February 9:

Copley Amory, Jr., of New Hampshire, resigned as Second Secretary of Embassy, Habana, Cuba.

Otis A. Glazebrook, of New Jersey, retired as Consul, Nice, France, due to superannuation.

J. Randolph Robinson, of New York, now Vice Consul, Calcutta, India, assigned Vice Consul, Nice, France.

Winfield H. Scott, of the District of Columbia, now Vice Consul, Puerto Castilla, detailed for duty in the Department.

Robert S. Burgher, of Texas, has resigned as Third Secretary of Embassy, Tokyo, Japan.

Vinton Chapin, of Massachusetts, now a member of the Foreign Service School in the Department, detailed for duty with the Conference on Safety of Human Life at Sea to be held at London, England. Upon termination of the Conference he will proceed to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he is assigned as Vice Consul.

Howard F. Diehl, of Ohio, now Vice Consul, Barranquilla, Colombia, assigned Vice Consul, Santa Marta, Colombia.

Fayette J. Flexer, of Illinois, now Vice Consul, Alvaro Obregon, has been assigned Vice Consul, Torreon; the office at Alvaro Obregon (Frontera) has been closed.

Frederick P. Hibbard, of Texas, now Second Secretary, Mexico, assigned Second Secretary, La Paz, Bolivia; his assignment to San Salvador has been canceled.

Myron A. Hofer, of Ohio, Foreign Service Officer on detail to the Department, has resigned.

George D. Hopper, of Kentucky, recently Consul, Antofagasta, Chile, has been detailed to the Department.

Thomas S. Horn, of Missouri, now Consul and Third Secretary, La Paz, Bolivia, assigned Consul, Antofagasta, Chile.

George E. Seltzer, of New York, formerly Vice Consul, Manaus, assigned Vice Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Egmont C. von Tresckow, of South Carolina, now detailed Consul, Berlin, detailed Consul, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Fletcher Warren, of Texas, Consul now detailed to the Department, assigned Consul, Barranquilla, Colombia.

Non-Career Service

Aloys J. Neu, of Wisconsin, now Clerk in the Consulate, Bahia, Brazil, appointed Vice Consul there.

Lawrence F. Cotie, of Massachusetts, now Vice Consul, Santa Marta, Colombia, appointed Vice Consul, Puerto Castilla, Honduras.

Hiram E. Newbill, of Virginia, has resigned as Vice Consul, Tsingtao.

D. M. Savage has resigned as Acting Consular Agent, San Jose, Guatemala.

Leonard A. Summerhayes will serve as Acting Consular Agent, San Jose, Guatemala.

George B. Seawright, of Indiana, has resigned as Vice Consul, Rome, Italy.

Charles C. Sundell, of Minnesota, now Clerk in the Consulate, Chefoo, China, appointed Vice Consul there.

Arthur G. Watson, of Massachusetts, now Vice Consul, Aden, Arabia, has resigned.



Diplomatic and Consular Establishments of the United States, Tokyo, Japan. Architect's drawing; view looking towards proposed Ambassador's residence



FOREIGN SERVICE PROMOTIONS

The following officers have been promoted in the unclassified grades:

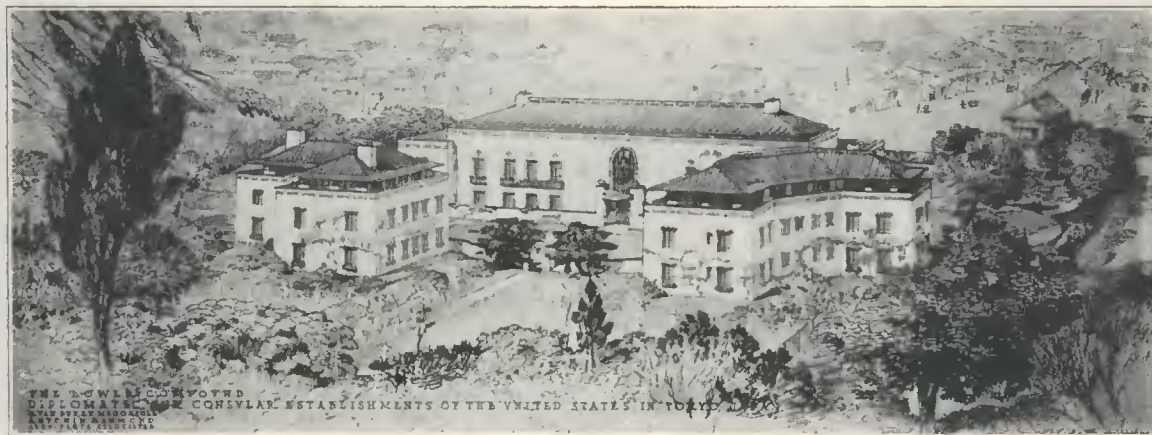
From \$2,500 to \$2,750

Franklin B. Atwood, of Massachusetts, Vice Consul, Plymouth.
 Henry A. W. Beck, of Indiana, Vice Consul, Athens.
 J. Ernest Black, of Pennsylvania, Vice Consul, Bremen.
 LaVerne Baldwin, of New York, Vice Consul, Ottawa.
 Roy E. B. Bower, of California, Vice Consul, Southampton.
 Joseph L. Brent, of Maryland, Vice Consul, Cairo.
 George H. Butler, of Illinois, Vice Consul and Third Secretary, La Paz.
 John M. Cabot, of Massachusetts, Vice Consul, Santo Domingo.
 Cabot Coville, of California, Vice Consul and Language Officer, Tokyo.
 John B. Faust, of South Carolina, Vice Consul and Third Secretary, Asuncion.
 Walton C. Ferris, of Wisconsin, Vice Consul, Palermo.
 Noel H. Field, of Massachusetts, Vice Consul, Department.
 James G. Finley, of the District of Columbia, Vice Consul, Havre.
 Fayette J. Flexer, of Illinois, Vice Consul, Torreon.
 William M. Gwynn, of California, Vice Consul, Paris.
 Knowlton V. Hicks, of New York, Vice Consul Hamburg.
 Lawrence Higgins, of Massachusetts, Vice Consul, Mexico City.
 Carlos C. Hall, of Arizona, Vice Consul, Medellin.
 Gerald Keith, of Illinois, Vice Consul, Seville.
 John B. Ketcham, of New York, Vice Consul, Singapore.
 George T. Kennan, of Wisconsin, Vice Consul, Tallinn.

Andrew G. Lynch, of New York, Vice Consul, Tientsin.
 John S. Mosher, of New York, Vice Consul, Canton.
 Gordon P. Merriam, of Massachusetts, Vice Consul, Paris.
 Kennett F. Potter, of Missouri, Vice Consul, Tokyo.
 Samuel Reber, Jr., of New York, Vice Consul, Callao-Lima.
 Hugh F. Ramsay, of the District of Columbia, Vice Consul, Stuttgart.
 W. Allen Rhoads, of Maryland, Vice Consul, Guayaquil.
 H. Charles Spruiks, of Pennsylvania, Vice Consul, Warsaw.
 W. Quincy Stanton, of New York, Vice Consul, Durban.
 Thomas F. Sherman, of Massachusetts, Vice Consul, Berlin.
 Joseph C. Satterthwaite, of Michigan, Vice Consul, Guadalajara.
 Nathan Scarritt, of Missouri, Vice Consul, Montevideo.
 H. Eric Trammell, of the District of Columbia, Vice Consul, Guatemala.
 David A. Turnure, of New York, Vice Consul, Prague.
 S. Walter Washington, of West Virginia, Vice Consul, Buenos Aires.

