

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



*N. Z. Govt. Photo*

AORANGI

*"Light of Heaven" (The Southern Alps of New Zealand)*

Vol. VIII AUGUST, 1931 No. 8



THE HERMITAGE  
(The Southern Alps of New Zealand)

N. Z. Govt. Photo

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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AUGUST, 1931

## The Southern Alps of New Zealand

By WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, JR., *American Vice Consul*

FEBRUARY, 1930, my wife and I had the pleasure of a trip to the Southern Alps. From Wellington, we took the over-night ferry to Christchurch. A three-hour train ride over the Canterbury Plains and six hours in a comfortable bus brought us to the Hermitage, a rambling winter and summer resort hotel, at 7 in the evening, too weary to have any interest in the scenery.

At 7 the next morning, according to the local custom, a maid brought us hot tea and a sweet cracker. I opened one eye lazily, even resentfully, at the intrusion. I caught a glimpse of dazzling white, both eyes flew open, and I rushed to the window. Straight ahead was majestic Mount Cook, sun-tinted and clear. Snow-clad peaks stretched away in either direction. The early morning stillness was broken only by the rumble and thunder of a distant avalanche. This morning view made glad every day of our visit.

### THE SHORTER TRIPS

We decided to join a party which was going to the Tasman Glacier. A bus took us 11 miles and we walked three more to the Ball Hut, where the caretaker gave us lunch, after which we tramped out on the ice. Words cannot picture the grandeur of a great, frozen river such as this. I can more easily do justice to our ludicrous appearance. We wore dark goggles to prevent being temporarily blinded by the ice glare. Our faces were smeared with a thick white cream to protect our skins from being blistered by the same glare. Every one wore rented, ill-fitting riding breeches, heavy woollen stockings, and great, clumsy, hob-nailed

boots. We wandered about over the uneven surface for an hour, jumping deep crevasses, peering down into crystal clear pools with the peculiar bluish tinge of snow water, and climbing over mounds and hillocks of ice.

The second day we turned our color scheme from white to green. A two hours' walk took us through Governor's Bush, one of the most beautiful forest growths in New Zealand. The moss and tree ferns gave the bush a soft and lacy appearance lacking in ordinary American undergrowth.

Adding another color to our rainbow, we took the climb to the Red Lake, which lies behind the Hermitage, halfway up Mount Sebastopol. It en-



THE MORNING VIEW *Photo by Author*



tailed a stiff climb of 1,000 feet and gave us a glimpse of the baby glacier en route.

At this season of the year the lake was small and disappointing. It derives its name from a reddish, grass-like fungus growing in its stagnant water, melted snows from the hills around.

The trip revealed more than the lake, however. From the lip of the basin there was a panorama of the entire Hooker Valley. The Hermitage lay white and tiny below us. This view was our first intimation of the rewards of alpine climbing.

The most interesting trip of all was to the Stocking Glacier. Our route lay past the foot of the great Mueller Glacier, hidden under its load of rocks and debris. The guide pointed out to us the well-known Mount Cook lily, the giant ranunculus. We felt somewhat guilty when, at this level (3,000 feet), we picked some eidelweiss which, because of the inaccessible height at which it grows, is so prized in Switzerland.

At a bivouac our guide "boiled the billy" so that we might have hot tea with our lunch. A New Zealander would probably refuse food if there were no tea.

Looking up, we saw what was ahead of us—a 1,500-foot climb at a steep angle over rocks and boulders. It was hard work, but we rested frequently, and finally came to the face of the glacier. Having seen it from our bedroom window, we knew that its name came from its shape. The ice was white and clear, the crevasses blue and cool.

As we watched, a great mass of ice broke off,

shattered into a thousand pieces on the rocks, then tumbled and rolled down the mountain side.

The guide showed us how ice climbing is done, cutting steps up the glacier. Many a beginner has found himself in an embarrassing position on attempting to descend a steep ice slope because, when ascending, he had cut his foot-holds too far apart, failing to realize that he could not take as long steps coming down as going up.

#### ALPINE CLIMBING

The trips seemed destined to inject the virus of alpine climbing into our blood, although my leave was now up. Two bits of atmosphere helped. One was the sign in the lobby, "Guests are requested not to wear alpine boots upstairs." The other was the printed card in each room, "Guests should not make trips unaccompanied by a guide, and are cautioned to keep the management advised as to their movements."

Evenings in the lobby did their part, too, for the manager and guides were there to discuss trips and help with plans. Finding that I was interested in real climbs, they outlined the usual procedure. Beginners' climbs are Mount Sebastopol (4,819 feet) and Mount Wakefield (6,561 feet),\* which, bare of snow in February (the best climbing month), offer only rock work. When I scorned these, the Anzacs, twin peaks (8,323 feet), were suggested. These are snow-clad all the year.

\* From these heights must be subtracted the altitude of the Hermitage, roughly 2,500 feet.



ICE CAVE IN TASMAN GLACIER

N. Z. Govt. Photo



It was impossible to extend my stay in order to essay a real peak, but I found interesting a discussion of the problems involved. I learned that for ice work "crampons" are worn. These, hinged at the instep, slip on over the boots and have spikes over an inch long.

I learned that "glissading" is a more thrilling sport than riding a surf-board at Honolulu. In descending from a peak extensive snow fields are often met. To glissade you simply sit down and slide. The ice axe is kept by your side, handle towards your feet, head opposite your hips. One side of the head is like an adze, the other sharp, like a pick. By bearing down on the head, you brake yourself.

One does not glissade on ice; it would be impossible to stop. Neither does one climb mountains immediately after a snowfall; loose snow is easily dislodged, becomes an avalanche.

Mountain climbing should never be done without a guide, who must have your implicit confidence and unquestioning obedience. His hand is sure, his ability tried. He knows when to rope the party together, when not. He knows which ice is trustworthy and how to negotiate crevasses. He knows when and where avalanches are probable, although Swiss guides are the only ones who seem able unfailingly and instinctively to foresee them. A lifetime above the snow line is required to familiarize a guide with their peculiarities.

It should not be inferred that mountain climbing is without its dangers, even with a capable, experienced guide. Aorangi ("Light of Heaven"), as the Maoris call Mount Cook, claimed three victims in 1914. Their footsteps showed that they had reached the top and were descending when overwhelmed by an avalanche. One body was recovered almost immediately, the others not until four years later, when they appeared at the face of the glacier, frightfully mangled but well preserved.

In the region about Mount Cook there are 16 peaks over 10,000 feet high, and each may be considered a major alpine climb. Because of the difference in latitude, the snow line is 3,000 feet lower than in the Swiss Alps, requiring more ice work for peaks of equal height.

Mount Cook (12,349 feet) is the prize peak of all, because the highest, and is consequently the prime goal of alpine enthusiasts. It has been sealed about 35 times, 15 ascents being by women. It is a long and tedious climb, mostly ice and snow work.

Mount Tasman is the most hazardous climb, although only 11,467 feet high. The route lies over the Tasman Glacier, previously mentioned, and past the Hoehstetter ice falls, a thousand feet high, made up of ice of varied and gorgeous tints and shades.

It is the last of the climb which is most perilous. From Mount Silberhorn (10,757 feet) the alpinist descends to a saddle which connects with Mount Tasman. The last thousand feet must be done along a knife-edge of ice, sheering away abruptly on either side and itself ascending at an angle of 45 degrees. This dangerous ice climb explains why only four people, one a woman, have reached the top.

Mount Sefton (10,354 feet) is not a high peak, but it presents its difficulties in such a way that it has been surmounted only six times, once by a woman. It can be reached from either side. One route, from the left of the illustration, necessitates traversing a series of peaks and saddles, arduous and dangerous work; while the other leads to a bare rock wall rising almost perpendicularly, also shown.

A successful attempt is contingent upon the dependability of the ice and upon the rock being free of snow, conditions which seldom exist simultaneously.

Most major ascents require two or three days. The real climb, both up and down, is always done in one day, starting from and returning to a hut. It is the inaccessibility of some of the bivouacs which takes the extra time.

## MISS DU FAUR

All visitors to the Hermitage are struck with admiration for the exploits of Miss Freda Du



MOUNT SEFTON

*Photo by Author*



*Photo by Author*

**MOUNT COOK**  
*Across Morain of Mueller Glacier*

Faur. In several places I have written, "climbed once by a woman." Invariably this woman was Miss Du Faur.

She comes from Sydney, Australia, and did most of her climbing between 1909 and 1913.

She must have had a divine spark of enthusiasm and daring, for her obstacles were not overcome easily. No woman had ever climbed in the southern Alps. New Zealand is conservative. The disapprobation which greeted the announcement of her plans was not easily ignored or waved aside. The scandal attached to her "going off alone with a guide, my dear, think of it!" was most discouraging.

She persevered in her designs, however, and was the first woman to climb Mount Cook. She was the first person to traverse Mount Cook (up one side, down the other). She is still the only climber to have conquered Mount Dampier and the only woman to have surmounted Tasman and Sefton. One of the minor peaks (far too minor, in my opinion) has been named for her.

#### RECENT TRAGEDY

The southern Alps were recently the scene of a shocking tragedy. It was midsummer, and a party of four girls and a student guide went up to the Malte Brun Hut (12 miles over the Tasman Glacier from the Ball Hut), the best place for summer skiing. They had had fine weather—



*N. Z. Govt. Photo*

THE TASMAN GLACIER (X marks the spot where the tragedy occurred)

crystal clear skies, fine nights, warm sunny days. On such a day they started the return trip.

A few miles out on the glacier a raging blizzard struck them. It came from nowhere, gave no warning. They were dressed for less rigorous weather. The guide hurried, hurried them, forced them on in the cold, trying to reach the De La Bêche bivouac, half way between the huts, where they could shelter from the wind. He gave them most of his clothing. One evidently collapsed; the others could not go on. The guide, certainly, could have saved himself, but he lived up to his duty and his tradition. All perished. The storm was so fierce that, even though provided with helmets and furs without limit, the rescue party could not reach the bodies for two days, although numerous attempts were made.

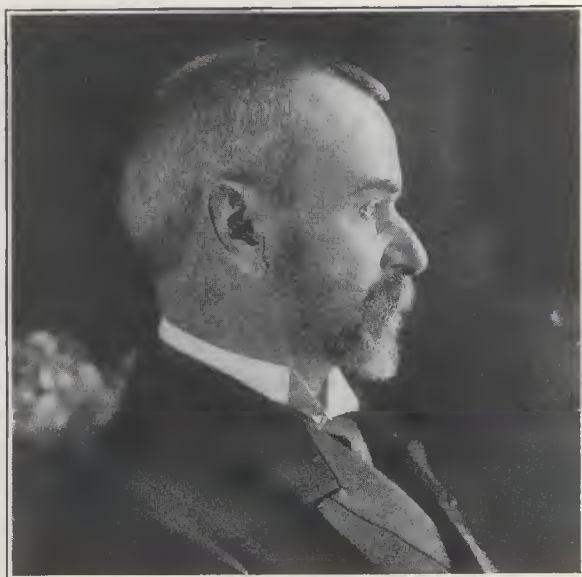
Some criticized the use of a "student guide," but he was so called because he worked only dur-

ing his college vacations. Actually he had 49 peaks to his credit, no mean record in itself.

BYRD DOGS

When Admiral Byrd sailed for Little America, he left at the Hermitage eight "husky" puppies, beautiful, intelligent, and friendly. They were to be trained and used for hauling provisions and building materials to the high huts. Unfortunately, the sheep growers of New Zealand objected to their wolf strain being introduced into the country, and they will not be allowed to remain.

My visit to the southern Alps left me with two ambitions. One is to return during the winter for the snow sports. The other is to win one of the ice-axe scarf pins given to successful climbers of the major peaks.



*Harris & Ewing*

JULES JUSSERAND

**MESSAGE FROM FORMER AMBASSADOR  
JULES JUSSERAND**

The Colonial Exposition in Paris is having an extraordinary success. It was visited yesterday (Sunday) by 358,000 people.

No building is more popular than the American one. It was an admirable idea to send a reproduction of Mount Vernon. The duplicate is perfect; the rooms, the furniture, the traveling trunk of the great man, even the key to the main gate

of the Bastille are there, complete. The constant flow of French people shows the interest they take in this monument, which brings them nearer the great man of whom they had heard so much.

Their very questions are an evidence of the pleasure they find in this experience.

The effect and interest are still enhanced by the presence of Miss Anne Madison Washington, never tired, ever good humored, popular with everybody; of Commissioner Bascom Slep and of their seconds, who charmingly do the honors of the place.

This American contribution to the greatest International Colonial Exposition ever attempted, is an appropriate reminder of the time, long ago, when George Washington was Commander in Chief of our troops, when our National Assembly elected him to citizenship as "one of the benefactors of mankind," and when, at his death, two nations only went into public mourning, France and the United States.

JUSSERAND.

Paris, June 22, 1931.

The foregoing message has been received from the Hon. Jules Jusserand, who was the French Ambassador in Washington from 1903 to 1925. He states that his message would have been very long if he had added his good wishes for his younger American colleagues, he would have had so much to say, but he adds this: "May they have brilliant careers to the benefit of their country and the cause of justice."



## A Tale of Yucatan

By the late CONSUL GENERAL GEORGE H. MURPHY

Consul General George H. Murphy, held in affectionate memory by so many of the older members of the Service by reason of his lovable character and his lifelong work in building up the Service, was a poet of no mean order. A typewritten copy of the following poem was found recently in a published volume of his poetry, and in view of its charm and the fact that it was written after a thorough inspection of the ruins of Chichen Itza (either in 1898 when he was in Mexico inspecting consulates, or when, after he had been appointed Consul General at Large in 1906—the first so appointed under the Act of April 5, 1906—he did inspection work in Mexico from 1907 to 1911)—it was decided to publish the poem. By a strange coincidence, the July issue of the *National Geographic Magazine* contains an article by Sylvanus Griswold Morley, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, entitled "Unearthing America's Ancient History," and that article is accompanied by a series of illustrations of the remarkable monuments recently excavated and now being restored at Chichen Itza. Mr. Murphy's poem and his notes, written so many years ago, throw a charmingly interesting light on the subject of that scholarly article.

### I

Empty, remote, and desolate,  
With tropic jungle overgrown,  
Its ruins proud decaying,  
Dead Chichen-Itza lives in storied stone  
Whose glyphs what only they could tell conceal—  
Awaiting him who comes their secrets to reveal.

