

Season's Greetings

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National Photo Co.

A VIEW OF THE WHITE HOUSE IN WINTER
From east entrance of the State Department

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The Dwelling of Caves

By CALVIN M. HITCH, *American Consul General, Wellington, New Zealand*

THE average person is instinctively reminded of laces and lace curtains whenever the name of Nottingham is mentioned, while those of a more romantic turn of mind usually associate the name with Dorothy Vernon, Robin Hood, and other well known characters who have contributed so lavishly to the charm and historic interest of that portion of the midlands of England embraced within the boundaries of the beautiful Sherwood Forest.

It is the Mecca of the millions of soldiers throughout the world enlisted under the banner of the Salvation Army, for it was here that General William Booth was born and began his early missionary work.

The lovers of "Childe Harold" make many pilgrimages to Newstead Abbey, just beyond the boundaries of Nottingham, where the brilliant and erratic Lord Byron lived for many years.

If these were Nottingham's only claims to dis-



Photo by C. & A. G. Lewis

THE MARKET PLACE, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND

According to tradition it was here that Robin Hood had his first encounter with the old Sheriff of Nottingham. On the left is the Long Row, and beneath these buildings many large caves and underground passages have been discovered in recent years.



tion, its place in history would be sufficiently well established.

It is generally believed that its origin dates back to the time of the Roman invasion under Julius Caesar, for it is definitely known that it was an important trading point during the Danish occupation in the ninth century.

These, and other events associated with the past history of Nottingham are generally known, but little is known of its caves and underground tunnels which, in themselves, form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this ancient city of the Midlands.

On account of the many caves which were known to exist in that section, the name of "Tiuogsbane" was given to Nottingham by Asser, the Welsh historian, who was a contemporary of Alfred the Great, and which, he informs us, means "the dwelling of caves."

The underlying sandstone formation in that immediate section no doubt encouraged the early settlers to build their dwellings beneath, instead of above the ground. The sandstone rocks are well suited to that purpose, as they are sufficiently porous to permit of rapid excavation, and at the same time strong enough to withstand erosion and decay. Aside from the ease and rapidity with which these underground dwellings could be constructed, there was the added advantage of greater security to the inhabitants from marauding bands of outlaws.

There is ample ground for the belief that in the early history of Nottingham the greatest number of its inhabitants lived in caves hewn out of the sandstone rocks, and this belief is strengthened by an old manuscript published in the year 1609, which informs us that "the whole town is in a manner undermined with caves of an amazing depth and extent, so that it is even questioned whether all the buildings on the surface of the rock would fill up the vacancies underneath."

According to Asser, the historian, rock caves existed in Nottingham many centuries before the Norman conquest, and there is now abundant evidence of that fact.

If all the facts were known it is probable that many volumes could be written of the numerous tragedies which must have been enacted, and the countless numbers of human beings who breathed their last within the rock-walled prisons of Nottingham's caves.

The largest and most interesting of the caves which have been discovered are those within the huge rock on which the far-famed Nottingham Castle stands. The castle was occupied by kings and queens at various times, and by many nobles

of lesser rank. This was doubtless the center of underground activities in those days, as there are several secret passages or tunnels radiating from the caves in the castle rock. Some of the caves beneath the castle were used as dungeons or prisons, for the safekeeping of important political offenders, and it was here that David, King of Scotland, was imprisoned after his capture by King Edward III in the year 1336.

One of the most interesting periods in the history of the castle was in the year 1327, when it was seized and occupied by Queen Isabella and her favorite, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. Edward III had been crowned king, but his administration was usurped by Isabella. The young king deeply resented Mortimer's arrogance, and in the year 1330 he succeeded in forming a powerful combination against him. He and his supporters besieged the castle, and finally gained admission by means of a secret passage cut through the castle rock, which to this day is known as "Mortimer's Hole." After the capture of the guilty conspirators, Mortimer was carried to the Tower of London and a month later was executed at Tyburn Elms, while Queen Isabella was imprisoned for the remainder of her life at Castle Rising.

The excavated rock rooms in which Mortimer and Queen Isabella had their secret meetings, and the room from which Mortimer was taken prisoner while in consultation with the Bishop of Lincoln, are still in a remarkable state of preservation and open to the inspection of visitors.

The following interesting account of the imprisonment of King David in the caves of the castle rock, and of the capture of Roger Mortimer, is given by William Camden, who visited



Photo by C. & A. G. Lewis

ENTRANCE TO ROBIN HOOD'S CAVES,
NOTTINGHAM



Nottingham toward the close of the sixteenth century:

"The Castellanes report many stories of David, King of the Scots, prisoner in it, and of Roger Mortimer, Earle of March, taken here in a hollow secret passage under the ground, who, because he prized his faith and loyalty to his country lighter than Scottish gold, and with a vast minde designed other mischiefs, was afterwards hanged. Certes, in the first base court of the Castle wee went downe by many steps or staires, with candle light, into a vault under the ground and certaine close roomes, wrought out of the verie rocke, in the walles whereof are engraven the stories of Christ's passion and other things, by the hand (as they say) of David the Second, King of Scots, who was there imprisoned. But in the upper part of the Castle, which riseth up aloft upon a rocke, wee came also by many staires into another cave, likewise under the ground, which they call Mortimer's Hole, for that in it the aforesaid Roger Mortimer lay hidden, when as being guilty to himselfe of wickednesse, hee stood in feare of his life."

The letter-press accompanying Speede's map of Nottingham, dated 1610, contains the following reference to some of the caves in the Castle Rock:

"Many strange vaults hewed out of the rockes, in this Towne are seene, and those under the Castle of an especiall note. These have their staires and severall roomes made artificially even out of the rockes; as also in the Hill (on which the Towne stands) are dwelling houses with winding staires, windowes, chimneys, and roome above roome, wrought all out of the solid rocke."

At the base of the Castle Rock, on the north side, is an old public house, hewn out of the rock, and over the entrance there is a sign bearing the inscription: "YE OLDE TRIP TO JERUSALEM INN, A. D. 1199."

It is said that in the year 1199, King Richard and his Crusaders, when on their way to Jerusalem, stopped at this inn for refreshments, and from that day to the present time it has been known as "Ye Olde Trip to Jerusalem Inn."

In olden times this house is supposed to have formed a secret entrance to the castle above, owing to its intersected cellars. One of the most remarkable features is a hole about six inches in diameter, drilled through the solid rock to the castle above, a distance of something like 200 feet. This is supposed to have been used as a speaking tube so as to afford rapid communication between those in the inn and the castle, which no doubt



Photo by Calvin M. Hitch

YE OLDE TRIP TO JERUSALEM INN, A. D. 1199

proved very useful in times of danger. The existence of this tube would not be considered so remarkable if the hole had been drilled in a straight line, but there are several intervening curves between the bottom and the top, and some of them running almost at right angles to each other. How it was possible to drill a hole through a solid rock for a distance of 200 feet, with several intervening curves and angles, remains an unsolved mystery.

The old inn is still used as a public house, and here the weary traveller may slake his thirst with a glass of the finest ale obtainable, which is brewed in the cellars beneath the rock.

When the General Hospital of Nottingham, which is near the castle, was being constructed in 1899, a rock passage was discovered underneath 300 feet in length. Connected with this was a winding passage about four feet in height which led to a well over 100 feet deep. This circumstance justifies the belief that these caves and passages were constructed for defensive purposes, with private sallyports, and self-contained in regard to their water supply.

A short distance from the castle on High Pavement stood the "King's Hall of the County," and nearby at Weekday-Cross is the old Town Hall. Both of these courts of justice were equipped with underground prisons hewn out of the sandstone rocks, where no doubt many unfortunate human beings languished and died, and whence many others less fortunate were led forth to execution on Gallows Hill.

Deering, the first Nottingham historian, in one of his works published in the year 1745, informs us that structures of considerable size, with arched domes and supported with columns of carved cap-



itals, hewn out of the rocks, some of which were used as places for worship or trade, and others for dwellings, were discovered by workmen while excavating for foundations on the southside of the great market place. The author further relates that a bricklayer, while at work on the east side of the Weekday-Cross, discovered one of these subterranean structures, which was supported and adorned with pillars, and that he made his way from one spacious room to another until he reached the upper end of Pilcher-Gate.

These ancient rock dwellings usually had holes in the top for the escape of smoke. They may not have been very sanitary, but undoubtedly were warm and comfortable during the cold winter months, and were useful as places of refuge. Those who lived in the caves obtained their water supply by boring a well through the bottom floor, instead of from the ground level above. Evidently vast numbers of such wells were sunk, as many of them have been discovered during modern excavations. They were doubtless of considerable value, and it appears that the water

rights were subject to transfer from one person to another by license or deed, as a number of such deeds are to be found on record. The following is an extract from one of them bearing date of 1469:

"License from Thomas Thurland of Nottingham, to Alice, who was the wife of John Lyversege, her heirs and assigns, residing and cormorant in the tenement in the holding of William Hurst, smith, upon the Longrawe (evidently meant for Long Row, which is now one of the prominent business streets of Nottingham) to draw and take water from and in a well of the said Thomas Thurland, dug out of the rock in his underground cellar belonging to his aforesaid tenant, with license for the said Alice and her assigns to come during the time of her residence there, upon the land of the tenement aforesaid with their vessels so often as it shall be necessary, and to draw and carry away water to her own land; provided, that the aforesaid Alice or her assigns, residing in the tenement aforesaid, shall contribute to the

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THE OLD HERMITAGE, NOTTINGHAM

Photo by W. H. Barrell

The caves beneath this rock were inhabited up to a few years ago, when they were destroyed in the building of the Great Northern Railway

The Usurper

By ROBERT HARNDEN, *Consul, Göteborg, Sweden*

THE friendship between Roger Ridgeway and Hugh Cameron was possibly due to the attraction of opposites. Roger was a dreamer, an artist, sensitive and frail; Hugh an athlete and studying engineering. During their four years college association each seemed to find in the other those complementary qualities which make for a rich relationship. They were always happy when together.

Upon graduation, Roger decided to continue his studies in Paris and Hugh became a member of an engineering firm which sent him to Peru for some years. During this period, as was natural, mining and materialism engrossed the engineer, while the artist became more than ever the temperamental dreamer. His pictures received merited recognition and he was spoken of as one of America's most promising portraitists.

Five years passed before these two men met. A correspondence, flourishing in the beginning, had gradually lapsed until, for a year or so, no letters had been exchanged between them. Hugh, in London for his firm, wrote Roger asking if he might spend a few days with him in Paris.

They met at Le Brouget.

"Roger, old Top! Gosh, but I'm glad to see you!"

"What luck to have you here!" said Roger. "You look just the same, only more so. Come along and let's have a drink. You can, you know, over here."

"So I've heard," laughed Hugh.

Over their cocktails, both were conscious of the strange sympathy between them. Their five years separation counted for nothing.

"From what I read in the papers and from what your mother told me in New York, you're getting to be a headliner," said Hugh. "All my chef-d'oeuvres are buried in the mines in Peru. I've been fairly successful, but nothing spectacular. But you've become famous."

"Absurd," answered Roger. "I've been lucky, that's all. It is just that Mother's and Sis's friends have given me a boost by allowing me to do their portraits. If my old heart would only get stronger I'd be able to do twice as much work."

"Still giving you trouble? That's rotten, Roger! I'd hoped you'd gotten over it by this time."

"Oh, it's not too bad. I just have to be careful, that's all."

Later, before the fire in Roger's studio, Hugh

gathered from his friend's conversation, that Roger was decidedly worried about his condition. He seemed to have a feverish, intense yearning to create, an almost fanatical desire to express himself in paint.

"All nature has the instinct of reproduction most strongly developed just before death," he said. "Ever see a tree or a shrub scorched accidentally in the winter? It's pathetic the way it puts out new leaves, flowers and tries to bear. Nature's effort to reproduce before dying. My children are all of the brain, Hugh, so I paint while I can."

"Rot!" said Hugh.

"No, it's not rot. I'm not making a bid for sympathy. I've had a darned interesting life, it's been fuller than most. But I'd like to produce one great picture before I go out. One picture that would live after me and take the place of a son who would keep me in the minds of my friends. It has always seemed to me such a pity that talent should be so personal. That is, dependent on some person for expression. Art is universal, like Truth or Love or any other abstract conception. Why should it be limited in expression to the efforts of humans? And why can't I pass on my feeble talent to some one else when I die? Think of the years of study, the hard work, the subtlety and knowledge of human character that go into one of my portraits. God, if there were only some way in which, when I die, I could pass it all on to some one! It's an expression of the universal, why then should it all die with me?"

"An interesting theory, old man, but impossible," Hugh told him.

"Perhaps you're right. But it still seems to me a waste. What a pity that the best of me cannot be willed to some one! My goods and chattels, yes, but my spirit, my talent, my inspiration, no."

"See here, Roger, you're getting morbid."

"I know I am, and I must not let myself think of it any longer. I've been through a rotten experience lately. If you are not too bored I'd like to tell you about it."

