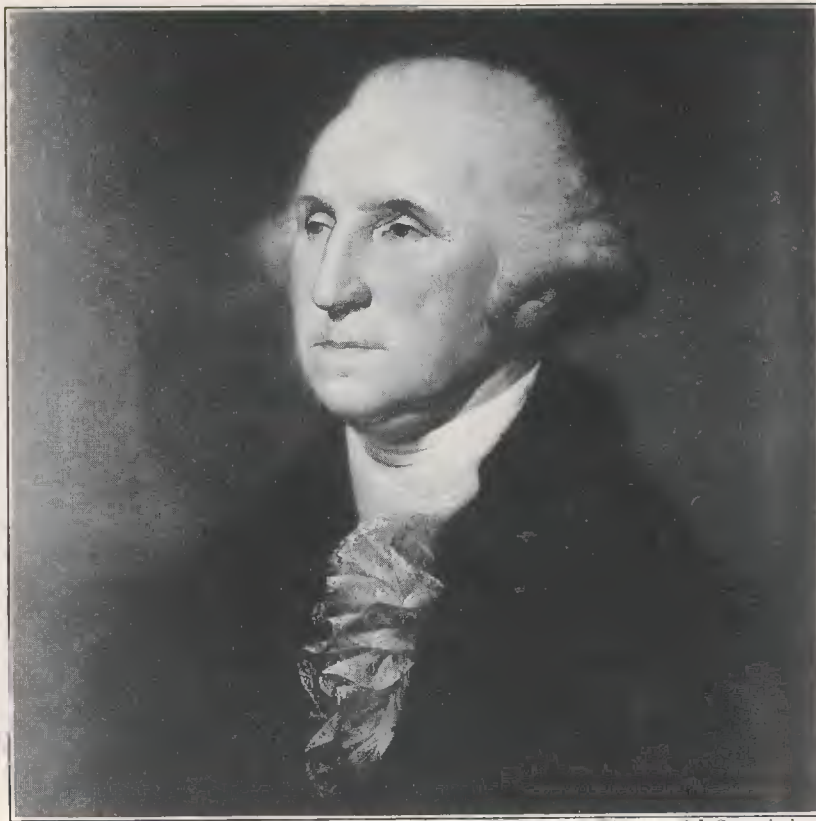


THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL



George Washington, Diplomatic Commission

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Copy of Painting by Charles W. Peale in New York Historical Society, Collection of Herbert L. Pratt

Vol. IX NOVEMBER, 1932 No. 11

(First Thanksgiving Day Proclamation, issued by President George Washington. The original is on file in the Library of Congress, having been purchased from the American Art Galleries of New York.)

A Proclamation

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Whereas it is the duty of all Nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor

And Whereas both Houses of Congress have by their joint committee requested me to recommend to the People of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness

Now therefore I do recommend and assign Thursday the 26th day of November next to be devoted by the People of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be—That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks for his kind care and protection of the People of this country previous to their becoming a Nation. . . for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpositions of his providence, which we experienced in the course and conclusion of the late war—for the great degree of tranquillity, union, and plenty, which we have since enjoyed—for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted—for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleased to confer upon us.

And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations and beseech him to pardon our national and other transgressions—to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually—to render our national government a blessing to all the People, by constantly being a government of wise, just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed—to protect and guide all Sovereign and Nations, (especially such as have shewn kindness unto us), and to bless them with good government, peace and concord—to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us—and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand at the City of New York the third day of October in the year of our Lord 1789



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The Close of the Bicentennial Celebration

By HON. SOL BLOOM, *Associate Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission*

THE George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, which has attracted world-wide attention since its beginning on February 22 of this year, is now drawing to a close. Its climax will be reached on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, when the numerous ceremonies and observances in honor of George Washington will be brought to an official close.

I have referred to the fact that the Bicentennial Celebration has attracted the attention of the entire world. Indeed, it has done more than that, for official information in the files of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission reveals the interesting fact that nearly every country in the world has taken part in this celebration. Not only has the memory of George Washington been honored by his countrymen in what has been perhaps the greatest celebration ever accorded a national hero, but peoples of other lands have themselves arranged and carried out programs, ceremonies, and many other features, in remembrance of America's First President.

It is fitting that I should here acknowledge the appreciation of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission for the cooperation and assistance which we have received from the members of the United States Diplomatic and Consular Corps. The efforts of these men have been largely responsible for many of the celebration events abroad. Our records show that they have often headed committees in charge of Bicentennial programs and celebrations from their posts in foreign lands. Even where they have not taken the lead in such celebrations they have proved an active force in assisting in every way possible, those in charge.

In thus expressing the appreciation of the Commission for the assistance of America's representatives abroad I am in no wise detracting from the efforts and cooperation of the people of other nations who have taken part in this great celebration. Our files are full of communications from abroad revealing the sincerity with which these people have commemorated the Bicentennial of George



U. S. Geo. Washington Bicentennial Commission.

HONORABLE SOL BLOOM



Washington's birth. The many features which have thus been carried out in memory of Washington have left nothing to be desired. The response from our many foreign friends has been most gratifying.

The idea of celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth was crystallized in 1924 when the Congress of the United States created a Commission with instructions to plan suitable observance of the event. Under the direction of this Commission the entire celebration has been carried out.

Back of this observance of George Washington's birth anniversary there has been more than the mere wish to celebrate. Behind it all, as the motivating force making the celebration worth while, has been the idea expressed by Congress that the American people should have a better understanding of and acquaintanceship with the Father of their Country, and thus be enabled to live more nearly in accordance with his life and teachings. To accomplish this would be to raise the standard of American citizenship, for in no other person have the ideals of America been so signally typified.

It is perhaps too early to judge the results of the Bicentennial Celebration. Before complete conclusions can be drawn, the entire story of the Celebration will have to be written. We have as nearly complete a record of what has been done thus far in the celebration as it is possible to compile. We shall make that record entirely complete. But even in the impressive statistics and records thus compiled, it will still be impossible to measure the far-reaching effects of the Bicentennial Celebration.

In accordance with our stated determination to avoid any feature which would tend to give the Celebration the aspect of a national exposition or world fair, the Bicentennial program made no provisions for any such geographic centralization of the observance. Instead, plans were so prepared that every person in the country could have a part in the celebration without leaving his own community. Every home, school, church, and lodge, every social, civic, and patriotic organization, was given full opportunity to participate in the observance honoring the memory of George Washington. Nor did the Commission stop with merely making it possible for all people and all organizations to take part—we made it possible for every man, woman, and child actively to participate.

Because of the idea back of the Bicentennial Celebration, and from the nature which was of

necessity given to it, the observance of Washington's two hundredth birth anniversary has been unique and wholly unprecedented in the annals of history. No other national hero has ever been honored in a celebration so widespread. No other celebration in honor of a national hero has ever placed so little stress on materialistic values. No other government has ever honored the chief among its founders in a manner so calculated to inspire the homage of a grateful people.

If George Washington's countrymen were to honor his memory in a suitable manner, it would be necessary for them to know the man and his life in order to appreciate more fully the value of his services to America. One of the first steps the Commission took was toward the accomplishment of this purpose. Interesting facts concerning Washington, his time and his associates, were made the subjects of brief informative news articles released by the Commission on anniversaries of the events around which the stories were written. These stories have included such a variety of subjects relating to George Washington and his place in our history that they have been called "the world's greatest history lesson," with an entire nation sitting in. Every newspaper in the country has been supplied with these releases in the program designed to make all people acquainted with the Father of his Country.

Every bit of the historical information which has gone out from our Commission has been as nearly accurate as authentic records could produce. For this purpose we have maintained a historical department, headed by Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, whose responsibility it has been to check carefully and to guarantee historical accuracy to all literature which we distributed.

In the great mass of literature which has been written about George Washington, modern historians have discovered considerable error. Just after his death he was the subject of nothing but adulatory works. Recently there appeared on the scene certain would-be debunkers who, disgusted with the panegyrics bestowed on Washington, leaned backwards in their efforts "to get at the truth."

It became the duty of the Commission, as I have stated before, to present George Washington to the world as he really was. There is no need to paint him in any but his true colors. Under the direction of the Commission, pamphlets dealing with different phases of George Washington's life have been published and freely distributed. The great demand for these pamphlets attest their popularity. They have been used in schools, li-



braries, and by numerous organizations throughout the country.

The extent of the work which the Commission has done along these lines may be realized when it is known that more than twelve million pieces of literature have thus far been distributed from our office.

No one can speak for George Washington as well as can the man himself. A prolific writer, Washington has left the best and most authentic record of his life in his own writings, including letters and diaries. So voluminous are these writings that private enterprise has never proved equal to the expense of their publication. Believing that Washington's own words would be of inestimable value to students and readers everywhere, Congress authorized the publication of all his writings in a commemorative bicentennial edition. These writings are now being edited by Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, an authority on George Washington, under the direction of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. When completed they will fill at least 25 volumes, including many documents and letters from Washington's pen which have never before been published.

Some of our most important work has been done in the schools among those who will be America's leaders and citizens of the future. We have placed a George Washington portrait in every classroom in the country, our distribution of these pictures reaching a total of approximately one million. I doubt if there can be found a single school child in the United States who is not now thoroughly familiar with the features of George Washington.

To give each pupil and student in our many schools a chance to know Washington more fully, we have conducted educational contests for the participation of all. Children in the grade schools competed in declamation, learning and reciting either something Washington himself wrote or something written about him. High-school students took part in our essay contest, while college and university students vied with each other in oratory. Complete data on the number of participants in these contests are not yet available, but judging from the reports we have already received from school officials throughout the country, it appears that the total will reach two million. Every one of these participants has received an impression of George Washington that he probably never would have obtained otherwise. The life of each of those who took part has been

in some measure influenced by the life of George Washington.

I have already mentioned the participation of all sorts of organizations in the celebration. The Commission has been in close touch with all organized groups in the country, encouraging, cooperating, and assisting in every possible way. We prepared an outline of suggested programs especially adapted to the use and needs of clubs and similar groups. The programs have met with popular approval throughout the country, and it is hardly possible that any organization has gone through the Bicentennial year without presenting at least one Bicentennial program. More than 706,600 Bicentennial committees, representing millions of people, have been appointed by organized groups in this country to plan and present Bicentennial features in honor of George Washington.

From all the churches of the country we have had a similar response. In fact, the churches opened the Celebration, unofficially, at least, with religious services dedicated to our First President during the three days preceding Washington's Birthday.

In every corner of the United States this Bicentennial anniversary of George Washington's birth has been observed. It is impossible, within the span allotted this or any similar article, to detail all the features of the far-flung celebrations, which have been carried out in the United States alone. Indians and cowboys, business men and merchants, farmers and laborers, the poor and the rich, all have paid homage to George Washington. In homes, schools, churches, lodges, clubs, and all other places where people have met, the memory of this great man has been honored.

The sincerity and enthusiasm with which people of foreign nations have taken up the celebration of the Bicentennial of Washington's birth have revealed better than all the biographies ever written of this great man the feeling of reverence and respect with which he is regarded throughout the world. The manner in which celebrations abroad have been conducted in connection with the Bicentennial is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that no formal invitation for such participation was issued by the United States to any other government. In every instance these programs and other features have been planned and carried into effect by the citizens of foreign countries, either on their own initiative or in conjunction with Americans residing with them.

A George Washington Memorial Library has



been established at the university in Stuttgart, Germany. This library is endowed by Germans and Americans whose aim it is to encourage reading on George Washington. The project is the result of an idea worked out by Leon Dominian, Consul General at Stuttgart, and much of the credit for the establishment of the library belongs to him. Mr. Dominian's work in Stuttgart is an example of what American Consuls have done elsewhere. Numerous celebrations have been held throughout Germany this year in honor of George Washington. An unprecedented occasion was the special meeting in the Reichstag, attended by the President and Chancellor of the German State, and during which "The Star-Spangled Banner" was heard in that hall for the first time. In Berlin and many other German cities, street, squares and parks have been named in honor of America's First President, the friend of von Steuben and de Kalb.

A municipal apartment house in Vienna, Austria, has been named the George Washington House, and the people of that country have presented to the American people a Washington birthday present designed and made by one of their foremost artists—an exquisite porcelain statuette of the First President.

In Latvia, the people built a special park which they named George Washington in honor of the great exponent of human liberty. Streets, squares and parks in many countries have been named for George Washington as features of the celebration of his birth anniversary.

A commemorative postage stamp, issued by the Government of Poland, features a portrait of George Washington, flanked by those of his two great Polish friends, Kosciuszko and Pulaski.

The countrymen of Lafayette, Rochambeau, and De Gresse, the French heroes whose services proved so potent a factor in the successful outcome of the Revolutionary War, have joined wholeheartedly with Americans in France in celebrating this anniversary of Washington's birth. In Paris the Bicentennial Celebration was opened on Washington's Birthday with outstanding programs. Since that time, we have been advised, other celebrations have been held under the auspices of numerous French and American societies.

In England and throughout the entire British Empire, George Washington's birth anniversary has been celebrated in appropriate fashion. The town of Washington, County Durham, boasts the honor of being the birthplace of the Washington family, and the English people look upon George

(Continued on page 419)



GEORGE WASHINGTON MONUMENT, FLORENCE, ITALY
(See description, page 432)

A Visit to Warton

THE LANCASHIRE HOME OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S ANCESTORS

By CORABELLE A. HOLLAND

Although in the September issue of the *JOURNAL* an article by Consul Alfred R. Thomson, of Manchester, described very interestingly the pilgrimage by American residents in Lancashire and Yorkshire to Warton on the 4th of July, Mrs. Philip Holland has in the following article given, as the result of careful research, such a full account of the history of the Washington family that it deserves not only careful reading but preservation for future reference.

ON JULY 4 a party of Americans under the leadership of the Consul General in Liverpool and the Consul in Manchester made a pilgrimage to the village of Warton-in-Lonsdale, in northern Lancashire.