Asleep in death, the old survives;  
For latent life is everywhere  
Where voiceless memories linger.  
Still floats the Itzas' wisdom in the air,  
And Chichen's stones record forgotten truth—  
While youth grows on to age, and age grows back  
to youth.

### II

Half way up the pyramid  
Of Chichen, in old Yucatan,  
A white-haired sage sat dreaming;  
And facts and fancies in confusion ran,  
While some dark riddle of a vanished race  
Struggled for answer in the dreamer's face.

High above the stadium's floor,  
The House of Tigers glowed with light,  
While the sage sat groping, groping;  
And forms mysterious flitted through the night  
From ruins buried in the jungle deep,  
Where princely Itzas in oblivion sleep.

Moonlight lit the terrace wide,  
Peopling its ruins seven with ghosts.  
And the sage sat listening, listening,  
Half wakened by the tread of shadowy hosts—  
High priests and warriors, women fair and slaves,  
Seeking the temple from forgotten graves.

Incense floated on the air,  
Incense sweet to gods and men,  
And the sage sat wondering, wondering,  
If he, perchance, were one who lived again,  
If these were kinsmen from the long-ago,  
If what the dead have known the dreamers almost  
know.

Slowly up the pyramid,  
Chanting a wild, barbaric song—  
While the sage sat watching, watching—  
Each lifting high a taper, moved the throng,  
Leading a maiden who, in passing by,  
Touched the pale sage and whispered, "It is I."

### III

Upon his eyes the maiden laid her hand,  
So soft and sweet that at the touch he gasped.  
And then the years rolled back in centuries  
And long millenniums of forgotten time,  
As if a veil were lifting from his eyes,  
While long-closed brain cells opened wide their  
doors,  
On rusty hinges, to release a throng  
Of memories, forgotten while he slept.

Then Chichen's ruins quick rebuilt themselves,  
Stone upon stone; and humble bamboo huts  
Arose, palm thatched, in narrow winding streets  
Around the lordlier piles; and through their doors  
The people came—huge, bearded Itzas white,  
With others brown or black, with curious helms,  
Red caps, and feathered robes, and sandaled feet,  
Their ear-lobes green or red with polished jade,  
Their faces gaunt with famine, for the crops  
Of maize had withered in the summer's drought—  
And all were doomed unless the rain god smiled.



A line of strange-clad priests moved slowly down  
 The hundred serpent-guarded steps from where  
 The sacred temple capped the pyramid.  
 These chanted low the sacrificial hymn,  
 While perfume sweet of burning copal rose  
 Above the flowery odors of the night,  
 Rose through the pale leaves to the moon and stars  
 Where sit in awful state the Maya gods—  
 All save the rain god, nourisher of men,  
 Who lives enthroned in earthly paradise  
 Beneath the water of the Itzas' well,  
 The dread Cenote, place of sacrifice.

Behind the priests she walked, her face upturned,  
 A Maya princess, golden-haired, blue eyes.  
 So fair was she, she made all eyes to ache;  
 And every awe-struck youth save one looked down,  
 Lest he should grudge the god the people's gift,  
 And thus bring wrath and not the mercy craved.

Then spake the great high priest: "Oh, Maya folk,  
 Rejoice, for now a sacrifice is found  
 Worthy to turn the rain god from his wrath,  
 To win him to the love of suffering men,  
 That he may send his gracious rain to save  
 The withering corn and spare our dying race.  
 Drink, girl, the nectar of the gods which brings  
 Forgetfulness of earthly joys and pain,  
 That thou may'st leap with joy into the depths  
 Where dwells the god, may'st go to meet thy lord,  
 Passing through waters deep, and still, and pure,  
 To paradise, where he impatient waits  
 To grant to us through these his saving love."

But, when she took the cup, the wrinkled sage  
 Became the youth, mad with a deep despair,  
 The high priest's son, who gazed into her eyes,  
 Eyes which he loved with love that kindled love.  
 But in her face he read despair grown glad  
 Through that self-sacrifice which lifts the soul  
 Above the ties and taints of earth; for she  
 Chosen as fairest of the Maya race,  
 Purest and noblest of the Itza caste,  
 Stifled regret, forgetful all of self;  
 Knowing that thus alone self-sacrifice  
 Is made complete and precious to the gods.

Yet, pitying him whose bitter cup was full,  
 "Dear friend," she cried, "mar not the sacrifice.  
 'Tis death to leave thee, but 'tis life to go.  
 'Tis life for thee and all our Maya race.  
 A thousand years is but a day in joy;  
 But, till we meet again, the days to me  
 Will be millenniums lost. Shed not one tear  
 To dim the perfectness of sacrifice  
 And tempt the gods to make our waiting long."

She spake, and quaffed the cup, and straightway  
 stood  
 Pallid as marble, motionless as stone.  
 Thus was she borne along the sacred way  
 By priestly hands, while close behind came he,  
 The high priest's son, struggling with black  
 despair.

Above the dizzy brink they raised the maid,  
 Amid a glare of candles blazing high,  
 Amid the hovering of the incense sweet—  
 While the fair goddess in the moon looked down.  
 The high priest stood, a bearded patriarch,  
 Invoking blessing with uplifted hand  
 Upon the perfect offering, then upon  
 The awe-struck throng of starving Maya folk  
 For whom she gave herself, in love for them.

And, tearlessly, they hurled the maiden down,  
 Down to the rain god in his paradise,  
 With other offerings for the gods who live  
 In sun, and moon, and all the twinkling stars;  
 White cakes of incense, jades of purest green  
 From distant China brought by traders bold,  
 Great discs of gold, rolled into shapeless balls,  
 Covered with wondrous glyphs and picture words  
 That told the story of the Itzas wise  
 Who, in the distant past, had come in ships  
 To dwell among and lift the Maya race.

But, ere the offering splashed into the depths,  
 The youth cried out in anguish uncontrolled,  
 And selfish tears bedimmed his aching eyes.  
 Then turned in fear and solemn wrath the priest,  
 And to the youth he spake these words of doom:  
 "Live on alone, through countless ages live  
 In ever changing form, no kinsman near,  
 With memories dimmed in tantalizing dreams,  
 Until an eye has solved the Itzas' words  
 Carved in the wall of Chichen's darkest cell;  
 Until the treasure and the wisdom stored  
 Beneath the dread Cenote are regained;  
 Until our pyramid in ruins stands.  
 Not sacrificed but murdered is the maid,  
 And, with her, all our ancient people's fame.  
 In pestilence and famine we must fall.  
 The god is not appeased, one selfish thought  
 Has robbed our offering of its priceless worth—  
 For gifts begrudged the gods eternal scorn."

IV

Upon the dark Cenote's verge  
 One taper's light, one memory old  
 Still flickered, beckoning, beckoning  
 Across a gulf of centuries untold;  
 And, in its glow, the sage beheld a face—  
 The fairest flower of a vanished race.



In a moment all had changed;  
A drifting cloud obscured the moon—  
And the sage stood wakening, wakening;  
Yearning in darkness for the light of noon  
To aid his search, to bring the missing clew  
Through which to know again what long ago he  
knew.

Hot and red the sun climbed high.  
It blazed upon a wrinkled face,  
And set a young heart throbbing.  
All doubt was gone, and quickly in its place  
The light of certainty inspired his eyes—  
For in their waking dreams comes wisdom to the  
wise.

Down the crumbling pyramid  
Of Chichen, in old Yucatan,  
In haste the sage descended.  
Straight to the place of sacrifice he ran,  
Knowing of what the gods receive from man  
Nothing is ever lost, and all returns again.

Down through the waters deep he went;  
Down to the gate of paradise  
He searched the green Cenote,  
Sure of success, he sought with eager eyes,  
Avoiding in his zeal no dangerous risk—  
Until at last he found the clue, a golden disc.

And on the disc were precious glyphs,  
A key to truth carved deep in stone  
In the dark house mysterious;  
A key unlocking history unknown—  
The story of a band of Itzas bold  
Who crossed the stormy seas in gallant days of old.

Thus was the quest fulfilled  
And full atonement made,  
The sacrifice completing.  
Thus youth grown old the debt of youth repaid,  
Restoring glory to the Itzas' name  
By giving to the world their long forgotten fame.

And, in the green Cenote's depths,  
'Tis said the sage regained his youth,  
And found the lost one waiting;  
For, if the record of the disc be truth,  
The things they treasured most in life await  
Heroic souls which pass the rain god's open gate.

#### NOTES

*Chichen-itza*—The sacred city of the Mayas of Yucatan was in ruins long before Columbus discovered America. There are enough hieroglyphics on the ruined walls of Yucatan to fill volumes. No one can now read

them. Recent discoveries in the Cenote (pronounced "say-No-ty") will no doubt hasten the deciphering of the glyphs.

When I was there, no one lived in sight of the ruins except the archaeologist, Mr. Thompson, the natives being afraid of the empty buildings because they believed them to be haunted.

Traces of ruins cover an area of about 40 square miles, but the chief buildings stand upon an artificial terrace a mile square and about 15 feet high. There are several of these principal buildings, namely, the Pyramid, the House of Tigers (so-called because of its exterior walls being ornamented at regular intervals with well executed figures of tigers or jaguars), the Stadium or "tennis-court" (the scene of the sacred games), the House of the Dark Writings (so-called because the most beautifully executed glyphs in the entire city are on the walls of an absolutely dark cell of the building), the Red House, the "Snail" (a circular building with a winding staircase inside, probably an astronomical observatory), and the House of the Nuns (with two remarkable adjoining houses). The Grave of the High Priest is also a building of considerable size. The Pyramid is about 120 feet high, with steep flights of stone steps up its four sides. The feathered serpent was a symbol of wisdom. It plays a conspicuous part in Maya architecture. The steps of the Pyramid are bordered by such stone serpents, the heads, with open jaws, being at the bottom and the tails at the top of Pyramid.

*The Sage*—The archaeologist told me that he had passed many moonlight nights on the steps of the Pyramid, letting his imagination reconstruct the ancient city and re-people it with its vanished population. On some of these occasions ideas occurred to him, which, when subsequently followed up, led to interesting results. In this way the name of the city, "The Well of the Itzas," and the tales of the natives caused him to abandon his search among the ruins and to undertake the dredging of the Cenote, which was not previously known to be the actual place of sacrifice. The discoveries which followed have proved of great value.

*Cenote*.—The Cenote is not an artificial well but a natural pit created by the slow percolation of water through the limestone which is the foundation of nearly all of Yucatan. It is circular in form, with a diameter of about 150 feet. Its perpendicular walls reach down some 75 feet to a lake which covers the entire bottom of the "Well," and under the 30 feet of water there is a thick deposit of mud. Into the Cenote the human sacrifices and other offerings were thrown. Human sacrifice was rare and bloodless, the victims being given a stupefying drink containing among other things honey and a drug which produced immediate unconsciousness. In this they differed very much from the Aztecs, whose sacrifices were bloody and tainted with religious cannibalism. At Chichen only heroes and the most beautiful girls were deemed worthy of sacrifice, and selection for this use was considered a very high honor. Among the debris left at the edge of the Cenote after the dredging I found an exceedingly well preserved shin-bone of a young girl. This suggested the maiden of my little tale. The details of the ceremonies were supplied to me by the archaeologist, who speaks the modern Maya language and has long been one of the principal chiefs of this comparatively fair complexioned people. The modern Mayas have many traditions and legends concerning their ancestors, and in remote parts of Yucatan they still adhere to their old religion and have their priests and high priests.



*Itzas*—These were large white men, who, according to tradition, came in ships across the ocean in the remote past and became the ruling and sacerdotal caste of Yucatan. In the sculptures and frescoes they are easily distinguished from the Mayas by their superior size, their long beards, their facial features, and by their commanding attitudes. There were also some black men.

*Religion*—The religion was a form of sun-worship. They did not worship the sun itself, but "the god in the sun," a personal deity. Candles or tapers figured largely in the ceremonies. The cross was a sacred symbol, and the swastika was also used. There are also distinct traces of phallic worship, especially in the ruins of Uxmal. It was believed that the gate to Paradise was at the bottom of the Cenote. As the waters of the pit are green with microscopic vegetation, it was supposed that the rain-god was green. The belief in immortality was deeply rested. Consequently what the dead had prized highly in life, as well as useful articles, such as clothing, sandals, ornaments, food, etc., was placed in the graves. Such offerings were always "killed," that is mutilated, cut, or torn, in order that, being thus made dead, they could be available for use by the dead in the spirit world.

*Copal*—This is an odoriferous tree-gum. It was made

into round white cakes, which were either burnt or thrown into the Cenote, for the future gratification of the gods. I found two such cakes among the dredging debris. I have burnt some of it and found that it still produces very similar perfume to that of church incense, in spite of it being hundreds or thousands of years old.

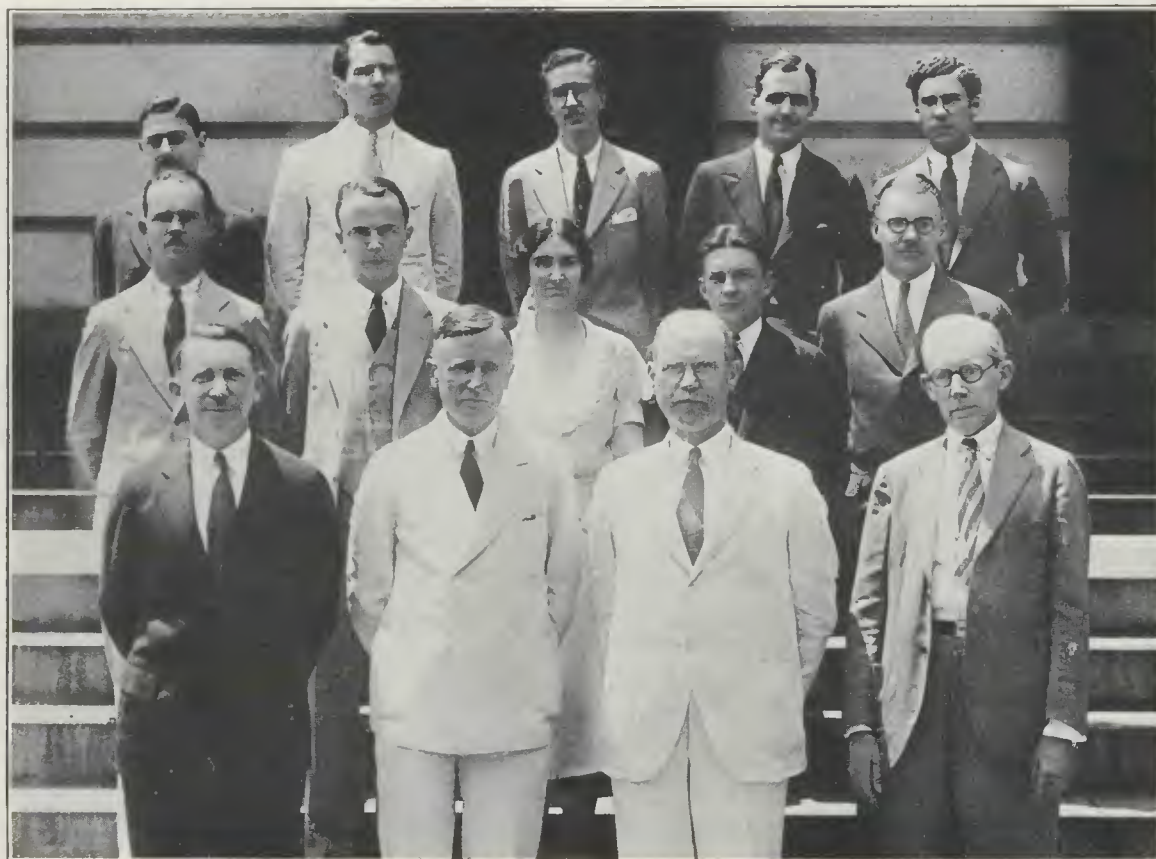
*Jade*—This stone was used to a very large extent throughout southern Mexico in the form of beads and ear ornaments, as well as for other purposes. It was presumably imported from China, as it is not known to exist in either of the American continents.