Hugh was tired, and Roger's talk had depressed him. Nevertheless, he seemed so terribly in earnest and so obviously in need of sympathy, Hugh forgot his own low spirits in his desire to help. Moreover, his curiosity was aroused.



"All right," he said, "Go on; I'm listening."

"Well," began Roger, "I want to say at once that I'm not crazy. You'll probably think so, but it's not true. I'm as sane as I ever was. But I've just got to get things off my chest; then perhaps I'll get a grip on myself."

There was a sincerity, a deep purpose in Roger's words which affected Hugh strangely. He knew Roger too well to doubt the seriousness of his trouble, whatever it might be.

"Some months ago," continued Roger, "I met a most fascinating Frenchman. He's a psychology professor at the Sorbonne and doing brilliant work. I can't explain it, perhaps you have had a similar experience, but we became at once very intimate. He stimulated me mentally and opened for me an entirely new world. We saw a great deal of each other. For a time he came here and lived with me."

"I suppose it is my painting that has given me so little interest in non-essential materialism. Anyway, I became fascinated with Routier's ideas and experiments. He encouraged my interest and we discovered one night that I have a considerable *fluire* for hypnotic suggestion. The thing frightened me at first, but Routier persuaded me to assist him in several of his demonstrations and I gradually grew accustomed to using it. Routier has a theory that we are all of us the sum total of the influences brought to bear upon us by the people we have met in our lives. He maintains that a clever psychoanalyst could reconstruct from your character, habits, and mental reactions, the people who have been most significant in your life. It's sort of like the zoölogists who can tell you all about some prehistoric animal from one of its bones."

Hugh was leaning forward now, evidently intensely interested. Roger seemed to sense this interest. He lighted a cigarette, inhaled deeply several times, and threw it into the fire.

"If, as Routier claims, we are the result of the influences brought to bear on us, then, obviously, the strongest influence would make the greatest impression. What he was working towards was proof that an influence could be so strong as to change completely the person influenced. I don't know if I make myself clear, but he thinks it possible, through suggestion, to endow patients with certain predetermined qualities and characteristics. We made a lot of experiments and I must say the results would seem to bear out his theory."

"Where is he now?" Hugh asked. "I'd like to meet him."

"I don't know," answered Roger. "I've not

seen him for several weeks. He did things I could not forgive. Perhaps, like the vivisectionist, he can justify to himself practices that are revolting to me. Anyway, in his experiments, he had no pity. He would do anything to prove his theories. I shall never forgive myself for the part I took in some of his investigations. Much as I admire his brain, the memory of my association with him is beginning to haunt me; I'm conscious of it all the time. Hugh, I hate him! I never want to see him again!"

"Nonsense, Roger!" said Hugh. "Don't let a damned Frenchman get your goat! Let's go to bed. It's late, and you'll be busy tomorrow showing me the sights."

Several days passed before Roger reverted to his trouble. He and Hugh were spending the day at Barbizon and had strolled into the forest after lunch.

"Let's sit down, Hugh, I'm tired. Walking is not particularly good for me. See that landscape? Sometimes I wish I'd stuck to it instead of portraits. It's strange how few really lovely faces one sees. The human soul is so often so terribly ugly. I get so tired of trying to idealize and beautify ugliness."

"Why not paint 'em as they are? Or make their faces lovely but let their ugly souls show through?"

"Ah," said Roger, "that is beyond me! Only a great master could do that. I tried it once, but . . ." He did not finish and Hugh, sensing somehow that unpleasant memories were involved, forbore to question him. Roger continued for some time in a brooding silence while Hugh smoked and enjoyed the quiet of the forest. Finally Roger sat up, looked at Hugh and asked:

"Hugh, will you do me a great favor? No, don't interrupt until I've finished. You have always been as dear to me as my own brother, and there is no one else I'd care to ask." He looked off over the rocks and trees for a time and continued. "You remember what I said the other night about passing on to some one my talent when I go out? Well, I have a very strong hunch that my number is up. Something tells me I'm about through. I don't mind going at all, really, especially when I remember Routier and his . . . But I am grateful to him for one thing. He taught me to use my peculiar power of suggestion. And now comes the favor. Will you let me pass on to you . . . my . . . talent?"

"Good God, Roger, you must be crazy! Do you mean to tell me you think you could, by



mere suggestion, make an artist of me? Of course I won't let you try any such ridiculous rot! In the first place you couldn't do it, and in the second, even if you could, what the devil would I do with your talent?"

"All right," said Roger. "We will say no more about it. I *know* it could be done, however; I've had too many proofs to doubt it. But if you don't want me to, there's nothing more to be said." He sighed, dejectedly.

Suddenly Hugh felt an unreasoning anger. What right had Roger, in spite of their long friendship, to suggest anything so mad? Was the man unbalanced through his dabbling in psychology with that damned French friend of his? Certainly he would not become a party to any such ridiculousness. He, a mining engineer, to be turned into a portrait painter! The idea was too absurd, and he laughed.

"Come along, old man, let's not quarrel over an impossibility. Let's go. If we are to get back to Paris in time to dine we'd better be starting."

"Whatever you say," said Roger. They returned to Paris without mentioning again the subject that was uppermost in both their minds. Hugh could see that Roger was unhappy and depressed.

And then, the next day, Roger came in after a long walk in the rain, complaining of a chill which rapidly developed into fever. Late in the afternoon, Roger's condition alarmed Hugh and he phoned for the doctor. After his examination the doctor said to Hugh:

"He's bad, Mr. Cameron; I don't like the look of things. If I'm not very much mistaken he's in for a severe case of pneumonia. It's too soon to say definitely, but his heart is in terrible shape and that means . . ." He left it at that.

Roger grew rapidly worse. A few nights later the nurse called Hugh saying Roger insisted on seeing him.

"Hugh, old man, I'm not going to get well. I know it. You remember my telling you my number was up?" He grasped Hugh's hand in one of his which was hot with fever as Hugh said:

"Forget it, Roger. It's rotten luck you should be laid up just now, but I'll stay and see you through. Is there anything special you want?"

"There is only one thing you can do for me. I lie here hour after hour and can think of nothing else. Why won't you let me, Hugh? It can't hurt you and I could go with resignation if I knew something of me was left behind to live in you. I'm so tired. Please, Hugh!" He had raised himself on one elbow and Hugh, sitting

beside him, found himself looking directly into Roger's eyes. Suddenly a strange light came into them. Hugh struggled to remove his, but found it impossible. After a brief moment he whispered:

"All right, go ahead if it will give you any comfort." A few minutes later he lost consciousness.

When he came to himself again Roger was lying back, relaxed and apparently asleep. Hugh left the room quietly so as not to disturb him. In the morning he was told by the nurse that Roger had passed away just before dawn. Hugh cabled to Roger's family in New York and received a reply requesting him to remain in the studio until Roger's mother and sister arrived to take charge of his belongings. As the cable suggested he pack things for shipment Hugh spent the next few days crating Roger's furniture and sorting his private papers. He came finally to Roger's canvasses, and began systematically to pack them. One unfinished portrait he found with its face to the wall. As he was about to place it in its box Hugh unconsciously sat down and studied it. It was a portrait of a man, the face roughly blocked in, the features somewhat indistinct. But still a face of singular beauty, arresting in its appeal.

"What a shame Roger didn't finish it!" thought Hugh. "Rough as it is it has more power than any of his pictures I've seen. The mouth is not just right, somehow. I wonder?"

Involuntarily, he picked up a palette, squeezed paint from tubes lying near the easel, and took up a brush.

Two hours later Hugh came to himself. He saw before him a portrait, the face still beautiful, but the expression revolting in its sneering, heartless cruelty. The man's corrupt soul peered out cynically from behind the defenses of his exquisite features. In a flash of appreciation Hugh realized it was a great picture. With that realization came another.

"Good God! Rontier!" he whispered, shaken to his depths. "Is it possible! Could there have been anything in Roger's idea? Or am I mad?"

That the portrait was of Rontier he did not for a moment question. He knew! How he knew, he did not analyze, that came later. He was too shaken by what had happened, too aghast at what he had done and the terrifying possibilities involved to think clearly.

The next few days passed and Hugh lived through them in a sort of coma. He moved to

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Keeping Fit in Teheran

By CHARLES C. HART, *American Minister to Persia*

I HAVE the honor to report that the First Secretary of the British Legation, who assumed charge of British affairs in Persia three weeks ago, departed for London on July 26.

He fell from a horse some days ago and fractured a bone in his foot. Physicians advised him that the operation required was a delicate one, which could best be performed in Europe. Hence his departure.

I think it should be explained that this official is a martyr to the well known British doctrine of "keeping fit." This is something that appears to bear heavily on the mind of almost every British subject I have met since I have been abroad. I am frequently asked how I expect to keep fit if I do not indulge in some sort of violent exercise.

One is enjoined to hitch-hike 10 miles into the mountains every morning and to repeat the performance again in the evening. Or he must play polo, or chase a tiny, unoffending golf ball for several hours around a 10-acre lot. Or he must go in pursuit of tigers, snow leopards or wild boars, be kicked by an overloaded shotgun and get his feet wet. Choose this slow road to suicide,

I am arrogantly admonished, or accept the inevitable alternative of being swept ruthlessly and at once into the tender caresses of the family embalmer in the sunrise of my life. Several of our Americans in Teheran, sad to say, have succumbed to this sophistry that self-preservation relies on self-manhandling.

At the moment this despatch is being written, however, I can toss my unexercised self back in my swivel chair and chuckle. The keeping fitters and the feet wetters, British and non-British, are now, or have been, in large numbers for several weeks confined to their homes or hospitals with everything from sprained tonsils to turned ankles, broken legs and bile on the liver. Approaching their invalid quarters one may hear at any hour of the day or night a chorus of voices in agonized crescendo inveighing against the "unhealthful climate of Teheran" and the "high cost of living."

Our own Mr. Wadsworth, one of the most active young men I have known in my time, led off with what a German physician described as a torn muscle. He incurred his trouble at tennis. He has since found time to catch up on



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his personal correspondence. American Vice Consul Richards sprained his knee while on a hike over the mountains. Mr. DuBois, of Ulen and Company, was invalided at his home for more than a week in agony from some undiagnosed trouble suffered on the same hike which restricted temporarily the activities of Mr. Richards. Several other members of the foreign colony have suffered in one way or another, all as the consequence of the seductive and widely advertised gospel of keeping fit.

I have but little diversion except that soothing pastime of inspecting antique Persian art, of which there remain some splendid specimens in Teheran. My only exercise consists of writing serious despatches, running away from tennis, eschewing horseback riding and dodging contract bridge, the latter to me a most colorless form of mental athletics.

But, thanks to something, I am keeping fit. Which gives me time to scatter sympathy among those of my friends who are victims of the British heresy that every human being must indulge incessantly in some form of hazardous high jinks to maintain his health.

Having thrived so well on my own simple and quiet regimen, I shall make no experiment with artificial animation. From paregoric days to diplomatic days my heart has never missed a stroke. My temperature is pegged at normal. My hemoglobin reveals a rich, tawny red. My thyroid test shows negative. My metabolism is unclogged. My sinuses are clear. My reflexes are active. My cartilages continue to take the bumps without impact. My sense of humor remains intact. And, just think, all of this has been achieved without turning an ankle, breaking a bone or rupturing my good nature!

As for horseback riding, which is frequently recommended to me, I shall never become enthusiastic about it. In my youth horseback riding was a regular part of the daily routine and if I mounted a horse today I would have visions at once of a plow, a mowing machine, or a pile of wood to be moved from some distant place. To me horseback riding is but a low form of unskilled labor. I have served my time.

It should be understood that my attitude is not one of intolerance towards those who believe that to be healthy one must treat himself rough. On the contrary I respect their views with regard to the exigencies of living. But, I must confess, the keeping fitters remind me strikingly of those devout religious worshippers who, holding forth in bygone days in this part of the world, believed that on certain sacred holidays they could dem-

onstrate their devotion to Deity only by flagellating themselves with chains, cutting their heads or otherwise submitting their bodies to torture.

In giving vent on occasion to such observations I am meticulous about letting it be known that I raise my voice in my personal capacity and not officially. I would not wish, of course, to embarrass the Department of State. I speak exclusively for myself, and in defense of my own course I can only exclaim *Je me porte comme le Pont Neuf*.



PERSIAN SILHOUETTE

By MARIQUITA VILLARD

Here on the silver grass of Demavend
The henna-bearded cronies kneel and bend
And strike the earth with foreheads bronzed and brown

To hail their Kaaba as the sun goes down.
Solemn with conscious privilege they meet,
These beggar-patriarchs with naked feet,
All robed in black against the ethereal light
Which glows between the Persian day and night;
Their bones are shrunk, and parched their dusty skin

But it is dignity that walks therein.
The Mollah on his throne of poplar wood
Is girded in the sign of Ali's blood—
The belt of holy green which he alone
In isolated Demavend shall own;
Voices take instant magic from the token
As chant is rung and prayer so deeply spoken;
Then hush, and he tells old legends of the faith
No alien wind has blown in Demavend to scathe.
His listeners nod or squint their knowing eyes
To stress as need be pithy words and wise.
And now the light in horizontal rays
Evokes from ashen slopes on which it plays
Viridian fantastic gold, and rose,
And peaks above show bright their summer snows,
And as the mountains rise to hide the sun
Their jagged shadows reach along. He's done—
The Mollah hands about his carven gourd;
Thus is one humble mite of krans secured.

