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OCTOBER, 1929

Historic Macao

By WILLIAM J. McCAFFERTY, *Consul, Chihuahua, Mexico*

EXCEPT to those who have traveled in South China, little is now generally known of the historic old Colony of Macao, and few realize that this outpost of Portugal in the Far East was for about three centuries the gateway to the Celestial Empire and the only link between it and western commerce and civilization.

This unique city is situated on the hilly slopes of a promontory of the Island of Heung Shan, which divides the delta of the West River from that of the Chukiang, two of the great waterways of Southern China. From Hongkong it is a delightful trip of four hours by a comfortable

steamer, which winds its course amongst picturesque and mountainous islands and through narrow inlets of a tropical sea studded with the quaint, triangular-shaped sails of Chinese fishing junks.

On approaching Macao from the sea, on the highest point is seen the Guia Lighthouse, the oldest on the coast of China, built in the sixteenth century and still in use today, and on the opposite height the Bishop's Palace. Between these two points the low hills are covered with artistically colored houses, the towers of old churches, and ruins suggestive of a faded greatness. The



Photo from W. J. McCafferty

The picturesque inner passage between Hongkong and Macao. Many of these mountainous inlets were used as landing places for opium smuggling in the old days when contraband trade in that drug flourished



Photo from W. J. McCafferty

A view of the inner harbor of Macao

steamer enters the inner harbor amidst a forest of masts of high-sterned fishing boats, with their multitudes of native fisher folk, and one is soon borne away in a rickshaw through the narrow streets of this Old World city.

Macao has a particular individuality and charm of its own. It is like a transplanted city, a Mediterranean village transferred to the coast of China. Its atmosphere is essentially historic. Worn stone pavements, crumbling convents and monasteries, ancient churches, forts and battlements continually recall the palmy days of the glory of Portugal when her vast empire encircled the globe.

It would take many pages to describe Macao's historic monuments and the many vicissitudes through which the settlement has passed. It is the colony's connection with our own country's relations with Middle Kingdom that is of most interest to Americans. The early intercourse of the United States with China is closely bound up with the colony of Macao. From 1762 it was the summer resort of the residents of Canton, and

many Americans had their residences there, as the superior climate and the protection afforded made it a particularly desirable place of abode.

Macao was the first seat of the American, French and Spanish Legations to China in the days when the "Sun of Heaven" refused to receive ambassadors from foreign rulers, and it is said that it was in what is now the village of Mong Ha, just outside the old walls of Macao, that the first treaty between the United States and China was signed by Caleb Cushing and Ye King on July 3, 1844.

Of special interest to Americans is the Protestant cemetery, with its old church adjoining, in which lie the mortal remains of many Yankee sailors who manned the fleets of the famous clipper ships, which carried the stars and stripes so proudly on the seven seas in the early part of the nineteenth century, and which used to call at the ports of Macao and Whampoa for their rich cargoes of tea, silks and other oriental products. On one of the tombs may be read the epitaph of Edmund Roberts, Special Diplomatic Agent of the United States of America to several Asiatic courts,



Photo from W. J. McCafferty

Fishing boats landing their catch in the outer harbor at Macao



who having executed treaties with the rulers of Muscat and Siam, died in 1836. On another is the name of Thomas W. Waldron, first Consul of the United States at Hongkong (appointed July 21, 1843), who was interred here in 1845.

In the ante-treaty days, the first treaty having been signed between the British and Chinese at Nanking on August 29, 1842, Canton was the only port in China where foreigners were allowed to trade. In the year 1745 Emperor Yung Ching ordered all foreign trade to be confined to Whampoa, the port of Canton. As a special concession, the British Americans, Dutch and other nationalities had been permitted to establish hongs or factories at that port for carrying on trade in teas, silks, cassia and other oriental products, but only under the most severe restrictions. For many years after the first foreign merchants arrived in Canton, the authorities would not allow them to remain after their ships were despatched. The annual removal of the foreign merchants from Canton to Macao occurred at the beginning of the dull season after all the vessels had left Whampoa with their cargoes of tea. This became a great inconvenience, especially for the large companies, such as the British and Dutch East India Companies. In time they gradually built residences and established business houses in Macao, thus adding greatly to the commercial importance of the Portuguese settlement. Many of the American firms had "factories" in Macao, and the old Dutch factory was destroyed by the typhoon of 1875, after having stood for over a century.

As no European women were permitted to set foot in China, they were obliged to reside in Macao, while the men were transacting business in Canton. A very amusing incident is related of the early days in this



Photo from W. J. McCafferty

The ruined facade of the Cathedral of Sao Paulo at Macao. This church was erected in 1602 and destroyed by fire in 1835. It was constructed by Jesuit missionaries assisted by Japanese Christians who had been exiled because of their religion

region. Contrary to regulations, several American and English ladies, anxious to see some of the wonders which had been described to them of Canton, left Macao for a visit to that city in the year 1830. Their appearance created a great deal of alarm amongst the Chinese, and the mandarins were at their wits' end to know what to do in view of such a serious and unheard of occurrence, since "foreign devil females" had never before been seen in the Middle Kingdom. Finally, on the threat of the mandarins to stop all foreign trade, the ladies were obliged after a few days to return to Macao.

For 300 years, and especially during the eighteenth century, Macao was the great and prosperous trading post between the Flowery Kingdom and the West. The defeat of China in the opium wars and the establishment of Hongkong by the British in 1841, with its free port and its deep-water harbor, brought a powerful commercial rival and sounded the death knell of the favored position which the Portuguese had held for so many years. From that time Macao has gradually declined until it is now little more than a quaint fishing village.



Photo from W. J. McCafferty

The old Monte Fort which formerly protected Macao against pirates and other enemies

Consular Life In Old Algiers

(Adapted from an English work, now out of print)

By EDWARD A. DOW, *Consul, Frankfort on the Main, Germany*
(*Consul, Algiers, 1920-1924*)

THE Algerian village of St. Eugene was in the early days of the 19th century inhabited to a great extent by wealthy Jews, whose business brought them daily to the neighboring capital, Algiers. A number of charming little villas in St. Eugene were surrounded by gardens, many of which are still to be seen by visitors to the city, after a century of French occupation. Later the price of rental of these homes was lowered by the fashion which shifted numerous families to Mustapha, the upper part of which is today the center of Algerian official and social life, especially during the winter months. But so far as natural beauty goes, especially of situation, St. Eugene equals its rival, and is still a choice spot overlooking the bay of Algiers.

Before the occupation by the French, in 1830, the country houses of Consular representatives of the great powers were in St. Eugene, a fact recalled in the name of a romantic valley bordered with grand old olive and mastic trees. This valley cuts the village at right angles—the valley of Consuls. The Consulate of the United States in the upper part of the valley, was surrounded by its grand old hedge of cactus, as it was in the time of Mr. Shaler,* who, in his "Sketches," has given such an interesting account of the later days of the regency, and of the bombardment of Algiers by Lord Exmouth. The old Consulate of France, later the country house of the Archbishop of Algiers, had a handsome marble fountain, in the shape of a gigantic fleur-de-lis before the principal entrance, and was surrounded by extensive gardens. The English Consulate was in the house nearest the sea. This is the spot described at so much length and with so much enthusiasm by Mrs. Broughton, the daughter of the English Consul. Some of the anecdotes related by this lady of the consular life in Algiers at the beginning of the nineteenth century are very amusing, not the least so of which is the account of the perpetual rivalry of the French and English representatives at the court of the Dey. Mrs. Broughton wrote:

"From time immemorial a scuffle for precedence had taken place between the British and French Consuls General, on every occasion on which they had met in the Dey's presence. The consular dig-

nity must on these occasions have been compromised, as it was not by Machiavelian skill that so momentous a point was finally decided, but by the superior agility exercised by his Britannic Majesty's representative, to the no small edification of the long-bearded courties, who witnessed this indecent exhibition of European gymnastics. At last it happened that British Consul Falconer was determined that a final end should be put to Gallic presumption. On some grand festa he therefore arrived at the palace just before the time of admission to the Dey's presence, and having posted himself in front of the great staircase, patiently awaited the arrival of the French Consul, who no sooner came up, than the usual race began until they reached the top of the stairs, and were in the august presence of his highness, when Mr. Falconer suddenly caught his antagonist around the waist, and quietly dropped him over the banister into the court below, then walked forward and paid his respects to the Dey amid the shouts of laughter and applause of all present. Happily the poor Frenchman escaped without any other hurt than the mortification he experienced, which ever after prevented him and his successors from entering the lists with John Bull."

In consequence of these summary proceedings of the British representative, and also of the war which was at this time raging between the two nations, the French and English Consuls at Algiers were in a continual state of feud, the French Consul even refusing to meet the English Consul at the Dey's receptions, until the time of Mr. Blanckley, Mrs. Broughton's father, when a happy reconciliation took place owing to an outrage of the Dey on the Danish representative. Indeed, the life of a European Consul during the time of the Regency could have been no very tranquil or easy existence. Not only was he compelled to submit to various degrading ceremonies, such, for example, as being compelled to walk bareheaded, even in the hottest sun, the moment he came in sight of the Dey's palace; in waiting for an audience, to sit upon a stone bench in the public passage; when at length admitted, respectfully to salute the potentate's foot; but, neither his liberty nor life was safe from outrage or attack, if a sudden gust of ill humor swept over the mood of the whimsical tyrant of Algiers.

* See article on Consul General William Shaler in March, 1929, issue of the JOURNAL.

A Modern Journey to a Land of Canaan

By MYRA E. BOERNSTEIN, *Malmö, Sweden*

GREAT has been the interest in Sweden recently over the arrival of the so-called *Gammal Svenskyborna* or, literally, Old Swedish Villagers. This group of descendants of the ancient Vikings has had a history which rivals in interest the exploits of those bold adventurers, and incorporates the same age-old tendency of the Scandinavians to wander far from the home soil in search of improved fortune or to satisfy their pioneering instincts.

During the course of the many centuries of exile from the mother country that they and their ancestors have endured, fortune has failed to treat them kindly, and so, having clung tenaciously to the language, religion and ancient culture of Sweden throughout their long residence in other lands, they have, in their defeat, turned back to the kindly country which fostered their sturdy race, there to begin life anew.

A truly remarkable story is this of the "Old Swedish Villagers," scarcely to be paralleled in this day and age of constant change, development, and adjustment to new conditions. In America especially we are accustomed to the idea of the melting pot, and to the phenomenon of children of emigrants who can speak scarcely a word of the mother tongue of their parents, and who are neither acquainted with nor interested in the customs of the country of their origin. That a small group of people could maintain their homogeneous identity through countless generations of separation from their homeland seems well-nigh incredible.

A small village in the Ukraine district of southwestern Russia has been the home of the Old Swedish Villagers and their ancestors since

1782, but one must go back much farther to trace their original emigration from Sweden. Their more modern history begins on the island of Dagö, lying off the coast of what is now Estonia, but just when and from whence their forbears came there is a disputed matter. Some authorities claim that long before Christianity was adopted in these northern regions, a group of Swedes from Gotland settled in Dagö, and that from these colonists the people designated as Old Swedish Villagers are descended, while others claim that their presence there was the result of a Swedish migration from Finland at a later date.

In Dagö, at any rate, we find them in 1780, still hardy, freedom-loving Swedes in spite of having been alternately under German, Swedish and Russian dominion, enjoying under each certain exemptions from taxes and enforced labor, and always having the status of free peasants, holding their lands by contract with the owners. Eventually a Count Stenbock, nobleman of Swedish descent, but owing allegiance to Russia, fell heir to vast estates in Dagö, and it was due to his repeated attempts to curtail the privileges of his



Photo by Otto Ohm, Malmö
Arrival of "Gammal Svenskyborna" at Trelleborg



peasants that affairs were brought to the crisis which culminated in their removal from their holdings on his estates and the migration to the Ukraine. The tenants, a strong-willed people, jealous of their ancient rights, protested and resisted, which so exasperated Count Stenbock that, when their contracts with him expired in 1780, he determined to be rid of them and install Estonians in their stead.