*Pyramids*—These are very numerous in Yucatan and throughout southern Mexico. The larger ones were capped with temples. On the great truncated pyramid of Cholula, near Puebla, Mexico, the Spanish conquerors erected a large and floridly handsome church, after they had destroyed the temple which they found there.

*Frescoes*—There are a number of wall frescoes in Yucatan, one showing costumes, weapons, etc., being in the House of Tigers.

*Stadium*—This is very large, with high flanking walls from which at intervals large round stones protrude. The latter are pierced with small central holes which

(Continued on page 337)



Harris & Ewing

## AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE SCHOOL CLASS OF JULY, 1931

First row, left to right—James B. Stewart, William R. Castle, Wilbur J. Carr, Herbert C. Hengstler. Second row—Paul C. Hutton, William E. Flournoy, Constance R. Harvey, Robert Newbegin, 2nd, Taylor W. Gannett. Third row—Alan N. Steyne, Jahn Hubner, 2nd, Albert H. Cousins, Henry B. Day, Sherburne Dillingham.

THE  
AMERICAN  
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The American Foreign Service Association is an unofficial and voluntary association embracing most of the members of *The Foreign Service of the United States*. It was formed for the purpose of fostering *esprit de corps* among the members of the Foreign Service, to strengthen service spirit and to establish a center around which might be grouped the united efforts of its members for the improvement of the Service.

BY THE WAY

Paul H. Alling, who has acted as associate editor of the JOURNAL since March, 1929, resigned his position at the end of last month, on account of the pressure of his duties as Assistant Chief of the Near Eastern Division in the Department of State. Indeed at the present time, owing to the absence on leave of Mr. Wallace S. Murray, Chief of that Division, Mr. Alling is in charge of the work. The JOURNAL regrets the resignation of Mr. Alling, and wishes to express its appreciation of the kindly interest and ready willingness he has shown at all times to assist in the editorial work. (It might be stated that "Items" is the portion of the JOURNAL of which the associate editor has had the preparation.) Consul Walter A. Foote, who is now on duty in the Division of Current Information, has been appointed associate editor and evidence of his assistance will be found in this issue.

Vice Consul William P. Cochran, Jr. (whose interesting article on the southern Alps of New Zealand, written while he was stationed at Wellington, New Zealand, appears in this issue), writing on July 2 from the Fitzsimons General Hospital in Colorado, where he has been for some months, stated that he was making very encouraging progress to regain his health, but expected to remain there for another six months.

**TEN YEARS AGO**

From issue of August, 1921

Consul General Robert P. Skinner, the guest of honor at a consular luncheon, in the course of his speech, which was entitled "A New Day for Consuls," paid the following tribute to the consular wife:

"Not one-half of us give sufficient importance to the role of the wife in the Consular Service. It is the wife after all that sets up the little American oasis in the foreign desert. It is the wife that meets and smooths over the problems of foreign association. It is the wife who creates the atmosphere of peace and contentment in which the Consul lives and works, and then at last it is the wife who packs up the thousand precious belongings and remembrances which we call 'home' and sets out for the other side of the world on the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Carr."

"The Kind of Trade Work We Should Do" was the title of an article by Ralph J. Totten, Consul General at Large, which Fred Simpich described as "a bull's eye."



# ITEMS



The previous issue of the JOURNAL announced that Secretary and Mrs. Stimson would sail for Europe during the latter part of June for a vacation of about two months. The Secretary planned to leave Washington at noon June 26, and to sail from New York for Naples the following day on the *Conte Grande*, but noon found the Secretary in a press conference receiving the good wishes of the newspaper correspondents attached to the Department of State. At 3 p. m., however, the other members of the party having gone by train, the Secretary left Bolling Field in an Army airplane and arrived at Mitchell Field, New York, at about 5 p. m.

Accompanying the Secretary and Mrs. Stimson during their holiday in Europe are Mr. Allen T. Klots, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State; Capt. Eugene A. Regnier, U. S. Army, military aide; and Mr. George A. Morlock, who has been attached to the Division of Current Information, secretary to Mr. Stimson.

While the voyage was designed to enable the Secretary to obtain a much-needed rest, the correspondents attached to the Department noted that an office was set aside on the *Conte Grande* for Mr. Stimson's use; that the Secretary arrived at Rome near the end of the negotiations on the President's debt proposal; that he arrived in Paris in time to have informal conversations with a number of European statesmen prior to the conference of heads of governments to be held in London beginning July 20, 1931; and that the Secretary will represent the United States Government at that conference. Some correspondents, who feel that the trip was not wholly designed to be a vacation, have observed that Secretary Mellon also happened to be in London at the proper moment and that he also continued his vacation in Paris at the proper time. Whatever their plans may have been, these two gentlemen undoubtedly subscribe to the theory that an officer of the Government is official 24 hours of the day and every day of the year, and that "a good servant is always where he should be."

It is not known yet just what the Secretary will do or where he will go after the conference

in London, but he hopes ultimately to do some grouse shooting in Scotland before returning to his desk in the Department.

During the negotiations over the President's debt proposal, the Department was the scene of unusual activities. The Acting Secretary, the Hon. William R. Castle, Jr.; the Acting Secretary's staff; the Division of Western European Affairs, and the Division of Current Information functioned at night and during holidays without thought of sleep or other engagements. Furthermore, the White House, the Department of State, and the Treasury Department were in constant touch with each other and with Secretary Mellon and Ambassador Edge in Paris through the cable and the telephone. Thus, the great machine moved quickly and efficiently. The newspapers throughout the United States are unanimous in their support of the President's plan, and many editors have referred to its consummation as the outstanding piece of diplomacy of this generation.

During this period of unusual activity, when speed was the watchword and all efforts were coordinated to make the President's plan effective to prevent the German situation from developing into a world-wide tragedy, no division of the Department functioned more efficiently than did the code room. Dave Salmon and his staff forgot time and physical comforts in order to code and decode the voluminous reports and other documents received and sent. Success, either in the field or in the Department, is achieved through such a spirit of cooperation, self-denial, and good-natured, whole-hearted effort.

Frederic William Wile, in the *Washington Evening Star*, said that:

"Acting Secretary of State Castle is lavish in praise of the teamwork turned in by the whole State Department staff during the battle of the moratorium. Nobody ever thought of looking at the clock. Night work was the rule, and usually far into the night. The job had to be done amid Washington's hottest 1931 weather, but complaint was conspicuous by its absence."

Upon the completion of the negotiations which gave the world a breathing spell to recuperate from its economic and financial ills, Acting Secre-



tary Castle, who has been tireless in his efforts, announced to the press that, through the President's proposal, an international tragedy had been averted and the problem confined to a serious banking situation in Germany, which can be solved.

Hon. William R. Castle, Jr., Acting Secretary of State, prepared a speech entitled "Aspects of the Monroe Doctrine," for delivery on July 4, the one hundredth anniversary of the death of President Monroe, at the University of Virginia. Because of the negotiations then going on over the President's debt proposal, Mr. Castle was unable to leave his desk that day, but it was delivered for him by Mr. James Oliver Murdock, the Assistant Solicitor of the State Department. The address is full of interesting facts, and the theme is presented in a convincing manner. As the complete text will be issued as a press release, the JOURNAL will limit itself to the following important quotation:

"Another reason that the Monroe Doctrine has been disliked by Latin America is that it has been wrongly credited with giving us a right—in our own minds at least—to interfere in the internal affairs of other nations. In the protection of American interests in Latin American countries the Monroe Doctrine has no more place than in the protection of those interests in the Orient. Perhaps diplomatic intervention has sometimes been unwise, even unfair. One hears of 'dollar diplomacy.' If this ever existed it has, thank God, gone the way of all bad policies. Every nation has the right and the duty to demand justice for its citizens engaged in legitimate business abroad. No nation has a right to demand more than justice. It is only in case of miscarriage of justice that diplomatic protests have any part. I can assure you that no one in the American Government asks for our citizens engaged in business in Latin America more than we ask for them in other parts of the world. But everywhere, at all times, we expect that the governments of the nations where they reside and work shall give them protection, shall treat them fairly as we treat foreigners in our own country; that, subservient to the laws of the land where they live, they shall receive a full measure of justice and consideration in their legitimate pursuits. In Latin America this does not flow from anything contained or implied in the Monroe Doctrine, but rather from international law and from the custom of nations."

Hon. Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, also prepared an interesting paper, entitled "The Department of State and the Foreign Service as a Career," for delivery on July 16, 1931, before the Conference on University Training for National Service at the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis. The paper contains service data known generally to Foreign Service officers, but the final paragraph contains a straightforward statement of the changes effected during the past 25 years:

"Twenty-five years ago the Foreign Service had neither adequate salaries nor organization. It offered no career to any person entering it and no security of tenure whatsoever. Appointments were based more upon the political service which the appointee may have rendered the party in power at home than upon any aptitude or fitness which he might have for the work which he was to perform abroad. Those conditions have entirely disappeared. There is today no politics in the classified branch of the Foreign Service. The admission, the advancement and the assignment of men depends upon their own ability and merit so far as the agencies designated by the President and the Department of State are able to determine those qualities."

Readers of the FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL are advised to read the 4th of July speech delivered on the Monument Grounds, Washington, by the Hon. James Grafton Rogers, Assistant Secretary of State. It is more than a 4th of July address—it is a bouquet of forceful thoughts tied together with a ribbon of well-chosen and beautiful words. As the address is being issued as a press release, only the last two paragraphs will be quoted here:

"The world is hungry now as it was then for leadership. The world is now as it was then clouded with murky problems and distress. The world is ready to reward today, as it rewarded then, the captains who can convert ideals to action and face the consequences of such courage. The world does not forget the will to shoulder failure, criticism and the loss of all a man can have or be, to advance a little farther the common dreams and purposes of all mankind. This was the nature of the summons which only a few years past aroused America to exert its fullest strength in a world at war. Here lies the secret of the way the whole world quickened its step two weeks ago when the President made America's offer to take up a burden for the common welfare of a troubled globe. Here is the clue to what enlisted us all, without regard to party or to place. Once more America had measured up to the hope of the world.

"Down through the years, as the Declaration is read in appointed places and is read to us today, I hear always an undertone of words, repeated over and over. Sometimes the words seem formed by the dry lips of the members who listened that day in Independence Hall. Sometimes it seems the murmur of the crowds outside the door. Perhaps it is a deeper tone that speaks in every tongue. Always the meaning is the same. 'We propose a nation that shall make good the longings and ambitions of the world. Here and now we launch that dream. We face the consequences and are not afraid. We will lead on, lead out.'"

Attention is also invited to the interesting address of Mr. James Oliver Murdock, Assistant Solicitor of the State Department, at the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, on July 3, 1931, on "The Progress of International Pacific Settlement on the South American Continent."

On June 23, 1931, Mr. William Duncan Herdridge, His Majesty's Minister for Canada, presented his letters of credence to the President.



Harvey H. Bundy, whose appointment as Assistant Secretary of State was announced by the President on May 15 last, assumed his duties on July 13, 1931. Mr. Bundy was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., on March 30, 1888. He was educated at Hackley School, Tarrytown, N. Y., 1902-1905; Yale College, A.B., 1909; Phi Beta Kappa. He was a teacher at St. Mark's School, Southborough Mass., 1909-10; traveled around the world, 1910-11; and in 1914 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Harvard Law School. From 1914 to 1915 he was secretary to Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the Supreme Court of the United States. He practiced law in the office of Hale & Grinnell, 1915-16; and in the office of Putnam, Putnam & Bell, 1916-17. For the next two years he served as Assistant Counsel of the United States Food Administration. From 1919 to 1925 he was secretary of the United States Sugar Equalization Board, Inc. He was a member of the law firm of Putnam, Putnam & Bell, later Putnam, Bell, Dutch & Santry, in Boston, from 1919 to 1929. Since the latter date he has been a member of the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, of Boston. He married Katherine Lawrence Putnam on April 17, 1915; and they have five children.

On June 24, 1931, the Department announced that Dr. Clarence E. Carter, professor of history at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, had been selected to collect and edit the official papers of the Territories of the United States, and that he would assume his duties on August 15, 1931. On March 3, 1925, the Congress passed a law, sometimes known as the Ralston Act, authorizing the Secretary of State to "have collected, edited, copied and suitably arranged for publication the official papers of the Territory from which such State

(Indiana) was formed, now in the national archives . . ." and the act of May 28, 1929, authorized the Secretary of State to continue the work. After a careful study of the qualifications of various authorities on American history, with particular reference to its western development, Dr. Carter was named Editor of Territorial Papers.

The first Foreign Service District Accounting and Disbursing Office was opened at Ottawa, Canada, on July 1 by Vice Consul Victor M. Lenzer, formerly disbursing officer at the Embassy at Rome. Mr. Lenzer has had several years' experience as disbursing officer at various posts under the Department of State.

