

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*Photo from Joseph C. Grew*

PORTO FINO, ITALY

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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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JUNE, 1929

## West Coast

By EDWIN SCHOENRICH, *Consul, Arica, Chile*

Surely there is nowhere else in the world an area in so many respects strikingly distinctive as is the West Coast of South America. Here we have Exhibit A of the old geographical adage that "Mountains separate and seas unite." It is as far from Guayaquil to Talcahuano as it is from the Woolworth Building to Salt Lake City, but the towering Andean wall a hundred or so miles to the East and the open ocean highway on the West, have gathered this remarkably long and narrow strip of coast into a separate realm, a community with interests, neighborhood gossip, and a mind all its own. "You can't kiss your wife in Callao, let alone anybody else's wife, without all Valparaiso knowing about it the next week;" that's one of the West Coast's many wise-cracks. Rollicking escapades in distant ports "down the line," personal histories brought down from the Bolivian high plateau, Canterbury tales to make a Chaucer blush, are chronicled up and down the Coast at club and café table and elsewhere to the rattle of the *cachos*. The floating population at the Coast's traffic centers is quite small, and in many of the minor ports, which as a whole form what might be called the "Old" Coast, the gringo visitor is still a curiosity. The majority of the foreign residents are old-timers whose habits and idiosyncracies are uncannily familiar to the rest of the brotherhood, even though face to face they may never have met. Socially, the West Coast is indeed unique.

This is the Coast of Laughter. Not soft Mediterranean laughter, but good well-rounded peals.

"Laughter?" asks the newcomer incredulously, as he surveys the forbiddingly desolate and barren shore. Nevertheless, even *Enrique Fletero*, he of the ferocious countenance who rows the baggage ashore, bursts into a piratical guffaw at the antics and horse-play of his fellows in the small boats that swarm out at the incoming liner. It must have been the exasperated ship-officers, unable to cope with his marvelous genius in pilferage, who gave *Enrique* his undeserved reputation as the Arch-enemy of Mankind. His first evening at the club or café table, the newcomer hears about the riotous jamboree said to have been thrown in honor of Joe So-and-so at Tocopilla or Talara, or is edified with the news that Pete Such-and-such is having trouble with the "Altitude" at La Paz or Cerro de Pasco. After a bit more of rattling and thumping, he next finds himself in a hot dispute having to do with the business interests of the particular locality. It is ten to one that the subject is either freight rates or mineral quotations. Mariners and Miners, unmanicured gentlemen who turn upon you with a four-square look, these form the basis of the West Coast brotherhood. There are districts, of course, where agricultural topics replace those of mining, but these are in the minority. All in all, it is perhaps due to the very dreariness and cheerlessness of the environment that the people of the "Old" Coast are thus thrown so intimately together, and an extraordinary human understanding is thus formed.



GEOGRAPHY'S HIGH JINX

In addition to being a unique area in a social way, the West Coast lays claim to geographical characteristics all its own. In diametrical contrast to the effect of the gulf stream in the North Atlantic, the cool Humboldt current, sweeping up from the Antarctic, operates to lower the temperature of the air, and also, in conjunction with the high Andes, of rendering most of the coast, especially the central section, rainless and barren, save for a series of ravine-like valleys where vegetation dots the course of streams from the snow-line to the sea. But, were it not for this very lack of rain, there would not be here the world's principal bases of supply of guano and nitrate, as both of these substances would be dissolved and washed away by rainfall. Throughout this exceedingly arid section there occurs, about once a year, a misty day which leaves the ground damp; it may reach even the proportions of a momentary drizzle. On these annual occasions the "Phenomenon" is heralded with public bewilderment and with downright assertions that it is the first occurrence of its kind for 40 years. A few short years ago Antofagasta, the super-Sahara of them all (where advertisements are *chalked* on the background of hill-sides), caught the Phenomenon on the Fourth of July, and West Coast lore still features the sensation caused by the Amer-



Photo by Humblestone

The upper end of the Chintaguay Valley behind Iquique. This affords an idea of the barren appearance of the nitrate coast, and the oasis-like valleys.

ican Consul's parade down the street on that fine morning treating the delighted town to its first glimpse of umbrella and rubbers.

Nor is the West Coast climate failing in a sense of mischievous humor. It plays an initiation prank upon the newcomer who enters from the tropics at the North. The writer was not immune. Coming from New York on his initial assignment in the fall of 1924, he experienced days of sweltering heat in the Caribbean and the Panama Canal—but with recollections of the heat at the equator in the Atlantic, he expressly waived the comfort of his brand new palm beach suit. Lo and behold!—upon reaching the equator in the Pacific, the weather turned cloudy and chilly. The ship's officers changed from whites to blues. The palm beach appeared on deck one morning, and then went into camphor until the next home leave. A Ring Lardner might have written in his diary: "The West Coast has got a different equator from the East Coast." Here again the mischief-maker is the Humboldt current. More often than otherwise the sky out at sea is overcast, the days are dull and chilly, and the coast range is half-buried in heavy white clouds—a tricky state of affairs for mariners. On shore the days are everywhere warm and clear during the southern summer, and, except in the northernmost part, cloudy and fresh in the winter. An old-timer with a proclivity for epigrams once remarked: "The West Coast climate is good but it is unhealthy."

There is another distinctive feature of the West Coast, but this cannot be blamed upon Baron Humboldt. A line drawn from Antofagasta directly eastward across the map of South America will strike the Atlantic close to the port of Santos in Brazil. The port problems of these two cities illustrate the contrast in the formation of the East and the West Coasts. Whereas a channel must be maintained to provide for an adequate entrance to the green Santos harbor, the harbor at Antofagasta is, to all intents and purposes, an open ocean roadstead, where the sea is many fathoms deep and the Pacific swells, riding for days before the wind, crash heavily upon the breakwater and the rocky brown shore. As a consequence, communication between ship and shore along the full 3,000 miles of West Coast is maintained exclusively by small boats and lighters, with the exception of the busy ports of Callao and Valpo, in which a ship may come alongside a mole at certain times. Picturesque is the scene at Mollendo, celebrated for the chair which hoists passengers from bobbing rowboat to shore—often with timorous damsel in the seat and bold cabal-



leros perched upon the rungs. Also at Manta, where *Enrique Fletero* himself hunches his shoulders into the shape of a saddle and thus carries the passenger in through the breakers. A veteran West Coast skipper was once asked whether he had seen many changes on the coast during his 40 years of duty. "None at all," said the skipper, "except that them lighters used to be sculled out by two *fleteros* and now they're brought out by motor-launches."

## THE DAYS OF SAIL

In line with the skipper's assertion is the fact that the West Coast is today one of the last strongholds of several relics of the 19th century, among them the sailing vessel. It is very probable that the universal application of the broad term "West Coast" to this particular area, without specifying the continent involved, grew out of the custom of designating simply as "West Coasters" the vessels of that huge fleet of sail that formerly plied regularly, via the Horn, between these ports and those of Europe and the Down East States. In those days the last bag of nitrate was hove aboard with a sailor astraddle of it holding his vessel's national flag, and the crew chanting to the creaking of the windlass. Then, as the vessel would get under weigh, three

rousing cheers would be sent up for each of the ships left behind in the harbor, to which each ship would respond. If perchance the crews of two ships were not on good terms, there would be an exchange of jeers and catcalls glorious to hear. These picturesque ceremonies have now disappeared with the dwindling number of sailing vessels.

Many an American vessel enjoys prominent mention in the annals of West Coast lore. New Bedford, Salem, Martha's Vineyard, and Baltimore were familiar names as home ports of visiting clipper ships. The *James Arnold*, built in New Bedford in 1852, was famous for a long time as "the last of the whalers." When at last she was obliged to give way to progress, her hull became a lighter at Talcahuano, and it is still staunch and strong with many useful, if prosaic, years ahead. The *Charles W. Morgan*, another "Blubber Hunter," now embedded in a base of concrete for permanent exhibition at New Bedford, her home port, spent many years of her life between the Galapagos Islands, a favorite whalers' retreat, and Juan Fernandez Island, the habitat of Robinson Crusoe.

The U. S. store ship *Fredonia* and the U. S. S. *Waterloo* were in Arica bay at the time of the earthquake of August 13, 1868. In the turbulent



Named PORT OF THE ROYAL CITY OF POTOSI, Arica was, in Colonial days, the storage and embarking point for the fabulous wealth of silver shipped from the Bolivian mines to Spain, and so was frequently raided by pirates but was never taken. On February 10, 1681, John Watling, after whom the island on which Columbus landed is now named, met his death on the slope of the Morro in the background while leading his band of pirates in an attack on the town. Then with some 40,000 inhabitants, Arica now has a scant 9,000 population. The massive six-story building is the brand new Hotel Pacifico, not yet in full operation, the most sumptuous hostelry on the West Coast.



sea and tidal wave following the quake, the former was lost with all hands, but the latter, being a flat-bottomed side-wheeler, remained upright and was deposited approximately a mile inshore without the loss of a man. For years this strange ship on shore served as a public hospital and lazaret; some of her brass fittings are now to be seen on the engines of a local railway, and her flag-mast is today above the office of an American shipping firm in Arica. Her rusted boilers, which are now all that remains above ground, still serve as a point of interest for visitors.

On March 28, 1814, on the outskirts of Valparaiso Bay, the British men-of-war *Phoebe* and *Cherub* closed in upon the U. S. S. *Essex* and, after three hours of valorous engagement, reduced the *Essex* to a sinking condition. The American losses were 58 killed and 66 wounded out of a crew of 220. In recent years local American residents and visiting Naval officers have erected a cenotaph in the Protestant Cemetery at Valparaiso to the memory of the men who fell in this battle, and it has become the custom for the American colony to celebrate Decoration Day by holding a memorial service before this cenotaph. Serving on board the *Essex* during this particular engagement was a thirteen-year-old lad by the name of David Glasgow Farragut. This was the great Admiral's first taste of fire.

#### KALEIDOSCOPIC SCENES

Many interesting accounts have been and could be written of West Coast adventures and personalities in relationship with American history. One encounters, for example, the names of such Amer-



The hull of the U. S. S. "*Waterloo*," wrecked in the earthquake and tidal wave of 1868, has sunk into the sand at Arica, and the boilers are now all that remains above ground. Consul Schoenrich writes: "Here is part of our group of merry Aricans posing as tourists." Mr. Schoenrich is at the extreme left.

icans as Charles W. Wooster, Admiral and one time chief of the Chilean naval forces during that country's prolonged struggle for independence; William Wheelwright, builder of the first railway in South America (Caldera to Copiapo, 1850), pioneer of steam navigation, the man who can be said to have put the West Coast in tune with the industrial revolution; Henry Meiggs, the West Coast's king financier of all time, director of a hundred and one notable enterprises during the middle of the past century, including the construction of the remarkable switch-back Oroya railway in Peru and the Santiago-Valparaiso railway, and after whom an Andean peak in Peru is named; W. R. Grace, shipper-merchant who started modestly in Callao in 1850, friend in need and friend indeed to distressed paymasters of Union vessels during the Civil War, founder of the enormous international shipping, trading, and banking concern which now bears his name. There are many others. The first paid newspaper advertisement on the West Coast, published in the *La Aurora* of Santiago in 1820, announced to the astonished readers that Mr. Henry Ross, engineer, had the pleasure of offering his services to the public of Santiago, as he had just arrived there from his native city of Baltimore, U. S. A. Could the wide-awake and hustling Mr. Ross have visioned the host of fellow-engineers who were destined to follow in his footsteps in the next hundred years, the prodigious feats which they were to perform, and the legends which they were to establish?

