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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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NOVEMBER, 1930

Consul Pepper Stays

By THOMAS D. BOWMAN, *Consul General, Belfast, Ireland*

THOSE august officials in Washington who control the destinies of Consular Officers must have wondered—and knocked wood. Consul Pepper had been stationed at Roatan for a year and not once had he complained.

Roatan is a dirty town sprawling along the bank of a sullen river seven miles from the Mosquito Coast. The United States had to be represented there because their inhabitants have developed an extreme fondness for bananas and no where are finer bananas grown than in the district of Roatan. But no Consul had been able to view this post from the incoming steamer's deck without a feeling of distaste that grew with the slow passing of each hot, sticky day.

Some had struggled bravely to resist the growing homesickness by assiduous devotion to duty. A few had sought forgetfulness in tall bottles of native rum and in poker. But fever and climate overcame resolution and thrived on dissipation. All within the space of a few months gave up and besieged their chief in Washington for a transfer.

All but Pepper. He endured the heat, the clouds of mosquitoes and the ant-ridden food in official silence. It is true that he showed exasperation when obliged to brush a flying cockroach off his neck and any sailor might have admired his language that morning when his toe came into contact with a scorpion that had hidden in his shoe. Of course he was young and it was his first post. But that was equally true of several of his predecessors.

Once a week the little port shakes off its accustomed lethargy and teems with activity. At day-break a white steamer creeps up from the sea to be greeted and promptly surrounded by a fleet of motor tugs drawing long strings of covered

barges. From these barges the stems of bananas are carefully passed by hand and stored between slat decks to the discordant clang of counters. On this one day, though all others seem as a mockery to ambitious endeavor, the Consul justifies his existence.

It was on one of these busy days a short time after his arrival that Consul Pepper, a bundle of mail in his hand, dropped into the sternsheets of the last launch to visit the boat to be startled by a voice unmistakably feminine and American.

"Oo Hoo! Wait a moment please."

He turned to stare in astonishment at a girl running down the wharf.

"Please," she panted, "are you going out to the ship? Won't you take these letters for me?"

Pepper remained staring, disregarding the letters which, to do him justice, he did not see, as the launch began to move. Then he saw the brow pucker and the girl leaped into the launch.

"If you won't take them I'll do it myself," she announced defiantly, and sat down.

"You look real and you talk real," Pepper said, recovering. "but you dropped right out of a hot sky. You didn't get off this boat because I was here to meet it."

"I only dropped from the wharf; these letters are important and have got to go. And I did get off this boat only it was on a previous trip."

"But tell me, how does it happen you have been here all this time and I didn't know it? That's why I was startled so—I'm sorry I was so rude—but I had no idea there was anybody—as—oh—just like you living here."

The girl, mollified by this apology, smiled and their conversation quickly assumed a friendly character. He learned that she was Lee Harrington.



ton, who lived with her father in the green bungalow up the river. Her father had been in Roatan for a year and she had arrived only a few weeks before from Beaverville, Ga., to join him but had immediately gone into the interior with him on a trip. By the time they reached the bungalow after their visit to the ship their acquaintance had progressed sufficiently to merit an invitation to stay for supper.

"This," Pepper exclaimed, as he lounged in a comfortable wicker chair on the tightly screened porch, "is the first taste of comfort I've had since I came to this vale of despair. I dread the struggle it is going to take to tear myself away." His eyes roved hungrily from one sign of comfort to another. "A real library with books in it; no mosquitoes—I'll bet you have a radio."

"We brought one with us but we are too far away to get good reception. But we have a gramophone."

"And this porch is plenty big enough to dance in," he suggested.

Pepper recognized Lee's father as the gray-haired, unobtrusive stranger that he had once or twice seen in the town but who appeared to have no acquaintance among his compatriots.

Harrington had been somewhat of a mystery to the small group of Americans in Roatan. In these isolated towns where there are few foreigners they form a freemasonry. Rank, station and resources are ignored and they club together at the cantinas, the gregarious impulse for human companionship of their own breed thus satisfied. The foreigner who declines to join this open fraternity in which he finds a hearty welcome is looked upon with suspicion. Harrington, because of his aloofness from the others, had been the object of unkind innuendo at the daily sunset gathering of the little colony under the great laurel trees that shaded the Cantina de la Fe. His extended absences from town upon unexplained errands provided fuel for gossip that had little else to feed upon.

He received Pepper with unsmiling courtesy but discouraged conversation by his reticence. Pepper at first paid no attention to this. He was too elated and excited over the discovery of Lee to care about anything else.

In the days that followed he spent most of his spare time with Lee. The only public amusement in the town was the Sunday night concert by the stringed orchestra at the little plaza. But he exercised his ingenuity. There were motor boat rides on the river. They drove down to the beach in a ramshackle coche and went swimming. Sometimes they danced together. And on boat days he always took her to the ship to dine.

Time passed pleasantly enough until Lee went away on another trip with her father. Then Pepper experienced a restless reaction. He did not enjoy the crowd around the cantina as much as he had formerly. Before they had constituted his only contact with his own life. Now he found them dull and vulgar as they twitted him, with knowing winks, about his long absence from the daily conclave.

He had a very natural curiosity regarding the reasons for Harrington's residence in Roatan and the object of his trips. Inasmuch as the latter obviously desired no confidences he tried by indirect inquiry to glean some information from Lee.

"I'd feel a lot better about your going away if I knew where you were," he lamented.

"I couldn't pronounce the name of the place even if I remembered it," she explained, laughing. "Daddy says it is out in the *monte* wherever that is."

Offended dignity prevented further questioning. He was slighted at the lack of confidence in him. It was easy to believe that Lee herself was uninformed, as she appeared to be but there was undoubtedly something queer if Harrington was unwilling to let his own daughter into his confidence.

As he brooded he tried to make up his mind to be more aloof in the future, but when Lee returned his mood was suddenly dissipated by her enthusiastic description of her experiences and cordial greeting. Their comradeship was resumed with increasing intimacy until once again she announced her impending departure with her father.

"Gosh, Lee, that's going to be tough on me."

"Why?"

"The last time you went away I was miserable as the devil."

"I suppose you do get lonesome."

"Lonesome! The only thing that makes this place at all tolerable is you."

"It's too bad they don't let the native señoritas run around and play with the nice Yankee Consuls."

"That wouldn't help any."

"You wouldn't get lonesome."

"Aw, quit teasing me, Lee. You know what I mean."

"Not if you mean more than you say."

"It's not just having somebody to play with."

"No?"

"No. It's having just the right playmate."

"We do get along agreeably, don't we?"

"And how! But I'm not agreeable to anybody when you're gone. I'm grouchy."

"I can't imagine you really grouchy, Jim."



"But how can I help it?"

"I'll bite, how can you help it?"

"It would help a lot if you—if I knew you loved me, even a little bit."

"How would that help?"

"I'd be happy even if I was lonesome."

"But you still wouldn't have me here to help kill time."

"You don't get the idea at all. If you loved somebody so much it hurt it would make you happy under any circumstances if you knew she loved you too."

"Is that why you'd be happy?"

"Of course. And the only thing that could make me happy now."

"Are you trying to tell me that you love me?"

"I'll never be able to tell you how much. And when I get transferred to a nice post I want you to marry me. Would you do that?"

"I don't know."

"I kind of thought you liked me some."

"I do, silly, a lot. But I can't be rushed off my feet like this. Before I decide about marriage I want time to get used to the idea. Maybe I'll miss you a lot this trip—I did before—and when I come back I may have my mind made up."

And Pepper had to be content with that.

It was boat day two weeks later. Lee and her father had arrived the night before. José, the messenger, who had been delegated to maintain a vigilant watch, had informed Pepper of the fact. The tirade he had already framed against José for failure to clean his desk died on his lips at the announcement and he plunged cheerfully into his work.

He heard the bustle of motor launches, the shouting of the cargadores loading bananas, the clang of the counters and then, nearer at hand, a step on his own stairway, probably the purser with the ship's papers. But it was not the purser

(Continued to page 431)



EMBASSY STAFF AT MEXICO CITY, SEPTEMBER, 1930

Front row, left to right—Mr. George Wythe, Commercial Attaché; Captain Lewis B. McBride, Naval Attaché; Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, Counselor; Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow; Mr. J. Reuben Clark, Personal Legal Adviser to the Ambassador; Lieut. Col. Gordon Johnston, Military Attaché; Mr. George Rublee, Legal Adviser of the Embassy.

Second row, left to right—Mr. Arthur H. Springer, Ambassador Morrow's private secretary; Capt. Robert E. Cummings, Assistant Military Attaché; Mr. Stanley Hawks, Second Secretary; Mr. Allen Dawson, Third Secretary; Mr. Edward P. Lowry, Second Secretary; Mr. Edwin P. Keeler, Assistant Commercial Attaché; Mr. Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Third Secretary.

“Graf Zeppelin”

By HUGH R. WILSON, *American Minister to Switzerland*

THIN mists hung over Lake Constance when I awoke in the morning in Friedrichshafen, but the sun was already glimmering through and gave good promise for the day. A little group of passengers, about a score in number, were waiting at the door of the Kurgarten Hotel when we came down. We entered an autobus and were off to the hangars, a five-minute drive.

As the bus came to a halt, a roar of motors became increasingly insistent, and barely had we tumbled out when the great, white envelope came into view over the roof of the hangar, sinking lower until it suddenly dropped from the bows two great coils of rope. The dangling ends were seized by groups of workmen waiting on the field and thrust through pulleys, to which in turn were attached a dozen cords, each held by a man. With the pulley thus held motionless, those at the end of the main rope started a tug of war against the Zeppelin; gradually gaining speed, they broke into a run and pulled it rapidly to earth. There it was seized by another gang of 50 to 60 men, who held it by a wooden rod running below the main gondola. A short ladder was placed against the side, a door opened, and the descent was ready for the passengers of the early morning flight, and for our entry for the longer, all-day flight over Switzerland.

As the balloon came to earth, we began to have some comprehension of its enormous size. Imagine a huge, white cigar of cloth, varnished with aluminum paint, about the size of the biggest ocean liner, widening at the stern into great tails for the elevation, depression and steering of the craft. Five motor gondolas hung below, two on each side and one in the middle, each 750 horsepower Maybach engines. They consume fuel which is carried in gaseous form; this gas having the same specific gravity as air, there is no need for condensation of air and compensation for the expenditure of fuel by its replacement in water. Well to the front, under the very bow of the craft, is the main compartment, hardly a gondola, as it is built partly into the body of the ship. Into this we entered by twos, the incoming passengers descending simultaneously to keep approximately the same weight abroad. Should they all get out at the same time, the unfortunate men holding the craft down might find themselves hanging high over Friedrichshafen in a minute.

I never could draw a picture; if I could, it would be simpler than to attempt to describe the inside of the compartment. Without a chart, try to imagine it. In front, in a semi-circular compartment with windows as tall as a man, are the steers-



Photo from H. R. Wilson

DEPARTURE OF ZEPPELIN



men—for there are two, one at the wheel for direction, the other for altitude. The captain has a sort of cubby-hole for semi-retirement, the officers patrol about observing and checking the steering. Next come two alcoves, one for chart work, the other for the reception and charting of the continuous weather reports, which arrive by wireless. A corridor runs past the kitchen and pantry to the salon, a spacious place with armchairs for a score of people, tables and vases of flowers, walls hung in gay chintz, and windows, everywhere windows. Next come the sleeping compartments, which resemble nothing so much as compartments of the Compagnie Générale des Wagons Lits. Then the lavatories.

A door opens into the interior of the ship proper, which is filled with enormous gas bags, with a side passage down the backbone by which one can go the entire length of the ship. The crew, about 40 in number, have their accommodations within the shell.

At first glance, the fittings of the passengers' accommodations appear entirely normal. It is only when a breeze ripples through that one begins to notice that the partition walls are of chintz only, on light frames, the windows are isinglass, the doors of match-wood with cloth glazed to resemble wood, the woodwork of lacquered cloth, and the

very metal of the washstands of aluminum composition. All that human ingenuity can devise has been done to reduce the weight to a minimum.

The captain leans from his window. "Leine los!" The ground crew drop their ropes. "Alles los!"—the crew holding the wooden bars suddenly and simultaneously thrust upwards, and in an instant the great ship is 40 feet off the ground.

Flying is too common an experience for me to describe in detail a flight over Switzerland. We descended the Rhine to Schaffhausen, where the falls showed creamy white in the sun, turned south and made a circle over Zurich, a motor run of an hour and a half done in about 20 minutes. Then came Lenzburg, with its ancient schloss, one of the homes of the Hapsburgs before the federated cantons made that part of the world too hot for the Holy Roman Empire. We sailed over the lakes of Bienne and Neuchâtel, with its lovely Chateau of Grandson, thence direct to the Lake of Geneva, which we touched at the edge of Morges, over the very roof of Paderewski's house.

Lunch was being served, an excellent lunch at that, cooked over electric rings, when a shout from my companion, Ernest Schelling, warned me that we were over his house at Céligny. All his household was on the terrace, waving sheets attached to long poles. We gave the best answer we could



Photo from H. R. Wilson

LANDING OF ZEPPELIN

with handkerchiefs—I fear it was ineffective at that height. Coppet slid by, with its Château of Madame de Staël, then Geneva, where the Zepelin did a stately dip in salute of the League of Nations. There we turned and made for Berne over Lausanne.

The ship now rose to a great height and crowded on speed, as the clouds were threatening, but even at that height I was astonished at the detail which one could make out in the lovely valley of Gruyère. I saw a stampede of six pigs in a stockade; I saw chickens try to commit suicide in their coops in a frenzy of terror at the immense and noisy bird above them. It must have seemed to them a Day of Judgment. Then Berne came in sight, and I hung out the window as we dipped and swooped over my house, where my son enthusiastically waved an American flag. Over the Emmenthal Valley we reached Lucerne, and here came the most stirring part of the day. The ship rose high among the narrow defiles of the mountains; skirting the slope of Pilatus we rose to the level of the Bürgenstock, moved majestically around its crest, then on up the lake over the Chapel of Wilhelm Tell, thence over mountains around the Rigi, across Lakes Zug and Ageri to the upper Rhine Valley.