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BY THE WAY

First of all, Christmas Greetings are cordially extended to all our readers. At the same time best thanks are sent to all those who have so generously contributed to the JOURNAL during the past year. If, at times, it may have seemed to any that their contributions of material have not been acknowledged either as promptly or as warmly as expected, may it now be said that the burden of correspondence has frequently been so heavy that the Editor has necessarily fallen behind in that branch of the work. Our regular correspondents of News Items have been so faithful that they deserve especial thanks for their interesting contributions, and it is hoped that they will continue their good work and be joined by others, as that feature of the JOURNAL is so much enjoyed.

It is impossible to solicit personally news items or other material from all in the Service, so therefore it will be greatly appreciated if each member will realize that the JOURNAL "is and will be what the Service makes it."

Officers in the field are deeply interested, it is believed, in Departmental news, and it is therefore earnestly desired that those officers stationed in the Department, and others, will kindly contribute such items of news.

The Business Manager has for some time past been making a strenuous campaign for advertisements that may be of interest to the Service, and as stated in a recent circular appeal any suggestions from officers in the field in regard thereto will be very welcome.

TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of December, 1921)

Following the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Germany, November 11, 1921, and executive proclamation thereof on November 14, diplomatic relations between the two countries were resumed. A list of the diplomatic and consular assignments in Germany was given.

The Tariff of Consular Fees was amended by the addition of two new fees, to-wit, items 48 and 49, covering the protest of negotiable instruments. Rulings of the Department in regard to such notarial work were given, with advice as to procedure to be followed.

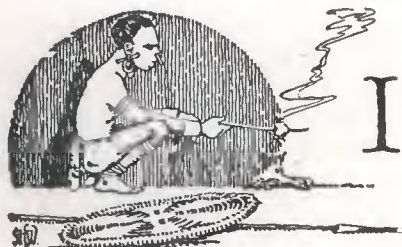
A Question Box was opened, it being stated that it was for questions in Foreign Service practice (dealing with the more informal aspects of official duties), which are not of a character to be referred to the Department for official decision. The information furnished in reply would be obtained from "the most authoritative available sources."

In an item entitled "Hail to our Nestors," well deserved tributes for long and faithful service were paid to Consular Agent William Peter, at St. Lucia, West Indies, and to Consular Agent Jacob M. Owen, at Annapolis Royal, N. S. (It is good to note that these officers are still active in the Service.)

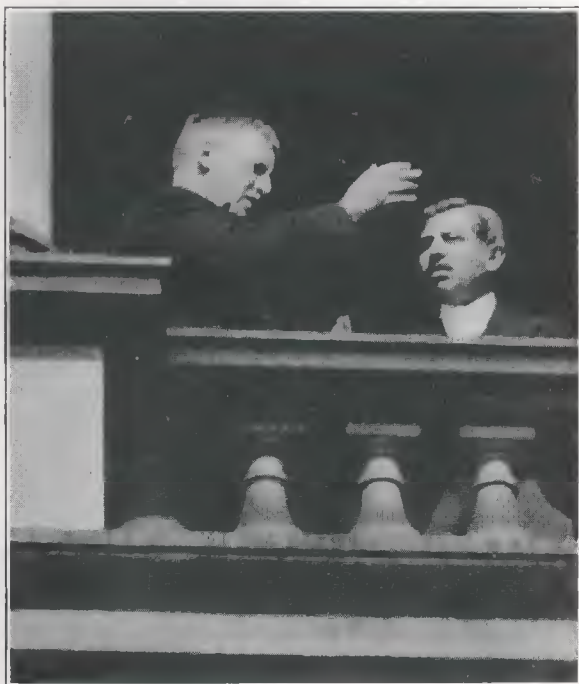
Among the list of promotions to class four of Consul General from class three of Consul were the following: DeWitt C. Poole, Douglas Jenkins, Claude I. Dawson, and Augustus E. Ingram.

Searching through some archives in the Department recently, an old letter from an American consular officer in China to a local official concluded with this wish, which is so well expressed that it is adopted as an editorial greeting to members of the Service:

"I wish you promotion, peace and happiness."



ITEMS



Courtesy of Acme Photos
1325 New York Avenue

SECRETARY STIMSON AND MINISTER LAVAL

During the recent visit to the Department of His Excellency, Pierre Laval, President of the Council of Ministers of France, a wide-awake photographer discovered Secretary Stimson and M. Laval holding a conference on the balcony outside the Secretary's office. The photographer, who scooped all of his colleagues, has kindly permitted the JOURNAL to reproduce the picture. In commenting on the matter at a subsequent press conference, Secretary Stimson said: "That is the way to hold a conference—just sitting in the sun talking things over in a friendly manner." Diplomatic practice is changing rapidly and the old, stiff, formal conferences are rapidly giving way to informal conversations between kindly and sincere gentlemen—"sitting in the sun talking things

over in a friendly manner." Our Secretary of State has been largely responsible for bringing about this desirable innovation in diplomatic practice.

The Department has been the scene of unusual and interesting activities during the past month. M. Laval, President of the Council of Ministers of France, spent several days in Washington discussing various matters of mutual and world interest with President Hoover and other officials of the Government. Mr. Laval won a host of friends in America by his frankness and his willingness to discuss various matters in which France and the United States are interested.

On November 16, His Excellency, Dino Grandi, Royal Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Washington and immediately won the respect and admiration of everybody by his frankness, friendliness, charm of manner and force of character. The Department had arranged for Colonel Lindbergh to pilot His Excellency to Washington in the *Caribbean Clipper*, but weather conditions in New York harbor did not permit a take-off and Signor and Signora Grandi came to Washington by train.

Programs of the entertainments for M. Laval and Signor Grandi will be found in the Department's printed press releases.

On November 13 the Department announced that the President had approved the following advisory and technical staff for the Delegation of the United States to the General Disarmament Conference to be held in Geneva beginning on February 2, next. The names of the delegates have not yet been announced:

Advisors: For the State Department, Mr. Theodore Marriner, Counselor of Embassy; for the Army, Brigadier General George S. Simonds; for the Navy, Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn.

Technical Staff: For the State Department, Mr. S. Pinkney Tuck, First Secretary of Embassy; for the Army, Lieutenant Colonel George V. Strong, Major James B. Ord, and Major James E. Chaney; for the Navy, Captain A. H.



Van Keuren, Commander Thomas C. Kinkaid, and Commander Richard K. Turner.

Secretariat: Secretary to the Delegation, Mr. James C. Dunn, Chief of the Division of International Conferences; Assistant Secretaries to the Delegation, Mr. David McK. Key, Third Secretary of Embassy, and Mr. Samuel Reber, Jr., Third Secretary of Embassy.

Press Relations: Mr. Robert Pell, Private Secretary to Ambassador Edge.

The attention of readers of the JOURNAL is invited to a number of interesting addresses which have been delivered during the past month by various officers of the Department. As the addresses will be contained in the Department's printed and mimeographed press releases, it will not be necessary to reprint them in the JOURNAL:

Remarks of the Honorable Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State, at the inaugural meeting of the delegates of Bolivia and Paraguay to discuss a non-aggression pact, at the Pan-American Union on November 11, 1931.

Address delivered October 26 by Mr. Pierre de L. Boal, Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, before the State Conference on World Peace in Harrisburg, Pa.

Statement by Consul General John K. Caldwell, on November 11, at the Conference on Opium Smoking in the Far East, at Bangkok, Siam.

"World Economy," an address reviewing "L'Economie Mondiale et la Societe des Nations," by Elemer Hantos, Paris, delivered by Dr. Wallace McClure, Acting Chief of the Treaty Division, before the American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C., on October 22.

"The Promotion of International Trade Through Treaties," an address delivered by Dr. Wallace McClure, Assistant Chief of the Treaty Division, on November 6, before the Civitan Club, Lenoir, Tenn.

Address of Mr. James Oliver Murdock, Assistant Legal Advisor, on the "Bases of the Practical Peace Program of the United States," delivered on October 27 before the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Maryland League of Women Voters.

Address of Mr. Orme Wilson, Assistant Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs, on "Pacific Settlement of International Controversies in Latin America," delivered on October 21 at the Annual Conference of the National Council for the Prevention of War.

A new type of special telephone conference equipment, the first of its kind to be used any-

where, has just been installed in Secretary Stimson's office, which will place all the high officials within speaking distance of European capitals. It is particularly valuable in that, by means of eight sets of earphones, members of the Department can sit in the Secretary's office and listen in on important matters in which they are working in cooperation with the Secretary. There are also two sets of earphones for stenographers so that if the Secretary desires the conversation can be taken down in shorthand. By means of amplifiers, there is no reduction of power when the sets of earphones are being used. The equipment was used for the first time on Monday, November 9, in a conversation between the Secretary and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Roumania, which conversation by the way was carried on by the Roumanian Minister in perfect English. Among those present on that occasion were Mr. T. G. Miller and Mr. Arthur Page, vice presidents of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mr. J. W. Adams, Division Manager of that Company, and Mr. Lloyd B. Wilson, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Telephone Company, who were congratulated on the remarkable success of the new system.

Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, was sent by the Department to be present at the opening of a special exhibition of modern Japanese paintings arranged under the auspices of the Japanese Government and the Toledo Museum of Fine Arts, at Toledo, on November 6.

Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, Assistant Chief of the Far Eastern Division, injured his back and was confined to his home for a week.

The Women of the American Foreign Service have resumed for the winter season their luncheon parties each month, the one for November having been held at the Cosmos Club. It was a very successful affair, about 60 ladies being present.

Mr. Douglas Jenkins, Consul General at Hong King, was due to arrive at New York on November 20, on leave of absence.

Mr. Andrew G. Lynch, Vice Consul at Mukden, is on temporary detail in the Far Eastern Division for a few weeks. Mr. Lynch was at Mukden when the Japanese military entered the city on the night of September, 18-19.



Mr. Raymond C. Mackay, a former member of the Foreign Service, assumed duty as an officer of the Far Eastern Division on October 20. Mr. Mackay entered the Foreign Service in 1916 and resigned in 1920, having served at Hankow and Shanghai. Up to two years ago Mr. Mackay was engaged in business in Hankow.

her trip to France to attend the International Colonial Exposition, said:

"We were mercilessly roused for the landing at Cherbourg at four in the morning, but in spite of the unearthly hour Mr. Wiley, the American Consul, was on the tender to welcome us, confirming my already strong conviction that any time and anywhere our Foreign Service is a source of dependability, efficiency, and good cheer."

The luncheons attended every Wednesday by Foreign Service and State Department officers were resumed some weeks ago, and have recently been held at the Racquet Club. The attendance has numbered about 40 on each occasion. They are informal gatherings, and no speeches are made. All officers visiting Washington are cordially invited to attend.

APPRECIATION

Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, discussing in the November, 1931, issue of *Good Housekeeping*

Oral examinations for the Foreign Service were held in the Department from October 26 to November 5, inclusive, during which 135 persons were examined. Two of the applicants were women. It may be of interest to state that of the 288 persons, including subordinate officers in the Service, who were designated for the examination, 233 took the written examination. Of the 135 persons who took the oral examination, 32 passed, and their names appear elsewhere in this issue (page 495).



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1, 1931

Back row, left to right—Miss Barbara Bates, Miss Joanne V. Winn, Miss Eileen Griffin, Miss Genevieve Kelly, Miss Evelyn Bell, Miss Jeon Short, Miss Beryl Gilroy, Miss Marjorie Julien, and Miss Elizabeth Grayson.
Middle row, left to right—Vice Consul Foster H. Kreis, Consul Albert M. Doyle, Consul General Roger C. Tredwell, Vice Consul Claude B. Chipperfield, Vice Consul Frank B. McFadden
In front, left to right—James T. Colvert and Edward G. Wareham, Messengers.



Bachrach

HUNTER MILLER

THE OFFICE OF THE HISTORICAL ADVISER

One of the most important functions which the Office of the Historical Adviser now discharges began shortly after Thomas Jefferson entered upon his duties as Secretary of State. The entire staff of the Department consisted then of five "young gentlemen in the office" and to one of these young gentlemen was assigned the duty of establishing the Library of the Department. The duty in question was performed largely under the direction of the Secretary of State, who selected the first volumes with that rare discernment which was characteristic of Jefferson, the scholar, as well as Jefferson, the statesman. The example which he set has been followed and since 1789 the Library has been building up a comprehensive collection of works on international law, domestic and foreign law, political science, diplomatic history, economics and geography.

Another important function which commenced in Jefferson's time was that of editing the laws of the United States, which from the beginning of the Government was entrusted to the Secretary of State. A law clerk was able to perform this task in the early days of the Republic. As will be hereinafter shown it now has to be done under the supervision of the Historical Adviser, assisted by a group of highly trained specialists.