Some valuable accounts have appeared on the subject of West Coast lore, but not many. Here is indeed a rich field for a comprehensive tome of the South Sea Memories type. One might sweep the stage with a prying beam, dwelling on some of the remarkably colorful actors of the past and the cinematographic episodes in which they figured.

#### WHERE THE BEST OF THE PAST SURVIVES

There is a story and a good one for every nook and corner of the West Coast, and the strangest part of it is that the stories still seem to live. Indeed, after that farewell fling on Broadway the night before sailing, one is often impressed here with the atmosphere of the mauve decade. As remarked by the skipper, the manner of communication between ship and shore is much the same as it was at the time of the Civil War. So are

many other things. The old timers' spirit of vigorous individuality marches on. It is in the smaller ports, the "Old" West Coast, where one finds this spirit at its chummiest. Here life moves on in much of yesteryear's gentle way. The field of merchandising is still based almost exclusively upon business opportunism and acumen; Ballyhoo and High-powered Salesmanship have passed the "Old" Coast by for more attractive Big Game grounds elsewhere. These smaller ports are as undisturbed by the radio, talkies, drug-store sandwiches, and the beauty contest industry as they are by rain. In their place is provided a freemasonry and open-life rigor unique to itself. Surely no one who has served a tour of duty anywhere on the Coast can ever forget the sunset's after-glow on those barren, scenic-railway hills, nor the wholesome and most intimate friendships formed here.

There is, of course, another side to the picture. I have the indiscretion to mention it solely to dispel a suspicion that I may be trying to sell something. Sometimes the laughter hits a sour note. The *sumum bonum* is always around the corner.



Valparaiso has erected a statue to William Wheelwright, once a Yankee shipmaster, who built the first railway in South America.

## ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON

The Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Foreign Service Association on Wednesday, May 1, in the Palm Room of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. There was a very large attendance of Foreign Service Officers and also officials of the Department of State, the number of those present being 120. At the close of the luncheon Consul General Horace Lee Washington, president of the Association, called upon Assistant Secretary Nelson T. Johnson to introduce the Secretary, who made an informal address. Among those also present were Undersecretary Clark, Assistant Secretaries Carr, Castle and White, and Ministers Davis, Kaufman, Schoenfeld, and Skinner.

## THE OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOLARSHIP

Upon the request of a Foreign Service Officer, Mrs. Harriman was consulted as to whether it was her desire that the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship might be awarded to a candidate who would pursue his studies in an American school, college or institution abroad. It had been the view of the Advisory Committee in the past that the provision of the trust agreement that the applicant should pursue his studies in an "American university, college, seminary, conservatory, professional, scientific or other school" meant an institution in the United States and not an American institution abroad.

In her reply Mrs. Harriman stated that, after careful consideration of the subject, she had come to the conclusion that the decision of the Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship was the correct interpretation. Mrs. Harriman added: "After all, the intention is to have these young men educated in America in order to become truly American citizens, and if they are educated abroad in an institution, even if it is an American institution, they will lack the spirit of Americanism which they can gain only by living in this country amongst their fellow countrymen."

Accordingly, the scholarship will be awarded only to applicants for pursuing their courses of study in a school, college or institution in the United States.

# Early American Consular Service Notes

By AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM, *Former Consul General*

(Continued from the May JOURNAL)

In this brief biographical sketch of the sixteen consular officers appointed by the latter part of August, 1790, we come after Fulwar Skipwith originally appointed at Martinique, to BURRELL CARNES, of Massachusetts, appointed Consul at Nantes on June 7, 1790. He did not, however, apparently remain long in the Service. Among the Jefferson correspondence, however, is a letter from Carnes, dated Nantes, July 19, 1787, seeking Mr. Jefferson's assistance with friends to send him business selling on commission American products in France; enclosed in that letter was a printed circular issued by Carnes in 1785 to American firms saying that he had had three years' experience in France. Carnes also wrote from Philadelphia, October 7, 1790, saying that his business in that city and in the State of Georgia had kept him longer in the United States than he had anticipated when he left France, and he asked that he be succeeded by some other person. He suggested his brother, Edward Carnes, of Philadelphia, who had the "direction of their manufactory." Mr. Carnes resigned in February, 1793, and P. F. Dobree was appointed Consul at Nantes, May 29, 1794, but the records in the Appointment Section state that his commission was revoked December 15, 1799, but add "unofficial agent afterwards," possibly until 1801 when a Commercial Agent was appointed.

NATHANIEL BARRETT, appointed Consul at Rouen June 7, 1790, was from Massachusetts, and in an application for a consulate in France, dated New York, May 11, 1789, giving the Vice President and the Senators from Eastern States as references, said he had a knowledge of France. There is in the Jefferson correspondence a letter from Barrett, dated Paris, July 11, 1787, regarding the French duty on whale oil imported by American vessels. This was an important item of American commerce in the early days, and whalers probably came up the Seine as far as Rouen, which was the port for Paris. Mr. Barrett wrote from Boston August 3, 1790, saying that he hoped to embark about the middle of the month, and that since his return to Boston he had been studying the whale fishery, in which at that time about 13,500 tons of shipping were engaged. He feared, however, that the importation into France of oil from the United States might be

prohibited, and that he would have to return to the United States. Nothing more appears in the correspondence, and a note in the Appointment Section cards reads: "Abandoned office and settled at New York February, 1793." The next entry on the card for Rouen is the appointment of Albert Rhodes on March 26, 1878.

EDWARD CLARK, of Massachusetts, appointed Consul at Bilboa, Spain, June 17, 1790, had a tragically brief record. He evidently left America for his post accompanied by his wife and five children. He wrote from Bordeaux August 12, 1771, of the "most flattering prospects of other advantages from the valuable and important exports from the United States to Bilboa." Later he learned that "no Consuls from any nation were admitted as such at Bilboa." On September 8, 1791, he wrote that he had been seized with a violent fever from which he was only just beginning to recover. His last letter said he had "no means remaining to return home," and then the record ends until a new appointment was made in 1818. It can only be hoped that the return home was accomplished and that better fortune attended him in the homeland.

JOHN PARISH, appointed Vice Consul at Hamburg June 17, 1790, was born at Leith, Scotland, in 1742. An interesting historical sketch of the first half century at Hamburg, written by Consul J. K. Huddle, appeared in THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL for September, 1925, and gave a portrait of John Parish. It stated furthermore that Mr. Parish was a citizen of Hamburg by naturalization, whose prominent firm, Parish & Company, had its place of business in the Deichstrasse. The first letter in the Hamburg correspondence is one from Mr. Parish, dated December 21, 1790, courteously but firmly declining his commission as Vice Consul. He stated that Vice Consuls were regarded locally as subordinate officers and were generally young men of no importance; furthermore only Consuls received recognition from the local senate. Evidently Mr. Jefferson thought an exception should be made in this case from the rule he had laid down that only Americans should be appointed Consuls, for on February 20, 1793, Mr. Parish was appointed Consul. He resigned the office in 1796, when Samuel Williams, of Massachusetts, was appointed.



SIEUR STEPHEN CATHALAN, JR., appointed Vice Consul at Marseilles June 17, 1790, was a French citizen in business at that city with his father. Thomas Jefferson while in France employed his time to good effect and traveled over much of the country in the leisurely manner of those days, and in his remarkable and charming way making friends, who acted as correspondents to keep him informed on all matters in which he was interested. Jefferson wrote on July 21, 1787, to Stephen Cathalan, Jr., thanking him for all the kindnesses extended to him on his recent visit to Marseilles, and sending warm greetings to his father and Madame Cathalan, Jr. Thereafter young Mr. Cathalan wrote concerning crops and markets and also reporting what news had been gained at that seaport as to the ill-fated American captives by the Barbary pirates and offering suggestions as to effecting their ransom. He was officially appointed Vice Consul in 1790. The Department records show that his commission was revoked in December, 1799, but as he was later appointed Commercial Agent it is probable that the change in title was made necessary by Napoleon's assumption in 1799 of the title of Consul. Cathalan evidently held office until 1819, when an American, Joshua Dodge, of Massachusetts, was appointed.

THOMAS AULDJO, appointed Vice Consul at Cowes, England, June 17, 1790, was presumably of British nationality, and evidently had for many years acted as agent for American shipping to the south coast of England, just as the well-known Quaker firm of George C. Fox & Sons had acted at Falmouth. In the tentative list of consular appointments signed by George Washington, given in Gaillard Hunt's Calendar, is an entry of "the nephew of Mr. McKenzie for Cowes," which presumably meant Mr. Auldjo. As showing the importance attached to the post at Cowes, Auldjo's appointment was made a few days earlier than that of Joshua Johnson at London. Auldjo, when the British authorities opposed the establishment of a consular officer at Cowes—presumably because of its proximity to the arsenal and dockyard—wrote to the Duke of Leeds that "for more than a century past Cowes has been the rendezvous for American shipping whether for the purpose of clearing cargoes, calling for orders, getting supplies, repairing damages sustained in the Atlantic voyage, or wintering when the year is too far advanced for entering the North Sea." Auldjo's commission was accordingly altered on February 24, 1791, to Vice Consul at Poole, a small sheltered harbor on the mainland, about 25 miles distant; Cowes is on the Isle of Wight,

since famous for its annual yachting regattas and for its proximity to Osborne, one of Queen Victoria's favorite residences. Auldjo, however, continued for many years to reside and perform his consular duties at Cowes. After the War of 1812 consular appointments in Great Britain were again made, and Auldjo in due time received another commission. The last despatch on file from him is dated December 31, 1822, and the signature once so bold and firm was weak and tremulous. No other appointment was made at Poole, and in 1849 the office was moved to Southampton.

SIEUR DE LA MOTTE, appointed June 22, 1790, Vice Consul at Havre de Grace, France—to use its old name—came of a family well known in Normandy. He and Mr. Jefferson had evidently become well acquainted with one another, as his letters in 1789, prior to his official appointment in 1790, show that he had been entrusted with various personal matters, and on December 12, 1789, he wrote: "I hope this will find you and the ladies safe returned home" (in Virginia). His letters, written in good English, though later he used French, saying that Mr. Jefferson understood French too well for him to write in poor English, show that he had been, like so many others, captivated by Jefferson's charm of manner. Consul General John Ball Osborne has, however, rescued from the fast-fading past a stirring incident in regard to Sieur de la Motte. In a report from Havre in 1912, in response to the circular instruction in regard to archives in Government offices, Mr. Osborne said: "Francois Claude Adam De la Motte, during the reign of terror came near being a victim of the guillotine, being arrested and his papers seized. His enforced absence caused protests on the part of American merchants, and a request was made that he be allowed to attend his office under guard. The Minister at Paris also complained, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs ordered a report. Seven months later, October 3, 1794, the Vice Consul was set at Liberty." De la Motte's name appears in the records until 1803; thereafter the appointees were American citizens.

JOSHUA JOHNSON, of Maryland, appointed to London August 3, 1790, was a son of Thomas Johnson, first state governor of Maryland. He became a merchant in London, and at the time of his official appointment in 1790 had had several years' experience both in business and in looking after American interests. Thomas Jefferson, writing to him on August 7, 1790, said: "The President, desirous of availing his country of the talents of its best citizens in their respective lines.