The next day, to my surprise and joy, Butler Wright arrived in Berne by motor. Here is what he said: "You paid me the most impressive compliment. I was just driving down the Arlberg from Tyrol in the evening light. We heard a buzz and, looking up, saw the sunlight paint the Zepelin a lovely silver against the purple mountains. The ship dipped a lordly salute directly over us, hovered for a minute, and then roared off toward the Bodensee. I was greatly touched." As a matter of fact, we dipped to drop a mail bag. But it was a graceful way to welcome a visiting American Minister, when one comes to think of it.

It was a great experience, in complete comfort, no roar of motors in the ship, and with an entire sense of security. One sees the most lovely country in a most effortless and charming way. There is no perceptible motion, save the gentle rise and fall of the bows in maintaining equilibrium, and this at a speed of 70 miles an hour and more. The German nation is wild with enthusiasm, and no wonder. Their ship has visited North and South America, it has sailed around the world, it makes its trips on schedule. When the ship passes a village, the school closes and one sees the children pour out to cheer, the older people drop their work and run around in excitement. It appeals to the German love of the impressive, of the "Kolossal," it appeals to the same strain in them

that Wagner and Bismarck knew how to awaken. Indeed the name of *Graf Zeppelin* now ranks in German hearts with the other two great ones.

CONSULAR QUESTIONNAIRE, NO. 2

(OR WILL IT BE ALWAYS THE WOMAN WHO PAYS?)

Maurice P. Dunlap, Consul of fame,
 Takes up the popular consular game
 Of discussing the mythical man (don't laugh!),
 The Consul's (feminine) better half.
 "Oh, where shall the Consul's husband sit?"
 This is his query, the gist of it.
 But I, for my part, would like to know,
 After the Consul is ordered to go
 To this, or that, or the other place,
 While her husband packs at a furious pace,
 Will F. A. give her tickets for two
 And pay *his* passage the whole way through
 To his wife's new post? Or, alas, instead,
 Must the Consul pay for the man she wed?
 This is the question of much import
 For which the answer is being sought.
 How can I tell which man to take;
 The one with money, a bit of a rake,
 Or the other, an author, intelligent, kind,
 Who will be a companion in heart and mind?
 This, I maintain, is the question which takes
 Precedence, and for our (*feminine*) sakes
 Should be decided before we move
 To the one I have quoted here above
 From my honored colleague's remarks, to wit:
 "Where shall the Consul's husband sit?"

MARGARET WARNER,
Vice Consul, Geneva, Switzerland.

Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium, and Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, were appointed American delegates on the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference at Geneva November 6, 1930, and the following advisers from the Department of State were also appointed: Jay Pierrepont Moffat, First Secretary of the American Legation, Berne, and Pierre de L. Boal, Assistant Chief, Division of Western European Affairs. The delegation sailed on the S. S. *Leviathan* October 18.

Mr. Boal was also charged with the delivery to Ambassador Matsudaira in London of the official text of Japan's ratification of the London Naval Treaty, which was brought from Japan on a fast steamer and rushed across the continent by airplane from Victoria, B. C.

Riding in Java

By COERT DU BOIS, *Consul General at Batavia*

THERE are numerous ways to keep fit in Java—tennis, golf, swimming, badminton, and if one can get up country, mountain climbing. But the most delightful and profitable from a health and social viewpoint is riding and, strange to say, it can be done cheaper in Java than in most countries. It would seem that at sea level six degrees off the Equator it would be too hot to ride. It is—after 9 in the morning and much before 5 in the afternoon—but this gives an hour to an hour and a half on either end of the day when it is perfectly comfortable for both man and horse.

An early morning ride through the kampongs or native villages to the east or west of Batavia (which is a shoestring town and easy to get out of) when the dew is heavy on the grass and the birds are raising their morning hell puts one in frame of mind where he could cope cheerfully with six or eight destitute seamen. There is a big surplus flood-water canal which runs clear around the town to the west and from its high dykes, which are ideal for a gallop on an evening ride, one can look across a stretch of rice sawahs and see the most gorgeous sun sets behind the coconut palms and mango trees the other side of the plain.

The saddle horses available are mostly Australian Wallers and one gets a ride by various and devious means. Sometimes an officer friend is

going up country for a couple of weeks local leave and you do him the kindness to keep his horse exercised. Or if you are a member of the Batavia Polo Club you can get a club pony to ride in the off or rainy season for surprisingly few dollars a month—about \$30.

The horse in the picture, who nibbles your shirt front in answer to the name of "Masoud," is an Arab who was brought from Jeddah by the last Dutch Consul there when he was recalled to Netherland India as Assistant Adviser in Native Affairs. Having been to Mecca, Masoud is a Hadji and greatly venerated by all native syces. He and I are great friends and we have had some fine rides together when his master is out on field jobs as was the case when the picture was taken.

Kampong riding is great fun. You have the horses taken by their syces to some point at the outskirts of town and rendezvous with them in a car about 5 in the evening. During the day you have doped out what you think is about an hour's ride from the General Staff map and the game is to keep from getting lost. After the rice is harvested

you can go almost anywhere and the dykes between the dry sawahs make lovely jumps but while the rice is still under irrigation—which is most of the time—you have to work your way on foot-paths and bullock-cart roads from group



Photo from C. du Bois

CONSUL GENERAL COERT DU BOIS
on "Masoud"



to group of bamboo houses through native gardens of pineapple, banana, citronella grass, under nangka, mangosteen, sao and mango trees until you come out on a main road again and can locate yourself. A string of kampongs is like an open hardwood forest broken by clearings where there are Chinese or Mohammedan graves—which make fine jumps.

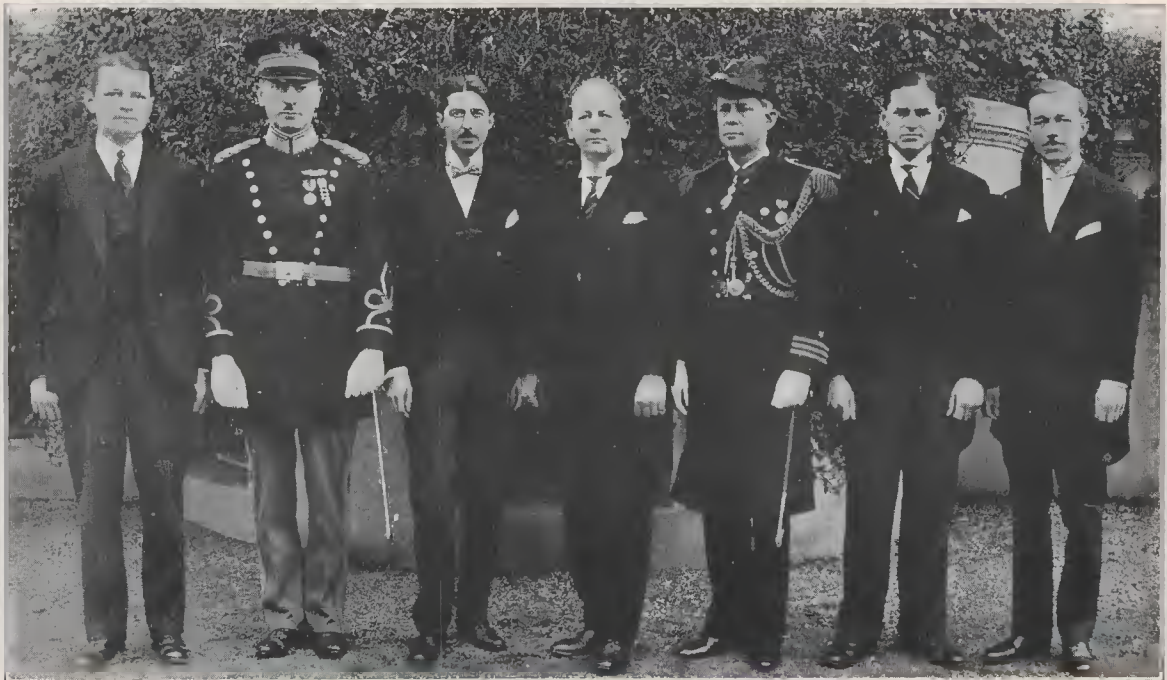
When the rains stop the polo season commences and all ponies are reserved for the game. If you want to ride a club pony you have to play. The god-father of the Batavia Polo Club, a former manager of the British-American Tobacco Company, gave the grounds and started its string of ponies and gives an annual cup for a team of one-pony men. Most of the members are poor men and many are beginners at the game. The consequence is that while most of us are dubs, we are all dubs together and enjoy our battles immensely. There is enough skill and training in the club to coach and encourage us tyros and the ponies are all old hands so maybe it doesn't look too bad from the side lines after all. The United States Government will be glad to know that its honor was upheld by its representative in Batavia in the married vs. single match on August 9

when the former team, on which the said representative played No. 1, won 3 goals to 2.

In the August race meeting in Batavia, a jubilee affair patronized by His Excellency, the Governor General and all the elect, the Polo Club did its bit for the cause of The Horse by staging a polo pony race on each of the two days of the meeting. There were 10 ponies entered and it appeared on the official program as a "600 meter scurry." It couldn't have been more appropriately named. With the exception of a broken stirrup leather and a man lying face down on the track in the middle of the ruck in the first day's race and one pony who jumped the barrier in the stretch and bolted for the stables in the second, there were no casualties. It was grand fun but it has taken the ponies two weeks to get over it and to get out of the idea that a rush down the field is not the start of a free-for-all through the jungle grass beyond the polo grounds.

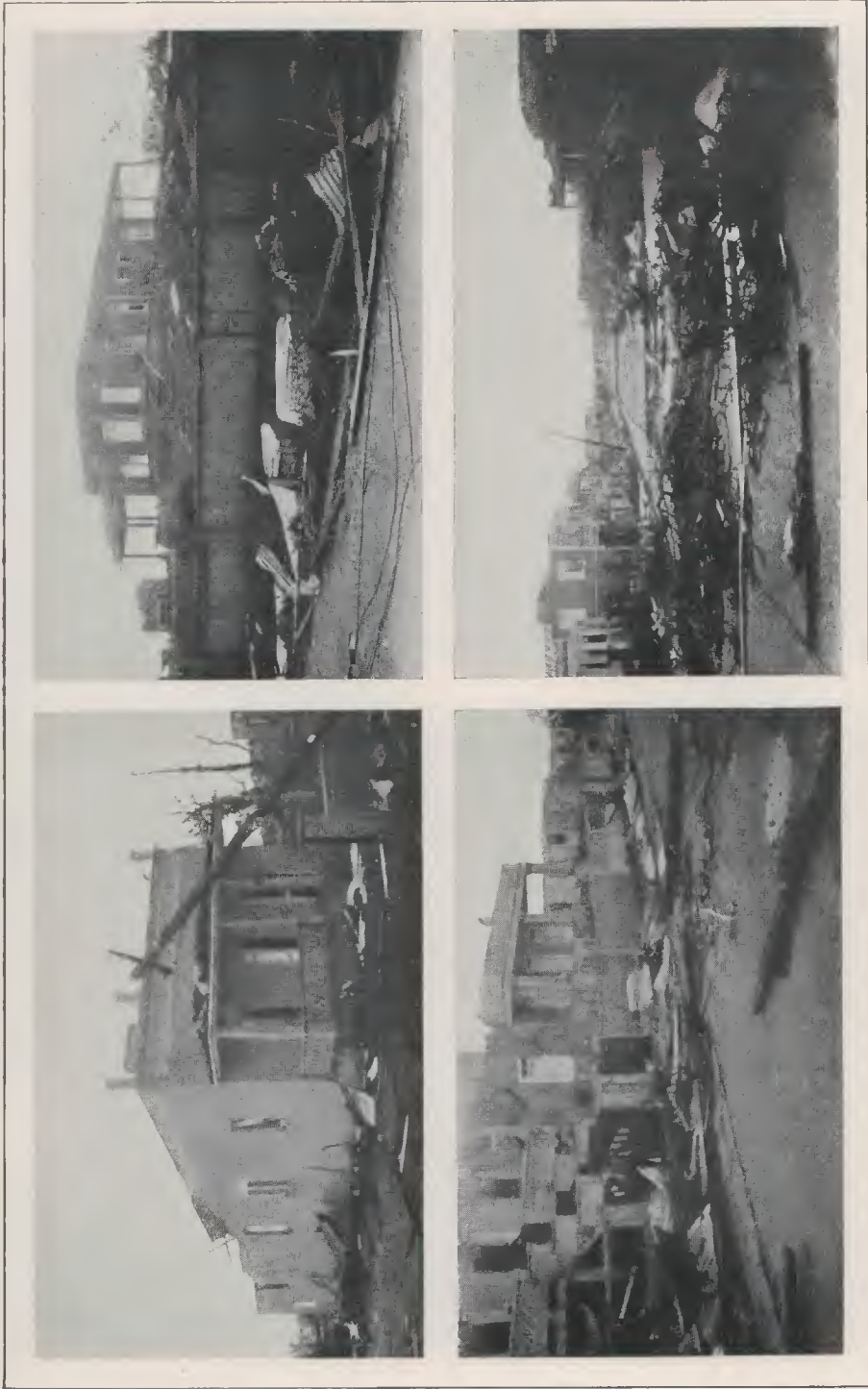
Consul Bernard F. Hale recently saw the following on an automobile plate:

"L a k e Ch a r g o g g a g o g g m a n c h a u g g a g o g g c h a u - b u n a g u n g a m a u g g (or Lake Webster), Mass."