Mr. Harry A. McBride, Executive Assistant of the Department, was detailed temporarily at Ottawa in connection with the inauguration of this office.

The District Accounting and Disbursing Office at Ottawa was opened under the provisions of the act of February 23, 1931, and it is planned at an early date to open further offices of this sort to exercise control over the accounting and disbursing work of Foreign Service

posts in Europe, Mexico, and other parts of the world. The staff of the office in Canada is composed of Vice Consul Lenzer, Mr. William McG. Harlow, who was formerly Vice Consul at Hongkong and later assistant disbursing officer in the Department of State; Mr. Horace C. DeBaca and Mr. Zern M. Hiner.

It is felt that these District Accounting and Disbursing Offices will operate in such a way as to relieve officers in charge of Foreign Service posts of a very considerable part of the accounting and disbursing work for which they are now responsible.



*Harris & Ewing*

HARVEY H. BUNDY  
*Assistant Secretary of State*



## News Items From The Field

### LONDON

JULY 2, 1931.

Mr. Edward J. Norton, formerly chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel of the State Department, accompanied by Mrs. Norton, spent some time in London before going to the Continent, where he will make a tour of several weeks.

Counsellor of Embassy J. Theodore Marriner was in London about two days en route to his post at Paris, France.

Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon called at the Embassy during his recent visit to London. His son-in-law, Mr. D. K. E. Bruce, has also been visiting friends in London. Mr. Bruce was formerly American Vice Consul at Rome.

In the absence of the Ambassador, Mrs. Dawes will be at home to Americans in London on Saturday, July 4, 1931.

Mr. E. Whitney has been assigned to this Consulate General as clerk. Mr. Whitney has passed his foreign service examinations, but has not as yet been commissioned.

Consul N. P. Davis, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, has returned to resume his duties at this Consulate General. Mr. and Mrs. Davis spent two months in the United States on leave of absence.

VICE CONSUL GUY W. RAY.

### PARIS

JULY 3, 1931.

Consul General and Mrs. Keena entertained at tea on July 2 for Consul and Mrs. Damon C. Woods, who will leave on July 4 for their new post at Toronto, Canada. Previously Mr. Woods had been presented with a desk set as a token of esteem from his colleagues and members of the staff of the Consulate General. During the eight years of their residence in Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Woods made many friends, who will sincerely regret their departure.

Consul General George C. Hanson was in Paris for a few days during June, on his way to his post in Harbin. He planned to arrive in good time by flying as far as Karachi, via Cairo and Baghdad.

Consul General Hoover, from Amsterdam, also spent a few days leave of absence in Paris during the month.

The Consulate General enjoyed the pleasure of a visit, a short time ago, from Mrs. Natalia Summers, Chief of the Archives Office of the Department of State. Mrs. Summers was in France on leave of absence, but took occasion to obtain while here copies of certain French historical documents for the archives at Washington.

The championship of the Paris American Bowling League, which closed its spring season early in June, was won by the team of the Consulate General with a record of only five games lost out of 42 played. The runner-up, the American Express Company, had a score of 28 wins and 14 losses. The league is composed of teams from eight different American organizations in Paris and holds its contests on the alleys of the American Church. Captained by Vice Consul Marc L. Severe, the Consular team not only won



BOWLING TEAM OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, PARIS

Left to right—Vice Consul Marc L. Severe, captain; Louis Knasin, Vice Consul B. E. Kuniholm, Vice Consul John R. Wood, and Consul William E. De Courcy



the pennant, but also had the highest match average and the highest individual man average in the league.

The language student corps, attached to the Consulate General, is scattering for the summer, after the trying ordeal of examinations at the School of Oriental Languages. Consul Gordon L. Merriam and Vice Consuls Kuniholm and Chipman will return to the United States on home leave. Vice Consul Raymond Hare will go to Cairo for the summer, while Vice Consuls Moose and Brent will remain attached to the Paris Consulate General. Consul William M. Gwynn, who has finished his three-year course of Russian, is awaiting assignment to his post.

Congratulations are due Vice Consul Tevis Huhn, the most recent addition to the staff, for having won this week the squash racquets championship of Paris.

The return golf match between the Embassy and the Consulate General, played at Morfontaine early in June, resulted in another victory for the Embassy team. The Consular team became discouraged after Ambassador Edge and Commercial Attache Reagan began making holes in two.

CONSUL W. E. DECOURCY.

## ROTTERDAM

JUNE 25, 1931.

The American Bowling Club of The Hague wound up its 1930-31 season last May. Prizes were awarded for the high average for the season, and for the individual high score of one game. The high average prize was won for the second year in succession by Mr. Fred. M. Wren, technical adviser of the American Consulate in Rotterdam, with an average of 101.6 for 70 games. Second prize was won by Mr. J. T. Patterson with a score of 98.7.

The high individual single-game score was 185, made by Mr. George Meckes, local representative of the United States Steel Corporation. During the season Mr. Wren set an alley record by knocking off 412 pins in three consecutive games, with game scores of 168, 142, 102.

CONSUL CAROL H. FOSTER.

## MEXICO

The July issue of *Mexican Commerce and Industry*, the official organ of the American Chamber of Commerce, celebrating the 155th anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America, contained a congratulatory message from Ambassador Reuben J. Clark, Jr., in which



PRESIDENT MASARYK, OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA (center) RECEIVES CONSUL GENERAL ARTHUR C. FROST (right) and Y. M. C. A. GENERAL SECRETARY RAMSAY (left)



he said "Nothing can give to the people of the United States a greater satisfaction than to foster and increase friendly, helpful and mutual good will between our two great nations, the United States and Mexico." Consul General Robert Frazer, in a similar message, said: "When the beautiful new highway from Laredo to Mexico City is shortly opened, additional thousands of our people will come down to see this great country, while other thousands of our Mexican friends will travel northward to visit ours. May this interchange continue and our friendly feelings towards each other as nations grow as warm as the friendly feelings which we, who live here, have as individuals for the lovable people among whom we live; and which we like to think that they have for us."

Erwin P. Keeler, acting commercial attaché to the American Embassy at Mexico City, gave an interesting historical sketch of Mexican foreign trade, and particularly with the United States; one particularly interesting statement he made was that "the United States most important item of export to Mexico during recent years is machinery, which fact reveals the increasing trend toward industrialism in Mexico."

#### SHANGHAI

JUNE 1, 1931.

Two Congressional parties are at present converging on Shanghai, one from the south and one from Japan. The naval transport U. S. S. *Henderson* is due to arrive from Hongkong this afternoon bringing Senator and Mrs. Tasker L. Oddie, of Nevada; Miss Goodwin, niece of Senator Oddie; Senator and Mrs. Arthur R. Robinson, of Indiana; Miss Robinson, daughter of Senator Robinson; Congressman E. W. Gibson, of Vermont; Miss Gibson, daughter of Congressman Gibson; and Congressman and Mrs. C. C. Dowell, of Iowa. Senator and Mrs. Key Pittman, of Nevada, are due to arrive tomorrow from Japan.

Mr. William Shipley, son of Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley, chief of the Passport Division, Department of State, visited Shanghai during the week ending May 10.

Consul Muceio, of this office, reports that Vice Consul Carter Whittaker, Foochow, has won the 1931 golf championship of the Foochow Consular Corps. Whittaker, whose home is in Atlanta, Ga., had a hard tussle to maintain his native city's golfing prestige. In the finals, the British Consul, Mr. A. J. Martin, forced Whittaker to the 19th hole before ceding the championship.

Consul Carl O. Spamer, Shanghai, has just returned from an interesting trip up the Yangtze River, through the gorges, to Chungking, Szechuen Province. Consul Spamer, who was accompanied on the voyage by Mrs. Spamer, traversed the bandit-infested country above Ichang without hearing a shot fired or experiencing any difficulties whatsoever.

JUNE 15, 1931.

Minister Nelson T. Johnson has been in Shanghai for the past 10 days, making use of the new Legation offices which have been prepared for the Minister and members of his staff when in Shanghai. Accompanying Mr. Johnson is Mr. Lee Murray, of the Legation staff.

During the past two weeks several consular officers stationed in the Orient have called at this office while in Shanghai en route to their posts or going on leave. Consul General and Mrs. Arthur Garrels, of Tokyo, are at present in town. George M. Graves, Vice Consul at Hankow, passed through last week on his way to Japan. Vice Consul Edmund O. Clubb, formerly language officer at Pieping, was in Shanghai for a few days en route to his new post at Hankow. Robert S. Ward, Vice Consul at Canton for the past year and a half, is now in Shanghai on his way to Pieping to become a language student.

Mr. Hiram Tuttle Nones, Trade Commissioner of the United States Department of Commerce, was a visitor to Shanghai during this week. Mr. Nones has been devoting his time for the last three years to the study of the textile industry and has been in South Africa, Australia and the Philippines.

Senator and Mrs. Key Pittman, who arrived at Shanghai on June 2, 1931, are now in Pieping. They expect to return to Shanghai within the present week and will spend the remainder of June in China studying the various phases of the interchange of trade between China and the United States.

The members of the Congressional party which arrived in Shanghai on June 1, including Senator Tasker L. Oddie, of Nevada, Senator Arthur R. Robinson, of Indiana, Representative E. W. Gibson, of Vermont, and Representative C. C. Dowell, of Iowa, have been the recipients of many social courtesies during their stay.

Among the functions given in their honor was an at home by the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Julean Arnold, United States Commercial Attaché, honored them with a reception, to which leading business men of the community were invited. Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Industries, Commerce, and Labor, gave a garden party in honor of the visiting statesmen, and they were entertained at a dinner given by Judge and Mrs. Milton D. Purdy and by Consul General and Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham.

Senator Robinson was the guest of honor at the annual meeting of the American University Club in Shanghai, where he delivered an address on the subject of "Federal Aid in Road Building."

Senator Oddie was the guest of honor at a tiffin at the Shanghai Rotary Club. He de-

livered an address which was received with the greatest interest.

GEORGE V. ALLEN.

TIENTSIN

JUNE 5, 1931.

Two Memorial Day ceremonies were observed at Tientsin, the first on Sunday, May 24, under the auspices of the local American Legion, at which the Consul General was asked to preside, and the second on May 30 at the American Barracks, under the auspices of the United States Army troops in China.

Mrs. Paul R. Josselyn, wife of Consul Josselyn of this office, left on June 15 for Peitaiho, where she will spend the summer with her children.



IN THE SPRING OF 1915—THE ONCE FAMOUS STUDENTS' MESS IN SAN KUAN MIAO (TEMPLE OF THE THREE OFFICIALS), OLD LEGATION COMPOUND, PEKING

*Student interpreters and teachers from left to right—C. D. Meinhardt, now Consul, Tsinon; Sheng Jung; Samuel Sokobin, now Consul, Soltillo; Tung Ta-ch'uan, later writer in the Consulate at Kalgon and Consulate General, Tientsin, who died in 1930; Clarence J. Spiker, now First Secretary to the Legation (standing behind him Chang Ch'ongshon, the old mess Kuan-shih-ti or No. 1 boy still in Peking, who has seen students come and go these many years); Wong Yin-nan; W. S. Howe, now retired; J. A. Bristow, later Vice Consul, Shonghai, who retired in 1915 to enter the Standard Oil Company of New York; Ernest P. Brice, who retired in 1928 while Consul, Nanking; Ying Yu-tsao, Chin Lan-pu and Hsing Liang*

# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

Consul General and Mrs. Arthur Garrels, Tokyo, visited Tientsin early in June en route from Dairen to Peiping.

HERBERT HOOVER, ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE  
TIENTSIN CONSULAR COURT  
*(Found in the Archives by Vice Consul A. W. Edson)*

No. 137.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,  
Tientsin, China, February 13, 1901.

Hon. E. H. Conger,  
United States Minister,  
Peking, China.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 830 of the 9th instant, and in compliance with the instruction therein contained transmit to you herewith a list of American citizens of good repute and competent to serve for duty (on the Consular Court)\* as associates as contemplated by Sec. 4106, R.S.,\* and respectfully ask your approval.

*I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,*

JAMES W. RAGSDALE,  
*Consul.*

*Enclosures as above:*

Rev. J. H. Pyke,  
W. F. Walker,  
George D. Wilder,  
George W. Verity.

R. R. Gailey,  
C. D. Tenney,†  
F. H. Brown,  
T. A. Standing,  
Chas. Denby, Jr.,‡  
E. G. Adams, Jr.,  
N. F. Drake,  
M. Evenberg,  
H. Frankel,  
H. C. Hoover,  
F. W. Koehler,  
D. B. Nye.

*Approved:*  
(Signed) E. H. Conger,  
*U. S. Minister.*

\* Parenthesis not in original. Sec. 4106 R.S. reads in part as follows: Whenever, in any case, the Consul is of opinion that, by reason of the legal questions which may arise therein, assistance will be useful to him or whenever he is of the opinion that severer punishments than those specified in the preceding sections will be required, he shall summon, to sit with him on the trial, one or more citizens of the United States, not exceeding four, and in capital cases not less than four, who shall be taken by lot from a list which had previously been submitted to and approved by the Minister, and shall be persons of good repute and competent for the duty. Every such associate shall enter upon the record his judgment and opinion, and shall sign the same; but the Consul shall give judgment in the case. . . .

† Later Chargé d'Affaires, Peking.  
‡ Later Consul General, Shanghai.



PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON BOARD THE U. S. AIRCRAFT "JASON" IN CHEFOO HARBOR MAY 13, 1931, UPON THE OCCASION OF THE OFFICIAL VISIT OF GENERAL LIU CHEN-NIEN From left to right—Colonel Luo Hsi-ch'eng, Captain A. L. Bristol, U. S. N. (since appointed Naval Attaché at London); General Liu Chen-nien, and Consul Lynn W. Franklin

That California has provided more officers in American Government services in China than any other University is the contention of Mr. Julian Arnold, Commercial Attaché, Shanghai, in an article in the *California Monthly*, May, 1931, which may be summarized as follows:

... Recently there have arrived two important additions to our official family; one, Mr. Cornelius Van H. Engert, Social Science, B.A., '09, and M.A., '10, detailed to the Legation as First Secretary. Mr. Engert has made a brilliant reputation thus far and we may anticipate that he will continue his rapid advancement. The second is Mr. E. P. Howard, Agr.culture, '19, prominently identified with aviation during the war who after graduation became an aviation inspector for the Department of Commerce. Following three years of service in the United States he was appointed Trade Commissioner to handle aeronautical matters for the Far East with headquarters in the office of the Commercial Attaché, Shanghai. Mr. Willys R. Peck, '06, who has been on special detail for the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State for several years, returns as Counselor of the Legation and Consul General at Nanking.