From \$2,750 to \$3,000

Clayson W. Aldridge, of New York, Third Secretary, Athens.
 John W. Bailey, Jr., of Texas, Vice Consul, Prague.
 William E. Beitz, of New York, Vice Consul, Berlin.
 Ellis O. Briggs, of New York, Vice Consul and Third Secretary, Lima.
 Leo J. Callanan, of Massachusetts, Vice Consul, Adelaide.
 Lewis Clark, of Alabama, Vice Consul and Language Officer, Peking.
 Early B. Christian, of Louisiana, Vice Consul, Dublin.
 Selden Chapin, of Pennsylvania, Vice Consul and Third Secretary, Peking.
 Julian C. Dorr, of New York, Vice Consul, Genoa.



Diplomatic and Consular Establishments of the United States, Tokyo, Japan. Architect's drawing; view towards the north from proposed Ambassador's residence



Ailan Dawson, of Iowa, Vice Consul and Third Secretary, Mexico City.
 Harry L. Franklin, of Kentucky, Vice Consul, Berlin.
 Franklin B. Frost, of Rhode Island, Third Secretary, Department.
 Harvey S. Gerry, of the District of Columbia, Third Secretary, London, England.
 Franklin C. Gowen, of Pennsylvania, Vice Consul, Rome.
 Winthrop S. Greene, of Massachusetts, Third Secretary, Santiago, Chile.
 Frederick W. Hinke, of New York, Vice Consul, Canton.
 Eugene M. Hinkle, of New York, Vice Consul, Cape Town.
 Carlton Hurst, of the District of Columbia, Vice Consul, Paris.
 Royal R. Jordon, of Massachusetts, Vice Consul and Third Secretary, Tirana.
 David McK. Key, of Tennessee, Third Secretary, Berlin.
 Edward P. Lawton, Jr., of Georgia, Vice Consul, Cairo.
 Dale W. Maher, of Missouri, Vice Consul, Batavia.
 William H. T. Mackie, of New Jersey, Vice Consul, Copenhagen.
 William L. Peck, of Connecticut, Vice Consul, Cobh.
 Edward J. Sparks, of New York, Vice Consul, Valparaiso.
 George Tait, of Virginia, Vice Consul, Rotterdam.
 Howard C. Taylor, of South Dakota, Vice Consul, Hamburg.
 John C. Vincent, of Georgia, Vice Consul, Hankow.
 Angus I. Ward, of Michigan, Vice Consul, Tientsin.
 McCeney Werlich, of the District of Columbia, Third Secretary, Warsaw.
 David Williamson, of Colorado, Third Secretary, Teheran.
 Stanley Woodward, of Pennsylvania, Vice Consul, Geneva.
 Clifton R. Wharton, of Massachusetts, Vice Consul and Third Secretary, Monrovia.
 Lloyd D. Yates, of the District of Columbia, Vice Consul, Buenos Aires.

NEWLY APPOINTED OFFICERS

The following candidates were, on February 28, announced as having been successful in the recent Foreign Service entrance examination:

Stuart Allen, of St. Paul, Minn.; Hiram Bingham, Jr., of New Haven, Conn.; Charles E. Bohlen, of Ipswich, Mass.; Daniel M. Braddock, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Claude A. Buss, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr., of Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.; Dorsey G. Fisher, of Catonsville, Md.; James W. Gautenbein, of Portland, Oreg.; Sydney G. Gest, of Merion, Pa.; William H. Hessler, of Piqua, Ohio; William Karnes, of Chicago, Ill.; Robert G. McGregor, Jr., of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Barroll McNear, of Ross, Calif.; John H. Madonne, of Waco, Tex.; J. Laurence Pond, of Milford, Conn.; Alvin T. Rowe, Jr., of

Fredericksburg, Va.; Frederick E. Seibert, of New York City; John C. Shilloek, Jr., of Portland, Oreg.; Nelle B. Stogsdall, of South Bend, Ind.; Milton P. Thompson, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Edward T. Wailes, of Northport, N. Y.; Robert S. Ward, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Margaret Warner, of Lincoln, Mass.

Two women, Nelle B. Stogsdall and Margaret Warner, are among the successful candidates. At present there are only two women in the Foreign Service—Pattie H. Field, of Denver, Colo., Vice Consul at Amsterdam, and Frances E. Willis, of Redlands, Calif., at Valparaiso, Chile. Another woman, Lucille Atcherson, of Columbus, Ohio, who was the first woman Foreign Service officer and had become secretary of the Legation in Panama, resigned last year to be married.

Hiram Bingham, Jr., of New Haven, son of Senator Bingham, of Connecticut, also was a successful candidate.

FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL

Newly appointed Foreign Service officers are now divided into small groups for practical instruction in their duties. The following subjects are included in the course: Immigration, Commercial Work, Estimates and Allotments, Leaves of Absence and Inventory, Accounts, Shipping and Seamen, Passports and Citizenship, Estates and Notarials, Documentation of Merchandise, Correspondence and Codes.

The following officers began their intensive course of instruction on February 25 and will complete it about April 20: Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., Ralph Miller, Sheldon T. Mills, James B. Pilcher, Horace H. Smith, L. Rutherford Stuyvesant, and Mannix Walker. At the termination of the course they will leave Washington for their first posts.

Newly appointed officers now on duty in the Department in various divisions are: Henry S. Villard, Norris B. Chipman, Warren M. Chase, R. B. Reams, and L. E. Thompson.

"WORTH A CHUCKLE"

Consul C. C. Broy, Nassau, Bahamas, sends two envelopes, as the addresses on them "are worth a chuckle—if not a laugh." He says he has heard of "Ambassinisters," "Ministadors," "Rumbassies," "Bootlegations," etc., but that "Mess. American Embarsador" (which was on one of the envelopes), is a new one to him. The other envelope reads "Bahamas West Indies, care American Consul," which is a greater responsibility than is desired!



COMMERCIAL

A total of 1,953 reports, of which 798 were rated miscellaneous, was received by the Department of State during the month of February, 1929, as compared with 1,875 reports, of which 736 were miscellaneous, during the month of January, 1929.

There were 160 Trade Lists transmitted to the Department of State for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce during the month of February, 1929, as compared with 182 during January, 1929. The Department of State received 2,883 World Trade Directory Reports during the month of February, 1929, as against 2,722 during January, 1929.

The Department of State received 3,967 Trade Letters during the month of February, 1929, as compared with 4,028 in January, 1929.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT CHANGES

Dr. Julius Klein, the Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has recently been making a tour of inspection of the European and North African offices of the Department of Commerce, is holding a conference of the European representatives of the Department in Vienna during the week of March 15-21.

