

Mr. - Mr. Flood

The **AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL** ★ ★ ★ ★



VOL. XI

OCTOBER, 1934

No. 10

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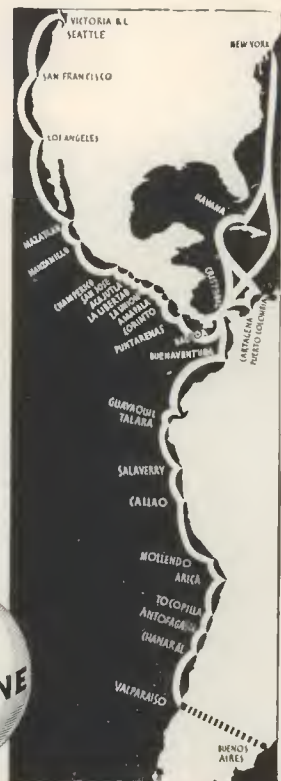
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Aug. 18th, 1934

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Sincerely yours,

Ab Jenkins.

Firestone

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in the
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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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OCTOBER, 1934

The Land of the Tall Poinsettia

By THE HONORABLE MEREDITH NICHOLSON, *Asunción*

I ADMIT at once the incompetence of the title as a description of Paraguay, but as I write, with the poinsettia flinging its scarlet banners over countless walls in the residential district of Asunción, mere history and human triumphs and failures seem unimportant. The Paraguayan poinsettia is a tree rather than the potted plant displayed in American florist shops at Christmas time and, to my unscientific eye, the flapping petals seem much larger than those of our home product. The claims of Paraguay to be known as a land of flowers are strengthened by the gorgeous purple clusters of the *Bougainvilleae* which everywhere arrest and charm the eye.

The far-wandering Sebastian Cabot was the first European to invade the territory now embraced in Paraguay. This was in 1527 and eight years later Asunción was founded by Don Pedro de Mendoza, a member of the Spanish royal household, and became the capital of all the Spanish territory east of the Andes. One of Don Pedro's captains, Domingo Martinez de Irala, may be credited with laying the foundations of the Paraguayan



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HONORABLE MEREDITH NICHOLSON

nation as it exists today. Paraguay is one of the few remaining outposts of romance in the new world. Cervantes would have felt at home here. Don Quixote could ride today through the streets of Asunción and not be challenged by the white-helmeted traffic cops. Many incidents in Paraguayan history are not paralleled by the adventurous spirit and the high courage recorded in the chronicles of any other division of Latin-America. The efforts of the Jesuits back yonder in the early years of the 16th century to organize the native Guarani into what we would call nowadays a communistic social order, makes an interesting page in Paraguayan history. Ethnology has not

yet offered any conclusive explanation of the Guarani, their origin or the qualities that differentiate him from other South American natives.

Irala, by reason of his sincere regard for the mild, peace-loving Guarani Indian, was responsible for an absolutely singular condition found in no other Latin American country. He insisted that his soldiers and particularly the missionaries who had come to convert the Indians, should learn the



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Guarani language. As a result the Spaniard learned Guarani, reversing the usual order in colonization. As a result, even today nearly all Paraguayans speak Guarani fluently and in the country districts the majority speak nothing else. There are two newspapers in Asunción, both with considerable circulation, partly printed in Guarani.

Much that makes Paraguay one of the most interesting and picturesque countries in South America, is clearly traceable to the work of Irala and the first builders of the present-day republic. Irala encouraged the marriage of Spanish and native and as there were few women of pure Spanish blood among the early colonists these unions resulted in the creation of a new racial type. Class distinctions were little recognized and were not tolerated by the despotic Francia who, dominating the country in 1814, three years after Paraguay broke with Spain, pursued malevolently the Spanish inhabitants of pure blood because of his distrust for their loyalty. Francia remains one of the most remarkable characters in South American history and one naturally inviting the romancer's pen. *El Supremo*, the novel written about him by the late Edward Lucas White, a distinguished scholar and poet of Baltimore, is considered an accurate picture of Francia and his times.

In 1864 Francisco Solano Lopez was the head of the Paraguayan Government and in the six years of his reign wrote pages in the national history which are thrilling though ghastly reading. The American Min-

ister Resident at that strenuous period was Charles A. Washburn, a Californian, who, if I may venture the remark, most indubitably earned his salary. Lopez was no ordinary person; I have heard him praised as a patriot, though Minister Washburn during his stormy incumbency of the post, hardly regarded him in that light. Nevertheless Lopez was evidently a man of intelligence and no small degree of enlightened initiative, with many sound ideas as to the development of his country. However, almost immediately upon gaining control of the government he became involved in a dispute with Brazil and

began a war with that country which quickly drew Argentina and Uruguay into the fray. In this struggle Paraguay fought her three neighbors with a pluck, determination and sacrifice hardly equalled in the history of warfare. That invincible patriotism which is an impressive attribute of the Paraguayan character was developed and strengthened in that struggle.

It is not, however, of the Spartan fortitude of the Paraguayans but rather of their gentler side and of their beautiful country that I would give some hint. Coming from a region of the United States distinguished by picket fences and low hedges I find the walls that invariably shut off Paraguayan domiciles pleasantly suggestive of privacy and a cozy home life. The walls in Asunción in most instances wear a look of age as if



THE ASUNCION MARKET



they might have been transported from some ancient city of Spain. The young ladies of Asunción have a delectable habit of hovering quite circumspectly along the walls of their *casas* in the cool of the evening. A red rose in the dark hair—yes! Later the stroller will hear, when the great planets of the Southern night are bright in the bluest sky in the world, the languorous tinkle of guitars; or he will pass some gateway where a soldier of Paraguay is saying goodbye to his sweetheart before leaving for the front. *Palabras cariñosas!* How many centuries ago were just such scenes and experiences part of the life of charming Old Spain.

Many old Spanish customs and habits persist here and it would be a pity to change them. Even the hurrying American grows deliberate and casual in the Asunción atmosphere. A call, for example, where you are not merely delivering cards in routine fashion, is not to be entered upon with vulgar haste. At the gate in the typical high wall there is a bell, frequently hidden by vines. It is part of the adventure to find it. You do not of course discover it at once, but only after exploring a bit. You punch the button and wait; you may wait sometime, but is it not a sign of inferior breeding to manifest impatience? Very likely the *timbre* is out of order, quite like bells in more thoroughly mechanized communities than Asun-



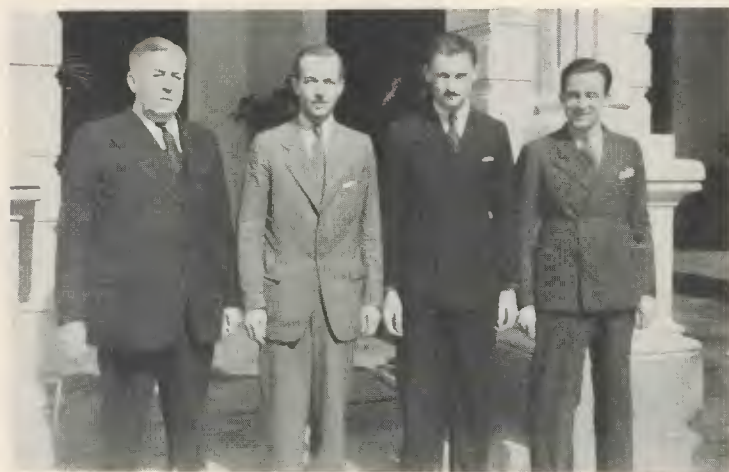
AMERICAN LEGATION, ASUNCIÓN

ción. You now clap your hands—twice, and repeat, staccato. This will almost invariably bring results. Some one will appear and inspect you over the wall or through the iron bars of the gate, and if you give a satisfactory account of yourself you will be admitted.

The Asunción shops close at eleven and are not open again until three. Early rising is the rule; several of the diplomatic corps are up and at work at six every morning. Paraguay's reversed seasons keep one bothered as to the flight of time, for letters arrive from the United States describing the intolerable heat just as a delightful autumn falls upon these South lands. It is pretended by the natives that the weather is never cold here, but it can be chilly enough to make winter clothing necessary. The houses are wholly without heating facilities; I have seen one fireplace and this, the owner informed me, was purely ornamental for scientific chimney building is unknown here. When there's "a nipping and an eager air" we remove the chill from the Legation with electric heaters about the size of a watch.

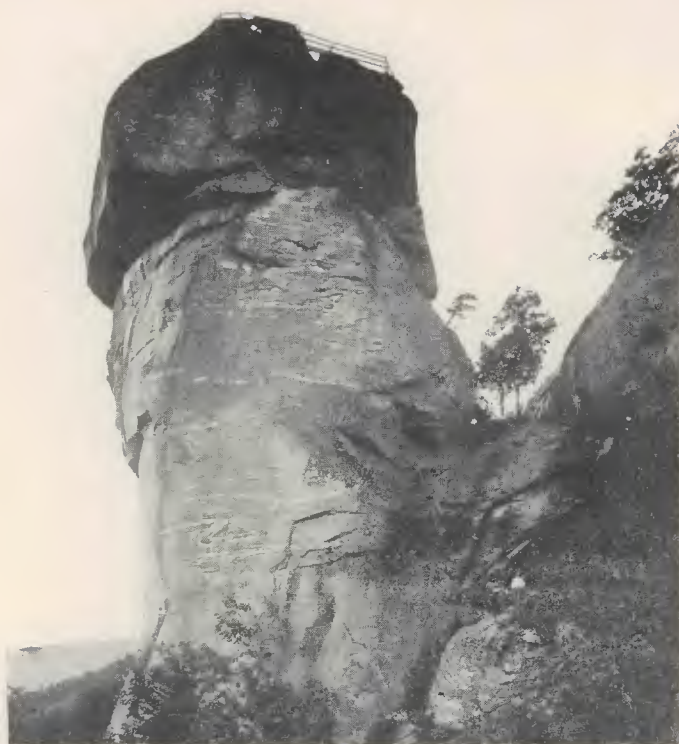
Paraguayan lace is justly famous. The *nandutti* is wrought with incredible skill into the most delicate and intricate patterns. The early Guarani had no music, but today the Paraguayan is known characteristically as a lover of music, both

(Continued to page 554)



LEGATION STAFF, ASUNCIÓN

Left to right: The Minister; George H. Butler, Third Secretary; Clerks Philip Raine and Donald S. Kent



CHIMNEY ROCK
NEAR HENDER-
SONVILLE

Where Do We Go from Here?

By JOHN M. SAVAGE, *Consul, Retired*



MR. SAVAGE'S HOME,
HENDERSONVILLE

EVERY Consular Officer has the above question more or less in mind during his entire period of service, and as the time for his retirement draws near, the question becomes more acute.

When a transfer is arranged the Department does the arranging and all the officer has to do is to follow the instruction; but when the time of retirement arrives he is compelled to do his own choosing, and often a serious problem confronts him.

With salaries what they are in our Foreign Service no officer, and especially if during the period of his service he maintains the dignity of his position, can hope or expect to accumulate sufficient capital to provide an income for himself and his dependents and he has, therefore, to a great extent to rely upon his retiring allowance for support. As under the present system pen-

sions cease with the death of the recipient, and there is no Government provision for the maintenance of widows and minor children, it behooves a retired officer, for the sake of his family if for no other reason, to prolong his life as much as possible.

In past years many officers solved the problem by selecting a place abroad that afforded a salubrious climate and where the cost of living was comparatively cheap. So far as parents are concerned this did not make much difference; but where there are minor children it is a great mistake, in my opinion, for them to lose touch with their own country, and I know of instances where such children, to put it mildly, have been severely handicapped by too long foreign residence. The depreciation of the dollar in terms of foreign currency, and the comparatively high income taxes imposed in most countries abroad, has to a great extent altered the situation and even persons belonging to what is known as the leisure class have been compelled to return to the United States for reasons of economy.

Because the cost of living in the larger cities of the United States is high by comparison, it is a mistake to assume that similar conditions prevail throughout the entire country; also it should be borne in mind that the United States leads the



world in the excellence of its foods and in creature comforts. The thing to do, therefore, is to find the place in the United States where the maximum of living conditions can be had for the minimum of expense. So far as my wife and myself are concerned we think we have solved the problem by selecting Western North Carolina, which is rightly called "The Land of the Sky," and out of this large area we have selected Hendersonville as one of the most desirable places.

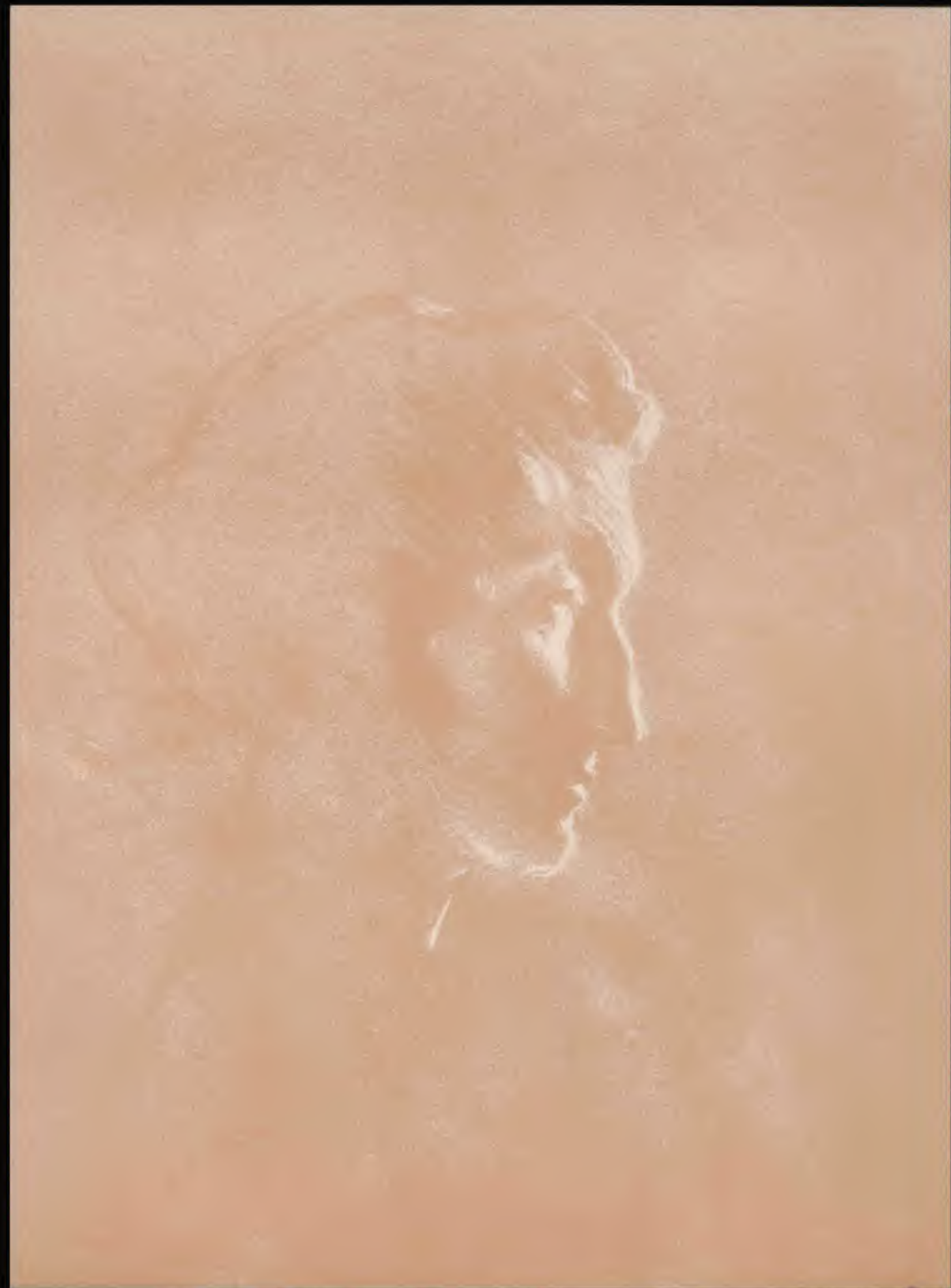
The city of Hendersonville has a population of 5,000 and is built on the top of a mountain having an altitude of 2,153 feet. For purposes of identification it may be well to state that Hendersonville is 21 miles from Asheville, a city of 65,000. During the summer it entertains hundreds of visitors, mainly from Florida and points South, and these are accommodated in numerous hotels and boarding houses, and in many cases residents rent their homes for the season, which lasts about three months. Although in July and August the thermometer during the day climbs into the eighties, the nights are invariably cool enough to sleep under a blanket, and there are no mosquitoes. This will be my first winter in Hendersonville and the record gives the mean temperature for the winter months as $27\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. I understand some seasons zero weather is reached for short periods; but permanent ice does not form even on