(Continued on page 207)



*Photo by Charles D. Westcott*

THE CROSS OF SACRIFICE

*In Remembrance*

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

# Memorial Day

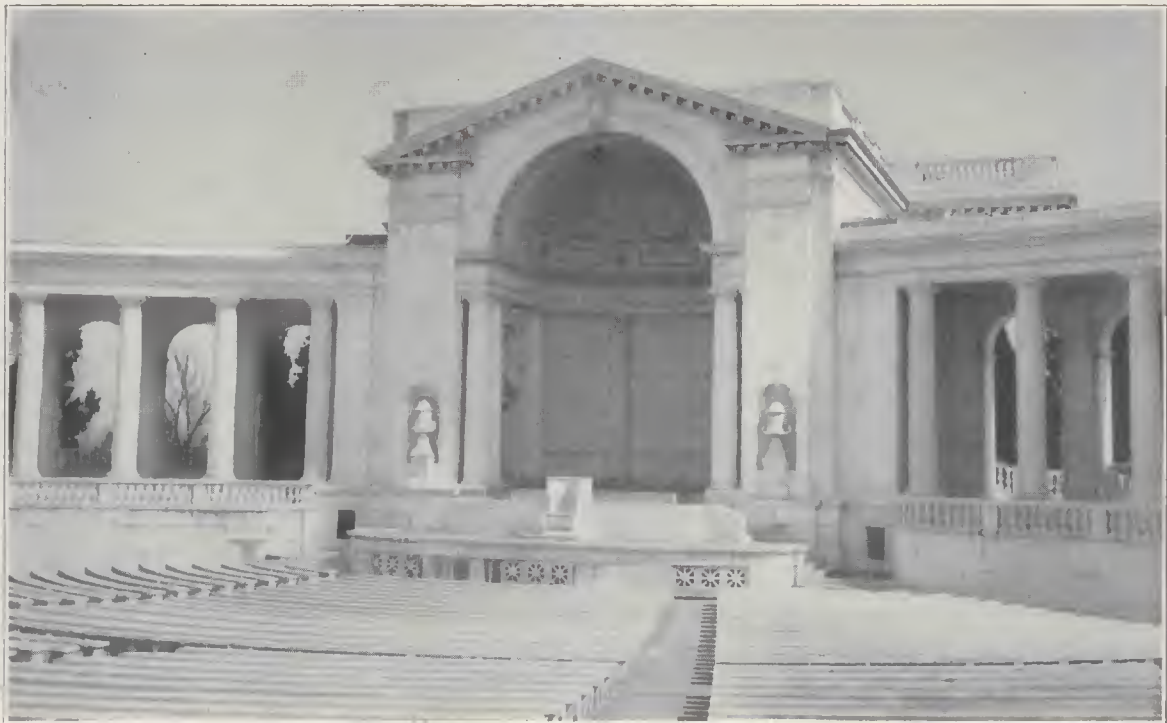
THE following verses, so appropriate an accompaniment to "The Cross of Sacrifice," are taken from the Anthology of the World War, and were composed on the battlefield by Colonel John McCrae (British, June, 1915) and Colonel C. B. Galbreath (American, June, 1918), either or both of whom were killed in action:

## IN FLANDERS FIELDS

In Flanders fields the poppies blow  
Between the crosses, row on row,  
That mark our place; and in the sky  
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,  
Scarce heard amid the guns below.  
We are the Dead. Short days ago  
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,  
Loved and were loved, and now we lie  
In Flanders fields.  
Take up our quarrel with the foe!  
To you from falling hands we throw  
The torch; be yours to hold it high!  
If ye break faith with us who die,  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders fields.

## AMERICA'S ANSWER

Rest ye in peace, ye Flanders Dead!  
The fight that ye so bravely led  
We've taken up and we will keep  
True faith with you who lie asleep  
With each a cross to mark his bed,  
And poppies blowing overhead,  
Where once your own life blood ran red.  
So let your rest be sweet and deep  
In Flanders fields.  
Fear not that you have died for naught,  
The Torch ye threw to us we caught.  
Ten million hands will hold it high,  
And Freedom's light shall never die!  
We've learned the lesson that ye taught  
In Flanders fields.



*Photo by Charles D. Westcott*

MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATRE  
ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

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BY THE WAY

The Executive Committee of the Association has decided that a column in the JOURNAL shall hereafter be devoted each month to the publication, in whole or in part, of letters to the Editor from members of the Association on topics of general interest, which are not of a tendentious nature. Such letters are to be regarded as expressing merely the personal opinion of the writers and not necessarily the views of the JOURNAL or of the Association..

Referring to Consul Schoenrich's very interesting article on the "West Coast," he writes that *The National Geographic Magazine* for January, 1915, in an article entitled "Some Personal Experiences with Earthquakes," by Rear Admiral L. G. Billings, U. S. N. (Retired), gave a full and vivid description of his experience on board the U. S. S. *Waterce* on August 8, 1868, when the tidal wave swept the ship two miles inland. In "The United States Naval Institute Proceedings," Vol. 52, July, 1926, No. 281, appears a picture of the *Waterce* taken a few days after it was beached at Arica in 1868.

At the 38th Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the address of the President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, on April 15, 1929, closed with the following clear-cut call to duty by an unknown author:

"I am of the opinion that my life belongs to the whole community, and as long as I live it is my privilege to do for it whatever I can. . . . The harder I work the more I live. I rejoice in life for its own sake. Life is no brief candle for me. It is a sort of splendid torch which I have got hold of for a moment; and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations."

LADIES' LUNCHEON

The Women of the American Foreign Service met at luncheon on Wednesday, May 1, at the University Women's Club, 1634 I Street N. W., Washington, D. C. The attendance numbered 30. The continuance of these luncheons during the summer months has not yet been decided.



# ITEMS



Col. Noble Brandon Judah, Ambassador to Cuba, left Habana on April 25 for Chicago, accompanied by Mrs. Judah and their two children. Colonel Judah expected to return to Habana early in May for the presidential inauguration.

Robert Woods Bliss, Ambassador to Argentina, and Mrs. Bliss, who have been at their home in Georgetown, sailed early in May for England, whence they will go to Buenos Aires.

Charles MacVeagh, Ambassador to Japan, has been spending a few weeks in New York.

Minister George T. Summerlin, Honduras, expected to return to the United States on leave early in May.

Minister Roy T. Davis, Costa Rica, has returned to his post after a short time spent in the United States.

Minister Willis C. Cook, Venezuela, has left his post for leave in the United States.

Minister Robert P. Skinner, Greece, after spending a week in Washington early in May went on for a few days to St. Albans, W. Va., whence he expected to visit Massillon, Ohio, until early in June.

Minister John B. Stetson, Poland, left his post on May 6 for leave in the United States.

Consul General and Mrs. F. F. T. Dumont have closed their apartment at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington and expect to spend some time at their country home, The Anchorage, Lancaster County, Pa.

Consul John Corrigan, Smyrna, left his post on April 9 for leave in the United States.

Vice Consul David A. Turnure, Prague, recently called at the Department. After spending

a week in the South he expected to pass the remainder of his leave in New York City.

Miss Pattie H. Field, Vice Consul at Amsterdam, is passing her leave in New York City visiting her mother and her brother.

Selden Chapin, Third Secretary at Peking, after spending a few days in Washington, went on to New York, where he expected to stay for about three weeks before returning to Washington.

Vice Consul Charles A. Page, Habana, spent 10 days of his leave in Winnetka, Ill. He intended to go on to Boston for about two weeks before sailing for his post on May 11.

David McK. Key, Third Secretary at Berlin, sailed for his post on April 24 on the S. S. *Columbus*, after leave in the United States.

Vice Consul George H. Butler spent a month in New York in late April and early May before proceeding to his new post at Montreal.

Consul Maurice C. Dunlap is spending his home leave in the West. He intends to sail for his post at Stockholm on June 8 on the S. S. *Kungsholm*.

Consul Henry B. Hitchcock left his post at Nagasaki on May 9 for leave in the United States.

Diplomatic Secretary Paul T. Mayo, Brussels, sailed for his post on May 10 on the S. S. *Ile de France* after leave in the United States.

Vice Consul J. Ernest Black, Bremen, left the middle of May for home leave.

Consul and Mrs. Nathaniel P. Davis, Pernambuco, spent a week in Washington during the middle of May. Later they expect to go on a motor trip to the South and West.



Vice Consul E. P. Lawton was in Washington for a few days in May before proceeding to his home at Savannah, Ga.

Mr. Lawton, on leaving Washington, thought that he might be obliged to go to France to be with his father, who is ill there. His brother, Vice Consul William E. Lawton, Santo Domingo, has already joined his father, Major E. P. Lawton, in France. News has later been received that Major Lawton died at the American Hospital at Neuilly on May 21. Sincere sympathy is extended to the family in their loss.

Vice Consul F. H. Larned, London, returned to his post on April 26 after leave of absence.

Vice Consul L. Rutherford Stuyvesant, Calcutta, after leave in New York City, sailed for his post on May 4 on the *S. S. Leviathan*.

Vice Consul Ralph Miller, Buenos Aires, spent his leave in New York City; he sailed on May 18 for his post.

Miss Margaret L. Menzel, Clerk in the Legation at Warsaw, is spending her leave in Washington.

Consul David J. D. Myers spent a short time in Athens, Ga., en route from Chihuahua, Mexico, to his new post at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Vice Consul William L. Peck, Cobh, recently spent a few days in Washington before going on to his home at Washington, Conn. He expected to spend part of his leave at his home and the remainder in New York City.

Vice Consul John McArdle, Monterey, is spending part of his leave in Pittsburgh. He expects to return to Monterey on June 6.

Consul Hugh Fullerton, Kovno, is spending his leave of absence in East Orange, N. J., and in New York City.

Ilo C. Funk, Consul at Florence, Italy, recently passed through Washington on his way to Santa Rosa, New Mexico, where he will pass most of his leave.

Vice Consul Edwin McKee, Toronto, is passing his leave at Moultrie, Ga.

Vice Consul Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., recently assigned to the consulate general at San Salvador,

sailed for his post on May 16 on the *S. S. Ecuador*.

Consul George D. Hopper, who has been on temporary detail in the Department, left early in May for his new post at Montreal.

Consul H. M. Wolcott, Caracas, recently passed a few days in Washington before going to Burlington, Vt., where he expected to spend his leave.

Vice Consul James B. Pilcher, Nanking, sailed for his post on May 24 after spending his leave at Dothan, Ga.

Vice Consul W. Allen Rhode, Guayaquil, left his post on April 19 for leave in the United States.

Horace H. Smith, recently appointed language officer at Peking, has been spending two weeks at his home in Xenia, Ohio. He expects to sail for his post on June 7 on the *S. S. President Jackson*.

Consul Dana G. Sycks, Buenos Aires, passed through Washington about the middle of May en route to his home at Columbus, Ohio, where he expects to pass his leave.

Consul William C. Burdett, Brussels, recently spent a few days in Washington before going on to Knoxville, Tenn., for his leave.

Diplomatic Secretary Robert O'D. Hinckley, Panama, is passing his leave at Chicopee, Mass.

Diplomatic Secretary William W. Schott, Paris, sailed for his post on April 26 after accompanying the body of the late Ambassador Herrick to the United States.

Consul Robert R. Bradford, Iquique, recently passed through Washington on his way to Omaha, Nebr., where he is spending his leave.

Otis A. Glazebrook, recently retired while Consul at Nice, arrived in Washington on May 10. His permanent address is in care of the Bankers' Trust Company, Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Vice Consul Hervé J. L'Heureux, Windsor, is spending the greater part of his leave in Washington.



Diplomatic Secretary Carl A. Fisher, Belgrade, sailed for his post on May 22 after leave spent in southern California.

Consul Frederick Van den Arend, Leipzig, is spending a few days in Washington before going on to his home at Fairview, N. C.

Vice Consul F. C. Sigmond, Stavanger, is spending his leave in New York, Chicago, and Minnesota.

Consul Homer Brett, Milan, left his post about the middle of May for leave in the United States.