Trade Commissioner B. M. Mace, of the London office, is returning to the United States to be the Manager of the West Coast District Offices with headquarters at San Francisco. He is being replaced by Trade Commissioner James Somerville, Jr., who will sail for London on the "Republic" on March 26.

Trade Commissioner Warren G. Patterson, of the Calcutta office, was married on February 12, 1929, to Miss Leone A. Slack, of Trenton, N. J.

Trade Commissioner Charles B. Spofford, of Calcutta, sailed on March 13 to return to the United States via Europe. He will spend several weeks in the London office, and is due to arrive in New York about the first of June.

Mr. Fred C. Sommer, of the New York District office, has been appointed a Trade Commissioner to Riga, Latvia.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Leys A. France, of the Montreal office, was married on February 18 to Miss Cicely Hamilton.

Mr. J. Francis Foy has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner to Accra. He will sail for his post on March 26.

Mr. Archibald F. Coleman has been appointed Clerk to Commercial Attache and assigned to Mexico City.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Julia Eladia, was born on December 28, 1928, at San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic, to Consular Clerk and Mrs. José Torres Ruiz.

A son, Frederick Colburn, was born on January 25, 1929, at Lausanne, Switzerland, to Consul and Mrs. Frederick William Baldwin.

A son, Dallas Bache, was born on January 26, 1929, at Guatemala City, Guatemala, to Vice Consul and Mrs. H. Eric Trammell.

A son, James Halbert, was born on January 27, 1929, at Paris, France, to Consul and Mrs. Damon Clinton Woods.

MARRIAGES

Jenkins-Seiffert. Married at Shameen, Canton, China, on February 6, 1929, Mr. William Ernest Seiffert and Miss Caroline Heyward Jenkins. Mr. Seiffert is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Seiffert, of Basle, Switzerland, and Mrs. Seiffert is the daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Douglas Jenkins, Canton, China.

NECROLOGY

Philip C. Hanna, former Consul General of the United States, died on February 17, 1929, at Imperial Beach, San Diego, Calif., aged 72. He had been in ill health since November last, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis at his home in Waterloo, Iowa. He was an honorary member of the G. A. R., and military honors were accorded him at the funeral at Waterloo on February 24. He is survived by a niece and two sisters, all residents of San Diego.

Mr. Hanna entered the Consular Service in 1891, being appointed Consul at La Guaira, Venezuela; he retired May 10, 1894, but was appointed Consul at Trinidad July 2, 1897; transferred to San Juan, Porto Rico, September 1, 1897, where he served until that office was closed on July 1, 1899; on November 1, 1899, he was appointed at Monterrey, Mexico, where, after being advanced in rank to Consul General in February, 1915, he stayed until his voluntary retirement December 31, 1919.

During his foreign service Mr. Hanna passed through three South American revolutions and became conspicuous when on several occasions he



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was backed by the United States Navy in his efforts to protect American interests. His work that followed the Monterrey and New Mexico floods disasters of 1909 won him the thanks of President Taft, the board of directors of the American Red Cross, and the governors and legislatures of two Mexican states.

A recent dispatch from Monterey states that the news of Mr. Hanna's death produced a profound feeling of sorrow, as he had been "exceptionally popular among all classes, was noted for his great generosity to the distressed, and was literally loved by the Mexican people."



Charles John Petherick

Foreign Service officers, past and present, as well as officers of the United States Navy, active and on the retired list, and countless American travelers, will learn with deep regret of the death in London on February 22, 1929, of Charles John Petherick, United States Dispatch Agent at London, aged 78 years.

Mr. Petherick was born in England in 1850 and joined the American Embassy service in London on March 31, 1868, succeeding his father.

In reply to Ambassador Houghton's communication reporting Mr. Petherick's death, Secretary Kellogg sent a telegram asking that the Department's sympathy be extended to his relatives and saying that in his death was lost "an officer who had served the Government of the United States faithfully and efficiently for over sixty years."

The *New York Sun* of February 23, 1929, contained an account of Mr. Petherick's wide range of activities, and said in explanation of the fact that he had "survived the terms of 16 American Ministers and Ambassadors, of secretaries and attachés innumerable," that he had transformed or developed the post of mail messenger into that of an "indispensable institution." As Walter Hines Page well said in his Letters, "it is one mark of a man of genius that he always makes his job. So Petherick."

How well and faithfully he served, guided and befriended innumerable Americans, officials and otherwise, can never be told in full; but what better tribute can be paid him than that of Ambassador Page when he said, "Petherick has made of a humble task a high calling." It is good to recall that on March 31, 1928, Captain Watts, the naval attaché at London, presented Mr. Petherick with a silver cigar case, in which was a check for \$5,000, towards which testimonial more than 600 persons, mostly naval officers, had contributed.

The following tribute from a Foreign Service officer will awake a response from many hearts:

"As an illustration of Petherick's thoughtful consideration, I recall an incident in my own experience. I had gone to London for the day on official business which included a call on the then Counselor of the Embassy. It happened that his wife was that afternoon giving a reception in honor of a distinguished American visitor, and I accepted an invitation to attend it, which necessitated a return to Southampton by a later train than planned. I then called on Petherick and asked him to telephone my wife after 5 p. m., as I knew she would not be in before that hour, and



inform her of the alteration in my plans. Imagine my surprise when I reached Waterloo Station at almost 6.20 p. m. to find Petherick on the platform, several miles from his office and long after closing time, to inform me that my message had been delivered and that Mrs. Savage understood the cause of my delay. What other man would have gone to such trouble to oblige a friend, and I thank God that I was his friend for more than forty years. And yet this was only typical of the man. So is it any wonder, therefore, that he was universally beloved by all with whom he was brought in contact.

"Surely Shakespeare must have known the Petherick of his day when he put these lines into the mouth of Orlando in 'As You Like It':

"O, good old man, how well in thee appears
The constant service of the antique world,
When service sweat for duty, not for meed!
Thou art not for the fashion of these times,
When none will sweat but for promotion.

"JOHN M. SAVAGE,
"American Consulate,
"Southampton, England.

"February 27, 1929."

The death occurred in Paris on January 24, 1929, at the advanced age of 88 years, of Mrs. Marie Sidonie Thieriot, widow of Jacob H. Thieriot, American Consul at Lisbon from February 11, 1898, to December 12, 1905. Since her husband's death at Lisbon, Mrs. Thieriot has been living at that city, but was taken ill with pneumonia while on a visit at Paris. The only surviving relative of Mrs. Thieriot is a nephew, Mr. Charles H. Thieriot, of New York City.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Consul Raleigh A. Gibson in the sad death of their little daughter Blanche Josephine Gibson, aged 3 years, at Guadalajara, Mexico, on February 10, 1929, from streptococcus infection. The child contracted the disease apparently while traveling from Habana to Vera Cruz with her father, who himself fell ill with the same disease while caring for her. Mrs. Gibson had accompanied her husband with their three children on their journey from Tenerife, but had to go to the United States on arrival at Habana to undergo a major operation. Consul Gibson was reported on February 11 as recovering his health, but was still in quarantine as the disease is contagious.