By a turn of fate he was able to bring this about with advantage to himself. At least there is an interesting and enlightening tale, which may or may not be historical fact, giving an intriguing origin to the final decision as to what the ultimate destiny of the Swedish peasants should be.

The scene of this is laid in St. Petersburg at the royal palace of the Empress Catherine. At a brilliant gathering taking place there a chance conversation between Count Stenbock and the Czarina's favorite, Prince Potemkin, is said to have decided the destiny of the former's Swedish tenants. Prince Potemkin had but recently returned from the provinces newly conquered from Turkey under his generalship, now southern Russia. In a conversation with some gentlemen engaged in card playing, among whom was Count Stenbock, Prince Potemkin described in glowing terms the newly acquired territory, the possibilities for colonization, and his ardent desire to obtain colonists from whatever sources available. This gave Count Stenbock a new idea, and, after describing at length the sturdy, practical qualities

of the Swedes living on his land, he told of his difficulties with them, and suggested that they would prove excellent material for Prince Potemkin's colonization purposes. However, he did not propose to grant this favor without some consideration, although his dealings concerned a free people. Not being able, therefore, to ask a definite price for them, he finally proposed that if the prince would undertake to settle the count's considerable gambling debts, the former could count on his help and cooperation.

Whatever the cause, a ukase from the Czarina Catherine ordering the peasants of the Estate of Hohenholm to prepare for a trip to southern Russia arrived in the spring of 1781, and with it vanished their last hope that the contemplated departure from their beloved homes and neighbors would never become an actuality. Still, they now had a definite goal for the establishment of new homes, and for the next few months found them busily settling their affairs for this general exodus, even including in their strenuous activities the planting of the spring crops for the landlord and their successors to profit from.

The arrival of two Russian vessels in July, 1781, found the Swedes fully prepared for their journey. The sad separation of these sturdy colonists from their old homes, friends, and the associations so dear to them bears in some respects a similarity to the history of the Acadians in the New World, although the former had the consolation of not being separated and sent to different destinations.

One wonders, however, what the effect of them would have been could they have foreseen the series of disasters they and their descendants should be forced to endure during the following years.

In all there was a total of 1,207 men, women and children who started out on this venture in a land unknown to them. Two months were consumed in the journey to Moscow by way of Dorpat, Plaskau and Novgorod. Great were the hardships endured, mainly due to the then existing primitive means of transportation, so that they reached Moscow in an exhausted condition



Photo by Otto Ohm, Malmö

Group of "Old Swedish Villagers" singing psalms at Trälleborg on arrival in Sweden. Pastor Hoas at right, with hat on.



and with their numbers already lessened by more than 200.

Fresh fighting between the Russians and Turks in southern Russia rendered it unsafe for the Swedish colonists to continue their journey from Moscow until the following spring. Unutterable discouragements and difficulties beset the travelers throughout this part of their migration also, but through it all their intense religious faith was their strength and comfort, and their two weekly days of rest were spent in prayer and religious song.

After some months' travel, the latter part of which was accomplished partially by land, partially by water, their forces were reunited at Kherson, where they were to be quartered until a tract could be decided upon for settlement. A good site on the Dneiper was soon chosen, and all the following summer colossal labor was expended in an effort to erect shelter and a house of worship for the following winter. The colonists were now reduced to 904 souls, but further misfortunes awaited them.

A combination of exhaustion from the journey's hardships, too great labor in the building of the new village under unaccustomed climatic heat, a new diet, and other causes all contributed to make them easy victims of several epidemics, which reduced their numbers the first year. The next year a plague carried off more than half of the survivors. Bad harvests and raids of Tartars ex-

hausted the remaining settlers to the utmost, so that several years later when a German pastor visited the colony the poor little group had dwindled to less than 300 souls. A heavy price to pay for love of freedom and justice!

Prince Potemkin tried to increase their numbers by sending a group of Greeks to settle among them, but such difficulties arose over the question of religion that they were soon removed. So from the beginning of their transplanted existence in Russia the Swedes continued to maintain their identity, and named their village "Gammal Svenskby," or "Old Swedish Village." Practically the only addition to the original blood strains has come through 30 Swedish war prisoners sent to Gammal Svenskby in 1794.

One must marvel at the tenacity of these people, which has enabled them through hundreds of years exile from the country of their origin to cling to the customs, language and religion of Sweden. This has been no easy task, since strong influences and in some cases forceful methods have worked against them, but always the Old Swedish Villagers have resisted whatever might wean them away from age-old attachments to Sweden.

Neighboring German colonists have had a large part in trying to make them forsake Swedish ways by placing German pastors in the church and trying to stamp out the Swedish language by burning their Swedish psalm books and Bibles.

All Swedes of the Gammal Svenskby strain have not remained in Russia up to the present time. There have been several migrations after 1880 to the United States and Canada, where fortune mostly smiled on these transplanted sons of Sweden, while others who went to Siberia fared not so well, and came back to their Swedish village with the statement that "if they needed to die they could do it as well at Gammal Svenskby as to travel so far away!"

For many years these transplanted Swedes have excited the interest and sympathy of the mother country. Scholars have



Photo by Otto Ohm, Malmö

A new experience. The first real doll ever beheld by these small girls of the "Old Swedish Villagers"



gone out to the southern Russian village to study the people and their language, and have returned with amazed and enthusiastic accounts of the remarkably pure Swedish language spoken, and of the blond, blue-eyed type prevailing there. Intermarriage, added to the hardships and starvation endured, especially during recent years, has caused some degeneration in stature as compared with the average Swede, who is tall when judged from world standards, but they are still a hardy race, extremely industrious, honest, and characterized by open, intelligent faces.

The help which has come from Sweden toward the building of a Swedish church and school has undoubtedly contributed to the ability of the villagers to maintain their language.

One man in modern times, a native son of Gammal Svenskby, Christopher Hoas, has been their guiding hand and saviour for many years. For a long period he was their school-teacher, and labored incessantly to free them from German influence, patterning his school according to modern Swedish requirements. Since 1922, after being ordained in Sweden, this energetic and beloved leader has acted as pastor for the community, and it is largely through his tireless efforts that their final journey to Sweden was arranged.

It may be well to give a little of the bitter history of the Old Swedish Villagers during recent years.

Even before the war, fate had not always dealt kindly with these hard-working folk. On occasions complete crop failures reduced their economic security, and in 1903 a disastrous fire laid many of their homes in ashes. But these hardships were as nothing compared to the catastrophe of the war and the revolution and starvation which followed.

During the revolution the village lay for many months on the firing line. Robber bands attacked them, and more than once Christopher Hoas only saved them from perhaps total destruction by his eloquent pleas and by making it clear that they were Swedes, not Germans. The village was thoroughly plundered several times and some of its inhabitants were killed. They were called upon to contribute to the quartering of large numbers of troops during the civil wars, and during 1919 and 1920 they were left destitute, being deprived of horses, livestock, grain and all means of livelihood. By 1921 starvation seemed to be their fate. Just what the outcome would have been had not the Red Cross of Sweden rallied to their relief is hard to say. An expedition was generously fitted out and reached the village in 1922, after numerous vicissitudes, but not in time to prevent the death of several by starvation. The scenes when the boat arrived with its life-saving cargo

were pathetic and dramatic in the extreme, and the gratitude of the people saved by this timely aid surely rewarded the givers.

Finding hopes of any great improvement in their lot during the next few years most uncertain, the villagers eventually began to work definitely toward making arrangements for a new exodus—to Sweden this time, if possible. Many months ago Pastor Hoas came to Sweden and presented their case to the Swedish people and authorities. It was only natural that a great sentimental interest should exist in Sweden for these brethren who had clung for so many centuries to the Swedish traditions, and official response and support were not delayed for long. Sweden can not support a very large population, and an abrupt increase of 881 men, women and children presented many problems; but at last everything was satisfactorily arranged, both in Sweden and in Russia.

It is a mistake to suppose that this move was unanimously supported in Sweden. Particularly was there opposition from the Communist element, which sent three representatives to Gammal Svenskby in an attempt to discourage the people there from leaving. The feeling existed that desertion of the Russian "Utopia" by these people would strike a blow at the prestige of Communism. It is said that these agitators painted conditions in Sweden as being most unpropitious, saying that poverty was general there, conditions hard, unemployment great, and that it was extremely difficult to wrest a livelihood from the soil. But the villagers have a native shrewdness and wit, and to all this they replied that the Swedish Communists were perfectly welcome to their land in the Ukraine if they cared to exchange places with them and transplant 1,000 of their numbers from Sweden. (It is significant that the agitators did not accept this offer or even appear to consider it!)

So the latter part of July of this year, a new breaking of old ties was accomplished and the journey to Sweden was begun. There were heartaches involved in spite of the general thanksgiving over facing a new and more hopeful future. Several families were stopped at the last moment, after having disposed of all their goods, because the founder of their family branch was originally a Pole and had belonged to the Orthodox Church. For over a hundred years his descendants have lived as members of the colony of Swedes, but the Soviet authorities prevented their departure with their friends and relatives.

The journey to Sweden was excellently planned and arranged by the Red Cross, and everything was accomplished with the greatest smoothness.



That the "world does move" could be proved by no better example than the contrast between the terrible toll of deaths and disease exacted in the outward journey to the Ukraine and this equally long trip to Sweden. Only two deaths marred the latter trip. A woman already in the last stages of tuberculosis at the beginning died and was buried at Kherson just before embarkation there, and one young man died the day after arrival at Jönköping in Sweden. There was a birth among them at Jönköping the same day.

The first part of their journey was the most uncomfortable. The trip on the Black Sea from Kherson to Costanza, Rumania, was accomplished in an ancient Turkish tramp steamer, with inadequate accommodations of all sorts. But the "Gammal Svenskyborna" are not pretentious people, and capably made the best of everything. All through the long journey they were in the best of spirits, and constantly sang their much loved psalms and "Du gamla, du fria" (You Old, You Free), Sweden's national song.

By way of Rumania, Austria Hungary, Germany, and over the sound from Sassnitz to Trelleborg the journey was swiftly accomplished in a few days. One can imagine the emotion of these simple people when they finally reached the shores of Sweden, the mecca of their hopes and longings for so long. Tears streamed down their faces, and that they were not alone in feeling the poignant intensity of the occasion was proved by the fact that there was a very general display of intense feeling on the part of the people gathered to meet them. Prince Carl of Sweden gave them a hearty welcome address in his capacity of chief of the Swedish Red Cross.

The final stage of their journey was by train to Jönköping, where the colonists are to be housed temporarily in the empty barracks located there. Everything has been done to make their stay there comfortable. In fact, the accommodations must appear quite luxurious to them, and an amusing story is told of a nurse finding a family of five sleeping on the floor of the room allotted to them, because, they explained, they thought the beds too fine to disturb!

Efforts are now being made to provide future occupation and their own land to the Gammal Svenskyborna, and in this even Swedish Americans are taking interest and contributing help.

Surely these people are not afraid of work, and although in many respects they may be generations behind the times, with new incentive and the new hope of recouping their fortunes in this friendly homeland, it is quite certain that within

a few years they will be thoroughly adjusted to the life here, and that within a hundred years or so theirs will be another of the interesting historical "sagas" contributing its bit of romance to the history of the wandering Scandinavian people.

(Myra E. Boernstein, the writer of the foregoing article, is the wife of Ralph A. Boernstein, appointed American Consul at Malmö, Sweden, May 17, 1928. Her kindness in contributing this carefully prepared and interesting article is much appreciated, and it is hoped that it will encourage other ladies connected with the Service to write for the JOURNAL. It has long been desired to have more women contributors, for it would not only be an added charm to have their active support, but it would also make the publication more interesting to have their viewpoint on many matters. Years ago an interesting article appeared entitled "What Every Consul's Wife Knows," and it is time that an up-to-date version appeared.)