the numerous mountain lakes, as the daylight sun is so strong it melts. There are sufficient shops, including several chain stores, and any ordinary requirements are available. There is a first class picture house and, during the summer, dances and entertainments are provided for the amusement of the visitors as well as permanent residents. There are numerous tennis courts provided by the city where no charge is made for their use and an excellent 18 hole golf course with grass greens, where a nominal charge is made for non-members. There is a swimming pool in the center of the city and there are bathing facilities in lakes easy of access. Food is fully 25% cheaper than in New York, and fruit, vegetables and dairy products are to be had in abundance and much fresher than the city dweller is accustomed to. Close proximity to the Florida market insures an early supply of fruits and vegetables from that source. Competent colored servants can be had at wages dependent on the hours of service and duties performed. The maximum wages paid a female servant appears to be \$5.00 a week, and for this she cooks three meals a day, except that she finishes on Sunday after a mid-day dinner; does most of the laundry and keeps the house in order. As a rule maids do not sleep in; but they arrive early in the morning and remain until their work

(Continued to page 546)



LAKE LURE AT CHIMNEY ROCK, NORTH CAROLINA



Last Wish of a Great American Artist

By W. W. CORCORAN, Consul, Kingston, Jamaica

"Come immediately. Must see you.—Hamilton."

ISOLATED at Mandeville, a quaint village in the Jamaican mountains, almost completely separated in this Caribbean isle from a world which he has so richly endowed with the beauty of his genius (now in his declining years, blind and almost totally deaf), J. McLure Hamilton, one of the greatest of modern artists, an American, was distressed. And he called—as hundreds do daily in all parts of the world—to the head of his clan, the caid of his tribe, the representative of his country; in this case the American Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

To defer action on the great artist's telegram even for several hours played unpleasant pranks with conscience. Symbolized in him, the great portrayer of Gladstone, and Bismarck; the intimate friend of George Meredith, Herbert Spencer, Onslow Ford, and Alfred Gilbert, is all that is exquisite in the art of the land which gave him birth. His supersensitiveness—his mental faculties are still delightfully keen—would probably cause him to imagine that he to whom he logically looked for aid had also abandoned him.

Mandeville is a lovely piece of English landscape, two thousand and fifty feet above sea level and several hours by automobile from Kingston, Jamaica's principal seaport. Its stone fences, resembling those the early Colonists built in Connecticut and Virginia; its well kept lawns; its village church and cluster of little shops, give the impression that the Deity one day back in the seventeenth century took up with a huge spade some tract of England or New England and set it down in the hills of this tropical Paradise. It is only natural that the beauty of McLure Hamilton's soul would wed itself with the loveliness of his cherished Mandeville.

Thought upon thought, detached, relevant and irrelevant, crowded on me as I hastened out of the sweltering heat of Kingston for the hill country. Over this same road, hedged by banana and



McLURE HAMILTON

sugar plantations, Henry Morgan, boldest buccaneer of all, had once strutted; for everywhere one goes in Jamaica lurks the spirit of the great pirate—of him whose personality changed the map of the New World. I puzzled as to whether the spirit of the great was about to depart at Mandeville. Why this urgent desire to have me come to him? Those prophetic lines which he had written some three decades ago in his "Men I Have Painted" had in a great measure come true:

"Poor Keats! Poor Poe! With what riches they endowed a thoughtless and ungrateful world! Can it be much of a consolation to their spirits to know that a wealth of sentiment is now showered upon the tombs that hold their once hungering and starved bodies? What law of chance governs rewards and punishments? Who can explain the affluence of a Peter Paul Rubens, a Velasquez, or a Benjamin West, and the poverty of a Reinhardt, a Franz Hals, or a Gilbert Stuart? An Alma Tadema may live in a palace with a golden stair, while a Matthew Maris shades the smoking oil lamp that lights his humble room with a newspaper."

Poor Hamilton! Helpless with rheumatism, blind, all but completely deaf, and now faced with comparative poverty despite the possession of incomparable artistic treasures; paintings of the old and modern masters; numerous exquisite pastels and etchings of his own hand, sculpture and other riches for which there is, alas, no demand at present in this callous material era.

I would try to make the old man forget his ills; I would talk to him of the past; probably he knew among others the immortal Anatole France, probably the great Frank Harris, or Camille Flammarion, the eminent astronomer. I would tell him of my privilege of having known Monsieur France and he could tell me of his association with the brilliant Gladstone, and with the Iron Chancellor. And had he known Rodin, and one of the greatest of the late modern sculptors, Caudier-Brzeska,

who lived in poverty and was killed in the World War?

As the car approached the neat little stone house, situated on the brow of a hill commanding a valley view commensurate with the aesthetic sense of those who live on the eminence, Mrs. Hamilton, the artist's wife and devoted nurse and companion, came out to meet me. She is a diminutive woman, who carries well her seventy-odd years, and still has sufficient vitality to take meticulous, and the gentlest, care of her distinguished patient.

Although the light has failed for its famous occupant and the hands that produced most of the exquisite pictures which embellish its walls have become forever inert, the interior of the house is still a studio in which one is left with the impression that the artist has simply strolled out for a breath of air.

From a Guido Reni and several other old masters which adorn the entrance hall, my eyes fell and fixed on a portrait which really startled me. A perfect likeness, away off here in the mountains of a Caribbean island, of Charles C. Glover, former President of the Riggs National Bank of Washington and until his death one of the best known figures of the Capital of the United States.

Mrs. Hamilton bending close to her infirm husband announced:

"Darling, here is your Consul."

"Father thinks the Consul can move the stars," interposed the artist's only son, George Hamilton, the astronomer.

"He is hastening his end by worry over our frozen assets," said Mrs. Hamilton. "You see he has never been the Bohemian painter," she continued. "Up to now we have always lived in comparative ease."

My duty was evident; make my distinguished host forget himself, his predicament. How? To talk to him about his work, that into which he

had put his all; that of him which alone remained virile; that world of beauty in which he still lived and dreamed and dreamed.

"Thousands of eyes are daily being attracted to the lovely ladies you painted, Mr. Hamilton," I began. "Imagine, even at this moment in Washington and London and elsewhere the world is feasting its eyes on your work — on those lovely paintings by you in the Coreoran and Tate galleries."

The venerable face broke into a

broad smile. I was, perhaps, beginning to succeed.

"Who inspired this exquisite pastel on the wall?" I continued.

"Oh, she was or is one of the seven or eight of many beautiful daughters of Mr. Joseph Rowley. The father was 'Taffy' in Du Maurier's 'Trilby.' She came with two of her sisters to visit me and it was through friendship with them that I subsequently painted Gladstone.

"I could not help noticing the resemblance of the three young ladies to Romney's portraits of Lady Hamilton, particularly to Ethel, Mrs. Myles Kennedy, whose commanding beauty, as I afterwards was to discover, arrested attention wherever she appeared. That is she, the pastel on the wall. They introduced me to Mr. Gladstone and to Mrs. Drew, the great statesman's daughter who always insisted both verbally and in written statements that I painted the best portraits, the real likenesses of her distinguished father. I painted him seven times."

The old artist talked on and on about Gladstone. Finally lifting himself high on the pillow, he seemed imbued with a new joy as he recalled the purchase of one of his Gladstone portraits by the French government for the Luxembourg Museum.

"Let me tell you the story of the prophetic butterfly," he said. "Onslow Ford, the sculptor, and I were walking near the Arc de Triomphe,



Photo by W. W. Coreoran

HAMILTON'S "GLADSTONE IN THE TEMPLE OF PEACE"



when he called my attention to some primrose butterflies and said 'whenever one of these lights on my coat or hat it is an omen of good fortune not to me, but to the man who happens to be with me. If one should happen to alight on me now, you will get a medal or something.' He had hardly finished speaking when one of the graceful insects settled composedly on the lapel of his coat. As we entered the Palais de l'Industrie, where the new Salon of the Secessionists was being held, my feelings were aroused in spite of the flash of cold reason that I bring to bear upon all things called superstition.

"When we entered the picture galleries there was my little portrait of Gladstone with a yellow placard on the frame. My pulse beat more quickly and I hurried over to the picture exclaiming, '*Mention Honorable!* Ford, you see the oracle spoke truly.'"

Still stimulated by the recollection of one of his greatest successes, the old artist proudly explained that it was a much-courted distinction among Eng-

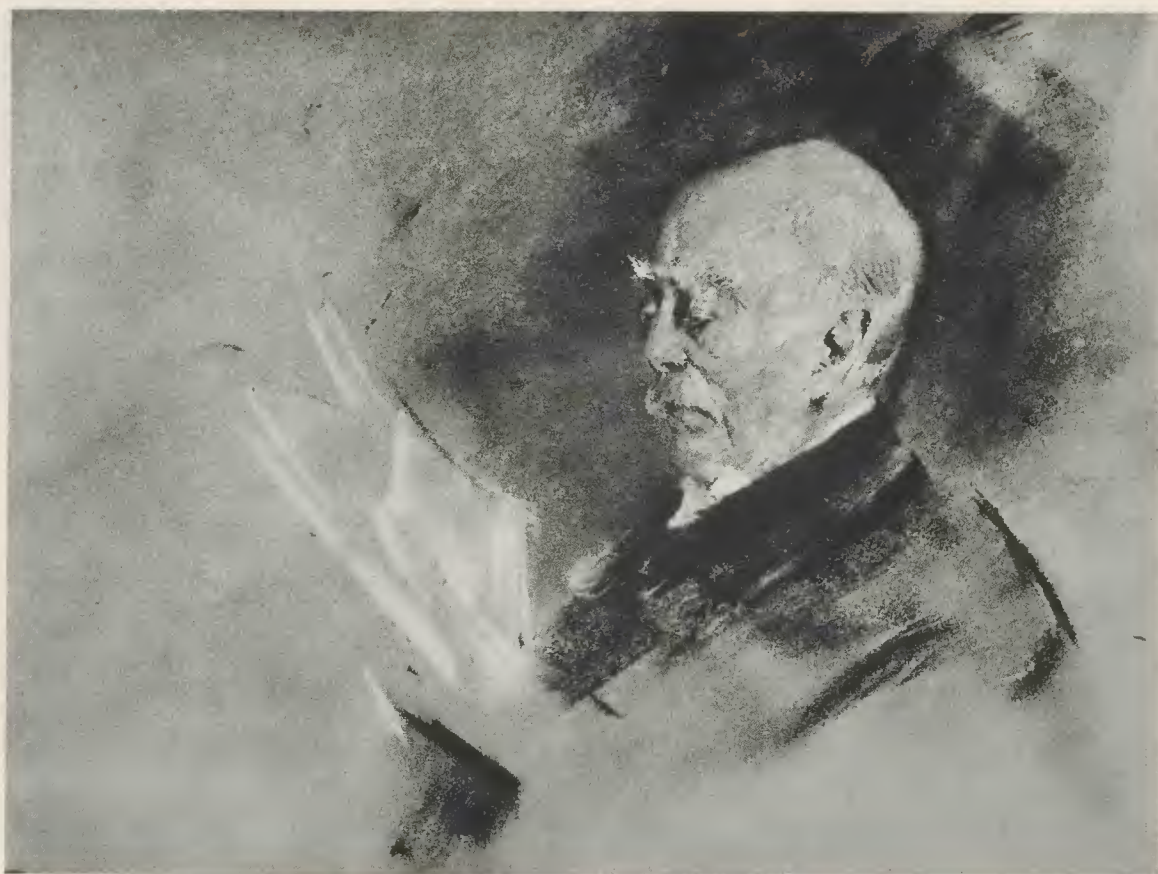
lish and American artists to be represented in the collection of Modern Art which the French government was bringing together in the Luxembourg Museum.

"Before that year," he said, "if I am not mistaken, only one foreign piece hung in that gallery. That year 'Sargent's Carmencita,' 'Whistler's Mother' and my little 'Gladstone' were added.

"Whistler is alleged to have resented the inclusion of my portrait with that of his 'Mother.' If the story is true, he exclaimed: 'Why drag in Hamilton. Who is he, anyhow?' Alas for human foresight. Whistler lived long enough to discover me as an 'enemy.'"

Obviously the old artist was tired; he had put his all in these retrospections. It was my turn; I must talk and try to interest him. He had once told me of his futile attempts to have Anatole France sit for him. He would be amused to hear how the great Frenchman had squelched me. I told him that I had met Monsieur France at the

(Continued to page 547)



McLURE HAMILTON'S "BISMARCK" IN SPINKS GALLERIES, LONDON

Photo by W. W. Coreoran



Thomas M. Wilson

ANGKOR VAT, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, EASILY REACHED BY VISITORS TO BANGKOK

The Kingdom of Siam

By THE HONORABLE JAMES M. BAKER, *Minister to Siam*

THE Kingdom of Siam was one of the last of the absolute monarchies of the world. It had a bloodless revolution in 1932, and on June 27th of that year the King signed the new constitution declaring a limited monarchy with full franchise for his people and provided for a legislative assembly with full power to legislate and to which the various ministers are responsible.

Under the leadership of King Prajadhipok, ancient Siam has joined the democracies of the world. His Majesty has outlined a program in the Far East for social and economic reconstruction throughout the Kingdom. He is the idol of his people, enjoying their respect, confidence and love, and they are unrelenting in their support of his policies. He has promulgated progressive policies in the Government departments, reducing expenditures, providing an income tax in order to raise revenue, reducing the pension roll from ten to fifty per cent, and balancing the Government budget. The King demonstrated his ability in the suppression of the recent internal disturbance without serious sacrifices in his army and navy, and has proven his leadership in establishing a constitutional government for his people.

Constitution. The Constitution provides that the King shall profess and uphold the Buddhist religion, although every citizen is free to profess any religion in accordance with his own belief provided it is not contrary to the public order or

public morals; the King shall be head of the military and naval forces; shall exercise executive power through the State Council; shall have power to grant pardons and may issue royal decrees not in conflict with the law; shall have power to promulgate martial law; shall have power to declare war, make peace and conclude treaties provided the declaration of war is not contrary to the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The Assembly has one hundred fifty-six members, one-half of whom are appointed by the King and one-half are elected by the people every four years. Army, navy and civil government officers are constitutionally permitted to be members of the Assembly. One-third of the total number constitutes a quorum. All questions are decided by a majority vote but in case of a tie the presiding officer shall have a vote. All words used in debate or expressed are privileged. No legal proceeding can be taken against a member. The Assembly is called to meet by the King and its sessions are limited to ninety days, after which the King may call an extra session. The budget must be made in the form of a bill, passed by the Assembly, signed by the King and published in the *Government Gazette*, before it becomes a law.