The party visited the old Parish Church, the tower of which was built by Robert Washington and still bears the Washington coat of arms on the north side of the steeple door. The church register has entries of baptisms and of deaths of the Washingtons, and in the churchyard, under the east window, lies the grave of the last Washington of Warton.

A wreath was placed at the base of the broad stone slab which marks the resting place of Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, who died June 15, 1751, and of her grandson, the Rev. Thomas Washington, vicar of Warton from 1799 until his death in 1823.

Walking up the village street from the church, one approaches a plain two-storied house built after the style which Americans call Colonial; this house is called the Washington House. It is built of grey stone, and between the second-story windows are two dated stones, probably belonging originally to an earlier building, as in Lancashire, in the country and villages, it is customary to utilize older dated stones when a new house is being put up.

The stone on the right bears the Tudor rose and the crown above, the initials "I. R.," and the date, 1612; and below this, the letters "R. W. S." The "I. R." denotes James Rex, and the initials below are those of

Robert Washington and his wife. The shield on the church tower is thought to be the oldest representation of the Washington coat of arms which has come down to us, and Robert Washington who built the tower, and who died in 1483, is unquestionably the direct ancestor of the First President of the United States.

The Washington family flourished in Warton during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, though before this time the ancient family of Washington, or Wessington as it was sometimes written, had been settled in Yorkshire. In early Norman times, the manor of Washington was in the possession of one Bond de Ravensworth, or Bond de Washington, the earliest member of the family having taken this name from Washington-juxta-Ravensworth, a tiny village near Richmond, in Yorkshire, and now known as Whaston.

From Yorkshire the Washingtons appear to have gone into Westmorland, where Robert de Washington, who was the Lord of Millburne, came into possession of lands in Carnforth through his wife, whose Christian name was Amicia. This was during the reign of Edward the First, 1301.



Photo from C. A. Holland.

PARISH CHURCH, WARTON-IN-LONSDALE, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND



The third son of this Lord of Millburne, who was also named Robert, was a devoted follower of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, whose power for seven years was supreme during the feeble reign of Edward the Second.

His second son, John Washington (the Wessington had definitely disappeared by this time) was the first of the family to settle in Warton in the County of Lancaster. He married Alianora, the daughter and heir of John de Warton, and both were living in 1386, as mention is made of them in the will of William de Lancaster. The grandson of John Washington was the Robert Washington who caused the square tower of the Warton Church to be built and who placed his coat of arms beside the great door.

In after years the shield was hidden by a coating of pebbles and lime which was used in repairing the church, and it was only late in the last century, in the year 1885, that a part of this covering fell off and revealed the long lost Washington shield.

A thick glass has been placed over this relic so that it may be protected and preserved intact, though it is very much worn now from the ravages of time, and exposure to the bleak winds of northern Lancashire.

Robert Washington left no will at the time of his death in 1483, but an inquiry showed that he possessed certain lands near Warton, and among his possessions Greenlands Farm has been pointed

out as the oldest Washington property. It is part of the tiny village of Tewitfield, so called from the local name given to the green plover.

His eldest son, John, succeeded to the possessions in Warton, and Robert, the second son, received Tewitfield.

Robert's son, John, inherited the farm and was probably the last of the family to hold Tewitfield.

Like many members of the family, John Washington made a fortunate marriage; he married Margaret Kytson, the sister of Sir Thomas Kytson of Warton Hall, who was sheriff of London in 1533. Sir Thomas built Hengrave Hall in Suffolk, and here, in the great banqueting hall, the arms of the noble families allied by marriage to the Kytsons were emblazoned in the stained glass of the deep bay windows. There are nine of these, the last being that of the Washingtons.

The marriage of John Washington and Margaret Kytson occurred during a stirring period in England's economic history. Henry VIII was dividing his energies between his ambition to build up a great wool trade with the Continent and his desire to possess himself of the vast wealth and properties of the Church.

The new Sheriff of London was one of that eager company of merchant adventurers who made of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries as picturesque and heroic an epoch as that of the Golden Fleece, or the Trojan War.

He persuaded his brother-in-law, John Washington, to turn his attention to the rapidly growing wool trade in the Midlands, and this venture added considerably to the family fortunes. His son, Lawrence, was entered at Gray's Inn, London, to take up the profession of law, and married into the Pargiter family, who were connected, through marriage, with the powerful Spencers of that day.

Lord Spencer had a seat in the County of Northampton, and thither Lawrence Washington and his wife, Amee Pargiter, removed from London. He was twice Mayor of Northampton—in 1532 and again in 1545—and upon the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539 he came into



Photo from C. A. Holland.

THE WASHINGTON HOUSE, WARTON-IN-LONSDALE
LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND

(Note dated stones on right and left of the upper middle window)



possession of Sulgrave Manor, in the southern part of the county.

Immediately following the breaking up of monastic life in England, when so much of Church property became private holdings, the belief that the new owners of the confiscated Church lands and buildings could not prosper was widespread; and in the case of the Washingtons of Sulgrave Manor the superstition was apparently proved by the fact that their occupation did not continue throughout two generations.

Lawrence Washington, indeed, enjoyed his possession for 45 years, but his son, Robert, and his grandson, Lawrence, sold Sulgrave early in the seventeenth century.

When the visitation of Northamptonshire was made in 1618, the names of John and Lawrence Washington were given as sons of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave, but this Lawrence was the grandson and not the son of the former Mayor of Northampton, and is not he who eventually sold the property.

About the year 1659, two brothers, named John and Lawrence Washington, emigrated to the American Colonies, and for many years it was assumed that this John Washington was the son of the Mayor of Northampton; but it was later proved that the Mayor's son became Sir John Washington of Thrapston, and that Lawrence became rector of Purleigh, in Essex. It is now believed that the John Washington who emigrated with his brother, Lawrence, was the son of the rector of Purleigh.

There is a small pamphlet in the British Museum entitled "A Summary of the Evidence That Lawrence Washington, M.A., Rector of Purleigh 1633-1643, was great-great-grandfather of Gen. George Washington, and Father of the First Washington Who Emigrated to Virginia."

In this pamphlet it is proved from various Washington family wills of 1675 and 1676 that the wife of the rector of Purleigh was named Amphilis; that their family consisted of three sons and three daughters; namely, John, Lawrence, William, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Martha; and that their eldest son, John, emigrated to Virginia.

John Washington, of Virginia, was twice married; his second wife, whose maiden name was Anne Pope, was the widow of Walter Brodhurst, a planter who had gone out from Shropshire. Their son was named Lawrence, after his grandfather in England, but he bestowed upon his son a name new in the annals of the Washington

family—that of Augustine. Augustine, the second Washington of the line born in Virginia, married Mary, the young daughter of Colonel Ball. He died leaving a young son, but Mary Ball Washington lived to see her son lead his devoted followers to victory in a new country, and to set up the standard of a new Republic, the vast confines of which should stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and whose citizens should carry English speech, English law, and English blood across the wilderness of a new continent.

The party of Americans who journeyed to the village of Warton on July 4 paid tribute to the memory of those Yorkshiremen whose ambition and energy carried them beyond their old boundaries into Westmorland and to Lancashire; and on through Northamptonshire and out across the seas to unknown lands where their compatriots had carried, and planted on new soil, the rich heritage of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

THE CLOSE OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

By HON. SOL BLOOM

(Continued from page 416)

Washington as being one of their own countrymen who fought, as they themselves have done, not against England, but against bigotry and oppression.

In Africa, South America, the Orient, Scandinavia, and many other countries, people have this year joined the countrymen of George Washington in commemorating his birth. It is remarkable that during the economic difficulties of the past months, people can remember in these many sincere tributes the great universal hero of mankind's struggle for freedom.

With the close of the Bicentennial Celebration it is possible to see that its aims, for the most part, have been accomplished. In the United States it has united all Americans in a demonstration of gratitude for the man who, more than any other, was responsible for the founding of our nation. Abroad, there has come a better understanding of American ideals and our friendship with foreign nations has been more closely cemented.

Envious of none, I am determined to be pleased with all; and this being the order of my march, I will move gently down the stream of life, until I sleep with my fathers.—*George Washington.*

A Consul in the Klondike

By HEIN TEROLLER

Mr. TeRoller (who is an uncle of Consul John H. Bruins) was very prominent in business for many years in Dawson City, Y. T. He was appointed American Vice Consul, September 5, 1900, and held that position until his resignation on August 15, 1903.

There where the livid tundras keep their tryst with the
tranquil snows;
There where the silences are spawned, and the light of
hell-fire flows
Into the bowl of the midnight sky, violet, amber, and
rose.

—Robert W. Service.

AFTER a silence of nearly 30 years a former Consul and Klondiker has been asked to recall the gold-rush days in that far-flung, frosty but yet friendly land of many contrasts.

Dawson, Canada, was in many ways unique as a Consular post, but probably most unique because American citizens, numerically exceeding all other countries including Canada, formed a major portion of the population. In fact, in the land of the "Sourdough" many of the usual Consular duties and functions never were necessary. Passports, visas, commercial work, diplomatic pouches, filing cabinets and code-books, all were unknown. Telegrams had to make the thousand miles from Seattle to Skagway by boat and were scarce indeed. Instructions were even scarcer.

The "Klondike" region takes its name from the Klondike River which flows into the Yukon at Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada. Klondike is the modernized term substituting the original Russian word "Thrawndike," pronounced with an Indian guttural accent meaning "Fish-run," the river being a great spawning ground for salmon, although 1,800 miles up from the mouth of the Yukon. The discovery of rich placer diggings in 1896 on Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks, about 12 to 15 miles from Dawson and tributary to the Klondike, brought an immediate rush of gold seekers from all parts of the globe, resulting in many subsequent discoveries on other creeks and hillsides in the surrounding territory. Hence the entire district came to be known as the "Klondike."

Access to the region in summer was by boat up the Yukon, an 1,800-mile river voyage. In winter it was best reached by the arduous 450-mile trek from Skagway, over mountain passes and the frozen Upper Yukon. It was the custom in those days for the Consul to return to the United States



TEAM THAT CARRIED U. S. MAIL
In front of Yukon Territory Administrative Building

Photo from Hein TeRoller



for the entire winter by the last boat in the autumn. Thus the writer came into the picture as Vice Consul during the winter months of 1900 with a commission duly signed by President McKinley and Secretary John Hay. Compensation consisted of glory plus certain "perquisites" such as existed in those days. However, in the autumn of 1901 it happened that the Consul, Col. James C. McCook, died while on leave at his home in Philadelphia, whereupon the writer was for a while in charge of the Consulate with the full salary in addition to the above-mentioned compensations.

Gold and cold sum up the popular idea of the Klondike at the turn of the century. Both were there in abundance. But more real, after the lapse of 30 years, seem the uniform courtesy of the governor and other Canadian officials, the friendships tested by hardship, the clean moonlight nights, the bracing winter air of the Far North, and the constant struggle with nature.

Interesting consular experiences we had. Guarding kegs of gold, traveling with teams of "huskies" and chasing criminals with the efficient aid of the Northwest Mounted Police, should be enough material for a movie scenario. In those days such things seemed mere commonplace. In case a certain American was "wanted" it was only necessary for the Consul to hint that no protest would be made against his temporary detention. Thereupon a synod of "mounties" would escort him to the Alaska border and push him over the line where it would happen that he

fell at once into the hands of United States peace officers.

On March 10, 1901, the writer left Dawson on a trip to Skagway with a team of five dogs. The gruesome murders of Christmas Day, 1900, had not yet been solved. Upon my arrival at the Minto Road House the fifth night out, all was excitement. Some discoveries had given strong evidence that the camping place of the murderers had been about 1½ miles off the main trail in the undergrowth some five miles up stream from Minto. It was with acute feeling of concern that I started alone up the trail the following morning. After a few miles these feelings were heightened when I observed overtaking another lone traveler going in the same direction, in the unusual status, of being without dogs, sled or pack. I decided that the best diplomacy was to make a friendly advance. Unfortunately for the story, the man turned out to be a delightful traveling companion. However, the murderer was later found and convicted, the noose ending his career.

Probably all Consuls get a certain amount of "freak" correspondence. Our specialty at Dawson was inquiries about persons in the Klondike who were supposed to be missing because they had not been heard from for a long time. No doubt many of the miners were poor letter writers. In any case, mail would take anything up to five months to be delivered in those days. Consequently the inquirers probably concluded that the Consul was lost along with their relative.

(Continued on page 448)



DAWSON CITY, AUGUST, 1899

Photo from Hein TeRoller

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BY THE WAY

The First National Thanksgiving Day Proclamation given on the inside of the front cover of this issue, through the kind assistance of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, is remarkably interested, and (but for a change of one day in the date we are to observe this year) many of its statements apply equally well to present day conditions.

In the series of articles on the various offices and divisions of the Department of State, which series commenced in the JOURNAL of September, 1931, it was desired to present the geographic or regional divisions in the order of their establishment, but unfortunately this has not been found possible as certain divisions were unable at this time, through pressure of official work, to prepare statements in regard to their history and work. It is believed that the order of such divisions is that given in the Register of the Department of State.

The series "Ten Years Ago" is designed not only to remind us of past events and interesting articles that have appeared in our publication, but also to suggest the re-reading of certain articles. But have you a complete set of the JOURNAL? If not, why not procure one now while it may be possible and have it bound? (Binding can be done very cheaply in foreign countries.) The supply of certain back numbers is rapidly being exhausted, and a complete set of the JOURNAL will as the years pass be increasingly interesting and valuable.

Perhaps, however, if you are one of the younger men in the Service, you might prefer to have a set of the JOURNAL complete from the time you entered the Service?

APPRECIATION

The following letter was received recently at an important consular office in Europe:
Gentlemen:

It has been many days since we have been as pleasantly surprised as we were to receive your letter of May 11th in reply to our former letter to you asking for the names of some jobbers in Rome.

We had no idea when writing that we were going to put you to so much work or we surely never would have done so, for we cannot even obtain information like this from our own salaried salesmen when they are requested for same, and it was a strange sensation to write for a single thing and have such complete data furnished covering every possible angle one could think of.