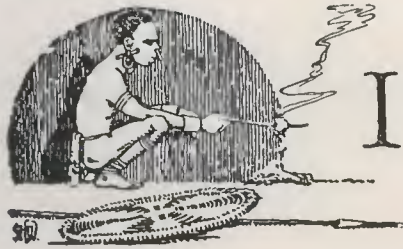
EMBASSY STAFF AT SANTIAGO, CHILE

Left to right—Edward J. Sparks, Third Secretary; Capt. Ralph H. Wooten, Military Attaché; R. Henry Norweb, Counselor of Embassy; Ambassador William S. Culbertson; Comander Irving Hall Mayfield, Naval Attaché; Robert G. Glover, Commercial Attaché; and George H. Butler, Third Secretary.



Photos from Charles B. Curtis

AFTER THE HURRICANE AT SANTO DOMINGO, SEPTEMBER 3, 1930
Top, right—Residence of the American Minister (Hon. Charles B. Curtis). Lower left—
Residence (second story gone) of Reed Paige Clark, American Consul. Lower right—Street in front of American Legation.
(No one at either the Legation or Consulate was injured.)



ITEMS



On Wednesday evening, October 8, the Secretary of State gave a reception at the Pan American Union for the delegates to the International Roads Congress. In the absence of Mrs. Stimson, the Secretary was assisted in receiving by Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. William R. Castle, Jr. In addition to the delegates of the fifty-odd countries represented at the Congress, there were present at the reception members of the Diplomatic Corps and many high Government officials.

The foreign delegates attending the International Roads Congress, upon the completion of their conferences, started on tours to three sections of the United States under the auspices of the Highway Education Board. Accompanying these parties in the capacity of interpreters were several Foreign Service Officers assigned to the Department or in the United States on leave of absence. An itinerary of these tours, together with the officers who accompanied each group, is given below:

Tour No. 1—Leaving Washington Saturday, October 11, 12 p. m., and proceeding through Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Schenectady, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Akron, Toledo, Detroit and Allentown—Consul Samuel Green and Vice Consul Thomas C. Wasson.

Tour No. 2—Leaving Washington 8.30 a. m., Monday, October 13, proceeding to Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Winston-Salem, Charlotte, Charleston, Tallahassee, Orlando, Coral Gables, Miami, Palm Beach and Detroit—Consul James J. Murphy, Jr., and Consul James R. Wilkinson.

Tour No. 3—Leaving Washington Sunday, October 12, for South Bend, Ind., and Chicago, Madison, Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Rochester, Des Moines, Jefferson City, St. Louis, Rockford, Chicago and Detroit—Consul Harold D. Clum, Consul Harry E. Carlson and Secretary R. M. De Lambert.

President Hoover, in a letter dated September 30, 1930, accepting the resignation of Dwight W. Morrow as Ambassador to Mexico, said: "I should like to take occasion to express the appreciation I have, and which I know the whole country feels, for the able representation you have

given. It has been a service marked with achievement and one in which every one of us must take satisfaction."

President Ortiz Rubio, of Mexico, said as Mr. Morrow was leaving for the United States: "The work of Mr. Dwight W. Morrow as Ambassador of the United States in Mexico was exceptionally important, for by the good will which inspired all his actions he contributed in great measure to the warm cordiality of the relations at present existing between the two countries."

The last issue of the JOURNAL announced the appointment by the President of former Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher as chairman of the new Tariff Commission. Soon after assuming office Mr. Fletcher announced the appointment of Mr. Leland Harrison, recently resigned as Minister to Uruguay, as Chief of the International Relations Division of the Commission. Mr. William Hard, the well-known newspaper writer, in commenting upon this appointment, said:

"The tariff of every country creates resentments in every other country. This international fact is acutely realized by Henry Prather Fletcher, the new chairman of our Tariff Commission. * * * Mr. Harrison, the new Chief of the Tariff Commission's International Relations Division, will proceed to examine and expedite the efforts of foreign countries to seek whatever readjustment may properly under the law be granted to them in our present tariff structure in the course of carrying into effect the mandates of the Congress. The United States is the only country in the world which gives to foreign countries the same regular recognized right to litigate for tariff rate revisions that it gives to its own citizens; and Mr. Harrison, in trying to bring that right to good results, has an opportunity for international serviceableness worth perhaps all his years of preparation (in the State Department and in the Foreign Service)."

During their stay in Europe Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr attended a dinner at Paris given in honor of the well-known motion-picture actor, Mr. Maurice Chevalier. After attending the consular conferences at London, Stuttgart and Warsaw. Mr. and Mrs. Carr re-

turned to Switzerland to spend their vacation. They sailed from Bremen on October 16 on the *S. S. Europa*.

Many members of the Service who were acquainted with former Consul Harry J. Anslinger will be interested in the following editorial, entitled "Up From the Ranks," from the *Washington Post*, which appeared recently upon the announcement of the appointment of Mr. Anslinger as the first Chief of the Narcotics Bureau:

The appointment of Harry J. Anslinger to be the first Chief of the Narcotic Bureau is an interesting example of the opportunity that awaits worthy men in the Government service. His earlier training was obtained in the State Department, in the field of Foreign Service. As a result of this training, he was selected several years ago to head the newly created Bureau of Foreign Control in the Treasury Department's Bureau of Prohibition. Mr. Anslinger specialized on the work of combating narcotic and liquor smuggling. He coordinated the activities of the State and Treasury Departments in this work, and developed a successful system for the detection of smugglers at the base of supplies in foreign ports. To accomplish this difficult task required a rare degree of expertness in bringing about concert of action upon the part of American diplomatic officers abroad, besides obtaining the sympathetic support of foreign

governments. The rigid restrictive measures set up, offensively as well as defensively, to combat the narcotic smuggler are due in large measure to the skillful direction of this work under Mr. Anslinger's direction. Just how much liquor and narcotics are smuggled into the United States is not definitely known, but it is certain that these illicit importations have been measurably reduced in the last few years.

When the Bureau of Narcotics was established on July 1 Secretary Mellon found a capable and experienced chief in the person of the young man who had made good in the Government service. It was a case of the job seeking and finding the man. Mr. Anslinger's record inspires public confidence in the efficient administration of the newly created Bureau of Narcotics.

Twenty or more journalists, members of the State Department press room, joined in a letter to the Secretary of State expressing their regret at the transfer of Robert M. Scotten, who has been sent as First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, and expressing their appreciation of his long and useful service (for three years) as Assistant Chief of the Division of Current Information. Mr. Stimson expressed his delight in receiving such a letter and stated that he had the same opinion of Mr. Scotten as that expressed by the correspondents.



Photo from Marion Letcher

CONSULAR STAFF AT ANTWERP, TAKEN UPON THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF THE HON. WILBUR J. CARR, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, SEPTEMBER 8, 1930

Front row, seated (left to right)—Vice Consul Dwight W. Fisher, Vice Consul Harry Tuck Sherman, Alfred P. Smith (technical adviser, Department of Labor), Consul Alexander P. Cruger, Hon. Wilbur J. Carr, Consul General Marion Letcher, Dr. C. H. Waring, Surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service.

Rear row, standing (left to right)—Henry Van Twel, Vieto Scheyvaerts, Miss Adelaide Dollez, Mrs. Nora Haesaerts, Miss Helene Karmel, Marcel Blaise, Miss Madge Borthwick, George Waring (messenger), Mrs. Gabrielle Andrade, Raymond Senden, Mrs. A. Brunclair, Mrs. Josephine Rivera.

(Consul Walter S. Reineck, Miss Ellen M. Saxe, John Van Twel, and Gustave Andersson, messenger, were temporarily absent.)



News Items From The Field

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

SEPTEMBER 29, 1930.

Notable visitors at Southampton during the past month included Minister William M. Jardine and Mrs. Jardine, who arrived in the *Leviathan* on their way to Egypt; Mrs. Charles G. Dawes and Miss Dawes, who arrived in the *Aquitania* and motored to London with the Ambassador; Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson, en route to the United States in the *Leviathan*; Consul and Mrs. W. M. Parker Mitchell, of Ghent, Mrs. Mitchell having debarked for America with their daughter on the *Pennland*; and Harry Sorensen, Commercial Attaché at Copenhagen, en route to the United States in the *Leviathan*.

Congressman Roy G. Fitzgerald terminated his recent European tour by spending several days in Southampton and vicinity with Consul and Mrs. James Barclay Young. While in Ireland, Mr. Fitzgerald was the guest of the Irish Free State, and he later made an extended tour of Scandinavia.

The U. S. S. *Houston*, Capt. J. B. Gay commanding, a new cruiser of the 10,000-ton class, on its first foreign voyage, visited Southampton from September 11 to 19, inclusive. Official courtesies were extended by the Mayor of Southampton, who is also "Admiral of the Port." Captain Gay and his crew made a distinctly favorable impression and the usual social amenities were exchanged. The marine detail on the *Houston* included First Class Private Charles Withey, son of Consul and Mrs. Howard F. Withey, London, Ontario.

Consul and Mrs. John H. Bruins, Southampton, recently spent a few days' leave on the Channel Islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Collis, Mayor and Mayoress of Winchester, England, sailed on the *Mauretania* on September 11 to participate officially in the Tercentenary Celebration of the Founding of Winchester, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Charles T. Terry visited Southampton for a few days on her return from a vacation in

the United States. She left for Venice to rejoin her husband, who is Vice Consul there.

Dr. Albert E. Russell, U. S. Public Health Surgeon, visited Southampton for a few days on his return from South Africa, where he had been attending the International Silicosis Conference as the representative of the Department of State. He planned to spend a short time on the Continent before returning to Washington.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

SEPTEMBER 16, 1930.

On August 17 Vice Consul Edward T. Wailes arrived in Shanghai and reported for duty in this Consulate General. This is Mr. Wailes' first assignment to a post. En route to Shanghai he used some three weeks' leave to see something of Japan, Korea, Mukden, Harbin, Peiping, and Tientsin.

During the second week in August Consul General Frank P. Lockhart passed through Shanghai en route to his post in Hankow, after spending four weeks' local leave with Mrs. Lockhart at Unzen, the popular summer watering place near Nagasaki, Japan.

Vice Consul John B. Ketcham and Mrs. Ketcham were in Shanghai for a few days during the latter part of the month. Mr. Ketcham, formerly attached to the Consulate General in Singapore, was proceeding from home leave to his new post in Surabaya.

On August 27 Consul General and Mrs. Cunningham entertained Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the United States Court for China, and Mrs. Purdy at a dinner at the Consul General's residence. Judge Purdy and Mrs. Purdy left Shanghai on August 29 by way of Europe for leave in the United States.

Incidentally the dinner given to their friends was the last dinner or reception to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham in their residence in the Government property, where they resided for 11 years. They moved on the following day to



temporary quarters in the Kalee Building, which was taken to enable the contractors to proceed with the erection of the new consular building on the old site. It is estimated that it will require at least two years to construct the new Consulate General Building.

The guests present at the dinner (reading from left to right in the photograph given below) were: Mrs. O. G. Steen; Maj. Arthur Bassett, first U. S. District Attorney, present legal advisor to the British American Tobacco Company; Hallett Abend, local correspondent to the *New York Times*; Dr. Martha Collins, daughter of the Hon. L. C. Dyer, M. C.; Dr. W. T. Findley, local merchant; F. L. Robbins, representative in the Far East of Park Davis & Co., of Detroit; Mrs. H. E. Page; P. S. Hopkins, manager of the Shanghai Power Co.; and C. H. French, president, American Chamber of Commerce.

Standing: Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché; Mrs. M. D. Purdy; Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham; Mrs. E. S. Cunningham; and the Hon. Milton D. Purdy, Judge of the U. S. Court for China.

Sitting: Mr. O. G. Steen, general manager for the Orient of the Dollar Steamship Co.; Robert T. Bryan, municipal advocate, Shanghai Munic-

ipal Council, appearing in municipal cases before the Special District Court at Shanghai; Mrs. Arthur Bassett; John Potter, Asia Realty Co.; Dr. D. J. Collins; Mrs. Robert T. Bryan; Hollis H. Arnold, special advisor to the Reorganization Bureau; H. E. Page, representative of the China General Edison Co.; and Mrs. C. H. French.

On August 31 Mrs. T. T. Craven, accompanied by her daughter Olga, left Shanghai for the United States by way of Suez. Mrs. Craven is the wife of Rear Admiral T. T. Craven, U. S. Navy, Commander of the Yangtze Patrol of the American Asiatic Fleet.

Starting on Thursday, the 28th of August, the Consulate General commenced the process of removal to its new quarters at the corner of Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads. The moving was completed by Sunday night, and on Monday morning the office was open for business as usual. The Consulate General was moved one department at a time, and at no time, except during the actual transit, was business suspended.

VICE CONSUL ROBERT P. JOYCE.



Dinner given by Consul General and Mrs. Cunningham on August 27, 1930, in honor of Judge and Mrs. Milton D. Purdy just prior to their sailing for the United States on leave of absence.

(List of guests present is given above.)

Consular Conference on Immigration, London, England, September 22 and 23, 1930

IN ACCORDANCE with departmental instruction on September 22 and 23, 1930, a conference on immigration in relation to present economic conditions in the United States was held at the American Consulate General at London, England.