OLD POSTS

By Another of the Anonymi

Do they ever grow old? I never found one that had, although I officiated at one that was supposed to be as dead as the proverbial doornail. Its very death, made an exceedingly interesting "post-mortem examination" possible, which was as thorough a lesson in practical economics as one could ask for. In addition—as a consequence of the other—there were protection of interests cases galore, each a specimen and a problem in itself. Every post at which I have served has had its full share of interesting problems, the phases of which change as in a kaleidoscope. The sea port with its shipping and our old friend, File No. 886 (and he is well worth study, if one wishes to consider the future of our maritime activities); the mining district with its ups and downs of production, prices and labor problems; the agricultural or stock-raising country and its problems; the manufacturing district with its problems of raw and manufactured material, distribution and financing. There is drama and tragedy in statistics, if one but read them aright. Theebb and flow of migration; their causes and results. The political growths of peoples in their gropings for better things in government; the advances and set-backs. A field for endeavor and for thought as wide as the world itself.

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"Age can not wither nor Time stale
Its infinite variety."

The man at the post may grow old, but the post itself has eternal youth.



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The cover illustration, of the building in which the American Consulate General at Hongkong is located, was kindly sent by Consul Harold Shantz. The Consulate General occupies the top floor of a bank building on Queen's Road Central. The entrance is on the narrow street at the left, at No. 9 Ice House Street. It is hoped that the office will next year be moved into an American bank building now in process of construction.

BY THE WAY

The Executive Committee of the Association at a recent meeting decided that, in order to initiate a policy of greater frankness in discussing matters of general interest to the Service, and to bring about a clearer and more general understanding of problems and difficulties that may confront the Service, a series of articles, or editorials, written by members of the Service, should be published.

In the next issue of the JOURNAL it is hoped that the series will commence with an article by Under Secretary Joseph P. Cotton, and there will appear in a number of subsequent issues contributions by certain Foreign Service officers expressing their views on subjects considered worthy of the attention of the Service as a whole.

Such articles will, it is believed, prove helpful to all members of the Service, and it is hoped that they will not only read them carefully and thoughtfully, but that they will feel free to write to the JOURNAL commenting thereon and bringing forward for consideration their views on matters arising in connection therewith. These letters will from time to time be published, in the discretion of the editorial staff.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN

At the first annual convention of the International Association of Gardeners, held at Toronto, Canada, early in August, it was proposed to create a magnificent 400-acre garden on the border between the two countries to be called "The International Peace Garden" and to stand as a memorial to the 100 years of peace between the two countries.

The question of the site for the garden was held in abeyance, though Consul Harry L. Walsh, of Hamilton, Ontario, made a strong plea for the frontier of Maine or Vermont. It was proposed to have 200 acres on the American border and 200 on the Canadian side, to be administered by a joint committee of Americans and Canadians.

Delegates were informed, according to a statement in the *Toronto Mail and Empire*, of August 8, that the proposed garden had already received the unofficial endorsement of both countries through their plenipotentiaries, the Hon. William Phillips at Ottawa and the Hon. Vincent Massey at Washington. Emil Sauer, American Consul at Toronto, spoke at the meeting, saying that the Peace Garden would be not only an eternal remembrance of the two English-speaking people to promote cooperation, but also a shrine dedicated to peace and good will.



ITEMS



Minister John B. Stetson expected to leave Warsaw on September 1 for leave in the United States.

Miss Dusolina Giannini, the celebrated concert singer, who has on several occasions appeared before the Department of State Club, is now fulfilling engagements in Australia. On Miss Giannini's arrival in Melbourne she was entertained by Consul General and Mrs. Arthur Garrels.

Consul Conger Reynolds, Stuttgart, spent two weeks in the United States late in August and early in September. Mr. Reynolds passed the greater part of his leave in Iowa and in Chicago. Mrs. Reynolds has been taking the cure at one of the French watering places.

Vice Consul Gordon P. Merriam, who has been attending courses for the past year at the Ecole des Langues Orientales in Paris, and Mrs. Merriam have been spending the summer at Lexington, Mass. Mr. Merriam has been assigned to the Department for a few weeks before returning to Paris to resume his studies.

Consul John Farr Simmons, Chief of the Visa Office, and Mrs. Simmons have just returned from a four weeks' motor trip through eastern Canada.

A series of photographs entitled "Business Folk in the Month's News," appearing in the September issue of *Nation's Business*, includes Miss Pattie Field. Under her portrait is the inscription, "Radio Researcher: Succeeding in the Consular Service, Pattie Field moves to radio broadcasting. She does research work."

Former Consul Chester W. Martin, with Mrs. Martin and their daughter, Mrs. Martin Jones, left Washington on September 18 for a motor trip to Michigan. They expect to spend a few days at Detroit, where Mrs. Martin will attend the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star, of which she is a senior past grand matron in the United States.

Vice Consul J. Hall Paxton, who has recently been assigned to the Legation at Peiping, left for his new position on September 3. Mr. Paxton had been spending his home leave with his father, Rev. John W. Paxton, who for 37 years was a Presbyterian missionary in the China field.

Mrs. Nina Swalm Reed and her mother, Mrs. Albert W. Swalm, widow of Albert W. Swalm, for so many years American Consul at Southampton, England, have returned to their apartment in the Cordova, Washington, after a trip to Europe. Mrs. Swalm and Mrs. Reed spent most of their time in Stockholm and Copenhagen.

Consul Richard F. Boyce, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, writes that *The Christian Science Monitor* will publish in six sections, from October 21 to 26, inclusive, an article he has written entitled "Why be an American Consul."

Apropos of President and Mrs. Hoover's penchant, of many years' standing, for collecting elephants in bronze, ivory, alabaster, etc., as narrated by Margaret B. Downing in one of her weekly articles in *Washington Star*, she said, "a delicate task often assumed by friends of the Chief Executive and his wife is of discouraging the sending of gifts which are not timely, and some amusing chapters could be written by Consuls in out-of-the-way posts about their sidetracking offerings like crocodiles, every sort of monster of land and sea, and often dangerous reptiles and insects."

Consul Howard Donovan, latterly in charge at Bahia, Brazil, reported for duty in the Department on August 8, but has now been assigned to Kobe, Japan, and plans to sail on October 25.

Miss Helen F. Doran, of the Department, sailed on the *Leviathan* from New York on September 7 to act as disbursing officer for the American delegates and staff attending the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communication, which commenced on September 18 at The Hague. Miss Mary E.



Walsh and Miss Lillie B. Dowrick, also of the Department, went at the same time to The Hague as members of the clerical staff. After the termination of the meetings at The Hague, Miss Doran plans to visit various European cities.

Consul Charles Bridgman Hosmer, while on leave recently from the Department, visited his former post at Sherbrooke, Quebec, and on September 11 Consul Herndon W. Goforth gave a dinner party in Mr. Hosmer's honor. In the evening members of the American colony and many of Mr. Hosmer's friends were invited to meet him, and the occasion was greatly enjoyed by all.

Referring to Consul Schoenrich's article on the "West Coast," published in the June issue of the JOURNAL, he states in a recent letter that through his circulation of a copy of *The National Geographic Magazine* for January, 1915, which contained a description of the wreck of the U. S. S. *Waterloo* on August 8, 1868 (and also it is believed, though Mr. Schoenrich modestly does not say so, through mention in his article of the wrecked hull sunken and abandoned in the sand at Arica), the governor and the intendente inspected the wreck recently and designated the local Boy Scouts to keep the place clean and give the wreck care and attention.

PUGSLEY SCHOLARSHIPS

Referring to the announcement in last month's issue of the JOURNAL regarding the five scholarships of \$500 each at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., offered by Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, vice president of the Westchester County National Bank, at Peekskill, N. Y., notice is now given of a further benefaction by Mr. Pugsley.

Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., announces that through the generosity of Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, in cooperation with the trustee of Earlham College, two scholarships of the value of \$400 each, for the college year 1929-30, are available to the sons or daughters of American Consuls or Vice Consuls of career.

According to a prospectus, Earlham is a college community of about 500 students and 40 faculty members, admirably adapted to develop the educational and social advantages of the small college. Founded as a boarding school in 1847, Earlham was chartered as a college in 1859 and graduated its first class in 1852. The college is under the direction of the Religious Society of

Friends. It is located on a campus of 40 acres, which forms part of a farm of some 175 acres devoted to college purposes and situated in the outskirts of Richmond, Ind., a thriving city of some 35,000 inhabitants, which is in turn located at what might be called the crossroads of Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Indianapolis. Eight buildings are devoted to the use of the college. The library contains about 38,000 volumes.

Approximately two-thirds of the students live on the campus. There are no fraternities or sororities. Tobacco is not used on the college campus.

The tuition charge is \$200 per year, plus a \$10

FROM VISITORS' REGISTER, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

William E. DeCourcy, Paris, August 19.
 Lewis Einstein, Prague, August 19.
 Percy G. Kemp, Las Palmas, August 20.
 Theodore Jaeckel, Halifax, August 21.
 William H. Hunt, Guadeloupe, August 21.
 Thomas S. Horn, Antofogasta, August 21.
 Gilbert R. Willson, Lagos, August 23.
 E. Victor Saadeh, Rio de Janeiro, August 23.
 Jos. C. Satterthwaite, Mexico City, August 23.
 Gaston A. Cournoyer, Nuevo Laredo, August 26.
 Conger Reynolds, Stuttgart, August 26.
 Elbridge Rand, Geneva, August 26.
 George P. Shaw, San Luis Potosi, August 27.
 Walter H. McKinney, Vigo, August 28.
 Lee R. Blohm, Regina, August 28.
 E. R. Dickover, Kobe, August 28.
 S. Walter Washington, Buenos Aires, August 29.
 Paul de Kanzas, Warsaw, August 29.
 Corey F. Wood, Cape Haitien, August 30.
 Ernest L. Harris, Vienna, September 2.
 Eugene M. Hinkle, Constantinople, September 3.
 John Muccio, Hongkong, September 3.
 Homer Byington, Department, September 3.
 William E. Copley, Monterey, September 3.
 F. B. Stevens, Paris, September 3.
 Harry L. Franklin, Berlin, September 4.
 Charles C. Eberhardt, Managua, September 4.
 E. F. Stanton, Tsinan, September 5.
 C. B. Curtis, Habana, September 6.
 Sydney H. Banash, Buenos Aires, September 6.
 Charles E. Bohlen, Prague, September 6.
 Annie Johnson, Winnipeg, September 6.
 Herbert S. Bursley, Guaymas, September 9.
 Lynn W. Franklin, Saltillo, September 10.
 Paul C. Squire, Windsor, September 11.
 Rudolph Peltzer, Bucharest, September 11.
 Bernard Gotlieb, Wellington, September 11.
 Bernard F. Heiler, Dresden, September 14.
 Sydney Gest, Habana, September 14.
 Alvin T. Rowe, Jr., Bluefields, September 14.
 Stuart Allen, Tientsin, September 14.
 W. W. Schott, San Salvador, September 14.
 Josephine Pasquini, Habana, September 16.
 J. Frank Points, Nassau, September 16.
 George E. Chamberlin, Glasgow, September 17.

matriculation fee for new students. Board and room for the year amounts to \$300.

Admission is on examination or certificate, accompanied by character recommendations and health certificate. Sixteen units of secondary school work are required, including 3 of English, 2 of mathematics, 2 of a foreign language, 1 of a social science, and 1 of a natural science. The Earlham College catalogue and full information regarding the college will be sent upon request.

Applications for Pugsley scholarships should include a certified statement of studies pursued by the applicant to date, character recommendations from two responsible persons, and a health certificate signed by a physician in good standing, and should be accompanied by a photograph of the applicant. In awarding the scholarships the college will consider not only the scholastic standing of the applicants but also any facts indicative of the applicant's general attainments likely to render him or her a useful citizen, an efficient public servant, and a leader in the community.

In view of the fact that the college year begins on September 18, it may not be possible to make arrangements to fill these scholarships until the second semester, which begins on February 3, 1930. However, if suitable applications should be promptly received, the scholarships will be awarded at once for the entire year.

Anyone desirous of obtaining a Pugsley scholarship should communicate as soon as practicable with William C. Dennis, president of Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.