During the Jeffersonian regime there also began the collection of diplomatic correspondence, originals of treaties and of laws, originals of amendments to the Constitution and related documents which are now to be found in the Archives Section of the Office of the Historical Adviser. In 1833, when the Department was first organized into bureaus, these records were placed in the Bureau of Archives, Laws and Commissions. The following year Secretary of State Forsyth appointed a Keeper of the Archives and a Librarian. The Keeper was entrusted with the "rolls of the laws" and charged with the duty of publishing and distributing them. In 1871 Secretary of State Fish directed that "the index room shall be the depository for the archives . . ." and they remained there until the decimal system of filing was introduced on August 14, 1906. With the introduction of this system diplomatic correspondence prior to the date mentioned was placed in the Archives Section, while all correspondence of a later date remained in the Index Bureau, now the Division of Communications and Records.

The Office of the Historical Adviser was created by Departmental Order No. 468, dated February 15, 1929. It can be said that the office was the residuary legatee of many of the functions of bureaus and divisions which in the continual reorganization of the Department to meet existing conditions, had been abolished. In addition to the bureaus mentioned above, reference may be made to the Bureau of Rolls and Library (recognized by law in 1874), the Editor of the Laws (a position held by Mr. Henry L. Bryan, whose service in the Department extended over 46 years), the Division of Political and Economic Information, the Division of Public Information and the Division of Publications. The Chief of the last named division, Dr. Tyler Dennett, became the Historical Adviser. At the time when he assumed this position, his office consisted of a staff of 37 persons. When he resigned his office on March 31, 1930, the staff had reached a total of 93 in number, performing various duties and functions which will now be described.

The Historical Adviser, as his title indicates, gives advice and makes recommendations with reference to historical questions. His work, however, not only requires a profound knowledge of history but also of other subjects. He is responsible for the general policy of the Department with reference to the publication of official documents, for all editorial work in connection with the Department's publications and for the editing of Executive Orders and proclamations. He also com-

piles and edits the definitive edition of "Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States," a work which will consist, when completed, of at least 10 volumes. It is safe to say that no government will have a more comprehensive collection of treaties to which it is a party, supplemented by extensive notes and relevant memoranda, than that which will be at the disposal of the United States Government and its Department of State, when this edition is completed. The Historical Adviser is also required to have a profound knowledge of the "law of the land" as the Statutes at Large are, as stated above, edited under his supervision.

The performance of these somewhat varied duties naturally requires a large staff and it is necessary to divide the staff, now totalling 96 persons, into different sections. These sections are as follows:

Administration Section: As its name indicates, the section is charged with the duties incident to the general administration of the office. It harmonizes the work of the different sections, promotes cooperation and is the medium of contact with the rest of the Department. It also handles all correspondence and communications which are referred to the office for reply or appropriate action. An idea of the extent of this correspondence may be gathered from the fact that during the month October 15-November 15, 1931, more than 900 communications were sent out. This number does not include various memoranda and communications of a confidential nature which were prepared by the Historical Adviser at the request of high officials of the Department.

Research Section: The preparation and compilation of the volumes entitled "Foreign Relations of the United States" is carried on in the Research Section. The staff in this section consists of trained historians whose names are well known in their field. Since the present Historical Adviser took office the first volume of the Russian 1918 series of Foreign Relations has been issued, as well as the first volume of the 1917, War Supplements. It is expected that three more volumes will be published before the end of the present fiscal year.

Geographic Section: The Geographer conducts research regarding the geographical aspects of such matters as international boundaries, territorial waters, and islands and territories in dispute. He has charge of the Department's collection of maps and prepares such other maps as may be required. He represents the Department on the United States Geographic Board and the Board of Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government.

Library: In addition to what has been stated above regarding the Library, it should be noted that it contains, at the present time, approximately 175,000 volumes and receives regularly over 900 periodicals, both domestic and foreign. Besides rendering such service as is incident to any large and well conducted library, it also furnishes what may be described as a reference or research service to officials of the Department. This includes such matters as preparing a list of bibliographies on a given subject, compiling reference tables, etc.

Publishing Section: This section has the duty of editing and proof-reading all publications of the Department. These publications include the regular numbers of the several periodicals issued by the Department such as the annual Register, the quarterly issues of the Foreign Service List, the monthly bulletins of Treaty Information, the monthly Diplomatic List and the weekly printed Press Releases. The Foreign Relations volumes, the Treaty Series and Executive Agreement pamphlets and various miscellaneous publications also pass through the mill of this section. During the past fiscal year editing and proof-reading work on a total of 8,147 printed pages was completed.

Special Documents Section: This section is charged with duties in connection with the printing of documents of a special character. Some of these are among the numbered publications of the Department and others are not. No general description of them is possible. Some cases before international tribunals are among them; so is a general subject index of the treaties of the United States (now in preparation) but these are merely examples. The chief of the section is also called upon to report and recommend regarding proposed publications not within an existing program.

Law Section: The Statutes at Large and the Session Laws are compiled and edited in this section. Volume 46 of the Statutes at Large which will soon be published will contain the revised index to the Statutes, a work which embodies many suggestions made by the present Historical Adviser. Drafts of Executive Orders and proclamations are also prepared in the Law Section pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 5658 before such orders are forwarded to the President.

Archives: This section contains the archives of the Department up to August 14, 1906, the originals of all treaties to which the United States is a party, the originals of laws and acts of Congress from 1789, executive orders and proclamations, and amendments to the Constitution. The section is constantly called upon to furnish infor-

mation relating to these various records to the Department. It also renders appropriate assistance to persons who are consulting the archives. In this regard it may be noted that the records mentioned are available to professors and teachers, responsible publicists, persons of established position and students who are candidates for the doctor's degree.

Editor of Territorial Papers: The Act of Congress of March 3, 1925, as amended by the Act of February 28, 1929, authorized the Secretary of State "to have collected, edited, copied and suitably arranged for publication, the official papers" of the territories from which the different states in the Union were formed. Pursuant to the provisions of these acts an editor of a publication to be known as the "Territorial Papers of the United States of America," was appointed on August 26, 1931. It is estimated that the work of collecting and editing these papers, which will be compiled in some 20 or more volumes, will take at least three years. The editor will have direct charge of this work, but it will be carried on under the general supervision of the Historical Adviser.

Treaty Section: As stated above the definitive edition of the "Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States" is being edited and compiled by the Historical Adviser himself. He is assisted in this work by a small section whose duties are as intensive as they are interesting.

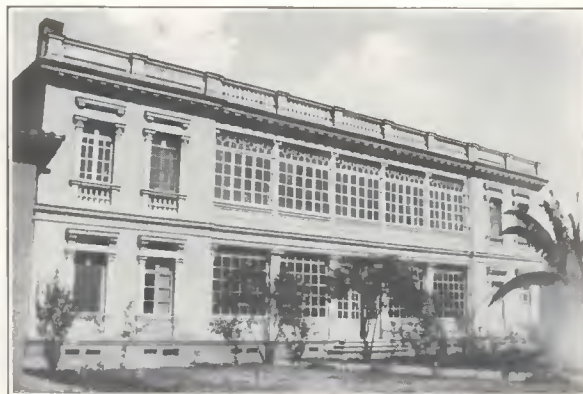
In conclusion it may be observed that aside from the fact that the quite proper policy in connection with the preparation of these various articles on the different divisions in the Department forbids any personal comments regarding their respective chiefs, it is sufficient to state that the present Historical Adviser is Mr. Hunter Miller.

OTTAWA

Proposals were opened recently in the State Department for the construction of the American Government Office Building in Ottawa, Canada, and the bid of the George A. Fuller Company, of Washington and New York, was accepted, being the lowest of the 17 American bidders. The amount of the bid was \$299,800. The Ottawa building is to be a four-story structure of stone, and will provide offices for the American Legation and the Consulate General, and also for the representatives of the Department of Commerce, and other American officials.

PUGSLEY SCHOLARSHIP

Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y., has very kindly renewed his offer of a scholarship at MacMurray College for Women, Jacksonville, Ill., open to the daughters of American Consuls or Vice Consuls of Career. The scholarship carries a cash stipend of \$200 and free tuition.



Left—View of American Legation, Quito, Ecuador, showing at left, the front which faces a park, and, at right, the entrance on the side street.

Above—Side view of American Legation, Quito, Ecuador, showing part of garden.

News Items From The Field

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

Among those who passed through Southampton in September were: Consul Charles Roy Nasmith, en route to the United States on leave; Commercial Attache and Mrs. William L. Cooper, proceeding to London from Washington (Mr. Cooper was formerly chief of the Division of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Commerce Department, and has now assumed charge of the office of Commercial Attache in London); Hon. John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain, en route to the United States, and Consul and Mrs. Roy W. Baker, who were returning to Bristol from a visit to France.

Consul and Mrs. John Herman Bruins left for the United States on home leave and will return to Southampton about October 29.

CONSUL JAMES B. YOUNG.

DUBLIN

OCTOBER 8, 1931.

The American Minister, Mr. F. A. Sterling, returned from his local leave of a month in England and Portugal. During his absence, Mr. James Orr Denby was in charge of the Legation.

Vice Consul G. H. Barringer, with his wife and three children, arrived from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and entered on his duties at the Consulate General. He is finding it easy to adjust himself to conditions, as his first post was at Belfast.

Consul B. M. Hulley, with his family, returned from home leave and reported a very hot summer on Lake Erie.

Vice Consul Sidney A. Belovsky, with his wife and two children, arrived from Vancouver early in October and have been busy with the usual search for suitable residence.

Vice Consul Barny left us for his new post at Port Said on October 8. The day before his departure, Consul General and Mrs. Henry H. Balch gave a tea in his honor at which all the

office staff were present, and a marble desk set and fountain pen were presented as a token of esteem. In accepting the present Mr. Barny disclosed unsuspected ability as a speechmaker.

The officers now at the Consulate General in Dublin have among them 11 children, and at the Legation there are six American children. Other offices, desiring to compete against this record, will please report.

CONSUL B. M. HULLEY.

NAPLES AND GENOA

OCTOBER 14, 1931.

The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Carr spent a few days in Genoa prior to their departure for the United States on the *S. S. Roma* on September 25. The vessel stayed a few hours in Naples on the following day, enabling Mr. and Mrs. Carr to visit Pompeii in the company of Consul General and Mrs. Dreyfus and Mr. Kirk, Counselor of Embassy at Rome. Just before the vessel sailed from Naples the staff of the Consulate General went on board to pay their respects.

Consul General Coert du Bois left Genoa on September 30 and proceeded to his new post as Supervising Consul at Naples, assuming his duties there on the following day. Before his departure from Genoa Mr. du Bois visited the various American consular offices in Northern Italy. Mrs. du Bois and the Misses Bette and Jane du Bois intend to spend several weeks in Florence and will arrive in Naples sometime after the first of November. Prior to their departure Mr. du Bois and family were given a farewell dinner and dance at the Hotel Colombia, in Genoa, which was attended by the members of the American colony in Genoa.

Vice Consul Stanley R. Lawson proceeded to the United States on leave by the *S. S. Roma* on September 25 in order to take the Foreign Service oral examination.



Consul General and Mrs. Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., left Naples by train on the afternoon of October 2 and sailed from Cherbourg on the S. S. *George Washington* October 8. The many friends at the station to take farewell showed the high esteem in which Consul General and Mrs. Dreyfus are held by Italians and Americans alike. The staff of the Consulate General presented Mr. Dreyfus with a handsome tortoise shell box as a farewell gift.

Vice Consul Brockholst Livingston called at the consular offices at Naples and Genoa while en route from his post at Baghdad to the United States on home leave of absence.

Consul Thomas McEnelly, Consul at Barcelona, spent a few days in Naples while making a hurried trip through Italy. He intended to travel from Genoa back to Barcelona by aeroplane.

CONSUL GENERAL COERT DU BOIS.

MARSEILLE

OCTOBER 6, 1931.

Mr. Francis M. Anderson, Counsel for the Government of the United States of America, United States-Egypt Arbitration, with his wife and daughter, and Miss Cora M. Smith, from the Department, passed through Marseille on October 3. Mr. Anderson is proceeding to Cairo, via Naples, on S. S. *Exeter*, of the American Export Line, and then to Vienna in connection with the Salem arbitration case.

Mr. W. Irwin Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and Mr. Eugene R. White, Director of Foreign Mails, were passengers on the S. S. *Exeter*, which arrived here on October 3. They are proceeding to the Panama Postal Union Conference to be held at Madrid.

Mr. Gordon P. Merriam, Vice Consul at Cairo, passed through Marseille on October 3 en route to his post. Mr. Merriam has been preparing for duty in the Near East by language study at Paris.

Mr. James L. Park, vice consul and third secretary at Addis Ababa, passed through Marseille on October 3 on his way to the United States, where he is taking leave. He expects to pass through Marseille again in January on his return to his post. Mr. Park intimated that he might not be unaccompanied down on his return.

CONSUL JAMES P. MOFFITT.

BRESLAU

Visit of Ambassador Sackett and Consul General Messersmith in Breslau

Breslau, Germany, was on October 12, 1931: honored by a visit from the American Ambassador in Berlin and Mrs. Sackett and Consul General and Mrs. Messersmith.