Assistant Secretary of State Wilbur J. Carr presided, assisted by Consul Hodgdon (Chief of the Visa Office, Department of State). The following officers attended: Consul General Halstead (London). Visiting Consuls General: Thos. H. Bevan (Oslo), Thos. A. Bowman (Belfast), G. E. Chamberlin (Glasgow), Cornelius Ferris (Dublin), Philip Holland (Liverpool), L. J. Keena (Paris), Marion Letcher (Antwerp), John Ball Osborne (Stockholm), North Winship (Copenhagen). Visiting Consuls: Carol H. Foster (Rotterdam), Robert Harnden (Goteborg), Edwin C. Kemp (Havre), Lucien Memminger (Bordeaux), Julian L. Pinkerton (Bergen), Harold Playter (Lille), N. L. Stafford (Madrid), Leslie E. Woods (Cobh), James B. Young (Southampton). Consular officers at London: Consuls Broy, Baker, N. P. Davis; Vice Consuls J. E. Callahan and J. F. Claffey; and Medical Director W. C. Billings, the United States Public Health Service; and Mr. L. N. Caswell, Technical Adviser of the Immigration Service (Department of Labor), both attached to the Consulate General, were also present upon invitation.

Consul Hodgdon, Chief of the Visa Office, was the spokesman and clearly explained the purpose of the conference. He presented information relative to economic conditions in the United States, with special reference to unemployment. It was pointed out that under section 2(f) of the Immigration Act of 1924 American Consular officers have legal authority to refuse immigration visas in all cases where they know, or have reason to believe, that the applicants are inadmissible under any provision of the immigration laws. It was carefully explained by Mr. Carr and Mr. Hodgdon that the conference at London, and subsequent ones to be held at Stuttgart and Warsaw, were not for the purpose of instructing consular officers to withhold visas, since the authority to issue or refuse a visa is one vested by law in consular officers and is a matter with which the Department has no desire whatever to interfere. On the contrary, it is regarded as de-

sirable that the Consuls' authority under the law be scrupulously respected and maintained.

It is the feeling of the administration, however, as indicated in the recent statement to the press by the President of the United States, that conditions are such as to require that careful consideration be given by consular officers to the admissibility of applicants, with special reference to their liability to become public charges. It is felt that wage earners, including all persons dependent upon their own earnings without other adequate sources of income, and those dependent upon persons in that situation, are in fact during the continuance of the present abnormal conditions in the United States persons who may properly be regarded as likely to become public charges. It obviously becomes the duty of consular officers under the law to decline to issue visas to such aliens who are unable to rebut the presumption of "Likely to become a public charge," inasmuch as such persons are inadmissible under section 3 of the act of 1917, and if the consular officer believes them to fall in such a category, section 2(f) of the Immigration Act of 1924 confers the necessary authority upon him to refuse a visa.

In connection with the priority list of those from whom visas are withheld because of existing economic conditions in the United States, it was decided that, since the British quota is current, and there is therefore no priority list, it will be unnecessary to maintain such a list for persons chargeable to the British quota who may apply and be refused because of present conditions. All such persons have an equal opportunity at present and all will have an equal opportunity when the abnormal situation is at an end.

The portion of the Department's instruction of September 15, 1930, relating to the maintenance of priority lists is consequently not construed as applicable to persons chargeable to the British quota.

On the second day of the conference, the Department's mimeographed instruction of September 15, 1930, relating to the subject was read through paragraph by paragraph and explained in detail by Consul Hodgdon. Questions by attending officers were answered and discussed and the conference adjourned.

Visiting officers expressed themselves, without exception, as much gratified that the opportunity had been afforded to confer on this important



subject, and the general opinion was that much benefit had been derived from the conference and the valuable information on conditions in the United States supplied through the Department. It was expected that as a result of the meeting the information made available to the visiting officers would be immediately considered in connection with immigration visa applications, and that a very material increase in refusals could be expected at once.

On the first day Consul General Halstead was host at a luncheon at which the American Ambassador, the Counsellor, and Secretary of the Embassy, and the Commercial Attaché and Assistant Commercial Attaché were present, in addition to the officers in attendance at the conference. In the evening the Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes were the hosts at a dinner at the Embassy.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Clothilde, was born on June 16, 1930, at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Albion Wesley Johnson.

A daughter, Olga Jacqueline, was born on July 20, 1930, at Washington, D. C., to Consul General and Mrs. Frank C. Lee. Mr. Lee is now assigned as American Consul General at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

A son, Monroe Bostwick, Jr., was born on August 21, 1930, at Karuizawa, Japan, to Language Officer and Mrs. Monroe B. Hall. Mr. Hall is now assigned to the Embassy at Tokyo.

A son, Aldus Higgins, was born on October 6, 1930, at Boston, Mass., to Consul and Mrs. Vinton Chapin. Mr. Chapin is now assigned to the Consulate General at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

MARRIAGES

Letcher-Goddard. Married at Antwerp, Belgium, on June 21, 1930, Adèle Fournier Letcher and Donald Gay Goddard. Mrs. Goddard is the daughter of Consul General and Mrs. Marion Letcher.

Berger-Mott. Married at Hongkong on August 16, 1930, Consul David C. Berger and Miss Marjorie Mott. Mr. Berger is assigned as American Consul at Swatow, China. Mrs. Berger is the daughter of Mrs. Ernest Julian Mott, of San Francisco, Calif.

Watson-Cooke. Married at New York, N. Y., on October 6, 1930, Miss Sydney Marsden Cooke and Mr. Osborn Stone Watson. Mr. Watson is American Commercial Attaché in Finland.

Chipman-Harding. Married at Istanbul, Turkey, on October 7, 1930, Miss Elizabeth Chipman, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. John T. Harding. Mr. Harding is Assistant Commercial Attaché at Istanbul.

Core-Ford. Married at Kittanning, Pa., on October 4, 1930, Miss Caroline Core, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karl W. Core, of Ford City, Pa., to Consul Richard Ford, now on duty in the Division of Foreign Service Administration, Department of State.

NECROLOGY

Vice Consul Gerald Jakes died at Prague, Czechoslovakia, August 17, 1930. Mr. Jakes, who was born in New York City September 9, 1905, was appointed Clerk in the American Consulate General at Prague September 13, 1926, and Vice Consul on October 5, 1927, had been in ill health and absent from the office for many months past. The funeral services were attended by his parents, who reside in Czechoslovakia, other relatives and friends, and representatives of the Consulate General and the Legation.

Vice Consul Earl W. Eaton, formerly at Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, but recently temporarily assigned at Windsor, Ontario, has suffered the loss of his father, Marion D. Eaton, who died on September 20, 1930, at his home at Robinson, Ill.

Edward Hastings Carter, Vice Consul at St. John, New Brunswick, died at his post on October 14, 1930. Mr. Carter was born in England, but was naturalized in Florida in 1916, where he lived for many years. He was appointed Vice Consul at St. John on October 16, 1918, and served there ever since, with the exception of temporary details at Fredericton, New Brunswick. Sincere sympathy is extended to his widow and son. (It will be remembered that one of Mr. Carter's hobbies was the building of ship models, some of which were pictured or described in the JOURNAL.)

Looking Backwards on the Occasion of Consul General Ravndal's Retirement

ON June 26, 1930, after a service record of 32 years, 5 months and 3 days, a man retired under the Rogers Act whose somewhat outlandish name is so well known to his colleagues that it almost suggests itself. Gabriel Bie Ravndal first saw light in the land of the midnight sun. He grew into Viking stature and won a couple of degrees at the Royal University of Norway before identifying himself with his adopted country. But his Americanization was as genuine as the man himself, and after his "baptism" in the Black Hills of Dakota—some time before that territory was divided and admitted to statehood—his career was that of the typical citizen of the United States, colored by patriotic faith and optimistic enterprise. He was elected a member of the Legislature of his Commonwealth at the age of 26.

At that time he was engaged in journalism, assisting in building up the new state of his choice, endeared to him because of his fondness for frontier life. Neither journalism nor home politics, however, was to claim him for long. He was well liked and well trusted by his fellow Dakotans, and when McKinley was elected President a foreign appointment was offered which strongly appealed as well to his imagination as to his pride. Those were the days preceding "consular reform." Mr. Ravndal never doubted that the merit system was certain soon to be introduced, and he proceeded with his family to Beirut, Syria, confident that he had found that life work to which he could gladly devote all that was in him. In this conviction he never wavered. As a Consul

in the Klondike, it is true, his financial difficulties—cost of living five times higher than in Chicago, salary small, fees diminishing, and no allowance whatever for traveling expenses (it involved no small sacrifice bringing family and household goods from the torrid sands of Syria to the icebergs of the Pacific North)—caused him to pause and seriously to consider resigning. Roosevelt's Executive order, however, saved the day for him, and Seattle was spared from another

dealer in real estate. Mr. Ravndal accepted as providential intervention the fact that at this moment of perplexity he was one of the very first appointees under the Roosevelt merit régime. Casting all misgivings to the winds he returned to Syria accompanied by his wife and five children.

The biographical sketch in the Register of the State Department and Who is Who in America sufficiently indicate the high points in Mr. Ravndal's career. He reached the top of the Service and was honorably discharged while Consul General in Berlin. Let no one think, however, that he confined his endeavors to purely profes-

sional matters. He lent a willing hand in the formation of the American Consular Association and contributed frequently to the *American Consular Bulletin*, now *THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL*. His study of the origin of the consular institution was published as a public document by the United States Senate and is reflected in the introduction to the present Foreign Service Regulations. As co-author of a new set of Rules of Court to govern procedure in



GABRIEL BIE RAVNDAL



American consular courts in the Ottoman Dominions his initiative and experience proved of exceptional practical value. He was the acknowledged father of the first Chapter of the American Red Cross to be organized outside the territorial limits of the United States. This chapter in Beirut which played an outstanding part in the so-called Adana massacres was followed by the institution of similar chapters in other parts of the world. President Taft, in his capacity of President of the Red Cross, conferred upon Mr. Ravndal the American Red Cross medal of merit for conspicuous voluntary humanitarian services. Mr. Ravndal also created the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant and the Levant Trade Review. Till this day he had remained honorary president of this association launched in his office in 1911. As further products of his energy may be mentioned the American Club in Constantinople and the "Gesellschaft der Freunde her U. S. A. in Hamburg" (Hamburg Friends of the United States). The latter body recently formed an alliance with the "Carl Schurz Vereinigung" in Berlin, and its organ, the *Hamburg-Amerika Post*, under a slightly modified name, has become the mouthpiece of both organizations whose joint aim is the strengthening of economic and cultural ties between the United States and the German Republic.

Mr. Ravndal is not of the voluble kind, but it is evident from conversation with him that he derives considerable satisfaction from his success in establishing contact in 1905, while serving as Consul in Dawson City, with the 700 American whalers imprisoned in the Arctic. This he accomplished through his relations with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. It afforded Sir William Laurier and Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, an opportunity to exchange telegrams of international amity.

In the war Mr. Ravndal while stationed as Consul General at Nantes took an active part as a liaison officer between American Army officers and French authorities. He incidentally rendered notable service by inviting the attention of General Pershing to the potentialities of Nantes as a port of entry for our supply ships at a time when Brest, St. Nazaire and Bordeaux were congested with shipping. Mr. Ravndal had the satisfaction ultimately of seeing 24 American transports in the harbor of Nantes on the same day unloading their precious cargoes.

Always a progressive "Service man" Mr. Ravndal early advocated the present inspection system and the student interpreter system. He is no longer, it must be admitted, warmly enthusiastic

in regard to the latter. Like his intimate friend, Alfred Louis Moreau Gottschalk, who while assigned as Consul General at Rio de Janeiro went down and perished with the ill-fated U. S. S. *Cyclops*, Mr. Ravndal has been a consistent advocate of the measures which of late years have effected such vital improvements in our Foreign Service. With him disappears from the field of active Consular duty a personality of distinction, a man of many loyal friends, an officer whom his colleagues take pleasure in honoring.

Vice Consul H. J. E. L'Heureux, at Windsor, Ontario, was recently addressed as "American Ice Consul." Happily there is no possibility of there being any reflection on the warmth of welcome at Windsor.

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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication September 13, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 6, 1930:

Robert B. Macatee, of Front Royal, Va., now American Consul at Bradford, England, assigned American Consul at London, England.

Howard C. Taylor, of Meckling, S. Dak., now American Consul at Hamburg, assigned American Consul at Tientsin, China.

Lloyd D. Yates, of Washington, D. C., now American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, assigned American Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

The following promotions became effective September 4, 1930:

Morris N. Hughes, of Champaign, Ill., now American Vice Consul at Rome, Italy, promoted from Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,750 to \$3,000.

Harold B. Minor, of Holton, Kans., now American Vice Consul at Cali, Colombia, promoted from Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500 to \$2,750.

Alvin T. Rowe, Jr., of Fredericksburg, Va., now American Vice Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, promoted from Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, \$2,500 to \$2,750.

Released for publication September 20, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 13, 1930:

The resignation of Lucius J. Knowles, of Boston, Mass., who was assigned as American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, has been accepted, effective September 6, 1930.

Julius C. Holmes, of Lawrence, Kans., who is now serving as Third Secretary of Legation at Tirana, Albania, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bucharest.

Charles A. Bay, of St. Paul, Minn., now serving as Second Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Tirana, Albania.

John W. Dye, of Winona, Minn., now Consul at Montreal, Canada, has been assigned Consul at Wellington, New Zealand.

Edward G. Trucblood, of Evanston, Ill., now serving as Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, has been appointed a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and designated Third Secretary of Legation at La Paz.

Non-Career

John V. Swearingen, of Chester, W. Va., has been appointed Vice Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana.

Released for publication October 4, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 20, 1930:

Joseph F. McGurk, of Paterson, N. J., now assigned to the Department of State, designated First Secretary of Legation at Port au Prince, Haiti.

Maurice C. Pierce, of Madison, Wis., now assigned Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, assigned Consul at Buenaventura, Colombia.



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Rubber Exchange of New York, Inc.
New York Stock Exchange Washington Stock Exchange
New York Curb Market Chicago Stock Exchange

James E. Parks, of Enfield, N. C., now assigned Consul at Martinique, assigned Consul at Paris, France.

Nelson R. Park, of Longmont, Colo., now assigned Consul at Cciba, Honduras, assigned Consul at Torreón, Mexico.