PALESTINE WELFARE CASES

As a result of the recent disturbances in Palestine, the Department received hundreds of telegrams and letters from persons in the United States requesting assistance in determining the welfare of their relatives and friends in the affected area. It is estimated that between 1,500 and 2,000 such inquiries with regard to approximately 500 different persons in Palestine have been handled in the welfare section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration.

Though this section is specially organized to take care of such cases, the volume of inquiries was so great that even with an increased staff it was necessary to work nights, Sundays, and holidays.

For several days following the outbreak of the disturbances a list of names was telegraphed every few hours to the Consulate General at Jerusalem, which worked at high pressure in order to furnish the Department with the information requested. As soon as a reply was received from Jerusalem regarding a given individual, each of the persons who had made inquiry regarding him was notified by telephone or telegraph.

This service rendered by the Department to American citizens has been highly appreciated by the anxious inquirers in the United States.



Photo from Carlos C. Hall

Top—VICE CONSULATE, MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA
Side—UNUSUALLY FINE ORCHID GROWING IN PATIO



FROM ANTWERP

(CONSUL FRANCIS H. STYLES, *Correspondent*)

Consul General Marion Letcher and Mrs. Letcher met their daughters, the Misses Adele and Peggy Letcher, at Cherbourg and returned with them on the *Belgenland*, on July 8.

Mrs. Styles, wife of Consul Francis H. Styles, and her son Michael left on the R. M. S. *Arabic* for a visit with her family in the United States on July 19.

The American Clubs of Antwerp and Brussels had a combined "Fourth" of July celebration on July 6 at the Antwerp Polo Club. The festivities consisted of a baseball game, a polo game and a dinner and dance. Many Americans from Antwerp and Brussels attended in spite of the inclement weather.

Vice Consul Frederick L. Washbourne paid a visit to this office on July 27, in connection with his official duties as Vice Consul at Luxemburg.

Vice Consul Coke S. Rice, from Hamburg, visited this office on July 29, while on his way to the United States on home leave.

During the latter part of July two Italian warships the *Ferruccio* and the *Pisa* visited the port of Antwerp. While they were in this city a number of entertainments both private and official were held in their honor. A number of these were attended by the officers of the staff of the Consulate General and their wives.

FROM ROME, ITALY

(CONSUL WM. OSCAR JONES, *Correspondent*)

Congressman Milton W. Shreve and Mr. Paul A. Malone, clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, spent July 24 to 26 in Rome and visited the Embassy and Consulate offices.

Congressman Ernest R. Ackerman, of New Jersey, was a recent visitor in Rome and called at the Embassy and Consulate.

Mr. Selden Chapin, Third Secretary of Embassy, at Rome, arrived and assumed his duties in August.

Consul John Q. Wood, of Messina, spent a few hours in Rome on his way to his new post at Strassbourg, France.

Clerk Arthur J. Flavin, of Palermo, called at the Consulate while on a few days leave in Rome.

The residence of Mr. Alexander Kirk, known as the Villa Spada, a historic and beautiful Roman villa situated on the famous Janiculum Hill, overlooking Rome, has been the scene of several delightful garden parties this summer to which the Diplomatic and Consular Corps as well as notable Italians and Americans came. American visitors to Rome were welcomed at these open air parties and the prominent guests received included Williams and Yancey, transatlantic flyers; a visiting delegation of American professional women; and a party of the American Legion headed by Commander J. P. MacNutt.

FROM GENOA

(CONSUL GENERAL H. P. STARRETT,
Correspondent)

American Ambassador Robert Woods Bliss sailed from Genoa in early June returning to his post in Buenos Aires.

Captain John William Carrol, U. S. A., language officer at Peking, called at the Genoa Consulate General in June on his way to the United States.

The brief illness of the Immigration Technical Adviser at Genoa, Mr. A. Estelle, made necessary the temporary assignment here of Technical Adviser Don A. Gribble, whose station is Copenhagen.

Assistant Commercial Attaché A. A. Osborne and Consul George P. Waller were among the callers at the Genoa Consulate General in early June.

Vice Consul Lawson returned to Genoa in June from Naples where he and Mrs. Lawson had been spending a part of his local leave.

Congressman Shreve, his son, and Mr. Malone, who is the clerk of the Finance Committee, came through Genoa on July 22 but stayed only a little over three hours. This was enough to view the office, which he said was the best he had visited so far, and to have dinner with Consul General Starrett and Vice Consul Dorr at a restaurant on the hills above the city where it was comparatively cool. Mr. Shreve seemed sure that some action would be taken in regard to a reorganization of the Foreign Service as soon as Congress met in



December. He appeared to favor strengthening the work of the foreign branch of the Commerce Department by absorbing still more of the commercial work of the Consular Service. Most of all he gave for increased appropriations. He and his party left Genoa for Rome the same night, the 22d of July.

Representative Ackerman, also of the House Finance Committee, with his wife, arrived in Genoa from Spain. They stayed only a few hours but it gave Mrs. Starrett and myself the opportunity of dining with them, and again explaining service needs.

Vice Consul Eugene M. Hinkle, from Lorenzo Marques, passed through Genoa in July on his way to Washington on leave.

Captain Samuel S. Sandberg, commissioner of the United States Shipping Board, passed through Genoa in July, after having visited the Shipping Board exhibit at the Seville Exposition.

FROM FLORENCE

(CONSUL JOSEPH EMERSON HAVEN, *Correspondent*)

Commander Patrick N. L. Bellinger, Assistant Naval Attaché at the American Embassy at Rome, together with Mrs. Patrick Bellinger, spent several days in Florence during the month of May.

Consul Chester W. Davis, of the American Consulate General at Warsaw, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, spent a few days in Florence in May on their tour through Italy.

Mr. James Bennett Childs, chief, Division of Documents, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., spent several days in Florence during the month of June. Mr. Childs, who was a delegate to the International Librarians' Congress, recently held at Rome, took occasion to visit Florence in connection with a reciprocal exchange of documents between the Library of Congress and the local Military Geographic Institute.

FROM WARSAW, POLAND

(CONSUL GENERAL FELIX COLE, *Correspondent*)

Consul Walter A. Leonard left Warsaw on July 26, 1929, to assume charge of his new post at Bremen, Germany. Before leaving Consul Leonard received from the staff of the Consulate

General a handsome silver set, engraved with his initials. The presentation speech was made by Consul Chester W. Davis.

On the morning of his departure stringent measures had to be taken to keep something more than a skeleton force on duty at the Consulate General until his train had left.

Consul William W. Corcoran arrived with Mrs. Corcoran in Warsaw on July 10, 1929.

Vice Consul and Mrs. William M. Gwynn, who are traveling in eastern Europe on his leave en route to Tallin, Estonia, visited Warsaw for two days on August 3 and 4, 1929.

FROM MEXICO CITY

(VICE CONSUL LAWRENCE HIGGINS, *Correspondent*)

Ambassador Morrow, accompanied by Mrs. Morrow, Miss Constance Morrow, his brother, Gen. Jay Morrow and Mrs. Morrow, his sister, Mrs. Agnes Scandrett, and Third Secretary Joseph E. Satterthwaite, left Mexico City on the morning of August 17 for a vacation in the United States. First Secretary of the Embassy, Herschel V. Johnson, remains as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Col. Gordon Johnston, Military Attaché, and Mrs. Johnston enjoyed an interesting experience when they were the guests of the Minister of War, General Amarro, on a tour of inspection through the north of the Republic from August 12 to 25.

Capt. Robert E. Cummings, Infantry, has been appointed assistant Military Attaché to succeed Capt. Winfred Houghton, Cavalry.

On the morning of August 15 Mrs. William Dawson, wife of Consul General Dawson left for the United States for the purpose of entering their son in Phillips Exeter Academy. After a short visit with her parents Mrs. Dawson will return to Mexico about September 24.

Capt. Alfred W. Johnson, United States Navy, and Mrs. Johnson, of Washington, D. C., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Caroline Gilbert Johnson, to Mr. James Elwyn Brown, Jr., who is at present Vice Consul of Career in Mexico City.

A tennis tournament open to members of the resident Diplomatic and Consular Corps and of the Foreign Office is being held under the auspices of the Deportivo Club. The American entries were: Chargé d'Affaires Hersehel V. Johnson, Col. Gordon Johnston, Third Secretary Allan Dawson, Consul General William Dawson, Vice Consuls J. E. Brown, Jr., and Lawrence Higgins, and Consular Agent W. O. Jenkins, of Puebla. Chargé d'Affaires Johnson and Vice Consuls Brown and Higgins all won their matches of the first round and Consul General Dawson and Consular Agent Jenkins have won their matches of the first two rounds.

FROM NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO

(CONSUL RICHARD F. BOYCE, *Correspondent*)

June 9. Consul Boyce assisted by Vice Consul Cournoyer gave an informal afternoon reception at the Consulate for the Mexican officials in Neuvo Laredo. In the evening a reception was



Photo by W. J. McCafferty

CATHEDRAL, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO

given for the Army officers at Fort McIntosh and their wives.

July 4. Consul Franklin, at Saltillo, drove down to Monterrey over the world's most scenic and spring-cracking road in two and one-half hours. Consul Boyce drove up from Nuevo Laredo, the world's straightest road, at least 50 miles of it is, in four hours. Consul and Mrs. Balch, of Monterrey, Consul Franklin and Consul and Mrs. Boyce attended the July 4 dance at the Foreign Club in Monterrey.

July 8. Vice Consul Aguirre and his family returned in his car from two months leave in California.

August 2. Consul and Mrs. Charles W. Lewis, Jr., passed through from Mexico City en route to their new port at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. They cooled off between trains at the swimming pool at Fort McIntosh.

The Consul at Neuvo Laredo wishes to put into print an expression of his appreciation for the un-failing courtesies extended by the United States Army officers at Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Tex., for the use of their swimming pool. Not only the officers and their families stationed at the American Consulate at Nuevo Laredo, but nearly all Diplomatic and Consular officers passing through Laredo during the hot months have enjoyed a most welcome chance to cool off, and have likewise enjoyed meeting the Army officers and their families.

FROM SINGAPORE

(CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS, *Correspondent*)

Consul Edward M. Groth entertained the small American community at Surabaya at dinner on the evening of July 4, and at the end of the repast had the pleasure of announcing his transfer to Copenhagen. After dinner there was dancing, and later in the evening all joined in playing some of the old fashioned games which had been resurrected and arranged by the ladies of the community.

Mrs. George J. Haering, wife of Consul Haering, Kobe, spent a few days in Singapore in July. She was en route to Europe on the *President Johnson* with a party of friends.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in typical American style at Singapore. There was a base-



ball game, swimming party, dinner and dance at the Singapore Swimming Club. Bishop E. F. Lee and Consul Bruins were the speakers for the occasion, the celebration having been under the auspices of the American Association of Malaya.

Vice Consul Alan S. Rogers assumed charge of the Consulate General at Bangkok on July 1 upon his arrival from Bombay.

Mr. R. H. Unseld, who recently resigned as Vice Consul at Surabaya, accompanied the "All American Mohawk Malaysian Expedition to Borneo." This expedition went 300 miles up the Barito River from Banjarmassin, Borneo, mainly for the purpose of taking moving pictures and testing radio broadcasting apparatus. Mr. Unseld upon his arrival at Singapore reported that the Dyaks of Borneo showed commendable astonishment at these wonders of civilization.

At Bangkok on July 4 there was a baseball game in which "East" beat "West" by 12 to 8 in seven innings. However, "West" pulled off a triple play in approved big league style. In the evening Minister Harold O. Mackenzie was host to a large gathering. The Legation grounds were a mass of colored lights. The Royal Orchestra under the leadership of Phra Chen Duriyanga was present by special permission of H. M. The King. Supper was served at midnight and dancing continued until the early hours of the morning.

FROM VANCOUVER

(CONSUL HAROLD S. TEWELL, *Correspondent*)

Terminating a period of service of over four years as Consul General at Vancouver, Ernest L.