The visit was the result of an invitation extended by the municipal authorities and the Chamber of Commerce of Breslau. The party arrived in Breslau by car at 11.30 on Monday morning, and at 12.00 the Ambassador and party, accompanied by Consul Bradford, drove to the "Rathaus" to return the call of the Lord Mayor. Three-quarters of an hour were spent in an inspection of this famous, century-old building, after which the party proceeded to the home of the "Oberpräsident" (Governor), where luncheon was served at 1.00.

At 4.00 p. m. Ambassador Sackett and Consul General Messersmith visited and inspected the Breslau Consulate, members of the staff being presented. At 5.00 p. m. Consul Bradford gave a reception and tea at the Hotel Monopol for the distinguished guests. Some 160 invitations were sent out, including the leading officials, members of the local American colony and prominent figures in the industrial and commercial life of the district. All those present were presented to the Ambassador and members of his party, and he was thus able to establish contact with the leading men of Breslau.

At 8.00 in the evening a banquet was tendered to the Ambassador and his party by the City of Breslau and the Chamber of Commerce. No attempt was made at formal speech-making, but in a few, well-chosen words the Ambassador replied to the welcome addressed to him by the "Landeshauptmann." He expressed his pleasure at being given the opportunity to see Silesia, and stated that to appreciate Germany one must visit the provinces.

On Tuesday morning, October 13, the party was unexpectedly obliged to return to Berlin instead of driving through rural Silesia, as had been originally planned.

CONSUL ROBERT R. BRADFORD.

VERA CRUZ

NOVEMBER 7, 1931.

Mrs. Margaret Cochran, wife of Vice Consul William P. Cochran, and Miss Ruth McEntee, daughter of Captain Wm. McEntee, Naval Attaché at Mexico City, sailed from Vera Cruz on



October 11, for New York by the Ward Line steamer *Morro Castle*.

Vice Consul J. Frank Points, of Torreon, left Vera Cruz on October 11, by the *Morro Castle*, en route to New York, on home leave.

Consul General Robert Frazer, and Miss Margaret Frazer, arrived at Vera Cruz on October 30, by the S. S. *Orizaba*, en route to Mexico City.

CONSUL LEONARD G. DAWSON.

SINGAPORE

The following Consular Officers and Army or Naval Officers have passed through Singapore during September:

Captain W. S. McClintic, U. S. N., United States Asiatic Fleet on his way to the United States. Vice Consul Edward Page, Jr., Russian language assignment from Harbin to Paris. Vice Consul William K. Ailshie from Caracas to his new post at Batavia. Vice Consul Lewis R. Stuyvesant from Madras to the United States on leave. Vice Consul Linton Crook from Milan to his new post at Penang. Consul Harold Shantz left Singapore on October 1, 1931, for home leave.

TIENTSIN

OCTOBER 18, 1931.

The Honorable Nelson Trusler Johnson, American Minister to China, was quietly married to Miss Jane Beck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Beck, of Cody, Wyo., at the American Consulate General, Tientsin, on October 10, 1931.

The ceremony was private and was held at 6 in the afternoon in the residence of Consul General Frank P. Lockhart which had been decorated for the occasion. Mr. Lockhart acted as best man, the bride was given away by her brother, Mr. George T. Beck, and, in the absence of Mrs. Lockhart (due to illness), Mrs. George Atcheson, Jr., acted as matron of honor. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Stephen D. Pyle, pastor of the Union Church, Peiping, a former resident of Cody and a friend of the bride and her family.

First Secretary and Mrs. C. Van H. Engert accompanied the Minister to Tientsin from Peiping on the evening before the ceremony and the bride and her brother arrived the morning of the wedding by train from Nanking. Except for three other American guests and one Chinese official, those who attended the ceremony were all connected with American Government services and

(Continued on page 497)



PART OF LEGATION STAFF, PIEPING, CHINA

Sitting, left to right—Leon H. Ellis, Second Secretary; C. Van H. Engert, First Secretary; Nelson Trusler Johnson, Minister; Capt. C. C. Hartigan, Naval Attaché; and E. F. Stanton, Second Secretary. Standing, left to right—Lieut. C. C. Brown, U. S. M. C., Language Attaché; Capt. W. A. Worton, U. S. M. C., Language Attaché; F. J. Chapman, III, Third Secretary; and R. L. Buell, Consul and Third Secretary.



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication October 24, 1931.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 17:

Donald F. Bigelow, of St. Paul, Minn., now American Consul at Tangier, Morocco, has been commissioned Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and designated Second Secretary of the American Diplomatic Agency at Tangier in addition to his consular duty.

John H. Bruins, of Voorheesville, N. Y., American Consul at Southampton, and now in the United States, assigned Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

Raymond A. Hare, of Goodman, Wis., now American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, assigned Vice Consul at Paris.

Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., of New London, Conn., American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation at San Salvador, El Salvador, now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation at Tallinn, Estonia.

Non-Career

John M. Allison, of Lincoln, Nebr., Clerk in the American Consulate General at Shanghai, China, now in the United States, appointed American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

Francis B. Moriarty, of Washington, D. C., now American Vice Consul at Paris, France, appointed Vice Consul at Tunis, Tunisia.

Norris Rediker, of Minneapolis, Minn., now Clerk in the American Consulate at Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, appointed American Vice Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua.

Released for publication October 31, 1931.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 24:

Ralph J. Blake, of Portland, Ore., American Vice Consul at Tsinan, China, assigned as Attache to the American Legation, Peiping, China, for language study.

Claude A. Buss, of Philadelphia, Pa., American Vice Consul and Language Officer at Peiping assigned Vice Consul at Tsinan.

Reginald S. Castleman, of Riverside, Calif., now American Consul at Glasgow, Scotland, assigned Consul at Porto Algere, Brazil.

Culver B. Chamberlain, of Kansas City, Mo., now American Consul at Canton, China, in the United States on home leave, assigned Consul at Harbin, China.

Cyril L. F. Thiel, of Chicago, Ill., American Consul at Liverpool, England, assigned Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine.

Edwin C. Wilson, of Palatka, Fla., American Foreign Service Officer detailed as Inspector, assigned for duty in the Department of State as Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs.

Non-Career

William M. Cramp, of Philadelphia, Pa., now American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt, appointed Vice Consul at Istanbul, Turkey.

Paul Dean Thompson, of Los Angeles, Calif., American Vice Consul at Plymouth, England, now in the United States on home leave, appointed Vice Consul at St. Michael's, Azores.

Released for publication November 7, 1931.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 30, 1931:

James E. Brown, Jr., of Sewickley, Pa., American Vice Consul at Mexico City, commissioned Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and designated Third Secretary of Legation at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Alfred T. Burri, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., American Consul at Amsterdam, Netherlands, assigned Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Alfred W. Donegan, of Mobile, Ala., American Consul at Munich, Germany, assigned Consul at Bucharest, Rumania.

Rufus H. Lane, Jr., of Falls Church, Va., American Consul at Progreso, Mexico, now in the United States, assigned Consul at Patras, Greece.

Horatio Mooers, of Skowhegan, Me., American Consul at Quebec, Canada, assigned Consul at Cherbourg, France.

Charles Roy Nasmith, of Merion, N. Y., American

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Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil, now in the United States, assigned Consul at Marseille, France.

John Randolph, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., American Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, assigned Consul at Quebec, Canada.

Albert W. Scott, of Kansas City, Mo., American Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland, assigned Vice Consul at Belfast, Ireland.

Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., American Vice Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil, now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia.

Harold L. Williamson, of Chicago, Ill., Second Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France, assigned Second Secretary of Legation at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

Non-Coreer

William C. Affeld, of Minneapolis, Minn., now clerk in the American Consulate, Windsor, Canada, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Charles A. Cooper, of Humboldt, Nebr., now clerk in the American Consulate, Havre, France, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Edward S. Whitney, of Medford, Mass., American Vice Consul at London, England, has resigned from the Service, effective November 6, 1931.

Robert R. Poston, of Davenport, Iowa, now clerk in the American Consulate at Barbados, British West Indies, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Released for publication, November 14, 1931

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since November 7, 1931:

G. Howland Shaw, of Boston, Mass., Counselor of Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey, designated Counselor of Embassy at Paris, France.

Arthur F. Tower, of Rochester, N. Y., American Consul at Cali, Colombia, assigned Consul at Panama, Panama.

Non-Career

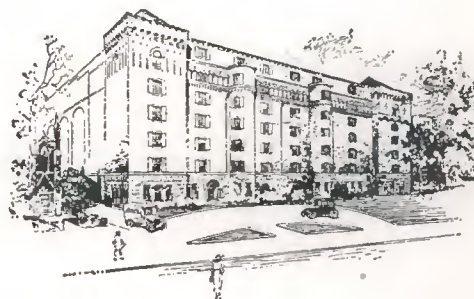
William McGrath Harlow, of Washington, D. C., Assistant District Accounting and Disbursing Officer for Canada and Maritime Provinces, appointed American Vice Consul at Ottawa and District Accounting and Disbursing Officer for Canada and Maritime Provinces.

Victor M. Lenzer, of Madison, Wis., District Accounting and Disbursing Officer for Canada and Maritime Provinces at Ottawa, appointed American Vice Consul at Mexico City and District Accounting and Disbursing Officer for Mexico.

Glen W. Bruner, of Sterling, Colo., a clerk in the American Consulate at Nagasaki, Japan, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Hoel S. Beebe, American Consular Agent at Beebe Junction, Quebec, Canada, died at his post November 9, 1931. The Consular Agency will be closed.

Photographs of Foreign Service Officers and their staffs, offices, or other interesting subjects will be welcome, as also news items, etc.



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BIRTHS

A son, Lucien Cornelius, was born on October 23, 1931, to Vice Consul and Mrs. John Bernard Faust, at Glendale, Calif. Mr. Faust was recently transferred from Asuncion, Paraguay, to Berlin, but is now on temporary detail in the Department of State.

A son, David Hallam, was born on November 4, 1931, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Somerville Pinkney Tuck, at Washington, D. C. Mr. Tuck is temporarily on duty in the Department of State.

MARRIAGES

Higgins-Jenkins. Married at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on September 11, 1931, Diplomatic Secretary Lawrence Higgins and Miss Elizabeth Jenkins, of Los Angeles, Calif. Mr. Higgins is now acting as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Minister Julius G. Lay being on leave of absence in the United States. Miss Jenkins is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William O. Jenkins; Mr. Jenkins was formerly American Consular Agent at Puebla, Mexico.

IN MEMORIAM

Hoel Stewart Beebe, American Consular Agent at Beebe Junction, Quebec, Canada, died on November 7, 1931, just as he had completed 57 years of service. Mr. Beebe was born at Derby, Vt., on March 4, 1851, and was appointed Consular Agent at Lineboro, Quebec (a former village and railway terminus situated only about a mile from Beebe Junction) on November 3, 1874, and—with the exception of a period of less than

five years, from July 10, 1888, to May 31, 1893, during which he was out of the Service—he served continuously and faithfully as such Consular Agent. The principal consular officers under whom Mr. Beebe served during all those years have spoken highly of his conscientious work, and on October 30, 1931, the Secretary of State wrote to Mr. Beebe stating that the Department desired to record and convey to him an expression of its appreciation of his long and faithful service.

The Beebe family is outstanding in the history of Stanstead County, Quebec, and particularly so in the vicinity of the present twin villages of Beebe, Quebec, and Beebe Plain, Vt., Thomas Beebe, grandfather of the late Consular Agent, having moved to this locality in the year 1789 from Connecticut. The villages of Beebe Plain, Vt., and Beebe, Quebec, and later the railway station at Beebe Junction, Quebec, which serves both of them, all bear the Beebe name in honor of Thomas Beebe.

The Department, in a telegram dated November 10, 1931, instructed Consul Herndon W. Goforth, at Sherbrooke, Quebec, to express its deepest sympathies to the Beebe family, which consists of the aged widow, and three sons and two daughters. The JOURNAL desires to join in such expression.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, of Pittsburgh, Pa., died on November 13, 1931, at her residence in Paris, France, after a long illness. Her son, Benjamin Thaw, Jr., secretary at the American Embassy at London, and her daughter, Mrs. Laurence Slade, were present when she died.

The many friends of Mrs. Kitty E. Grout, wife of Consul John H. Grout, Foreign Service Officer, retired, will be pained to learn of her passing away on Sunday, November 15, 1931. Mrs. Grout was very popular among the American colonies located at Malta, Odessa, Milan, Santander, and Hull, England (the posts at which her husband was stationed from 1898 to 1924, the year when Mr. Grout retired). The passing away occurred at the Grout home at 130 South Willaman Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. Sincere sympathy is extended to Mr. Grout.