The State Council is appointed by the King and is composed of fourteen to twenty-four State Councillors. The President of the State Council



and the fourteen State Councillors shall be selected from among the members of the Assembly, and the remaining members selected from persons who possess special knowledge or experience and need not be members of the Assembly. The State Council must approve all bills passed by the Assembly before they are submitted to the King for his approval.

The Courts in Siam are created by law and the judges are independent in holding trials and giving judgments according to law. The right to interpret the Constitution is vested in the Assembly.

Agriculture and Industrial Development. Progress in the development of Siam's natural resources has been slow. Ninety per cent of her inhabitants are farmers, content to utilize the broad plains of the Menam and Mekong Rivers to grow rice claimed to be the finest known to the world. The decline in the value of rice exports brought the effects of the world economic depression to Siam and the country has thus shared with other nations the difficult problems of readjustment.

The Kingdom of Siam is slightly less in area than the Republic of France and is rich in natural resources. Tin produced in Siamese mines ranks second in the country's exports, and teak ranks third. These

three articles—rice, tin and teak—constitute the bulk of Siam's exports.

The Kingdom is largely agricultural and its greatest need is for agricultural equipment and simple machinery, inexpensive in order to find a ready sale. Among such articles are implements used in irrigating large areas where water must be lifted from the canals and rivers to the level of the rice fields. Many other types of agricultural implements might also be introduced with profit to representatives of American manufacturers. The crops for which such implements are needed are rice, tobacco and maize. Tobacco is not grown for commercial use but only for consumption by the grower and his family and is increasing in use in competition with the betel nut universally used among the native inhabitants.

The Siam Government in 1912 began an experiment of growing cotton for several years but without success, and no cotton is now grown in this country for commercial purposes.

The Siam farming population in 1930 (the latest statistics available) disposed of an income of about one hundred fifty million dollars, at the present rate of exchange. Of this sum about twenty-five million was spent for all agricultural costs, and about two mil-



Harris & Ewing

HONORABLE JAMES M. BAKER



AMERICAN LEGATION, BANGKOK



Thomas M. Wilson

TWO DIVAS GUARDING A TEMPLE, BANGKOK

lion for agricultural equipment. These figures should be of interest to the American manufacturers. The average Siamese farmer has only a small cash income and cannot afford expensive farm equipment. The farmers are in a bad plight owing to the low price of rice. The Government, aware of this situation, is endeavoring to relieve it through a specially devised Cooperative Credit Sys-

tem and Government-controlled sales agencies.

Art and Architecture. The art of Siam has been famous for ages. Wats (vats), or temples, are found all over the country, and in Bangkok alone there are over three hundred fifty, many of them costing fabulous sums of money, being richly adorned with gold, semi-precious stones, colored glass and porcelain. A wat enclosure includes several build-



Thomas M. Wilson

MUCH OF BANGKOK'S TRANSPORTATION IS BY WATER

ings grouped together for worship, living quarters for monks, libraries and special chapels. These beautiful temples with their many statues of Buddha fill all who see them with awe. During the hundreds of years required to build them, they have generally been constructed under the direction of the reigning monarchs and dedicated to the worship of Buddha. The interior decoration is generally colorful murals depicting the many lives of Buddha, or black and gold lacquer work. Siamese art has a definite individuality. The noted artists have been employed by the royalty, and the old silver, lacquer and carved wood work of the best quality is difficult to purchase—so rare it is and so very highly esteemed.

The architecture of Siam, which finds its highest expression in Angkor Wat, now belonging to French Indo-China but until recent years belonging to Siam, and in Wat Phra Keo and Wat Arun in Bangkok, is the outstanding monument of Siamese art, according to many leading authorities.

Education. Siam has made notable progress in educational affairs in recent years. A Ministry of Public Instruction is in charge of school administration. There are at present some sixty-four hundred schools established by the central Government or by local communities, offering common school education to some seven hundred fifty thousand children. School attendance has recently been made compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen. Many students, by assistance



Thomas M. Wilson

ONE OF BANGKOK'S MANY TEMPLES

from the Government, have obtained higher education and special training in foreign countries including England, France, the United States and the Philippine Islands. (Continued to page 551.)



Thomas M. Wilson

ANCIENT CARVINGS, ANGKOR

The



Honeymoon of Pirro and Marinella

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

ALTHOUGH a Sicilian by birth, as had been his father before him, all of Pirro's ancestors hailed originally from Sardinia. Years ago his family had accepted Sicily as habitat with a somewhat philosophical resignation and all in all had fitted into the new environment with a very creditable adaptability; but in spite of notoriously small stature, there was not a member of the family who was not proud of his or her Sardinian origin and in each of them was manifest a rather fierce spirit of independence and a certain verve of temperament that went back over the centuries to the wind-swept Sardinian hills where their red-blooded ancestors had lived their lives aloof. Pirro was not so resigned to the inevitable as most members of his family, however, and would admit to no one that his life was to be limited by the mountains of Sicily. In fact he possessed a fertile imagination and was actuated by an inordinate ambition to see the world. Away from the lemons, the painted carts and betasseled donkeys, was his idea—far away to sweeter, greener corners of the earth where he could participate in romance and adventure—where he could see and experience life in all its pulsating realities before the gentleman with the scythe should cut him down! Would he be contented with a drab-bucolic life in Sicily for the rest of his days? Not Pirro!

Frequently under the Sicilian stars, with the age-old pungency of orange blossoms in his nostrils, he was rather prone to soliloquy. Why am I not happy and contented here? There must be something in the air that makes me so discomfortingly restless. Where do I get all the wanderlust that is in me? What is the true meaning of life anyway and why am I what I am? Things were far from right and he sensed that he was but

one diminutive member of an abused race that had been subjected to multitudinous indignities and hardships from Biblical days up to twentieth century Sicily and he resented his fate terribly, but he clung to a fervent hope that some day he would get the break he felt he had coming to him. Surely there would be a way—*somehow!*

In such moods he would raise his quivering, grey muzzle to the stars and emit a shuddering, convulsive bray of protest, a bray that was eloquent with his own ideas about men and donkeys and the whole botched, mundane scheme. Oh! Great One! Mighty controller of our destinies! Hear me and send me somehow to greener pastures where life is sweetened by other means than by "dolce far niente"—a thousand miles away from lemons! My philosophy is going sour! This "scirocco" is shriveling my soul. And his braying voice would shatter the solitude and then come hurtling back in tremulous echoes from the bare Sicilian hills. For that was the only way he had to express his feelings, he being a dwarf Sicilian donkey, as his family is termed on the consular invoices.

And then Marinella came into his life. Ah! that graceful, irresistible Marinella with her limpid, brown eyes, her mouse-grey, soft skin and her dainty, polished hooves! She had already exerted a great influence upon him and had tended to soothe his tempestuous feelings with regard to certain phases of life. Was it the old, sweet story? Yes, it must be that he loved her; ah! how he loved her!

With Marinella at his side he could face the whole asinine world on four tenacious feet and with an equanimity of spirit in keeping with the dignity of his Sardinian ancestors. The mere thought of himself and Marinella together in dis-



tant pastures, far away from the grueling bondage that had been the lot of most of his immediate relatives in Sicily, excited him inordinately and present obstacles in the path of its realization would prompt him to burst into a dolorous, ear-splitting bray, ending in a rasping, hysterical wheeze that seemed to sum up the hopeless injustice of everything in bitter vituperation against the rough deal that his race had perpetually received from the hands of men.

He made so much noise about it that one day a fiend on two legs who had something to do with his pasturage took Marinella away from him; but that was just about the worst thing that could have been done insofar as concerned the general peace and decorum of the neighborhood. At first he gazed mournfully at the departing Marinella, but when the gravity of the issue dawned upon him, he filled the air with the bitterness of his heart. In between brays he seemed to relapse into his habitual soliloquy, emphasizing his thoughts with an occasional stamp of a diminutive hoof. The fools! The asses! The insufferable idiots! It's a good thing for me that they don't know exactly what I think of them! And he worked himself into an attenuated groan of real and utter despair.

"Madonna mia! Non è guisto — questo schema mondiale," he brayed, "veramente non è giusto!"

His protests were so loud and so vehement that she was brought back to him as an expedient to insure a reasonably peaceful atmosphere. With Marinella at his side he calmed down and became quite another donkey, for he adored the very soil beneath her hooves and in her dainty, wistful manner, she reciprocated the sentiment. They were led to the altar, so to speak, and there were halcyon days together when he seemed to forget about his ambitions, romance, travel, adventure—all the themes that had disturbed him so when he was a bachelor under those starry skies of his adopted Sicily.

And then the idyllicism

was interrupted by a series of strange episodes. They were brushed and combed; their hooves were polished; an individual with an apparently morbid curiosity peered into their mouths and down their throats; another individual tapped their teeth with something hard; they were weighed and persons wrote things down on papers and documents. Pirro gazed with unfeigned interest during the course of these unprecedented tactics. During a cessation in activities he leaned close to Marinella's ear. Something was sure enough going on! Although of course he did not know precisely, he had sort of a hunch that a turning point in their lives had been reached and that they were actually about to leave Sicily behind them forever! He punctuated his thoughts with an excited bray and moved even closer: "Well, old girl, the worm has turned! We will soon be off on our honeymoon to the Elysian fields of our dreams!"

So much for the idyllic preliminary to the honeymoon of Pirro and Marinella. A more material angle of the affair was that they had been sold by a Palermo firm specializing in such transactions and that their new master was to be some American youngster whose father had a nice place

on Long Island. A turning point in their lives indeed had been reached and their subsequent days were destined to be infinitely easier and more pleasant than is the unfortunate lot of their Sicilian brethren. The practical end of it included a consular invoice upon which was stipulated: "two live, dwarf, Sicilian donkeys, perfectly healthy; one male, one female; two Sicilian peasant carts, hand carved and painted; two sets of Sicilian harness with weather-proof, colored feathers." On an attached medical certificate some veterinarian indicated that the matter was all right with him and that as far as he knew there were no cases of dourine, glanders, farcynom or epizootic lymphangitis around the place. It would be just

(Continued to page 571)



TYPICAL SICILIAN CART



Conselho Nacional de Turismo, Lisbon

THE NATIONAL PALACE, CINTRA, PORTUGAL

Modern Portugal

By ALEXANDER R. MACRUDER, *Counselor, Lisbon*

IN these troubled times, the weary traveler will find Portugal, despite her stormy past, a quiet, peaceful land, rich in natural beauty and in historical monuments. Owing to a dearth of modern means of communication, most parts of the country remain utterly unspoiled. Native architecture, costumes and customs still enhance Portugal's charm, while the traditional courtesy of the people in all walks of life adds to the pleasure of travel. Furthermore, under the able leadership of Dr. Salazar, Portugal's eminent Premier and Minister of Finance, a notable improvement in the amenities of life has taken place during recent years through the maintenance of order and the carrying out of innumerable public works, including better roads. This is especially true of Lisbon, which has a first-class hotel, where a room and private bath with full board may be had for the very reasonable price of approximately six dollars per day.

Although a severe earthquake destroyed the major part of Lisbon in

1755, there are still in existence a sufficient number of old buildings to bear witness to the city's ancient glory. Among the most interesting of these is the Cathedral, a noble edifice of Moorish origin and, within easy motoring distance of the city, there are the imposing religious structures referred to by Sacheverell

Sitwell in the following passage, dealing with Portuguese art: "The monuments of its greatness are in a style of architecture so peculiar that it is without parallel; the monasteries of Batalha and Tomar have literally to be seen to be believed. They were the products of a golden age, when this small kingdom found India, Africa and Brazil at its mercy. It was the reign of Emmanuel I."

The present Government of Portugal has turned its attention to modernizing the country, to developing its natural resources and to encouraging trade and industry. Portugal lays claim to being the oldest political entity of modern Europe and the world's greatest colonial empire with the excep-



Conselho Nacional de Turismo, Lisbon

EXQUISITELY CARVED CHURCH ENTRY,
TOMAR, PORTUGAL



tion of Great Britain and France. Her richest and most extensive colony is Angola, or Portuguese West Africa, a possession embracing an area of about 1,265,000 square kilometers and corresponding in size to France, Belgium, Portugal and Spain combined. The second largest colony is Mozambique, which was discovered in 1498 by Vasco da Gama during the course of his adventurous expedition to India. In addition to these vast territories, there are the Cape Verde islands, Portuguese Guinea, the islands of São Tomé and Príncipe, Macao, Timor and, finally Goa, Damão and Diu—all that remains of Portugal's former Indian empire. The so-called adjacent islands, the Azores and Madeira, are officially classed as being a part of Portugal proper.

The Portuguese are essentially individualists, but individualists imbued with an intense sense of patriotism—a sense of patriotism oblivious of adversity and disdainful of reality. Their spirit of independence and their attachment to their own customs and habits strengthen them in their present determination to effect a complete rehabilitation of the country worthy of the glories of the past and of the promises held out by the future.

“I, CHARLES LOUNSBURY” HIS WILL

The man who wrote “I, Charles Lounsbury,” was an inmate of the Chicago Poorhouse. To the last, in spite of such buffetings as would have made most men cynical and embittered, he preserved the unquenchable spirit of brotherliness toward high and low, young and old. After his death his will, written in a firm, clear hand on a few scraps of paper, was found in the pocket of an old ragged coat. It was read before the Chicago Bar, and made such an impression that the assembled lawyers decided to have it probated, thus giving it legal authority.

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

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

I leave to children inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields, and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them free-

ly according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks, the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, the odors of the willows that dip therein and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and the moon and the train of the milky way to wonder at, but subject nevertheless to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

I devise to boys jointly all the useful idle fields and commons where ball may be played; all pleasant waters where one may swim; all snow-clad hills where one may coast; and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate; to have and to hold the same for the period of boyhood. And all meadows with the clover blossoms and butterflies thereof, and the woods and their appurtenances, the squirrels and birds, and all echoes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let or hindrance and without any incumbrance of care.

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

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

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

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

Submitted by Vice Consul Myles Standish



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COVER PICTURE

Photograph by LOHN, Nogales, Arizona

SENATOR PITTMAN'S AZTEC CALENDAR

As an expression of appreciation of the efforts of United States Senator Key Pittman for the rehabilitation of silver, the three-day Fiesta de la Plata was held in Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, in August—the twin city of Nogales, Arizona, cooperating in the celebrations.

The Aztec calendar in silver, reproduced on the cover, was presented to Senator Pittman in the course of the ceremonies. It is beautifully mounted on a base bearing an inscription reading (in translation): "Honoring the Apostle of Silver, The Honorable Key Pittman, Senator of the United States of America, offered by Señor Rodolfo Elias Calles, Governor of the State of Sonora, representing the mining industry in Mexico. Nogales, Sonora, August 18, 1934."

The celebration was the occasion for a considerable influx of visitors into "Ambos Nogales," including Senator and Mrs. Key Pittman, Governor Rodolfo Elias Calles, of Sonora, Governor B. B. Moeur, of Arizona, Senator Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona, Senator Ramos, of Sonora, and Representative Isabella Greenway, of Arizona.