* * * * *



SECRETARY AND MRS. STIMSON entertained the members of the American Bar Association at a garden party at "Woodley" on Friday afternoon, October 14. On account of the great number of guests, the reception was held on the large and beautiful lawn at the rear of the house. It was a beautiful sunshiny day, but nevertheless, to drive away any thought of autumn chilliness, roaring bonfires were built in tepees, and refreshments were served in several marquees. Among the distinguished guests were Lord and Lady Reading, of Great Britain, and His Excellency Paul Reynaud, former Minister of Justice of France.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Bar Association was held in Washington from October 10 to 14, and it is understood that over 2,000 delegates were in attendance from every section of the country. There were also many distinguished foreign guests, among whom were Lord Reading, of Great Britain, and His Excellency Paul Reynaud, former Minister of Justice of France. The entertainment program was quite extensive, and included, in addition to a reception at the White House on the evening of October 13 (at which, by the way, the President injured his hand after shaking hands with nearly 2,000 persons), many dinners, receptions, etc. The ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the new building for the United States Supreme Court by President Hoover was arranged to take place during this meeting, and was held on October 13, at which eloquent addresses were made by Mr. Justice Hughes, Honorable John W. Davis, and Guy A. Thompson, president of the American Bar Association.

Following the ceremony there was an exhibit at the Library of Congress of rare legal books, manuscripts, and prints from the Law Library

of Congress and the archives of the Supreme Court.

Dr. Hunter Miller, Historical Adviser of the Department of State, also arranged, for the benefit of the delegates of the Association, an exhibition of Constitutional Amendments, Laws, Proclamations and Treaties, which was held in the Archives Section of the Department of State on October 14. Throughout the day there was a steady stream of visitors, and Dr. Miller personally escorted Monsieur Paul Reynaud and other distinguished visitors around the exhibit. Among the treaties of great importance on display, selected out of the many hundreds on file in the Department, were our treaty of alliance with France, dated February 6, 1778, and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. The treaties on display, several beautifully bound, and many with great seals attached and enclosed in beautifully embossed metal cases, and all bearing signatures of great historic interest, attracted much attention, as did also the old Indian treaties, dating back to 1761. Among the laws exhibited were the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the Volstead Act, and the much-discussed Economy Act of June 30, 1932. It was also of great interest to see President Washington's proclamation of January 1, 1795, designating a day of public thanksgiving; and President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The exhibit, though necessarily limited, was intensely interesting and had evidently been selected with great care and good judgment.

An unusual ceremony occurred in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs on the morning of October 2. A package purporting to contain a copy of the Lytton Report was received in the Department of State on September 27. The package was under seal and was to be taken possession of by the Secretary of State at 1 p. m., Saturday,



October 1. The report was to be made available for the purposes of examination and publication at an hour corresponding to 1 p. m., Geneva time, Sunday, October 2 (7 a. m., Washington time).

Accordingly, at 7 a. m., Washington time, the seals were broken and the documents examined in the Far Eastern Division in the presence of Mr. Charles S. Smith, Associated Press; Mr. Carroll H. Kenworthy, United Press; Mr. Jerome D. Greene, chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State; Mr. Joseph E. Jacobs, of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs; Mr. M. J. McDermott, Chief, Division of Current Information, Department of State; and Consul Walter A. Foote, Assistant Chief, Division of Current Information. The package was found to contain two copies of the text of the Lytton Report and two sets of maps.

The Stenographic Section of the Department of State showed a service spirit and an efficiency worthy of special comment in the preparation of the Lytton Report for the press.

Mr. Edward B. Russ, Chief of the Stenographic Section, had asked a few of the members of his staff to report for duty at 7 a. m., Sunday, October 2, for the purpose of cutting stencils and mimeographing the 120,000-word report. Instead of only those who had been asked, the entire section reported for duty at 7 a. m., including several who were absent on account of illness the day before. Needless to say, all members of the section, true to the service spirit of the Department of State, regarded this extra and tiresome duty, for which there is no reward of any kind, as a pleasure rather than a hardship. Some of the newspaper correspondents commented on the fashion parade entering the State Department Building at about 6.30 a. m. However, batteries of typewriters were soon in operation—rivaling machine guns in action, but far more useful—and the report was typed, mimeographed, and assembled by 1 p. m. This is a record for speed, efficiency, and also good nature.

A preliminary meeting with regard to the coming international monetary and economic conference was held in the Department on October 17, and was attended by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Commerce. Assistant Secretary Harvey H. Bundy and Mr. Herbert Feis, Economic Adviser of the Department of State, were also present, as well as Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce, and Professors John

H. Williams, of Harvard University, and Edmund E. Day, director of social science of the Rockefeller Foundation. The last two mentioned have been named as American representatives on the preparatory committee of experts charged with the preliminary examination of the questions to come before the monetary and economic conference; and they left for Geneva on October 18, accompanied by Mr. Herbert Feis and James C. Dunn, Chief of the Division of International Conferences of the Department of State. Consul H. Merle Cochran was also a member of the party, having been detailed to assist the committee at Geneva.

Under the auspices of the American Institute of Persian Art and Archaeology, of which Franklin Mott Gunther is the head, an exhibition of Persian frescoes has been opened at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Since his resignation from the American Foreign Service—his last post having been American Minister to Egypt—Mr. Gunther has been devoting much of his time to the work of this Institute. This exhibition is said to be the first showing in this country of reconstructions of famous seventeenth century frescoes.

A. Dana Hodgdon, Chief of the Visa Division, Department of State, delivered at the first meeting of the Council of Jewish Women, at the Jewish Community Center in Washington, an address on "The Problem of the Immigrant from the Viewpoint of the Department of State."

Consul General Gabriel Bie Ravndal, who retired on June 26, 1930, visited the Department last month. For the past year or more he has been traveling in England, France, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany, visiting various museums and libraries. He is now staying with one of his sons at Shrewsbury, N. J.

Consul John Q. Wood, who since his retirement June 30, 1932, has been living at Bucksport, Me., was in Washington last month for a brief visit. Mr. Wood is engaged in preparing a volume of his consular experiences, which he proposes to call "A Consular Vagabond." Mr. Wood was appointed to the Service from Honolulu, where he was practising law for several years. His foreign service included such interesting posts as Tripoli, Africa, during the war between Italy and Turkey; Abyssinia, where he negotiated the present commercial treaty; at the beginning of the World War he was assigned to

Paris temporarily, and later to Chemnitz, where he served until the outbreak of hostilities between our country and Germany. He was the last official to leave Germany and the first to return, having been appointed chief of the consular mission sent to Germany in 1919 and stationed at Coblenz, then at Frankfort and Munich. Needless to say, Mr. Wood is an excellent linguist, speaking at least four foreign languages.

Consul William J. Yerby, who retired on September 30, 1932, his last post having been at Nantes, France, has decided to make his home in Chicago, where his address will be 4756 Champlain Avenue.

According to a recent despatch from the Associated Press representative at London, William F. Doty, American Consul at Newcastle, England, has announced that he would retire December 31 to save the United States his salary and to permit younger men to get ahead. Mr. Doty was born December 1, 1870, and entered the Service on July 31, 1902, being then appointed Consul at Tahiti.

The Chester D. Pugsley Institute of International Affairs met at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., October 17-19. This Institute replaces the Institute of European Affairs which was held last year, and also represents a consolidation of regional institutes in various sections of the country. Among the speakers was Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State, who delivered an address on "Our Policy and Action in Relation to the Present Situation in the Far East."

Mr. Chester D. Pugsley, the well-known financier and philanthropist of Peekskill, N. Y., who has sponsored a number of institutes of similar nature throughout the country, attended the Institute at Williamsburg and was in charge of several of the sessions.

Lord Reading was much interested in and commented upon the fine companion portraits of Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster displayed in the Diplomatic reception room in the Department. These are not only the finest oil paintings in the Department, but Lord Ashburton's portrait is the only one of any but American statesmen.

Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth the powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered.—DANIEL WEBSTER.



Harris & Ewing

MRS. HENRY L. STIMSON

RED CROSS SEWING

Mrs. Henry L. Stimson issued a call last month to the women connected with the Department of State to assist the American Red Cross in the making of garments for the destitute and needy of the city of Washington. At Mrs. Stimson's request, Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr has taken charge of the office in the Department from which garments will be distributed for making, sample garments exhibited, and explanations given to those desiring to help. After October 29 the work will be distributed and received on Tuesday and Friday of each week from 10 to 12 at Room 158, on the first floor of the Department, facing on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Mrs. Stimson held a meeting at "Woodley" to discuss plans for this "sewing bee," and among the ladies acting under Mrs. Carr are Mrs. James Grafton Rogers, Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy, Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins, Mrs. Jay Pierrepont Moffatt, Mrs. Green H. Hackworth, and Mrs. Allen T. Klotz.

Mrs. James Grafton Rogers has also organized



a sewing circle to assist in this work, and the members of that circle are to meet each week at her home in Alexandria.

It might be added that anyone who desires to help in this work, and is not equipped for doing the sewing, might find this an opportunity to give employment to some needy seamstress.



Harris & Ewing

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,
Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS

The Division of Mexican Affairs was created by Departmental Order No. 60, issued by the Honorable Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, on July 28, 1915. The order directed that the new Division should be in charge of correspondence, diplomatic and consular, on matters other than those of an administrative character in relation to Mexico. Prior to that time Mexican business had been handled by the Division of Latin American Affairs, which was established in 1909. Upon the establishment of the new Mexican Division, Leon J. Canova, who had been Acting Chief of the Division of Latin American Affairs, was appointed its Chief, and Richard C. Tanis, who had for some years prior been attached to what was then commonly known as the "Mexican Sec-

tion" of the Latin American Division, was named Assistant Chief. Of the three clerks originally attached to the new Division, one, John T. Coughlin, died in 1922, the other two, James E. McKenna (now a Foreign Service officer) and Stephen Latchford, are attached to the Passport Division and the Treaty Division, respectively. Mr. Tanis is the only member of the original staff still serving in the Mexican Division. Mr. Canova, the first Chief of the Division, served until 1919, when Mr. Boaz W. Long was in charge for a time. Since then there have been five other Chiefs, as follows: Charles M. Johnston, who resigned after a brief period of service and retired to private life; Matthew E. Hanna, at present Minister to Nicaragua; Franklin M. Gunther, until recently Minister to Egypt; Arthur Bliss Lane, now Counselor of the Embassy at Mexico City; and Herschel V. Johnson, the present Chief of the Division, formerly First Secretary of the Embassy at Mexico City.

The constantly increasing volume of correspondence relating to Mexico which the Department was receiving in 1914 and early in 1915, due to the disturbed conditions then prevailing in that country, necessitated the establishment of the new Division. Furthermore, because of the vast extent of American property holdings in Mexico it was felt desirable to establish within the Department an office which would be in a position to give its entire attention to our relations with that country.

All reports by telegraph or mail, from diplomatic or consular officers in Mexico of the character defined in the Departmental Order heretofore mentioned, are received in the Division of Mexican Affairs and instructions sent out from the Department in response to these reports are either prepared in the Division or referred to it for review when the instructions originate in some other office of the Department. All correspondence or personal inquiries originating in the United States with regard to property rights of American citizens, protection cases, border questions embracing the important Rio Grande and Colorado River problems in all their international phases, as well as inquiries pertaining to the settlement of claims of American citizens against Mexico, engage the attention of the Division. Whenever necessary the Division collaborates with other offices of the Department in the presentation in the preparation of replies to such inquiries.

If a disaster occurs in Mexico calling for relief, it is the practice of the Mexican Division to see to it that all information received from consular and diplomatic officers is transmitted to the



American Red Cross, and it is the custom of the Red Cross to transmit funds for relief work through the Department, which, in turn, sends the money to the consular officers in the areas affected, for proper distribution.

Since 1912, during domestic disturbances in Mexico, Presidential proclamations have been in effect prohibiting the shipment of arms and munitions of war from the United States to Mexico, except under permits consonant with the limitations and exceptions prescribed in the proclamations. All questions arising in connection with the issuance of such permits have been handled by the Mexican Division in recent years. The exceptions to the proclamations have consisted of shipments of explosives to points in Mexico for use by industrial enterprises, and of shipments of munitions of war consigned to the Government of Mexico for use in connection with its efforts to overcome such domestic disturbances. The policy thus briefly outlined with reference to arms shipments to the Mexican Government was followed during the de la Huerta rebellion in 1923-1924 and during the insurrection headed by General Escobar early in 1929. Concerning the shipment of explosives to industrial enterprises in Mexico, it may be stated that it was the duty of the Division to determine the quantities which might properly be permitted to go forward to such concerns. In Mexico there are numerous mining and smelting plants, many of them owned by American capital, which would have been forced to shut down if they could not have purchased explosives in their logical and best purchasing market, which is in the United States. There has been no embargo on arms to Mexico since July 18, 1929.

On May 1, 1917, a new constitution went into effect in Mexico. About this time a controversy arose between American oil producers and the Mexican Government in regard to the effect of certain provisions of the constitution and certain Mexican laws upon the subsoil rights of property purchased or leased by the producers prior to May 1, 1917. The question became the subject of protracted diplomatic discussion between the United States and Mexico and remained a matter for constant study and concern by the Division until the petroleum laws of Mexico were amended early in 1928. This action was voluntarily taken by the Mexican Government and brought to a practical conclusion the discussions which had taken place during the preceding 10 years with reference to the effect of the Mexican constitution and laws upon foreign oil companies.

American citizens owning property in Mexico are usually rather quick to ask for their Govern-

ment's protection when, in their opinion, their interests are threatened in any way. An exception to this rule occurred some years ago when a correspondent requested the Division to have the State Department's representative in Mexico take action looking to the *relinquishment* of the writer's title to a tract of land in that country. He was advised to consult legal counsel. It was pointed out to him, however, that if he failed to pay the taxes on the property it would presumably be sold under Mexican law for such nonpayment, and the matter would thus be closed.