Frederick P. Hibbard, of Denison, Tex., now First Secretary of Legation at La Paz, Bolivia, designated First Secretary of Legation at Prague, Czechoslovakia.

C. Porter Kuykendall, of Towanda, Pa., now Consul at Oslo, Norway, assigned Consul at Naples, Italy.

Claude H. Hall, Jr., of New York City, now Third Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia, assigned Vice Consul at Naples, Italy.

Lynn W. Franklin, of Bethesda, Md., now Consul at Saitillo, Mexico, assigned Consul at Chefoo, China.

Robert M. Scotten, of Detroit, Mich., now assigned to the Department of State, designated First Secretary of Embassy at Paris.

Benjamin Thaw, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., now First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, designated First Secretary of Embassy at London.

Harold D. Finley, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., now Consul at Edinburgh, Scotland, designated Second Secretary of Legation at San Salvador, El Salvador.

The following Foreign Service Officers, Unclassified, now serving at the posts indicated, have been assigned to the Foreign Service School at the Department of State for a course of instruction, beginning November 17, 1930:

William S. Farrell, of Long Island, N. Y., Mexico City.

Kenneth S. Stout, of Portland, Oreg., Nassau.
Willard Galbraith, of Los Angeles, Calif., Panama.
John J. Macdonald, of St. Louis, Mo., Nuevo Laredo.
Harrison A. Lewis, of Beverly, Calif., Nogales.
H. Gordon Minnigerode, of Washington, D. C., Montreal.

Sherburne Dillingham, of Millburn, N. J., Habana.
Donald D. Edgar, of Metuchen, N. J., Kingston, Ontario.

John C. Pool, of McDonough, Del., Montreal.
Gerald F. McNerney, of Cleveland, Ohio, Toronto.
James K. Penfield, of San Francisco, Calif., Progreso.

Non-Career

Herbert A. Lowe, of Attleboro, Mass., now Vice Consul at Barcelona, Spain, assigned Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

Frank W. Barnes, of Little Rock, Ark., now serving as Clerk in the Consulate at Bucharest, Rumania, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Henry T. Unverzagt, of East Falls Church, Va., now serving as a Clerk in the Consulate at Nogales, Mexico, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Released for publication October 11, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 4, 1930:

Knox Alexander, of Independence, Mo., now American Consul at Hamilton, Ontario, assigned Consul at Matanzas, Cuba.

John L. Bouchal, of Wilber, Ncbr., now American Consul at Port Said, Egypt, assigned Consul at Helsingfors, Finland.

Austin C. Brady, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., now American Consul at Malaga, Spain, assigned Consul at Edinburgh, Scotland.

Joseph L. Brent, of Ruxton, Md., now American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, assigned to the Consulate General at Paris for language study.

William E. Chapman, of Oklahoma City, Okla., now American Consul at Cali, Colombia, assigned Consul at North Bay, Ontario.

J. Rives Childs, of Lynchburg, Va., now American Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, assigned Consul at Cairo, Egypt. He has also been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Cairo.

Augustin W. Ferrin, of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., now detailed to the Department of State, assigned Consul at Malaga, Spain.

Loy W. Henderson, of Colorado Springs, Colo., now serving as Second Secretary of Legation at Riga, Latvia, detailed to the Department of State.

Phil H. Hubbard, of Poultney, Vt., now assigned American Vice Consul at Manchester, England, and Miss Margaret Warner, of Lincoln, Mass., now assigned American Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, were promoted in the unclassified grade of the Foreign Service, effective October 7, 1930.

Carlton Hurst, of Washington, D. C., now assigned American Consul at Paris, France, assigned Consul at Aden, Arabia.

Edward S. Maney, of Pearsall, Tex., now American Vice Consul at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, assigned American Vice Consul at Nogales.

Horace Remillard, of Roxbury, Mass., now American Consul at Tangier, Morocco, assigned Consul at Port Said, Egypt.



Clarence J. Spiker, of Washington, D. C., now Second Secretary of Legation at Peiping, designated First Secretary of Legation there.

William C. Vyse, of the District of Columbia, now American Consul at Windsor, Ontario, assigned Consul at Stuttgart, Germany.

Edwin C. Wilson, of Palatka, Fla., now detailed to the Department of State, has been designated Foreign Service Inspector.

Non-Career Officers

Charles W. Allen, of Boulder, Colo., now American Vice Consul at North Bay, Ontario, appointed Vice Consul at Calgary, Alberta.

Stanislaus F. Anthony, now serving as Clerk in the Consulate at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, has been appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Adam Beaumont, of Methuen, Mass., now American Vice Consul at Riviere du Loup, appointed Vice Consul at Hamilton, Ontario.

Thomas D. Bergin, of Staunton, Va., now American Vice Consul at St. John's, Newfoundland, appointed Vice Consul at Kingston, Ontario.

Charles B. Beylard, now American Vice Consul at Tunis, Tunisia, appointed Vice Consul at Nice, France.

Tisdale W. Bibb, now Vice Consul at Medellin, Colombia, has resigned.

Percy G. Kemp, of New York, now American Vice Consul at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, appointed Vice Consul at Helsingfors, Finland.

Henry W. Russell, of Battle Creek, Mich., resigned September 8, 1930, as Honorary Vice Consul at Madras, India.

COMMERCIAL WORK FOR SEPTEMBER

The volume of trade data received in the Commercial Office of the Department of State from consular officers, excepting the offices in Great Britain and northern Ireland, during the month of September, 1930, is indicated as follows:

	1930
Reports	2,014
Trade Letters	4,601
Trade Lists	306
World Trade Directory Reports.....	3,315
Trade Opportunity Reports.....	330

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during September, 1930, rated EXCELLENT: Canton, Vice Consul Frederick W. Hinke; Foochow, Consul John J. Muccio (political); Medan, Consul Walter E. Foote; Paris, Consul H. Merle Cochran (1) and Vice Consul John R. Wood (1) (political); Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster; Sao Paulo, Consul General Charles R. Cameron; Singapore, Consul General Lester Maynard (political); Wellington, Consul Bernard Gotlieb.

Trade letters (one letter from each post except where indicated parenthetically) received

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during the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating of EXCELLENT: Berlin (2), Berne, Bordeaux, Breslau, Bucharest, Buenos Aires (3), Cape Town, Cobh, Habana, Johannesburg, Mexico City (2), Milan, Naples, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam, Stavanger, Taihoku, Tallinn, Wellington, and Zurich.

In this connection the JOURNAL's reporter was unusually inquisitive this month and, while examining the files of the Commercial Office, made a list of the reports and letters which were rated VERY GOOD. In any event, the following officers submitted reports which were so rated: Amsterdam, Consul General Charles L. Hoover; Bahia, Consul Lawrence P. Briggs; Barbados, Vice Consul Hernan C. Vogenitz; Basel, Vice Consul Albert W. Scott; Barranquilla, Consul Fletcher Warren; Beirut, Consul Harry L. Troutman, Vice Consul Donal F. McGonigal; Belgrade, Consul William P. George, Consul Stewart E. McMillin; Bluefields, Consul Samuel J. Fletcher; Breslau, Consul Lester L. Schnare; Brisbane, Consul Albert M. Doyle (2); Bucharest, Consul John Randolph; Buenos Aires, Vice Consul Cecil Wayne Gray, Vice Consul Carlos J. Warner; Callao Lima, Vice Consul Archibald E. Gray; Canton, Consul General Joseph W. Ballantine,



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Trade letters received during the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating **VERY GOOD**: Algiers; Amsterdam; Bahia; Barcelona (2); Basel; Belgrade; Bergen; Berlin (9); Bombay; Bordeaux (2); Bremen; Breslau (3); Brussels; Bucharest; Budapest; Buenos Aires (5); Calais (2); Cape Town (4); Caracas; Cobh; Cologne; Florence; Frankfort-on-Main; Geneva; Genoa (3); Habana (2); Halifax (2); Hamburg (2); Hamilton, Ontario; Havre (2); Kobe; Kovno (2); La Paz; Leipzig (2); Marseille (2); Matanzas; Medan; Mexico City (5); Milan; Montreal; Munich; Nantes; Naples; Nice; North Bay; Oslo; Paris; Riga; Rio de Janeiro (4); Rome (2); Rosario; Rotterdam (3); Saloniki; Santiago de Cuba; Santos; Sao Paulo; Stavanger; Strasbourg (2); Stuttgart (5); Sydney, Australia (2); Sydney, Canada; Tallinn; Tela; Trieste; and Zurich (2).

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; Vice Consul Early B. Christian, Stockholm; Consul C. Paul Fletcher, Toronto; Clerk Allan Lightner, Maracaibo; Vice Consul Eugene W. Nabel, Rotterdam.

VISA CORRESPONDENCE

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared letters received during September, 1930, rated **VERY GOOD**: Habana, William I. Jackson (2); Halifax, Joseph P. Ragland (1); London, Ontario, Howard F. Withey (1); Nuevo Laredo, Arthur R. Williams (1); Toronto, Christian M. Ravndal (2); Windsor, Harry F. Hawley (2).

TRADE DETAILS

During the period between July 20 and October 15, 1930, the officers named below were, according to a statement kindly furnished by the Division of Foreign Service Administration, sent on the following trade details or conferences:

Consul Henry H. Balch (Monterrey), Chicago, Houston, Dallas; Consul John L. Bouchal (Port Said), New York; Consul William E. Chapman (Cali), Boston, New York; Consul Leonard G. Dawson (Vera Cruz), Chicago; Vice Consul Gerald A. Drew (Para), Sacramento; Consul Harold D. Finley (Edinburgh), New York; Consul Jay C. Huston (Shanghai), New York; Consul Jesse B. Jackson (Fort William and Port Arthur), Akron, New York; Consul C. P. Kuykendall (Oslo),



New York, Chicago; Consul General Will R. Lowrie (Wellington), Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis; Consul H. Earle Russell (Alexandria), Boston, New York, Detroit, Chicago; Consul Christian Steger (Corinto), New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago; Consul Cyril L. F. Thiel (Liverpool), Chicago; Consul Angus I. Ward (Tientsin), Chicago.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Walter L. Miller, Chief of the Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, in a letter dated October 14, 1930, kindly gave the following personal notes on their field representatives:

During the last month a considerable number of our Foreign Service Officers have returned to the United States. Some will return to their posts after itineraries and leaves of absences and others are to be transferred to other posts. Mr. Harry Sorenson, Commercial Attaché from Copenhagen, will not return to that city but is being transferred to Philadelphia to take charge of the district office there. He will be succeeded in Copenhagen by Mr. Charles Spofford, who is being transferred from Calcutta. Assistant Commercial Attaché J. H. Ehlers has returned from Tokyo. Assistant Trade Commissioners A. D. Cook from Berlin, Walter B. Hertz from Paris, and Basil D. Dahl from Stockholm are scheduled to return to their respective posts, after several months in the states.

Members of the bureau have taken an active part in the Sixth International Road Congress whose sessions have recently been held in Washington. This is being followed by invitation tours of highway inspection which are divided into three groups, one of which is routed through the South, one to New England, and the other as far west as Minnesota. They are accompanied by several Foreign Service men: Mr. R. C. Miller, Commercial Attaché from Brussels; Mr. Harry Sorenson, Commercial Attaché from Copenhagen; Mr. Charles Livengood, Commercial Attaché from Madrid; Assistant Commercial Attaché Paul S. Guinn, from The Hague; and Assistant Trade Commissioner Basil Dahl, from Stockholm.

The bureau has been conducting investigations of the textile markets in Egypt, Australia and South Africa. They have been particularly successful due largely to the excellent background of the Trade Commissioner who has been handling them, Mr. Hiram T. Nones. Prior to his work in Cairo, Sydney and Johannesburg he was connected with several important textile firms from 1906 to 1925, when he became assistant chief of the Textile Division of the Department. The bureau has decided to have a similar investigation in the Philippine Islands and Mr. Nones has left for Manila to undertake this work.

Commercial Attaché O. S. Watson, from Helsingfors, was married on October 6 to Miss Sydney M. Cooke, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Cooke, of East Orange, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Watson sailed for Helsingfors on October 9.

A young Assistant Trade Commissioner, Mr. Paul F. Kops, has been sent to Shanghai to handle the work of the China Trade Act. He is a graduate of the George

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Washington University Law School and has had one year of experience in the New York district office and two years in the Foreign Service Division in Washington.

A change is being made in the London staff as Assistant Trade Commissioner Ralph S. Charles will return in the near future for an assignment in Washington. He will be replaced by Clerk to Commercial Attaché, Mr. George L. Jones, Jr. Mr. Jones is a graduate of Harvard University and has done one year's work at Cambridge.

Mr. J. E. Wrenn, District Manager, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Kansas City, Mo., and a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club, will be glad to extend guest privileges at that club to all American Foreign Service Officers when in Kansas City, just as he does to Department of Commerce men. The rates at the club are very reasonable, and guests can use the gymnasium, swimming pool, etc. The club is available for women as well as men.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the lists of Changes of Duties and Stations of Officers in the United States Public Health Service, received since the October issue of the JOURNAL, the following have been noted:

Asst. Surgeon H. G. Foster. Relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., and assigned to duty at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, to assist in carrying out the provisions of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, and the quarantine act of February 15, 1893. September 18, 1930.

Asst. Surgeon K. R. Nelson. Relieved from duty at New Orleans, La., on October 1, 1930, and directed to proceed on that date to Ellis Island, N. Y., for temporary duty for a period of two weeks. Upon completion of duty at Ellis Island you are directed to proceed to Winnipeg, Canada, for duty and assignment to the American Consulate at that place, to assist in carrying out the provisions of the immigration act of February 5, 1917, and the quarantine act of February 15, 1893. September 19, 1930.



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P. A. Surgeon L. W. Tucker. Relieved from duty at Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La., and assigned to duty at Toronto, Canada, stopping en route at Ellis Island, N. Y., for temporary duty of two weeks. September 24, 1930.