The principal American guests were met, on a platform built across the international boundary line at Nogales, by the Mexican delegation and expressions of good will were exchanged.

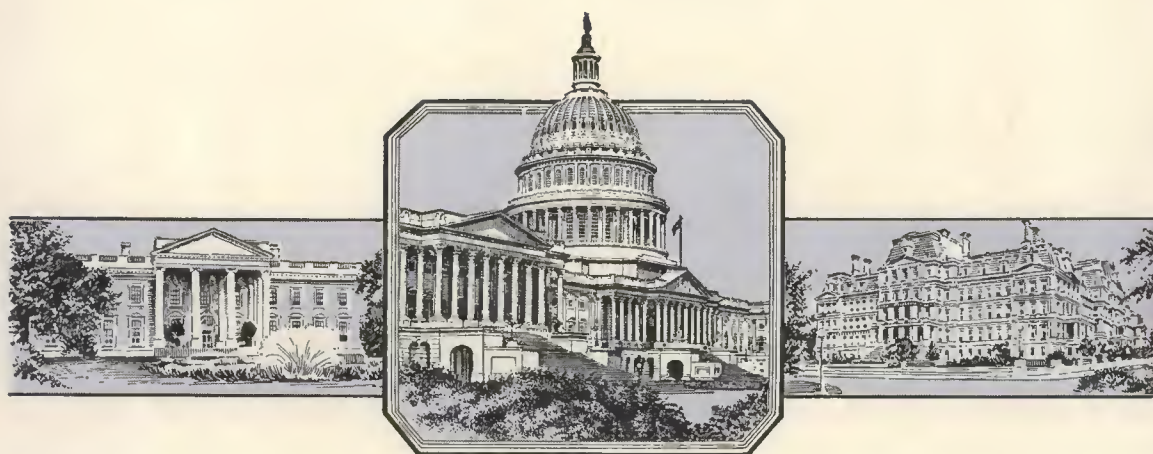
Consul Thomas H. Robinson, Nogales, Sonora, who furnished the photograph and information regarding the ceremonies reports that they provided a splendid opportunity for Mexican and American visitors to meet and become acquainted, thus furthering international understanding "in this international corner."

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIP

The American Foreign Service Association Scholarship for the year 1934-35 has been awarded to Miss Louise Goforth, daughter of Consul Herndon W. Goforth, Matamoros.

OLIVER BISHOP HARRIMAN SCHOLARSHIP

The Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship for the year 1934-35 has been awarded to Robert Gordon Donald and John S. Calvert, Jr. Mr. Donald is the son of Consul General George K. Donald, Milan, and Mr. Calvert is the son of Consul John S. Calvert, Regina.



News from the Department

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Cordell Hull who have been "some place in New Jersey" for a brief vacation, have returned to Washington, making the trip by motor. Secretary and Mrs. Hull spent a week in the mountains near Staunton, Virginia, where Mrs. Hull's brother and sister-in-law, Judge and Mrs. Witz, with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hays, have a camp.

A particularly interesting address was delivered by Under Secretary William Phillips at Old Fort Niagara, September 6, 1934, at the dedication of the Rush-Bagot Memorial.

Shades of Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and other illustrious Virginians hovered over the State Department yesterday to see—for the first time in nearly a century—a Virginian at the desk of the Secretary of State. He was R. Walton Moore of Fairfax, Va.

From the Republic's infancy, when George Washington designated Thomas Jefferson as Secretary, a procession of famous and distinguished sons of Virginia have served as the Nation's number one cabinet officer.

Jefferson, James Madison and Monroe went from the State Department to the White House.

When John Tyler of Virginia needed a Secretary of State it was in the tradition that he select a fellow Virginian, Abel P. Upshur, who served until his death on February 28, 1844.

From that day until now no Virginian has served in the office held by so many illustrious predecessors. Growth of the Nation and a preponderant

number of Republican Presidents shattered the Virginia tradition. Yesterday, with Secretary Hull and Under Secretary Phillips away from Washington, President Roosevelt commissioned Moore, an assistant secretary, as Acting Secretary of State to carry on once more temporarily, at least, the tradition for the Old Dominion.—*The Washington Star*, August 26, 1934.

The United States Minister to Czechoslovakia and Mrs. J. Butler Wright, accompanied by their two daughters, Miss Edith S. Wright and Miss Mary C. Wright, sailed September 12 on the *Manhattan* for the Minister's new post. Others sailing on the same boat to assume their diplomatic and consular duties were: Mr. Hiram Bingham, Jr., third secretary of the American Embassy in London, and Mrs. Bingham, Mr. Lynn W. Franklin, American Consul at Barcelona, and Mrs. Franklin, and Mr. F. D. Grab, American Commercial Attaché at London, and Mrs. Grab.

Consul and Mrs. Franklin's departure, with their three children, had been delayed until this time because of injuries which Mr. Franklin received in an automobile accident.

Friends of Consul General Albert Halstead, retired, will be glad to know that he is now reported fully recovered from the injuries he sustained in an automobile accident last winter.

The Department immediately upon learning of the Morro Castle disaster telegraphed to Habana to ascertain whether any members of the Foreign Service or their families were passengers, and was relieved to learn that none were aboard.

A Political Bookshelf

By CYRIL WYNNE, *Department of State*

THE WORLD COURT, 1921-1934, a Handbook of the Permanent Court of International Justice: Fourth Edition, Revised and Brought up to date. By Manley O. Hudson. (Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1934. Pp. viii, 301. \$2.50).

Many elaborate treatises on the Permanent Court of International Justice have been written but few of them contain such a mine of information about the Court as this compact little volume. Although he is one of the outstanding advocates of the United States becoming a member of the Court, Professor Hudson does not appear in the pages of the volume as such an advocate. He writes with but one objective before him—to present the facts. He hews to the line of this objective and tells the casual reader who desires to know something about the Court what that tribunal is, its history and how it functions. It may be added that not only the casual reader, but the careful student of international affairs, will find the book more than worth while.

Part I of the volume, entitled "History of the World Court," in spite of its brevity (pages 1-9) is so replete with information that one is inclined to believe after reading it that although the author makes no claim to being a historian he could be a rather good one. Certainly he possesses the gift of concise expression—possibly the result of his legal training.

He begins with the statement that "the idea of a world court to which nations might carry their differences for judicial settlement has stirred in men's minds for many centuries." He might have gone back to ancient Egypt but is content to refer briefly to Pierre Dubois' and Emeric Cruce's well-known suggestions for such a court in 1305 and 1623. "But it was not," Dr. Hudson points out, "until the nineteenth century that it became a matter of practical consideration by statesmen and students of international relations."

Brief, but comprehensive, paragraphs are devoted to "The Permanent Court of Arbitration," the "Proposed Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice," "The Permanent Court of International Justice," the election of members of the latter Court, its jurisdiction, the "Proposed Revision of the Statute" and the "Proposed Adhesion of the United States."

The author concludes his "history" with the terse statement that "the Court is now firmly estab-

lished" and that "it stands to-day thoroughly imbedded in the world's treaty law." The legal practitioner, even though he may be opposed to the United States entering the Court, will not dispute the accuracy of this statement.

Sections II and III of the book consist of tables entitled "Chronology of the World Court" and "Members of the Court" (pages 10-13). Tables are generally dry, if not painful reading, and these run true to form, but they contain data and information which will save one much tiresome labor in checking titles, names, dates, et cetera.

Parts IV and V may be described as summaries of the "Judgments and Orders of the Court" (pages 14-79) and "Advisory Opinions of the Court" (pages 80-145). The main principle of law laid down in each judgment or advisory opinion is printed in heavy type at the head of the various summaries mentioned. In this manner the reader can gain an idea of what each case was about, the issues involved and the decision or opinion rendered on these issues. An idea of the careful manner in which the author presents his statements on the different cases may be gained from the fact that in his discussion of the much criticized "Lotus Case" (Judgment No. 9) Professor Hudson calls attention to the dissent of Judge John Bassett Moore. Dr. Hudson points out that Judge Moore dissented "solely on the connection of the pending case with Article 6 of the Turkish Penal Code" and that he "concurred in the judgment of the Court that there is no rule of international law by virtue of which the penal cognizance of a collision at sea, resulting in loss of life, belongs exclusively to the country of the ship by or by means of which the wrong was done" (page 44).

Foreign Service Officers who have studied under Professor Hudson will recall that official documents have a special appeal to him. Needless to say, therefore, one finds under the headings "Instruments relating to the Court" (Part VII, pages 154-215) and "Proposed Ratification by the United States" (Part IX, pages 217-289) a compilation of documents concerning the Court and the proposed ratification mentioned, which tell the story in the official language of the documents in question. These two sections supplement the brief "history" in the first section of the book and make it possible for the reader to trace the various steps in the organization and develop-



ment of the Court beginning with the Resolution of the First Assembly of the League of Nations, adopted on December 13, 1920, approving the draft of the statute prepared by the Council under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations (page 154).

Professor Hudson is to be congratulated for preparing such a work. As Mr. Ake Hammar-skjold, Registrar of the Court, said in commenting on a previous edition of the book, it is "the most clear, comprehensive and compact handbook on the Court which has so far appeared."

GERMANY UNDER THE TREATY. By William H. Dawson. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1933. Pp. 421. \$3.00.)

A study of the effects of the Treaty of Versailles upon Germany. The first two chapters attempt to tell what actually happened in the negotiation of the treaty. It may be questioned if these chapters are entirely fair to the position of President Wilson during the course of these negotiations.

The author is more convincing in his discussion of the "Polish Corridor," conditions in Danzig, in Upper Silesia and the question of minority treatment in Poland. A valuable contribution to the literature of the post-war period.

THE CHINESE, THEIR HISTORY AND CULTURE. By Kenneth Scott Latourette. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1934. Two volumes. Pp. xiv, 506, 389.)

The first volume presents a general history of the Chinese people from the earliest times to the year 1933 while the second volume contains essays on their government, economic and social life, religion, language, and literature. Recommended to Foreign Service Officers as a valuable work to read before serving at the Legation at Peiping or at consular missions in China.

RECENT POLITICAL THOUGHT. By Francis W. Coker. (New York and London, D. Appleton-Century Company, 1934. Pp. ix, 574.)

A study of contemporary political thought by an outstanding authority in the field of political theory. Unlike so many of these authorities Professor Coker writes in a manner that can be understood by the casual reader who is interested in the subject.

The philosophy of fascism, communism, national socialism and political pluralism is considered in detail and compared with the "nineteenth century individualist world view."

TEN YEARS AGO

(From JOURNAL of October, 1924)

The Editors take pleasure in presenting in this, the October, 1934, issue, the Tenth Anniversary Number of the AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL.

The JOURNAL's staff ten years ago included: Felix Cole, Editor; J. Theodore Marriner, Hassell H. Dick, and F. Lamot Belin, Associate Editors; Edwin C. Wilson, Business Manager; Irving N. Linnell and Thomas M. Wilson, Associate Business Managers; and Edward L. Reed, Treasurer.

The cooperation of officers in the field and augmented revenue from advertisers have made it possible to increase the number of pages of the JOURNAL from 36 in 1924 to 60 in 1934, to introduce the use of color, and to increase the use of illustrations approximately fifty per cent. If all readers will assist the JOURNAL by contributing stories, articles and photographs, and suggestions, it is believed that the Service organ will be able further to expand and do this in accordance with the desires of the greater part of the Service.

In a congratulatory greeting to the Foreign Service, upon the "happy coordination" of the Diplomatic and Consular branches, Secretary Charles E. Hughes said "... I trust that the phrase 'Foreign Service' will never become hackneyed. ... It means hard work, unfailing loyalty, deserved distinction. ... Keep up the zest of intimate study. There is no post which will not yield valuable returns in knowledge and experience. ..."

A photograph was printed of a silver tray presented by the Consuls in Great Britain and Ireland to Mr. Robert P. Skinner on the occasion of his transfer to Paris as Consul General in "token of regard and affection."

"C I = Current Information" by a newspaper correspondent, who insisted on anonymity, outlined the functions of one of the most active of the Department's divisions as seen by a journalist.

"Kubla Khan's Hunting Palace" was contributed by Samuel Sokobin.

Departmental Order No. 310, abolishing "D I" (Diplomatic Bureau) and "C O" (Consular Bureau) and directing various other administrative changes for the carrying out of the Rogers Act, was reprinted.

That humor may be found in Treasury Decisions was demonstrated by "Is Birds Birds—Or Ain't They?"

J. L. Pinkerton, in an article on Natal, described the wattle. Incidentally, he anticipated enterprising Chicago's use of the phrase "A century of progress" in referring to the Centenary of Natal.

"The Spragues of Gibraltar" was a brief history of that famous American consular family.



News from the Field

DAIREN

The wide field for interesting travel in Manchuria attracts American military, naval and Foreign Service officers stationed in China. Among such travelers who passed through Dairen was Lieutenant William T. Kenny, Navy Language Student attached to the Legation at Peiping. Mr. Paul Meyer, Second Secretary of the Legation at Peiping, and Mrs. Meyer spent May Day in Dairen as the guests of Consul and Mrs. Vincent, after a holiday in Japan. Consul Vincent states that the route on return from Japan to China via Dairen as opposed to the direct steamer journey is recommended as affording an opportunity of a short visit at Dairen with a minimum of delay and extra expense. He desires it to be known that "the Vincents are at home" to those who adopt this recommendation.

Just to remind one that Foreign Service officers indulge in pastimes other than golf and tennis, it is a pleasure to record that Consul Vincent won the Dairen Club bowling championship for 1933-34 with a high score for the season of 257, which, no doubt, is fully intelligible to bowlers.

A. G.

BRISBANE

Consul A. R. Preston held a reception at the Consulate from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on July fourth. Many of the leading business men and officials of Brisbane called, and although it was an exceedingly wet day the attendance was good, over 70 placing their names in the register.

The National broadcasting station at Brisbane featured an Independence Day program from 8 to 8:30 in the evening, consisting of American music, chiefly patriotic airs and southern melodies. During this session a short talk on Independence Day was broadcast by Consul Preston.

A. R. P.

MANCHESTER

Consul and Mrs. Alfred R. Thomson and Vice Consul and Mrs. Wallace E. Moessner were among those especially invited to witness the ceremonies in connection with the visit of the King and Queen of England to Manchester on July 17, when His Majesty laid the corner-stone of the Town Hall Extension and officially opened the new Central Library. In design and equipment the circular main reading room of this library is similar to that of the Congressional Library in Washington.

W. E. M.

BUDAPEST

Before departing from Budapest on home leave, Minister John F. Montgomery was the host on the night of July 11th to a large number of friends on board the yacht *Zsofia*. Among those who enjoyed the evening on the Danube were the American Minister to Austria and Mrs. George S. Messersmith, Hon. John Pelenyi, Hungarian Minister to the United States, who is now on leave in Budapest, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Reath Riggs. Mr. Riggs recently assumed his duties here as Secretary of Legation.

While our motto is "The customer is always right," sometimes we almost doubt it. The other day a visa-applicant appeared with four photographs of himself, printed on heavy paper and pasted on a sheet of thin paper. That customer was following the instruction on the information sheet for applicants which requires them to present four photographs on thin paper.

Another applicant was instructed to sign his name just as it appeared in his application. Instead of affixing his signature, he tried laboriously to print his name exactly as it appeared in type-written form in the application. He is a close relative of Mr. Milquetoast.