Vice Consul Walton C. Ferris sailed for his post at Palermo on May 25 after leave in the United States.

Consul Russell M. Brooks, Belfast, arrived in Washington on May 20, and proceeded the same day to Salem, Oreg., where he will spend his leave.

Consul Leslie L. Reed, Bremen, was in Washington for a few days late in May. Before going to his home at St. Paul, Minn., he attended trade conferences at Mobile, Detroit, and Chicago.

Consul Julian L. Pinkerton, Lisbon, arrived in Washington late in May. Before going on to his home at Versailles, Ky., where he will pass most of his leave, he stopped for a week at Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. John Ball Osborne, wife of the American Consul General at Stockholm, and her daughter, Miss Ruth Osborne, who have been visiting Washington since last autumn, have left for Boston, where they will stay until sailing back to Sweden on June 8 on the *Kungsholm*. While in Boston Mrs. Osborne will attend the graduation of their eldest son, Edwin Osborne, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Henry D. Baker, who after 19 years in the Consular Service resigned in 1926, his last assignment being at Trinidad, visited the Department May 6. He had been spending the winter in the West Indies, visiting Trinidad, Barbados and Bermuda, and is soon leaving for Biarritz, where his wife and daughter are now on a visit. Mr. Baker has from time to time presented several rare living specimens to the National Zoological Park, gathered by him in his travels around

the world; this time he brought for the Zoo some remarkable luminous beetles.

Col. William P. Kent, U. S. Foreign Service Officer retired, who graduated from William and Mary with the class of 1876, was installed as president of the William and Mary Alumni Club of Washington at an evening dinner, March 28, at the University Club, succeeding Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson. Other officers installed were Maj. Francis Scott Key-Smith, Representatives S. O. Bland and R. Walton Moore, vice presidents. In presenting Colonel Kent, Toastmaster F. Shields McCandlish read his biography in "Who's Who in America." The new president practiced law in Kentucky and Virginia until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he was commissioned as a captain. Thereafter he accepted appointment as Consul General at Guatemala City. In 1909 he was nominated for governor of Virginia. After serving 20 years in the Foreign Service in China, Germany, Switzerland, Ireland and Bermuda he retired to live in Washington. In his address of acceptance, Colonel Kent declared that "there is no college or university in America that is so rapidly growing into public attention as is William and Mary, from which there have graduated 16 governors of the State of Virginia and four Presidents of the United States. Founded in 1693, its charter is antedated by that of Harvard alone."

Kenneth Colegrove (Northwestern University) in an article entitled "Expansion of the Publications of the Department of State," in *The American Political Science Review*, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, February, 1929, said: "Since 1924 the post of editor and chief of the Division of Publications in the Department of State has been filled by an extremely able scholar, Dr. Tyler Dennett, who possesses the confidence and cooperation of universities, learned societies, jurists and publicists throughout the country. The funds at his disposal, however, have been far from adequate, and it is to be regretted that teachers and scholars have been dilatory in organizing to present their case to the Department and to secure the necessary appropriations from Congress."

Members of the Association are reminded that their annual dues of \$5.00 for the next fiscal year are payable on and after July 1, 1929.



## FROM PARIS

(CONSUL DAMON C. WOODS, *Consular Correspondent*)

Honorable Robert P. Skinner, American Minister to Greece, was the recent guest of honor and luncheon speaker of the American Club of Paris during his stopover en route to the United States. An unusually large attendance of members and visitors heard an incisive and illuminating address from Mr. Skinner on the Greece of yesterday and today.

Consul General Alphonse Gaulin accompanied a delegation from the American Chamber of Commerce in France to Lyons on May 3 and 4, 1929, being a chief speaker at the banquet tendered on May 3 by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce. Textile, automobile and tanning plants were inspected by the Americans during the visit to Lyons.

Mr. Sam Park, Vice Consul at Biarritz, is in temporary charge of the office during the absence on leave of Vice Consul Roy McWilliams. Mr. Park states that Biarritz is now the most popular seaside resort in France. Its proximity to Spain and the Pyrenees Mountains add to its climatic advantages. Increasing numbers of American sojourners augment the consultive services and social responsibilities of the Vice Consuls.

## FROM ROME, ITALY

(CONSUL WM. OSCAR JONES, *Correspondent*)

John Corrigan, American Consul at Smyrna, and Mrs. Corrigan called at the Consulate General while on a visit to Rome on their way to the United States on home leave.

Mowatt M. Mitchell, Commercial Attaché, left Rome on April 22 for the United States on home leave.

A. A. Osborne, Assistant Commercial Attaché, will have charge of the office of the Commercial Attaché in Mr. Mitchell's absence.

B. S. Selfridge, General Lumber Commissioner for Europe for the Department of Commerce, called at the Consulate General during a visit to Rome.

Francis Bailey Laughlin, United States Customs Representative at Florence, called at the Consulate General on April 8 while on an official trip to Rome and Naples.



This lad in pleasant, courtly manner,  
Upholds the Striped and Spangled Banner,  
Reminding Bristol of today  
That Cabot found the U. S. A.  
(Although at first that feat looks clever,  
They couldn't keep it dark forever),  
So, Digby A., we like you much;  
You've nearly got the Lathrop touch.

—C. T.

The above was taken from the *Times and Mirror*, of Bristol, England, April 3, 1929, and the following note is also taken therefrom: "Mr. Digby Willson has not represented his country long in this city, but he has already made his way to the hearts of a very large number of citizens, and he is a good speaker. Hence C. T.'s high praise—'You've nearly got the Lathrop touch.' Lathrop was American Consul at Bristol for 24 years."

## FROM THE NETHERLANDS

(CONSUL GENERAL CHARLES L. HOOVER,  
*Amsterdam*)

On April 3 and 4 the new Holland-America liner, the S. S. *Statendam*, made her official trial trip on the North Sea, going as far as the Doggerbank. About 330 made the trip as guests of the Holland-America Line. Among the Americans present were Mr. Henry R. Norweb, First Secretary of the Legation at The Hague; Commander Emmet, Naval Attaché; and Mr. van Wickel, Commercial Attaché. Representing Amsterdam was Consul General Chas. L. Hoover, and from Rotterdam there was Consul Carol H. Foster and Vice Consul Eugene Nabel. The two days were taken up in visits to the various parts of the ship, and on the evening of the first day, April 3, a banquet was given in the salon, at which the entire company sat down. Many speeches were made and a toast was tendered to President Hoover.

On March 13 Vice Consul Pattie H. Field sailed for the United States on leave on the S. S. *Ryndam*. This is Miss Field's second American vacation since her appointment in 1925. While in the United States Miss Field will make her home with her mother, Mrs. Elisabeth Field, 119 Waverly Place, New York City.

On March 7 Consul Albert M. Doyle and Mrs. Doyle and their two daughters sailed for America by the S. S. *Republic*, en route to Consul Doyle's new post at Brisbane, Australia. His departure from Holland is regretted by the entire service stationed in this country and by many Dutch friends as well. The service in Holland sincerely hope that he will enjoy life at his new post and that the future holds every possible good for him.

On April 11 Vice Consul Eugene Nabel left for his American leave by the new Holland-America liner *Statendam*. While in America Mr. Nabel will be at his home in Rhode Island, and he will also visit Washington and other points in the East.

## NOTES FROM HAMBURG

(CONSUL E. TALBOT SMITH, *Correspondent*)

The Consulate General at Hamburg has long enjoyed a reputation as a congenial office where one is likely to find a matrimonial partner. During the last few years Vice Consul Hicks married

Miss Cole, both of the staff; Vice Consul Beitz married Mrs. Rita Engelfried, both of this staff; and now we take pleasure in reporting that Mr. Stearns, American Clerk now at Stuttgart, formerly here, has married Miss Dunkert, of this staff. The romance originated, of course, when Mr. Stearns was stationed here. In addition, Miss Oelecker, of the staff, is now Mrs. Kracht, Miss Hartmann is now Mrs. Lorenz, and Mr. Deicke, of the staff, has announced his engagement.

## LUXEMBURG

Treaties of arbitration and conciliation between the United States and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg were signed at Luxemburg on April 6, 1929, by Mr. Edward L. Reed, American Chargé d'Affaires, during the absence of Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson and Mr. Bech, the Luxemburg Prime Minister. On that occasion Mr. Bech gave an informal dinner in honor of the American Chargé d'Affaires, the guests at which included Vice Consul and Mrs. James E. Parks. Mr. Parks was recently assigned to Martinique and expects to sail on June 16.

## FROM MADRID

(CONSUL MAURICE L. STAFFORD, *Correspondent*)

At the monthly luncheon of the American Luncheon Club in Madrid, on April 9, Ambassador Hammond was host to General Primo de Rivera, President of the Spanish Council of Ministers; the diplomatic representatives of the American Republics and Portugal; and distinguished invited guests. The occasion was the forthcoming exposition of designs for the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse, which is to be erected in the Dominican Republic under auspices of the Pan-American Union.

Speeches were made by Ambassador Hammond, General Primo de Rivera, the Duke of Veraguas, a lineal descendent of Christopher Columbus; the Ambassadors of Argentina, Cuba, and Portugal, and the Minister of the Dominican Republic. Each guest received a handsome copy of the program and rules of the competition for the selection of an architect for the lighthouse, prepared by Mr. Albert Kelsey, F. A. I. A., and issued by the Pan-American Union.

About 70 guests and members were present at the luncheon, which was presided over jointly by Mr. Hammond and Consul Stafford, president of the club.



Ambassador Hammond, with members of the Embassy Staff, and Maj. Frederick W. Manley, Military Attaché, assisted in the dedication of the Columbus Monument at Huelva, Spain, on April 21. The monument was designed by Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney.

Vice Consul Owen W. Gaines has been ordered from Madrid to relieve Consul William J. Yerby at Oporto, Portugal.

Vice Consul Roy McWilliams, from Biarritz, was a recent caller at the Madrid Consulate. He and Mrs. McWilliams were making a tour of Spain via motor car.

Mr. J. F. O'Neill, United States Customs Attaché, was in Madrid on official business during the week ending April 20, coming from Lisbon.

## FROM MEXICO CITY

(CONSUL GENERAL WILLIAM DAWSON,  
*Correspondent*)

Mrs. Morrow and the Misses Elizabeth and Anne Morrow left Mexico City for the United States on the morning of April 24.

Col. Alexander Macnab, the retiring Military Attaché, left on April 21. His successor, Col. Gordon Johnston, and Mrs. Johnston arrived on April 9.

Consul William J. McCafferty spent a few days in Mexico City en route to his new post at Chihuahua, where he took charge on April 26.

Secretary of Embassy Edward P. Lowry was absent from April 26 to May 2 for the purpose of visiting Tampico, Ciudad Victoria, and Vera Cruz in connection with the investigation of agrarian cases.

Vice Consul George H. Winters spent two days, April 22 and 23, at San Luis Potosí.

The State Department received a message from Vice Consul Earle W. Eaton at Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico, reporting that the American Consulate was bombed by Federal airplanes on April 25, one bomb exploding a few feet in front of the Consulate and another bomb falling through the roof and exploding in the Consulate. Vice Consul Eaton was not injured though covered with dust and débris.

## FROM ADEN, ARABIA

(VICE CONSUL CLOYCE K. HUSTON, *Correspondent*)

During the few hours that the P. and O. passenger ship lay in the Aden Harbor on March 20, two heads bobbed busily over a table covered with sketches and plans and blue prints. Vice Consul Cloyce K. Huston and Architect Robert Maurice Trimble, of Pittsburgh, were pondering ceiling heights, veranda widths, and wall thickness for the new consulate building at Aden.