No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife and all life not be purer and stronger thereby.—*Owen Meredith.*



COMMERCIAL WORK FOR OCTOBER

During the month of October, 1931, the Commercial Office of the Department of State received from consular officers, excepting those stationed in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, France and Germany, the volume of trade data indicated as follows:

Reports	2,647
Trade Letters	3,868
Trade Lists	267
World Trade Directory Reports..	5,616
Trade Opportunity Reports	336

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

Belize, Vice Consul Robert M. Ott; Melbourne, Consul Joel C. Hudson; Vice Consul Ralph H. Hunt; Mexico City, Consul General Robert Frazer; Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster; Santo Domingo, Vice Consul Albion W. Johnson; Stockholm, Consul General John Ball Osborne and Clerk Hjalmar Jagerstrom; Zurich, Vice Consul Hugh F. Ramsay.

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:

Berne; Bombay; Buenos Aires (3); Cape Town (2); Guadalajara; Guayaquil; Habana; Malmo; Mexico City (2); Milan; Nanking; Pernambuco; Rotterdam; Sao Paulo (4); Shanghai; Tallinn; Toronto; Valencia; Warsaw.

The following officers submitted reports which were rated VERY GOOD:

Adelaide, Consul Henry M. Wolcott; Algiers, Consul Oscar S. Heizer; Amsterdam, Consul General Charles L. Hoover; Auckland, Consul Walter F. Boyle (2); Bahia, Consul Lawrence P. Briggs (1 political and 1 economic); Basel, Vice Consul Albert W. Scott; Berne, Consul Samuel W. Honaker; Bilbao, Consul Hooker A. Doolittle; Bombay, Consul Dayle C. McDonough (1 political); Brussels, Consul Walter H. Sholes (1); Vice Consul Manson Gilbert (1); Bucharest, Consul John Randolph; Buenos Aires, Consul Avra M. Warren, Vice Consuls Stanley G. Slavens, John C. Shillock, Jr., Hugh Corby Fox, H. Livingston Hartley, Theodore S. Cleveland and Leo P. Hogan (1); Vice Consul H. Livingston Hartley (1); Cairo, Vice Consul William M. Cramp; Callao-Lima, Consul General William C. Burdett (1 political); Chihuahua, Consul Francis H. Styles; Copenhagen, Consul Edward M. Groth (1); Vice Consul Erland Gjessing (2); Dublin, Vice Consul George H. Barringer; Funchal, Consul John F. Huddleston; Geneva, Vice Consul James W. Riddleberger (1 political); Genoa, Consul General Coert du Bois (1 political); Ghent, Vice Consul Courtland Christiani; Guayaquil, Vice Consul Philip K. Tattersall; Habana, Consul Harold B. Quanton (1); Vice Consul William B. Murray (1); Halifax, Vice Consul Terry S. Hinkle; Hankow, Consul General Walter A. Adams (1 political); Harbin, Vice Consul Paul M. Dutko; Jerusalem, Consul General Paul Knaben-

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shue (1 political); Karachi, Vice Consul Lloyd E. Riggs (1 political); Kobe, Consul Howard Donovan; Kovno, Consul Hugh S. Fullerton and Clerks Rudolph Heft and Joseph Schapiro (1); Vice Consul George D. Lamont (1 political); Clerk Basil F. Macgowan (1); La Guaira, Vice Consul Ben C. Matthews; Lagos, Consul Gilbert R. Willson; Leghorn, Consul Jose de Olivares; Malmo, Consul Christian T. Steger and Clerk Philip Wilkins (1); Vice Consul Harold Carlson (1); Mexico City, Consul Dudley G. Dwyre; Milan, Vice Consul James W. Gantenbein (2); Montreal, Consul General Wesley Frost (1 political); Nanking, Consul General Willys R. Peck (2 political); Vice Consul Lincoln C. Reynolds (1); Ottawa, Consul Julian F. Harrington; Patras, Vice Consul C. Franklin Yeager, Jr.; Pernambuco, Consul Frederik van den Arend; Port au Prince, Consul Donald R. Heath (1); Vice Consul F. Russell Engdahl (1); Port Limon, Vice Consul Thomas J. Malcady; Port Said, Vice Consul Wade Blackard; Riga, Consul John P. Hurley; Rotterdam, Consul Egmont C. von Tresckow (2); Saigon, Vice Consul William E. Scotten; Saltillo, Consul Samuel Sokobin; Santiago de Cuba, Consul Edwin Schoenrich (2 political); Sao Paulo, Consul General Charles Cameron (1 political); Seville, Vice Consul William B. Douglass, Jr.; Shanghai, Consul General Edwin Cunningham (1 political); Consul Paul R. Josselyn (1 political); Consul Carl O. Spamer (1); Sherbrooke, Consul Herndon W. Goforth; Singapore, Consul General Lester Maynard (1 political and 1 economic); Consul Roy E. B. Bower (1); Stavanger, Consul George Orr (2); Stockholm, Consul General John Ball Osborne and Clerk Hjalmar Jagerstrom (1); Sydney, Australia, Vice Consul Claude B. Chipfield; Tallinn, Consul Harry E. Carlson (2 political and 1 economic); Clerk J. Reintam (1); Tangier, Consul Donald F. Bigelow; Tegucigalpa, Vice Consul Robert A. Aely; Tientsin, Consul Angus I. Ward (2); Toronto, Consul Damon C. Woods; Torreon, Consul Nelson R. Park; Trinidad, Vice Consul Alfredo L. Demorest (1 political); Tsingtao, Consul W. Roderick Dorsey; Vancouver, Consul Harold S. Tewell; Vienna, Consul General Ernest L. Harris (1 political and 1 economic); Consul General Ernest L. Harris and Clerk Herman Bublay (1); Warsaw, Consul Stewart E. McMillin (1 political); Consul Stewart E. McMillin and Clerks T. H. Chylinski and Sophie Swieczka (1); Vice Consul Andrew E. Donovan, 2d (1); Windsor, Consul Harry F. Hawley (1 political); Zurich, Vice Consul Cavendish W. Cannon (1); Vice Consul Hugh F. Ramsay (1).

Trade letters received during the same period



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from the following named posts were accorded the rating of VERY GOOD:

Adelaide; Algiers (4); Alicante; Amsterdam; Auckland (2); Bagdad; Bahia; Barcelona (2); Berne (2); Bombay (3); Brisbane (4); Brussels; Bucharest; Buenos Aires (4); Calcutta (4); Cape Town (6); Goteborg (2); Guadalajara (3); Guatemala; Guayaquil; Guaymas; Habana (6); Halifax (2); Hamilton, Ontario; Jerusalem (3); Kingston, Jamaica (3); Kovno (5); Malmo (2); Medan; Mexico City (5); Milan (7); Oslo (2); Pernambuco (4); Prague; Rangoon; Rosario; Rotterdam; St. John's, Newfoundland (2); San Jose; Santa Marta; Santos; Sao Paulo (4); Shanghai (3); Singapore; Sydney, Australia (2); Taihoku; Tananarive; Tangier; Tegucigalpa; Tokyo (3); Vienna; Warsaw (3); Zurich.

TRADE DETAILS

The Division of Foreign Service Administration reports that during the period from October 14 to November 14, 1931, the officers named below were sent on the following trade details or conferences:

Consul John H. Bruins (Southampton, England) to New York; Vice Consul James W. Gantenbein (Milan) to Boston; Consul General Roger C. Tredwell (Sydney, N. S. W.) to San Diego, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, and Washington; Consul Charles R. Nasmith (Porto

Alegre, Brazil) to New York; Consul George L. Brandt (Cologne) to New York; and Vice Consul Daniel M. Braddock (Medan) to New York.

VISA CORRESPONDENCE

Consul Harry F. Hawley, at Windsor, prepared two letters received during October rated *Excellent*.

Vice Consul Hugh C. Fox, at Buenos Aires, and Consul Hiram A. Boucher, at Rome, each prepared one letter received during October rated *VERY GOOD*.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

"*The Foreign Service Employee*," (published by Federal Employees' Union No. 349, care of the American Embassy, Paris, France), in its issue of September, 1931, had the following item which will undoubtedly appeal to members of the American Foreign Service:

"For those Foreign Service employees who are stationed in remote countries, who are subjected to climatic dangers, diseases inherent to the country, personal discomforts and denials, the following Resolution No. 17, adopted at Prescott on May 10, 1931, may be of interest:

"WHEREAS a life given in civil service of the Government, while not surrounded by the glamor of action characteristic of war, is nevertheless at least an essential to the security of our institutions and is very often as hazardous and sometimes more so than army life; be it

"*Resolved*, That the National Federation of Federal Employees does hereby declare its ultimate objective, in retirement, to be a system at least equal in recognition and social and economic satisfaction to that of the United States Army and Navy."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following personal notes as to the foreign representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received in a communication dated November 12, 1931, from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

Mr. Frank S. Williams, who is now Commercial Attaché at Bangkok, has been assigned to take charge of the Department's office at Singapore, succeeding Trade Commissioner Don C. Bliss.

Among those who have recently returned to the States for leave and itinerary are Commercial Attaché T. O. Klath, from Stockholm, and Trade Commissioner Don C. Bliss, from Singapore.

Mrs. O. S. Watson, wife of Commercial Attaché in Helsingfors, died on November 6.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Charles T. Hohenthal sailed on November 11 to return to his post, Madrid, Spain.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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

Assistant Surgeon General R. C. Williams. Reassigned as Assistant Surgeon General in charge of the Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics, effective September 12, 1931. September 23, 1931.

Assistant Surgeon General F. A. Carmelia. Reassigned as Assistant Surgeon General in charge of the Division of Foreign and Insular Quarantine and Immigration, effective September 12, 1931. September 23, 1931.

P. A. Surgeon E. W. Norris. Relieved from duty at Rosebank, S. I., N. Y., and assigned to duty at Quarantine Station, Honolulu, T. H. October 12, 1931.

Senior Surgeon Lawrence Kolb. Directed to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Toronto, Canada, and return, and report to the American Consul for temporary duty. October 28, 1931.

Surgeon R. W. Hart. Directed to proceed from Manila, P. I., to Amoy, China, and return, for conference regarding quarantine matters with re-

cently appointed Medical Officer in charge. November 5, 1931.

INVITATION

The Department is informed by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce that in connection with the forthcoming Thirty-Second Annual Automotive Show to be held in New York City, January 9-16, 1932, January 11, 1932, has been designated as International Day in honor of visitors from abroad, for which occasion a special program has been arranged.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has informed the Department that interested American consular officers who are in the United States on leave of absence January 11, 1932, are invited to be its guests on International Day as well as at the Chamber's annual banquet on Tuesday evening, January 12.

Those officers who contemplate availing themselves of the invitation of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce should register on January 9, the opening day of the show, at the New York headquarters of the Chamber, 366 Madison Avenue.

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Photograph by Merl La Voy.

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INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH AFFILIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Reprint by kind permission of Bulletin No. 43 (October 22, 1931), Cumulative Digest of International Law and Relations, American University Graduate School, Washington, D. C. (Director, Ellery C. Stowell).

WITH Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming again in the limelight, this time as the recipient of a medal for stamping out yellow fever in Ecuador, it is appropriate to note the international affiliations which the United States has in the interest of Public Health. Dr. Cumming, as head of the United States Public Health Service, is *ex officio* director of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau in Washington, American member of the International Office of Public Hygiene in Paris, and member of the health section of the League of Nations, and is thus an international figure of no small importance.

The temporary building in the southwestern part of Washington, which is the present home of the Public Health Service, barracklike and battered though it is, hums with business-like efficiency. Soon it will be replaced by a large modern building now under construction at Constitution Avenue and C street, a more fitting home for one of the most important centers of the great international network fighting infectious disease. In this fight, as in others, half the battle is to be forewarned and thus forearmed. The great influenza epidemic of 1918 started, as far as this country was concerned, in Boston and spread westward. It was found that public health officials in touch with the situation could predict almost to a day when the dreaded "flu" bacillus would invade a given mid-western town and thus were able measurably to lessen its ravages.

Weekly to the Washington center come telegraphic reports from state health officers and local

officials in 570 cities of 10,000 or more population, and direct to it come written reports from every consular agent stationed abroad. If there is an outbreak of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, anthrax, or other quarantinable disease, the consular reports are cabled at once. Whatever representatives of its own the Public Health Service has abroad also report. At present, for instance, there are 40 medical officers doing immigration work in various parts of Europe. Every few days comes information from the International Office of Public Hygiene in Paris, with which 70 states, bound by the International Sanitary Convention of Paris of June 22, 1926, are constantly in touch. The Pan-American Sanitary Bureau reports similar data received bi-weekly from American states bound by the Sanitary Convention of Habana of November 14, 1924.

The United States is not a member of the League of Nations, it does not recognize the Union of Socialistic Soviet Republics, but these obstacles are as nothing in the path of the great international necessity for health cooperation. The U. S. S. R. and the Health Organization of the League, since its establishment December 10, 1920, have sent their health reports direct to our Public Health Service.

The Pan American Bureau was made in 1928, by mutual agreement, a regional cooperating agency of the Paris Public Health Office. The League organization has an eastern bureau at Singapore which broadcasts daily radio reports and is thus an especial advantage to ships in that vicinity.