In addition we have the following: Julian Arnold, '02, Commercial Attaché; John B. Sawyer, '02, Vice Consul in charge of immigration, Shanghai; Henry S. Waterman, Consul, Saigon (Indo-China); J. C. Huston, '14, Consul, Shanghai; Robert L. Smyth, '17, Consul, Shanghai; George Atcheson, Jr., '19, Consul, Tientsin; Harry E. Stevens, '21, Consul, Yunnanfu; Granville Woodard, '22, Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong; Lieut. A. T. Mason, '23, U. S. M. C., Shanghai; Lieut. A. W. Ellis, '24, U. S. M. C., Shanghai.

Mr. L. C. Venator, Assistant Trade Commissioner of the Department of Commerce, was elected secretary of the local Rotary Club on May 21.

Ambassador W. Cameron Forbes, Tokyo, and party passed through Tientsin on the evening of June 4, en route from Mukden to Peiping.

GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.



AMERICAN LEGATION, TALLIN, ESTONIA

*Left to right—Mr. Carlo Baumann, clerk; Miss Alexandra Landsberg, clerk; Miss Erica Pärn, clerk; Mrs. Johanna Jõgi, clerk; Consul Harry E. Carlson chargé d'affaires a. i.; Mr. John Reintam, clerk; Vice Consul Ellis A. Johnson; and Mr. Eduard Hunt, clerk. Standing at back, left to right—Benno Vulf and Miss Elfrieda Pahlberg, clerk*



## PAN AMERICAN CONCERT

For several years the Director General of the Pan American Union, Washington, has at intervals issued invitations to concerts of Latin American music given in winter in the Hall of the Americas and in summer on the esplanade of the building. Native artists of high merit appear at these entertainments, together with the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Bands, whose repertoire of such music is constantly increasing. These evenings are very enjoyable, and a portion of the program is always broadcast to the Latin countries in the south.

The Latin American soloists in the concert on June 29 were Margarita Cueto, Mexican soprano, and Mario D. Rejas, Argentine tenor. The numbers of Señor Rejas were confined to Argentine composers and were sung with much expression. Señorita Cueto gave two groups of Argentine, Peruvian, and Mexican songs from light to dramatic in type, and received prolonged applause, particularly following those in which she was accompanied by the United States Navy Band, whose interpretation of the Latin rhythm and phrasing seemed perfect.

The band drew its program from many countries and ranged its selections from "El Manisero,"

which one knows as the amusing "Peanut Vender," to the solemn, beautiful "Hymn to the Sun," with its Inca airs. Of marked excellence were two marches by the Honduran composer, Franco Zelaya.

These summer concerts are usually given at the time of full moon, and no more delightful setting for them could be found than the wide stone terrace and the gardens of the Pan American Union.

NINA ROMEYN.

## AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The attention of those officers of the Foreign Service who are not members of the Foreign Service Protective Association and of those members of the Association who have not availed themselves of the retirement annuity scheme is invited to the circular which was recently sent to all members of the Foreign Service. The Protective Association now has 300 odd members who are insured for approximately one and a half million dollars. In order, however, to enable the Protective Association to consider the granting of a reduction in the premium rates and also to extend the benefits of its group insurance to a larger number of the officers of the Foreign Service, it is



*Reception given at Managua, Nicaragua, by Minister and Mrs. Hanna on June 1, 1931, to the military men, recipients of Presidential medals of merit for outstanding service during and following the earthquake of March 31, 1931. All the uniformed men in the photograph were decorated by the President of Nicaragua on that day. President Managua is in the center of the picture. On his right are Mrs. Hanna, Colonel Bradman, Brigade Commander of Morines; Gen. Somoza, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Beauloc. On the President's left are Mrs. Somoza, Mr. Hamo, Mrs. Sulton, and Lieut. Col. Don I. Sultan, U. S. Army, Engineer-in-charge of the Nicaragua Canal Survey*



desired to increase the membership of the Protective Association. Attention of non-career commissioned officers is invited to the fact that they are eligible to become members.

The chief criticism of the insurance scheme of the Protective Association has been that it provides insurance only so long as a member of the Protective Association is an active member of the Foreign Service. In regard to this criticism, however, attention is invited to the retirement annuity scheme described in the circular referred to above. Under this scheme a member of the Protective Association may take out as much annuity insurance as he desires in units requiring payment of a premium of \$100 per annum. This annuity, combined with group insurance, is comparable to regular insurance at standard rates for persons residing in the United States. This annuity insurance is not terminated upon severance with the Foreign Service by resignation and provides additional income at retirement. This feature should be particularly attractive to members of the Foreign Service who are stationed at tropical posts where insurance rates are exceedingly high.

One member of the Protective Association has pointed out that the Protective Association's insurance scheme affords an excellent opportunity to junior officers of the Foreign Service to provide for themselves a disability benefit during the first 15 years of their service before the disability retirement feature of the Linthicum-Moses Act becomes operative.

Another favorable point in the Protective Association's insurance scheme to be borne in mind is the service which is rendered by the Protective Association's officers in Washington in expediting the payment of claims. All members of the Protective Association and those contemplating becoming members should be pleased to know that it has been the policy of the Protective Association to telegraph, in needy cases, a portion and sometime the entire claim to the beneficiary immediately upon receipt of telegraphic notice of the death of the insured. In needy and emergency cases, this service is a help and a comfort to beneficiaries.

It is hoped that many officers who have not done so will avail themselves of this opportunity.

JAMES B. STEWART,  
*President.*

JOSEPH E. JACOBS,  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

## FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS

The United States Government acquired on June 19, 1931, in Montevideo by auction, for approximately \$70,000, one of the most desirable properties in the residential section, where a legation will be constructed.

The plot, comprising an area of about 50,000 square feet, is on an elevation overlooking the ocean in the distance and immediately facing the city's most beautiful park.

The site has a frontage of 203 feet on the main arterial avenue entering the park, 239 feet fronting on the park and 36 feet on a third smaller street.

Negotiations for the purchase were conducted by the American Minister, J. Butler Wright, acting for this Government.

A legation residence of reinforced concrete construction will be erected on the site as soon as possible, and Messrs. Perring and White, architects, of Baltimore, have so far completed the final designs that bids may be called for during the summer.

The necessity of prompt construction arises from the demand of adequate facilities in connection with the International Conference of American States to be held in Montevideo in December, 1932.

---

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. William R. Castle, signed on July 15, 1931, a contract for the construction of the new American Government Office Building in Paris on the Place de la Concorde. The building will be erected on the site of the building formerly occupied by the Union Artistique. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidders, Messrs. Hegeman-Harris Co., 360 Madison Avenue, New York City, whose bid was \$1,297,000. The building will contain the offices of the American Ambassador and his staff, the American Consul General and his staff, the military, naval, Treasury and commercial attachés, the Graves Registration Service, the Battle Monuments Commission, etc.

The building was designed by William Adams Delano, of Delano & Aldrich, of New York, following the lines of the original design for the facades on the Place de la Concorde as made by Ange Jacques Gabriel in the time of Louis XV.

The contract provides that the building must be completed within two years.



### THE PUBLIC BATHS OF VIENNA

By GARDNER RICHARDSON, *Commercial Attaché,  
American Legation, Vienna*

Nowhere in the world is bathing and swimming more popular than in Austria. Even before the war the bathing beaches on the Danube and the municipal baths of Vienna were heavily visited, but since the war there has been an enormous increase in both the bathing establishments and the number of visitors.

In addition to the actual swimming, sun bathing is almost a cult in Austria and hundreds of thousands of Viennese on pleasant Sundays travel to the beaches along the Danube and spend the day in acquiring the much admired summer coat of tan.

Vienna is ideally situated along the banks of the Danube, with the river itself and the back waters providing many places well suited for swimming. The largest beach is called the Gaensehaeufl and is opposite Vienna in a former channel of the Danube. Further upstream are two popular beaches called Klosterneuburg and Kritzendorf, while still further are innumerable

smaller beaches stretching all the way to Linz in upper Austria.

For those that can not go to the beaches the city of Vienna has created 58 municipal bathing establishments. The largest of these is the "Amalienbad," which was opened in 1926. This is not only the largest in Vienna, but is also the largest of its kind in Europe and probably in the world, affording bathing facilities of every type for 1,300 persons at one time. It has steam, hot air, tub and shower baths, and also facilities for sun bathing. One section of the building is devoted to therapeutic treatment. The swimming pool is one of the sights of Vienna, and is arranged so that it can also be used for sporting events. During 1930 the number of visitors totaled 1,230,000.

In the western part of the city, at some distance from the river, there are many artificial swimming pools. One of the most attractive of these is called the Krapfenwald swimming pool and is located on the slope of a hill among pine trees and commands a magnificent view of the city spread out at the foot of the hill.

Particular attention has been devoted to paddling pools for children. In these establishments all school children are permitted to bathe free of



*Photo by Fritz Sauer, Wien*

#### THE MUNICIPAL SWIMMING POOL AT KONGRESSPLATZ

*This is the largest of the outdoor municipal swimming pools and is also used for international swimming competitions*



charge. At the present time Vienna has 22 free paddle pools for children and almost all of these pools are in the public parks.

Great care has been taken to keep the water in the swimming pools pure and germ free, and the water is continually circulated through a special filter and sterilizer. Within a period of 12 hours the entire contents of the swimming pools can be circulated through the filters and purified. Attention is also given to artificially heating the water, which is received from the mountain regions of lower Austria at a temperature of 46 to 48 degrees Fahrenheit, and has to be warmed to about 68 degrees Fahrenheit to make it suitable for bathing purposes.

The total number of persons using the municipal bathing establishments of Vienna in 1930 amounted to the colossal figure of 10,961,396.

#### AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

Monsieur Paul Adolphe Serre, French Consul at Auckland, New Zealand, and Dean of the Consular Corps of that city for many years past, has just retired on a pension. Monsieur Serre has always manifested a friendly interest in the JOURNAL, and his frequent cordial greetings will be greatly missed in the future. Sincere good wishes are extended to him for many happy years in his homeland.



Photos from T. E. Burke

First landing on water ever attempted by the GRAF ZEPPELIN, and was made preparatory to its trips to the polar regions this summer. This landing was made successfully on June 19, 1931, on Lake Constance, near Friedrichshafen, after the completion of an 8 hour tour over Switzerland. These 8 hour trips have been made frequently of late, the charge for passengers being approximately \$60



At the banquet of the Consular Corps in Auckland on June 2, 1931, Monsieur Serre gave a charming valedictory address, in the course of which he made the statement that, in his opinion, "the persons who are most exposed to various dangers and perils resulting from the general upheaval of post-war times are diplomatic and consular officials, especially professional consuls," and in confirmation thereof he enumerated over 20 instances in the past year of such officers or their offices being attacked.

EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
MEXICO, July 6, 1931.

DEAR MR. HAMILTON: I acknowledge with thanks your letter of June 27 informing me that the Electoral College of the American Foreign Service Association has honored me by electing me President of the Association for the year commencing July 1, 1931.

I shall be grateful if you will be good enough to express my appreciation to the appropriate persons.

Very sincerely yours,

ARTHUR BLISS LANE,  
Maxwell M. Hamilton, Esquire,  
Secretary-Treasurer, The American  
Foreign Service Association,  
Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

A letter dated Berlin, July 13, has also been received from Consul General George S. Messersmith, expressing appreciation of the honor of having been elected Vice President of the Association.



**FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES**

*Released for publication June 20, 1931*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 13, 1931:

Walter A. Adams, of Greenville, S. C., American Consul, Nanking, China, and now on leave in the United States, has been commissioned a Consul General under recess appointment and assigned American Consul General at Hankow, China.

Allan Dawson, of Des Moines, Iowa, a Foreign Service Officer detailed to the Department of State, assigned Third Secretary of Legation at Bogota, Colombia.

Gerhard Gade, of Lake Forest, Ill., Second Secretary of Legation at Montevideo, Uruguay, now on leave in the United States, assigned Second Secretary of Legation at Athens, Greece.

Clarence E. Gauss, Washington, D. C., now American Consul General at Tientsin, China, detailed to the Department of State for duty.

Leo P. Hogan, of East Orange, N. J., now American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, assigned Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Frank P. Lockhart, of Pittsburgh, Tex., now American Consul General at Hankow, assigned Consul General at Tientsin, China.

George R. Merrell, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., now Second Secretary of Legation at Panama, Panama, detailed to the Department of State for duty.

Harold B. Minor, of Holton, Kans., now American Vice Consul at Cali, Colombia, assigned Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

James S. Moose, Jr., of Morrilton, Ark., now a Language Officer at Paris, assigned as Vice Consul to the Consulate General at Paris, to resume his studies in the fall.

Benjamin Muse, of Petersburg, Va., now First Secretary of Legation at Bogota, Colombia, assigned First Secretary of Legation at Montevideo.

Julius Wadsworth, of Middletown, Conn., Third Secretary of Legation at Bogota, Colombia, and now on leave in the United States, assigned Third Secretary of Legation at Oslo, Norway.

Carlos J. Warner, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, and now on leave in the United States, has been commissioned a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service under recess appointment and designated Third Secretary of Legation at Bogota, Colombia.

*Non-Career*

Edgar L. McGinnis, Jr., of Pitcairn, Pa., a Clerk in the American Consulate at Medellin, Colombia, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Donn Paul Medalic, of Chicago, Ill., now a Clerk in the American Consulate at Stuttgart, Germany, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Carleton A. Wall, of Morristown, N. J., now American Vice Consul at Monrovia, Liberia, appointed Vice Consul at Nantes, France.

The American Vice Consulate at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, was raised to the rank of Consulate effective May 15, 1931.

*Released for publication June 27, 1931*

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since June 20, 1931:

Horace H. Smith, of Xenia, Ohio, Foreign Service Officer, now serving as Language Officer in the Legation at Pieping, China, assigned American Vice Consul at Canton, China, after the completion of his language course.

Joseph L. Brent, of Ruxton, Md., Foreign Service Officer, now a language student in Paris, France, and American Vice Consul, assigned Vice Consul at Paris, effective upon the completion of the present school year.

Randolph Harrison, Jr., of Lynchburg, Va., Foreign Service Officer, now American Vice Consul at Paris, France, assigned Vice Consul at Lille, France, after July 1.