Asst. Surgeon E. G. Williams. Directed to proceed from Detroit, Mich., to Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y., for intensive training in the examination of mental defectives. Relieved from duty at Ellis Island N. Y., and assigned to duty at Stuttgart, Germany. October 1, 1930.

Medical Director Dana E. Robinson. Relieved from duty at Washington, D. C., and assigned to duty in the office of the American Consul, Quebec, Canada. October 3, 1930.

A SCRAPBOOK OF CLIPPINGS FROM COMMERCE REPORTS

By SAMUEL SOKOBIN, *Consul, Saltillo, Mexico*

As far as the writer has been able to observe there exists no uniform practice among Consular Officers regarding the disposition of copies of Commerce Reports, published by the Department of Commerce, two copies of which are sent regularly to all offices. It is possible, therefore, that a sketch of the procedure inaugurated at the writer's last post, Foochow, may be found interesting and helpful.

All items appearing in the publication named which related in any way to the Foochow district, to other districts in China, and to that country as a whole, were clipped. These clippings were dated and placed in a volume made of a loose-leaf cap size binder and several hundred sheets of cap size thin typewriting paper; this volume was divided into sections as follows:

- 600 Annual trade reports.
- 610 Trade conditions, general with subsections as in classification of correspondence.
- 630 Import tariff
- 631 Tariff conventions, etc.

- 640 Food and drugs regulations.
 - 670 Export tariff.
 - 815 Public works with subsections.
 - 824-34 Military and naval equipment.
 - 850 Economic matters with subsections.
 - 851 Financial conditions with subsections.
- (And so on down to File No. 891.)

The sections and subsections were separated by colored sheets similar to those used in the binding of correspondence; these sheets were marked with the file numbers and subjects indicated above. The items were pasted in their respective sections so that each sheet, when completely covered with the clippings, presented the appearance of a printed page of two columns; both sides of each sheet were used and a continuity of the text maintained as in book pages of two columns.

Mimeographed circulars issued by the commodities divisions of the Department of Commerce were likewise placed in the binder.

Such a volume, as the clippings accumulated, proved to be a handy reference book containing all the material which had appeared in Commerce Reports relative to the trade in a specific commodity in China. Should other officers adopt this reference book, the volume of clippings maintained by all the offices in a single country would be identical, so that an officer transferred from one post to another in the same country would find at his new post the same printed material on the trade of that country and of the other Consular districts in the country. Likewise an officer on transfer from one country to another would find promptly available the items relating to his particular district which have been published and also items relating to neighboring districts which would obviously be of interest and value.

Consul Bouchal, at Port Said, sends an envelope addressed to him as "American Popular, Port Said," while another envelope sent in reads, "Bahamas, West Indies, care American Consul."

Consul General Leo J. Keena, Paris, calls attention to the first two paragraphs on page 221 of the United States Tariff of 1930, as published by the *Custom House Guide*, in order that consular officers may have an explanation ready in case some inquirer for tariff information stumbles on those paragraphs. The two paragraphs are headed "Animals for Breeding Purposes," and then go on to give the status of American citizens marrying foreign women and female citizens marrying foreigners!

The World Series

By PAUL W. EATON, *Department*

THE world series of baseball games between the respective champions of the two major leagues, for the championship of the world, was played in Philadelphia and St. Louis, October 1 to 8, ending on the anniversary of the beginning of the previous series. This was because the big leagues have decided to close their regular seasons earlier, to avoid bad weather and conflict with football.

The contestants were the Philadelphia Club of the American League, and the St. Louis Club of the National League. The Philadelphia entry, managed by Connie Mack, and known as the Athletics (usually abbreviated to A's), the White Elephants, the Mackerels, or the Mackmen, who won last year and are the title holders, again showed that they are O. K. by a K. O. of St. Louis, four games to two. It has been suggested that they be called Smackmen, because of the mileage they get on their hits and the good use they make of them.

The St. Louis Club, also called the Cardinals or Cards, managed by Charles Street, nicknamed "Gabby," were the losers, but made a better showing than any National League representative has since 1926, when the Cards won the latest world championship held by their league. Street is a wise, brave, and popular leader, and the severest critics have not been able to find any faults in his strategy. Charley lost, but was not outsmarted, even by such a master tactician as Mack. Both he and Connie formerly were Washington catchers. Some Washington fans were "pulling" for Street to win although this is an American League city.

By winning this series, Manager Mack and his team broke the record for world championships won, held by themselves. They have triumphed in five world series and are champion of champions. The next best club record is three. Some experts thought the Cards would win, and Street was confident of success, but his air castle tumbled like a house of cards. This left the Washington Club as the only one able to beat the Athletics this year. In their 22 clashes with the Mackmen the Washingtons won 12.

In early season and pre-season forecasts, Manager Mack gave Washington a high rating. He still cherishes the obsolete practice of thinking in ball games, and is fair minded. With the exceptions of President Ernest Barnard, of the

American League, and the writer, who predicted in print that Washington would be a sure first division club and a possible champion, most forecasters placed it near the end of the list. It was in first place during parts of the race and finished second.

This was not the slam-bang kind of world series, but a pitching contest, as most of them are, only more so. It was marked by no major disasters, like the seventh inning of last year's fourth game. Last year the A's had four of the first five pitchers in their league, but this time they had only two whom they relied on, while the Cards had five first string dependables. The two "big shots" of the Athletics' hurling staff, Bob Grove and George Earnshaw, pitched five of the six games that were played. It was a great display of stamina, courage, and skill.

The A's had to rely upon these two men and their home run habit. They made six home runs to the Card's two, and inserted them with uncanny accuracy where they would create the most havoc. There should be a rule against using sticks of dynamite for bats. The Mackmen's *four horsemen*, Pitcher Grove, Catcher Cochrane, Outfielder Simmons rated as the best player in the game, and First Baseman Foxx performed in apocalyptic fashion, but they would not have prevailed had it not been for the great, outstanding hero of the series, Pitcher George Earnshaw.

Manager Mack was quoted as having expressed anxiety as to what George might do in the series. In 1929 he was batted off the mound in the fifth inning of the second game, and lost the third game in spite of excellent pitching. In the closing weeks of the 1930 season, he was an in-and-outer. In his last game against Washington in Philadelphia, August 26, he yielded five hits and two passes in two-thirds of an inning and was driven out. In his last appearance in Washington, September 7, he relieved Walberg in the seventh inning, allowed three hits and one pass in two and one-third innings, and was charged with the loss of the game.

In this world series Earnshaw showed in eminent fashion his ability to rise to a great occasion, by a display of every element of baseball greatness, that won him the admiration of the whole world of sport. One must go back to Christy Mathewson, in 1905, to find the only pitcher who dominated a world series as Earnshaw did.



He won the second game, October 2; pitched the first seven innings of the fifth game, October 6, allowing only two hits and no runs; and came back October 8, with no rest except a day in a railroad car, to win the sixth and last game, allowing only two hits in the first eight innings, and three more and a run in the ninth, when he had a safe lead and eased up. Grove pitched the last two innings of game five, because a pinch hitter, who as usual did more pinching than hitting, was sent to bat for Earnshaw.

In the 25 innings in which he pitched, Earnshaw allowed only two runs, one of which was practically a gift. He pitched 22 successive innings without being scored on. He really won three games, though technically credited with only two. He has just attained his real status as one of the most brilliant stars the game has ever produced, and will be a great help to the A's next year. He stole the spotlight in this series.

After the wonderful game Earnshaw pitched and won with only a day's "rest" after pitching seven innings of a desperately fought contest, his team mates called him "the iron man"; but something more durable than iron or steel must be found, to express what they mean. The ovation he received when he started the last game in Philadelphia was like a Roman triumph.

The first two games of the series were played in the City of Brotherly Love. This fraternal affection was shown by handing the visitors two severe beatings. In the first one, Grimes, the Card's pitching ace, faced Grove, the A's star left hander. Grove pitched the worst game and won; and four days later he pitched the best game and lost; but that is baseball.

Twice in this series Grimes pitched a five-hit game and lost. Grove beat him 5 to 2 in this conflict, aided by a play by Shortstop Boley which

some described as the best they ever saw. It was quickly followed by an almost equally brilliant one by Second Baseman Bishop. These old money players kept the Cards from bunching at least four straight hits, with probable disastrous results.

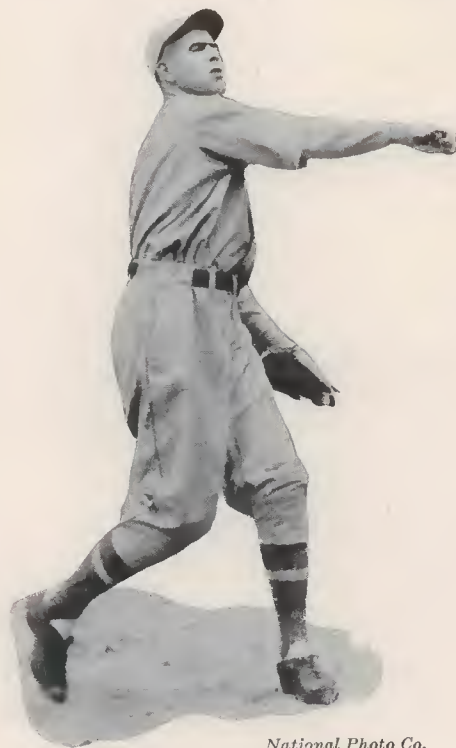
Earnshaw won the second game, 6 to 1, and Cochrane, the best catcher today, who handled his delivery, declared that he pitched the best game of his life; but better ones were to come. Cardinal Pitchers Rhem, Lindsey, and Johnson vainly essayed to stop them.

The series then shifted to St. Louis. The third game was the only one in which Connie Mack used any pitchers except Grove and Earnshaw. For the Cards, Wild Bill Hallahan, a great little strikeout artist, beat the A's, and to justify their pet name of "White Elephants," whitewashed them handsomely in a 5 to 0 shutout. It was the first world series game since 1926 in which a contender was blanked.

In the fourth game, Jess Haines, for the Cards, beat Bob Grove 3 to 1, allowing only one hit after the first inning, when he gave three and a run. Charley Gelbert, the great young St. Louis shortstop, aston-

ished the most blasé, passé, frappé, glacé observers with some of the most dazzling work ever done by a short fielder. He also scored one of his team's three runs and batted in another. When this youngster came to St. Louis from Rochester, two years ago, the writer said, in a baseball paper, that he was one recruit who was sure to make good. He is also destined to be a fine batter. This was the first game Grove ever lost in a world series. Street trumped Mack's ace with Haines. It was Gelbert against the Athletics.

The series was now tied, and Grimes pitched another great game for the Cards, but lost to Earnshaw and Grove. For eight innings the pitching was so airtight that it looked as if only



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cold weather could stop the contest. It was one of the best pitching duels ever seen. A pinch hitter batted for Earnshaw in the seventh inning, so Grove had to finish, and was credited with the victory.

In the ninth inning, after Grimes had passed Cochrane, with the score still 0 to 0, Jimmy Foxx, the A's slugging first baseman, arose in his might or his smite, as the case may be, and poled Grimes's first pitch with reckless abandon. He parked the ball outside the St. Louis Club's jurisdiction, in parts unknown, and Cochrane scored ahead of him, winning the game, 2 to 0. Jimmy's prodigious poke was the decisive point in the series, and took all the fight out of it.

Earnshaw won the sixth and decisive game, in Philadelphia, 7 to 1, defeating Hallahan and some other St. Louis pitchers. All the Philadelphia hits were for extra bases. Earnshaw stepped into the breach and saved the day, during a dearth of pitching talent, as Horatius held the bridge and Leonidas the pass. He beat worthy opponents, for the Cards are a remarkable team, and will be heard from hereafter.

Thus the World Championship is settled for another year and, as we say in Congress, the A's have it. It was a pitchers' series, the Cards' team batting average being only .200, while the Athletics' was still lower, only .197, far less than the weakest hitting team made during the regular major league races. The A's fulfilled the conditions under which Manager Mack had agreed to admit that they are a great team, and the fans say "Amen!"

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vakia. The tours were organized under the auspices of the Foreign Office and Consul Alois Prochazka was designated to accompany the party on its journeys.

The first tour began on August 12 and visits of inspection were made to the Klazar Carpet Factory and Stiassny Woolen Mills at Brno, the capital of Moravia; to Zlin, where is situated the Bata Shoe Factory, which is the largest in Europe; and to Bratislava, where visits were made to the Grueneberg Brush Factory, the cable factory, and the harbor works, Bratislava being the principal port of Czechoslovakia on the Danube.

Stops were made en route at Luhachovice, the leading resort at Moravia, and at Piestany, the well-known watering place of Slovakia. Banquets were given by the Chambers of Commerce and mayors of the principal cities. As the purpose of the tours was primarily commercial, there was but limited opportunity to visit museums or other places of general interest. At the conclusion of the trip the Minister visited President Masaryk at his castle in Topolcanky, Slovakia.

The second tour began on August 20, included visits to the Reichenberg Sample Fair, Ginzkey's carpet factories, and Liebig's textile mills. Visits were also made to the glass industries at Haida, Gablonz, and surrounding towns.

These tours attracted much attention in the local press and were, in fact, epoch-making, as they constituted the first official visit made by any American Minister to other principal cities of Czechoslovakia, and the first tour of the kind ever undertaken by any Minister since the establishment of the republic. They provided an excellent means of broadening knowledge and understanding of typical Czechoslovak industries

GOOD WILL INDUSTRIAL TOURS OF CZECHO- SLOVAKIA

The Hon. Abraham C. Ratschesky, American Minister to Czechoslovakia, accompanied by Consul General Arthur C. Frost and Commercial Attaché Karl L. Rankin, made during August two "industrial good-will tours" of Czechoslo-

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and extending acquaintance with persons prominent both in business and government. The Minister contemplates, when opportunity permits, further trips for the study of Czechoslovakian enterprises and the establishing of friendly relations by personal contact with leading officials and industrialists.