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James Owen Spence, formerly Vice Consul at Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, died in that city of peritonitis on January 26, 1929. Mr. Spence, who was a British subject, was one of the leading men in Lourenco Marques and especially influential in the business community. At various periods between 1915 and 1919 he was in charge of the Consulate.

Sympathy is extended to David E. Kaufman, Minister to Bolivia, in the death on March 10, at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, of his father, Marks Kaufman, aged 77 years, of Towanda, Pa., after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Kaufman became ill while on a visit to his son, who recently returned from Bolivia.

Vice Consul Constantine M. Corafa died at Athens, Greece, February 20, 1929, from cranial injuries sustained when knocked down by an automobile the previous evening. Mr. Corafa, who was 72 years of age, was born in Argostali, Cephalonia, Greece, but was naturalized in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 8, 1887. He was clerk in the American Legation at Athens from October, 1899, to September, 1920; he was appointed Deputy Consul General at Athens February 13, 1911, and Vice Consul at Athens February 10, 1915, where he served until his death. Consul Leland B. Morris, at Athens, in transmitting to the family the condolences of the Secretary of State, said that Mr. Corafa's loyal, able and devoted service over a long period of years had won for him the respect and admiration of all the Government officials who knew him.



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GROUP INSURANCE

By CONSUL ROBERT D. LONGYEAR

An announcement appeared in the last number of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL which informed the field that the group insurance proposed by the American Foreign Service Association under its second plan had actually gone into effect. More than that mere announcement could not be made due to the fact that it was inserted at the last minute before the JOURNAL went to press. The JOURNAL is now glad to be able to give to the field some of the details accompanying the establishment of the American Foreign Service Protective Association and the group insurance of its members. In accordance with the Foreign Service Association's circular of December 12, 1928, the American Foreign Service Protective Association was formed, consisting of those members of the American Foreign Service Association in active service who desired to avail themselves of the group insurance scheme sent to the members of the American Foreign Service Association together with the circular above mentioned. The officers of the Protective Association were appointed by the Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association, as follows:

President, J. Theodore Marriner; vice-president, Keith Merrill; secretary-treasurer, Robert Dudley Longyear.

On March 1, 1929, the American Foreign Service Protective Association came into being and upon the same date insurance was effected for 205 members, totaling \$1,041,000. Applications are being received almost every day and the attention of the field has been repeatedly invited to the fact that insurance may be effected up to May 1, 1929, without medical examination. At the time of going to press the group benefitting

by this insurance numbers 231 and the total amount of insurance effected equals \$1,145,000.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, through its Washington office, has informed the Protective Association that on the basis of insurance already effected, a substantial reduction may be expected. As the final rate for the year will not be established until after May 1, 1929, a definite statement can not now be made. Premiums should continue to be paid at the original rate, and the dividends accruing from whatever cause will be returned to members at the end of each contract year.

The officers of the Protective Association are now considering a plan whereby retirement annuities may be established upon payment of additional premiums. One such scheme has already been submitted and others are expected in the near future. The Board of Directors will use its best efforts to obtain the most favorable conditions for the members of the Protective Association with the time at their disposal. They consider, however, a strengthening of the group under the plan now in force as most desirable and the annuity plan will only be offered by the Protective Association to persons who are insured under the group. Late comers who telegraph their adherence to the group plan before May 1, 1929, will be covered by group insurance; at the same time they may signify their interest in the annuity plan.

The general plan of retirement annuities is set forth in order that readers of the JOURNAL may have some idea as to the advantages accruing from this type of insurance. Upon payment of a fixed premium per year, say, for example, \$100, a retirement fund is gradually built up which will mature at the time of the retirement of the officer. Naturally the sum available at the time of retirement will depend on the number of years the payment of the premium has been effected. This type of insurance at all times has a definite cash surrender value which, after the fifth year, materially exceeds the value of the premiums paid. In addition, after the end of the second year substantial dividends are paid which reduce the premium or serve to increase the amount of the cash value of the insurance at retirement age, at the option of the insured. Should the insured die before reaching retirement age the cash surrender value at the time of death is paid to any beneficiary the insured may name.

At the time of retirement the insured has three choices: 1. Payment of the lump sum of cash surrender value. 2. Payment of a life annuity, approximately 11 percent of the cash surrender



value. 3. Payment of a life annuity, subject to continuation to a beneficiary, provided the cash value of the policy has not been expended in payments at the time of the death of the insured. In such a case, payments continue to the insured's beneficiary until the cash value of the policy has been exhausted. If, however, under this last scheme, the insured lives beyond the time when the payments to him equal the value of the policy at the time of retirement, payments will nevertheless be continued until his death. The latter scheme brings an income of about 9 percent of the cash value of the policy.

An example of the rates and values is submitted: Suppose an officer at the age of 35 purchases a retirement annuity policy. Premium is \$100 per year. At the age of 65 or at the end of the thirtieth contract year, the guaranteed cash surrender value of the policy is \$4,675 regardless of any dividends which may have been declared. The monthly income payable under the 11 percent life annuity scheme is \$39.50 and under the 9 percent scheme is \$33.10. Such insurance is purchasable in units based upon the payment of \$100 per year premium and an officer may purchase as many units as he desires.

It is hoped that such a plan can be put in effect in a short time and this advance statement is being made in order to acquaint the field with the possibilities which the Protective Association is endeavoring to make realities for its members.

CONUNDRUM

Consul General Coert du Bois, Batavia, sends the following and says "the faster you read this, the better it sounds."

Magelang, February 1, 1929.

Messrs: The American Consulate General at Weltevreden (Tanah Abang)

Severely Sirs,

Understood were been my memory and beg to hand you one faithful regard to present one office with open time.

How read you the position now?

Referring to above, your Consulate be never explained how I did settle after your recovery.

Herewith follows as your office has the notice decided on sufficient salary, when confidence for at once time thank for one hundred guilders of one month.

Always at your services, I'm generally

Yours very truly

(Signed) R. HARJONO.

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Consular Conference, Mexico City

A CONFERENCE of American Consular officers, called by the Department of State and by Ambassador Morrow, was held in Mexico City, February 18-21, 1929. It was the first general conference of consular officers in Mexico held in many years, and was attended by 21 officers. The photograph given herewith shows the following:

Front row, left to right: Arthur Bliss Lane, Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs, Department of State; Stokeley W. Morgan, Counsellor, Embassy; H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, formerly Counsellor, Embassy, Mexico City; Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow; Consul General William Dawson, Mexico City; and H. H. Balch, Consul at Monterrey.

Second row, left to right: Capt. Lewis B. McBride, Naval Attaché; Consul Lynn W. Franklin (Saltillo), Consul Dudley G. Dwyre (Mexico City), Consul William W. Early (San Luis Potosi), Consul David J. D. Myers (Chihuahua),

Consul John W. Dye (Ciudad Juarez), Consul Frank W. Bohr (Mexicali), and Consul Richard F. Boyce (Nuevo Laredo).

Third row, left to right: Vice Consul James E. Brown, Jr. (Mexico City), Vice Consul Harry K. Pangburn (Acapulco), Vice Consul Edward S. Maney (Tampico), Vice Consul Henry H. Leonard (Matamoros), Frederick P. Hibbard (Second Secretary), Consul Herbert S. Bursley (Guaymas), Consul William P. Blocker (Mazatlan), Vice Consul Edward H. Mall (Manzanillo), Consul Henry C. A. Damm (Nogales), Maj. George Wythe (Commercial Attaché), and Mr. George Rublee.