The Division reviews carefully reports received from consular officers in Mexico concerning matters of importance in their respective districts. It is, of course, essential that these officers keep the Department and the Embassy at Mexico City currently and accurately informed regarding all important matters. To determine whether this is being done is the duty of the Division, in conjunction with the Embassy at Mexico City. The information contained in reports from consular officers is coordinated in the Division and therefore the reports furnished are helpful only to the extent that they are based upon facts. The information thus carefully coordinated forms a ready reference for the Secretary in consultation on current decisions of importance.

It frequently happens that the Division receives reports or other documents which are of interest to other Departments of the Government. Copies of reports of this character are either made available directly by the Division to the Departments concerned or are forwarded to them by a distributing agent in the Department.

Since early in 1926 the Department has made it a practice to detail for service in the Division a Foreign Service Officer who has had experience in consular work in Mexico, and is familiar with the language, customs, and economic conditions in that country. The late Edward P. Lowry was the first Foreign Service Officer to be assigned to the Division. Dudley G. Dwyre, now Consul at Mexico City, succeeded Mr. Lowry. Consul Peter H. A. Flood, who served in the Consulate at Tampico nearly six years, is at present attached to the Division. The Division has found that the practical experience such men from the field are able to bring to bear upon the problems with which the Division is constantly called upon to deal is really essential to the proper functioning of the office.

While the Division's staff at the beginning was composed of five persons, exclusive of the messenger, the full staff at the present time consists of eight persons.



IN MEMORIAM



National Photo Co.

HON. J. CHARLES LINTHICUM

It was with profound regret and with a deep sense of personal loss that the JOURNAL and the American Foreign Service Association learned of the sudden death, in Baltimore on October 5, 1932, of the Honorable John Charles Linthicum, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Linthicum was taken to the Maryland General Hospital September 23 for treatment. After an operation for the removal of a carbuncle, Mr. Linthicum was detained for observation. He suffered a relapse the morning of October 5 and failed to rally after a blood transfusion given at noon.

Mr. Linthicum was born at Linthicum Heights, Anne Arundel County, Md., on November 26, 1867. After obtaining his degree of LL.B. at the University of Maryland, he commenced the practice of law in Baltimore. In addition to having represented the City of Baltimore in the House of Delegates, and in the State Senate, Mr. Linthicum was elected in 1911 to the Sixty-second Congress and served thereafter continuously until his death. He was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for many years, and succeeded Mr. Stephen G. Porter as chairman of that committee in 1930.

Upon receipt of the sad news, Secretary Stimson issued the following statement:

"In the death of Honorable J. Charles Linthicum, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the American Foreign Service and the Department of State have lost one of their best friends and the Congress and the country as a whole have lost one of their most devoted servants.

"Mr. Linthicum was of great assistance in the drafting and enactment in 1924 of the bill for the improvement of the American Foreign Service. In the spring of 1931, Mr. Linthicum was co-author and co-sponsor with Senator Moses of the organic law under which the Foreign Service of the United States now functions. He was most helpful in securing the adoption of the act authorizing the acquisition of buildings abroad for the use of the Foreign Service and for several years gave patriotic and inspiring service as a member of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, in which capacity he traveled widely in South America and Europe to gather information and to aid the Commission in reaching decisions as to the purchase and improvement of real estate for American Government buildings abroad. He had a rare appreciation of the needs of this country in respect to representation abroad, and his attitude toward this subject was peculiarly sympathetic and non-partisan.

"The Department of State and the Foreign Service and I mourn with the entire country that the patriotic and unselfish leadership of Mr. Linthicum is ended."

The Executive Committee of the American Foreign Service Association, at a special meeting on October 7, passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS news of the death of the Honorable J. Charles Linthicum has shocked and grieved the members of the American Foreign Service Association; and

WHEREAS Mr. Linthicum has for many years been a devoted and helpful friend of the members of the Association and has given unstintingly of his time and thought to the general advancement and improvement of the Foreign Service: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Foreign Service Association, through its Executive Committee, does hereby adopt this expression of its grief at this irreparable loss, and directs that a copy hereof be presented to Mr. Linthicum's family, to whom the Association conveys its deep sympathy.



The funeral services, which were held at Old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Baltimore, were attended by mourners from every walk in life; indeed so many were those who went to the church to pay their respects to the memory of Mr. Linthicum that the crowd overflowed into the street, and all traffic had to be halted while the services were being conducted. Governor Ritchie, Mayor Jackson, former Mayor William F. Broening, former Mayor James H. Preston, former Mayor J. Barry Mahool, and members of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore were among the notables who served as honorary pallbearers, while ten of Mr. Linthicum's nephews acted as active pallbearers. The House of Representatives and the United States Senate sent a large delegation. The Department of State and the American Foreign Service Association were represented by the Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, and Messrs. Keith Merrill and Robert J. Phillips.

Mr. Linthicum is survived by his widow (who was formerly Miss Helen A. Perry, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.); two sisters, Mrs. Joseph K. Benson and Mrs. R. Luther Shipley; and five brothers, Seth Hance Linthicum, Dr. G. Milton Linthicum, William Linthicum, Sweetser Linthicum, and Wade H. Linthicum.

The Baltimore Sun in a recent editorial said: "Kindness and human understanding were the characteristics of Representative J. Charles Linthicum that gave him his remarkable political hold in this city, and they will cause him long to be remembered in many homes and many hearts."

The New York Times, in a lengthy editorial, also paid a high tribute to Mr. Linthicum, commending him as one of those "modest, hard-working, thoughtful, and patriotic men, devoting themselves steadily and without flourish to their especial corner of the public business," and after referring to his contribution to the upbuilding and improvement of conditions in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, called attention to Mr. Linthicum's successful effort, inspired by piety for his native State, to make old Fort McHenry a national monument and "The Star Spangled Banner" the national anthem.

CONSUL JAY CALVIN HUSTON

SHANGHAI, CHINA

SEPTEMBER 20, 1932.

The death of Consul Jay Calvin Huston on September 14, 1932, was a distinct loss to the

entire Foreign Service and to me personally as, with but one exception, I have been more intimately and harmoniously associated with him than any other member of the Service.

It was at the end of 1917, about six months after his language examinations at Peiping, that Mr. Huston was detailed to the Hankow Consulate. From the outset he was an enthusiastic and industrious member of the Service. Since that time his services have extended very much over all of China, he having been detailed to the Consulates at Nanking, Tientsin, and Canton, and, on March 8, 1928, to Shanghai.

Owing to his extensive services throughout China, Mr. Huston had an opportunity of making acquaintances with many Chinese who were or have become outstanding national personages. He made the most of this opportunity, and I doubt whether anyone in the Foreign Service had as wide a personal acquaintance with the Chinese as did Mr. Huston. He was exceedingly fond of the Chinese and most sympathetic with them in their ambitions, and the Chinese reciprocated this personal attachment to a remarkable degree. Dr. John C. Ferguson considered that Mr. Huston had a better understanding of Chinese national political figures than any foreigner in China. As a contact officer, I am of the opinion that he had no superior. During his entire service at this Consulate General he drew freely upon the acquaintances he had made at other posts, and during the recent Sino-Japanese disturbances in Shanghai his liaison work was particularly successful.

Mr. Huston's loyalty to the service, his ambition for its advancement, his contacts with all other nationals, as well as Chinese, marked him as an outstanding consular officer. Many of us have lost a valued personal friend, the Service has lost an able officer and is considerably poorer in China through the death of Mr. Huston.

During the last two years he has been greatly handicapped by his failing health. He knew well that his ailment was incurable, but he heroically faced the inevitable with the fearlessness he had learned on the athletic field at Berkeley. Knowing that he had but a limited time to live, he doggedly kept at his work, oftentimes propped up in bed, on his remarkable reports on the Kuomintang. These reports will stand as a permanent monument to his career in China.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
Consul General.

(Continued on page 442)



ALBERT HALSTEAD
American Consul General, London

On the day of Mr. Halstead's retirement, September 30, after the office had closed, a tea party was given in the Consul General's office by members of the staff, at which Mr. and Mrs. Halstead were guests of honor. At that party Consul Nathaniel P. Davis, in behalf of the consular officers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, presented to them an illuminated album with the combined signatures of all the commissioned officers, career and noncareer, in this supervisory jurisdiction. The two pictures show, one the album closed, and the other open showing the address and the first page of signatures, being those of the officers in London.

Next, in behalf of the officers and technical advisers attached to the London office, Mr. Macatee, with an amusing speech, presented the desk set which Mr. Halstead has used during his term of office as Consul General in London. This desk set was purloined by the officers from the inventory of Government property, but was replaced on the inventory with a duplicate, so that Mr. Halstead now has the set he actually used and the Government has a new one.

Finally, Mr. Nutting, being the member of the staff with the longest record of service, presented,

on behalf of the clerical staff, a copy of a book on the Conventions of 1860 of the United States, written by Murat Halstead, the father of the Consul General, and long since out of print. Mr. Halstead had expressed a desire to obtain a copy of this book, and the staff managed to get one through the cooperation of a dealer in rare books. The volume was placed in a case with a suitable inscription.

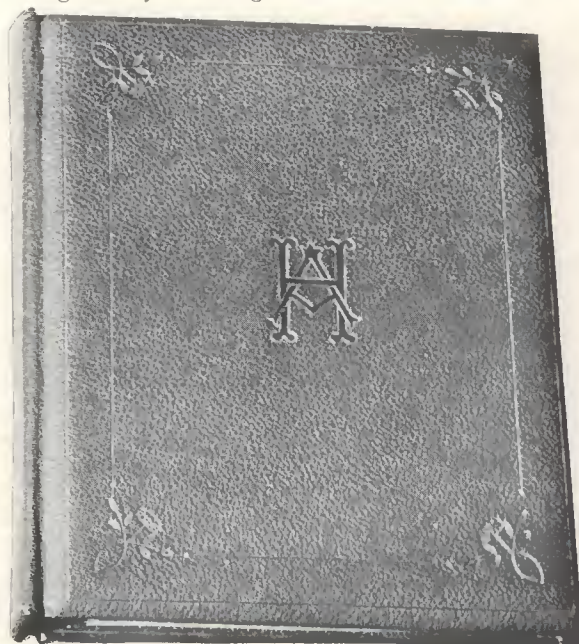
Mrs. Halstead received from all present a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

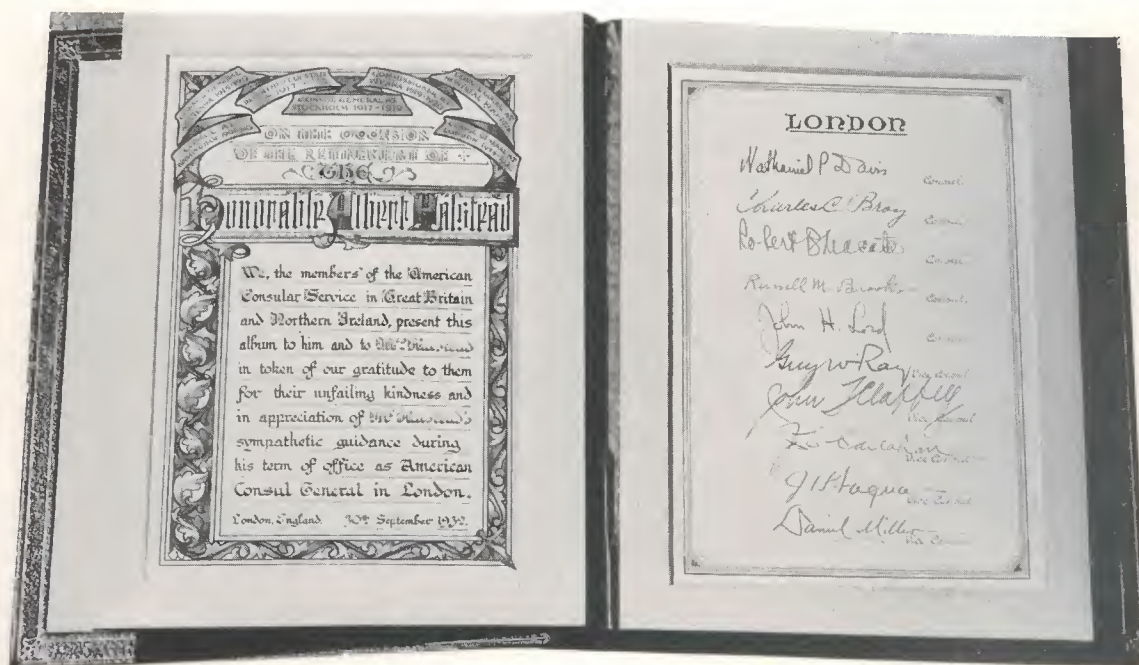
On Mr. Halstead's sixty-fifth birthday, September 19, all the officers and technical advisers gave him a lunch at the American Club. Just before the luncheon a group photograph was taken, a copy of which appears herewith. The names of those in the photograph are as follows:

Reading from left to right, seated: Senior Surgeon W. C. Billings, U. S. P. H. S.; Consul Macatee; Consul Davis; Consul General Halstead; Consul Broy; Consul Lord; Donald S. White, technical adviser, U. S. Immigration Service.

Standing: Vice Consul Claffey; Vice Consul Fuqua; Consul Brooks; Dr. R. W. Tuck, representative of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture; Vice Consul Ray; Vice Consul Miller; Vice Consul Callahan.

On October 17 the American Club is giving a luncheon in honor of the retiring Consul General at which the president of the club will announce his election to honorary life membership. On the following day there will be a farewell luncheon given by the Pilgrims, and on October 19 a





similar function by the American Chamber of Commerce, at which his election to honorary life membership in that organization will also be announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Halstead sail for the United States on October 20 on the S. S. *Manhattan*, and will make their residence in New York for the time being.