Harris left this post late in August for his new post at Vienna. Prior to their departure Consul General and Mrs. Harris were lavishly entertained by prominent private citizens and local officials, including the Mayor of Vancouver and the Consular Corps. At a civic dinner tendered the newly appointed French Minister to Canada, who recently visited Vancouver, the chief magistrate terminated the function by a eulogy of the departing Consul General, while one of the leading daily newspapers characterized him as "one of the best and most widely-known American Consuls General ever stationed at Vancouver." On his last day of service the staff of the Consulate General presented Mr. Harris with a bronze cigar humidor.

Mr. Herbert Pearson, formerly at Salonika, and Mr. Oscar Frederickson, formerly in the Department, recently arrived at Vancouver, having been assigned to this Consulate General.

Surgeon General H. S. Cummings, of the United States Public Health Service, recently paid an official visit to Vancouver.

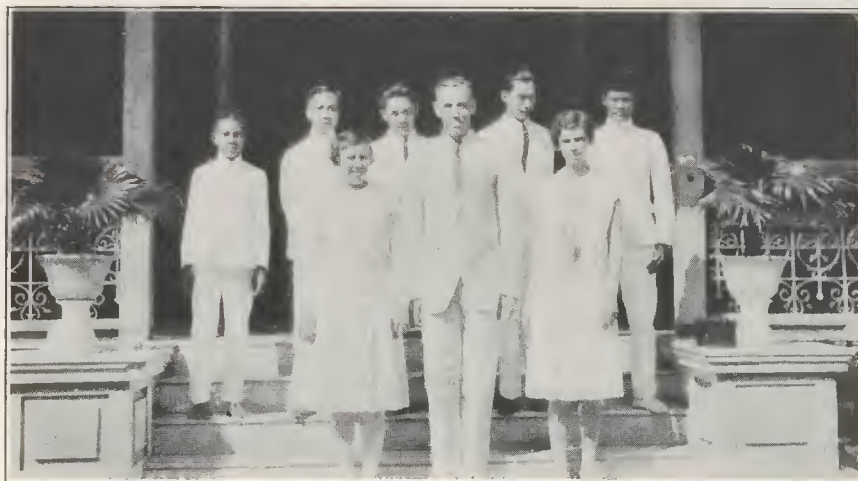
In recent months Vancouver has been officially visited by the battleship *Mississippi* and three destroyers of the United States Navy, and naval vessels of the British, Japanese and Chilean navies.

Sidney A. Belovsky, who has served as non-career Vice Consul at Vancouver during the past six years is spending home leave in Brooklyn, N. Y., his leave having been inspired by a desire to complete the examination for the Foreign Service, which he was successful in passing.

STAFF AMERICAN CONSULATE, SURABAYA, JAVA, NETHERLAND EAST INDIES

First row (left to right)—Miss Louise F. Biele, Clerk; Consul Edward M. Groth (recently transferred to Copenhagen); and Mrs. Helen M. Provinse, Clerk

Second row—Kander, Liem Kian Gwan, Sho Eng Swi, Tao Liang Po, and Doel





FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication August 24, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 17, 1929:

Warden McKee Wilson, of Indiana, now Second Secretary at Paris, France, assigned Second Secretary, Brussels, Belgium.

Orme Wilson, Jr., of New York, now Second Secretary of Embassy at Buenos Aires, assigned to the Department of State.

William W. Schott, of Kansas, now Third Secretary at Paris, France, assigned Third Secretary, San Salvador, El Salvador.

Percy A. Blair, of the District of Columbia, now Second Secretary at Madrid, Spain, assigned Second Secretary at Bogota, Colombia.

H. Freeman Matthews, of Maryland, now Second Secretary at Bogota, assigned to the Department of State.

Alfred A. Winslow, of Indiana, Foreign Service Officer, retired, died at his home, Crown Point, Ind., on August 16, 1929.

Non-Career Service

John E. Jones, of Texas, has resigned as Vice Consul at Nogales, Mexico.

The services of Ricardo I. Plaza, Acting Consular Agent, ceased with the closing of the agency at Esmeraldas, Ecuador, July 31, 1929.

Released for publication August 31, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 24, 1929:

Consul Henry C. A. Damm, of Tennessee, died at his post, Nogales, Mexico, on August 24; interment to be at Sewanee, Tenn.

The assignment of John R. Putnam, of Oregon, from Amoy to Shanghai, has been canceled. Mr. Putnam will remain at Amoy.

The assignment of Carl O. Spamer, of Maryland, as Consul at Amoy, China, has been canceled. Consul Spamer will remain at Shanghai.

John S. Littell, of New York, now assigned as Language Officer in the Legation at Peiping, has been detailed as Vice Consul at Tientsin, China.

John H. Bruins, of New York, now Consul at Singapore, Straits Settlements, assigned as Consul at Southampton, England.

Roy E. B. Bower, of California, now serving as Vice Consul at Southampton, England, assigned as Vice Consul at Singapore.

Harold Merriman Deane, of Connecticut, assigned as Consul at Montreal, died at his post on August 23.

Non-Career Service

Harold E. Riggs, of New York, has been appointed Honorary Vice Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana.

Released for publication September 7, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since August 31:

Henry A. W. Beck, of Indiana, now Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, assigned Vice Consul at Alexandria, Egypt.

Hasell H. Dick, of South Carolina, now Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma, detailed Consul at Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa.

Ezra M. Lawton, of Ohio, now Consul General in Charge, Sydney, New South Wales, retired under provisions of the act of May 24, 1924.

Andrew G. Lynch, of New York, Vice Consul at Tientsin, China, assigned Vice Consul, Mukden, China.

Robert G. McGregor, Jr., of New York, now Vice Consul, assigned to the Department for instruction, assigned Vice Consul, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Harry L. Troutman, of Georgia, now Consul at Beirut, Syria, assigned Consul, Jerusalem, Palestine.

Non-Career Service

Tiny R. Howard has been appointed Consular Agent at Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Robert L. Hunter, of South Dakota, now Clerk in Consulate General at Winnipeg, Manitoba, appointed Vice Consul there.



STAFF AT AMERICAN CONSULATE, TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS, JULY 31, 1929

Left to right—Rodolfo A. Mass, Clerk; Anita Aguilus, Clerk; Stanley G. Slavens, Vice Consul; George P. Shaw, Consul; Ethel W. Reiner, Clerk; and Leonardo Varela, messenger



Released for publication September 21, 1929

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since September 7:

Charles C. Broy, of Virginia, now Consul at Nassau, Bahamas, detailed Consul at London, England.

Philander L. Cable, of Illinois, formerly First Secretary at Brussels, now assigned First Secretary at Warsaw, Poland.

Early B. Christian, of Louisiana, now Vice Consul at Dublin, Ireland, assigned Vice Consul at Stockholm, Sweden.

Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul at Athens, Greece.

Thomas L. Daniels, of Minnesota, has resigned as Foreign Service Officer and First Secretary.

Howard Donovan, of Illinois, Consul now detailed to the Department for duty, assigned Consul at Kobe, Japan.

Alphonse Gaulin, of Rhode Island, has resigned as Foreign Service Officer and Consul General at Paris, France.

Sydney Gest, of Pennsylvania, Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

George J. Haering, of New York, now detailed Consul at Kobe, Japan, assigned Consul at Rangoon, India.

Donald R. Heath, of Kansas, now Consul at Berne, Switzerland, assigned Consul at Port au Prince, Haiti.

Samuel W. Honaker, of Texas, now Consul at Port au Prince, Haiti, assigned Consul at Berne, Switzerland.

Robertson Honey, of New York, now Consul at Hamilton, Bermuda, assigned Consul at Nice, France.

Phil H. Hubbard, of Vermont, now Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany, assigned Vice Consul at Manchester, England.

Benjamin M. Hulley, of Florida, now detailed Consul, Stockholm, Sweden, assigned Consul at Dublin, Irish Free State.

Robert B. Macatee, of Virginia, now detailed Consul at London, England, assigned Consul at Nassau, N. P., Bahamas.

John H. Madonne, of Texas, Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland.

R. Borden Reams, of Pennsylvania, Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned as Vice Consul at Havre, France.

Alvin T. Rowe, Jr., of Virginia, now Vice Consul assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned as Vice Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Joseph I. Touchette, of Massachusetts, now Vice Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, assigned Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria.

David A. Turnure, of New York, has resigned as Foreign Service Officer and Vice Consul.

Robert S. Ward, of Ohio, Vice Consul now assigned to the Foreign Service School, assigned as Vice Consul at Tokyo, Japan.

Non-Career Service

Gustave L. Sondheimer, of New York, now Clerk in the Consulate General at Berlin, Germany, appointed Vice Consul there.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Surgeon G. C. Lake. Directed to proceed from Cologne, Germany, to Darmstadt, Germany, and return, in connection with the control of biologic products. August 17, 1929.

Surgeon R. L. Wilson. Relieved from duty at Rotterdam, Holland, on or about September 1, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. August 20, 1929.

Asst. Surgeon R. B. Holt. Bureau order of August 2, relieving him from duty at Ellis Island and directing him to proceed to Southampton, England, revoked. August 23, 1929.

Relieved from duty at Ellis Island and assigned to duty at Stuttgart, Germany, on or about August 27, 1929. August 23, 1929.

Surgeon Walter L. Treadway. Directed to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Toronto, Canada, for the purpose of making preliminary studies incident to carrying out the provisions of the act approved January 19, 1929. August 24, 1929.

Surgeon E. A. Sweet. Detailed to represent the Public Health Service at the International Association for the Promotion of Child Welfare at Stockholm, Sweden. September 19-24, 1929. August 26, 1929.

Asst. Surgeon E. R. Pelikan. Relieved from duty at Hongkong, China, and assigned to duty at Manila, P. I. August 31, 1929.

P. A. Surgeon F. C. Stewart. Relieved from duty at Manila, P. I., and assigned to duty at Hongkong, China. August 31, 1929.

Surgeon J. S. Boggess. Relieved from duty at London, England, effective September 30, and assigned to duty at Copenhagen, Denmark. September 10, 1929.

Surgeon C. W. Vogel. Relieved from duty at Copenhagen, Denmark, about October 1, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. September 10, 1929.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Foreign Service Division of the Department of Commerce furnished on September 14, 1929, the following personal notes on their field representatives:

Mr. Gardner Richardson, Commercial Attaché from Vienna, and Mr. Homer S. Fox, Assistant Commercial Attaché from London, have recently returned to the United States for leave and itinerary. Those who have just returned to their posts from the United States are Mr. William L. Finger, Trade Commissioner to Paris, and Mr. Julian D. Smith, Assistant Commercial Attaché to Lima.

Trade Commissioner Louis P. Ball, Jr., who has been in the United States on account of illness in his family, sailed for his post at Paris September 13.

Mr. John H. Kennedy, recently appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner to Milan, and Mr. DuWayne G. Clark, the new Assistant Trade Commissioner to Johannesburg, sailed September 11 for their posts.



COMMERCIAL WORK FOR AUGUST

The volume of trade data received in the Commercial Office of the Department of State from Consular offices during the month of August, 1929, as compared with the corresponding month of the preceding year, is indicated as follows:

	1929	1928
Reports	2,233	1,907
Trade Letters	4,523	4,056
Trade Lists	145	419
World Trade Directory Reports.....	2,954	2,442
Trade Opportunity Reports.....	348	331

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during August, 1929, which were accorded the rating of EXCELLENT; Amsterdam, Consul General Charles L. Hoover; Buenos Aires, Consul General George S. Messersmith; Cape Town, Consul Cecil M. P. Cross; Cologne, Consul Christian M. Ravndal; Dresden, Consul George P. Waller; Funchal, Consul John F. Huddleston; Genoa, Consul General Henry P. Starrett; Glasgow, Consul Marcel E. Malige; Kovno, Vice Consul Bertel E. Kuniholm; Liverpool, Vice Consul Cyril L. F. Thiel; Manchester, Vice Consul Wallace E. Moessner; Munich, Consul Alfred W. Donegan; Paris, Consul Damon C. Woods; Port-au-Prince, Consul Samuel W.

Honaker; Rotterdam, Vice Consul George Tait; Stuttgart, Consul Conger Reynolds; Tallinn, Consul Harry E. Carlson; Winnipeg, Consul General P. Stewart Heintzleman.