Fourth row, left to right: Vice Consul James C. Powell, Jr. (Torreon), Col. A. J. Macnab (Military Attaché), Vice Consul George H. Winters (Mexico City), Consul Charles W. Lewis (Mexico City), Walter E. Aylor (Assistant Commercial Attaché), Consul Monnett B. Davis (Department), Vice Consul Ellis A. Bon-



CONSULAR CONFERENCE IN MEXICO CITY

February 18-21, 1929



net (Durango), Vice Consul Joseph C. Satterthwaite (Guadalajara), and Consul Paul H. Foster (Piedras Negras).

Back row, left to right: Albert F. Nufer (Assistant Commercial Attaché), Edward P. Lowry (Third Secretary, Embassy), Vice Consul Willys A. Myers (Vera Cruz), Allan Dawson (Third Secretary, Embassy), and Vice Consul Lawrence Higgins (Mexico City).

Three morning sessions were held at the Embassy, and afternoon sessions at the Consulate General on February 18, 19 and 20, and the morning and afternoon of February 21.

The first morning session at the Embassy was opened by Ambassador Morrow who made an introductory speech on general conditions in Mexico and then invited consular officers present to describe conditions in their respective districts. At the morning session of February 19, various phases of protection work were discussed by Mr. Edward P. Lowry, Third Secretary of the Embassy, and by Col. Alexander J. Macnab, Military Attaché, after which a general and informal discussion took place, various consular officers discussing certain problems which had arisen in their districts. At the session of February 20, Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs, gave a brief description of the organization of the Mexican Division and the relation between the work of consular officers and that Division. Mr. Lane requested and received suggestions as to how the Department and consular officers in Mexico could coordinate more effectively.

The sessions at the Consulate General were devoted in the main to a discussion of immigration work. Consul Monnett B. Davis (formerly Chief of the Visa Office, Department of State, and now detailed as Inspector for the Canadian district), in a series of talks discussed the Department's policy with respect to the enforcement of the immigration law and the special problems relating to emigration from Mexico. At the closing session the conference passed a resolution thanking the Department for having sent Mr. Davis, and expressing its hearty accord with the Department's policy. One of the principal objects of this phase of the conference was to take measures which will insure that the standards of admissibility observed by the American consular officers in Mexico in discharging their responsibilities under the immigration law are equal to the standards observed in Europe and elsewhere. It is anticipated that this will result in a material reduction in the volume of the emigration of Mexican laborers to the United States.

On the evening of February 18 Ambassador Morrow tendered to the visiting officers as well as to the members of the staff of the Embassy and of the Consulate General a dinner at the Embassy at which 40 were present. On February 19, Consul General Dawson gave a luncheon for the officers attending the conference at the University Club, and on the same day Mrs. Dawson gave a luncheon for the ladies of the party. While a good number of consular officers left Mexico City on February 21, immediately following the close of the last meeting at the Consulate General, some remained over February 22, which is a Mexican as well as an American holiday, and availed themselves of Mr. Morrow's hospitality on an automobile trip to Cuernavaca, where Mr. Morrow entertained them at luncheon at his residence there.

FROM NOGALES, MEXICO

(CONSUL HENRY C. A. DAMM, *Correspondent*).

Mr. Breckinridge Long, former Assistant Secretary of State, was a recent caller at the Nogales Consulate.

Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, Chief of the Mexican Division of the Department, accompanied by Mrs. Lane and his brother, spent a few hours in Nogales on their way back to Washington after attending the consular conference in Mexico City.

Mrs. Maurice W. Altaffer, wife of Consul Altaffer at Nogales, together with their small sons Tommy and Dabney, have been spending the winter and early spring months at Nice and Cannes in the south of France. Mr. Altaffer's mother from Toledo, Ohio, has come to remain with him for some time at Nogales.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE CHANGES

By Departmental Order dated February 15, 1929, the name of the Division of Publications is changed to Office of the Historical Adviser and the name of the Division of Protocol is changed to Division of International Conferences and Protocol.

Consul John Farr Simmons has been appointed Chief of the Visa Office, and Consul A. Dana Hodgdon Assistant Chief.

Farewell Luncheon to Secretary Kellogg

THE Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, retiring Secretary of State, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the American Foreign Service Association on Monday, February 25, 1929, at the Lafayette Hotel. Members of the Department of State united with Foreign Service officers in this testimonial of regard for the Secretary of State, and consequently the attendance was the largest at any luncheon recently given by the Association, over 120 persons being present.

Consul General Horace Lee Washington, president of the Association, acted as toastmaster, and in few, well chosen words introduced the various speakers.

Mr. Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State, spoke as follows:

Mr. Secretary, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is always hard to say farewell to a good friend and in your case, Mr. Secretary, it is particularly difficult. Working day in and day out

with you for four years has established an association which causes a great wrench when it comes time to sever it. We have been working with you now for four years. Hardly ever has a Secretary of State been confronted with the difficult and intricate problems that have been before you. In your handling of them you have won our admiration, our esteem and our affection. You have had difficult problems in all corners of the world. Our relations with the Far East, Latin America, and Europe have presented problems of the utmost importance and magnitude. When there has been carping criticism and attacks by those who had their own interests to serve rather than the Government, you have not swerved from your set goal and with unfailing tenacity you have followed through your policies until now you can happily look back on those problems as successfully concluded.

You leave office, Mr. Secretary, with the assurance that history will put you in the place that you deserve as one of our great Secretaries of State. During all these tedious negotiations never have you failed to show to your subordinates and assistants the utmost consideration and courtesy and in doing so, Mr. Secretary, you have won our everlasting affection, friendship and love. You have the best wishes of every member of the Department of State and of the Foreign Service in your well-merited vacation and rest, and in any activities which you may take up after that is over. We hope that you will often come to Washington, and, if you do so, that you will sometimes visit the Department where a warm welcome is assured you on account of the affection which everyone of us feels towards you.

Mr. Kellogg's response was as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. White, Members of the Foreign and Domestic Service:

I am grateful to you for this opportunity to meet you, many of you perhaps for the last time, and to bid you good bye. It is not an easy task. I have formed so many pleasant associations, so many affections in the Department that it is rather hard to leave it. Not that I desire to continue to hold office or that many may wish me to, but my greatest regret is parting with you who have worked with me so faithfully for the last four years.

Four years ago I attended the first one of these luncheons after I became Secretary of State and I promised that with the help of Eddie I would

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try and carry on for four years. I have had the help of every one, and while, as Mr. White says, we have passed through many difficulties together, I never could have accomplished what I did if I had not had the loyal, intelligent and able support of the finest class of men and women in any Department in the Government. I do not believe that there is a department in Washington—and I do not wish to say anything against any of the other departments because they are of very high grade—where there is more enthusiasm and loyalty than is found among the men and women of the Department over which I have presided for the last four years. I do not believe that anywhere in the world is there a more efficient Foreign Service than we have. I remember very well 25 years ago, before we had a real Foreign Service. Traveling in foreign countries then and now any one can note the difference. We now have a splendid Foreign Service trained in all the branches necessary to an effective service for the Government. It is a Service familiar with the vast number of activities that this country is now engaged in; prepared to aid the thousands of Americans traveling over the world everywhere; watching over this country's great commerce; dealing daily with all the activities the nation has with every Government in the world. We ought to be proud of it. I am certainly proud of it.