Vice Consul Koyne V. Gram stopped in Aden on March 24, while en route from Colombo to the United States, where he expects to take the examinations for the Foreign Service. Mr. Gram's official title en route was "Purser, S. S. *Steel Engineer.*"

## FROM SINGAPORE

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

Vice Consul and Mrs. John H. Bruins arrived in Singapore on April 5, 1929, after spending leave of absence in the United States.



*Photo from H. Donovan*

AMERICAN CONSULATE, BAHIA



Mrs. Hudson, wife of Consul Joel C. Hudson, arrived in Singapore, March 14, 1929, from Wellington, New Zealand.

Vice Consul Terry S. Hinkle spent about two weeks leave in Siam and French Indo-China in company with his parents who are traveling around the world.

Consul Edward M. Groth, Surabaya, Java, visited Singapore during the last few days of March in the course of his local leave.

Mrs. Arthur K. Buxton, mother of Consul General Tredwell, Hongkong, spent two days in Singapore en route to London, England.

## FROM TOKYO, JAPAN

(VICE CONSUL CHARLES S. REED, 2D.,  
Correspondent)

Vice Consul and Mrs. William W. Butterworth called at the Consulate General at Tokyo on their way to Singapore.

During the recent windstorm part of the roof of the residence attached to the Consulate at Yokohama blew off. Consul Leonard Green believes that the next storm will take off the rest.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Edmund O. Clubb called at the Consulate General at Tokyo on their way to Peiping where Vice Consul Clubb will start the study of Chinese.

Miss Meta-Louise Orr of New York City and Consul General Roger Culver Tredwell of Hongkong were married in Tokyo on the 23rd of April after a brief courtship which began when the S. S. *Resolute*, on which Miss Orr was a passenger, called at Hongkong on a round the world cruise.

Mrs. Watt of Reidsville, N. C., a passenger on the *Resolute*, and Consul Graham H. Kemper were the witnesses at the regis-

tration of marriage ceremony prescribed by Japanese law in the morning. In the afternoon Bishop Reifsnider officiated at the marriage ceremony held at the home of Edwin L. Neville, the American Chargé d'Affaires. Mrs. Watt acted as matron of honor for Miss Orr and Mr. Neville acted as best man for Consul General Tredwell.

## JAPANESE AMERICAN LUNCHEON

The Japanese American Luncheon Club met on May 16 at the Hay-Adams House. The Japanese Embassy was represented by Messrs. Kato, Morishima, Satow, Maki, Kitazawa, Yoshida, Toyoda, Ono, Kase and Shudo, Captain Sakano and Colonel Watari. The State Department was represented by Messrs. Ballantine, Caldwell, Hickerson, Hodgdon, Hosmer, Josselyn, McGurk, Moffitt, Packer, Scott, Stewart, Warren and Wynne, and the War Department by Lieutenant Colonel Drysdale and Major Crane. Among the important topics of conversation discussed was the question of a baseball contest between the Japanese Embassy and the State Department. All candidates for the State Department team should report to Mr. McGurk.



Left to right: Mrs. Treadwell, Consul-General Roger C. Tredwell, Vice Consul H. M. Bennnghoff, Mrs. Watt, and Consular Graham H. Kemper.



## FROM WARSAW, POLAND

(CONSUL GENERAL FELIX COLE, *Correspondent*)

Consul General Felix Cole arrived in Warsaw on March 13 and assumed charge on the 15th.

Lt. Col. R. I. McKenney and Mrs. McKenney left Warsaw for the United States at the end of Col. McKenney's statutory period abroad on March 27. Many official and private social affairs were held in honor of Col. and Mrs. McKenney before their departure, and farewell was said to them at the railroad station by a large portion of the Warsaw diplomatic colony and many high Polish officials. A silver box bearing the names of the Legation staff engraved on it was presented to Col. and Mrs. McKenney, and a luncheon was given by the Minister on March 25.

Clerk Wendell Howard arrived for service at the Legation on March 17.

Clerk Claude Thomas Lanier arrived for service at the Legation on March 10.

Vice Consul Harry H. Hall spent the Easter holidays in Berlin.

Lloyd Riggs, after spending about 10 continuous years as clerk in the Legation at Warsaw, sailed on April 14 from Antwerp, Belgium, on the S. S. *Linderfelds* for his new post at the American Consulate at Karachi, India. Mr. Riggs first came to Poland on April 19, 1919, with the American Relief Administration and entered the Legation during the following June. He passed through the Russo-Polish War of 1919-1921, revolution of May, 1926, and many other Polish events of national and international importance. Mr. Riggs was conspicuous for his assistance to distressed Americans, which won for him the admiration of those who knew him. His devotion to sports is largely responsible for the introduction of basket ball in Poland, as well as enabling the American Colony to support two baseball teams for almost eight years. Mr. Riggs was exceptionally popular in Polish sporting circles and prior to his departure he was made a life member in several of Poland's oldest sporting clubs. His fellow workers in the Legation and Consulate General wish him success in his new duties and the Legation staff presented him with a watch as a souvenir.

## CONSUL'S WIFE RECEIVES DISTINCTION

(CONSUL MAURICE L. STAFFORD, *Madrid Correspondent*)

Marguerite Auld Edwards, the wife of Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia, has received, pursuant to royal order, the Star and other emblems of the "Real Academia Hispano-Americana de Ciencias y Artes de Cadiz."

The presentation of the decorations was made by the Archbishop of Valencia and the Marques de Sotelo, the Alcalde of Valencia, on the occasion of a banquet given at the home of the Barons Casa de Soler on the Alameda on the evening of March 10.

At the conclusion of the banquet a reception was tendered to about 100 guests, including the local members of the nobility and the younger social set. A selected orchestra furnished the music and dancing was enjoyed until a late hour, the guests being provided with a bountiful midnight supper.

## BIRTHS

A daughter, Patricia Ann, was born on February 4, 1929, at Buenos Aires, Argentina, to Assistant Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Thomas C. Ballagh.

A son, Harold Barclay, Jr., was born on April 21, 1929, at Rome, Italy, to Secretary and Mrs. Harold H. Tittmann, Jr.

A daughter, Valerie Jean, was born on April 23, 1929, at Cobh, Irish Free State, to Consul and Mrs. Hiram A. Boucher.

A son, Thomas, was born on April 29, 1929, at Malta, to Consul and Mrs. Sidney E. O'Donoghue.

Twin boys, Christopher Rudston and Andrew Rudston, third and fourth sons, were born on May 8, 1929, at Washington, D. C., to Consul and Mrs. Robert D. Longyear.

## MARRIAGES

Orr-Tredwell. Married at Tokyo, Japan, on April 23, 1929, Consul General Roger Culver Tredwell and Miss Metta Louise Orr, of Grand Rapids, Mich.



NECROLOGY

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran, Persia, Mr. R. Albert Wallace Treat, died on May 3 at Teheran after a month's illness with pneumonia and resulting complications. He is survived by a brother, Mr. D. E. Treat, of Payne, Ohio.

Mr. Treat was born at Gays, Ill., on December 23, 1895. He attended Northwestern University. During the World War he was attached to the United States Army Ambulance Service in France and, after the Armistice, he served with the American Relief Administration. He was successively Vice Consul of Career at Smyrna, Delegate at Angora and Second Secretary at Constantinople, at Warsaw and at Teheran.

Mr. Treat already had a fine record of achievement in the Service to his credit and his future was one of great promise. His many friends, both in the Service and outside, will not forget the enthusiasm and the unbounded energy which he never failed to bring to the carrying out of his duties whatever they might be. He had his share—and more—of the discomforts and the discouragements which must accompany the work of the Foreign Service, but neither the one nor the other could affect his spontaneous cheerfulness nor his insatiable interest in living. He was an ideal man for the unusual and the trying post; resourceful and with an active, although always constructive, imagination, he had no fear of the unknown and the unexpected. Those who know of the place he won for himself at Angora will not need to be told that he had a genius for making friends and that he had that genius in its most human form; he liked people of all sorts and conditions; he liked to be with them and with no effort or art on his part they knew that he liked to be with them. His death will not be thought of only in terms of the serious loss which the Foreign Service has sustained; for many friends and associates there is a personal loss and a place in their affectionate regard which can not be filled.

—G. H. S.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Consul General Frederick T. F. Dumont in the loss he has sustained by the death of his brother, Wayne Dumont, of Paterson, N. J., on April 7, 1929.

Vice Consul John R. Woods, who was recently in Washington on leave from Paris, proceeded to his home in Savannah, Ga., but two days be-

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fore his arrival there in the latter part of April he suffered the loss of his mother. Sincere sympathy is extended to him in his bereavement.



*Photo by Harris & Ewing*

R. A. WALLACE TREAT  
Died May 3, 1929

# Prague International Sample Fair

By ARTHUR C. FROST, *Consul General, Prague*

The International Sample Fair, which has become the outstanding event of the year in Czechoslovak commercial and foreign trade circles, has been held each year in March and September since 1920. A permanent exhibition and export building of seven stories was just completed in time for the Eighteenth Sample Fair, held March 17 to 24, 1929. This building is thoroughly modern in every respect and is one of the finest exhibition buildings in Europe today.

In view of the interest shown by American transportation companies and other American interests in having their literature displayed, this Consulate General took the initiative and ar-

ranged a trade and tourist literature exhibit which attracted much attention from the many thousands of visitors to the fair. This exhibit, on the fourth floor of the export department, was contained in a glass cabinet 1 meter square and 9 meters long. The Consulate General exhibited an extensive assortment of trade catalogues, commercial directories and other reference books, and American trade journals. An attractive feature of the exhibit was the tourist literature of our national parks and other scenic attractions provided by the leading American railway systems. A large American flag and four of the framed views of our national parks from the Consulate



*Photo from A. C. Frost*

EXHIBIT OF AMERICAN RAILWAY SYSTEMS, TRADE CATALOGUES AND TRADE JOURNALS, COMMERCIAL REFERENCE BOOKS AND DIRECTORIES, ARRANGED BY AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL SAMPLE FAIR, MARCH 17-24, 1929



General adorned the wall back of the exhibit and added to its general attractiveness. The exhibit furnished a valuable point of contact with local business men and other visitors to the fair, and the opportunity was embraced to gather trade opportunities, world trade directory reports, and other information.

The new fair building houses a permanent exhibition, but during the Spring Fair, the space, which is quite valuable, was courteously supplied without cost to the Consulate General by the Prague Fair authorities.

*Photo from A. C. Frost*

PERMANENT EXHIBITION AND  
EXPORT SERVICE BUILDING,  
PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL  
SAMPLE FAIR



## NATIONAL CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE

The Sixteenth National Foreign Trade Convention was held at Baltimore, Md., on April 17, 18 and 19, 1929. The Department of State was represented by Consul General Frederick T. F. Dumont, in charge of the Commercial Office, Consul Charles B. Hosmer, in charge of the Shipping Office, and Consul James J. Murphy, Jr. The Convention was most successful and the large attendance of delegates from all parts of the United States was a convincing proof of the growing importance to American Manufacturers and exporters of the present-day problems connected with the commercial expansion of the United States in foreign trade.

At the General Sessions of the Convention papers were read on topics relating to the position of imports in foreign trade, credit insurance in the United States on foreign accounts, export credit insurance practice in Europe, the relation between the expansion of foreign trade and the growth of the mercantile marine, the progress of air transport for commerce, the trade of the United States with the other Americas and the position of the Dominion of Canada as the principal customer of the United States.