Trade Letters (one letter from each post except where indicated parenthetically) received during the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating of EXCELLENT: Amsterdam (2), Barcelona, Batavia, Beirut, Belfast (3), Berlin, Birmingham, Bordeaux (4), Bradford (2), Breslau, Bucharest (7), Buenos Aires (6), Calcutta (2), Canton (2), Cape Town, Cologne (3), Florence, Frankfort, Genoa, Glasgow, Guaymas, Habana (3), Halifax, Hankow (4), Havre (3), Las Palmas, Liverpool (2), London, England (5), Maracaibo (3), Medan, Milan (2), Montevideo, Munich, Naples, North Bay, Nuevo Laredo, Pernambuco, Port-au-Prince (2), Prague (2), Rio de Janeiro (4), Rome (3), Rotterdam (3), Saloniki, Santos, Sao Paulo (2), Seville, Shanghai, Singapore, Surabaya, Sofia, Sydney, Australia (2), Tientsin (2), Trieste, Valencia.

SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of August the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating EXCELLENT to shipping reports submitted by the following officers: Consul George Gregg Fuller, Kingston; Vice Consul E. W. Eaton, Guaymas; Vice Consul Garrett G. Ackerson, Cape Town; Vice Consul Perry N. Jester, Hongkong; Consul Oscar S. Heizer, Algiers; Consul Walter H. McKinney, Vigo; Vice Consul Morris N. Hughes, Montevideo; Vice Consul Eugene W. Nabel, Rotterdam, two reports.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Elizabeth Thornton, was born on March 11, 1929, at Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, to Consul and Mrs. Lynn W. Franklin.

A son, George Frederick, was born on September 1, 1929, at Hagerstown, Md., to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. John F. Martin.

A son was born on September 15, 1929, at Leghorn, Italy, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Franklin C. Gowen.

MARRIAGES

Keyes-Deichman. Married at Valparaiso, Chile, on July 27, 1929, Consul General Carl F. Deichman and Miss Endora Ruth Keyes.



STAFF AT AMERICAN CONSULATE
NAGOYA, JAPAN

Left to right—Minoru Oiva, office boy; Goro Kawamura, Chief Clerk; Consul A. R. Preston, Jr.; and Kiyoshi Maruyama, Clerk

NECROLOGY

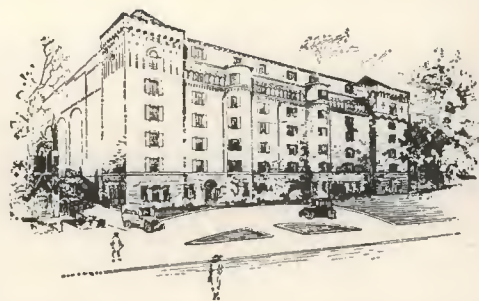


Photo by Harris & Ewing

HENRY C. A. DAMM

Henry Christian Augustus Damm, Consul at Nogales, Mexico, died at his post on August 24, 1929, after 20 years' faithful service.

He was born in West Bloomfield, Wis., January 19, 1874. When 12 years of age, his parents moved to Illinois; but seven years later they moved again to Florida and there engaged in orange culture. His early education was in the public and normal schools in Illinois, but later for six years he taught in the public schools in Florida and for five years in the Sewanee (Tenn.) Military Academy. Meanwhile he was prosecuting his studies at the University of the South at Sewanee, where he obtained the degrees of B. A. and M. A. While so doing he took the examination for the Consular Service, and on May 31, 1909, was appointed Consul at Cornwall, Ontario. He was a member of the instruction class of July, 1909, which included such now well-known officers as Leo J. Keena, Marion Letcher, Robert Frazer, Jr., Cornelius Ferris, and others. On April 9, 1912, he was appointed Consul at Stettin, Germany, and in 1915 he was assigned to Aix la Chapelle. On June 5, 1917, he was assigned to Stavanger, Norway, later to Vardo, then Kirkenes, and for awhile to Christiania, and then after a short absence to Copenhagen. It was during this period of his service in Scandinavia



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during the war that he contracted a serious illness which unfitted him for duty in any severe climate. He was accordingly, for the benefit of his health, detailed to Malaga on September 23, 1920, and then sent to Valencia on June 27, 1921. Later, in 1922, he was detailed to Nogales, his last post.

Consul Damm was a man of scholarly attainments and high ideals. He was a conscientious, obliging officer, always doing his work seriously and making every effort to have his office in excellent condition, even when latterly he labored under the handicap of impaired health. He made an excellent impression on the people of Nogales, and during the late troubles in Mexico the Department commended him and his assistant, Consul Altaffer, for alertness and efficiency under great difficulties in discharging the duties of the Nogales office. Consul Damm attended a consular conference in Mexico City in 1928, and his health appeared to decline noticeably after his return to Nogales.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Alice Purdue Damm, daughter of the Rev. T. J. Purdue, of Punta Gorda, Fla., and by three children, two daughters and a son, to whom sincere sympathy is extended.

It is noteworthy that the United States Army authorities at Nogales, Ariz., when announcing "with deepest sorrow" the death of Consul Damm, ordered that on August 26, the day of the funeral, as "appropriate honors to the memory of this distinguished consular representative," the flag should be displayed at half mast and a salute of seven guns fired.

Carl C. Hansen, M. D., who since April 2, 1909, held the position of American Vice Consul at Bangkok, Siam, died on August 2, 1929, of intestinal cancer. Dr. Hansen was born in Denmark May 14, 1862, and became a naturalized American citizen at Modesto, Calif., on July 6, 1887. After graduation from the Cooper Medical College, he practiced medicine for several years, and later went as a medical missionary to Persia, and finally to Siam in 1897. In 1909 Dr. Hansen resigned from mission work and was appointed American Vice Consul. He took great interest in philosophical studies, and his collection of rare curios was one of the local attractions in Bangkok. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lilian D. Reinhart Hansen, of Berkeley, Calif., and two daughters.

Harold M. Deane, American Consul stationed at Montreal, Canada, died in that city on Au-

gust 28, 1929. Mr. Deane was born in Waterbury, Conn., October 24, 1891, and his home was at Providence, R. I. After graduating in 1913 from Yale University he was a teacher for four years in Robert College, Constantinople. He then served as a clerk in the American Legation at Berne for over a year, and then was with the Peace Commission in Paris. On October 29, 1919, he was appointed after examination Secretary of Embassy or Legation and assigned to Berlin. He then was transferred to Quito, Ecuador, in 1921, where he married Miss Maria Luisa Plaza, and a daughter was born in Quito on February 3, 1923. He afterwards served in Central America and also at Valparaiso and Santiago and Arica as Consul. While in Valparaiso his child became ill with infantile paralysis, and his transfer to the Consulate General at Montreal in November, 1927, was arranged so that the child could have the benefit of medical attention and a good climate.

Arthur Bullard, of Washington, journalist, author, and former State Department official, died on September 10 at Geneva, Switzerland, after an illness of several weeks. He was 49 years of age.

Mr. Bullard was born at St. Joseph, Mo., December 8, 1879, and was graduated from the Blair Academy, N. J., and Hamilton Academy, Clinton, N. Y. He was foreign correspondent for various magazines and newspapers for several years, during which time he visited Russia, northern Africa, and central Europe. At the outbreak of the World War, Mr. Bullard was a member of the committee on public information and served as chief of the Division of Russian Affairs in the State Department from December, 1919, to March, 1921. Since then he has had no direct connection with the State Department, but has spent most of his time in Europe, being associated in many capacities with the League of Nations, and was one of the best known and best informed Americans on questions connected with it. He served as Geneva representative of the American League of Nations Association, as member of the information section of the League, and as assistant to Norman H. Davis when the latter presided over the League commission which settled the dispute over the disposition of the city of Memel. He was also secretary to the American delegation at the World Economic Conference in 1927.

Mr. Bullard and his wife, formerly Ethel Mather Bragg, made their home in Washington at 2326 California Street. They were intimate friends with President and Mrs. Hoover, and were married in the Hoover home in 1918. Mr.



Bullard's body is to be interred near the new League buildings in Geneva.

Mr. Bullard's recent book, "American Diplomacy in the Modern World," was commented on in the July issue of the JOURNAL, and it is hoped that many will read that interesting work.

George Frank Mosher, former American Consul at Nice, France, and at Sonneberg, Germany, died at his home in the Roxbury district, Boston, Mass., on August 16, 1929, aged 85 years. He was appointed Consul at Nice on May 20, 1881, and represented his Government at the funerals of Gambetta and Garibaldi. He was transferred to Sonneberg January 13, 1883.

James Sinclair Armstrong, one of the organizers of the publishing firm of A. C. Armstrong & Son, and a trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, died August 27, 1929, in New York City. Mr. Armstrong was 72 years of age. He was born in New York, educated at the Friends School, and studied for two years in Paris and Hanover. In the seventies he became associated with the publishing house of Scribner, Armstrong & Company, in which his father, the late A. C. Armstrong, was a partner. They formed the firm of A. C. Armstrong & Son in 1879, and the son continued in active business until 1911. Mr. Armstrong is survived by three sons and a daughter. They are Sinclair Howard Armstrong; W. Campbell Armstrong, legal adviser to the Governor General of the Philippines; George Alexander Armstrong, American Consul at Nice; and Elizabeth Howard Armstrong.

Mrs. Oma Harper, mother of Vice Consul Oscar C. Harper, died at Houston, Tex., on August 31, 1929. Mr. Harper, who is now stationed at Piedras Negras, Coahuila, Mexico, was able to attend his mother during her last illness.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Vice Consul Albion W. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson in the death of their youngest child, Esperanza Johnson, aged 12 months, from enteritis, an acute illness apparently aggravated by travel and lack of necessary home comforts. Mr. Johnson was at the time en route from his previous post at Valencia to St. Michael's, Azores, where he assumed charge August 27.

In "Book News" from G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 West 45th Street, New York, dated August 30, appeared the following:

News that radium is being used as a lure for deep-sea fishing by William Beebe in Bermuda has been brought by George Palmer Putnam, his publisher, who visited the expedition recently. The radium is used as a luminous coating on hooks attached to sounding wires about a mile long in depths where no daylight exists. In his net hauls Mr. Beebe has found many specimens new to science. An interesting find is a fish equipped with a "rod, line, bait, and three hooks." The hooks dangle from a tentacle about as long as the body of the fish. Furthermore, examination in the laboratory seems to indicate that the fish possesses muscles capable of casting these hooks for some distance in front of itself as it swims.

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The Storming of the U. S. Consulate at Honolulu in 1870

By ALBERT PIERCE TAYLOR, *Librarian, Archives of Hawaii*

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THE spectacle of United States Marines storming an American Consulate in a foreign country to compel the United States Consul to lower the Stars and Stripes to half-mast as a mark of respect to a member of the royal family, has probably occurred only once in the history of the United States, and it happened at Honolulu, Kingdom of Hawaii, on September 21, 1870.

Despite the fact that the Queen Dowager Kalama, relict of King Kamehameha III, was dead and that this was generally known, even to the United States Minister, Henry A. Pierce, and to all other members of the Diplomatic and Consular corps accredited to the Hawaiian capital, the American Consul, Thomas Adamson, Jr., refused to lower his flag to half-mast on the ground that he was not officially in possession of such news.

From the U. S. S. *Jamestown*, commanded by Commander W. T. Truxton, a detail comprising a corporal and a guard was sent ashore to compel the flag to be placed at half-mast, and in the event of non-compliance by the civil representative of the Washington government, to place it there.

In Honolulu the incident was regarded as one of the most amazing in diplomatic relations and was given wide publicity, while Captain Truxton immediately gave evidence of his position by giving a statement to William Jarrett, secretary of the Privy Council, who recorded the captain's statement in a six-page file which is now in the 1870 box in a compartment captioned "Miscellaneous Local," of the Government records.

The death of Queen Kalama brought forth this incident which was destined to be a nine-days' wonder, but of sufficient importance to mark it as one of the most extraordinary items in the record of the United States Marines.