The Service is improving from year to year. There is no doubt of it. It is only 25 years old. I do not mean that we have not always had a Foreign Service, but a specially trained Foreign Service capable of handling the enormous business of the United States is only 25 years old, and I can say truthfully that no country in the world can show such a record of improvement as we have in that time.

Another thing I have discovered is that the young men and women who have entered the Service do not enter the Service for the money they can make. If that were their object they could enter other activities, but they are enthusiastic about the work of the Foreign Service and of the State Department. They look forward to accomplishing something and they are accomplishing a great deal. Without their assistance; without the advice; without the loyalty that I have had, I say again I never could have accomplished even the moderate work which I have done during the last four years.

But Secretaries must come and Secretaries must go. The Service goes on and I know that my successor will receive the same efficient, able and loyal service that I have received.

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I can not express to you what a difficult task it is to say good bye to the men and women with whom I have worked for the last four years. I wish for you all, however, that you may be successful in your chosen calling, and I know that you will give to my successor the same service that you have given to me. Thank you.

LADIES' LUNCHEON

Mrs. Kellogg was the guest of honor at the luncheon of Foreign Service Women given at the Washington Club, 1701 K Street N. W., on February 16. Over fifty guests gathered at small tables, tastefully decorated with spring flowers. Great interest is displayed in these luncheons as shown by the constantly increasing attendance. Those present were Mesdames Alling, Anderson, Ballantine, Boyle, Caldwell, Carr, Castle, Chapin, Dumont, Dooman, Erhardt, Foster, Gray, Gunsaulus, Hodgdon, Ingram, Josselyn, Jones, Keblinger, Keiser, Kellogg, Kent, Lay, Mahin, MacEachran, Martin, Murray, J. J. Murphy, Norton, Osborne, Palmer, Peck, Reed, W. R. Scott, Walker Smith, J. B. Stewart, Stinson, Summers, Swalm, Thurston, Thomson, Villard, Vance, Warren, Washington, White and Westcott; and Misses Dunlop, Johnson and Villard.

JAPANESE-AMERICAN LUNCHEON

The Japanese-American luncheon club met on March 7 at the Madrillon, the gathering being made the occasion of welcoming Mr. Kato, who has recently arrived in Washington to assume the post of First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy. The Japanese Embassy was represented in addition by Colonel Watari, Military Attaché, and Messrs. Morishima, Satow, Maki, Yoshida, Toyoda, and Kitazawa. The State Department was represented by Messrs. Ballantine, Caldwell, Hamilton, Hickerson, Hosmer, McGurk, Martin, Moffatt, Nielson, Packer, Peck, Scott, Simmons, Stewart, Warren and Winslow. Major Crane represented the War Department.

It is proposed to hold these luncheons in the future as far as possible on the third Thursday of each month. While all Foreign Service Officers and their guests are invited to attend these luncheons, they are becoming so popular that the committee finds it necessary to request that those desiring to attend notify Mr. Ballantine 24 hours in advance of the time of the luncheon so that accommodations can be arranged.

MR. HA WING KWONG

On July 1, 1928, Mr. Ha Wing Kwong completed 20 years of faithful service in the Canton Consulate General. Mr. Ha was born near Canton in 1881, graduated from St. Paul's College, Hongkong, and joined the Pacific and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in 1896, resigning in 1908 to join the Consulate General. Since that time he has been in charge of the accounts and general office routine, and acts as senior interpreter. Fortunately, Mr. Ha is still a vigorous and active young man of 47, so that those of us who happen to be in charge in Canton 20 years from now can look forward to a refreshing lack of worries from Comptroller Generals, General Accounting offices and similar institutions. In addition to the loyal and efficient service which he has given the Government for 20 years, Mr. Ha has found time to become a tea taster of discrimination, a Yogi philosopher of no mean distinction and a humorist of infinite capacity—he can even find accounts amusing.

By a curious coincidence, Consul General Jenkins and Mr. Ha both entered the Service on the same day and they are looking forward to a



MR. HA WING KWONG

large and appropriate celebration on July 1, 1929—the twentieth anniversary having been forgotten in the shuffle last year.

VICE CONSUL F. W. HINKE.



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(Answer five out of six of the questions)

1. How may an American National divest himself of his nationality?
2. When a naturalized American citizen who has been sojourning in a foreign country for a protracted period appears in an American Consulate and applies for a passport, what steps should be followed and what information obtained before a passport is issued and under what conditions should the application be referred to the Department for a decision?
3. A, B, and C are American-born women. A married a citizen of Brazil in 1905, B a citizen of France in 1910, and C a citizen of Great Britain in 1923. Each has resided in the native land of her husband since the date of the marriage.

What is the citizenship status of each at the present time?

4. Under what conditions should an investigation be made concerning the residence of a naturalized citizen who is residing in a foreign country with a view to submitting a report of fraudulent naturalization?
5. What is the difference between a report of fraudulent naturalization and a report of expatriation?

6. A was born in the United States of Italian parents. He went to Italy when he was 18 years of age and there married an Italian woman when he was 21 years of age in the year 1913. He had a child born in Italy in 1914. In June, 1915, A entered the Italian Army and took an oath of allegiance to Italy; in 1916 another child was born. He now wants a passport of this Government to include his wife and children. What action should be taken in this regard and what is the citizenship status of the wife and each of the children?

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PORTUGUESE MEN OF WAR

By CONSUL GENERAL W. STANLEY HOLLIS,
Department

During the night an Irishman's gale had blown steadily, but with the rising of the sun this turned into a Portuguese hurricane. The lookout had been changed at 8 o'clock and again at 10, and the 10 o'clock man was looking forward to noon when he would be relieved. Suddenly he was hailed from the bridge.

"Hallo, there, lookout man; what are you seeing?" was a hail that startled the passengers who happened to be on deck and were not asleep in their deck chairs, that warm summer morning. The lookout man hadn't reported anything for some ten or fifteen minutes, so, thinking he might have succumbed to the warm sun and the hardly perceptible motion of the ship that fine morning, the mate on the bridge had hailed him.

The lookout man, who, however, had been very much on the alert, drawlingly answered back with "Only a little Gulf weed and some Portuguese men-o'-war." At the words "Portuguese men-o'-war," the ship suddenly came to life. Old ladies of both sexes hurriedly disembarassed themselves of steamer rugs and other paraphernalia and, dropping all their numerous belongings on the deck, rushed to the rail, all crying, "Where are they?" Those magic words called up in their minds visions of old-time frigates which they had seen depicted in old paintings and prints and memories of what they had read of the exploits of old naval heroes of a century and more ago.