The following Foreign Service Officers, upon completion of their course of study in the For-

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Foreign Service School, have been assigned to the posts indicated:

Albert H. Cousins, Jr., Caracas, Venezuela.  
 Henry B. Day, Singapore, Straits Settlements.  
 Sherburne Dillingham, Sao Paulo, Brazil.  
 William E. Flourney, Guatemala, Guatemala.  
 Taylor W. Gannett, Guayaquil, Ecuador.  
 Constance R. Harvey, Milan, Italy.  
 John Hubner, II, Mukden, China.  
 Paul C. Hutton, Jr., Calcutta, India.  
 Robert Newbegin, II, Montevideo, Uruguay.  
 Alan N. Steyne, Hamburg, Germany.  
 Walter S. Reineck, of Fremont, Ohio, Foreign Service Officer, now American Consul at Antwerp, Belgium, assigned American Consul at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, after October 1.

*Non-Career*

Linton Crook, Anniston, Ala., now American Vice Consul and Clerk at Milan, Italy, assigned Vice Consul at Penang, Straits Settlements, effective about August 15.

*Released for publication July 3, 1931*

The following changes have occurred since June 27, 1931:

William K. Ailshic, of Idaho, now American Vice Consul assigned to Caracas, on leave in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Batavia, Java.

Hiram Bingham, Jr., of Connecticut, now American Vice Consul at Tokyo, Japan, was commissioned a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service on May 16, 1931, and is now designated Third Secretary of Embassy at that post.

Monroe Hall, of New York City, now a Language Officer at Tokyo, assigned American Vice Consul at that post.

Raymond A. Hare, of Goodman, Wis., now American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, has been commissioned a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service.

Phil H. Hubbard, of Poultney, Vt., now American Vice Consul at Manchester, England, assigned Vice Consul at Liverpool.

Ezra M. Lawton, of Ohio, a Foreign Service Officer, Retired, and formerly American Consul General at Sydney, Australia, died at Los Angeles, Calif., on June 26, 1931.

John Carter Vincent, of Macon, Ga., assigned American Consul at Tsinan, China, and temporarily detailed to Mukden, has been made permanent at the latter post.

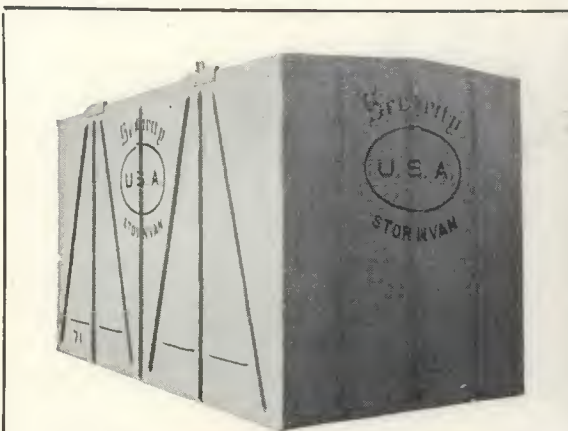
*Non-Career*

George H. Barringer, of Charlottesville, Va., now American Vice Consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, appointed Vice Consul at Dublin, Irish Free State, effective after September 1, 1931.

Merlin E. Smith, now a Clerk in the Consulate General at Barcelona, Spain, appointed American Vice Consul at Newcastle on Tyne, England.

**AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE  
 PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**

Mr. Joseph E. Jacobs has been elected by the Executive Committee of the Association as successor to Mr. Robert D. Longyear as Secretary Treasurer of the American Foreign Service Protective Association.



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A son, John, was born at Bueharest, Roumania, on May 16, 1931, to Consul and Mrs. John Randolph. Mr. Randolph is assigned to the Consulate at Bueharest.

A son, Peter, was born at Pau, France, on May 20, 1931, to Consular Agent and Mrs. Robert Dickey, Jr.

A son, Richard, Jr., was born at Washington, D. C., on July 9, 1931, to Consul and Mrs. Richard Ford. Mr. Ford is now in charge of the Shipping Section, Division of Foreign Service Administration.

### BIRTHS

A son, Walter Samuel, was born at Peiping, China, on September 5, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Samuel Price. Mr. Price is a clerk in the Legation at Peiping.

A son, Gilbert, was born at Canton, China, on April 8, 1931, to Mr. and Mrs. Fong Chuck. Mr. Chuck is interpreter at the Consulate General, Canton.

A daughter, Patience Pamela Penelope Sheila, was born on April 11, 1931, at Peiping, China, to Foreign Service Officer and Mrs. Joseph Lawrence Pond. Mr. Pond is a language officer at the Legation at Peiping.

A daughter, Elisabeth Mary, was born on April 12, 1931, at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to Vice Consul and Mrs. George R. Phelan. Mr. Phelan is assigned to the Consulate at Puerto Cabello.

A daughter, Norma, was born on April 23, 1931, at Singapore, S. S., to Consul General and Mrs. Lester Maynard.

A daughter, Adelipe Clio, was born at Paris, France, on April 29, 1931, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Warren M. Chase. Mr. Chase is assigned to the Consulate General, Amsterdam.

A son, Henry Markle, was born on May 3, 1931, at Marseille, France, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Donaldson. Mr. Donaldson is a clerk in the Consulate General at Marseille.

A daughter, Susan, was born at Swatow, China, on May 16, 1931, to Consul and Mrs. David C. Berger. Mr. Berger is assigned to the Consulate at Swatow.

### MARRIAGES

Vincent-Spencer. Married at Tsinan, Shantung, on March 28, 1931, Consul John Carter Vincent and Miss Elizabeth Thayer Spencer. Mr. Vincent is assigned to the Consulate at Tsinan.

Harding-McKee. Vice Consul Robert W. Harding and Miss Ethel Florence McKee were married at Toronto, Canada, on May 20, 1931. Mr. Harding is Vice Consul at Toronto and Mrs. Harding is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. McKee, of Toronto.

Drew-Hunter. Married at New York City, June 20, 1931, Diplomatic Secretary Gerald A. Drew and Miss Doris Hunter. Mr. Drew is now stationed at Port au Prince, Haiti.

Childs-Lewis. Married at Chicago, June 20, 1931, Consul Prescott Childs and Miss Roberta Lewis. Mr. Childs was formerly stationed at Montevideo, but is now assigned to Nice, France.

Let me not to the marriage of true minds  
 Admit impediments. Love is not love  
 Which alters when it alteration finds,  
 Or bends with the remover to remove  
 Oh no! it is an ever-fixed mark  
 That looks on tempests and is never shaken.  
 It is the star to every bark,  
 Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.  
 Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheek  
 Within his bending sickle's compass come;  
 Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,  
 But bears it out even to the edge of doom.

—SHAKESPEARE.



IN MEMORIAM

Ralph Harman Booth, American Minister to Denmark, died on June 20, 1931, at the Kaiserhof Hotel at Bad Gastein, Salzburg, Austria, where he had been for several weeks undergoing treatment for a heart ailment. Mrs. Booth was with him, and also his daughter, Mrs. Virginia Dickerman Vogel, and his son John Lord Booth. Mr. Booth had been in ill health since last December, when he suffered an attack of influenza.

Mr. Booth was born in Toronto, Canada, September 29, 1873. When he was 8 years old his parents moved to Detroit, the city and State with which his life and business interests have been largely connected. In 1888, at the age of 15, Mr. Booth went to work for the Detroit National Bank, remaining there until 1892, when he became cashier of the *Detroit Tribune*. In a short time he was promoted to the position of business manager of the newspaper. In 1895 Mr. Booth went to Chicago to join the *Chicago Journal*, of which in a few years he became editor and publisher. In 1904, however, he returned to Detroit to become editor and publisher of the *Tribune*. In 1905 he became president and publisher of the *Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald*. Several years later he founded and became president of the Booth Publishing Company, with headquarters in Detroit. As head of his own organization, Mr. Booth rapidly built up a successful chain of newspapers throughout Michigan. In 1917 he was vice president of the Associated Press.

Besides possessing a valuable private art collection, Mr. Booth was active in public art affairs, having been president of the Detroit Institute of Art and the City Art Commission of Detroit for a number of years. He was also active in civic affairs in Detroit.

President Hoover said in regard to Mr. Booth: "Appointed to the post of Minister to Denmark, after a distinguished career in American journalism, he had already rendered valuable diplomatic service. His death is a loss to the country."

At Copenhagen, Mr. Booth was described in the newspapers as "a man who won the hearts of all with whom he came in contact. His death is everywhere lamented."

A memorial service was held in Copenhagen on July 13. King Christian was represented by the lord chamberlain. North Winship, chargé d'affaires, represented the American Legation and the Booth family. Others who attended in-

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cluded members of the Royal family, the Danish Foreign Office personnel, the diplomatic corps and the American colony.

Thomas Southworth Childs (father of Prescott Childs, formerly American Consul at Montevideo, but now stationed at Nice, France), died on June 24, 1931, at the Holyoke Hospital, Holyoke, Mass., after a short illness. Mr. Childs had not been in the best of health for the past two or three years, but seemed greatly benefited by his recent four months' trip to Montevideo.

Ezra Mills Lawton, who retired on August 22, 1929, while Consul General at Sydney, New South Wales, died in Pasadena, Calif., on June 26, 1931. He had not been well for the past six months following an attack of influenza. Later bronchial pneumonia developed and Mr. Lawton entered a hospital, where he passed away.

Mr. Lawton was born in Ironton, Ohio, August 23, 1864. For several years he was in business as an electrical engineer and contractor; he also was construction superintendent of local electric light plants and consulting engineer for the General Electric Company. In 1907 he went to Mexico as a mining engineer, and was appointed Consular Agent at Oaxaca, February 19, 1908, and after passing the examination he received the appointment on December 22, 1913, of Consul at Tegucigalpa; on March 20, 1917, he was assigned to Nogales, and on December 17, 1918, at Guatemala. From October 4, 1919, to April 6, 1920, he was in charge of the Legation at Tegucigalpa. From there he was assigned in July 1, 1920, to Sao Paulo; and on March 30, 1923, he was transferred to Sydney, New South Wales, and the following year was promoted to be Consul General.



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After his retirement in August, 1929, under the provisions of the acts of May 24, 1924, and July 3, 1926, he made with Mrs. Lawton a trip around the world before returning to the United States. In September of last year, Mr. and Mrs. Lawton drove in their automobile from Detroit to Los Angeles, and (as stated in the December issue of this publication) Mr. Lawton sent a message to his colleagues saying what a delightful time they were having.

Mr. Lawton belonged to the Sons of the Rev-



**EZRA M. LAWTON**

*Harris & Ewing*

olution, was a life member of the American Red Cross, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mrs. Lawton is now living at 512 N. Alexandria Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., and sincere sympathy is extended to her in her bereavement.

William Heimke, formerly in the diplomatic and consular service, died on July 14, 1931, at a hospital in Kansas City. Mr. Heimke was born in France, July 8, 1847, and was naturalized in New Mexico in 1887; his home was in Leavenworth, Kans. He was educated in France and Germany by private tutors, later in New York City and in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, class of 1875. Six years after he left West Point, Mr. Heimke entered the service of the Mexican Central Railway as purchasing and importing agent, and later became general manager of the Chihuahua and Durango telephone companies. On February 2, 1887, he was appointed Vice Consul at Chihuahua, and on August 18, 1892, he was promoted to be Consul. He retired a year later, but on May 3, 1897, he was appointed Second Secretary of the Legation at Mexico City; on July 18, 1906, he occupied the same position at Bogota. On March 10, 1908, he became American Minister to Guatemala, and in August of the following year he was appointed Minister to Salvador. On July 29, 1914, he was appointed Chief of the Division of Latin-American Affairs in the Department of State, from which position he retired in May, 1915. Mr. Heimke was well liked in the Department, not only for his efficiency but also for his pleasant, courteous manners.

The contributions to the American Foreign Service Honor Roll or Memorial Tablet Fund are coming in very satisfactorily. The total amount so far received is over \$800, and many officers at distant posts have not yet had time to respond.

The Electoral College of the Association met on June 26, 1931 (not June 25 as announced in last month's issue) and elected the officers as previously stated. The 18 members of the Electoral College were:

Pierre de L. Boal, E. O. Briggs, H. M. Byington, Allan Dawson, Richard Ford, J. D. Hicker-son, A. D. Hodgdon, H. V. Johnson, R. D. Longyear, J. E. McKenna, R. S. Miller, J. J. Murphy, Jr., O. N. Nielsen, W. R. Scott, J. B. Stewart, W. C. Thurston, M. M. Vance, and Orme Wilson. Messrs. Caldwell and Marriner were elected to the Electoral College, but in view of their absence the two members receiving the next highest number of votes were added to the College.



LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF AN ALLEGED INSANE LAWYER

(Kindly furnished by Prof. Eugene R. Woodson, National University, Washington, D. C.)

I, . . . . ., being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do hereby make and publish this, my last will and testament, in order, as justly as may be, to distribute my interest in the world among succeeding men.

That Part of my interests, which is known in law and recognized in sheep-bound volumes as my property, being inconsiderable and of no account, I make no disposal of in this, my will. My right to live, being but a life estate, is not at my disposal, but these things excepted all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath.

Item: I give good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments, and I charge said parents to use them justly, but generously, as the needs of their children shall require.

Item: I leave to children, inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all, and every, the flowers of the field, and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely, according to the custom of children, warning them at the same time against the thistles and the thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks and the golden sands beneath the water thereof, and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees.

And I leave the children the long, long days to be merry in a thousand ways, and the night and the moon, and the train of the milky way to wonder at, but subject, nevertheless, to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

Item: I devise to boys, jointly, all the idle fields and commons, where ball may be played, all pleasant waters where one may swim, all snow-clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate, to have and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all the meadows, with clover blossoms and butterflies thereof, the woods with their appurtenances, the squirrels and birds and echoes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there to be found. And I give to said boys, each his own place at the fireside at night, with all the pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to

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enjoy without hindrance, and without any incumbrance of care.

Item: To lovers, I devise their imaginary world with whatever they may need, as the stars of the sky, the red roses by the wall, the bloom of the hawthorn, the sweet strains of music, and aught else that they may desire, to figure to each other the lastingness and beauty of their love.

Item: To young men, jointly, I devise and bequeath all boisterous inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength. Though they are rude, I leave to them the powers to make lasting friendships, and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and brave choruses to sing with lusty voices.

Item: And to those who are no longer children, or youths, or lovers, I leave memory, and bequeath to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare, and of other poets, if there be any, to the end that they may live the old days over again, freely and fully, without tithes or diminution.