One of the most vital questions discussed and one in which all of the delegates were apparently intensely interested was the need for export credit

insurance. The methods pursued in the insuring of foreign credits in Great Britain and Germany were described. There appeared to be a division of opinion among the delegates in so far as the use of credit insurance upon foreign accounts was necessary in the United States. Emphasis was placed by some exporters upon the urgent necessity of having at hand all credit information that may be procured concerning the foreign customer. The advocates of credit insurance upon foreign accounts were of the opinion that every agency should be availed of that would reduce the risks involved in undertaking foreign business.

The present proportions and the ever growing importance of our foreign trade with the Orient and Latin America were repeatedly emphasized during the course of the Convention.

The activities of the Consular Service in providing specific information respecting the market conditions obtaining for American products abroad as well as in the transmission of credit information in World Trade Directory Reports were the subject of favorable comment on the part of representatives of important exporting interests as well as the secretaries of chambers of commerce in the United States.

A number of distinguished guests were present at the Convention, among whom may be mentioned His Excellency Don Carlos Davila, the Ambassador of Chile, and M. Marcel Knecht, General Manager, "Le Matin," Paris, France.



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**COMMERCIAL**

A total of 1,706 reports, of which 792 were rated miscellaneous, was received by the Department of State during the month of April, 1929, as compared with 1,787 reports, of which 696 were miscellaneous, during the month of March, 1929. In addition, 4,374 Trade Letters were received as compared with 4,669 in March, 1929.

There were transmitted to the Department of State for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce during the month of April, 1929, 79 Trade Lists as compared with 129 during March, 1929; and in addition 4,063 World Trade Directory Reports as against 3,748 during March, 1929.

**CONSULAR CONFERENCE**

A conference of the consular officers in charge of the posts in the Maritime Provinces was held at the Consulate General at Halifax, N. S., on April 18-19, 1929. Inspector Monnett B. Davis was present and gave an address on the visa work, followed by a general discussion of the subject. On the following day, Consul General Theodore Jaeckel led a discussion of general consular practice, especially trade letter writing and commercial reporting.

Consul Magnuson, at Halifax, N. S., writes that a well-known Montreal firm addressed his office as the "American Consular Survey," and he hails this as evidence that "our trade letter work has at last gained recognition."

Consul G. C. Woodward, Prince Rupert, B. C., has been receiving mail addressed in his care to "His Royal Highness, United States King of Hoboes," and it was later learned that the titled person was serving a term in the Kamloops jail, presumably for vagrancy.



*Photo from Theodore Jaeckel*

CONSULAR CONFERENCE, HALIFAX, N. S., April 18-19, 1929. Top row (left to right): Vice Consul Edwin N. Gunsaulus; Consul Philip Adams; Vice Consul Joseph P. Ragland; Vice Consul Frederick C. Johnson; Vice Consul George L. Brist; and Vice Consul Arthur R. Williams. Front row: Consul Erik W. Magnuson; Inspector Monnett B. Davis; Consul General T. Jaeckel; Consul O. Gaylord Marsh; and Consul Romeyn Wormuth.



FOREIGN SERVICE  
CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate  
May 23, 1929:

CONSUL GENERAL

John E. Kehl.

CONSULS

Paul H. Alling.  
George Alexander Armstrong.  
Lawrence S. Armstrong.  
Howard A. Bowman.  
John H. Bruins.  
Joseph F. Burt.  
Alfred D. Cameron.  
Flavius J. Chapman, 3rd.  
William W. Corcoran.  
C. Paul Fletcher.  
Joseph T. Gilman.  
George J. Haering.  
Benjamin M. Hulley.  
Paul W. Meyer.  
Austin R. Preston, Jr.  
Edwin Schoenrich.  
Winfield H. Scott.  
George E. Seltzer.

VICE CONSULS OF CAREER

Walter N. Walmsley, Jr.  
Dorsey G. Fisher.  
Charles E. Bohlen.  
Miss Margaret Warner.  
Harold B. Minor.  
Hiram Bingham, Jr.  
Milton P. Thompson.  
Miss Nelle B. Stogsdall.  
Claude A. Buss.  
Daniel M. Braddock.  
William Karnes.  
William H. Hessler.  
Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr.  
John H. Madonne.  
Robert G. McGregor, Jr.  
Robert S. Ward.  
Alvin T. Rowe, Jr.  
Stuart Allen.  
Sydney G. Gest.  
Kenneth C. Krentz.

SECRETARIES

Charles A. Page.  
John M. Cabot.  
George F. Kenman.  
Alan S. Rogers.  
Kennett F. Potter.  
Joseph C. Satterthwaite.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

Class 1

Charles B. Curtis.  
Robert Frazer, Jr.  
Clarence E. Gauss.

Class 2

Charles M. Hathaway, Jr.  
Arthur Bliss Lane.  
Samuel T. Lee.  
J. Theodore Marriner.

Class 3

Charles L. Hoover.  
Williamson S. Howell, Jr.  
Irving N. Linnell.  
Frank P. Lockhart.  
Jay Pierrepont Moffat.  
Robert M. Scotten.  
Edwin C. Wilson.  
Thomas M. Wilson.

Class 4

Harry Campbell.  
Harold D. Clum.  
Thomas L. Daniels.  
Erle R. Dickover.  
John W. Dye.  
Carol H. Foster.  
Paul R. Josselyn.  
David B. Macgowan.  
Orme Wilson, Jr.

Class 5

Charles E. Allen.  
George L. Brandt.  
Reed Paige Clark.  
Cecil M. P. Cross.  
John Dewey Hickerson.  
Harry M. Lakin.  
Robert D. Murphy.  
Jefferson Patterson.  
Charles J. Pizar.  
Harold B. Quarton.  
John Randolph.  
E. Farle Russell.  
Dana C. Sycks.

Class 6

Willard L. Beaulac.  
Howard Bucknell, Jr.  
Raleigh A. Gibson.  
Louis H. Gourley.  
Robertson Honey.  
William J. McCafferty.  
John J. Meily.  
H. Dorsey Newson.  
Horace Remillard.  
Winthrop R. Scott.  
Harold Shantz.  
Maurice L. Stafford.  
Harold S. Tewell.  
Howard K. Travers.  
Herbert O. Williams.

Class 7

Gilson G. Blake, Jr.  
Edward Caffery.  
J. Rives Childs.  
Charles L. De Vault.  
Curtis T. Everett.  
Robert F. Fernald.  
Richard Ford.  
Herndon W. Goforth.  
Loy W. Henderson.  
Erik W. Magnuson.  
Edwin A. Plitt.  
Sydney B. Redecker.  
Laurence E. Salisbury.  
Edwin F. Stanton.  
Christian T. Steger.  
Leslie E. Woods.



## FOREIGN SERVICE CONFIRMATIONS

(Continued)

### Class 8

Paul H. Alling.  
George Alexander Armstrong.  
Lawrence S. Armstrong.  
Howard A. Bowman.  
John H. Bruins.  
Joseph F. Burt.  
Alfred D. Camcron.  
Flavius J. Chapman, 3d.  
William W. Corcoran.  
C. Paul Fletcher.  
Joseph T. Gilman.  
George J. Haering.  
Benjamin M. Hulley.  
Paul W. Meyer.  
Austin R. Preston, Jr.  
Edwin Schoenrich.  
Winfield H. Scott.  
George E. Seltzer.

### Unclassified

Walter N. Walmsley, Jr.  
Dorsey G. Fisher.  
Charles E. Bohlen.  
Miss Margaret Warner.  
Harold B. Minor.  
Hiram Bingham, Jr.  
Milton P. Thompson.  
Miss Nelle B. Stogsdall.  
Claude A. Buss.  
Daniel M. Braddock.  
William Karnes.  
William H. Hessler.  
Albert E. Clatterburg, Jr.  
John H. Madonne.  
Robert G. McGregor, Jr.  
Robert S. Ward.  
Alvin T. Rowe, Jr.  
Stuart Allen.  
Sydney G. Gest.  
Kenneth C. Krentz.

## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since April 6:

William P. Cochran, Jr., of Maryland, assigned Vice Consul, Wellington, New Zealand; his assignment to Auckland, New Zealand being canceled.

William W. Early, of North Carolina, now Consul, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, assigned Consul, Colon, Panama.

Percival Gassett, of the District of Columbia, Foreign Service Officer, Retired, died April 12.

George D. Hopper, of Kentucky, Consul now detailed to the Department, assigned Consul, Montreal, Quebec.

George P. Shaw, of California, now Consul, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, assigned Consul, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

George H. Butler, of Illinois, now Third Secretary and Vice Consul, La Paz, Bolivia, assigned Vice Consul, Montreal, Canada.

James G. Finley, of the District of Columbia, now Vice Consul, Havre, assigned Vice Consul, Marseille, France.

Joseph Flack, of Pennsylvania, now Second Secretary of Legation, Vienna, Austria, assigned Second Secretary, Santiago, Chile.

Bernard F. Hale, of Vermont, now Vice Consul, Marseille, assigned Vice Consul, Havre, France.

David J. D. Myers, of Georgia, now Consul, Chihuahua, Mexico, assigned Consul, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Frederick F. A. Pearson, of Rhode Island, now Second Secretary of Embassy, Santiago, Chile, assigned Second Secretary, Vienna, Austria.

William I. Jackson, of Illinois, Consul on detail in the Department, assigned Consul, Aqua Prieta, Mexico.

W. Mayo Newhall, Jr., of California, has resigned as Vice Consul, Canton, China.

Gustave Pabst, Jr., of Wisconsin, has resigned as Third Secretary, Habana, Cuba.

Winfield H. Scott, of the District of Columbia, Vice Consul on detail in the Department, assigned Vice Consul, London, England.

Lewis V. Boyle, of California, now Consul at Tahiti, assigned Consul at Prescott, Ontario.

Edward S. Crocker, 2nd, of Massachusetts, now Third Secretary at Budapest, assigned Third Secretary at Stockholm.

William P. Garrety, of New York, now Consul at Prescott, Ontario, assigned Consul at Tahiti.

Carlton Bailey Hurst, of the District of Columbia, now Consul General at Berlin, assigned Consul General at Budapest, Hungary.

John E. Kehl, of Ohio, now Consul at Stuttgart, assigned Consul in Charge at Hamburg.

Edwin C. Kemp, of Florida, now Consul at Danzig, assigned Consul at Havre, France.

Alexander R. Magruder, of Maryland, now Counselor of Legation at Stockholm, assigned Counselor at Lisbon.

Edward S. Maney, of Texas, now Vice Consul at Tampico, assigned Vice Consul at Agua Prieta, Mexico.

Lester Maynard, of California, now Consul at Havre, France, assigned Consul at Stuttgart, Germany.

Paul Mayo, of Colorado, now Third Secretary at Brussels, assigned Third Secretary at Habana.

Earl L. Packer, of Utah, Consul detailed to the Department, appointed a Drafting Officer in the Department.

C. Warwick Perkins, of Maryland, now Vice Consul at Vienna, assigned Vice Consul at Danzig.

Gabriel Bie Ravndal, of South Dakota, now Consul General at Hamburg, assigned Consul General at Berlin.

R. A. Wallace Treat, of Ohio, died May 3 while serving as Second Secretary of the American Legation at Teheran, Persia.

S. Pinkney Tuck, of New York, now First Secretary at Constantinople, assigned First Secretary at Budapest.

### Non-Career Service

Charles M. Gerrity, of Pennsylvania, now Vice Consul, Dresden, appointed Vice Consul, Leipzig, Germany.

Fred E. Huhlein, of Kentucky, has resigned as Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Raymond O. Richards, of Maine, now Vice Consul, Malaga, appointed Vice Consul, Seville, Spain.



George W. Clinton, of Pennsylvania, Consular Agent at Cumberland, British Columbia, died April 7.