"Portuguese men-o'-war in sight!" These words flew like wild fire through the ship, and passengers down below, in their cabins or in the saloons, hurriedly abandoned what they were doing and tumbled hurriedly up on deck. A call of "Fire!" would not have produced greater excitement. "Where are they?" "Do you see them anywhere?" were questions which were on every lip. The noise of the hubbub reached even the Captain and he came pompously strolling forth and demanded to know of the officer in charge of the bridge what all the commotion was about. The Mate didn't know, but sent a quartermaster to inquire. The quartermaster returned a few minutes later and with a grave face saluted and said, "They are lookin' fur thim Portuguese men-o'-war the lookout man has just reported, sor." At these words, the Captain, who was a very pompous man and whose head had been unduly turned by a steady diet of fulsome flattery for years, nearly had an apoplectic fit. Fortunately

for the Captain, just at this moment 7 bells struck, and Ebenezer Cork, the barman, emerging from the smoking-room door, saluted and said, "Sun over the fore yard, sir. Time to splice the main brace, sir." With a deep sigh of relief, and murmuring, "Thank God, my life is saved!" the Captain disappeared inside the smoke-room door.

Gentle reader, if you want to know why the pompous Captain nearly had a fit, turn to your unabridged Webster and look up the word "Phy-salia." But I don't think that you will find either "Irishman's Gale" or "Portuguese Hurricane" in Webster's, or any other dictionary. Perhaps some reader of the JOURNAL who numbers amongst his acquaintance some old salt-water sailor man may be able to get from him the definitions for these terms; also for the term "Irishman's purchase."

The original sailor men who first started the practice of using national names as adjectives would fare badly in these days of exaggerated nationalism if sundry patriots from the lands referred to could get hold of them. I refer to those who invented the following names: "Welsh rare-bit" (commonly called rabbit), "Dutch Courage," "German Silver," "French leave," "To walk Spanish," "Indian gift," "Dutch Treat," and "Castles in Spain."

There is also the gentleman(?) who infests race courses and is called a "welsher," and I would add the following expressions: "American gold" and "Para Inglès ver."

T. D. 43233

American citizens returning to the United States often consult Foreign Service officers as to the law and regulations governing the entry of their personal effects. Treasury Decision 43233 (in issue of March 7, 1929) is of interest in that connection as, after an interesting discussion of the subject, it construes "residents returning from abroad" to mean "those residents who were completing a journey by returning from abroad to the United States, the act of returning being a completion of the trip"; and further states that "residence is a question of law to be determined from the facts in each particular case and is generally a matter of the intention of the parties, which intention is to be ascertained as much from the circumstances surrounding the case as from the statements on the declaration of the persons entering the United States."



AUCKLAND CONSULAR CORPS

Mr. Paul Ad. Serre, Consul for France and Dean of the Consular Corps of Auckland, New Zealand, has kindly forwarded a copy of a booklet issued by the Corps in January, 1929, which contains the rules of the Corps, a descriptive list of all the members of the Corps, and a list of the national holidays of all the countries so represented in order that there may be an exchange of courtesies, etc. Then follows the speech made by the Dean (M. Serre) at the annual general meeting on October 11, 1928, in which occurs the following complimentary statement in regard to the JOURNAL:

"My good friend, Mr. Boyle (Walter F. Boyle, American Consul at Auckland), used to say that I know more American consuls than he does, and he was kind enough to pass on to me, every month, his copy of THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, published by the American Foreign Service Association, a periodical which is, I think, unique in the world.

"The above-named Association has been formed for the purpose of fostering 'esprit de corps' among the members of the American Foreign

Service, to strengthen service spirit, and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service.

"This monthly review, handsomely printed on fine, glossy paper, contains beautiful photographs of the American Consulates and Legations in foreign lands; also of their staff. It publishes particulars of all events which are likely to be of interest to its members, such as those relating to the movements and transfers of diplomatic and consular officers; marriages, births, retired lists, amount of pensions paid, deaths, also accounts of special parliamentary debates, various articles sent in by members, etc., to say nothing of a few advertisements, which help them to pay their way."

M. Serre also referred in kindly manner to Mr. Karl MacVitty, formerly American Consul at Auckland, who is now stationed at Leghorn, and to Mr. Austin R. Preston, Jr., who was in charge of the American Consulate at Auckland in 1923 but is now at Nagoya, Japan.

It is interesting to note, among other information in this useful booklet, that Consul General W. L. Lowry is Dean of the Wellington Consular Corps.



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LEGISLATIVE ITEMS

Compiled by MISS H. F. DORAN, Department

The "First Deficiency Act, 1929," contained the following items of interest to the Foreign Service: Foreign Service buildings fund, \$700,000; United States Court for China, additional for judge's salary, 1928 and 1929, \$2,166.66; prisons for American convicts, legislation to make the appropriations for 1928 and 1929 available for expenses incurred in "Morocco and Ethiopia"; International Conference for Safety of Life at Sea, London, in April, 1929, \$90,000.

The "Second Deficiency Act, 1929," contained the following: Transportation, Foreign Service, \$30,000; payment to Bertha Hanson, widow of George M. Hanson, \$4,500; indemnity for death of Wang Ehr-Ko, a Chinese citizen, alleged to have been killed by automobile driven by legation guard, Peking, \$875.

An act approved March 4, making it a felony with penalty for certain aliens to enter the United States of America under conditions in violation of law.

An act approved March 2, enabling the ("Gold Star") mothers and widows of deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries from May 1, 1930, to October 31, 1933.

An act approved March 2, to provide for the repatriation of certain insane American citizens in the Dominion of Canada.

An act approved February 14, to grant freedom of postage in the United States domestic service to correspondence of the Diplomatic Corps and consuls of the countries of the Pan American Postal Union stationed in the United States.

Public resolution approved March 4, authorizing the sum of \$50,000 to enable the Secretary of State to cooperate with the several Governments, members of the Pan American Union, furthering the building of an inter-American highway.

Public resolution approved March 2, authorizing the investigation and survey for an interoceanic ship canal across the Republic of Nicaragua, and for the purpose of ascertaining certain information concerning the Panama Canal.

Public resolution, approved February 5, authorizing the President to invite the participation of other nations in the Chicago World's Fair, to be held in 1933.

Private act, approved March 1, authorizing the President to present the distinguished flying cross to Capt. Benjamin Mendez, of the Colombian Army.

Private act, approved February 2, for the relief of Etta B. Leach Johnson, widow of Felix S. S. Johnson, \$3,500.

Private act, approved March 2, for the relief of Felix Cole for losses incurred by him arising out of the performance of his duties in the American Consular Service, \$4,691.10.

Private act, approved March 4, for the relief of Joseph F. Thorpe for expenses incurred in accompanying Minister Droppers to the United States, \$1,300.

Private act, approved March 2, for the relief of Luc Mathias, a Haitian citizen, \$500.

Private act, approved March 2, for the relief of George Simpson and R. C. Dunbar, Canadian subjects, \$449.

Private act, approved March 2, for the relief of Frans Jan Wouters, of Antwerp, Belgium, \$1,648.