Item: To the loved ones with snowy crowns, I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children until they fall asleep.



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COMMERCIAL WORK FOR JUNE

The volume of trade data received in the Commercial Office of the Department of State from consular offices, excepting the offices in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, France and Germany, during the month of June, 1931, is indicated as follows:

	1931
Reports .....	2,302
Trade Letters .....	4,297
Trade Lists .....	324
World Trade Directory Reports.	5,653
Trade Opportunity Reports....	351

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during June, 1931, rated EXCELLENT:

Buenos Aires, Vice Consul Hugh Corby Fox; Guadalajara, Consul Raleigh A. Gibson; Habana, Consul Harold B. Quarton (1) and Vice Consul William B. Murray (1); Rio de Janeiro, Clerk E. Victor Saadeh; Toronto, Consul Emil Sauer (2) and Vice Consul Clare H. Timberlake (1).

Trade letters (one letter from each post except where indicated parenthetically) received during the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating of EXCELLENT:

Athens; Berne; Bombay; Budapest; Buenos Aires (3); Callao-Lima; Cape Town (2); Florence, Guadalajara; Mexico City; Panama; Rotterdam (3); Sao Paulo (3); Shanghai (2); and Tananarive.

The following officers submitted reports which were rated VERY GOOD:

Addis Ababa, Vice Consul James L. Park; Algiers, Consul Oscar S. Heizer; Amsterdam, Consul General Charles L. Hoover; Baghdad, Consul Alexander K. Sloan (1 political and 1 economic); Basel, Consul H. Merle Cochran; Batavia, Consul General Kenneth S. Patton; Berne, Consul Samuel W. Honaker; Bombay, Consul Dayle C. McDonough (2 political and 1 economic), Vice Consul Winfield H. Minor (1) and Vice Consul Jay Walker (1); Brisbane, Consul Austin R. Preston; Bucharest, Consul John Randolph (2); Buenaventura, Vice Consul Lyle Hummel; Buenos Aires, Vice Consul Stanley G. Slavens (1), Vice Consul Ralph Miller (1), Vice Consul Theodore S. Cleveland (1), and Vice Consul John C. Shillock, Jr. (1); Canton, Consul General Joseph W. Ballantine (1 political) and Consul Frederick W. Hinke (2); Colombo, Vice Consul Llewellyn E. Thompson (1 political); Copenhagen, Consul General North Winship; Dairen, Consul William R. Langdon; Geneva, Vice Consul Margaret Warner (1 political); Guadalajara, Consul Raleigh A. Gibson; Hankow, Consul General Frank P. Lockhart (1 political) and Vice Consul James B. Picher (1); Harbin, Consul Edward B. Thomas; Karachi, Consul Renwick S. McNiece; Kingston, Ontario, Consul George G. Fuller; Kobe, Consul Cabot Coville; Kovno, Consul Hugh S. Fullerton (1 political) and Clerk Rudolph W. Hefti (1); La Paz, Vice Consul Paul C. Daniels; Liverpool, Consul General Phillip Holland (1 political); Lourenco Marques, Vice Consul W. Quincy Stanton; Medan, Vice Consul Daniel M. Braddock; Melbourne, Consul Joel C. Hudson; Montreal, Consul General Wesley Frost (2 economic and 1 political); Nanking, Consul General Willys R. Peck (political); Pernambuco, Consul F. Van den Arend; Porto Alegre, Consul Charles Roy Nasmith; Prague, Consul General Arthur C. Frost (1), Vice Consul Elvin Seibert (1), and Clerk Adelaide W. Guthrie (1); Regira, Consul Lee R. Blohm (2); Riga, Consul John P. Hurley (1); Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster; San Jose, Consul Edward Caffery and Vice Consul Roderick W. Unckles (1); San Salvador, Vice Consul Morgan Atherton; Santiago de Cuba, Consul Edwin Schoenrich (4 political); Santo Domingo, Vice Consul Elvin Seibert and Vice Consul Hedley V. Cooke, Jr. (1 telegram); Sao Paulo, Vice Consul Walter N. Walmsley, Jr.; Shanghai, Consul Paul R. Josselyn (1 political), Consul Jay C. Huston and Clerk S. E. Williams (1); Stavanger, Consul George Orr; Sydney, Australia, Consul General Roger Culver Tredwell; Tangier, Donald F. Bigelow, Tegucigalpa, Vice Consul R. Austin Acly; Tientsin, Consul General Clarence E. Gauss; Tokyo, Consul Leo D. Sturgeon; Toronto, Consul C. Paul Fletcher; Tsinan, Vice Consul Ralph J. Blake; Tsingtao, Vice Consul Carl O. Hawthorne; Vera Cruz, Consul Leonard G. Dawson (1 political); Vienna, Consul General Ernest L. Harris; Warsaw, Consul Stewart E. McMillin; Wellington, Consul General Calvin M. Hitch (1 political) and Consul Bernard Gotlieb; Windsor, Vice Consul Edwin N. Gunsaulus; Yunnanfu, Consul Harry E. Stevens (2 political); and Zurich, Vice Consul Cavendish W. Cannon.



Trade letters received during the same period from the following named posts was accorded the rating of VERY GOOD:

Alexandria; Algiers (2); Baghdad (2); Bahia; Barcelona (3); Batavia (3); Bergen; Berne; Bombay (3); Brisbane (2); Brussels (2); Bucharest (2); Buenos Aires (7); Callao-Lima (2); Canton; Cape Town (7); Chihuahua; Ensenada; Florence; Genoa; Goteborg (2); Guadalajara (2); Guayaquil; Habana (2); Hankow; Izmir; Jerusalem (2); Kingston; Jamaica; Kovno (6); Lagos; Las Palmas; Malmo (3); Mazatlan; Medan; Melbourne (2); Mexico City (3); Milan (3); Montreal (3); Naples; Oporto; Panama; Para; Penang; Pernambuco (3); Port Said; Prague; Riga (3); Rio de Janeiro (4); Rome; Rosario (2); Rotterdam (4); Saigon; St. John's, Newfoundland; Salonika (2); San Jose (4); San Salvador (2); Santiago de Cuba (2); Sao Paulo (5); Stavanger; Stockholm (2); Surabaya; Tallinn; Tananarive; Tegucigalpa (4); Tientsin; Valencia (2); and Warsaw (3).

#### VISA CORRESPONDENCE

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared letters received during June, 1931, rated very good: Buenos Aires, Hugh C. Fox (1); Niagara Falls, Edward Caffery (1); and Rotterdam, Sidney H. Browne (2).

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the lists of changes of duties and stations of the United States Public Health Service, received since the July issue of the JOURNAL, the following have been noted:

Sr. Surgeon Lawrence Kolb. Relieved from duty at Dublin, I. F. S., on or about August 21, 1931, and assigned to duty at Washington, D. C. June 23, 1931.

Surgeon C. H. Waring. Relieved from duty at Antwerp, Belgium, July 16, 1931, and assigned to duty at Ellis Island, N. Y. July 6, 1931.

#### SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of June, the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating excellent to shipping reports submitted by the following officers: Vice Consul Warren M. Chase, Amsterdam; Vice Consul Albion W. Johnson, Santo Domingo; Vice Consul Charles A. Converse, Cape Town.

#### TRADE DETAILS

During the period from June 14, 1931, to July 14, 1931 (not previously recorded), 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 Homer Brett (Milan) to Chicago, Milwaukee, Houston, Galveston, and Mobile; Consul Dudley G. Dwyre (Mexico City) to Seattle, Portland, Oreg., San Francisco and Los Angeles; and Consul Louis H. Gourley (Sao Paulo) to Baltimore and Los Angeles.

The total number designated to take the American Foreign Service examination is 267, of which 238 accepted, exclusive of 23 subordinates in the Service who will take the written examination at their posts. The written examination was held on July 27-28, while the oral examination takes place in the week commencing October 26, 1931.

John W. Cowan, Jr., who had been in the Department of State for several years, latterly in the Division of Foreign Service Administration, has been appointed clerk in the American Legation at Cairo; and Benedict J. Dulaski, formerly in the Shipping Section Division of Foreign Service Administration, has also resigned to accept a position as clerk in the American Embassy at Warsaw.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personal notes as to the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received in a communication dated July 14, 1931, from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

The Department of Commerce is glad to welcome back Mr. F. W. Allport, who resigned from the service last fall to undertake some work for the Hays Organization in Europe, and who is now being reappointed Commercial Attaché at Paris.

The assignment of Mr. Grant L. Thrall as Assistant Trade Commissioner at Montevideo was effective July 1. He is a graduate of Colgate University, has had experience abroad with a New York bank and an automobile export company, and for the past year has been assigned to the Bureau at Washington.

Among other new appointees are Mr. Eugene West, who has been assigned to Wellington. He is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University and saw active service with the Marine Corps during the World War. For 10 years he was connected with the Standard Oil Company in India, his last capacity being that of special assistant to the general manager at Calcutta.

The many friends of Mr. Halbert E. Watkins deeply regret his death on June 19. Mr. Watkins was formerly Commercial Attaché at Caracas. For the past year his health has not been so good and he was assigned in Washington. He died in Salt Lake City while en route from Washington to San Francisco.

Another death which is chronicled with regret is that of Mrs. Helen Grab, the wife of Trade Commissioner Frederic D. Grab, who was formerly of the Caracas office but who is now assigned for duty in Washington.

Mr. Leys A. France, who was recently transferred from Montreal to take charge of the Toronto office, has been made a Trade Commissioner.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Randolph P. Butler, of the Sao Paulo office, was married recently to Miss Gertrude Paxton Macatee, of Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Butler sailed for Brazil July 11 on the *Southern Cross*.

LATE NEWS ITEMS

The Honorable, the Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr will sail for Europe on August 1 on the steamship *Minnewaska* for a vacation tour in France, Switzerland and Northern Italy. The return journey will be made on the steamship *Roma*, sailing from Genoa on September 24, 1931.

A telegram from Colon dated July 16 reported that Vice Consul Harry D. Myers had been injured that day in a motor bus wreck. He was taken to the Colon Hospital, but his condition was not regarded as serious.



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TRIBUTE TO ACTING SECRETARY  
CASTLE

(*Christian Science Monitor*, July 14, 1931)

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—From an obscure governmental position a decade ago, the man who today guides the foreign policy of the United States has risen to the highest official post obtainable outside of the Cabinet itself.

In the absence of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, Mr. William R. Castle, Undersecretary, who entered the State Department as drafting officer, has been Acting Secretary through most of the trying negotiations resolving around America's efforts to aid Germany in its serious economic situation.

A close friend of President Hoover, in addition to heading the ranking Government department, Mr. Castle has been an almost daily visitor to the White House for several weeks, and over the week end was the guest of the Chief Executive at his Virginia mountain camp.

He is well liked and enjoys the confidence of both his own colleagues and foreign diplomats.

From Harvard College, where he served as dean, he came to the Department. He professes no political affiliations, and Republican and Democratic leaders alike have urged his selection upon

the President as higher posts have opened in the service.

It was while he was Assistant Secretary of State under Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary, that Mr. Castle rapidly gained prominence as a negotiator. Mr. Kellogg came more and more to depend upon Mr. Castle for advice in America's foreign contacts. Diplomats sought his counsel on their official and private problems. Many delicate questions were referred to him.

When the London Naval Conference was in the offing, President Hoover selected Mr. Castle as special ambassador to Japan, a post which he relinquished at the conclusion of the conference to resume his duties as Assistant Secretary. Upon the passing of Mr. Joseph P. Cotton, Undersecretary, Mr. Castle was elected for the post.

From the beginning of the negotiations which led to the world-wide acceptance, in theory, of President Hoover's debt moratorium plan, Mr. Castle played a leading part.

With the exception of the President's original announcement of the plan and the announcement of its acceptance, Mr. Castle made all other statements on the progress being made. In addition to the hours, both day and night, he spent with the Chief Executive, he spent many more over-time at his office in the State Department.

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<b>India</b>	<b>Australasia</b>	<b>Jugoslavia</b>

## EARLY POSTS AND APPOINTEES

The archives at some posts in the American Foreign Service are, it is believed, either scanty or even entirely lacking as to the first appointee, owing to the ravages of time or the failure in those early days for all official communications to be regarded as part of the office records and not merely the personal property of the officer in charge. In the Appointment Section of the Department of State there is a very complete card index which gives every consular and diplomatic post established since the adoption of the Constitution, showing the name of every appointee, his nationality, state from which appointed, date of appointment, and in many instances other details as to date of arrival at post, departure, etc., and also information as to changes in grade, and perchance the removal or closing of the office. The following list, prepared from that card index, gives the date of the first appointment at the posts mentioned and the name of the first appointee. The list covers merely the years from 1790 to 1799; Paris, France, is not included, as the first Consul at Paris, Col. William Palfrey, was appointed prior to the adoption of the Constitution, namely, November 4, 1780, and when Colonel Palfrey was lost at sea en route to his post, Thomas Barclay was appointed Vice Consul at Paris January 21, 1781.

- Canton, China, February 10, 1790, Samuel Shaw.
- Bordeaux, France, June 7, 1790, Joseph Fenwick.
- Dublin, Ireland, June 7, 1790, William Knox.
- Liverpool, England, June 7, 1790, James Maury.
- Madeira Island, June 7, 1790, James M. Pintard.
- Martinique, W. I., June 1, 1790, Fulwar Skipwith.
- Nantes, France, June 7, 1790, Burrell Carnes.
- Rouen, France, June 7, 1790, Nathaniel Barrett.
- Hispaniola, June 7, 1790, Sylvania Bourne.
- Bilboa, Spain, June 17, 1790, Edward Clark.
- Hamburg, Germany, June 17, 1790, John Parrish.
- Marseilles, France, June 17, 1790, Etienne Cathalan, Jr.
- Havre, France, June 22, 1790, Sieur De la Motte.
- London, England, August 3, 1790, Joshua Johnson.
- Fayal, Azores, August 5, 1790, John Street.
- Poole, England, February 24, 1791, Thomas Auldjo.
- Sta. Cruz Island (Danish), February 24, 1791, James Yard.
- Morocco, March 31, 1791, Thomas Barclay.
- Copenhagen, Denmark, March 7, 1792, Hans R. Saabye.
- Bristol, England, May 4, 1792, Elias Vanderhorst.
- Lisbon, Portugal, May 5, 1792, Edward Church.
- Algiers, Algeria, June 2, 1792, John Paul Jones.
- Calcutta, India, June 21, 1792, Benjamin Fox.
- Alicante, Spain, February 20, 1793, Robert Montgomery.
- Curacao, Island, February 20, 1793, Benj. Hammell-Phillips.
- Cadiz, Spain, February 20, 1793, Joseph M. Ysnardi, Jr.
- Falmouth, England, February 20, 1793, Edward Fox.