William G. Roll, of California, has resigned as Vice Consul, Bremen, Germany.

Robert Unsel, of Hawaii, has resigned as Vice Consul, Surabaya, Java.

Carl W. Baker has resigned as American Consular Agent of Ocean Falls, and E. Stanley Stapleton has been appointed in his stead.

Thomas Edmund Burke, of Connecticut, now Vice Consul and Clerk at Oslo, appointed Vice Consul at Niagara Falls.

Albert M. Guptill has resigned as Vice Consul and Clerk at Nanking.

Timothy V. Hartnett, of New York, has resigned as Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland.

J. Forrest Ingle, of Indiana, now Clerk in the Consulate at Glasgow, Scotland, appointed Vice Consul there.

Orlando H. Massie, of Virginia, now Vice Consul at Niagara Falls, appointed Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Charles E. B. Payne, of Michigan, now Vice Consul at London, Ontario, appointed Vice Consul at Prescott, Ontario.

The following, who were recently appointed Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, and Vice Consuls of Career, have been detailed to the Foreign Service School in the Department for instruction:

- Miss Margaret Warner, of Massachusetts.
- Miss Nelle B. Stogsdall, of Indiana.
- Hiram Bingham, Jr., of Connecticut.
- Charles E. Bohlen, of Massachusetts.
- Daniel M. Brudlock, of Michigan.
- William Karnes, of Illinois.
- Milton P. Thompson, of Tennessee.
- Claude A. Buss, of Pennsylvania.
- Dorsey G. Fisher, of Maryland.
- William H. Hessler, of Ohio.
- Sydney G. Gest, of Pennsylvania.
- John H. Madonne, of Texas.
- Robert S. Ward, of Ohio.
- Stuart Allen, of Minnesota.
- Albert E. Clattenburg, of Pennsylvania.
- Robert G. McGregor, of New York.
- Alvin T. Rowe, Jr., of Virginia.

The following non-career men, who have been appointed Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, and Vice Consuls of Career, have been assigned to the posts appearing opposite their names:

- Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., of Maryland, at Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- Harold B. Minor, of Kansas, at Tampico, Mexico.
- Kenneth C. Krentz, of Iowa, at Hong Kong.
- Hedley V. Cooke, of New Jersey, now Clerk in the Consulate, Edinburgh, Scotland, appointed Vice Consul there.
- John E. Jones, of Texas, now Vice Consul, Agua Prieta, Mexico, appointed Vice Consul, Nogales, Mexico.
- Coke S. Rice, of Texas, now clerk in the Consulate, Hamburg, Germany, appointed Vice Consul there.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Dr. Julius Klein, for several years the Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been appointed the Assistant Secretary of Commerce. He has recently returned from Europe where he made a tour of northern Africa, Palestine, and southern Europe, and presided over the Conference of Commercial Attachés held in Vienna.

Most of the activity of foreign representatives now in the United States centers in their itineraries. At the present time the following men are engaged in such work before returning to their posts or being transferred elsewhere: Commercial Attaché C. C. Brooks, of Montevideo; Commercial Attaché Halleck A. Butts, of Tokyo; Commercial Attaché H. Lawrence Groves, of Vienna; Assistant Commercial Attaché Julian D. Smith, of Lima; Albert E. Ellis, Trade Commissioner of Bogotá; Trade Commissioner Julian B. Foster, of Wellington, and Assistant Trade Commissioner W. Duval Brown, of Rio de Janeiro.

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Special Expert I. Forest Huddleson. Directed to proceed from East Lansing, Mich., as soon as other duties will permit, to Tunis, Africa, and such other places in and adjacent thereto, as may be necessary, via Washington, D. C., New York, N. Y., Paris and Marseilles, France, thence to London, England, Rome, Italy, and Island of Malta, Algiers and Morocco, Africa, and to such other places in Europe and Northern Africa, as may be found necessary, in connection with field investigations of undulant fever.

P. A. Surgeon C. E. Rice. Relieved from duty at Manila, P. I., and assigned to duty at Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Surgeon G. M. Corput. In addition to present duties in connection with the medical examination of aliens at Montreal, also assigned to American Consulate General to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, and the Quarantine Act of February 15, 1893. May 6, 1929.

Senior Surgeon S. B. Grubbs. Relieved from duty at Los Angeles, Calif., about May 25, and assigned to duty at Honolulu, T. H., as Chief Quarantine Officer. May 7, 1929.

Surgeon Richey L. Waugh. Relieved from duty at Cobh, Irish Free State, about July 13, and assigned to duty at Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Calif. May 7, 1929.

Surgeon J. D. Reichard. Relieved from duty at Warsaw, Poland, about June 18, and assigned to duty at the Hygienic Laboratory, Washington, D. C. May 7, 1929.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Van Ackeren. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island, N. Y., and assigned to duty at Dublin, Irish Free State. May 8, 1929.

P. A. Surgeon E. E. Huber. Relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., and assigned to duty at Bremen, Germany. May 8, 1929.

P. A. Surgeon M. R. King. Relieved from duty at Stuttgart, Germany, about August 1, and assigned to duty at Stapleton, N. Y. May 16, 1929.

Surgeon J. K. Fuller. Relieved from duty at Southampton, England, about June 20, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. May 18, 1929.



## EARLY AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE NOTES

(Continued from page 187)

has thought proper to nominate you Consul for the United States at the Port of London." Proceeding, he outlined briefly certain of the consular functions to be performed, adding that "political intelligence from the country is interesting to us in a high degree," and finally saying that the liberation of impressed American seamen should be "demanded of the proper authority with due firmness, yet always in temperate and respectful terms, in which indeed all applications to Government should be made." In an instruction of August 26, 1790, Mr. Jefferson gave Mr. Johnson the following advice, which is at this day equally applicable; he said: "It will be best not to fatigue the Government in which you reside, or those in authority, with applications on unimportant cases. Husband their good disposition for occasions of some moment, and let all representations to them be couched in the most temperate and friendly terms, never indulging in any case whatever a single expression which may irritate." Mr. Johnson and his family evidently lived on the most friendly terms with the American diplomatic representatives at London, and indeed his daughter, Louisa Catherine Johnson, born in London February 12, 1775, married John Quincy Adams in London July 26, 1797, proceeding shortly thereafter to Berlin with her husband, where he had been sent as United States Minister. Joshua Johnson returned that same year to his native country.

JOHN D. STREET, appointed Vice Consul at Fayal on August 5, 1790, was a naturalized American citizen, according to an entry in Gaillard Hunt's Calendar, wherein is recorded an unsigned communication recommending Street for Consul at Fayal on the ground that his father had acted as Consul during the Revolutionary War, furnishing relief to American prisoners who came to the Azores, or Western Islands as they were then called. That Calendar also records a recommendation from John Telles (a man of high character, according to Edmund Randolph), who had been trading with Portugal for some time. Street died May 1, 1807, and thereafter followed three generations of Dabneys from Virginia (the name was probably originally D'Aubigny, and is of Huguenot origin). It is a strange coincidence that the consular office at these islands has afforded many opportunities for charitable deeds. The good done by Street's father lies almost hidden in the past, but as regards the Dab-

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neys we read of their rescue of shipwrecked mariners and the saving of the natives from famine by importing rice and selling it at low rates; and in closing these notes it is good to quote from a biography of Samuel W. Dabney that "his life, signalized by good deeds and the conscientious discharge of official duties, furnished an uncommon example of hereditary virtues in an office held by one family for a long time."

## Books I Have Read Recently and Found Interesting

By HONORABLE NELSON T. JOHNSON

"Achi Kochi," by Oland D. Russell. (Japan Advertiser Press.)

"Parties and Party Leaders," by Morse. (Amherst Press.)

"The Diary of a Nobody," by Grossmith. (Knopf.)

"Henri Bergson," by Jacques Chevalier. (Macmillan.)

"Diary of John Quincy Adams," (Longmans '28).

"Ol' Man Adam an' His Chillun," by Roark Bradford. (Harpers.)

"Our Revolutionary Forefathers," The letters of Barbé-Marbois. (Duffield 29.)

"The Martyrdom of Man," by Winwood Read. (Dutton.)

## BOOK NOTES

From the Annual Report of the Division of International Law, by the Director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for the year 1928 (which it is hoped is in the hands of all our readers), the following statements as to the editorial work on the classics of international law have been taken:

"*International Adjudications, Ancient and Modern, together with Mediatorial Reports, Advisory Opinions, and the Decisions of Domestic Commissions on International Claims; History and Documents,*" by the Honorable John Bassett Moore, will soon begin to make its public appearance in the form of published volumes. The history of this undertaking, which Mr. Moore states in the General Introduction "represents the final culmination of a design formed more than 40 years ago," should be read in full, but the opening paragraph is here quoted:





all discoverable records of international judicial action, ancient and modern, into one comprehensive publication, in which there should be given, in appropriate historical setting, the full text of every international judicial decision, or opinion, and in addition certain affinitive matters lying, as the case might be, within the sphere or on the border of judicial action." Accordingly, "to hasten the commencement of the publication of the work, I decided to divide it into two series, the ancient and the modern, the modern series to begin with the three arbitrations by means of mixed commissions under the treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed by Lord Grenville and John Jay, at London, on November 19, 1794, and commonly known in the United States as the Jay Treaty . . . The ancient series will begin with the earliest known arbitrations, and it is expected that the first volumes will be devoted to the arbitrations among the Greeks. In both series the chronological order will, as nearly as possible, be followed, but it can hardly be adhered to so closely in the ancient as in the modern series."

The first volumes to be published will be in the second or modern series, and the volumes now in press are devoted to the St. Croix River Arbitration by a mixed commission under the Jay Treaty.

"The Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Latin-American Nations, 1831-1860," is being prepared by Dr. William R. Manning as a sequel to his "Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations." The material on hand is estimated to be sufficient for about 12 volumes of the dimensions of the previous work. It is planned to take up the several countries of Latin America alphabetically and print under the rubric of each all the diplomatic correspondence, both from and to the Department of State of the United States. Thus, the first volume would contain the material relating to the Argentine Republic, followed by that relating to Bolivia, if space permits. It is now expected that the manuscript for this volume will be delivered to the Endowment by Dr. Manning with his annotations early this summer.