NAPLES

The battleships *Arkansas* and *Wyoming* arrived at Naples at 8 a.m. July 14 and were here for one week. The week in question was a very busy one marked by a steady flow of lumboats from the battleships at anchor before the Santa Lucia basin to the wharf directly in front of the Consulate General.

Many were the official calls and salutes. After the *Arkansas* and the *Wyoming* had left one could look back with pleasure on the favorable impression that the officers and midshipmen and the enlisted men left the Italian officials and the Neapolitans themselves. High spots during the visit were a tea-dance given by the Municipality of Naples on the roof-garden of the Royal Hotel to the officers and midshipmen of both ships; a dinner given by the Admiralty to Admiral Ellis and his staff, the Commanding Officers of the two ships and the Consul General, which was followed by as brilliant a ball as had been seen in Naples for quite a while.

Trips were organized and financed by the Italian Navy for the midshipmen and enlisted men for the environs of Naples, while large parties were organized for two trips to Rome. The Consul General gave a dinner for Admiral Ellis and the Captains of the two ships and the Naval Attaché and Mrs. McNair from Rome, and also a luncheon for thirty of the junior officers. On July 18, Admiral Ellis returned from Rome with the American Ambassador and a formal luncheon was given aboard the *Arkansas* attended by Admiral Burzagli and his staff, the Consul General and the ranking officers of both ships. This was followed by a reception and dance on board during which Admiral Burzagli, in the name of the King of Italy, conferred the decorations of Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy on Admiral Ellis, Commander of the Crown on Captains Coffey and Coman and Cavalier of the Crown on the Flag Lieutenant and Flag Secretary of Admiral Ellis.

The Prince of Piedmont accorded a private audience to Admiral Ellis, and his return visit on the *Arkansas* was carried out with full royal honors. He appeared to be quite interested in the American battleships.

Immediately after the departure of the *Arkansas* and the *Wyoming* came a visit of two coast-guard vessels, the S. S. *Sebago* and S. S. *Cayuga*. Upon the suggestion of the Consul General it was decided that the coast-guard vessels would, besides visiting Naples, pay a visit to Capri. They were the first naval vessels to do so in centuries. A ball was given at the Hotel Quisisana and they enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

H. M. B., JR.

SHANGHAI

On August 3rd, Consul General Cunningham announced the engagement of Vice Consul Julius Wadsworth to Miss Cleomé Carroll of Eugene, Oregon, at an afternoon party given in their honor by Consul and Mrs. R. P. Butrick. Those present included the officers and American employees of the Departments of State, Commerce, Agriculture and Treasury in Shanghai as well as the Commander of the 4th U. S. Marines, Colonel John C. Beaumont, and a few close friends of the engaged couple. Miss Carroll is a direct descendant of Charles Carroll.

Mr. Wadsworth cordially invites members of the Department and of the Foreign Service to his wedding to Miss Carroll at Trinity Church, Middletown, Connecticut, Saturday, October 20, 4 p.m., and to the reception in his family's home, "Long Hill." Middletown is in the center of Connecticut, one-half hour from Hartford or thirty-five minutes from New Haven.

Consul General Cunningham resumed charge of the office on July 16, after a two weeks' holiday at Port Arthur. Consul Josselyn left the following day for a month at Tsingtao, where his family is summering. Vice Consul Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., and Mr. E. S. Williams spent the major portion of July in Japan.

R. P. B.

NAIROBI

During the Easter holiday a small party from the Nairobi Consular Corps made a trip to Nyeri at the base of Mount Kenya. On the eve of their arrival it was necessary to go into the village to get an increase of food supplies. One member of the party who knew the road volunteered to go. On the way to town the young lady struck a hole in the road, overturning the car, which finally came to rest with its wheels in the air. Consul Shantz wired to Vice Consul Thomason in Nairobi to come to their rescue. The following morning Vice Consul Thomason started off at daylight with the idea of bringing the party back to Nairobi, but over a road on which he had traveled many times, he took a wrong turn and did not reach Nyeri until after dark, having traveled over 250 miles through the native reserve to do a journey of only 90 miles. Mr. Thomason was lost and had to be piloted back to Nyeri. In the meantime, Mr. Shantz and his party conceived the idea that their telegram had gone astray and procured another car to carry them back to Nairobi. Thus began and ended a pleasant Easter holiday spent at the base of snow clad Mount Kenya.



YOKOHAMA

As usual, Yokohama was included this year in the itineraries of the world cruising de luxe steamers, the *Lurline* of the Matson Company, the *Empress of Britain* of the Canadian Pacific Line, and the *Resolute* of the Hamburg American Line. In consequence, Foreign Service Officers in Yokohama and Tokyo were occupied with personal friends and bearers of personal and official letters of introduction.

Consul General and Mrs. Arthur C. Frost from Calcutta were passengers on the *Resolute* en route to the United States on home leave.

The U. S. S. *Gold Star* paid one of its periodic visits to Yokohama during the first week of April. The *Gold Star* is a transport type vessel and is the connecting link for the inhabitants of Guam with the less remote parts of the world. Besides keeping the navy personnel of the island and others supplied with provisions, it affords to the wives and children and some of the husbands relief from the trying climate of a tropical post. The Misses Laura Mae and Lois Alexander, daughters of the Governor of Guam, were among the *Gold Star* passengers.

The unofficial visit of the American Destroyer Squadron of the Asiatic Fleet which called at Yokohama and Kobe afforded an opportunity to Foreign Service Officers to meet old navy friends. Captain Edwin A. Wolleson, commanding the squadron, was executive officer of the *Des Moines*, which based at Alexandria, Egypt, from 1915 to 1917, when Consul General Garrels was stationed at that post. The younger Foreign Service and Navy officers enjoyed their "yarns" of those bellicose days.

Vice Consul Andrew W. Edson, en route to Mukden, called at the Consulate during the first week in April.

Consul and Mrs. Richard F. Boyce assisted the foreign community in Yokohama in a drive for funds for relief work for the sufferers of the fire-devastated city of Hakodate by giving a "Silver Tea." The guests numbered some seventy-five members of the foreign community in Yokohama.

Admiral Frank B. Upham, commanding the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, visited Yokohama on the flagship *Augusta* to take part in the ceremonies of the funeral of the late Admiral Togo. Captain Organ, Chief of Staff, who formerly was Military Attaché at Tokyo, was able to renew acquaintances. The calls of the *Augusta* and the Destroyer Squadron entailed much top-hatting and frock-coating on the part of Consul Boyce and his staff in connection with visits to local officials.

The orchestra of the *Black Hawk*, flagship of the Destroyer Squadron, played at Yokohama Park

under the auspices of one of the Japanese newspapers and by this gesture returned in some measure the hospitality which was so generously shown the members of the fleet by the Japanese officials as well as by the civilian population. The American Association of Yokohama, of whose executive committee Vice Consuls Benninghoff and Merrill are members, arranged a Smoker for the enlisted men on April 24.

Vice Consul H. Merrell Benninghoff, who is a bit of an ace among the local tennis players, added some new trophy cups to his already formidable collection.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Gregor C. Merrill, who were married in Yokohama late last summer, took their long deferred honeymoon trip by paying a visit to China early in May.

A. G.

CAPETOWN

The New Education Conference held a session at Capetown from July 2 to July 14, 1934, to which leading educationalists from the United States and many countries in Europe came as delegates. Among the American delegates were Professor John Dewey, Professor Mabel Carney, Professor Rugg, Professor McKinley Robinson and others prominent in educational circles. The Consul General had the pleasure of having two of the American delegates as house guests during the conference.

JOHANNESBURG

For many years it has been the custom to open the Consulate in Johannesburg on the Fourth of July between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. in order that American citizens, officials of the city, and prominent business people dealing in American goods, may register their names. On July 4th of this year more persons called at the Consulate than at any time during the past six years. It is estimated that approximately 150 persons called at the Consulate to register their names and to present their congratulations on the American national holiday, including the Mayor of Johannesburg, the Acting American Commercial Attaché, representatives of various public bodies, and American business men. In the afternoon a reception was held at the private residence of the Consul General and approximately 250 people called to pay their respects.

According to custom, a baseball match was played on the Sunday preceding the Fourth of July. At this match the American team was beaten.

M. K. M.



LONDON

Dr. Graham Stuart, Professor of International Law and Relations of the Department of Political Science at Stanford University, who is preparing a text book on diplomatic and consular procedure, spent part of the month of August in London visiting the American Embassy and Consulate General to gather further data for his work. Dr. Stuart is the Editor of "Stanford Books in World Politics" and has written extensively on foreign affairs. Outstanding amongst his books are "French Foreign Policy," "The International City of Tangier," "Latin America and the United States," and "The Governmental System of Peru." Dr. Stuart is now making an exhaustive study of every activity of the American Foreign Service and of its organization. Since Professor Stuart was formerly a student of the Ecole de Sciences Politiques of Paris, with the expectation of entering our Foreign Service, he can fully appreciate the many and difficult problems which are involved in the transaction of international affairs. As a firm believer in the necessity of having highly trained and efficient officers to represent our Government abroad, Dr. Stuart now plans to portray and to emphasize in his new book the ever growing value and importance of our Foreign Service, either directly or indirectly, to every American citizen at home and abroad.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* recently published an article by Dr. Stuart pointing out the financial plight of our Foreign Service due to reduced appropriations for the State Department (now so happily remedied). Dr. Stuart's article was used in the hearings before the Foreign Relations Committee in Congress to give an unbiased and authoritative picture of the tragic plight to which our Service had been brought. Shortly before his arrival in London Dr. Stuart delivered a series of lectures on diplomatic and consular procedure at the Hague Academy of International Law. His lectures were attended by many government officials and students of diplomacy. The Honorable Grenville T. Emmet, American Minister to the Netherlands, and Mr. Warden McK. Wilson, First Secretary of Legation at the Hague, attended the lecture devoted particularly to diplomatic functions and problems. Before returning to the United States Dr. Stuart intends to visit most of the diplomatic and consular establishments in Europe and the Near East. His present field study of the American Foreign Service in action was announced in one of the Department's mimeographed instructions. Dr. Stuart is the bearer of a letter of introduction from the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, addressed to all American Foreign Service Officers

abroad, and is especially interested in the technique of diplomatic and consular work which is not covered by international law.

Every officer will indeed consider it a privilege to meet Dr. Stuart, than whom there is no warmer and more enthusiastic admirer and supporter of our Service.

F. C. G.

ROTTERDAM

The officers and members of the staff of the Consulate at Rotterdam, as well as the many friends of Consul General and Mrs. Carol H. Foster in the Netherlands, while wishing them every success in Mr. Foster's new post at Sao Paulo, Brazil, very much regretted their departure from Holland.

The American Men's Club of the Netherlands gave a farewell dinner to Mr. Foster at the Hague, attended by all of the members of the club.

The American Women's Club gave a farewell luncheon to Mrs. Foster at the Hague, attended by the American women residing in Rotterdam and the Hague. Mrs. Gips, the president, on behalf of the club, expressed the sorrow of the members at Mrs. Foster's departure and presented her with an attractive gift as a token from her many friends in Holland.

The officers and staff of the Consulate at Rotterdam presented Mr. Foster with a silver cocktail shaker and tray as a parting remembrance. The presentation was made by Miss Johanna Koolen, who recently reached the twentieth anniversary of her service in the Consulate.

ADELAIDE

Americans in Adelaide gathered at the home of the Consul on the evening of the Fourth were glad to be remembered by two of the local radio broadcasting stations. The national station 5CL had arranged a nationwide broadcast by Professor Portus of Adelaide University, and the privately owned station 5DN put on a half-hour program of music with an address by Rev. C. W. Johnson, an American citizen.

Mr. Johnson entitled his address "Independence and Interdependence," and gave a message from the Consul in which he said that Americans today cherished as heartily as at any time in the history of their country the lofty principles enunciated at Philadelphia 158 years ago. Under the leadership of their President, however, they now realized that the privileges of democracy might be retained only by integrating the principle of interdependence, nationally and internationally.

H. M. W.

(Continued to page 566)



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 14, 1934, and up to September 15, 1934.

Career

The assignment to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, of Charles E. Allen of Maysville, Ky., now American Consul at Istanbul, has been cancelled.

George V. Allen, of Durham, N. C., American Vice Consul at Shanghai, China, now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Patras, Greece.

Charles A. Bay of St. Paul, Minn., Second Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, assigned Consul at Canton, China.

William E. DeCourcy of Texas, American Consul at Paris, France, assigned Consul at Capetown, Union of South Africa.

Ray Fox of Glenn, California, American Consul at Berlin, Germany, now in the United States, assigned Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Hugh S. Fullerton of Springfield, Ohio, Second Secretary of Legation at Helsingfors, Finland, assigned Consul at Paris.

Gerhard Gade of Lake Forest, Ill., Second Secretary of Legation at Athens, Greece, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy.

William P. George of Gadsden, Alabama, American Consul at Izmir, Turkey, assigned Consul and Second Secretary of Legation at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Paul J. Gray of Lewiston, Me., American Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, designated, under recess appointment, Third Secretary of Legation at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Edward M. Groth of New Rochelle, N. Y., American Consul at Capetown, Union of South Africa, assigned Consul at Calcutta, India.

Paul R. Josselyn of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, American Consul at Hankow, China, assigned Consul General at Hankow.

Reginald S. Kazanjian of Newport, R. I., American Vice Consul at Rangoon, India, now in the United States, designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Bogota, Colombia.

Rufus H. Lane, Jr., of Falls Church, Va., American Consul at Patras, Greece, assigned Consul at Calcutta, India.

Charles W. Lewis, Jr., of Ann Arbor, Michigan, American Consul at Madras, India, assigned Consul at Izmir, Turkey.

Brockholst Livingston of Westport, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Colombo, Ceylon, assigned Vice Consul at Oslo, Norway.

George W. Renchard of Detroit, Michigan, American Vice Consul and Third Secretary of Legation at Baghdad, Iraq, assigned Vice Consul at Colombo, Ceylon.

Donald H. Robinson of Glen Ridge, N. J., American Vice Consul at Calcutta, India, now in the United States, resigned from the Service effective on August 18, 1934.

Horace H. Smith of Xenia, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Canton, China, assigned Vice Consul at Chefoo, China.

Arthur F. Tower of Rochester, N. Y., Foreign Service Officer at Bangkok, Siam, designated, under recess appointment, Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Bangkok.

Fletcher Warren of Wolfe City, Texas, American Consul at Budapest, Hungary, designated, under recess appointment, Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Managua, Nicaragua.

Leroy Webber of Buffalo, N. Y., American Consul at Chefoo, China, assigned Consul at Madras, India.

Non-Career

Lampton Berry of Columbia, Miss., clerk in the American Consulate at Durban, Union of South Africa, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Lyle C. Himmel of Hiron, S. D., American Vice Consul at Buenaventura, Colombia, appointed Vice Consul at Rangoon, India.

Julius C. Jensen of Casper, Wyo., American Vice Consul at Oslo, Norway, appointed Vice Consul at Stuttgart, Germany.

(Continued to page 544)



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FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

(Continued from page 542)

Basil F. Macgowan of Tennessee, now a clerk at Kaunas, Lithuania, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

Henry J. Post of New York, American Vice Consul at Bangkok, Siam, died at his post on July 26, 1934.