St. Eustatius, W. I., February 20, 1793, David M. Clarkson.  
 Demerara, Guiana, March 2, 1793, Samuel C. Johnson.  
 Malaga, Spain, March 2, 1793, Michael Murphy.  
 Amsterdam, March 2, 1793, James Greenleaf.  
 Gibraltar, May 29, 1794, James Simpson.  
 Bremen, Germany, May 29, 1794, Arnold Delius.  
 St. Petersburg, Russia, November 24, 1794, John M. Russell.  
 Barbary Coast, December 10, 1794, Hans Heissel.  
 Leghorn, Italy, December 10, 1794, Philip Felicchy.  
 Tangier, Morocco, March 28, 1795, Hans Heissel.  
 Tunis, Tunis, March 28, 1795, Joseph Donaldson, Jr.  
 Tripoli, Tripoli, March 28, 1795, Joseph Donaldson, Jr.  
 Belfast, Ireland, May 20, 1796, James Holmes.  
 Naples, Italy, May 20, 1796, John S. M. Matthew.  
 Brest, France, February 20, 1797, Isaac Cox Barnet.  
 Genoa, Italy, February 27, 1797, Francis Childs.  
 Gothenburg, Sweden, February 27, 1797, Elias Backman.  
 Trieste, February 27, 1797, Conrad F. Wagner.  
 Aux Cayes, Haiti, March 3, 1797, Frederick Folger.  
 New Orleans, February 27, 1797, Procopio J. Pollock.  
 Batavian Republic, June 26, 1797, Sylvanus Bourne.  
 Rome, Italy, June 26, 1797, John B. Sartori.  
 Rotterdam, June 26, 1797, John Beckdemaker.  
 St. Bartholomew Island, June 26, 1797, Job Wall.  
 Venice, Italy, July 10, 1797, William Willis.  
 Cork, Ireland, December 18, 1797, John Church.  
 Barcelona, Spain, December 29, 1797, William Willis.  
 Habana, Cuba, December 29, 1797, Daniel Hawley.  
 Santo Domingo, D. R., December 29, 1797, James Blake.  
 Madrid, Spain, April 11, 1798, Moses Young.  
 Stettin, Germany, May 23, 1798, Frederick W. Lutze.  
 Santiago, Cuba, June 28, 1798, Josiah Blakely.  
 Leith, Scotland, July 14, 1798, Harry Grant.  
 Cape of Good Hope, February 22, 1799, John Elmslie, Jr.  
 Port au Prince, Haiti, March 4, 1799, Robert Ritchie.

The Baltimore Mail Line, with weekly sailings for fast freight, refrigerated cargo, mail and passengers to and from Havre and Hamburg has been established. The service commenced July 2, when the flagship of the line, the *City of Baltimore*, left Baltimore on her maiden voyage. With the completion of the five sister ships which will constitute the fleet, the following schedule will be maintained: From Baltimore every Thursday at 6 p. m.; from Hampton Roads (Norfolk and Newport News) every Friday at 6 p. m. direct for Havre. Arrive at Havre nine days from Baltimore, eight days from Hampton Roads; discharge passengers and mail and sail direct for Hamburg. Arrive at Hamburg early Tuesday morning, 11 days after leaving Baltimore. The Baltimore Mail Line fleet consists of five oil-burning turbines of 16 knots speed. Each of them will be 506 feet long, of approximately 15,000 tons displacement, 9,000 tons deadweight, 7,700 tons gross and 5,900 tons net tonnage.

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TO A YANKEE CONSUL

By JERRY BRITTON

(NOTE: "Muchoro" is a hypothetical tropical post. Redstone Lake is a camper's paradise in Canada. "Pards" are members of a secret order of campers. Grease spots on the pants are the badges of "Pards." The allusion to tin cans refers to a famous Pard's tin boat.)

"What makes the Consul's face so white?" the foreign tourist cried.  
"A touch of Sun, A touch of Sun," the Deputy replied.  
"What makes him gnash his teeth like that?" the foreign tourist cried.  
"The Government is cruel hard"; the Deputy replied.  
"The Sun is hot in Muchoro; it's blistering the ground.  
While centipedes adorn the walls and scorpions abound.  
The river's full of liquid mud; cyclones are fussin' round.  
And he's got to man the bloomin' bridge each morning."

"The Consul's wabbly on his pins"; the foreign tourist cried.  
"I've noticed that, I've noticed that"; the Deputy replied.  
"He's got a ghastly graveyard cough"; the foreign tourist cried.  
"It sounds like that. It sounds like that"; the Deputy replied.  
"Oh see the wreck of this here chap, who once was so robust;  
Old Muchoro has done him dirt, his lungs are filled with dust.  
He doesn't want to stay down here; the Government says he must.  
And he's got to man the blooming bridge each morning."  
"What gives his eyes that far off look?" the foreign tourist cried.  
"He's thinking of his native land"; the Deputy replied.  
"His heart is heavy in his breast"; the foreign tourist cried.  
"Car-ramba! Si! It is, It is," the Deputy replied.

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"They've sent him down to guard the bridge; and he has done it well  
Life's just a string of furriners, the which he must repel.  
I would that (that) all those funny blokes were bundled off to—Well.  
He's got to man the bridge tomorrow morning."

"What bug has bit the Consul now?" the foreign tourist cried.  
"He's putting grease spots on his pants"! the Deputy replied.  
"He sings he's going on a tear"; the foreign tourist cried.  
"He must have eaten loco weed"; the Deputy replied.  
"You can hear the beggar singin' that weird and wild refrain,  
He sings of washing in the sand; he's hopelessly insane.  
The doctor says he can't be cured, that human help is vain.  
So a madman mans the bridge tomorrow morning."

"Today he chants of old tin cans, his eyes are clear and bright.  
What beauteous visions now may rise before the madman's sight!  
I fear, I fear! The end is near"; the foreign tourist cried.  
"I have my doubts, I have my doubts"; the Deputy replied.  
"I've seen his car, 'tis filled with stuff to gild the camper's dreams.  
He says he'll go a hunting pards, past where the Eagle screams.  
I hope he fills his bag, he's not so crazy as he seems,  
For he's off to Redstone Lake tomorrow morning."

### A TALE OF YUCATAN NOTES

*(Continued from page 309)*

are believed to have been used in connection with a sacred game of ball. The Stadium adjoins the House of Tigers, both being only a few hundred feet from the base of the Pyramid.

*Streets*—As the Mayas had no domestic animals except what is known as the edible dog, somewhat suggestive of a greyhound, they had no need for roads, paths being sufficient. Consequently the frescoes show the bamboo huts closely clustered together. There are, however, traces of a broad paved road leading straight from the base of a dizzy stairway on one side of the Pyramid to the brink of the Cenote.

### SYDNEY Y. SMITH

On July 1, 1931, the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., handed to Mr. Sydney Yost Smith, of the Treaty Division, Department of State, a letter of congratulation upon his service in the Department, beginning with his appointment effective July 1, 1881, and extending through the span of half a century.

Mr. Smith was born at Washington November 28, 1857, and joined the staff of the State Department in his twenty-fourth year. His confidential relations to several Secretaries of State, his services as former Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau for 21 years, as a member of the Board of Examiners for the Diplomatic Service for a number of years, and as a drafting expert attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace at Paris following the World War were especially mentioned in the Acting Secretary's letter. The Department's best wishes for Mr. Smith's future welfare and happiness were warmly extended.

The services referred to are but a few in the long list of those in which Mr. Smith has participated during his 50 years in the Department. His first assignment was as secretary to James G. Blaine, President Garfield's Secretary of State, which position he resumed when Mr. Blaine returned to the Department in the administration of President Benjamin Harrison. He was connected with the American delegation to the Fourth International Conference of American States at Buenos Aires, 1910, and with the Chilean Centennial at Santiago the same year. He was assigned to the staff of the Treaty Division on its creation by Secretary Kellogg in April, 1928. Mr. Smith is recognized as a man to turn to for information and for precedents in a large variety of problems. In almost any form of drafting, whether formal messages or proclamations on the one hand, or letters for polite occasions or occasional public addresses on the other, his merit has long been appreciated and his services are in continual demand. On November 28 he will be transferred to the Civil Service retired list, on completion of his second two years' extension beyond the statutory retiring age of 70 years.

### A JOURNALIST

"The newspaper man must know the truth as fully as it can be known, be ready and fearless to tell it, and then know how to tell it."—*John H. Finley, associate editor, New York Times.*



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### A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By JOHN CARTER, *Department*

Although it was written before the Great Powers began making whoopee with German finance, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's "The End of Reparation" (Cape & Smith, \$3) is of an inspired timeliness in its presentation of the subject from the German economic viewpoint. The former president of the German Reichsbank and one of the formulators of the Young Plan knows what he is writing about. His book is a strong economic indictment of *political* tinkering with reparations. He holds no brief for any Government, least of all his own, and reduces the whole situation to an embarrassing dilemma. Either Germany must be enabled to pay reparations—return of the colonies, restoration of Silesia and the Polish corridor, tariff concessions which will permit Germany to amass a favorable trade balance—or reparations must be ended if only because the present German economy is too small to support an annual burden of foreign payments of \$450,000,000 on reparations account, plus the interest on foreign loans placed to enable Germany to meet past reparation payments. It is a tight-lipped, white-hot sort of book—and one well worth reading in this year of trial and tribulation.

More cheerful in tone is Stuart Chase's "Mexico: A Study of Two Americas" (Macmillan's), illustrated by Diego Rivera. The great minority reporter on our machine civilization visits a country comparatively innocent of machinery. His observations are intensely interesting, especially his comparison of the social and economic organization of the Mexican town of Tepoztlan (60 miles from Mexico City) with Muncie, Ind. (better known as "Middletown" to students of Americana). Mr. Chase produced an excellent book. His advice to the American colony is especially sound: "Diaz is dead."

Edward Thompson's "A Farewell to India" is a diverting novel of Anglo-Indian life, strongly propagandist in tone, which bids fair to be the "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" of the Round Table conference. It illustrates the marvellous knack the British have of manoeuvring themselves into the position of umpire in a dispute to which they are a party. Walter Millis's "The Martial Spirit" (Houghton, Mifflin Co., \$4) is a temperate, humorous, and alert account of our war with Spain. It is recommended reading to all pacifists. It was a firm grasp of the essential character of American foreign policy—drifting and dreaming along the line of least resistance and greatest profit—and of the belligerent streak



in American sentimentality. People who don't understand that wars can come out of peace and boredom should read this book.

Of Eve Garrette Grady's "Seeing Red. Behind the Scenes in Russia Today" (Brewer, Warren & Putnam, \$2), it is sufficient to say that the author establishes the fact that there are certain hardships and deficiencies in Soviet civilization for a typical woman's club type of mind. It is the sort of book which the Eastern European Division will read with pleasure.

Sir George Paish, on the other hand, has produced in "The Way to Recovery" (Putnam's, \$2) a book which will give pleasure to nobody, not even the *New York Times*. Sir George believes that what the world needs is to reduce its tariffs, for war debts and reparations to be cancelled, for Russia to pay its debts, for America and Russia to join the League of Nations, and for the new type of American commercial credit to float the export of American goods to be outlawed in favor of the old British system of credits to provide British industry with foreign sources of raw material. In brief, Great Britain is right and everyone else is wrong. A naive book, but the author is eternally right when he points out that the obstacles to world recovery are not economic but political. Sir George is getting to be a pretty old man.

#### EXALTED NATURALIZATION?

Consul O. Gaylord Marsh, Sydney, Nova Scotia, states that a recent caller at the consulate from a quota country showed much apprehension over the possibility that he might be rejected by the United States immigration authorities, notwithstanding the fact that he had established a lawful domicile in the United States to which he desired to return from St. Pierre et Miquelon within six months.

"If I get back all right this time," he said, "I'll fix things so that I won't have any trouble in the future."

"How do you intend to do that?" queried the Consul.

"Why, that's easy," retorted the apprehensive one, "when I get back to the U. S. A. this time, the first thing I'm going to do is to take out civilization papers."

Golfer (to players ahead)—"Pardon, but would you mind if I played through? I've just heard that my wife has been taken seriously ill."

Golfer's definition of a caddy—one of those little things that count.—Life.

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A church in Bergen, Norway, built of paper was the subject of a recent letter from Consul E. Talbot Smith to the Paper Makers Chemical Corporation, Holyoke, Mass. This church was built at Hop, near Bergen, in 1793, but was torn down in 1830. Its exterior was circular in form, and the diameter was about 48 feet; it held about 800 people. The walls were of stone, joined without mortar or lime. The walls inside were covered with papier mache. The ceiling and roof were also of paper, but the roof, on account of the damage done by wind, was covered with laths. The papier mache, which was water and fire proof, was made by soaking old paper in vitriol water, then mixed with lime, curded milk and white of eggs, the resulting dough becoming as hard as limestone.

The Bureau of Pensions, established on March 3, 1833, as a part of the War Department, and since 1843 a part of the Department of the Interior, went out of existence as such on July 1, 1931, and became the Pension Service of the United States Veterans' Bureau.

Thirty years ago the Bureau of Pensions was sending monthly checks to 745,000 veterans of the Civil War; today that number has fallen to 40,000, and such pensions will gradually decrease giving way in time to the compensation plan of the Veterans' Administration.

The old Pension Office Building—the central court of which was the scene of so many inaugural balls—is now occupied by the General Accounting Office.

**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.)*

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, COAH., MEXICO,  
June 11, 1931.

SIR: \* \* \* \* \*

The last number of the JOURNAL was what is technically known in the Diplomatic branch as a *pippin*. Especially that delightful "Our Char-Lady." Dickover has joined the ranks of those great poets who "voice the dumb millions."

Sincerely yours,

PAUL H. FOSTER.

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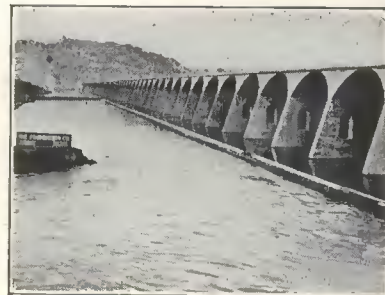
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