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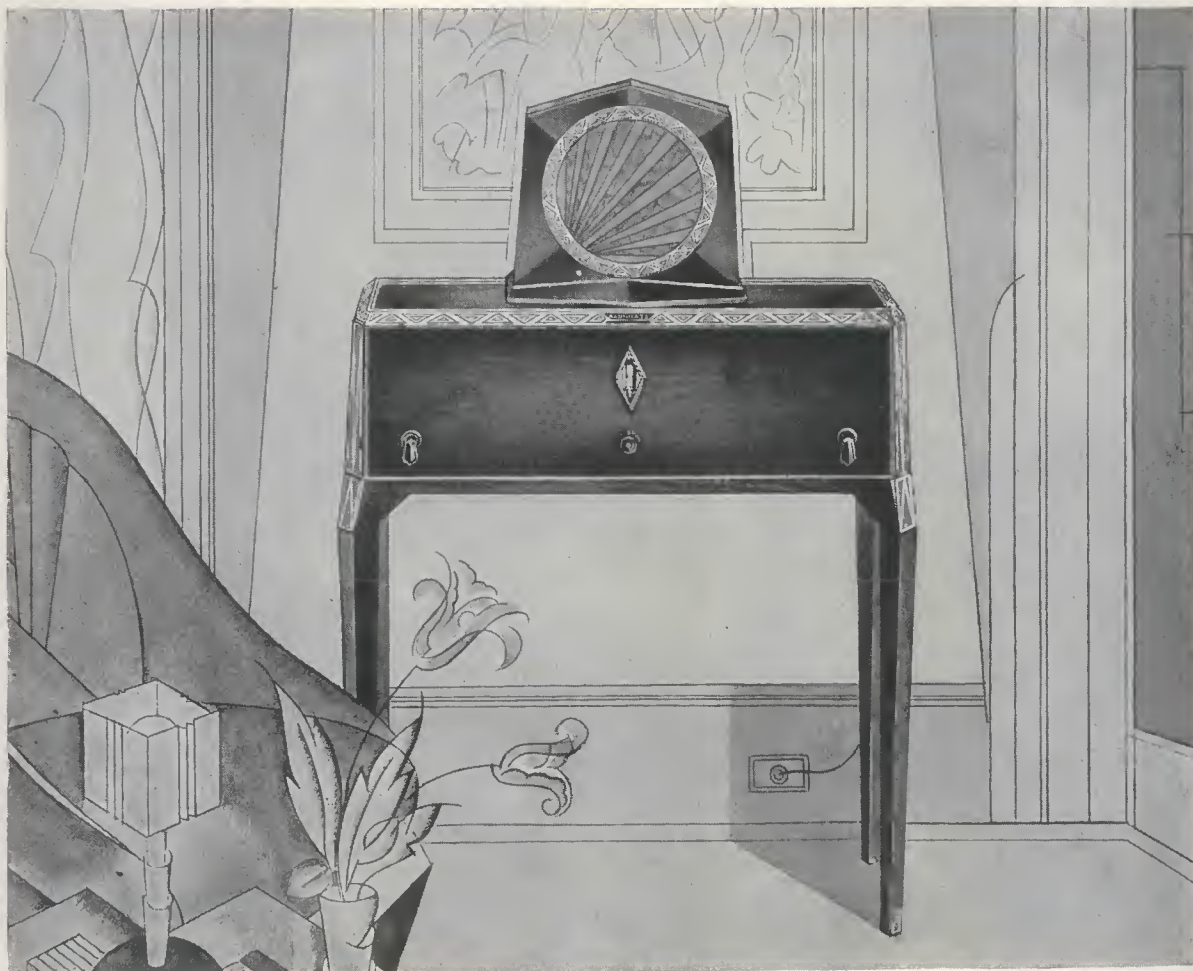
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mandated territories, and 51 pages of treaties and conventions, including 11 multipartite and 52 bipartite treaties concerning nationality. The editors have made efforts to procure from each country the texts of the law and treaties now in force. The volume is preceded by a selected bibliography, and the laws of each country are preceded by an editor's note giving information as to the laws in question, and followed by a special bibliography for each particular country.

The American Society of International Law held its 23rd annual meeting in Washington on April 24-27, 1929. The opening address was by the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, president of the Society, and among the many interesting items of the program was a paper read by Dr. Tyler Dennett, Historical Adviser of the Department of State, on "Governmental Publications for the Study of International Law," which was followed by a round-table conference on such publications, governmental and non-governmental, conducted by Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law, Harvard Law School. Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment, was elected president of the Society.

The "Collection of Nationality Laws of various Countries as contained in Constitutions, Statutes and Treaties," as the present volume is entitled, has been edited by Mr. Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Assistant Solicitor for the Department of State, who has handled the nationality problems of that Department for many years, and Professor Manley O. Hudson, Director of the Harvard Research in International Law. The volumes contain 567 pages of constitution and statutes of some 86 States, including dominions, colonies and



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## MIXED COURT AT SHANGHAI

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of State, in speaking before the Federal Bar Association on the evening of May 13, 1929, about the Mixed Court at Shanghai and the conditions in the International Settlement, told of the arrival of the English and Americans there, the negotiation of the Treaty of 1844 under which land was set aside for these two nationalities; told how originally the Americans were given their settlement and the British theirs; how committees were organized for the construction of streets and lights, the maintenance of police and firemen and the taxing of the residents for the maintenance of the streets and lights, the police department and the fire department, and how these committees with the eventual consolidation of the two settlements into one grew into the modern International Settlement at Shanghai, with a population of over 1,000,000 Chinese and something over 40,000 non-Chinese (English, Americans, Germans, and others).

He described the Mixed Court as a Chinese administrative court especially designated to handle cases arising within this area and the function of the foreign Consuls or assessors, as they are called, who sit as representatives of the settlement with the Chinese judges when cases involving the interests of this settlement and other foreign interests are heard.

In response to a question from the floor as to whether these conditions were not changing and the foreign governments would have to give up their extraterritorial rights, Mr. Johnson stated that it was quite true that conditions were changing in China; that as long ago as 1903 several powers, including the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, had undertaken to give up their rights if and when the Chinese judicial administration had been altered to meet modern requirements. He referred to the commissions that were sent abroad by the Chinese shortly after that for the purpose of studying administration of justice in Europe and the United States and told of the establishment in China of the new modern courts, modeled on the Continental plans. He stated that this evolution of the administration of justice in China had been handicapped somewhat by the revolution, but that it was steadily going on. Law schools had been established and bar associations were beginning to function. He said that as a result of the Russian Revolution the Chinese had deprived Russians of their extraterritorial rights by presidential mandate; that in



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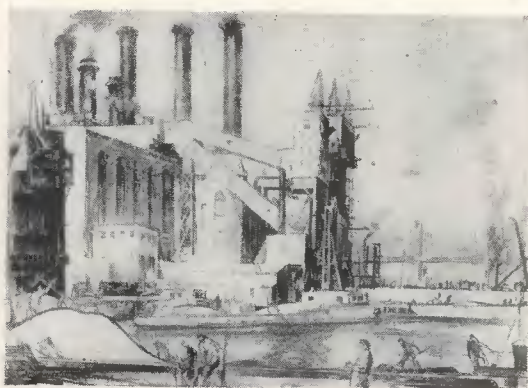
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1919, by the Treaty of Versailles and the Treaty of St. Germain, the powers had assisted China in depriving Germany, Austria, and Hungary of such rights, and that since that time, as the time for treaty revision came up, the Chinese were declining to include in new treaties any provisions for such rights.

## LETTERS

*(This column will be devoted each month to the publication, in whole or in part, of letters to the Editor from members of the Association on topics of general interest which are not of a tendentious nature. Such letters are to be regarded as expressing merely the personal opinion of the writers and not necessarily the views of the JOURNAL or of the Association.)*

SHANGHAI, CHINA, April 15, 1929.

SIR:

Personnel and news items are exceedingly interesting, but permit me to suggest that questions affecting policies and the Service generally would also engage the attention of the readers of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. The JOURNAL as it has appeared during recent years has given the impression that it is rigorously censored, and is therefore more or less disappointing. If you will consult the journals of other departments and other services of the United States Government, you will find discussions and letters presenting the service side as well as the administrative side of the particular branch of the Government service which it represents. Would not this be interesting? As one who has spent more than 30 years in the Foreign Service in the field, I feel that if the JOURNAL could become a medium for the expression of ideas concerning the administration of the Service and the laws which should be promulgated, it would prove very helpful indeed. I should like to know the views of fellow officers concerning proposed legislation which would be beneficial to the Service. To date the JOURNAL has not been used for expressing individual views, which is a matter of very great regret. I should be interested in knowing the views, for example, of members of the Service regarding "group insurance" and the reasons for accepting or rejecting the same.

Yours, etc.,

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM.

COLOGNE, GERMANY, February 27, 1929.

SIR: In response to your appeal for suggestions . . . Why does not the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL rise in its vigor on behalf of the Department and also of the Foreign Service and announce to the expectant world that scintillating adjective, "Tendentious"? Has not the JOURNAL an equal right to such honors as "Time" with its "Tycoon"? Tendentious has now appeared a hundred or more times in public print, sponsored by no less authority than the editorial staff of THE FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL, and at least silently agreed to by every official of the State Department since it was first published.

I propose, therefore, that as one of your new policies you start a drive to place "Tendentious" in its undoubtedly rightful position in Webster's, from which it seems to have been excluded for five long generations. It may already be in the Standard and the Century. These I am unable now to consult.

Yours, etc.,

J. K. HUDDLE.



(Ed.—This "scintillating adjective" is not in the Century Dictionary, but the Standard does contain it and gives its meaning as "having a purposed aim.")

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

The Weekly List of Selected United States Government Publications, issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., is now being received by the JOURNAL, and mention will be made hereafter of such publications as appear to be of special interest to Foreign Service officers. In this issue a few extracts from such list from January 2, 1929, to date, are given.

**POCKET VETO.**—Message from President of United States transmitting memorandum prepared in office of Attorney General regarding bills presented to the President less than 10 days before the adjournment of Congress and not signed by him. 1928. 43 pages. (70th Cong., 2d sess., H. Doc. 493.) Price 5 cents.

This memorandum was prepared in office of the Attorney General and presented to Congress by the President, and deals with the matter of bills presented to the President less than 10 days before adjournment of Congress and not signed by him. This discussion was engendered by the Muscle Shoals bill which passed at the last session of Congress, and presented to the President, but not signed by him; some authorities claim the bill became a law without his signature, others argue otherwise.

**AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.**—Right to protect citizens in foreign countries by landing forces, memorandum of Solicitor for Department of State, Oct. 5, 1912. 2d revised edition. 1929. 78 pages. (State Dept.) Price, 15 cents.

A new edition of a recently much called for publication, gives full information through the Solicitor of Department of State, concerns formal intervention, interposition for protection of citizens, and suggestions regarding certain considerations of constitutional law involved in the subject, and includes simple protection of American citizens, destruction of pirates, punishment for murder of American citizens, protection of customhouse, the landing of American forces in times of foreign revolutions, etc., with chronological list of occasions on which the United States has taken action.

**PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES.**—Appointing and removal power of President of United States, treatise on subject of appointing and removal power of President of United States. 1929. 224 pages. (70th Cong., 2d sess., S. Doc. 172.) Price, 30 cents.

This treatise is by Charles E. Morganston and in the preface it is stated that the book is prepared to supply a decided want. Chapter 1 covers the establishment of the appointing power; chapter 2, the interpretation of Congress in 1789; chapter 3, the struggle for congressional control over the Treasury Department; chapter 4 the appointing power since the Civil War; chapter 5, the interpretation of the courts; chapter 6, recess appointments by the President, and these chapters are augmented by a number of appendixes on matters relating thereto.

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**GEORGE WASHINGTON.**—Political philosophy of George Washington, address delivered in House of Representatives Feb. 22, 1929, in commemoration of birth of George Washington, by Hon. James M. Beck, Representative from Pennsylvania. 1929. 28 pages. (70th Cong., 2d sess., H. Doc. 611.) Price, 10 cents.

A very able and judicious study of the political views and intelligent capabilities of George Washington.

**RETIREMENT SYSTEMS.**—Public-service retirement systems, United States, Canada, and Europe. 1929. 223 pages. (Labor Statistics Bulletin 477.) Price, 35 cents.

In the summer of 1927 the Bureau of Labor Statistics undertook an inquiry into retirement systems for public-service employes in the United States, this report is the result of the inquiry and includes Federal employes retirement, State employes retirement, teachers retirement, retirement systems for police and firemen, etc.

**INTERNATIONAL LAW.**—International law situations, with solutions and notes, 1927. 1929. 132 pages. (Naval War College.) Price, Cloth, 70 cents.

This monograph covers the following international law topics with solutions: Goods on neutral trading vessels; Visit and search; Armed merchant vessels; with appendices giving laws of various countries for admission of foreign warships to their ports and harbors.

**LIQUOR LAWS.**—Liquor laws (51st Congress to 70th Congress). 1929. 65 pages. (House of Representatives.) Price, 10 cents.

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