OFFICERS AND TECHNICAL ADVISERS, AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, LONDON



News Items From The Field



FLORENCE

Joseph Emerson Haven, American Consul at Florence, Italy, organized a ceremony in that city on June 1, 1932, to commemorate the George Washington Bicentennary. Count della Gherardesca, Mayor of Florence, on behalf of the municipality, named a portion of the beautiful tree-bordered boulevard in Cascine Park, along the banks of the Arno, in honor of our First President. The American residents of Florence, acting on the initiative of Mr. Haven, voluntarily contributed funds for the erection of a monument, which was executed in light grey "*pietra serena*," the central portion of the monument containing a niche in which stands a replica in Carrara marble of the Houdon bust of Washington.

The American Ambassador, Hon. John W. Garrett, came from Rome especially to make the presentation of the monument to the city. Senator Count della Gherardesca made a graceful speech of acceptance, and then H. E. Ugo Ojetti, of the Academy of Italy, delivered an oration on the life and work of Washington, comparing him to the Italian patriot, Camillo di Cavour.

Following the inauguration of the monument, a large reception at the City Hall tendered by the municipality to the entire American colony, was carried out in true medieval splendor, trumpeters, footmen and guards being dressed in the Florentine costumes of the middle ages. Many Italian guests were also present. A cold buffet luncheon was served in a beautifully decorated salon.

Later in the day a reception was given in honor of the Ambassador and Mrs. Garrett by Mr. and Mrs. Haven at their villa "Il Santuccio." All the local authorities were present, and the American colony was fully represented. Mrs. Edith Mason sang several songs with exquisite style and feeling, being accompanied at the piano by Mr. Emerson Haven.

Due to the fact that the monument was made and erected on a non-profit basis, all contributions received above the actual cost of the work were

turned over to the Municipal Unemployment Relief Fund as a gift (which amounted to slightly over 5,000 lira) from the American colony. Also a sum was set aside, and deposited in a trust fund, the interest from which will be sufficient to purchase on February 22 of each year a wreath to be placed at the base of the monument.

NAPLES

SEPTEMBER 22, 1932.

Vice Consul Wales W. Signor, recently transferred to the Naples Consulate General from Izmir, reported for duty on August 31.

Vice Consul Douglas James, formerly assigned to Alexandria, assumed his duties at the Naples Consulate General on September 12.

Consul Franklin C. Gowen and Major Hugh Dodds, British Consul, both of Palermo, respectively took first place in the sailing boat races for typical Sicilian craft in the August regatta organized by the Royal Yacht Club "Ruggero di Lauria" of Palermo.

Mr. Chauncey M. De Puy, who succeeded Mr. Fred A. Kemmeries as Technical Adviser attached to the Naples Consulate General, arrived at his post August 30. Mr. De Puy had formerly been stationed in Stuttgart.

Dr. Paul A. Neal, United States Public Health Service surgeon recently transferred from Palermo to Naples, arrived September 3 to assume his new duties.

On the S. S. *Excalibur* which sailed from Naples September 4 were Vice Consul Walworth Barbour, proceeding to Washington to attend the next Foreign Service School; Dr. James G. Townsend, surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, and Mrs. Townsend; and Mr. Fred A. Kemmeries, Technical Adviser of the United States Department of Labor, and Mrs. Kem-



meries. Mr. Edward Parsons, Technical Adviser formerly at Palermo, and Mrs. Parsons were also on board the same vessel.

Mr. L. D. Mallory, Assistant Agricultural Commissioner at Marseille, spent September 19 and 20 in Naples, making a study of the local walnut crop.

Friends of Consul Franklin C. Gowen, of Palermo, will regret to learn of the death of his mother which occurred at Rapallo September 8.

Consul Alfred T. Nester, of Tunis, spent a short leave of absence in Naples during the first part of September.

CONSUL C. P. KUYKENDALL.

A YOUTHFUL HERO

On Monday, September 5, 1932, William Gargiulo, Jr., the six-year-old son of William Gargiulo, for many years an interpreter and clerk in the Consulate General at Naples, performed an act of heroism so unique that it is of general interest and a source of pride not only to the boy's parents but to the entire staff of the office.

Young William spends his summer months with his family at Bacoli, a summer resort on the outskirts of Naples, and has recently learned to swim, although not with sufficient assurance as yet to warrant swimming out beyond his depth. Notwithstanding this, he plunged into the water from a pier where the water was over his head to rescue a three-year-old boy whom he had seen fall from the pier and sink below the surface. The boy rescued had strolled away from his mother and other bathers on the beach near by and neither his absence nor his fall from the pier was noticed by anyone except young William Gargiulo. William succeeded in dragging the boy by the arm into more shallow water and then carried him ashore over his shoulder in true life-saving form. It was necessary to administer first aid to the youngster, who had swallowed considerable water, but he was quickly revived and restored to his mother. Persons bathing and occupants of near-by villas gathered very quickly and all expressed their sincere admiration for the self-possession and heroic conduct of young Gargiulo. The press of Naples has given much publicity to this exploit, which exemplifies the coolness and courage that is held in high esteem by the Italian people.

C. B. H.

TURIN, ITALY

Consul William W. Heard, at Turin, Italy, reports that the George Washington Bridge is the name given to a new bridge over the River Dora in Turin. Dedication of the new bridge was to take place October 16, and the Vice Podesta of Turin stated that the naming of this bridge was to express the high consideration which the city has for the great American statesman.

BERGEN, NORWAY

Paul Harris, originator of the Rotary movement and president-emeritus of Rotary International, was the guest of honor at a dinner tendered him by the Rotary Club of Bergen, on September 13, at the Fliöen Restaurant, perched on top of the mountain back of the town. The newly arrived American Consul, Alexander P. Cruger, replying to a flattering tribute paid the United States, expressed his appreciation and pleasure in appropriate terms. At the close of the dinner, Mr. Harris was presented a large album of photographs taken during the course of his three-day trip from Oslo to Bergen, accompanied by Mr. Amundsen, president of the local organization. Mr. Harris embarked for the United States on the 14th of September, per S. S. *Stavangerfjord*, of the Norwegian-American Line.—*From the "Bergen Blotter."*

STOCKHOLM

Bonniers (a Stockholm monthly illustrated journal) for October publishes a picture of Consul General Tredwell in the act of driving off in a hard-fought golf match with Director Sigurd Hallager, on the Liding Golf Course.

GOTEBORG, SWEDEN

Emanuel Johnson, clerk at the American Consulate at Goteborg, was sent the following letter, and in the kind expressions and good wishes therein the JOURNAL wishes to join:

TORONTO, CANADA,

October 1, 1932.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON:

I am reminded that you have just completed 40 years of service in the Consulate at Goteborg, and as one of your former chiefs I desire to take this opportunity to extend to you sincere con-



gratulations and the best of wishes for your future health, happiness and prosperity.

I have very pleasant memories of the two years I was in charge at Goteborg and have always felt very grateful indeed for the loyal and efficient assistance you rendered in the office during those two years.

Very sincerely yours,

EMIL SAUER,
American Consul General.

ATHENS, GREECE

OCTOBER 3, 1932.

Consul General Lester A. Maynard and family are expected to arrive in Athens on October 27. It is hoped that they will find the new heating plant in the Consulate General completed and in operation; also that certain other improvements will have been completed, but strikes and certain other delays render this uncertain. Their welcome will be nonetheless warm on that account.

Consul Edwin A. Plitt had a nice little vacation (without pay) trip planned to take place in September, but the steamship company unkindly canceled the sailing.

Mrs. Plitt and Master J. R. Plitt will arrive at Piraeus the 5th of October, coming from France where they have been spending the summer; two days later, Vice Consul Chattenburg will meet at Patras his wife, mother, and infant son, the latter of whom is making his first Athens appearance. October thus marks the end of summer bachelordom at the Consulate General.

Commercial Attaché and Mrs. Karl L. Rankin took a two weeks' vacation (without pay) trip in the wilds of Northern Greece, making the customary donkey-back voyage from Ioannina to Kalabaka. At Preveza, the port for Ioannina, Mr. Rankin checked the W. T. D. information he had secured earlier in the summer for an American citizen concerning her prospective bridegroom.

Assistant Commercial Attaché Ralph B. Curren spent his vacation (without pay) at the Y. M. C. A. camp at St. John's, on the shore of the Aegean, at the foot of Mount Pelion.

Vice Consul Morris N. Hughes, who left Athens in June, left behind a host of pleasant memories.

Miss Anne Gault, of the Consulate General, was married to Mr. John Antoniadis, an architect of Athens, at New Phaleron on August 24. Attendance was limited to members of the family and to the American staff of the Consulate General. Mrs. Antoniadis expects to continue her duties at the Consulate General.

Visitors to Athens this summer have been scarce. Among others were noted: Consul Herbert S. Bursley, of Izmir, en route to Rhodes on an official visit; Agricultural Attaché and Mrs. L. C. Michael, of Belgrade, who inspected the agricultural aspects of Greece from one end to the other, visiting all the Consular offices, including Kalamata; Special Treasury Representative Charles B. Dyar; and Mrs. Donal F. McGonigal and children, of Saloniki, en route to and from Beirut.

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Martha Washington Club, which is the American women's club, in Johannesburg, a reception was given by it on September 13, 1932, at the residence of the American Consul General and Mrs. Maxwell K. Moorhead. The club had invited its members to meet Dr. A. Phelps Stokes, Canon of Washington Cathedral, and Mrs. Phelps Stokes. Dr. and Mrs. Stokes were accompanied by their daughter, Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes, and Miss Marvin Breckinridge. Dr. Phelps Stokes is the Visiting Professor of the Carnegie Foundation for 1932. Among the visitors from Pretoria were Mrs. Totten, mother of the Honorable Ralph J. Totten, American Minister to the Union of South Africa, and Mrs. Ernest L. Ives, wife of the First Secretary of the American Legation.

HABANA, CUBA

The American Ambassador, Harry F. Guggenheim, who has been in the United States on leave of absence, is expected back at the end of October.

Consul General Frederick T. F. Dumont with Mrs. Dumont have been spending a quiet leave at their home, "The Anchorage," near Lancaster, Pa.

Consul Lee R. Blohm has had the unusual distinction to win golfing honors at the Habana Rovers Club. He was medalist during the month of August and, in the annual play-off held in October, 1932, with medalists for other months, received the gold medal award.



Vice Consul Homer M. Byington, Jr., with his young bride have been welcomed back to Habana with many dinners, dances and other entertainments. On their way from Washington to Miami, Mr. and Mrs. Byington burnt out eight spark plugs on their new Ford. What was the cause—speed or honeymoon nervousness?

Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Charles A. Page arrived in Habana on October 14 expecting to spend a week before proceeding to their new post at Guatemala City. Mr. Page is recuperating from an accidental injury to his ankle and much of his time in Habana has been spent in obtaining X-rays and massage treatments.

Diplomatic Secretary Allan Dawson from Bogotá, Colombia, passed through Habana en route to Washington on home leave.

Many Consular officers in Cuba are taking their statutory leave during the months of October and November. These include Knox Alexander, Edwin Schoenrich, Lucien N. Sullivan, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren C. Stewart were in Habana for a few days visiting Mrs. Stewart's parents.

CONSUL HAROLD B. QUARTON.

SHANGHAI

SEPTEMBER 3, 1932.

Consul P. R. Josselyn, of this office, reported back for duty on the 27th of August. He spent his vacation in Peitaiho. Mrs. Josselyn and the children are due back in Shanghai on the 7th of September in time for the opening of the American school.



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, CANTON, CHINA, APRIL, 1932

Left to right: Mr. Ha Wing Kwong, Mr. Wong Chuk Chou, Mr. Tam How, Miss G. Lee, Mr. Charles C. Wong, Consul F. W. Hinke, Mr. Lee Sik San, Mr. Hung Po Chik, Consul J. Hall Paxton, Mr. Fong Chuck, Mr. Wong Yen Choy, Vice Consul H. H. Smith, Mr. Ha Kun Cheong, Consul General J. W. Ballantine, and Vice Consul J. K. Penfield



This Consulate General has great pleasure in announcing that Consul and Mrs. W. Clarke Vyse have finally succeeded in selecting an appropriate name for their 6-months-old child. He has been christened W. Clarke, Jr. Up to the present time and for the purposes of ready reference it has answered to the name of "It."

Vice Consul George Bliss Lane passed through Shanghai on September 2 en route to Japan, where he will spend his payless vacation.

Secretary William T. Turner, of the Embassy in Tokyo, also passed through Shanghai on the same date. He is on a cruise to Manila and return in order to recuperate from a recent illness.

VICE CONSUL ARTHUR R. RINGWALT.

JOHANNESBURG, TRANSVAAL, SOUTH AFRICA

The American women of Johannesburg are celebrating the thirtieth birthday of the Martha Washington Club, which was formed by a little band of Americans in October, 1902. There were

days of readjustment, of excitement, and some anxiety after the Anglo-Boer War, and new conditions were being established in the Transvaal Province. Before then there had existed a Dutch Republic. On June 22, 1902, peace was proclaimed and the Transvaal was included in the British Dominions. People of many nationalities were entering the country, but the American mining engineers who had come over and developed the gold fields, which were opening up to become the largest gold-producing area in the world, were realizing their enormous possibilities, and their wives saw that a new epoch was in view and resolved to form a club which would prove useful under the changing conditions and of mutual benefit to themselves. Great activities were carried on. The Children's Undenominational Home was one of the first charities undertaken, and other benevolent schemes were helped. Especially during the Great War did the Martha Washington Club show energy, and handed over about \$6,000 to the Governor General's Fund.

In 1923 the history of the club was written by one of the members, and although the membership never was very large, yet it was shown that \$30,758 had been devoted to numerous charities. Many exiled, needy Americans had been aided.

This club has been represented in the Federa-



AMERICAN EMBASSY RESIDENCE, TOKYO

Photo from Miss Elsie Grew

tion of Women's Clubs in the United States by one of the former members now residing in California. On Washington's Birthday the Consul General planted a tree in Joubert Park, Johannesburg, and one was also set out in Pretoria.