Her Majesty, Queen Kalama, relict of Kamehameha the Good (III), expired at her residence in Honolulu on September 20, 1870, after a long and painful illness, about 16 years after the death of her husband. Both he and his queen had been friends of the American Government, and the latter, through various naval officers, gave strong evidence that it was quite friendly both to the Hawaiian Government and to its rulers.

In 1870, Kamehameha V was on the Hawaiian throne. He was the older brother of Kamehameha IV, who had died in 1853, and both were nephews of Kamehameha III. Hon. Henry A. Pierce was the United States Minister resident. In the harbor was the *Jamestown*, Commander Truxton. *The Advertiser*, of September 24, 1870, under the heading of "A High Handed Proceeding," gives the details of the amazing conflict of American Marines with the American Consul, at the American Consulate, the Marines following instructions from the American warship commander, Captain Truxton. Here is the account:

On Wednesday the habits of Queen Street were witnesses to a most remarkable scene, no less than the landing of a file of Marines from the U. S. S. *Jamestown*, under Lieutenant Cochrane, who charged upon the United States Consulate and carried it by force, after a short but gallant resistance on the part of the Consul and Vice Consul.

The cause of this civil war (on a small scale) was the refusal by Mr. Adamson,* the Consul, to lower his flag to half-mast.

It will be remembered that about a month since, it was rumored that the Dowager Queen Kalama was dead, and upon this rumor the flags of the British and French Legations were set at half-mast, and were flying that way the best part of the forenoon, when the rumor was found to be false. The Queen Dowager has lingered along through the month and died on Tuesday forenoon last, when official communication was sent from the Foreign Office to representatives of foreign governments, and when received, their flags were set at half-mast. It was noticed that the flag of the United States Consulate was not lowered, and the fact became subject of remark.

Mr. Adamson said that he had not received official notification of the death of the distinguished lady, and bearing in mind the mistake made by the British and French Legations, through lack of official information, he patiently waited for official notification from his superior officer, the United States Minister resident.

On Wednesday forenoon, an officer of the *Jamestown* waited on Mr. Adamson and stated that the commander of the vessel ordered that the Consulate flag should be lowered to half-mast, giving as a reason that the Queen Dowager was dead, and that the flag should be so set as long as the war vessels in the harbor kept their flags in that position.

Mr. Adamson replied that as the superior in rank of Commander Truxton he should not receive orders from

* Thomas Adamson, Jr., of Ohio, was appointed Consul at Honolulu on June 1, 1869, and his successor, Calvin S. Mattoon, of Ohio, was appointed September 24, 1870.



him, but would respect and obey the orders of his superior, the minister resident.

At a little after noon a file of Marines landed and took charge of the stairway leading to the Consulate, while their commander started for the residence of the Consul with whom he soon appeared. Lieutenant Cochrane stated that he had been ordered to land and lower the flag at the Consulate. Mr. Adamson replied that he would not permit the act. Lieutenant Cochrane replied that he should be compelled to use force. Mr. Adamson said he should resist, and with the Vice Consul, Mr. Christie, went to the door to prevent the ingress of the Marines, but after a short scuffle they yielded to superior force, and the flag was lowered.

Soon after the Marines had retired the Minister resident sent orders deposing Mr. Adamson, and authorizing Mr. Christie, the Vice Consul, to take charge of the Consulate, both of which were responded to.

The quarrel as it stands between the United States officials is none of ours; but we may be allowed to protest at the course taken by the commander of the *James- town*, in landing a force upon our shores, as an insult to this government. American interests here can not be benefited by such outrageous occurrences.

Probably as a result of the final paragraph, Commander Truxton filed with the Hawaiian Government a statement of his position, which was taken down by William Jarrett. The notes of Mr. Jarrett, as filed in the archives of the Hawaiian Government, follow:

Saturday, September 24, 1870.

Captain Truxton, of the U. S. S. *James- town*, called and stated that he had called to explain the matter touching the lowering of the United States flag over the United States Consulate on the twenty-first instant, said that he had heard that the Queen Dowager Kalama deceased on the twentieth instant, and following the example of the flags of this government, had lowered his ensign to half-mast as did likewise, as he observed, the Minister resident of the United States. That he had observed that the Consul of the United States did not lower the flag over the Consulate, though all the other legations and consulates had lowered their flags.

Captain Truxton then addressed a note to the United States Consul, a copy of which he showed, requesting him to lower his flag during that day (that is, the twenty-first), as a mark of respect for the nation over which the husband of the deceased lady had ruled. Captain Truxton likewise showed a note in answer from Mr. Adamson, United States Consul, of which the purport was that he (Mr. Adamson) denied the authority of Captain Truxton to make any such order and averred that he had not received any official notice of the decease of Queen Kalama from his Minister or from any other source, and declined to lower his flag as required by the commander of the *James- town*; that under those circumstances, wishing that all honor should be paid to the nation in whose waters he was and feeling aggrieved that the flag over the Consulate of the nation which he served as a naval officer should be flying at the mast head, when the flags of all other nations were at the half-mast—he addressed another note to the Consul saying that he would lower his flag by the means at his (Captain Truxton's) disposal, and received a reply that the Consul (Mr. Adamson) would resist any such effort.

Captain Truxton stated that he did not consider that any matters of official etiquette between the Minister and

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the Consul should stand in the way of a proper showing of respect for the nation of whose ruler the deceased lady had been Queen Consort; and that inasmuch as by the rules of his service, as he understood them, the Consul was bound to follow the example of the ship which he commanded—and more especially, that of the Minister resident of the United States—and further feeling that it was his duty to allow no cause of feeling or want of respect to this nation, he had caused a party of a corporal's guard of Marines, without arms other than the bayonets which were at their sides, to proceed to the Consulate on the morning of the twenty-first and lower the flag of the United States there, and to keep it so flying until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Captain Truxton further stated that this act was done solely out of respect for this government; that he had no intention of derogating from its sovereignty by the landing of an armed party; that he did not consider his party as armed within the ordinary acceptation of the phrase, or within the purview of the law of nations; and that certainly they were not armed with any means of aggression, but that they were simply landed to compel the obedience of those officers who, as he understood it, were required to follow his example—to an act of courtesy to the nation within whose dominions they were.

URBAIN J. LEDOUX

"Mr. Zero: A Splendid Failure," is the title of an article in the September issue of *Nation's Business*, and those whose memories of the American Consular Service can carry them back 25 years will be interested to learn that this Mr. Zero who is now devoting his life to helping homeless derelicts by personally managing a soup kitchen in New York City, called "The Tub," St. Mark's Place, was then known as Urbain J. Ledoux, and was American Consul at Prague from 1903 to 1907.

Digging into an old file of newspaper clippings, an article is found entitled "Consul Ledoux and His System," which appeared in the *Review of Reviews* for May, 1907. It appears that Thomas F. Millard, the writer of that article, went to Prague to see the commercial intelligence system that Mr. Ledoux had made so effective, and a lengthy description of it was given. Space will not permit of details being given here beyond the brief statement that it consisted of two divisions of card indexes, catalogues, etc., one of American firms and commodities and the other of Bohemian, accessible to the public in a commercial reading-room in the Consulate. The plan was, in theory, a forerunner of the present system of Foreign Trade Opportunities and World Trade Directory Reports, and Mr. Ledoux undoubtedly was one of the pioneers in the intensive work along commercial lines now carried on by the American Foreign Service.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL
AN APPRECIATION

The *New York Herald Tribune* in its issue of August 19, 1929, had the following editorial, which will be gratifying to all American Foreign Service officers as an expression of intelligent and sympathetic appreciation of Consular duties:

In recent necrology there was announced the death of the American Consul at Nairobi, in East Africa. The name suggests nothing to the average citizen, yet it is only one of the many far-flung places of the earth where lonely consuls represent the rights and interests of their country. All consuls are not stationed in pleasant European cities. It is significant of the seriousness of the Consular Service that there are more Consuls in Mexico than in any other country. Many of them are marooned for years in towns barren of comforts and diversions, under conditions that try the morale and stamina of the strongest. A young consul has more chances of being sent to some such forlorn post as Punta Arenas, on the bleak Strait of Magellan; Bluefields, in the heavy heat of the Nicaraguan coast, or barren Aden than he has to go to Florence or Munich. Yet if he can survive this forbidding apprenticeship the highest prizes of the service, and even Diplomatic appointment, are eventually open to him.

Contrary to the usual romantic idea of the American Consul, as gained from his frequent appearance in fiction

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and light opera, his work is generally prosaic enough. The routine office duties laid down by the State Department and the demands made on him by export business through the medium of the Department of Commerce leave him little time for anything else. Wherever he is stationed he always has under way the preparation of reports on the market for some of the thousands of articles that make up the stuff of international trade. The vising of all kinds of documents is an inevitable part of his day's work.

He runs a postoffice for his fellow countrymen who pass his way in their travels, and the world-wandering citizen finds in the familiar shield over the doorway consolation for his nostalgia and renewed pride in the country that reaches out so far to help him. Unfortunately too few of those whom he serves ever express their appreciation at Washington. However, the testy tourist who imagines himself slighted in his too exigent demands on the Consul's time often relieves his dudgeon by the familiar device of writing to his Congressman. When drama comes the Consul's way it is all too often in connection with the disciplining of obstreperous seamen.

Most of the evils of the old Consuls régime disappeared when the service was taken out of politics and

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put on a basis of merit. It is now a real career, and its quality and its esprit de corps have risen accordingly.

The average Consul may not be as picturesque as was the old political appointee, who was given a four-year flyer to the foreign field for his services to the party. But he is an efficient and conscientious public official who generally honors the country he represents.

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"The Cross Roads" or "The Gateway to the East"

By JOHN L. BOUCHAL, *Consul, Port Said*

OFFICIALLY known as "Liberty Building," and popularly as "The White House of Port Said," the building in which the Consulate and the apartments for the American Consular officers assigned here, calls the attention of every traveler arriving by water at Port Said, the Gateway to the East. The American flag flying from the flagpole on the roof of the building and the Coat of Arms above the entrance door proclaim to the traveler that the American Consulate will be found in the building which is in the shadow of the well known Port Said Lighthouse.

Many were the trials and tribulations before negotiations were completed for the construction of the building; many were the Consular despatches and many were the telegrams from the Department showing full understanding of the need of suitable premises, both for the Consulate and for the Consular officers assigned here, and so in course of time all obstacles were overcome. The corner stone was laid in May, 1928, and the Consulate moved into its new quarters on December 31, 1928, which consist of six office rooms and one room for the Kawass. The Consul's apartment consists of nine rooms, two bathrooms, balcony, a large reception hall, et cetera. The Vice Consul has a bachelor apartment on the ground floor consisting of two rooms, a glass-enclosed veranda, and a private bathroom. This apartment is connected with the Consulate's shipping room, a very useful arrangement when the Vice Consul is on duty out of office hours.

The building, which belongs to Mr. Max Mouchly of this city, was built in accordance with our plans and is located on the best available plot of land on the Canal Front. The lease is for 10 years and one clause therein contains an option for the purchase of the building. It ranks among the best buildings in the city.

Ships enter and clear from Port Said at their convenience night or day, and since they remain in port in the neighborhood of four hours the services of a Consular officer must be available at all times. Fortunately for the officer here, Port Said has no attractive hinterland, so no plans for an outing can be made and Sundays, Fourth of July, et cetera, are like any other day of the week, as ships requiring bills of health have no respect for holidays and office hours. About 324 ships were given clearances in 1923 and 516 in 1928. Since American shipping will doubtless remain on the Seven Seas, more work is in sight for the Consulate, but the bothersome night journeys from the Consul's home to the office to discharge and ship seamen is a thing of the past. Called upon four times during one night for official services is one record and called between 1.30 a. m.



Photos from J. L. Bouchal

*Side—AMERICAN CONSULATE AT PORT SAID
(building at right)*

Top—VIEW OF SHIPPING FROM CONSULATE



and 3 a. m. for four consecutive nights is another record.