ARTHUR C. FROST,
American Consul General.

Vice Consul James R. Riddle, at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, writes that he has heard of consular officers being designated as "American Counsel," "American Council," etc., but a new title applied by a recent writer was "American Sultan." He also states that a lady, claiming to be an American citizen, flew in from the north on July 4 and threatened to report the office for being closed that day!

Consul and Mrs. W. W. Heard, now at Turin, Italy, are to be congratulated on the record their daughter, Antoinette, has made at the Accademia Albertina (the art school of Turin). She passed her examination and was promoted to the second year; only 5 in her class of 14 passed, so it was indeed a fine record for an American girl in an Italian school.

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NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE
Washington, D. C.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

SPEECH BY GEORGE S. MESSERSMITH

Consul General at Buenos Aires, at the Annual Banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine, August 28, 1930, at the Plaza Hotel

I particularly appreciate the opportunity to address the American Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine and its guests, who have so kindly consented to honor its board this evening, as this is undoubtedly a time when all thinking men are giving consideration to some of the grave problems which are confronting the business world everywhere, and upon the nature of the solution of which so much of the economic future of this and other countries depends, as well as in many respects the social and political welfare of all of us.

Practically every producing country of the world is passing through a period of depression and readjustment. On every side we see and feel its disturbing and, in some cases, distressing results. Demand for goods has rapidly shrunk, stocks of raw materials and manufactured goods are being absorbed with greater difficulty and, in some classes, are rapidly accumulating; prices have been

dropping with disconcerting rapidity. The evidences of temporarily decreased purchasing power are patent in even the more prosperous countries and in those in which conditions have been least disturbed. The wheels of industry have, on the whole, been slowed and in many places stopped. Unemployment, which in one great country has unfortunately already for some years been a serious and heavy financial burden on its Government, is unhappily becoming more general in others, and it may yet become a serious financial incubus upon Governments entraining other social problems before the solution is worked out.

Governments are just beginning to feel the strain of these disturbances, for the situation entails for them decreased receipts, not only from customs revenue but from income levies and other forms of taxation. As we can reasonably look forward to increased financial burdens on Governments which will not altogether be compensated by the laudable efforts which are being made by some countries to decrease expenditures on unproductive armaments, business must anticipate in more than one country even heavier fiscal charges on a lower volume of transactions. We have unfortunately before us the more or less complete



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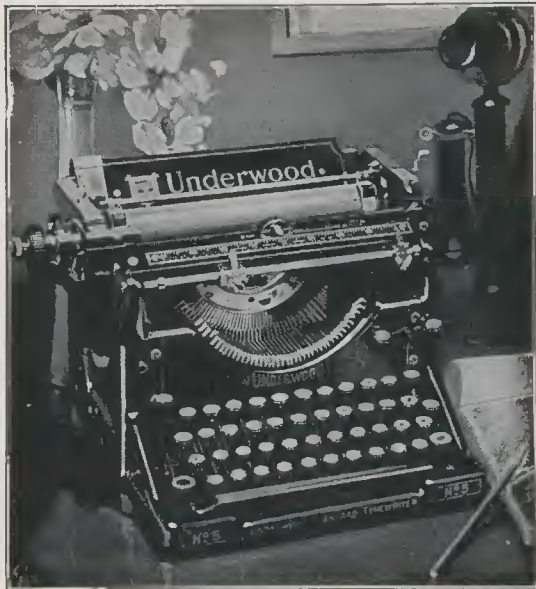


stage setting of a widely spread business depression.

But, in spite of all this, and without in the least wishing to underestimate the adverse factors with which we have to deal concretely every day, I am optimistic as to the future. There are at least some here present who have weathered economic storms just as menacing as this one and who have seen our economic structure emerge on a sounder and saner basis. What we need most in a time like this is to maintain our sense of proportion, to view events in their proper perspective, and not to follow a too general tendency so evident in these days to place responsibility where sober reflection will show it obviously can not belong. I am optimistic, because I believe that never before were we better able to handle such a depression as this. If we have today better machinery, better means of communication, a little better of everything than in the past, is it not also true that the business man of today is a man of wider vision, on the whole better trained, and certainly more familiar with the wide range of factors which must be considered at a time like this? I think that at no time before could we depend more on the members of this chamber and on other similar organizations here and elsewhere to resolve the problems of business and industry.

It would be more than presumptuous on my part to endeavor to tell you either the cause or the cure of the present depression. General overproduction in agricultural and fabricated products is advanced as one of the primary causes, and probably is, but it can reasonably be asserted that it is not the sole one. The producer of raw materials, encouraged by rising prices in the world markets, has in more recent years been proceeding on the theory that no matter how much he produced in the way of foods and raw materials, he would find a ready market and constantly increasing returns. He failed to take into account new producing areas, increasing yields through better methods of cultivation and production, and the mysterious workings of the inexorable law of diminishing returns. Manufacturers all over the world have been steadily expanding their plants, perfecting machinery, and increasing output as though there were no limit to man's consuming power. If the world today is suffering from a severe attack of indigestion and from a surfeit of goods and food, we in the United States are undoubtedly partly to blame, but the responsibility is quite equally shared with the other producing countries of the world.

The world-wide tendency towards higher customs barriers is, next to overproduction, most blamed for our present ills, and, again, I think



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we may reasonably say that it is undoubtedly one but not the sole cause. The treaties which liquidated politically the World War dictated new boundaries, created new countries, and awakened vigorous national aspirations in some of the older as well as in the new countries. One of the direct expressions of this new nationalism has been the setting up of new and higher tariff walls during the past 10 years between countries and areas which were already highly interdependent economically and between which commerce had heretofore been comparatively unrestricted and following natural channels. These walls have not only resulted in making the natural exchange of commodities between these countries more difficult, but in many cases have brought about the setting up of weak national industries, which, from the beginning, have required Government protection and assistance.

Our Government, principally in an endeavor to settle a recognized and difficult agricultural situation for the American farmer, has recently enacted a new tariff law. From the discussions abroad which preceded, and which have followed its enactment, it would be rather natural to deduce that we were the sole offenders in the matter of tariffs and that the newly enacted law is the sole cause of the present world-wide business depression.

It may be surprising to some that tariff legislation in the United States should arouse such general interest throughout the world, and the critics of our legislation are apt to forget that it is our very purchasing power and our huge consumption of raw products from all corners of the world which arouse their interest. People are apt to talk of the large volume of exports of the United States and to speak of them almost as a menace, but very little attention is directed to the almost equal volume of imports of raw products, the purchase of which contributes so vitally to the welfare of peoples in widely scattered portions of the world. As a matter of fact, without drawing attention to a variety of factors which would be interesting and enlightening in this respect, I should like to say that if customs barriers have to bear any share of the responsibility for the disorganization of trade today, it is a little more logical to seek the cause in what has been happening in Europe during the course of the last 10 years than in what has happened in Washington at the end of June this year when the depression was already in full swing.

No, we can not blame solely overproduction or tariffs. We can not place the responsibility on the United States or Europe or on any particular industry or country. No one factor is responsible

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for the economic ills from which we now suffer so acutely. It is likely that when we cease trying to fix responsibility on some one country or factor, which at first thought is open to attack, or which it is policy or custom to attack, and when the pot tires of calling the kettle black, we will find on sober reflection that responsibility is pretty well distributed. Overproduction, customs barriers, long-brewing disorganization of the world's raw products markets, antiquated marketing and producing methods, particularly in agriculture, a too selfish attitude towards economic problems by certain sectors of industry and agriculture, a too optimistic view of consuming power, and a variety of political and social factors—all these require our careful thought and investigation.

Then, too, it will be well for us to examine whether the tendency in all countries is not too much for certain groups and industries to look to their Governments to solve their problems. No matter how much interested any of us individually may be in the solution of a particular problem, I think we must admit that it is a basic principle that Governments can not now more than they could in the past solve the problems of agriculture and industry. The very groups which are making every effort to interest Governments in solving their problems are at the same time the keenest

critics of the experiment which is being tried out so painfully and so distressingly and with so little prospect of success in communistic Russia.

It has not been my desire in bringing to your attention the foregoing considerations to make any defense of or to present any apology for any economic policy of my own or any other country. What I have wished to do is purely to express my personal reaction, based on such little knowledge of economics and such experience as I may have, that it is essential for us in the United States and in every other country to take the long view, to determine in the light of all the facts available what the real causes of the present depression and readjustment are. It is only after such a careful study that it will be possible to arrive at any reasonable and considered view of the actual causes, to fix responsibility and to apply appropriate measures.

One thing appears quite certain, and that is that if the treaties which followed the World War liquidated it politically, the crisis through which we are now passing is the economic liquidation of that world-wide struggle. Let us hope that out of it there will come a sane readjustment which, while taking in account national interests, which can never be lightly regarded, will at the same time take equally into consideration the economic interdependence of all the peoples of the world today.



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Unless a solution is worked out on this basis it can only be temporary and a makeshift.

There does not seem to be any real reason why in the United States, and in the other countries of this hemisphere, there should be anything but optimism. Under new surroundings, with a fusion of races, and in most cases with unlimited natural resources, we are conducting a great racial, social and economic experiment. The conditions have been unusually favorable. No centuries-old traditions have inhibited initiative. The working out of these problems is not easy, and progress has been more or less uneven, but progress is being made everywhere, and the principal danger against which we have to guard is too great satisfaction with actual achievement, no matter how great it may seem.

I often think that there has been too much loose talk in these days in too many places of the so-called economic conquest of the world by the United States. While some of this comment may be somewhat natural when made by unthinking people, it is doing a great deal of harm, for it would give to the people of the United States a sense of satisfaction and security to which we are by no means entitled, and to our critics it serves as too easy a screen for the failure to solve their own economic problems. Never did a people have less idea of economic or political conquest than the United States. Political conquests are deliberate, and we shall not engage in them, as they are contrary to every basic principle underlying our national life. Athens and Rome imposed their political domination on the ancient world with the sword, but their cultures dominated long after their physical sway had passed away, and we feel their influence today. Political conquest by the United States is as far from our thoughts as is the conquest of the moon or stars, and any danger from it is just that remote. And if there is any economic conquest by any country, it will be a penetration of ideas and ideals of a new and vigorous nation, a conquest of methods and materials, and these know no artificial limitations or laws, and their forces can not be stayed now, as it could not be in the past, by treaties, alliances or by wars.

If there is a economic conquest, it will be the triumph of social ideals and of higher standards of living, physical and intellectual, for all peoples everywhere, irrespective of race and nationality. This is the struggle to which I believe the American business man today of vision has dedicated himself.



CONSUL PEPPER STAYS

(Continued from page 399)

who entered his office. It was a ponderous individual with a genial face somewhat distorted by a huge cigar protruding from the corner of his mouth.

"Are you the caouncil?" he inquired.

"Yes. Won't you have a seat."

"Thanks. I'm the sheriff of Smith County, Ga. I'm down here on a man hunt and thought maybe you could help me out. I reckon you know everybody in a town like this."

"Most likely. Glad to be of service."

"Well, I'm looking for an embezzler. I trailed him as far as New Orleans and found he's taken a fruit ship to Colon. But he might have dropped off at any of these ports and I'm nosing into all of them."

"What's he look like?"

"He's a fine lookin' feller, gray hair, could pass for a smart business man; religious, don't drink none. He goes by the name of Harrington, most likely."

Pepper started. The description fitted but was too general to be conclusive.

"Where was this crime committed?"

"Beaverville, Ga."

The circumstantial evidence was growing. Pepper recalled both his own suspicions and those of his fellow countrymen. But despite these compromising circumstances he refused to believe that Lee's father was the embezzler. He clutched at a forlorn hope.

"When was this crime committed, Mr. Sheriff?"

"Over a year ago. It's been—let me see—about 16 months now."

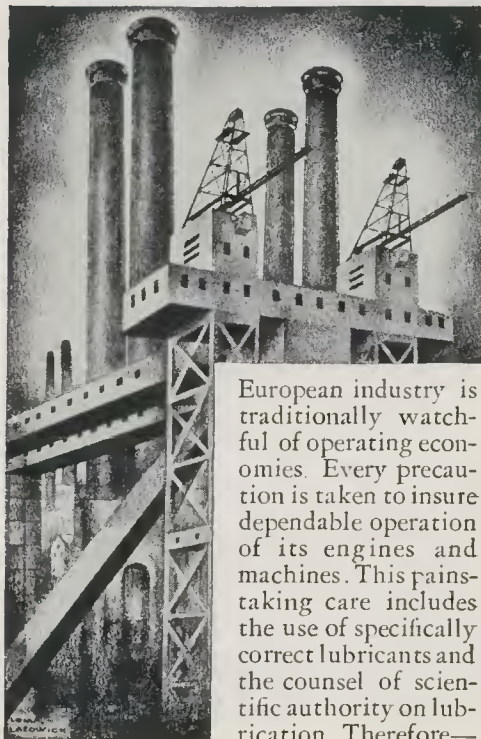
The Consul was convinced but not yet ready to admit the fact.

"There may be a man here that fits that description. I shall have to call on the police and see if, in case you should identify your man, they are willing to hold him pending extradition. Suppose you return here at 1 o'clock."

Pepper chose this hour because he knew that all Roatan would be deep in its siesta and Harrington's march to prison might pass unnoticed. He wanted to spare Lee what humiliation he could.

"Tough break," he muttered as he forced his unwilling feet towards the police station. "This was going to be the happiest day of my life—like hell."