Jones R. Trowbridge of Augusta, Ga., American Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, appointed Clerk in the American Legation at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Several recent transfers within the Foreign Commerce Service include: Mr. Frederic D. Grab, formerly assigned to Caracas, Venezuela, but recently Chief of the Foreign Office Section and Liaison Officer, sailed September 12 for London to which post he has been transferred as an Assistant Commercial Attaché. Mr. Gardner Richardson, formerly Commercial Attaché at Vienna, but who has been on duty in Washington for the past year, has been re-assigned to take charge of the Vienna office. Mr. T. L. Hughes, who has been Commercial Attaché at Vienna, is being transferred in the same capacity to Brussels. Mr. J. B. Richards, whose last foreign post was Calcutta, left for Manila, to which post he has been appointed Trade Commissioner in charge. Mr. D. G. Clark, formerly at Johannesburg, and more recently of the Philadelphia District Office of the Bureau, has been transferred to Buenos Aires as Assistant Trade Commissioner.

Assistant Commercial Attaché Robert Glover from Mexico City has recently returned to the States for leave.

Two foreign commerce officers have recently been assigned to the field: Mr. John L. McBride sailed on September 4 for Rome where he is to be Commercial Attaché and Mr. Joseph N. Ben-ners on August 29 to The Hague as Assistant Trade Commissioner.

THE WILBERFORCE MONUMENT

The first stone of the Wilberforce Monument at Hull, England, was laid on August 1, 1834. The date was incorrectly stated on page 463 of the September JOURNAL through an error over which the Editors had no control, but which they regret.



BIRTHS

Born, a son, Hector, to Vice Consul and Mrs. Alfonso F. Yepis, at Guaymas, August 5, 1934.

A son, John Godfrey Lowell Cabot, was born on August 8, 1934, to Mr. and Mrs. John M. Cabot, at Rio de Janeiro, where Mr. Cabot is Third Secretary of Embassy.

Born at Carshalton, Surrey, England, on September 6, 1934, a daughter, Tatiana, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Henry McKinney. Mr. McKinney is clerk at the American Embassy in London.

MARRIAGES

Bingham-Morrison. Hiram Bingham, Jr., Third Secretary at London and Miss Rose Lawton Morrison were married on September 8, 1934, at Waycross, Georgia.

Minter-Franchot. John R. Minter, of the Division of Western European Affairs, Department of State, and Miss Elizabeth Franchot were married in Washington, D. C., on September 7, 1934.

Abbott-Kloumann. Married on June 30, 1934, at Oslo. George M. Abbott, Third Secretary at Riga, and Miss Else Kloumann.

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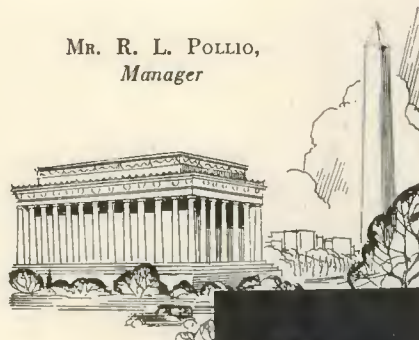
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WHERE DO WE GO?

(Continued from page 521)

is finished. The numerous lakes and streams afford ample opportunity for those fond of fishing, and hunting is enjoyed during the winter and game is plentiful.

There are no better roads for motorists to be found in any part of the United States and it is immaterial in which direction you travel as you cannot make a mistake, the scenery being truly magnificent in all directions and at certain seasons of the year, for instance when the mountain laurel and rhododendrons are in bloom, the word gorgeous feebly describes it!

In 1926 Hendersonville experienced a real estate boom which collapsed two years later. Today prices of real estate are in many cases less than those prevailing before the boom started, the reason being that a very large amount of desirable property is owned by mortgage companies which are themselves in liquidation and they are often willing to sell at prices much below the amount of the original loan. Meantime vacant houses so owned can be had on short leases at very low rentals; but such leases always contain a clause that the tenant must vacate on 60 days' notice provided the property is sold. This no doubt accounts in a large measure for the low rents in

force. Flat Rock, two miles distant from Hendersonville, contains some magnificent estates and I learn of one recently that sold for \$16,500 which had previously changed hands at \$65,000. This will illustrate what has happened to real estate in this vicinity.

Comfortable homes at the present time can be purchased in the city or in its environs for from four to six thousand dollars, and these include a garden, well stocked with fine trees and shrubbery, and a garage. Including 4% interest on the cost of a home, a retired officer with a wife and one dependent child should be able to live comfortably and well here in a modest way for an outlay not to exceed \$2,000 to \$2,500 per annum.

It might be well to mention that the mortgage interest rate here is 6% and that city, state, and county taxes are \$2.57 on a 60% valuation, and that outside of the city limits they are 97c. These figures are for the present fiscal year and it is expected the rates for the ensuing year will be less. I am not in the real estate business and my only object in writing this article is to throw a life line to any of my former colleagues who are wallowing in the morass of uncertainty, and help pull them ashore. If, therefore, any of my readers desire specific information on any matters not dealt with, I shall be pleased to answer their inquiries, addressed to 631 4th Avenue West, Hendersonville, N. C.



Photo Courtesy of Leland B. Morris

THE LADIES OF THE OFFICIAL STAFF AT ATHENS

Left to right, lower step: Mrs. Lincoln MacVeagh, Mrs. Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr. Above: Mrs. Leland B. Morris, Mrs. Langley Whitley, Mrs. Carl L. Rankin, Miss Yvonne de Zaba, Miss Peggy MacVeagh, Mrs. Carlton C. Lewis (Mother of Mrs. MacVeagh), Miss Penelope Lewis.



Photograph by Violet Ohlsen

Native Musicians in the Jungles of Ecuador

To Members of the FOREIGN SERVICE:

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GILBERT GROSVENOR,
LITT.D., LL.D.,
Editor.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

AMERICAN ARTIST

(Continued from page 525)

Hotel Univers in Tours, while a young officer in the American Army. I had asked the hotel cashier who the distinguished-looking man was in the adjoining room and then as the newspaperman within me prevailed, I had introduced myself and tried to converse with him in my very poor French.

"Oh why, Monsieur France, do we not all speak the same language!" I had ejaculated in a moment of despair at being unable to express my thoughts.

And then he withered, completely shriveled me with:

"You would make us all Fords. My friend, the Tower of Babel was a benediction, not a malediction."

The desired effect; Mr. Hamilton's face again lighted up. He laughed heartily and moved himself up again on his pillow and said: "The French are delightful. While I was painting Camille Flammarion, the eminent French astronomer, he amused me several times by declaring '*cette planete est mal reussi*.'"

As yet I had not heard why my illustrious host had telegraphed me to come to him. Without

thinking of how cruelly I had already drawn on his meager energy I goaded:

"You also painted Alfred Gilbert, Herbert Spencer, George Meredith and the great Bismarck, didn't you, Mr. Hamilton?"

"Yes, and many others," he said. "Alfred Gilbert, the modern Cellini, and the greatest of all English sculptors was my friend. Cellini has given us the Persens and a number of small pieces; Gilbert has enriched the field of English sculpture with many noble monuments and a series of decorative pieces that surpass in design and execution the best of Cellini's table ornaments."

"What about Bismarck?" I interposed.

"The incident or really scene which marked my painting of him," he said, "remains almost undimmed in my memory. Professor Anton Von Werner, who painted the historical pictures illustrating the War of 1870 in which Bismarck figures so prominently, asked me to paint the great chancellor and arranged for my meeting him. I rented my English house to Sarah Bernhardt for the season and hastened off to Germany. I breakfasted at Kissengen with the Prince and Princess and was invited by the former to come again. It was just after his break with the Emperor and he had subsequently been snubbed — at least he



thought so — by the Austrian ruler. I remembered how I was impressed by his entrance into the salon of the palace. The Princess stepped forward to greet him. On seeing me he drew himself up, frowning, and waited for me to speak. I said that I had come to pay my respects; that he had been kind enough to invite me to come again and that I hoped he would be indulgent enough to grant my request for a sitting. He thundered out that it was true that he had asked me to come again but not for a sitting. 'Is it not enough to be besieged by all these people outside,' he growled, 'that you should also come to bother me? Listen to that shouting; they want me to speak to them.'

Mr. Hamilton then explained how the Princess had asked Bismarck to say a word to the crowd and how the latter had gone to the balcony and shown himself.

"The noise outside was deafening," he said; "through the din I still heard his stentorian tones asking why I had come to bother him. His great form towered above me. Resentment had brought the blood to his face. His eyes bulged from their sockets, round and blazing, and his contracted brows had thrown the long, stiff hairs of his eyebrows bristling straight out like quills."

The American painter was leaving the palace, highly indignant over the treatment accorded him, but, as he himself explains, entirely sympathetic with the Prince's enraged feelings. Dr. Chrysanther ran after him and expostulated that Bismarck would consider it a great breach of hospitality if he did not stay for breakfast.

"I did not come all the way from London," said Hamilton, "to breakfast with the Prince; I came to paint him."

He then told how he returned and how after breakfast the Princess had told him that he could sketch Bismarck, while the latter read his newspaper.

"Prince Bismarck told me that he had only given sittings for one portrait," said Mr. Hamilton. "He was a fluent conversationalist, his English was pungent and forcible. He talked of drinking, of cocktails, and of wines, and told me that his doctor had said that a man might drink, between the ages of twenty and seventy, fifty thousand bottles of champagne without offending the laws of health or the strict rules of temperance. 'I may have exceeded that number perhaps, to say nothing of a few other liquors, such as beer and brandy,' he confidentially informed me. We discussed the social problems of England and America. He thought the negro question a very serious matter for America, and did not hesitate

to say that the only solution to that would be the re-institution of slavery!"

As yet the venerable genius had not given me an inkling of why he had wanted to see me. His son, George, the celebrated astronomer, at this juncture explained why his artist father and his mother had taken up their abode some ten years ago in this "charming bit of England in the Jamaican hills." They had come out to be with him and he had come "because in this tropical Paradise" he had found "the ideal place and climate for an observatory."

But the astronomer's illustrious sire was still back in memory and still anxious to talk of art.

"John Swan always stood in a niche by himself," the old man mused. "His art is precious, like a jewel, to be handled lovingly in the seclusion of a cabinet of treasures, not exposed to the vulgar in the glare and blare of artificiality for ostentation's sake."

He loved art for its cunning and its craft, and with deft and skilful fingers lingered long over the making of it, full of the joy of creating. At times he could be swift and impress movement and thought upon paper with a magic stroke of his crayon or chalk. Just as Manet and Monet sought for light, Swan aimed for movement, watching always for feline grace and charm in the animals that can purr as well as scream and bite.

"The suppleness of the cat tribe roused in him every artistic instinct, and Barye himself has not translated into bronze or stone the majestic poise of the kings of the jungle with more intuitive skill."

"His line is full of serpent-like undulations, breaking, disappearing, blurring; it is played upon as a chord in music is vibrated subtly by the musician who moves you. Line is to drawing what a strophe is to music, a phrase to prose, rhythm to poetry—it is God-given and never acquired."

"Swan was a fine draughtsman, in the best sense, for his very imperfections were full of unconscious beauty."

At this juncture the artist's wife cautioned him that he should not further fatigue himself.

"Tell the Consul why you telegraphed him to come," she urged. The old man, visibly worn by the long conversation, seemed to be again imbued with a new energy.

"My portrait of Gladstone, the one which is hung in the Tate Gallery," he said. "I want my people, some American or Americans interested in art, to present it to the National Gallery. This is my last ambition. Englishmen, English artists have treated me, an American, as if I were one of

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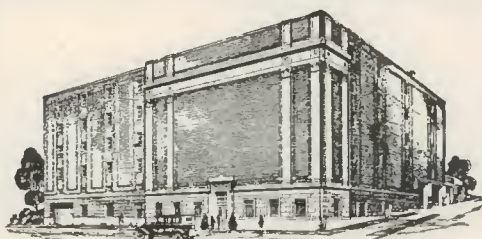
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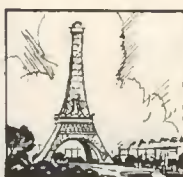
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their own. I commission you, my country's representative here, to see that this, my last wish, is made known, is fulfilled."

Has Destiny ever been more cruel? Bereft of every faculty except a mind still keen enough to analyze and meditate throughout the long hours of night and day, on his erstwhile genius and his present incurable helplessness—such is the plight of this great American painter.

As I arose to take leave my eyes again rested on the exquisite picture of "Taffy's" daughter; there, as in all of Hamilton's pastels, is the decidedly evanescent, will o' the wisp, elusive beauty, bespeaking the spiritual. Thoughts came so fast in the presence of beauty and tragedy that they befuddled.

And as I drove back to the sea, to the palm-studded beach near Kingston on which the moonlit waves of the Caribbean rolled like molten silver, the spirit of Morgan, the hold buccaneer, vanished: from a ship in the harbor lighted up like some mammoth lantern came the strains of the immortal "Serenade." Emaciated, starved Schubert! While your beloved Vienna wined and danced! Poor Schubert! Poor Hamilton!

"Oh, why should the spirit of Mortal be proud?"

Note: The full page photograph by Mr. Corcoran, on page 522, is of Hamilton's "Mrs. Asquith." The artist is said to have always referred to it as the "Dante-like profile."

TO THE JOURNAL'S CONTRIBUTORS

The JOURNAL goes to press on or about the twentieth day of each month.

The Editors will be appreciative if contributors to "Notes from the Field" will, whenever practicable, mail material in time to reach Washington at least twenty days prior to the date of the issue of the JOURNAL for which it is intended (for example, notes to be used in the January issue should reach the Editors not later than December 10).

Brief accounts of events of particular importance to the Service can be used if received by the Editors prior to the 16th day of the month.

Stories and articles should be mailed as soon as they become available since time is required for consideration by the Editorial Board, editing, proof reading, and the preparation of cuts. Material of this character best fits the present make up of the JOURNAL if between 1800 and 3500 words in length and accompanied by distinct photographs.

Readers are reminded that the Editorial Board recently decided to make cash payments of from \$5 to \$20 for not more than three of the best articles or stories accepted for publication each month.



SIAM

(Continued from page 529)

A contribution to Siamese education has been made by American missionaries, from some of whom the rulers of the last century received instruction in Western learning. The first Siamese printing press and type were brought to Siam in 1835 by American missionaries. The Bangkok Christian College, a self-supporting boys' school under the direction of the American Presbyterian Mission, as is also the Wattana Wittaya Academy, established in 1875 (the first institution providing for the education of girls in Siam), are institutions founded by Americans. The leading educational institution in Siam is Chulalongkorn University, in the establishment of which a substantial contribution was made by Americans connected with missionary service. In 1851 the Royal Medical College was founded by an eminent American. To this institution, now known as Siriraj Hospital, the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation represents a further share of American aid in Siam's education, attesting the friendship which our country has always shown for Siam.

The city of Bangkok, with over a million inhabitants, has progressed rapidly in the past few years with many excellent schools, a splendid water supply system, electric railways and paved streets, indicating that its continued advancement is assured. The Siamese are a peace loving people and are the personification of politeness. Children are taught good manners from infancy and regardless of their station in life are on all occasions courteous and respectful to a marked degree.

Siam is a country of unique charm and attractions for the traveler, presenting its characteristic beauty, an abundance of natural life notable even in the tropics, and some of the best big game hunting grounds of the Far East. The people and their characteristic traditions do not fail to interest those who are desirous of understanding the past and noting the development of ancient culture.

NINTH PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE

The following delegates to the Ninth Pan American Sanitary Congress to be held at Buenos Aires from November 12 to 22, 1934, have been appointed by the President:

Surgeon General H. S. Cumming, of the Public Health Service, Chairman; Medical Director Bolivar J. Lloyd, Public Health Service; Dr. Kendall Emerson, Managing Director of the National Tuberculosis Association, New York.