The Division of Sanitary Reports and Statistics of the United States Public Health Service receives all this material and prepares reports to send to Paris and to the Pan American Bureau and sends out the *Public Health Reports* to nearly 10,000 public health officials, sanitariums, libraries, and institutions here and abroad. Thus to have access to the world-wide information service of the United States is a particular advantage to those small states which do not have their own collection facilities. This division also forwards broadcasts by medical officers and public health specialists to more than 200 broadcasting stations throughout the United States. It has nearly 2,000 publications on health topics which are used partly in answer to the some 370,000 yearly requests for information. The representative of the U. S. S. R. in New York on the Committee of Social Relations with Foreign Countries is on the mailing list of our Public Health Service.



With prompt, accurate, and complete information as to the prevalence of disease plus highly developed scientific skill each nation can take the proper quarantine and defense measures guaranteeing a maximum of public health protection and a minimum of damage to international trade.

FREDERIKA CRITCHETT,
Research Assistant.

(Information for this Bulletin was furnished through the kindness of Dr. R. C. Williams of the Division of Reports and Statistics of the United States Public Health Service; the International Sanitary Convention signed at Habana, Cuba, November 14, 1924; the International Sanitary Convention of Paris of June 22, 1926; *The Work of the United States Public Health Service*, Reprint No. 1447 from the *Public Health Reports*; and Public Health Broadcast No. 380, *The International Sanitary Relations of the United States Public Health Service*.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NOVEMBER 20, 1931.

The following candidates were successful in the recent Foreign Service examination:

Theodore C. Achilles, of Washington, D. C.
Reginald Bragonier, Jr., of Baltimore, Md.
Carl Breuer, of Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y.
Reginald S. Carey, of Baltimore, Md.
Merritt N. Cootes, of Fort Myer, Va.
John Davies, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio.
Walter C. Dowling, of Jessup, Ga.
Frederick E. Farnsworth, of Colorado Springs, Colo.
Douglas Flood, of Kenilworth, Ill.
T. Muldrup Forsyth, of Esmont, Va.
James E. Henderson, of San Francisco, Calif.
L. Randolph Higgs, of West Point, Miss.
Theodore J. Hohenthal, of Berkeley, Calif.
Douglas James, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Foy D. Kohler, of Toledo, Ohio.
Brockholst Livingston, of Westport, N. Y.
Robert Mills McClintock, of Altadena, Calif.
Patrick Mallon, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Ernest de W. Mayer, of Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.
Gregor C. Merrill, of Berkeley, Calif.
Harold E. Montamat, of Westfield, N. J.
Walter W. Orchaugh, of Wichita, Kans.
W. Leonard Parker, of Syracuse, N. Y.
Wales W. Signor, of Ypsilanti, Mich.
Francis L. Spalding, of Brookline, Mass.
Orray Taft, Jr., of Santa Barbara, Calif.
Robert M. Taylor, of Seattle, Wash.
William DuB. Thorne, of Jamesburg, N. J.
H. Bartlett Wells, of North Plainfield, N. J.
Milton K. Wells, of Bristow, Okla.
Eric C. Wendelin, of Quincy, Mass.
Robert F. Woodward, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Photo from Leslie E. Woods

DR. KOLB AND DR. ROGERS, U. S. P. H. S.
Visiting Blarney Castle (in background)

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THE USURPER

By ROBERT HARNDEN

(Continued from page 475)

a hotel and waited there for the arrival of Roger's mother and sister. He met them at the boat train and together they went at once to Roger's studio. Routier's portrait was still as Hugh had left it. Mrs. Ridgeway and her daughter paused as they caught sight of it. Both recognized at once the unique greatness of the painting before them.

"Marvelous!" exclaimed Roger's mother. "I knew Roger had been doing excellent work, but, really, I never thought he could paint like that. It's wonderful!"

"It is the last thing he did," said Hugh. "I think he must have had a premonition of his death and put into it the best he had in him."

"But it seems to have a dual personality," said Roger's sister, "I don't know if you notice it, but I never saw a portrait like it. It frightens and, at the same time, attracts. How do you suppose he got that effect? It's positively haunting."

Hugh devoted himself to Roger's family, arranged for the shipment of furniture and pictures to New York and finally went back to the

hotel for the night before returning to London. After dinner he decided a walk might quiet his nerves after the strain of the past few days. He had been too busy to think. But, now that he was alone, he realized he must fight out with himself this thing that had happened. He had had no further indication of Roger's influence, but he nevertheless knew it was there ready to usurp his own personality at any minute. He walked slowly, trying to adjust himself to the idea of housing in his brain the unwelcome presence of another's soul. He must have walked farther than he realized, for he found himself in the neighborhood of the Etoile and decided to call a taxi and return to his hotel. He neared the corner and saw a small cafe. Several men were sitting at little tables on the sidewalk drinking their bocks. As he passed he glanced up. Instantly, like an animal, the hairs on the back of his neck bristled. Of the eight or ten persons seated he saw only one—Routier. Hugh knew him at once from the portrait. The same beautiful features, the same sneer, the same craft and cruelty. With recognition came also, from Roger's spirit working through his brain, a complete understanding of why Roger had hated him. He, too, in that fraction of a second while recognition registered on his brain, hated Routier with an almost fanatical intensity. But he still had control, the habits of a lifetime still governed his reactions. With lightning rapidity he thought:

"If I can only pass without his seeing me nothing can happen. But if he looks at me I will not be responsible for the consequences. So help me God, I'll kill him!"

Looking straight ahead, Hugh passed Routier's table. But, as he passed, Routier seemed suddenly to feel some subtle, psychic warning. He looked up, saw Hugh's broad back and got slowly to his feet. Like a man in a dream he followed Hugh, irresistibly drawn by a force stronger than himself.

At the corner, under the street lamp, tense and expectant, Hugh stood ready to receive him.

THE END

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobleth all.
The world may sound no trumpet, ring no bells:
The book of life the shining record tells.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.



NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 487)

included: First Secretary and Mrs. Engert, Peiping; Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Taylor and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. S. Drysdale, of the United States Army, Tientsin; Captain and Mrs. P. H. Rice, of the United States Navy, Tientsin; Consul Robert L. Smyth, Shanghai, who was visiting Tientsin at the time; Mrs. A. I. Ward, wife of Consul Ward, who was on leave in the interior with Vice Consul Stuart Allen; Consul and Mrs. Howard Taylor; Mrs. J. H. Paxton, wife of Language Attaché Paxton, Peiping; and Consul and Mrs. Atcheson and their small son, George Atcheson, 3rd.

Refreshments were served after the ceremony and the Minister and Mrs. Johnson returned to Peiping on the evening train of the same day.

The largest reunion in eight years of former Student Interpreters was held in the home of Second Secretary E. F. Stanton, San Kuan Miao, Peiping, on the evening of October 11. The occasion was primarily a reunion of members of the once famous 1921-22 Students' Mess and those associated with it. Present were: First Secretary C. J. Spiker, who was Assistant Chinese Secretary in 1921; Capt. P. G. Tenney, Assistant Military Attaché who was a language officer in 1921 and has had the unique distinction of being the only honorary member of the Students' Mess; Second Secretary E. F. Stanton, Consul Robert L. Smith, Shanghai; Third Secretary and Consul F. J. Chapman III; and Consul George Atcheson, Jr. Absent members: M. M. Hamilton, Assistant Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department; Second Secretary Howard Bucknell, Panama; Consul David C. Berger, Swatow; and Consul C. B. Chamberlain, Canton.

No photographs were taken of the gathering but phonograph records were made of the rendering of the well-known Consular Carol. These records, it is understood, were later destroyed.

CONSUL GEORGE ATCHESON, JR.

SHANGHAI

OCTOBER 20, 1931.

Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh visited Shanghai during the past fortnight, arriving in this city on the afternoon of October 6. Three hours before they arrived, a telegram was received at the Consulate telling of the sudden death of Senator Morrow. Members of the staff who met the



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STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE, PUERTO PLATA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, AUGUST, 1931

Left to right—Ana B. Neumann, stenographer; Percival C. Basden, clerk; Boland More, Vice Consul and Clerk; and Elvin Seibert, Vice Consul.

famous couple upon their arrival here were assigned the sad duty of informing them of the death of Mrs. Lindbergh's father.

During their two days' stay in Shanghai all festivities which had been planned were cancelled, and Mrs. Lindbergh remained closely confined to her room in Consul General and Mrs. Cunningham's apartment.

Vice Consuls Ralph J. Blake, Tsinan; Charles A. Hutchinson, Tokyo; and Edmund J. Dorsz, Yokohama, have been in Shanghai for the past week visiting at the Consulate General. The trio, together with Vice Consul Allen, of this office, will proceed to Peking next week on a tour of Northern China.

VICE CONSUL GEORGE V. ALLEN.

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AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND

OCTOBER 13, 1931.

Then came Consul John W. Dye, Mrs. Dye, and the three stalwarts; big, husky sons. Seven very short hours in Auckland, then off to finish the trek from Wellington to Melbourne.

And the same ship that bore the Dyes to the shores of the Antipodean Continent returned with Consul General Roger Culver Tredwell, Mrs. Tredwell, and a stateroom full of flowers. Just a day in Auckland while the ship tarried. But in honor of their arrival New Zealand put on a rare and beautiful spring day, with the fields a-bloom with flowers.

After a long and persistent attack of the influenza, Mrs. Boyle has journeyed to the thermal region at Rotorua to recuperate.

On the tenth of October Honorary Vice Consul Leonard A. Bachelder completed 40 years of service as Vice Consul at Auckland.

CONSUL WALTER F. BOYLE.



Photo by O. Gaylord Marsh

ACADIAN WOOD AND WOOLENS FOR WINTER, CHETICAMP, CAPE BRETON ISLAND

"In the fisherman's cot the wheel and loom are still busy;
Maidens still wear their Norman caps and their kirtles
of homespun,
And by the evening fire repeat Evangeline's story,
While from its rocky caverns the deep-voiced, neigh-
boring ocean
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of
the forest."



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ETHICS OF JOURNALISM

Paragraph from a speech by Ezequiel P. Paz, director of La Prensa, of Buenos Aires, on the fifty-sixth anniversary of La Prensa.

To give information with exactness and truth; not to omit anything that the public has a right to know; to use always an impersonal and correct form without prejudice to rigorous and forceful critical thought; to exclude rumors, those statements that take refuge behind phrases such as "it is said" or "we are assured," and to affirm only that which has become a conviction based on proofs and documents; to consider that the lack of an item of news is preferable to its erroneous or unjustified publication; to take care that the personal opinion of the writer be not expressed, because that would be equivalent to commenting on the news, and the reporter must not invade the field reserved to other sections of the newspaper; to remember, before writing, how powerful is the instrument that the writer is using and that the harm caused to an official or private person can never be completely repaired by an explanation or a rectification, in however gentlemanly spirit this may be given; to keep serene and elevated ground in debate and not to affirm anything today that we may have to modify tomorrow; and, finally, to inscribe in letters of gold in a prominent place, always in sight of your work tables, the words of Walter Williams, that outstanding North American servant of the press: "No one should write as a journalist that which he cannot say as a gentleman."



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NEWS ITEMS FROM THE FIELD

(Received after going to press)

LONDON

NOVEMBER 13, 1931.

Mrs. Emily Dolores Bonaventura, of San Francisco, and Vice Consul Guy W. Ray were married in London on November 12, 1931. A reception at which the Consular Officers in London and their wives were in attendance, was held at 57 Grosvenor Street immediately after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Ray, prior to their marriage, were the guests at several functions given by Consular Officers in their honor.

Consul General Halstead sailed on November 13 for the United States for three weeks visit. Mrs. Halstead is in Cologne with Miss Margaret Halstead, who is a member of the Cologne Opera.

Callers at the Consulate General: Consul General and Mrs. Haskell, of Zurich, were in London in the early part of November en route to the United States.

Consul General and Mrs. Douglas Jenkins, of Hong Kong, spent several days in London before sailing on the *President Harding* on the 12th.

Another visitor to the Consulate General was Mrs. Carl F. Deichman, the wife of the Consul General in Lisbon.

Vice Consul Moreland passed through London en route to Liverpool where he has recently been assigned.

Another Consular marriage which took place in London was that of Vice Consul Fellner, of Zagreb, to Miss Elda Makaus on November 5.

Minister and Mrs. Julius G. Lay spent several days in London before returning to their post at Tegucigalpa by way of the United States.

Third Secretary David McKey, of the American Embassy in London, is on leave of absence in the United States and is spending some time in Florida with his family.

First Secretary Clarence B. Hewes was married recently in London to Mrs. L. M. Josephthal, who is a cousin to Ambassador Guggenheim. Mr. and Mrs. Hewes have returned to their post in Berlin.

CONSUL R. M. BROOKS.



Photo from B. F. Yost

A "RASTRO," AN APPARATUS STILL QUITE EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE STATE OF SONORA, MEXICO, FOR MILLING GOLD ORE

Consul Yost in his letter said that the ore is broken into small pieces and dumped into a pit where a heavy cylindrical stone is dragged over the ore converting it into powder. The gold ore which settles to the bottom of the pit is then picked up and "panned."