Tea and bridge are the principal indoor diversions of the residents. Tennis and golf (in the desert) are played the year round. Many diplomatic and Consular officers and tourists pass through, and the officer here is in touch with the whole world. Bidding farewell from the balcony to friends on board ships makes one wish to know the science of "Wigwagging," and many a master of American ships moored opposite the Consulate has "Wigwagged" his orders aboard.

To be fair to the "Cross Roads" it must be said that it is not at present the "Wickedest City in the World"; now it is a quiet, unassuming cosmopolitan little city intent on making a livelihood from the traffic of the Suez Canal.

The JOURNAL is always glad to receive photographs of consular staffs, and at the present time the supply of such for future publication is practically exhausted.

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BEFORE THE BATTLE

OR

The Visa Office Before a Sailing

(With apologies to Macaulay and "Horatius at the Bridge.")

Forthwith uprose the Consul,
Uprose the Vices all,
In haste they gathered up their seals
And hied them to the wall.
They held a council, standing
Before the office gate,
Short time was there, ye well may guess
For musing or debate.

Out spake the Consul roundly
"The visas must go out
Our monthly quota's not used up
Naught else is there about."

Just then a scout came flying
All wild with haste and fear,
"To arms, to arms, Sir Consul,
The Immigrants are here."
On the low hills to westward
The Consul fixed his eye
And saw the swarthy storm of dust
Rise fast along the sky.

And nearer yet and nearer
Doth the wild whirlwind come,
All waving nice new passports
Amidst an awful hum.

But the Consul's brow was sad
And the Consul's speech was low
And darkly looked he at the wall
And darkly at the foe.

"Their van will be upon us
Before the clerks are here
And if they once get in the door
We're ruined I do fear."

Then out spake brave Lorenzo
The Captain of the gate,
"To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful mobs
For the dollars on his payroll
And the softest of the jobs."

"Open the gate, Sir Consul,
The word is yours to say
I with two more to help me
Will hold the foe in play."

The Vice he rushed up to his room,
The clerks began to come,
The teeming mob was held at bay
And the Underwoods did hum.
The Doctor passed them right and left,
The Advisor knocked a few,
The Vice he grabbed the money
And all the crowd got through.

Transits, temps and quota
Preference and non,
A hundred and fifty in a day
And always more beyond.
Business men and tourists,
Students that would be,
Aliens skilled in farming,
Non quota A, B, C.

Next week the same performance,
This job is sure no jest.
Sailings, sailings, sailings.
My kingdom for a rest.

L. S. ARMSTRONG.

BOOK NOTES

The National Foreign Trade Council (India House, New York City) in issuing the 1929 edition of its Selected Bibliography of Foreign Trade states that there are upwards of 1,000 important American books and publications now available for general and technical reading and study, covering all important phases of international business. The council has picked 170 books, pamphlets and series of booklets as being the publications currently in use by the best informed and most active foreign traders. It has also collected a 5-foot



book shelf of 40 books, which are reckoned as indispensable to the progressive foreign trader by its consulting committee of 200 foreign traders, which assisted in the preparation of the bibliography. A guide is appended to the books and pamphlets issued by the Government which have proved most practical to the American business men in commerce abroad, and a special section of privately published and Government books and reference works is given for Latin America and the Far East.

The sixty-eighth edition of the "Custom House Guide" was recently published, being edited under the personal supervision of A. G. McCourt, for 25 years Acting Deputy Collector of U. S. Customs, assisted by John F. Budd and James H. Firsching, who have been identified with the foreign and domestic commerce fields for the past 20 years. The U. S. Customs Tariff, with corrections to date, is included in this edition, with a special alphabetical index of 20,000 commodities, showing paragraph numbers, rates of duties, Treasury Decisions and abstracts, etc., arranged by customs authorities for official use. The price is \$5 postpaid, and communications should be addressed to the "Custom House Guide," Box 7, Station P, Customs House, New York.

In these days of interest in Chinese affairs, two useful volumes have recently appeared from British publishers. They are:

"The Chinese Revolution—1926-27." By H. Owen Chapman. Published by Constable and Company, London, at 12 shillings, and,

"Foreign Diplomacy in China—1894-1900." By Philip Joseph. Published by George Allen and Unwin, Limited, London, at 16 shillings.

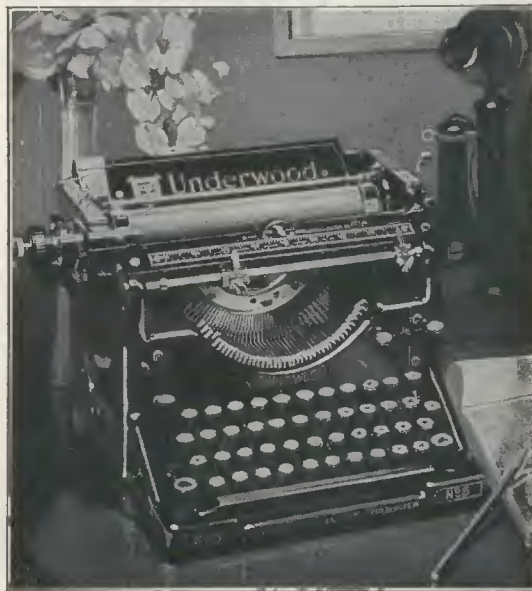
Both deal with periods of Chinese history which are of the utmost importance and while they are undoubtedly biased views of the events, they present the material in a useful and easily read manner.

If these books are read (as all books should be), and the conclusions weighed, and one's own opinions formed, they should prove of value and interest to Foreign Service personnel.

BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON.

A suggestion that appeared in the JOURNAL for February, 1926, deserves repetition, and it is hoped that members will act in accordance with it:

"Whenever a Foreign Service Officer reads a new book which he believes would be of interest or value to his colleagues, he should at once send



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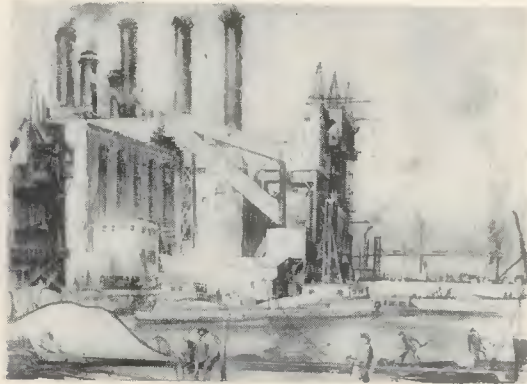
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to the JOURNAL a brief notice of it or a longer review when appropriate and feasible."

These notices will appear over the names of the contributors. Each should contain as a minimum the full title of the book, the author's name and who he is, the place and date of publication, and name of publisher, and, when possible, the price and foreign postage. Those who have found the book helpful or interesting should not refrain from sending something to the JOURNAL because they think that some one else will certainly do so. If all act, several notices will be available written from different points of view.

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 contentious 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.)

PARIS, FRANCE, August 13, 1929.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

May I have the temerity to offer the following by way of apology for the psychological depression with which the Foreign Service, or at least the consular branch, is seemingly afflicted?

	Compensation	
	1906	1929
Consular officers, maximum	\$12,000	\$9,000
Members of Congress	5,000	10,000
Federal district judges	6,000	10,000

Cost of Living Index	
(United States)	
100	229

The world cost of living index is not available. In many countries the rise would be greater than that shown and it is believed that the average would be higher.

From the foregoing it appears that an individual appointed 23 years ago as Consul at \$4,000 finds, upon arriving at the goal of his ambition, Class I, that his official income is just less \$160 less in buying power than when he began, or \$610 less, if account be taken of the 5 percent retirement deduction. This is only a major illustration of what has occurred throughout the grades.

The cynical analyst, guided by the allurements of revenue only, might penetrate still farther into the past and come upon the rich yield in fees of such posts as Paris, London and Liverpool. Whereupon he would be tempted to exclaim: "The Consular Service has a brilliant future—behind it."

This is written with no thought of reflecting, by the remotest implication, upon the devoted labors of those who secured the Executive Orders and the Rogers Act, and who have thereby built an enduring foundation for a unified and united Foreign Service. They have earned our gratitude; they and their successors are entitled to our loyal support. But the situation shown by the table persists as an ever-present factor in the daily life of the Foreign Service officer.

Let anyone suppose, however, that the depression mentioned has impaired the efficiency of the Department's consular representation, I ask space to reproduce the



following comment from an export manager, printed in *Export Trade and Finance* for July 20, 1929:

"We are wondering how many of your readers, particularly those who may be newcomers in export, know or appreciate the valuable service rendered by the Department of State through the various American Consuls abroad.

"It has been our experience in practically every instance that reports from consular officers have been most complete and of great detail. Needless to say, we have found these reports extremely helpful in giving us a clear picture of the situation existing in the various territories."

It is believed that a great improvement has taken place in consular efficiency since 1906. There has also been an improvement in consular economy.

Sincerely yours,

DAMON C. WOODS.

GUAYMAS, MEXICO, July 22, 1929.

DEAR SIR:

We all have a good deal of curiosity about the posts in the Service which we have never seen, but to which we may some day be sent. It occurs to me that every office should send in a post report on the basis of a short story à la *Collier's*, with a limit of 100 words per report. These could be published in the JOURNAL in installments and might be interesting. Just to encourage contributions, a prize might be offered, such as a transfer to Tierra del Fuego, for the best report. They might be humorous or merely concise statements of fact.

Yours, etc.,

HERBERT S. BURSLEY.

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA, August 19, 1929.

DEAR SIR:

In thanking you for your letter of August 13, 1929, it is a pleasure to reiterate the deep interest that I have always felt in our FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL. It fills a great need in our Service, and its remarkable growth and increasing value should be a great satisfaction to all members of our Association, and particularly to those who have contributed in a generous manner to its success.

I have noted with interest that there has been some criticism in "Letters" of the space given in the JOURNAL to descriptive articles. I am not inclined to agree with all such criticism. While Service news and information is of the greatest importance, to limit materials to those items would be to deprive the JOURNAL of much of its spirit and character. We can not properly aspire to compete with the *National Geographic* and the several travel magazines, but it seems to me that there should always be space for very short and bright little articles with a particular American interest and connection. I have in mind several such articles that have been very instructive to me.

If our JOURNAL should lose the thrill of a good little descriptive story with an American turn, it might become as unimpressive as is unimpressible the Foreign Service officer who does not get a thrill out of finding and writing such a story.

Yours, etc.,

O. GAYLORD MARSH.



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Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Extracts from the "Weekly List of Selected United States Government Publications," issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., from August 14 to September 4, 1929:

HAITI.

Seventh annual report of American High Commissioner at Port au Prince, Haiti, to Secretary of State, 1928. 1929. 99 pages, illus. (State Dept.) 20 cents.

This report gives the general statement averring that the "ignorant peasant in Haiti no longer looks upon the United States intervention with distrust, but now rather regards it as a friend." The events of interest during the year are then recapitulated, followed by a report on the economic situation, finances, public works, public health, and surface technique, with appendixes, giving summary of annual reports of heads of departments.

RETIREMENT ACTS.

Retirement act handbook containing abstracts of decisions and opinions and rules of procedure relating to retirement acts of May 22, 1920, and July 3, 1926, and amendments thereof. 1929. 184 pages. (Department of Interior, Bureau of Pensions.) 30 cents.

This is a compilation of the abstracts of decisions and opinions and rules of procedure relating to the retirement acts as pertaining to Government employes, and is the most complete compilation on the subject yet issued.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, 1929, convention and final act. Signed at London, May 31, 1929. 111 pages. (State Department.) 15 cents.

This conference was held in London on May 31, 1929, and participated in by representatives of the Governments of Germany, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Spain, the Irish Free State, the United States of America, Finland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

List of references on vocational guidance. May, 1929. 21 pages. (Bureau of Education, Library Leaflet 36.) 5 cents.

This bibliography is compiled with the purpose of showing the present status of vocational guidance of various types of schools in the United States, and newer tendencies in its administration. Most of the publications listed are non-Government issues, but, of course, such Government issues as relate to the subject are included.

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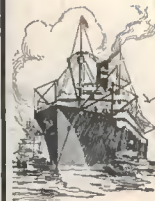
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