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OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK



The New Post

By JEAN L. BUTLER, *Asunción*

(With apologies to Alice Frankforter of the
New Yorker)

YOUR first elation over the news. The excitement about seeing South America. Alluring visions of tropical nights, scent of Frangipani and Magnolias, and yourself in white chiffon looking very exotic. Sudden annoying realization of the improbability of this. The decision to have a facial and to lose ten pounds. Letters to your family hinting at lingering tropical diseases but assurance that You Can Stand It. Disturbing thought that perhaps you can't results in furtive purchase of complete drug-store. The hottle of sea-sick medicine from Great-Aunt Emma. Advice from Uncle John who had cholera in the Spanish-American War.

The ship. Discovery that sea-sickness is preferable to Great-Aunt Emma's medicine. The determination to get up early every morning and brush up on your school Spanish results in your staying in bed until eleven. Alarming discovery of your gain of four pounds causes you to play strenuous deck games and leads to subsequent discovery that you are too old for this.

Inevitable man in checkered cap showing pictures of the "wife and kiddies." Inevitable beautiful Woman With A Past and sickening tendency of all men to believe every word she says. The decision to talk less and look romantic which makes your husband insist that you take Aunt Emma's medicine. Alarming tendency of children to fall in the sea. Sudden savage desire to push the little brutes overboard. Swift repentance and purchase of ice cream in the tea room which you regret when forced to administer Aunt Emma's remedy.

The First Port and excitement over getting the children into a launch and wishing you had left them on the ship. Discovery that all that smells is not quaint. The Second Port. All the Other Ports.

The Captain's Dinner where that nice young man wins your eternal admiration as a person of discrimination by telling you how charming you are and the subsequent assurance of your husband that he was tight. Profitless speculation about husbands in general.

Arrival at the new post and the amazing discovery that South Americans do not understand their own language. Private conviction that your Spanish is too Castilian. The annoying precocity

on the part of your children to speak fluently in two weeks and condescendingly to translate for you.

The search for a perfect house and the grim determination not to exceed a certain sum, which you do but assure yourself that it is certainly Worth It. Moving into the house and the subsequent appalling discovery that by "unfurnished house" is meant four walls and nothing more. The reluctant purchase of bathtub, kitchen stove, ice box, laundry tubs, pantry shelves and kitchen sink, entailing hole in pocket-book and first slight dampening of the spirits. Your returning enthusiasm at seeing your grandmother's clock in its place on the mantelpiece. Enthusiasm slightly dimmed by the knowledge that the chimney won't draw and your electric stoves need rewiring for new current. Hitherto unsuspected ability to decorate rooms, upholster furniture and paint walls which leads to unflattering speculation by servants as to your antecedents. The unpleasant discovery that none of your curtains fits any windows and that your curtain rods are too short.

Arrival at the conclusion that all servants consider it a point of honor to chisel. The determination to stop this results in greater display of cunning, which you subsequently dismiss as beneath your notice. Annoying speculation as to whether you are weak willed and final dismissal of the whole business. The alarming tendency of the hot water heater to explode. The certainty of it. The explosion. Your first pleasure at housekeeping with five servants marred by realization that one negro mammy does more work and eats one-fifth as much. Amazing discovery that you feed all the cook's family as well as the plumber who periodically patches water heater and cements leg back on bath tub. Irrefutable fact that with or without plumber the bills remain the same. Interesting phenomenon that periodic explosion of water heater invariably coincides with pay cut. This combination gives rise to temporary sympathy with Red Wave From Russia.

Unpleasant remarks by Scandinavian Secretary that yours is the house offered to him for half of what you pay, which he thought too expensive. Instinctive dislike of Scandinavian Secretary and unworthy suspicion as to his integrity.



Your first formal dinner. Distressing realization that if you buy champagne you can't have that new dress. Unhesitating purchase of dress and firm announcement at dinner that you are retrenching in the spirit of the times and that there will be no champagne. Morbid doubts as to your own integrity rapidly supplanted as dinner progresses by growing desire to kill the cook. The realization that you can't always blame everything on your bad Spanish results in your dismissing the cook and subsequent discovery that they are all the same. The smug feeling that you Really Cannot help it proves very refreshing.

Evidence that Wellsian monster for heating water is about to explode again. Chronic state of nerves finally relieved by actual explosion. Odd inability to find plumber and gradual realization that you really don't care very much anyway. Increasing tendency not to take anything seriously, leading to idle speculation as to whether you are becoming a Lotus-eater. Final conviction that you have been for six months.

ARTISTIC RESTRAINT

"The assignment to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, of Charles E. Allen, of Maysville, Ky., now American Consul at Istanbul, has been canceled."

Thus does the State Department's latest bulletin of "Foreign Service Changes" suggest an Iliad in a sentence. Thus can an Odyssey be compressed into four lines.

Where is the connection between Maysville, Ky., and the capital of the Lion of Judah? With what emotions did this non-Haggard Mr. Allen look forward to his adventure near the scene of Allan Quartermain's greatest exploits? "Ethiopia" evokes memories of Sheba's Queen, of the ancient Negro Christian Church of Abyssinia. And, as for Addis Ababa, most of us do not quite believe that, outside of Prester John legends, it has any existence. Why was the assignment "canceled"? Did the State Department find out that there indeed is no such place?

To none of these questions is any answer supplied by the bulletin of "Foreign Service Changes"—

"We ask and ask. Thou smilest and art still,
Out-topping knowledge."

The State Department author cultivates all the reticence of a Slavonic short story, where no time is wasted over plot, where there is little beginning and no end, but where every emphasis is laid upon suggestion. The truly literary spirit can not be crushed even within the compass of a government communique.—*The Washington Post.*

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POINSETTIA LAND

(Continued from page 519)

typical and classical. Credit for this appreciation among the Indians must be given to the Jesuit missionaries. Even the more or less uncivilized Guarani today sings at his work songs which the Jesuits taught his ancestors.

Asunción is interesting and it is quaint in all the connotations of that much ill-used term. Its unpaved streets, its native women who ride from the outskirts and even from much greater distances to the public market on the backs of the ever present burro, lend much color to the background. The Paraguayan woman has been, since the war of 1863, and now again, the principal small trades person in the country. If there isn't a burro to carry her fruits and vegetables to market her head serves as the means of transportation and she usually has a "long, black cheroot" in her mouth. Whether it is considered bad form to carry anything in the hands, or whether it is merely more convenient, the native woman bears everything on her head. I have seen a woman carrying about two yards of rope curled on top of her head, when her hands were entirely free. I saw only today a family in the process of moving, with all its worldly goods in a vast bundle on the mother's head and a child on one arm, while her lord walked unconcernedly ahead, quite unencumbered. Young girls are initiated early into the trick or art of carrying bundles on their heads, and as most of the poorer native women visible in the thoroughfares go barefoot and hence are crippled by pinching shoes and high heels they acquire a queenly carriage that might well awaken twinges of envy in their modish sisters.

Burro paths and ox-cart roads make the vicinity of Asunción a riders' paradise. Ordinarily the luxuriant foliage and the palm trees give these bridle paths a fresh and romantic appearance but when the famous flowering trees with their gorgeous purples, rich yellow, flaming reds and delicate orchids are in bloom the scene is unequaled anywhere. When you are thirsty you may without dismounting pick oranges or tangerines from the trees that border the road.

Down country one may, if he be so inclined, explore and find himself in virgin forest abounding in orchids, flowering vines and strange birds. One particularly delightful spot is a pool made by a lazy river and surrounded by a thick wood interspersed with wild orange trees. There the kingfishers are so unaccustomed to human beings that they disregard their presence and leisurely go about their fishing. Parrots chatter and visit from tree to tree.



Of the Arcadia which the Jesuit missionaries created, there remains very little. In the region of Misiones in the extreme south of Paraguay and in the Misiones region of the Argentine, there are some ruins of their work. There is in Yaguaron a church reputedly built by the Jesuits, but more likely by the Franciscans, which is approaching its three hundredth anniversary. Its more interesting features are the admirably carved wooden doors, railings and altars. Its two meter adobe walls are likely to preserve this monument still further into "the pathos of distance."

To all who in these changing years have a Wordsworthian sense that the world they know is too much with them, Paraguay offers serenity and the charm of manifold beauties. But it may not be so for long. The material potentialities of the country are enormous and a large population can be accommodated. Once the Chaco dispute is determined it is inevitable that homeseekers in many parts of the world will find their way up the mighty Paraguay and Parana and find prosperity, comfort and ease of spirit in this proud Republic.

BROADCASTING IN WISCONSIN

"Wisconsin owns and operates two radio broadcasting stations, which are run exclusively for the benefit of the listener—a situation that must seem millennial ****. With an unusually interesting political campaign in progress this year, it was decided that (following a precedent established in 1932) facilities should be arranged by which 'all recognized political parties' should be given an ample and equitable amount of time on the air. Accordingly, each of 'the four parties which qualified to be included on the ballot'—Socialist, Progressive, Democratic and Republican—was given five hours' time on the air during the four weeks before the primary. By an ingenious method of rotation (and after drawing lots for precedence) each party is heard every day, but no party is on the air at the same hour two days in succession. There is no censorship of expression; the speakers, chosen by the state central committees of their respective parties, are merely reminded of the laws against slander and libel, and then go ahead. This, to be sure, does not solve all the problems of political broadcasting. **** No one can tell how many people listen to the broadcasts, or how they are affected."—*The New Republic*.

In view of the political importance of radio broadcasting in many parts of the world, the foregoing article is believed to be of interest. Some of the comment in the original has been omitted.—Ed.

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On the Course of Events

By HENRY L. DEIMEL, JR., *Department of State*

APPROPRIATELY enough perhaps in the existing state of affairs, Labor Day, 1934, witnessed the commencement of the most extensive of the whole current series of strikes. Originating in a dispute in the cotton textile mills, this strike covers practically the whole textile manufacturing industry, including wool, silk, and rayon, in which approximately 650,000 were employed and an additional 350,000 estimated to be unemployed. The dispute harks back to the dissatisfaction expressed last May in connection with the reduction of 25% in cotton textile mill activity ordered by the code authority for twelve



weeks in the summer (following a similar four-week restriction last December). The threat of a strike in June was averted for the time being with a promised NRA investigation of the issues, including working hours, wage rates, and the "stretch-out" system by which the number of machines each worker is assigned to attend is increased. The report subsequently published on wages and hours found that "under existing conditions there is no factual or statistical basis for a general increase in wage rates," but considerable scope for adjustment in individual wage scales and differentials; the anticipated report on the

stretch-out has however not been published, and this question forms, together with demand for shorter hours and higher rates of pay, the issues of the present strike. While the cotton textile code authority points to the abolition of child labor, the reduction in hours of work from an average of 54 to a maximum of 40 per week, and a seventy per cent increase in hourly rates of pay (from the low level to which the depression had brought them) under the code, the first to be adopted under the Recovery Act, reports differ as to the extent to which the strike is effective; it is clear, however, that many workers are out, from New England to the South, while many disturbances and casualties (including eleven fatalities in the first ten days) are reported, and a special board appointed by the President is seeking to reach a settlement. Meanwhile a settlement has been reached, on the promise of increased union recognition, of a strike in the

aluminum industry which in the month it lasted was notable for the orderliness of conduct on both sides.

The National Labor Relations Board recently issued a very significant decision interpreting Section 7a of the Recovery Act in connection with a question of union representation in a Buffalo automobile parts plant (The Houde Engineering Corporation) where a majority of the workers had voted for representation by an A. F. of L. union and a minority for a company organization. The Board stated that:

"When a person, committee or organization has been designated by the majority of employees in a plant or other appropriate unit for collective bargaining, it is the right of the representatives so designated to be treated by the employer as the exclusive bargaining agency of all employees in the unit . . ."

The Board has been careful to add certain qualifications, stating specifically that the rule does not compel employees to join the organization representing the majority, that minorities retain the right to present grievances at all times, that majority unions will not be recognized if they are discriminating in membership, and that the rule "does not establish a closed shop, nor necessarily lead to a closed shop, that being a matter for negotiation." The decision goes clearly beyond the formula which terminated the dispute in the automobile industry last March, and the National Manufacturers' Association has advised its members against observing the decision until it has been tested before the courts. Meanwhile the Buffalo company's right to display the Blue Eagle has been withdrawn by the NRA for refusal to comply with the Board's decision.

and as the case presents a clear issue—the facts concerned not being in dispute—it appears likely to come before the courts for review. Meanwhile the Board has rendered a similar decision in another case (Guide Lamp Corporation), and the same principle has been upheld by the National Steel Labor Board in a case of its own (West Virginia Rail Co.).

Industrial activity has experienced a pronounced accentuation of the decline which began in June. The Federal Reserve Board indices for July, with





June figures in parentheses, include: factory production (83)74; factory employment (81)79; factory payrolls (65)60; department store sales (74)72; construction contracts awarded (26)27. There is nothing in the preliminary data available for August to indicate any reversal in this trend, and it is therefore evident that the second period of increasing industrial activity since March 1933 has come to an end. Some suggestion of the general course, extent, and nature of these two periods is indicated in the following table, compiled from the Federal Reserve Board's monthly indices of industrial production (adjusted for seasonal variation) for the low months March and November 1933, and the peak months July 1933 and May 1934, as well as for July 1934. Since, as previously explained, low activity and unemployment have been especially concentrated in the "heavy" capital goods or durable goods industries, the table shows not only the indices for the total of industrial production and employment, but also for eight separate important groups of industries, four of them belonging to the "consumption goods" class and the other four being durable goods industries.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

(Federal Reserve Board Indices, adjusted for seasonal variation; 1923-25:100.)

	1933			1934	
	March	July	Nov.	May	July
TOTAL	56	101	71	86	74
Textiles	76	130	89	89	77
Food Products	84	100	92	98	102
Leather & Shoes	84	116	93	115	99
Tobacco Mfg.	99	117	95	128	128
Iron & Steel	22	100	47	84	47
Lumber	22	46	30	33	29
Cement	40	56	39	57	58*
Automobiles	27	69	32	78	78

* June, 1934.

Care must be taken not to read more meaning into this table than it can properly support. It shows, however, how very definitely the problem of low activity remains primarily in the durable goods industries. The automobile industry is the exception; in this industry 1934 has been a comparatively good year, for between March and June monthly production averaged 330 thousand units, and the declining production from then to Labor Day has kept close to last year's rate for the same period; in 1933 the period of highest productivity was from May to September. In the first seven months of 1934 the industry produced nearly two million units, already slightly exceeding the total for the whole of 1933 and well above the 1 1/3 million produced in 1932. Un-

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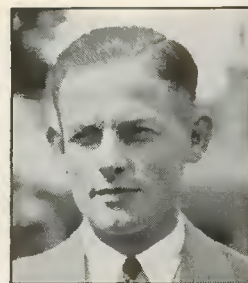
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less production for the remainder of the year is very low, the 1931 figure of about 2.4 million units should be reached or exceeded. In the iron and steel industry the wide fluctuations in activities are due to concentration of production within relatively short periods: in 1933 the period of the summer months prior to the adoption of an NRA code, and in 1934 largely from March to June, partly to meet the requirements of the peak automobile production and partly in anticipation of increased prices posted for July first but modified somewhat thereafter.