At 1 o'clock he accompanied the sheriff and a bare-footed policeman through the dusty, now deserted streets to the bungalow. Harrington, who was enjoying his siesta on the screened porch,



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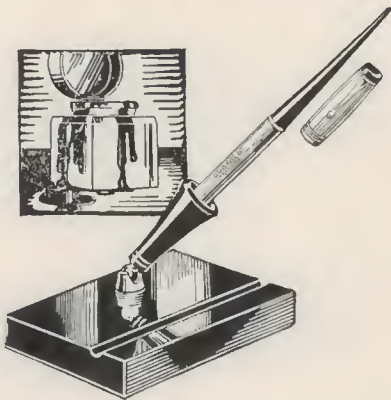


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awakened at the knock and invited them in. The sheriff stopped after he entered and blinked at Harrington until a smile broke upon the latter's face.

"Why, hello, Jud, this is an unexpected pleasure," he exclaimed, extending his hand.

"Well, dog my cats, Mr. Harrington, if I ain't glad to see you," roared the sheriff as he pumped the other's hand. "I knew you was down in one of these spiggoty countries but I didn't expect to run across you, specially today."

"Sit down and tell me the news from Beaver-ville and how you happen to be so far away from the courthouse."

"You heard about H. K. Davis skippin' with the bank's funds?"

"Yes. It happened after I left. In fact I ran across Davis in New Orleans but I had not heard about his crime at the time."

"I reckon that's how come him to take your name. We traced him to New Orleans and lost him. A year later we learned he had bought a ticket to Colon and he used your name on the passenger list. Of course he knew you was comin' down here for the oil company and like as not, as you two are about the same general size and appearance, he figured it would be a good alias."

The sheriff turned twinkling eyes towards Pepper who stood, his jaw slack with astonishment at this surprising denouement.

"I reckon the joke's on the caouncil here. He brought me out to arrest you."

Lee, who from the doorway had seen Pepper's face when he came in, did not join in the laugh which followed, but slipped her hand under his arm.

"Come outside," she whispered, "I've made up my mind."

IN OLD MEXICO

If you had, haply, been where I've been
Under the Cancer sun 'mid mango trees,
If you had seen or fancied what I've seen—
The bright zarapes, the tamed zapotes,
If, bewildering, there had peeped at you,
'Neath the coco palms, o'er the blue lagoon,
Agleam in the dusk from the forest blue,
Dimming the Southern Cross, that big, gray moon;
If you, too, had been in that magic land
And in amazement wandered to and fro
With me under the bougainvillea,
Or walked beside me in the plantain row;
If you had caught the love light in the eye
Of that maid far beyond the Rio Grande
In that luxuriant, kind, mañana land,
You, too, would have sworn ne'er to tell as I.

LEE R. BLOHM.

Regina, September 4, 1930.



A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By JOHN CARTER, *Department*

Louis Fischer's "The Soviets in World Affairs" (Cape & Smith, \$10) is, by all odds, the most important book on Russia which has come out since Leon Trotzky's "My Life." The author is friendly to the Soviets and has enjoyed unusual facilities in Moscow in preparing his material. His work, however, is thoroughly documented and constitutes the first "full-dress" account of the diplomatic revolution occasioned by Russia's withdrawal from the family of nations in 1917. On account of the ramifications of Mr. Fischer's studies, particularly in Europe, China and the Near and Middle East, his two-volume history will be of the greatest interest to diplomatic officers stationed in every part of the Eastern Hemisphere.

The tide of autumn publications carries a great many political titles which deserve careful consideration. Edward Thompson's "Reconstructing India" (Dial Press, \$4) is an admirable summary of the British problem in India. Romain Rolland's "Prophets of the New India" (A. & C. Boni, \$5) gives an account of the lives and missions of Ramakrishna and Vivekananda, the two Hindu mystics who were responsible for the Hindu revival of the nineteenth century and whose work underlies much of the current ferment in Bengal. Books on China, also, are evidence of the basic significance of Asia in world politics. Hallett Abend's "Tortured China" (Washburn, \$3) is a good journalistic picture of the misery in Eastern Asia caused by the Civil War. There is no love lost between the Nanking Government and the author, who is Shanghai correspondent of *The New York Times*. His book is a good corrective to loose American notions regarding the political development of the Chinese Republic. On the other hand, his demand for a world wide intervention to restore order is rather hysterical in tone. "A Yankee Adventurer. The Story of Ward and the Taiping Rebellion" (Macaulay, \$3.50) is a reminder that this is not the first time China has been ruined. The Taiping Rebellion was the greatest civil war in history and cost the lives of 20,000,000 Chinese. Frederick Ward was a Salem shipmaster and congenital filibuster who created the "Ever Victorious Army," which later gave "Chinese" Gordon his fame and which destroyed the semi-Christian Kingdom of the Taipings in order to restore the more complaisant authority of the Manchu Court. The subsequent history of China is a perfect illustration of the effects of foreign



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intervention with the internal politics of Eastern Asia.

Turning to the more dynamic if less dramatic Occident, two important contributions to the literature on the war are available. Herbert Feis' "Europe: The World's Banker 1870-1914" (Yale Press, \$5), was published for the Council on Foreign Relations and is an admirable groundbreaking study of the financial origins of the war. "The Growing Antagonism, 1898-1910" is the third volume of a four-volume condensation of German Diplomatic Documents, 1871-1914, prepared by E. T. S. Dugdale (Harper's). It covers the shift from England's isolation to the Entente, Samoa, the Portuguese Colonies, the Moroccan and Bosnian crises. The Kaiser's marginal notations on German documents are reproduced.

Two books on peace conclude the month's budget. Christina Phelps' "The Anglo-American Peace Movement in the Mid-Nineteenth Century" (Columbia Press, \$3.50) describes the attempt of 1835-1854 to institute Anglo-American pacifism. The movement was halted by the Crimean War and the Civil War. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's "The Path of Peace" (Scribner's, \$2.50) is a collection of Dr. Butler's many

recent speeches and articles on the subject. It includes his famous letter of April, 1927, to the *New York Times* urging acceptance of the Briand proposal for a Franco-American pact outlawing war, which later was expanded into the Kellogg pact. Dr. Butler says that, in spite of the overwhelming will of the American people, the United States Government has blocked every move which would make international peace really secure.

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. 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.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Sept. 1, 1930.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: I wish to apologize for not having sooner answered your letter informing me that the Electoral College of the American Foreign Service Association had elected me as president for the year beginning July 1, 1930.

My delay in answering was not because I did not greatly appreciate the honor done me, but was caused by the unusual activity involved in moving from Cape Town to Pretoria and establishing a new Legation at

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that latter city. Any of the members of the Association who have ever had to open a new office will appreciate my troubles.

My great pleasure in being selected by the Association as its president is natural and need not be emphasized, but in my case it is especially gratifying because of my connection with the first foreign service organization which preceded our present Association. In 1917, I think, I was one of a group of consular officers assigned to the Department who, feeling that the men in the field needed something to bring them closer together and closer to the Department, organized the old Consular Association, and I was elected the first president of that body. Now that the Association has grown in number and dignity until it includes almost the whole of the American Foreign Service I am very proud to be selected as its president.

I am sailing for the United States in October, and I expect to be in Washington for at least a month from about November 20, and I hope then to have the opportunity of expressing my pride and thanks to those of you who are there at that time.

Very sincerely yours,

RALPH J. TOTTEN.

Maxwell M. Hamilton, Esquire,
Secretary-Treasurer, American Foreign Service Association, Washington.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, August 7, 1930.

DEAR MR. CONSIDINE: I will send you a little account of sporting conditions here and you can use what you like for the JOURNAL, if you think it worth while.

I was greatly surprised to find in Melbourne more than 80 baseball teams, divided up into leagues of various grades. The winter leagues are now playing and in several months the summer teams get into action. Vice Consul Ralph Hunt is the vice president of the winter league and president of the summer organization. He also officiates as umpire on various occasions. Interstate matches are now being played in Melbourne between Victoria and South Australia. I enclose some pictures taken at one of the games. You will notice the girls and their interest in the game. They play quite a good game and it is growing. Baseball will soon be a major sport in Australia and is constantly drawing larger crowds. Next month the interstate university games will be played at Adelaide. Melbourne University is at present the holder of the cup.

According to the newspapers McGraw is bringing two teams to Australia next December. The Australians are insisting on certain stars being in the make-up of the teams—Babe Ruth and Roger Hornsby, being particularly named.

Last reports from Washington, July 7, show the Nationals going strong. The trades look good at this distance. Undoubtedly Washington has the best pitching corps in the league and I believe they have finished more complete games than any other team. Johnson is evidently giving them to understand they must finish and does not lift them at the first sign of a hit or two. Of course he has lifted some when a pinch hitter was needed. That Philadelphia crowd are going to be hard to beat and the games between the Athletics and Nationals may be the crucial ones. If Washington finishes high up it is likely that some of the players may come to Australia with McGraw. Eddie Eynon is an old friend of mine and if any Washington players come tell him to let me know if he wants me to show them any special attention.

I never saw a country so crazy about sports as Australia. Every game I have ever heard of is played here. Four kinds of football, hockey, lacrosse, handball, baseball, cricket, bowls, tennis, boxing, wrestling and various others I can't think of now. A lot of American wrestlers are here, including Strangler Lewis, Cantonwine, and a number of others with smaller reputations. A nice hippodrome game—this wrestling. Who can tell when it is square.

Crowds here do not follow the British idea, but become very vocal and are violently partisan. They call it barrieking. One man has been arrested several times on account of his fog horn voice disturbing the spectators, but the judge has decided that he has paid his money and can do as much hollering as he likes.

With best wishes, I am,
Very sincerely,

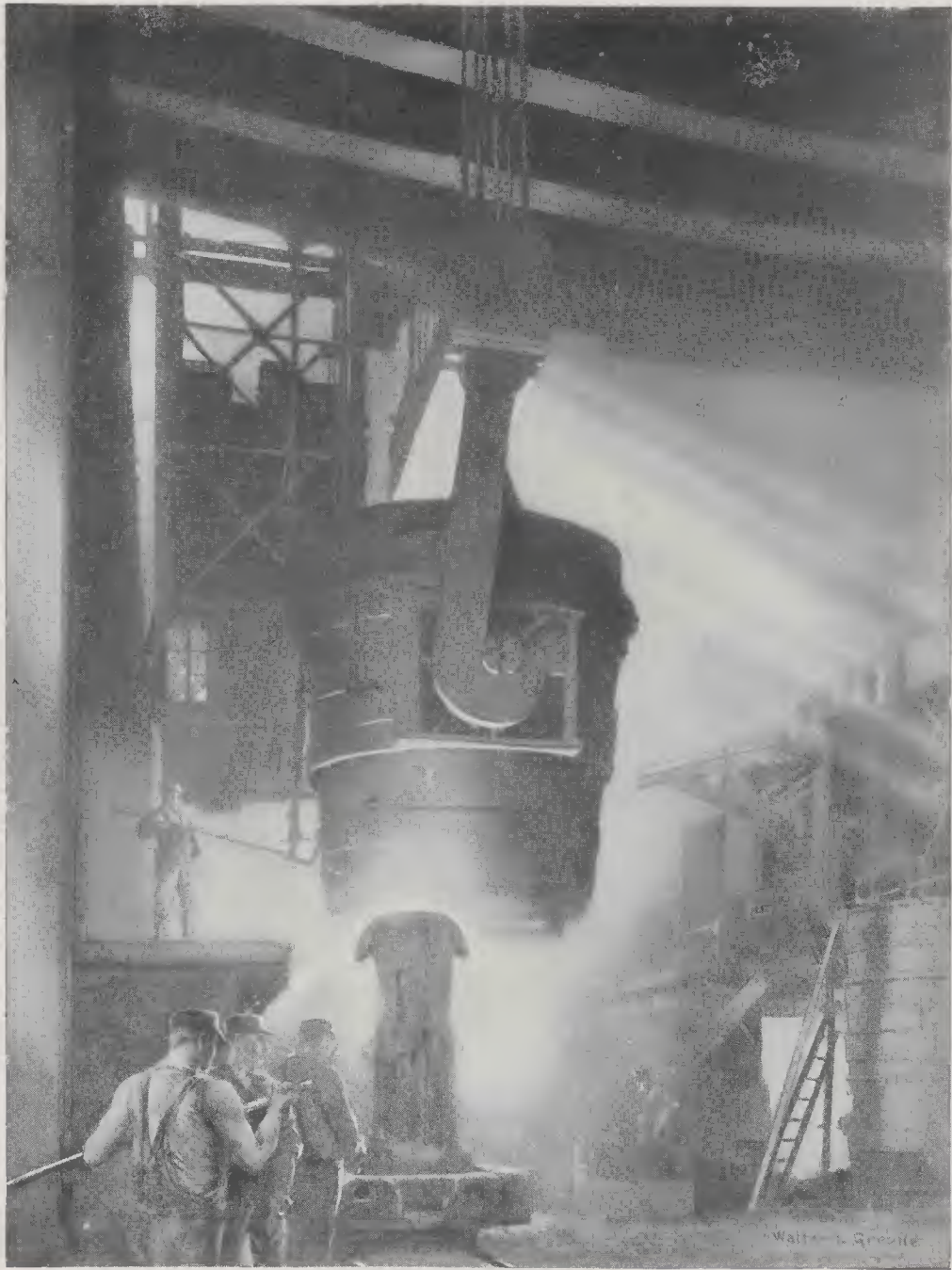
WILBUR KEBLINGER.

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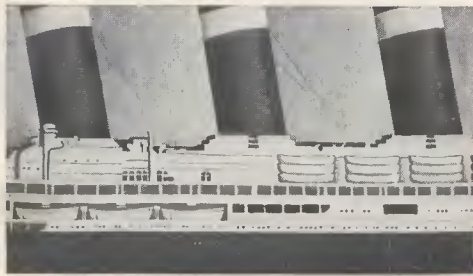


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