A very beautiful reception, to mark the thirtieth anniversary, was given by the club at the residence of the Consul General, and the wife of the Consul General, Mrs. Maxwell K. Moorhead, who was president of the club in 1931, and the present president, Mrs. Melvill, received, among many other guests, Canon Phelps Stokes and his wife and daughter, of Washington. The floral decorations were surpassingly beautiful and the occasion one to be long remembered by all present. From 1902 to 1932 the Martha Washington Club has held its own in Johannesburg, South Africa.

MRS. JAMES GRAY,* Johannesburg.

* Mrs. Gray is over 80 years of age and is the daughter of Dr. Josiah Tyler, who was one of the earliest missionaries in Natal. She was born in South Africa and is believed to be the oldest American resident in the Union. There is no one in South Africa who knows more about the early days and the history of the native races than Mrs. Gray.—M. K. M.

SUVA, FIJI ISLANDS

The visit to Suva early this summer of Captain G. S. Lincoln, Governor of Tutuila, or American Samoa, accompanied by a number of leading officials of the Naval Station, was the occasion of a round of calls, receptions and festivities. The *Fiji Times & Herald* in an editorial calling attention to the warmth and spontaneity of these friendly manifestations, referred to the generosity of the American people as instanced in the grant to the Carnegie Library, the valuable work being done throughout the Islands by the Rockefeller Foundation, and then spoke in high praise of the "efficient and helpful service" rendered by Consul Quincy F. Roberts and also of the splendid work done by his wife, Dr. Regina Flood-Keyes Roberts, M.D., in connection with child welfare. In conclusion the newspaper said: "It is this marked American characteristic which recently prompted the *Vancouver Sun* to remark that 'the average American is charming to a degree, a true lover of humanity, and a great internationalist.'"

Vice Consul Milton K. Wells, driving recently to his post at Ensenada, was delayed at Pecos, Tex., by heavy rains. (Eight inches had fallen in the previous week, and rain was still falling and the road was 15 feet under water!) The hotel was crowded with similarly belated travelers.



Photo from Miss Elsie Grew

SWIMMING POOL AND ONE OF THE DORMITORIES, AMERICAN EMBASSY, TOKYO

Apropos of the retirement of Consul General Albert Halstead, which is reported more fully elsewhere in this issue, a newspaper article from London states, after mentioning his distinguished career, that Mr. Halstead on his return to the United States will resume his literary work and will live in New York.

ANOTHER ITEM FROM ITALY

The *Rex*, the largest Italian trans-Atlantic liner, left Genoa on its maiden voyage on September 27. Among the passengers on board were the Ambassador and Mrs. John W. Garrett, Diplomatic Secretary Selden Chapin, and Vice Consul Leonard G. Bradford, from Rome, and Consul Franklin C. Gowen from Palermo. As reported in the newspapers, slight engine trouble necessitated an unexpected stop at Gibraltar, where some passengers thinking to save time left the vessel to reach their destination quicker, but the *Rex* when again under way got into New York ahead of such doubters. Ambassador Garrett delivered a radio talk while at sea, which was broadcasted throughout the United States, and in it he referred humorously to the maidenly hesitation of the good ship.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following interesting review and personal notes as to the Foreign Representatives of the Department of Commerce have been received in a communication dated October 15, 1932, from the Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce:

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce last month concluded its twentieth year of existence. Among the pioneers who successfully performed the difficult task of initiating and carrying out an entirely new experiment in governmental trade promotion was Julean Arnold,

who resigned as consul-general at Hankow in order to become the first commercial attaché in China. The others, all of whom did their particular bit in building up the service and the Bureau in general, were A. H. Baldwin at London, E. W. Thompson at Berlin, C. W. A. Veditz at Paris, Henry D. Baker at Petrograd, Albert Hale at Buenos Aires, Lincoln Hutchinson at Rio de Janeiro, A. I. Harrington at Santiago. In the various reports and discussions relative to the founding of the commercial attaché service may be found the basic purposes and policies upon which the Bureau's foreign service has since developed. Some of them have a strikingly familiar and contemporary note. The following excerpt from Secretary Redfield's report for the year 1914 will throw some interesting light on the conception at that time of the functions and characteristics of the Bureau's foreign service, particularly in relation to what in recent years has developed into the full-fledged coordination plan:

"The cooperation of the Consular Service in our commercial work is a striking example of how broad-spirited cooperation between two departments can foster the public good. Too much can not be said in praise of the considerate and helpful spirit shown by the Secretary of State and all his subordinates in helping forward through an assistance both generous and skillful the important work this Bureau is called upon to do. The work of the Consular Service was never so well done as today, and it constantly improves. It is the effort of this Department to supplement the intelligent activity of our consuls with an equally intelligent use of the mass of valuable material which their labors place at our disposal."

After twelve years of loyal and distinguished service to the Bureau in various foreign posts, Mr. George Wythe has asked for a temporary separation from the service, effective October 1, in order to spend a year studying in Europe. This Foreign Commerce officer, following service with the A. E. F. and experience as a Washington newspaper correspondent, entered the service of the Bureau in April, 1920, as Trade Commissioner at Constantinople. He was assigned to Mexico City in May, 1925, and the following July was designated Assistant Commercial Attaché at that post. He was made Commercial Attaché in July, 1928, remaining in Mexico in that capacity until July, 1931, when he was named Commercial Attaché-at-Large and assigned to Europe as a relief man. Subsequently he has been in charge of our offices at Budapest and Helsingfors.

Mr. James G. Burke, the Assistant Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires, who has been in the States for several months, has returned to his post. Mrs. Elizabeth Knudsen, also of that office, has sailed to return to Buenos Aires.

Trade Commissioner and Mrs. James Somerville, after spending several months in the States, have returned to London.

The thinking part of mankind do not form their judgment from events; and their estimate will ever attach equal glory to those actions which deserve success and those which have been crowned with it.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER

Room 115, Department of State

	Date of Registration
	Sept.
Lloyd D. Yates, Hamburg.....	23
Maurice P. Dunlap, Stockholm.....	23
J. C. White, Buenos Aires.....	23
Frederick T. F. Dumont, Habana.....	29
Will L. Lowrie, Frankfort-on-Main.....	29
Fred W. Jandrey, Southampton.....	30
H. Merle Cochran, Basel.....	30
Aubrey E. Lippincott, Barcelona.....	30
Norris Rediker, Corinto.....	30
Mulford A. Colebrook, Port au Prince.....	30
	Oct.
Troy L. Perkins, Ensenada.....	1
Andrew E. Donovan, II, Warsaw.....	1
Raymond P. Ludden, Liverpool.....	1
William M. Cramp, Istanbul.....	3
Walter P. McConaughy, Tampico.....	3
Livingston Satterthwaite, Mexico City.....	3
Charles A. Cooper, Havre.....	3
William H. Beck, Ottawa.....	3
Adam Beaumont, Hamilton, Ont.....	3
Margaret L. Menzel, Stockholm.....	3
George L. Tolman, Sarnia.....	4
Edward M. Groth, Copenhagen.....	4
Graham H. Kemper, Hamilton, Bermuda.....	5
E. H. Johnson, Sydney, Nova Scotia.....	7
Francis H. Styles, Chihuahua.....	7
Clarence B. Hewes, Riga.....	7
Franklin C. Gowen, Palermo.....	10
Louis Sussdorff, Jr., Bucharest.....	10
Selden Chapin, Rome.....	11
Hon. Herman Bernstein, Tirana.....	11
Hon. Laurits S. Swenson, The Hague.....	11
Edward Savage Crocker, 2d., Stockholm.....	13
William Karnes, Vera Cruz.....	13
Edwin Schoenrich, Santiago de Cuba.....	13
Damon C. Woods, Toronto.....	13
Hon. John W. Garrett, Rome.....	14
Ely E. Palmer, Vancouver.....	17
Leonard G. Bradford, Rome.....	17
H. J. L'Heureux, Windsor, Ont.....	18
John Q. Wood (Ret. F. S. O.), Bucksport, Me.....	18
Burton Y. Berry, Istanbul.....	19

"Government Employees Not Expected to be Restored to Former Salaries" was the heading of a recent news item in the *Washington Star*, in which Chairman Joseph W. Byrns (Tenn.) of the House Appropriations Committee was quoted as saying: "I do not see how it will be possible to restore to Federal employes the salaries that they enjoyed during the past year." The article also went on to say: "Chairman McDuffie of the Special Economy Committee, which put through the salary slashing program, and Representative Wood, Republican, a member of the committee, have made equivocal pronouncements that they are in favor of modifying the salary cuts, but there is no real encouragement when they say 'We are in favor of restoring the wages taken from the Federal employes just as fast as the income of the Government will make this possible.' They are united with Chairman Byrns in the belief that 'with the Government's revenue reduced the employes' salary cut will be continued for another year in all probability.'" Furthermore, Chairman Byrns was quoted as saying that three of the most important appropriation bills, in

which the wage-cut policy will be determined, will be ready for presentation to the House as soon as Congress meets in December.

The Honorable William H. Stafford, Member of the House of Representatives for Milwaukee, Wis., failed in the recent primary election, according to an article by Herbert Plummer in the *Washington Star*, to be nominated for re-election to the House. Mr. Plummer described Mr. Stafford as "the House's champion bill wrecker because of his careful scrutiny of all private legislation." Mr. Stafford is, so the article states, "a Congressional veteran. He first saw service in the 58th Congress (1903), has sat for 20 years as a member of the House. This is not the first time he has met defeat. Four times he has lost his seat."

The Department of State was informed by cablegram of October 12, 1932, that the Honorable John M. Morehead, American Minister to Sweden, had departed for the United States on October 11, leaving Miss Frances E. Willis, Third Secretary, in charge of the Legation.



STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, STOCKHOLM, MAY, 1932

Front row (left to right): Miss Margaret Menzel, Surgeon Richard B. Holt, U. S. P. H. S., Consul Maurice P. Dunlap, Consul General Roger C. Tredwell, Vice Consul Harold Carlson, Mr. William A. Mancill (Technical Adviser, U. S. Immigration Service) and Miss Helen Lindstrom. Back row (left to right): Mr. Gosta Asplund, Miss Sigrid Lindroth, Mr. Hjalmar Jagerstrom, Mrs. Karin Hast, Mr. Gunnar Aspelin, Miss Olive Hultman, Mr. Conrad Anderson, Miss Wilma Gustafson, Mrs. Inez Torgny, Mr. Herman Lindstrom, and Mr. Erik Holtz



FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication September 24, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 17, 1932:

William Karnes, of Chicago, Ill., American Vice Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, detailed to the Department of State for duty.

Robert L. Smyth, of Berkeley, Calif., American Consul at Shanghai, China, assigned Consul at Nanking.

John Carter Vincent, of Macon, Ga., American Consul at Nanking, China, assigned Consul at Dairen, Manchuria.

Milton K. Wells, of Bristow, Okla., now on duty in the Department of State, assigned American Vice Consul at Ensenada, Mexico.

David Williamson, of Colorado Springs, Colo., Second Secretary of Embassy at Istanbul, Turkey, designated Second Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary.

Non-Career

Jack D. Neal, of Marlin, Tex., American Vice Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, appointed Vice Consul at Mexico City for duty in the office of the District Accounting and Disbursing Office.

Released for publication October 1, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 24, 1932:

Leo P. Hogan, of East Orange, N. J., American Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, has resigned from the service.

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

Edward B. Rand, of Shreveport, La., American Vice Consul at Medan, Sumatra, assigned Vice Consul at Tahiti, Society Islands.

Non-Career

John W. Tatem, American Consular Agent at San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic, resigned September 16, 1932, and Mr. George Dellis appointed Acting Consular Agent.

Released for publication October 8, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 1, 1932:

Edmund J. Dorsz, of Detroit, Mich., American Vice Consul at Yokohama, Japan, assigned Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

Robert Frazer, of Philadelphia, Pa., American Consul General at Mexico City, assigned American Consul General at London, England.

Frank A. Schuler, Jr., of Muskegon, Mich., American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan, assigned to the American Embassy at Tokyo as Language Officer.

Avra M. Warren, of Ellicott City, Md., American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, assigned American Consul General at that post.

Released for publication, October 22, 1932

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 8, 1932:

Russell M. Brooks, of Salem, Oreg., now American Consul at London, England, assigned Consul at Saigon, French Indo China.

Herbert S. Bursley, of Washington, D. C., now American Consul at Izmir, Turkey, assigned Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

Maurice P. Dunlap, of St. Paul, Minn., now American Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, assigned Consul at Dundee, Scotland.

Samuel G. Ebling, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, now American Consul at Bremen, Germany, assigned Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua.

William P. George, of Gadsden, Ala., now Second Secretary of Legation at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, assigned Consul at Izmir, Turkey.

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Franklin C. Gowen, of Philadelphia, Pa., now American Consul at Palermo, Italy, assigned Consul at London, England.

Paul C. Squire, of Boston, Mass., now American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, assigned Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

James R. Wilkinson, of Madison, Wis., now American Consul at Habana, Cuba, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

George H. Winters, of Downs, Kans., now assigned to the Department of State, assigned American Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Non-Career

The American Consular Agency at Chanaral, Chile, has been ordered closed as soon as practicable, all archives and records to be preserved at Antofagasta, Chile. When the office closes, the services of Mr. Ferdinand E. Libenow, American Consular Agent at Chanaral, will terminate.

The following candidates were successful in the Foreign Service examination held January 18-20, 1932 (the oral examination was given June 20-22):

Hector C. Adam, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; John K. Emmerson, of Canon City, Colo.; Andrew B. Foster, of Haverford, Pa.; Elbert G. Mathews, of Oakland, Calif.; Edward E. Rice, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Max W. Schmidt, of Bettendorf, Iowa; T. Eliot Weil, of Pleasantville, N. Y.; Ivan B. White, of Salem, Oreg.; and Russell W. Benton, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The number designated to take the Foreign Service examination held on September 26-28, 1932, exceeded all previous records, 520 being so designated, exclusive of 25 subordinates in the Service. Of this number, however, 413 took the examination in the United States; the number of those taking the examination abroad is not yet known, but will probably be about 20. The oral examination is scheduled for January, 1933.