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AMERICAN RED CROSS
PROGRAM FOR 1929

Florida, the Great Valley of the Mississippi, New England, and the West Indies, scenes of the four most recent major disasters—widely separated geographically but closely knit through bonds of suffering and misfortune, received tangible evidences of the generous giving of the American people, through the American Red Cross. During 1926, following winds of hurricane proportion, a fund of \$4,777,170.07 was provided by the people of the nation and the Red Cross for relief operations in Florida. In 1927 relief for Mississippi flood sufferers called for the expenditure of \$17,498,902.16 to carry to completion the work begun early in the year. Of this amount the Red Cross furnished \$100,000 from its own treasury. In November, 1927, heavy rains in New England brought about the most destructive flood ever experienced in that section of the country, and for the furtherance of this work the relief fund totaled \$1,269,541.56, of which \$529,312.93 represents a donation from the treasury of the national organization. Again, in September, 1928, gifts were made to the West Indies hurricane sufferers by the public, of which \$5,908,146.54, and of that amount the Red Cross furnished \$50,000 from national treasury funds that it might facilitate the emergency handling of the situation.

Even before disaster strikes, the Red Cross realizes that where there is no disaster it has an important day-by-day work to do in preserving health, teaching ideals of service to the youth of America, helping in distress, and in *preventing* disaster. It has made this prevention and the strengthening of its disaster preparedness committees in Chapters the keynote of its contemplated work for the coming year. The Red Cross realizes that as the idea of prevention is carried out the Chapter will perfect its skill in the handling of disasters through added knowledge gained by study of the particular problems and hazards contained within its field. This is the goal set for our Red Cross, and is the plan upon which the work for 1929 will be based.

During the coming year the Greatest Mother plans to stretch her protective arm and trace with the finger of humanity a circle of prevention round about her children everywhere. Disaster relief programs embody extensive surveys of all hazards—and evaluation of the type and number of risks present in communities. Public attention is to be called to existing dangers, and well laid plans of action are to be developed to anticipate every emergency.



THE PROBLEM OF ABSORPTION

"Britain and America are both faced with the same problem. That problem is not a problem of production. The problem is one of absorption; of stimulation of demand. The desires of mankind have to be widened and enlarged or the inventive ability of the race will go to seed. All nations of the world need to want more, or in a sense to be more selfish. Greater demand is the only thing that will keep the machinery that man has made revolving to a productive degree."

That is a quotation from an article by W. H. Harford entitled "The Problem of Absorption: England and America should create New Demands," which appeared in the January issue of *Anglo-American Trade*, the official journal of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, England.

Mr. Harford, who is a director of Saward, Baker & Co., Ltd., also said, speaking in general terms of the continent of Europe, "there is not the same desire amongst the masses for the amenities of life that have been made possible by the inventive skill and manufacturing ability that has transformed conditions within the last decade," and as regards Africa, India, and the East "there are countless millions of people yet to be educated to the purchase and use of the products of modern machinery."

He further enunciated "the new commercial truth that the more goods that are sold, the greater is the future buying capacity of the people. Wealth creates wealth."

INTERESTING ARTICLES IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

A "Map of the Legal Systems of the World" is the subject of an article by Prof. John D. Wigmore, of Northwestern University, author of "A Panorama of the World's Legal Systems," in the *Geographical Review* for January, 1929.

"The Teaching of International Law in America" is the title of an article in the *American Bar Association Journal* for January, 1929.

Mr. Perry Belmont, former chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and former Minister to Spain, says in an article in *Current History* for January, entitled "Ambassadorial Rank for Ministers," that "the distinction between Ambassador and Minister is artificial and tends to create unnecessary confusion."

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"Gdynia, the port at present under construction and nearing completion upon the lagoon at Dantzig, is among the most remarkable things in the Europe of our time," says Mr. Hillaire Belloc in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* for January, 1929. He describes the new Polish port and discusses its economic and political significance.

Foreign Affairs for January, 1929, contained several interesting articles, among which may be cited an article by Allen W. Dulles on "The

Threat of Anglo-American Naval Rivalry," a history of arbitration in the Americas by Antonio S. de Bustamente, the distinguished Cuban jurist; a character sketch of Lord Curzon, by Harold Nicolson; "The Strategy of Singapore," a discussion of the new British naval base, by Nicholas Roosevelt; "Twenty-five Years of Irish Nationality," by George W. Russell, describing the cultural, economic and political development of Ireland in the twentieth century, and many others.

Among books listed recently in the Library of the State Department are the following:

"American Secretaries of State and Their Diplomacy," by S. F. Bemis (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1928, v. 8), which includes Frelinghuysen, Bayard, Blaine, Foster, Graham, and Olney.

"Jefferson, Friend of France, 1793; the Career of Edmond Charles Genet. Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the United States as revealed by his private papers, 1763-1834," by Meade Minnigerode (New York, London, G. P. Putnam Sons, 1928, 447 pp.).

"The Making of the Constitution," by Charles Warren (Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1928, 832 pp.).

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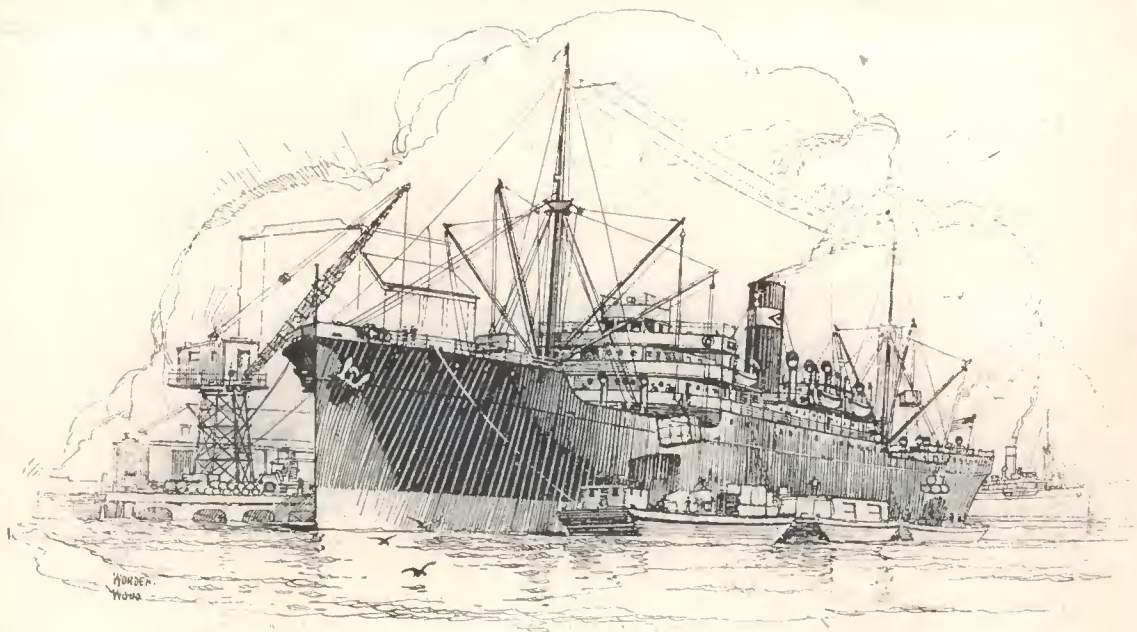
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