DON'T QUIT

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
When the road you're trudging seems all up hill,
When the funds are low and the debts are high,
And you want to smile but you have to sigh,
When care is pressing you down a bit,
Rest if you must, but don't you quit.
Life is queer with its twists and turns
As everyone of us sometimes learns,
And many a failure turns about,
When he might have won had he stuck it out;
Don't give up, though the pace seems slow—
You may succeed with another blow.
Often the goal is nearer than
It seems to a faint and faltering man.
Often the struggler has given up
When he might have captured the victor's cup.
And he learned too late, when the night slipped down,
How close he was to the golden crown.
Success is failure turned inside out—
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt.
And you can never tell how close you are,
It may be near when it seems afar;
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit—
It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit.

"Times of Cuba, November issue.

Habana, Cuba, November 10, 1931.

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PARIS

NOVEMBER 5, 1931.

Consul Gordon L. Merriam, who has successfully completed a three-year course of Arabic at the School of Modern Oriental Languages in Paris, left for his new post at Cairo early in October.

The number of officers assigned to Paris for language study will be increased to seven this year. The most recent additions to the student corps are Vice Consuls Edward Page, Jr., and Charles E. Bohlen, both of whom will study Russian.

Consul General and Mrs. Douglas Jenkins, from Shanghai, spent a few days in Paris recently, on their way to the United States on leave of absence.

Vice Consul Brockholst Livingston, of Baghdad, passed through Paris on October 10 on his way to Washington, where he will take the oral examination for the Foreign Service.

Recent changes in the staff of the Consulate General are the transfer of Vice Consul Francis B. Moriarty to Tunis, and the arrival of Vice Consul John J. Coyle from Dakar.

The French Premier, M. Pierre Laval, returned from the United States on November 2, and on November 5, at luncheon, addressed one of the largest gatherings that the American Club of Paris has ever had. He spoke most cordially of the reception given him by the American public and by the representatives of the Government in Washington.

Ambassador and Mrs. Edge left for home leave in the United States on October 21 and are expected back in Paris toward the close of the year. During the Ambassador's absence Secretary Williamson S. Howell, Jr., will be in charge of the Embassy.

On October 29, at Madrid, Spain, Mr. William L. Finger, Assistant Commercial Attaché in Paris, was married to Miss Sarah Adelaide Livengood, daughter of Mr. Charles A. Livengood, American Commercial Attaché in Madrid.

CONSUL WILLIAM E. DECOURCY.

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THE DWELLING OF CAVES

By CALVIN M. HITCH

(Continued from page 472)

repairing of the well aforesaid and of the buckets, ropes and other fittings."

In the House of Parliament, when the question of Sunday recreation was being discussed during the latter part of the seventeenth century, one of the members for the Borough of Nottingham, in advocating the passage of the measure, stated that as most of his constituents lived underground he thought they at least were entitled to enjoy themselves in the open air on Sunday.

Richard Corbett, afterwards Bishop of Oxford and Norwich, who visited Nottingham in the year 1620 with three other Oxford students, makes the following poetical reference to his visit:

"At Nottingham we next arrived,
"Built on a rock, but ill contrived;
"Where we observed the cunning men like moles,
"Dwell not in houses, but were earthed in holes.

"Would you not think that men stood on their heads,
"When gardens cover houses there, like leads;
"And on the chimnies top the maid may know
"Whether her pottage boil, or not below."

Robin Hood's Cave, the rendezvous of the great freebooter, whose name figures so prominently in the early history of Nottingham, and whose character is so well portrayed in *Ivanhoe* by Sir Walter Scott in the person of Locksley, is located about one mile from the castle, and in that portion of the city now incorporated in the church cemetery. This cave was the hiding place of the famous outlaw and his "merrie" men on the occasion of their frequent visits to Nottingham, and especially when the old sheriff of Nottingham became a bit too solicitous regarding their welfare and whereabouts.

It is not known to what distance the cave extends, as the entrance was boarded up several years ago by the city authorities to guard against the danger of children and strangers getting lost in its many winding and intersected passages.

The cave at its entrance is about nine feet from bottom to top, so that anyone can walk comfortably inside without the necessity of stooping. The arch to the main entrance is supported by a huge column, hewn out of the solid rock, which is ample evidence that the cave was not of natural origin, but was specially designed and constructed for human habitation.

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Some years ago while excavations were being made for the site of the present postoffice on Queen street, a great cave was uncovered measuring 16 by 64 feet, with three central pillars. A round Norman shaft was in the foreground measuring 8 ft. 6 in. high, and 2 ft. 10 in. in diameter around the center. The arch in the center had moulding on the angle, which is said to indicate the period as about 1125. During the excavations for the postoffice and the buildings in the immediate vicinity, no less than 13 different caves were discovered. These were about one-half mile from the Castle, and this circumstance together with other discoveries which have been made, clearly indicate that a considerable portion of the area on which the present city of Nottingham stands was at one time honeycombed with caves and underground passages, many of which still exist.

The most important of recent discoveries was made in 1926, when excavations were being made for a new covered-in market. Arched caves and underground tunnels were then found thirty feet below the ground level at a place which is said to have been the site of the Nottingham prison many centuries ago. The formation of some of the caves indicated that they were at one time used as

prison cells, and it is believed by some that they were made during the period when Queen Isabella occupied the Nottingham Castle. These and many other caves of like character were undoubtedly connected with the Castle by secret underground passages.

The existence of underground caves in Nottingham is so well understood at the present time that cautious builders invariably make borings or testings before proceeding with the structure. There are cases recorded where inexperienced or negligent builders have run grave risks by not observing this rule.

In one instance a building erected on Albert Street rested on the roof of an unsuspected cave, and subsequently the entire building dropped through into the cave beneath.

One architect relates that while inspecting the foundations of a large lace warehouse he broke into a cold sweat on discovering that the wall in one place rested on sandrock only two feet in thickness, beneath which was an immense cave the builder had failed to discover. The same architect says that some years ago while engaged in the construction of a large department store on the Long Row, facing the market place, he found it



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necessary in laying the foundation to excavate much deeper than had been originally intended, as he discovered upon investigation the existence of three tiers of caves, one above another.

With these and scores of similar instances which might be related, there is ample evidence to justify the opinion entertained by Asser, the historian, when he referred to ancient Nottingham as "The Dwelling of Caves."

USE OF RADIO BY THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE

KEEPING informed as to current events is a necessary part of the mental equipment of Foreign Service officers, and as the radio is undoubtedly the speediest means of broadcasting information it would be of much interest to know how many of the American Foreign Service are able and do avail themselves of that service.

Ambassador Fred Morris Dearing, now at Lima, Peru, has been using the radio for some time past, and by request he has kindly sent the following statement of his experience. It is hoped that others in the Service will contribute similar statements, as by so doing such use of the radio may be encouraged and perhaps lead to improvements in the news service.

In his letter, dated October 9, 1931, Mr. Dearing said:

In Lisbon I used most efficiently a dry battery operated Radiola 28. No circuit in the world can compare with the Super-hetrodyne. In Lisbon I had to wait very late for American news but got European news especially from London at 6.30 and 9.30. Naturally I could not listen except occasionally as various duties made it necessary for me to work or to be attending some entertainment at those hours. Nevertheless, it was highly satisfactory to realize what the radio could do for a Mission and I was all for having one put in each Mission so that one of the clerks could act as operator and get flashes from the Department every half hour and know what was going on. It was pointed out to me that a system of communication not under control of the local Government would hardly go over, especially in our own country, and therefore, that brilliant idea perished.

In Lima we are even better off than we were in Lisbon and here I use a Radiola 54, operated by the electric lighting current with a short wave adapter. This gives quite astonishing results, although, as you know, when what is coming in

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Other books of related interest are: Danton, *THE CULTURE CONTACTS OF THE U. S. AND CHINA, 1724-1844* (\$2.00); Haring, *THE LAND OF GODS AND EARTHQUAKES, An Impression of Modern Japanese Culture* (\$3.50); Turlington, *MEXICO AND HER FOREIGN CREDITORS* (\$6.00); Wuorinen, *NATIONALISM IN FINLAND* (\$3.50); Cheng, *SCHEMES FOR THE FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE* (\$5.25); McCordock, *BRITISH FAR-EASTERN POLICY, 1894-1900* (\$6.00). Descriptive announcements of any books we publish will be sent upon request.

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is messed up by static and local interference, it doesn't make any difference how good the receiver is, what you hear will be messy. Nevertheless, from three o'clock until about seven there is an exceedingly good broadcast from Paris with about a half an hour of items in English which are supplied by the Chicago Tribune, Paris edition, and the London Daily Mail.

Just as Paris signs off, WGY from Schenectady comes on and we can get all of the stock reports and a number of items in addition to the entertainment programme up to twelve o'clock. For instance, we heard with complete satisfactoriness the inauguration of the Waldorf Astoria and President Hoover's speech. WGY, which has rather a local atmosphere for New York State, doesn't give a general news bulletin, but I wish it would. A half hour of news items such as are given out in Paris or London would be invaluable to our missions abroad and if some system can be worked out whereby we can get a flash as to when to listen, we could keep in much closer contact with the best speeches made by the Secretary and by others.

Our greatest difficulty is that we do not get programmes in time. There was a time when WGY (I should be saying W2XAF, as it is really the short wave station we are listening to, although it is repeating the WGY programme) used to wireless the programme for two days ahead to the papers in Buenos Aires. I do not know whether they still do that, but no paper here prints the programme beforehand, so we never know what is going to happen and naturally cannot sit at a receiver the whole day waiting for it to happen.

On the whole, however, it is a great satisfaction to have this excellent piece of American apparatus, which never fails to impress our Peruvian friends when it is operating successfully. If you have had any experience with radios, however, you will realize that the atmosphere acts like a spoiled baby and that many times when you most wish to show someone what the radio can do the incoming stream or wave is a mess. I think your idea an excellent one and that it would be extremely interesting to hear what all Foreign Service officers have to say about their radio experience.

FRED MORRIS DEARING.

(EDITOR—It is hoped that further communications on this subject will be received.)



A POLITICAL BOOK SHELF

By JOHN CARTER

Patricia Kendall's "Come With Me to India! A Quest for Truth Among Peoples and Problems" (Scribner's \$3.50) is one of the best presentations of the British view of Indian problems, designed to appeal to the American public, which has yet appeared. It is vivid, fair-minded and, so far as one can judge at a great distance, substantially accurate, so much so that it is hardly fair to call it propaganda for British rule, which it undeniably is.

The basic problem of India is religion, a religion which results in low standards of health and depletion of racial energy, which paralyzes society by the caste system, side by side with the militant intolerance of the Moslems who have from time immemorial poured through the Khyber Pass as conquerors and as missionaries. The supplemental problem is the fact that only 8 percent of 320,000,000 Indians are primarily illiterate in any one of 222 vernaculars, and that 90 percent of this vast populace live in small villages, rendering a representative and responsible democracy physically impossible. One concludes that, although Great Britain is in India primarily for her own advantage, her presence there is best for India and best for the world, in that her withdrawal would produce internal chaos and external war.

Another book of interest is "More They Told Barron" (Harper's \$5), being the notes of the late Wall Street expert arranged by Messrs. Pound and Moore. This is inferior to the first volume in the series—"They Told Barron"—but some passages, particularly those bearing on Barron's activities during the last year of the war and the early years of the peace, cast an interesting light on the financial background of great political events, as for example, this entry on March 3, 1919, dated Paris:

"Baruch says Germany will be made to pay to the utmost penny, but after that must be helped to pay and live."

Passing mention might be made of R. D. Bowden's "In Defense of Tomorrow" (Macmillan's \$2.), which won a prize of \$3,000 for the best book on the Soul of America. Mr. Bowden believes that, in spite of all appearances, we are making progress and that, in the words of M. Coué, every day and in every way we are getting better and better. This is probably true, just as it is true that a tonsil operation improves your health, but that does not make it any the less un-



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pleasant. Mr. Bowden regards our greatest contribution to political practice as being the demonstration that a wide variety of nations can produce individuals fit to be entrusted with universal suffrage. It is a cheerful book but a brightly dull one.

The Academy of Political Science (Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York City), wishes to bring their publications to the notice of our readers; these publications are *The Political Science Quarterly*, one of the foremost publications in the field of public law and politics; and the semi-annual *Proceedings*. The annual subscribing membership dues are \$5, payable in advance, entitling the subscriber to receive six issues per year.

AN ECHO FROM THE U. S. S. CONSTITUTION

A discovery has been made in the archives of the Seville Consulate (according to a recent despatch from Vice Consul Gerald Keith) of a copy of a letter dated October, 1803, from Commodore Edward Preble, of the United States Frigate *Constitution* then in Gibraltar Bay, addressed to Captain Benjamin Mason and others, and stating that there would be little danger to American vessels proceeding to the United States as two of Commodore Preble's squadron were cruising off Mogadore, Saltee and Larache and would prevent the Moorish cruisers from putting to sea. He added that he had ordered "a sloop of war to take a convoy from this Bay and pass near Cadiz that you may take advantage of her convoy. She will sail the first East wind. There is no truth in the report that Moorish frigates have taken four American vessels."

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.)

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Very truly yours,

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