It is understood that there will not be another examination until the end of the year 1933.

Washington is the mightiest name of earth—long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name no eulogy is expected. It can not be. To add brightness to the sun, or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe we pronounce the name, and in its naked deathless splendor leave it shining on.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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BIRTHS

A son, Anthony Armistead Smith, was born on January 31, 1932, to Vice Consul and Mrs. H. Armistead Smith, at Bristol, England. Mr. Smith is stationed at Messina, Italy.

A son, Robert Lincoln Potter, was born on June 1, 1932, at Bangkok, Siam, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Kennett F. Potter.

A daughter, Katherine Brooks Gittings, was born on July 31, 1932, to Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. John Sterett Gittings, at Vienna, Austria.

A daughter, Nellie Mabel Eaton, was born on September 16, 1932, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Earl W. Eaton, at Mazatlan, Mexico.

MARRIAGES

Flack-Schmid. Married at Vienna, Austria, on August 25, 1932, Diplomatic Secretary Joseph Flack and Miss Louise Maria Anna Schmid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johann Schmid. Mr. Flack is now First Secretary at Madrid.

Miller-Von Degenfeld Schonberg. Married on August 25, 1932, Diplomatic Secretary Ralph Miller to Miss Marie Theresa von Degenfeld Schonberg. Mr. Miller is now stationed at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Pilcher-Williams. Married at Yokohama, Japan, on September 12, 1932, Vice Consul James Byrd Pilcher and Miss Harriet Elsie Williams, of Cordele, Ga. Mr. Pilcher is stationed at Hankow, China.

Brodie-Lydecken. Married at Helsingfors, Finland, on September 25, 1932, George Harding Brodie and Miss Bertha Maritha Lydecken. Mr. Brodie, who is a son of the American Minister and Mrs. Edward E. Brodie, is clerk at the American Consulate at Helsingfors; Miss Lydecken is a daughter of Engineer and Mrs. R. Lydecken, a prominent Swedish-Finnish family of Helsingfors.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the lists of Duties and Stations of the United States Public Health Service, received since the last issue of the JOURNAL, the following changes at foreign posts have been noted:

Medical Director W. C. Williams. Relieved from further duty at London, England, as early as practicable, and directed to proceed to New York, N. Y., and await further orders. September 20, 1932.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. J. Halpin. Relieved from duty at Southampton, England, and assigned to duty at the American Consulate General, London, England. September 21, 1932.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. B. Holt. Relieved from duty at Stockholm, Sweden, and assigned to duty at the American Consulate General, Oslo, Norway. September 21, 1932.

Medical Director W. C. Billings. Relieved from duty at London, England, on October 17 and assigned to duty at the Immigration Station, Angel Island, Calif., to assume charge of the medical examination of aliens at that place. October 6, 1932.

IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 429)

Sincere sympathy is extended to Consul Henry C. von Struve, at North Bay, Ontario, Canada, in the death of his daughter, Mrs. Louise Elphand, at Woodhaven, Long Island, on September 21, 1932. Mrs. Elphand had been ill during the past year, being in a hospital nearly all that time; she had returned to her home a week before her death, and it was hoped that she was well on her way to permanent recovery. The funeral was at Brooklyn.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Vice Consul W. Quincy Stanton, at San Salvador, in the death on October 5, 1932, of his father, Mr. John W. Stanton, at his residence at Great Falls, Mont.



CONSUL GENERAL JOHN E. KEHL

CABLEGRAM

The following cablegram was sent on October 18, 1932, by the Under Secretary of State to John E. Kehl, American Consul General at Hamburg:

"I congratulate you upon having completed on October 15 thirty-five years of service as a Consular officer of the United States and express appreciation of your unfailing devotion to duty and practical accomplishments during that period.

"CASTLE, Acting."

YOU'RE WORKING FOR YOURSELF

Vice Consul Harold Carlson, at Stockholm, Sweden, kindly sent the following, which he copied years ago, presumably from the *Harvester World*, published by the International Harvester Company.

No matter whether you're Lord Leverhulme or the youngest shop assistant, you're working for yourself—make no mistake about that.

Don't be fooled by thinking that just because you're working for wages you're not working for yourself.

You're on your own. Everybody is. If you work well, you help yourself; and if you work badly, you hurt yourself.

If you have an employer, he isn't your master. That is a silly idea that has been out of date for 200 years.

Your employer is your customer, and you must give him good service for your own sake.

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This is a great truth which all dishonest and worthless people sneer at—it is a truth that will build you up as a man and money maker—you *are working for yourself.*

Vice Consul Robert M. Ott, at Belize, British Honduras, sent the following extracts from a memorandum found among the late Consul G. Russell Taggart's papers, evidently a collection of incidents occurring while he was stationed at Belize:

On one of the July 4th in Belize four colored men came in to see the Consul as a delegation. They said they were planning to have a parade on the 4th of July. I asked them if they were Americans. They said no, but one spoke up with the statement that he had been in the United States, and another claimed proudly to own a second-hand Ford car. They were planning to have the parade start from the American Consulate and they wanted me to lend them the largest American flag we had. I told them to first get written permission from the chief of police, then come and see me. They did not come back. One of them hailed me afterwards along the street, addressing me as "Consulado," in a thick voice. He told me, confidentially, looking all around, "We could not get permission but we celebrated the best we could with a few sociable drinks." I moved on, but he hailed me again. I knew he had forgotten to "strike me" for a contribution, so I called back that I had to hurry to keep an engagement.

Archdeacon Hogbin's telephone was out of order. He wrote the telephone manager as follows: "Telephone No. 201. I Kings, 18:29. Latter part." This quotation is: "There was no voice nor any that answered neither any that regarded." The manager replied as follows: "See Psalms V, third verse."—"Thou shalt hear my voice in the morning!"



THE FLYING MULE

By DAVID H. BUFFUM, *American Vice Consul, Palermo, Italy*

The amusing description of that Tripolitanian flying donkey so aptly set forth in the July issue of the JOURNAL by Consul General Coert du Bois reminds me that I, too, have seen a donkey flying, or rather a mule—for about 50 feet—and here is how it was:

After about an hour's worth of break-neck curves such as would have put a roller coaster constructor to positive shame, my wife and I came upon a stretch of straight road one day on the way to Agrigento, in Sicily. The old Ford was doing just about all it could when we saw in the distance two mules on the right-hand and correct side of the road. It developed that the front one was ridden by a peasant. The back one was tied and was carrying on each side voluminous buckets of something, I know not what—as it turned out it didn't matter a whole lot what the contents consisted of.

As appears to be essential here, I started to blow the horn vociferously about an eighth of a mile in the rear and presumed, erroneously, that the equipage would remain on the right side; but just as I was about to pass, the whole outfit in a truly asinine manner swung directly across the road. There were deep ditches on each side and the only thing to do was to hit as few of the party and with as little violence as possible.

Hastily applied brakes lessened the blow somewhat, but not much. The front mule and man managed to get off the road and start up a mountain path a few seconds before we actually arrived upon the scene; the back member of the trio tried vainly to veer to the right, thus manifesting infinitely more judgment than his master,

but he couldn't because he was tied. At all events he was scooped up directly across the hood, ears flapping and hoofs pawing the air, not to mention my fenders. Contrary to that Tripolitanian donkey, this somewhat distant relative did not appear to be enjoying himself at all. His hum-drum existence under the broiling sun was certainly stimulated for a few seconds and doubtless he assumed that his time had come. My wife thought her's had, too, for that matter.

Anyway, the mule was carried past the path (and how), which had been taken by his confrere and master, and then, emitting an ear-splitting bray, he was either yanked, or he leaped, or flew up over a perpendicular embankment about 10 feet high, a sort of twentieth century Pegasus, and the party continued up the hill with but indifferent glances backward, apparently none the worse for the experience. As for us, we simply got a couple of dents on the hood and the best laugh we have had in 10 years. So mules can fly in Sicily, too—when they have to.

AUTUMN DAYS

Yellow, mellow, ripened days
Sheltered in a golden coating;
O'er the dreamy, listless haze,
White and dainty cloudlets floating;
Winking at the blushing trees,
And the sombre, furrowed fallow;
Smiling at the airy ease,
Of the southward flying swallow.
Sweet and smiling are thy ways,
Beauteous, golden Autumn days.
—WILL CARLETON.

O, it sets my heart a clickin'
Like the ticking of a clock
When the frost is on the pumpkin
And the fodder's in the shock.
—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

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NAPLES, ITALY

Wild Ones

There is very little in the book to help a young Vice Consul when a wild one blows in on him and demands everything from immediate repatriation at Government expense to the arrest of the Governor of the Province for alleged insult. You can call them protection cases or welfare cases—some of them are hard to put a name to—but they call for more resource, tact, patience, firmness and fast footwork than any other line of consular endeavor. You stand to get into more trouble and, if you do get by, to receive less thanks than even in estate cases.

Take this one the other day. Quiet and peaceful it was with the spicy odor of emigrants drifting up from the visa office. He stalked in with his big china blue eyes blazing and sat down and said:

"It all comes of my coming over in uniform. The British have never let me alone a minute. They know I'm King of the American Indians and the bank in Chicago is holding my Queen. You're all a bunch of damned Swiss and that lady out in the hall is the Statue of Liberty."

That was a good start. It took a little sorting out of his statements to gather that he had broken out of some place in Switzerland where he received a small monthly remittance and come to this port for the purpose of selling himself into slavery to the captain of a ship in return for a passage to the United States. We arranged to cover his hotel bill and to ease him back to Switzerland, but at the latter suggestion he broke out of the office, sold all his baggage to a waiter in the hotel for \$4.90 and when last heard of was

trying to commit suicide in the Consulate at Palermo.

Dipsomaniac ladies of a certain age are a fruitful source of entertainment. We have had four this summer. They never have any money. They run up scandalous bar bills and generally call in a good-looking doctor who also has a nice fat bill for the Consul to collect for him. The one we have now owes at the present writing Lira 13,000 and her assets appear to consist of an unimpaired thirst and a few checks that have fluttered back from their respective banks marked "n. s. f."

Then there was the American sailor who was trying to smuggle cigarettes ashore and when a customs guard came politely aboard and asked permission to speak to the captain about it, slipped up behind the guard and hit him so hard that they had to put a new plate in the steel deck-house where his head dented it. That one took some talking to keep the authorities from sinking the ship where she lay. You needn't believe it, but the sailor sailed with his ship.

Depression or no depression, pay-cut or no pay-cut, Americans will wander up and down the world and get themselves into awful trouble. I suppose in the aggregate the Foreign Service spends as much time in setting the fallen on their feet as in promoting American trade abroad. And we don't get a tenth as much credit for it.

CONSUL GENERAL COERT DU BOIS.

In the reference last month to an article that appeared in the *Washington Star* about the American Consul at Tangier in 1839 being seriously embarrassed by the receipt of two lions, a gift to President Van Buren, the donor should have been stated as the Sultan of Morocco, not Muscat.

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MEMORIES OF PHILIP C. HANNA

The New York *Herald-Tribune* of April 24 last contained an interesting account of the friendship that existed between the late Consul General Philip C. Hanna and Vice Admiral Eulate, of the Spanish Navy, dating back to 1894, when Hanna was Consul at La Guaira, Venezuela, and Eulate was commanding a small armed Spanish vessel.

Revolutionists had descended suddenly on La Guaira and arrested all the foreign Consuls and other officials, demanding a ransom for each of them. Fortunately, Philip Hanna was visiting a neighboring city, but on his return that evening he was met on the outskirts of La Guaira by a friendly native and warned of the situation. No American war vessel, nor even a merchant vessel, was in port, but Hanna remembered that a small armed vessel, the *Three Georges*, was in the harbor on patrol duty and that he had met the commander, a young naval lieutenant named Eulate, a genial person and a great admirer of America. In the dusk Hanna rowed out to the ship and explained the situation to Eulate, who lent him a detail of marines, instructed to act under his orders. Flying the American flag, Hanna returned to the city and demanded that the prisoners be released. Awed by the marines, the guards at the jail finally threw open the doors and out marched the entire company of prisoners. Not a penny of ransom was paid. Great was the rejoicing, and Hanna and Eulate were the heroes of the hour. But trouble ensued. Venezuela complained to Spain, and Eulate was ordered home and demoted, but he never complained. Hanna, however, wrote to each of the European countries whose consular officers had been arrested and told the full story, with the result that those Governments induced the authorities at Madrid to restore Eulate to good standing. He was promoted to a captaincy, and the Spaniards made him a popular hero. When the *Viscaya* reached New York Harbor as the pride of the Spanish fleet in February, 1898 (just prior to the war), it was Captain Eulate who handled her.

The war with Spain brought these two men into relation once more—Hanna a Consul in 1898 in San Juan, Porto Rico, and Eulate, commander of a warship in Cervera's fleet. One morning as Consul Hanna looked out of the window across the harbor he saw a warship with its guns trained directly at his abode. It was the *Viscaya* that had slipped into the port during the night and had maneuvered into a position that commanded the American Consulate. War with Spain had

been declared, but it was only later during the day that Hanna received a message in cipher from Washington ordering him to be ready to remove all papers of the Consulate to the Island of St. Thomas. After packing, Consul Hanna decided to go out with a flag of truce to the Spanish war vessel, and what was his surprise to find that the commander was his old friend Eulate. In spite of the fact that a war was in progress between their countries, the two friends had a good visit, and then parted, never to meet again. In an open boat for 20 hours, Mr. and Mrs. Hanna made the trip to St. Thomas, there to remain until the war was over. To Santiago Harbor went Eulate—to defeat at the hands of America's wonderful new navy.

Robley D. Evans, in the chapter "Farewell to the Viscaya," in "A Sailor's Log," tells the thrilling story of the naval battle. Eulate was severely wounded in that fight, and when his ship was disabled he beached it to save the lives of his men. He was carried aboard the *Iowa* as a prisoner and offered his sword to the commander, Robley D. Evans, who graciously returned it—an act applauded by the *Iowa's* assembled crew.

On April 7 last Eulate, then a retired admiral of his native country, passed away in his villa at Barcelona. His daughter, Senorita Carmela Eulate, mindful of the chivalrous act of Admiral Robley D. Evans, sent a message through Consul General Claude I. Dawson to Captain Frank Taylor Evans, notifying him of her father's death. Frank Evans had been a naval cadet aboard his father's ship during the battle and surrender.

Consul General Thomas D. Bowman, now stationed at Santiago, Chile, kindly forwarded the newspaper article mentioned above, and added in his letter that as he had served with Consul General Philip Hanna at Monterey, and took over that office from him when he retired in December, 1919, he learned many interesting things about Mr. Hanna's experiences at that post. Mr. Bowman said:

"When certain revolutionists took Monterey they arrested Mr. Hanna and took him to the penitentiary. The governor of that institution refused to allow him to be imprisoned there, however, saying, according to local narrators, that 'the penitentiary is for criminals and not for gentlemen like Senor Hanna.' He was therefore confined to the Governor's palace for some time, but eventually released.

"He enjoyed unusual popularity in Monterey, as the enormous crowd that gathered at the train to see him off upon the occasion of his final departure bore witness. Once a cab driver enter-



tained me throughout my drive with praises of Mr. Hanna, whom he called the 'Father of Monterey.' When a flood destroyed a section of the city, leaving many hundreds destitute, Mr. Hanna of his own initiative shipped in corn (at his own expense) and organized a food relief.

"The peace and happiness that characterized his disposition in his old age taught me that:

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches,
And loving favor rather than silver and gold."

THE AMERICAN CONSUL IN 1957

Keeping a Character in Character

Mr. Kenneth Roberts, the well-known American author, in a humorous article in the September 24 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* entitled "For Authors Only," says that he has always been completely at a loss to know where British authors obtain their ideas of Americans.

To quote Mr. Roberts:

"One of the unfortunate features of calling an English author's attention to the misuse of American dialogue lies, it seems to me, in an Englishman's inability to recognize the misuse when it is brought to his attention. Not even when it is hammered into his attention by main strength is he able to get more than a vague glimmering of what he has done.

"Recently I tried to argue the point with an English author; but the proceeding struck me as being somewhat futile. . . .

"I drew my notebook from my pocket and flipped over the leaves to refresh my memory of a few British authors whose little mistakes concerning America had recently caught my eye. Mr. Charles Dickens, I noted, had made mention of visiting an establishment on either Long Island or Rhode Island—he had forgotten which. Mr. Warwick Deeping had dealt with an American woman of culture, wealth, and social position, and represented her as prefacing her remarks with such expressions as, 'Say pardner!'

"Mr. John Galsworthy had drawn an American scientist and college professor with the best of intentions, but had left a few rough edges here and there—edges so rough as to give American readers the impression that the scientist-professor was a cross between a British ham actor and an overserious Arkansas Congressman of the coonskin cap era. Being a big masculine chap from Wyoming, he says, 'I just love it' and 'Isn't that just wonderful' and 'I don't want any grass to grow.'

"Blackwood's Magazine, that Gibraltar of British periodicals, had made much of a serial dealing with the possible state of affairs in India in the year 1957, by Mr. Hamish Blair. Mr. Blair introduces an American—Mr. Simmonds, a young consular officer—in the first chapter. The American, obviously, is a consular officer of career; a young man, that is to say, who must have trained for his position—first by spending four years in a university, then by undergoing an intensive course of study in the State Department and the Foreign Service School in Washington.

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"Mr. Simmonds is depicted as 'a long-limbed, neatly dressed youth in mufti . . . clean shaven and good-looking in the American way.' His first remark is, 'We are hardly a noos agency, but if a citizen applies to us for information, why, nat'rally, we are very willin' to hand him any facts that have come to our knowledge.' He characterizes certain noises as being 'con-tinual,' states that the noises are 'vurry simple,' and assures his audience that 'the consulate ain't goin' to take sides.'

"I closed my notebook and put it back in my pocket. Something told me that if I tried to argue with my British author friend over the likelihood of hearing, from the mouth of an American consul of career, the words 'ain't goin',' I would nat'rally be verrry much out of luck. So far as I was concerned, the whole business was doomed to remain a dark mystery."

—Forwarded by C. Paul Fletcher, Toronto.

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A CONSUL IN THE KLONDIKE

By HEIN TEROLLER

(Continued from page 421)

Such letters came from every corner of the globe. One inquiry addressed to the Consul in Dawson was about a person in Nome, Alaska, that place being about 1,800 miles distant.

Letters from the "outside" also wasted a great deal of sympathy upon us in the Klondike, duly deploring our circumstances in life which seemed to the writers undesirable, such as the long winter nights, not seeing the sun for many weeks, and a supposedly degrading social environment. First of all, the long, dark winter was something of a misnomer. The clear atmosphere, brilliant aurora borealis, moonlight so bright one could often read by it, and the clean, white, snow-covered earth combined to make the nights anything but dark and dreary. The indictment of our social status was even more unjust. While there were a few picturesque "rough-necks," it is the writer's firm conviction that the average of our collective intelligence, good-breeding, culture, education and accomplishments would be hard to surpass, if equalled, anywhere. There was a surprisingly large number of representatives from all of the leading universities of America and Europe. Engineers, mineralogists and geologists were everywhere. We even had an organized operatic society which was claimed by those conversant with such matters to be the equal of many professionals. It is true that we may not always have looked the part. However, another secret may as well be disclosed: except for the two first winters, evening clothes sometimes were to be seen in Dawson!

The Klondike was decidedly on the gold standard. Gold dust was the prevailing medium of exchange. Frequent publication of the official prices in dollars of the various types of gold dust per ounce was our only "exchange." Occasionally some chee-chaco (currency or coin) money would appear but it was a curiosity. Prices for nearly all commodities during that first winter of '97-'98 were \$1 per pound except salt, which was scarce and brought \$1.50 per pound; candles \$1 each. Luxuries such as butter were not generally stocked. I had in my outfit one 5-pound can of butter. After packing it about for six months, it was sold in the spring for \$20 less 20 percent commission. The purchaser later complained that it was "not fresh," and to pacify him I made a reasonable refund.

Consular duties in the Klondike were not arduous and did not interfere greatly with the writer's business activities, first as manager of the Seattle Yukon Transportation Co., and later of the North American Trading & Transportation Company with supervision of its transportation, commercial, lumbering, and its several mining properties. Exceptional activities sometimes occurred. Shortly after the gold strike at Nome, departing miners who were eager to participate in this strike wanted so many powers of attorney, that the Consular receipts exceeded \$100 on one particular day! As regards official relations with the authorities in Washington and with the local authorities, only the pleasantest of recollections remain.

One of the writer's official acts was participation in the Memorial Day Observance in respect to President McKinley's death at the hands of an assassin. This was devoutly observed by all the American citizens and given respectful recognition by other nationalities and more especially by our Canadian neighbors; the entire populace

taking an appropriate part in it. Not long after we participated in the observance of the Memorial Day for Queen Victoria. The American Consul being the dean of Consuls always occupied a position of pre-eminence at public functions.

No reminiscence of the Klondike would be complete without a word on the fascination of the Far North. Yet any attempt to put a Klondike winter into words must only produce incompleteness. Firm friendships cemented in the rigors of exotic wastes; the wild hunt for fortune contrasted with the frosty, crystalline stillness of Arctic nights; such was the virile sentiment among men in a land where only real worth survived. Robert W. Service expresses it well:

There's gold and it's haunting and haunting,
It's luring me on as of old;
Yet it isn't the gold that I'm wanting
So much as just finding the gold.
It's the great, big, broad land way up yonder,
It's the forests where silence has lease;
It's the beauty that thrills me with wonder,
It's the stillness that fills me with peace.



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Photo from Hein TeRoller



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A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

By EDWARD C. WYNNE

One reads "This Is Russia" (The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, 1932), by George E. Raiguel and William K. Huff, and is carried along by the remarkable descriptive powers of the authors. These powers of description are supplemented by a fascinating collection of carefully selected illustrations and photographs which are found throughout the work. And after one has read the book and studied these illustrations and photographs, there is a feeling that the Russia of today, with its "Pageant of Ten Centuries" (Part I) as a background, is something which few people can properly understand, much less adequately describe.

The authors concede the difficulty of this understanding and description as they speak of a Russia of the "land of the Tsars . . . a land of snow and violets, furs and caviar, luxury and hardship," of a Russia as seen through the eyes of "the prisoner in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul or the exile in Siberia," of the Russia described by "those who watched through the revolutionary days from February to October, 1917," and finally the Russia as it appears to "those who return from the land of the Soviet Union today." And those who have returned from "that strange, many-sided land" can not agree. "All the stories are different, many of them contradictory, some enthusiastic about the heroic experiment, others utterly condemning it."

The authors do not attempt to clarify the contradictions in question, and as one reads the absorbing pages of the book this seems to be perfectly natural. After all, Mr. Raiguel and Mr. Huff "have also been in Russia" in the days before and in the days when Russia was "freeing herself from the shackles of Tsarism," in 1923 when "we roamed about Russia with Senator Brookhart" and "in the summer of 1931 when we visited Russia again to check up on previous experiences and once more renew acquaintance with some of the men and women who are trying to pilot Russia through this difficult time." And so one can understand what they mean to convey when they write: "For no matter which phase one may call 'This is Russia,' some one who has seen a different one will say, 'That is not Russia, this is Russia.' And all are partly right."

The book is divided into six parts, which are entitled "The Pageant of Ten Centuries," "What the Visitor Will Find," "The Modern State," "Leningrad," "Moscow," and "Russia's 'Mighty



Line' in Story and Song." As is to be expected from such a list of titles, the old Russia is constantly dodging the footsteps of the new Russia, which can not quite get rid of the ancient régime, no matter how hard it tries. Leningrad would not be possible were it not for "The City That Peter Built." "Mother Moscow, the Holy," in spite of—or perhaps because of—its hallowed traditions, is today "the center of its (Soviet) experiment in government." The "Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union now meets in the Hall of the Great Palace in the Krenlin," which is "the very heart of Russia; its history is the history of the entire country." How long will it last? The authors do not attempt to tell us, but one feels as one reads what they wrote that although the Bolshevik régime may fall and the Soviet go the way of the Tsars, who in turn may return under a different and more enlightened form of government, Russia itself will survive. And that presents the question: What is Russia? A reading of the book may furnish the answer, and then again—but read the book.

"The World's Danger Zone" (Farrar & Rinehart, New York, 1932), by Sherwood Eddy, is not so much a vivid description of what Mr. Eddy saw and experienced "from the night of the capture of Mukden, September 18, 1931, until the beginning of the great conflict at Shanghai at the end of January 18, 1932," as it is a forcible presentation of the thesis that Japan's actions in Manchuria will drive "China over the abyss into Communism." Mr. Eddy finds evidence of this all over China and predicts that "if Japan continues her military offensive until it leads to the overthrow of the Central Government, the Communists will soon be able to form a solid U. S. S. R. embracing over a million people, with Kiangsi as a basis." The "battle of Shanghai" taught the Chinese not only that "China can fight" but that "if trained, equipped, and disciplined under Russian leadership . . . they will be more than a match for the Japanese, whom they outnumber in man power and overbalance in resources." He quotes the Chinese as saying "We would prefer being subjects of Russia to being subjects of Japan," and refers to the Chinese proverb, "When a man becomes desperate he is ready to go to any kind of a doctor."

Mr. Eddy tries to be fair to Japan, although his Chapter (IV) "The Case for Japan" is not exactly a brief for Nippon. He points out that Japan "arrived late upon the international, im-

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perialist scene . . . and, like Germany, found there was almost no place left for her in the sun"; almost, but not quite, as the Japanese Government "seems to find" the place in question in Manchuria. "After all its (Manchuria) cost in blood and treasure, this region became to Japan a combined Monroe Doctrine, Panama Canal, and battlefield of Gettysburg." As a result the Japanese "are not prepared on any terms whatever to release Manchuria from their grasp and control."

In his final Chapter (X) Mr. Eddy presents the question, "What can we do about it?" He states that "Whatever else we do, we must not be betrayed into war with Japan," and suggests "at least three possible courses of action: Moral suasion, diplomatic pressure, and economic sanctions."

interesting details of that memorable naval engagement, collected by him while American Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana. (Mr. Davis resigned from the Service in 1929.)

"E. & O. E." (Errors and Omissions Excepted), a term often found in British statements of account, was an amusing contribution by Consul Homer Brett, citing certain linguistic and other pitfalls that beset the Consular path.

An unsigned article—Consul Frederick Simpich was, however, the editor at that time—described the method of handling Trade Opportunities and gave advice as to their preparation.

TEN YEARS AGO

(From issue of November, 1922)

The leading article was entitled "Secretary Endorses Rogers Bill," and gave the correspondence between Secretary Hughes and Representative John Jacob Rogers on the subject of the now famous legislation providing for a unified Foreign Service. The article was illustrated with a portrait of Mr. John Jacob Rogers.

"The Chief Goes Calling," was the title of an interesting account by Mr. Herbert C. Hengstler of his trip to Europe, in the summer of that year, when he attended a consular conference at Lucerne early in July and a similar conference at Berlin, August 7-9. Photographs of those attending these two conferences were published in that issue. Mr. Hengstler also mentioned, with appreciative remarks, the several diplomatic and consular offices that he visited in France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Holland and England; it must indeed have been a strenuous trip, for he mentioned having visited 20 consular offices and 6 diplomatic missions in a total of 55 days.

"A Day at Acapulco," by John A. Gamon, was published as one of the articles received in a prize contest for the best sketch or story on some phase of life in the Service.

Chester W. Davis gave in an article entitled "The Peacock and the Hornet" some

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