The Public Works program provided for in Title II of the Recovery Act of June 1933, which was intended to stimulate the heavy industries and was responsible for the rise in the index of construction contracts awarded between November and January, has afforded an increase in employment from about 300,000 in the early spring to a peak of 665,000 in July, and some 907 millions had been spent by the end of August out of the 3,052 millions of dollars available and allocated for public works construction out of the appropriations under the Recovery Act and the Emergency Appropriation Act of the recent session as well as certain earlier acts (for highway construction and Boulder Canyon Dam). The Public Works program is evidently now pretty well in full swing, and it seems probable that the heavy industries are already receiving about the full degree of stimulation to be expected from that program.

Some further stimulation for the heavy industries may be looked for from the Federal Housing Administration, which, set up under the National Housing Act of June 27, 1934, is now actively engaged in promoting loans by the banks for the repair and improvement of houses: these loans may be extended to a maximum of \$2,000 per loan and five years for repayment, without mortgage security, and are guaranteed by the Government against loss to the extent of twenty per cent. There has been some controversy over the interest charge, which is limited to a maximum charge of five dollars per year per hundred dollars loaned, but which, being charged at the time of the loan, and the latter being repayable in monthly instalments, works out on an actuarial basis to 9.7 per cent per annum. The Federal Housing Administration explains that this is necessary to cover the cost of instalment bookkeeping. No quantitative data are yet available to indicate the amount being loaned under this program, which is still in its infancy.

Some general increase in industrial activity in the fall may reasonably be anticipated—an im-



portant influence being the expected increase in farmers' income. In an announcement dated August 24 the Department of Agriculture estimated, on the basis of farmers' cash income for the first seven months of 1934, including benefit and rental payments under the Agricultural Adjustment program, of slightly over three billions of dollars, a total cash income of six billions for the year 1934, as compared with five billions in 1933 and 4.3 billions in 1932. This estimate takes account, of course, of the drought with its resulting shorter crops and increased farm prices. There are, however, not at present apparent on the horizon any other major factors which might appear likely to lead to any very large measure of further reemployment in the heavy industries before the winter sets in.

It is therefore of interest to take stock of what has been accomplished. If the indices for industrial production for the high and low months since March 1933 are compared with the indices for factory employment and payrolls, as shown below, the result suggests that the NRA codes have been of substantial effect in maintaining employment at an improved rate relative to production; it also appears that the tenacity with which the employment index clings near the upper level attained is not equally shared by the payroll index.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD INDEXES (Production and Employment seasonally adjusted.)

	Industrial Production	Factory Employment	Factory Payrolls
March 1933	56	59	37
July	101	73	51
November	71	76	56
May 1934	86	82	67
July	74	79	60

These indications are interestingly corroborated in a report made to the President by Mr. Richberg, who was recently delegated from the NRA to the Executive Council to prepare a series of reports summarizing the "objectives and accomplishments in the national program of economic recovery and reconstruction" of the various federal departments and agencies. In his first report, on relief of industrial employment, dated August 25, Mr. Richberg states in part as follows:

"Reliable figures indicate that 40,180,000 persons were employed in the United States in June 1934, an increase of 4,120,000 over the low figure of March 1933, and in increase of 2,320,000 over June 1933. The latter increase is mainly due to shortening of hours under NRA codes. . . . The increase of 1,800,000 prior to the NRA can be attributed partly to the revival of business brought about by other federal activities and partly to anticipation of increased labor costs under the NRA program.

(Continued to page 569)



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LETTERS

(This column will be devoted each month to the publication, in whole or in part, of letters to the Editor from members of the Association on topics of general interest. Such letters are to be regarded as expressing merely the personal opinion of the writers and not necessarily the views of the JOURNAL, or of the Association.)

Subscribers are invited to submit comment on matters of interest to the Service. The names of correspondents will not be published or otherwise divulged when request to that effect is made.

Communications intended for this column should be addressed: "To the Editor, *Foreign Service Journal*, Care of the Department of State, Washington, D. C."

HELP YOUR SUCCESSOR

Porto Alegre.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

A principal officer arriving at this post would find solid advantage in having at hand a series of brief intelligence memoranda covering subjects such as the following:

- State governmental structure and functions,
- Commerce and industry,
- Sources of information,
- Projects and possibilities to be observed,
- Local personalities,

- Important miscellanea of varied application.

Service at the post brings an intimate acquaintance with local conditions and an accumulation of information which, as it is not noted in files or appears only in dispersed fragments, goes out of practical availability when an officer moves on.

The new officer may obtain information of this nature from the staff as the work proceeds, but it seems more desirable for him to have its essentials at his command, as part of his acquired working equipment, when he assumes charge.

Accordingly a set of brief but inclusive memoranda are being prepared for the officer who, in time, relieves the present incumbent. Experience indicates that they will be of practical use to him.

Yours sincerely,

REGINALD S. CASTLEMAN.

RADIO FAN

My dear Mr. Editor:

I was particularly interested in noting in your July issue a table of experimental relay broadcasting stations in the United States which broadcast on the short waves. Information regarding American short wave broadcasting is difficult to obtain in Europe and I suspect that a number of officers may be interested in finding from time to time in the JOURNAL a list of the principal American short wave stations and the time of their transmissions.

I have been in the past, and still am, particularly interested in hearing news reports, and I might suggest that if it is convenient the time when such re-

ports are given be specially mentioned. As of possible interest I may mention that in general after midnight satisfactory reception on the short wave of American stations is possible in Budapest. On good nights three or four come in, but the most reliable station at the moment is W2XAF, while during last winter W3XAL was the most satisfactory.

I wish also to express my appreciation of the new form which the JOURNAL has taken the last few months and which has, in my opinion, greatly added to its attractiveness.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT ENGLISH.

The Editors will publish the radio information requested, if it can be obtained.

Comments and suggestions regarding the JOURNAL are always helpful.—Ed.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, RIGA

No. 19

October 31, 1906.

SUBJECT: Method of Dating.

The Honorable

Robert Bacon,

Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I beg to be permitted to suggest the advisability of the adoption by the Department and all other Governmental Departments, the usage of other countries in the matter of dating documents and letters.

I believe that we are the only people that date letters in the order of month, day, year; all others using day, month, year, which it will be conceded is the proper order. In using numerals our method becomes most confusing to the balance of mankind, and it seems to me it would be advisable to conform to the custom of the greater number; and especially so as it is undoubtedly the right way. We write October 31st; why not 31st October? In the use of numerals, 7/4/06 for instance, we would read as July 4th, 1906, while the balance of the Christian world would read it 7th of April, 1906. Uniformity certainly is desirable and I trust that this suggestion will be thought worthy of some consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER HEINGARTNER,

Consul.

Among the Departmental notations appearing on this dispatch is one reading in part "I think a mere acknowledgment sufficient. There are more urgent matters to be reformed! 16, XI, 06.—H. W."

Streets of Gold

By GEORGE P. SHAW

Consul, San Luis Potosí



George P. Shaw

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF GOLD REVALUATION

"POTOSINOS" or residents of San Luis Potosí, Mexico, do not claim that the streets are paved with gold—they know of only one place for which that is claimed, and there are certain other differences between the two localities. However, San Luis Potosí is a fair city and there is gold being taken from its streets daily, which should constitute a news item from any point of view.

Almost 440 years ago, roughly between 1540 and 1565 the Spaniards discovered the mineral deposits in what is now known as the Cerro de San Pedro in the State of San Luis Potosí and worked them in a very intensive manner with such methods as were available. The name "Potosí" was given to the place as it was in Bolivia in a similar instance. "Potosí" means rich deposit or bonanza. The rock containing the mineral deposits (gold, silver and lead) are generally not excessively hard, and labor then costing practically nothing, it was worked very successfully by picking and barring-down. The mountain is mineralized

throughout and millions of pesos in values have been removed during the years. Some of the stringers or small veins run high in gold and these were and still are eagerly sought.

In course of time the mountain above the water level became literally honey-combed with workings; extensive buildings of the cheapest material available—rock—were erected. Later when a large cave-in occurred, the extent of which is still visible, a new tunnel was bored at the orders of the King of Spain, and it is a marvel for its grades, angles and finished walls. It is markedly different from the mining of today when the object is to open up the ground and extract the ore as quickly as possible. Then it was to do that, but in the process a well-finished tunnel was bored.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered by the old Spanish miners was the lack of water near the mine. From the earliest days it became the practice to take the rich ore down into the valley where it could be ground and worked with water in "arrastres" and with quicksilver. In course of time the fine sand from this ore, from which as much as possible of the values had been taken with the methods then available, was left in piles throughout the valley and particularly near the source of water. It was on these piles of tailings that the City of San Luis Potosí was founded, and after founding the ores continued to be worked in the new city in old patios and the piles of tailings grew. Later the streets were leveled off and paved with hand-hewn stones.

The old tailings containing from 6 to 20 grams of gold to the ton lay for years under the streets undisturbed, until the United States Government an-



George P. Shaw

GOLD DIGGERS OF SAN LUIS POTOSÍ



nounced that instead of about \$20 per ounce it would give in its new money \$35 per ounce for newly mined gold. Formerly, when exchange was about two-for-one, gold yielded 40 pesos per ounce. Now, the exceptional opportunity exists for exchange is 3.60 pesos to the dollar and gold is worth \$35, thus an ounce of gold is now worth to the Mexican miner 126 pesos instead of 40. That is the reason the streets of San Luis Potosí are being torn up and shipped to the American smelter at the edge of town as quickly as possible before something happens to ruin the bonanza.

The smelter has been receiving so much of these old tailings that it cannot handle all of them together with the regularly mined ores and as they come from not only the streets of San Luis Potosí but from all surrounding villages and towns in the valley, such as nearby Pozos, they are being stored in huge piles until they can be fed into the furnaces and melted down and shipped mostly via Tampico to the refineries in Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

DEMOCRATIZED DIPLOMACY

It is the conviction of this American Foreign Service Officer that diplomacy, no less than most human relationships and institutions, has been vitally affected since 1914 and that those men not alive to the changes which have taken place and are taking place are destined to be ineffective and helpless in the performance of their professional task.

Today the greatest and most all-compelling problem in the life of an officer, irrespective of the country to which he may be assigned, is that of acquainting himself with all its vital forces. Inasmuch as such forces are more likely than not to emanate from other social milieus than the aristocratic societies which diplomats were wont, in the old days before 1914, to frequent to the exclusion of all others, it is a problem of the first magnitude for an officer to establish means of approach to an understanding of the basic forces locally at work, while at the same time maintaining contact and conforming with certain fixed traditions which still adhere to the life of a diplomat.

The problem perhaps is rapidly ceasing to be as difficult as it may appear for the reason that most diplomatic services of the world are being democratized to an astonishing degree and a new generation of men, sceptical of old dogmas and dead traditions, are entering the cadres and bringing to bear in their approach to problems a fresher and more inquiring spirit than that which characterized all professions before 1914.

In the light of the changes which have taken place in Europe, to mention only three countries, Russia, Italy and Germany, where new social strata have taken charge of the State and transformed the entire temper and tone of the administration of the country and the psychology of the people, the time is past when an Embassy may succeed in concealing its ignorance of the distinction between anarchists and national socialists and social democrats. An Ambassador at an important European capital in 1917 excited no comment by his ignorance regarding the identity of a fellow countryman, Tom Mooney, on whose behalf a rag-tag and bobtailed proletariat organized demonstrations outside the perplexed Ambassador's window, but today even the messengers of an Embassy staff are acquainted with a subject of more recent world demonstrations, Dmitrov.

In endeavoring to acquaint himself with all the vital forces at work in the country to which he may be assigned, it is not alone the political life that he must needs plumb but, equally important, appraisal must be made of the economic forces at work. The time is past when the problem of major diplomatic importance was that of gaining the ear of the King's mistress or in ascertaining to whom he had transferred his affections; the matter of major interest today is whether the country can balance its budget and, if not, on whom it proposes to rest the increased incidence of taxation. And that is by no means all, for an alert officer must at the same time endeavor to acquaint himself with the ancient history of the country (since no country can divorce itself entirely from its past whatever the revolutionary changes brought about) and some knowledge should be sought of the country's literature, without which no country can be properly understood.

Moreover, in these days of intimate economic and political relationships which thread their way and bind together all the countries of the world, an intelligent officer must apply himself to an understanding of the more important world problems as they affect the country in which he is stationed. And not least important there is the prime necessity of so keeping abreast of developments in his own country as to enable him intelligently to interpret the forces at work at home in a sympathetic and understanding manner to the people and government of the country where he serves.

And in his spare time, if there be any, an officer may obtain some sleep and attend the diplomatic teas and receptions with which he is more commonly associated in the mind of the indiscriminating public.

J. R. CHILDS.



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Lawrence Higgins



Lawrence Higgins

GUATEMALA—QUICHÉ INDIAN BURNING INCENSE BEFORE HIS STONE IDOL (UPRIGHT STONE AT LEFT), UNAWARE HIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS BEING TAKEN



EPICURUS REDIVIVUS

Cheese Fondue.

- 1 eup scalded milk
- 1 cup soft stale bread crumbs
- 7 tablespoons cheese finely shaved
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 2 teaspoons salt
- Yolks of 4 eggs
- Whites of 5 eggs.

Mix first five ingredients. Add egg yolks, beaten until lemon color. Cut and fold in whites beaten stiff. Pour into buttered baking dish, and bake 25 minutes in moderate oven.

Mrs. WILBUR J. CARR, in the *Washington Herald*.

Parker House Rolls.

- 2 cakes of compressed yeast
- 1½ cups luke warm water
- 1 cup mashed potatoes
- One-half cup shortening
- One-half cup sugar
- 2 egg whites or 1 whole egg
- 1 tablespoon salt.

Add yeast to luke warm water and let stand for a few minutes. Add shortening and sugar to hot mashed potatoes. When cool add to other ingredients. Add enough flour to make a soft dough. Let rise. Knead and let rise again. Form dough into long roll; cut into slices, making each piece about one-half inch thick. Form each piece into ball and butter the top of each generously. Allow to stand 10 minutes. Roll out or flatten out with hand. With round handle of wooden spoon make a deep crease in the center of dough and fold over. Place in greased pan and allow to rise until light. Bake 25 minutes in hot oven.

Mrs. HENRY L. WALLACE, in the *Washington Herald*.

Tripe a la Mode de Caen.

Cut in pieces half the size of one's hand a pound of tripe. In a casserole place a layer of sliced raw carrots sprinkled with chopped parsley, laurel, thyme, two cloves, salt and pepper, and one clove of garlic. (The latter may be removed at any time during the cooking.) Cover with a layer of tripe, and again a layer of carrots, etc., until the tripe is used up. Fill the casserole with beef bouillon and about a cup of white wine, cover with slices of fat bacon. Place cover on the casserole and bake in a moderate oven for five or six hours. Before serving thicken the broth with a teaspoonful of cornstarch, which is previously made into a thin paste with a small quantity of water. Serve very hot.

Mrs. STUART E. GRUMMON.

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NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 541)

SCANDINAVIAN POSTS

Scandinavia likes to celebrate the Fourth, although it needs a dictionary for some of us to understand the speeches or read the programs. Readers may be interested to learn that the Vasa Order's celebration in Stockholm culminated in en sommarkväll a de av saltsjöns vagor omflutna fjardholmarna, attended by about 300 visitors from America, while Denmark turned out a crowd of 40,000 (the editor hopes that the typist has not added a few zeros in error) including the King. At the Danish celebration a house built of logs from the United States and furnished with gifts from Danish-Americans was dedicated and the program broadcast and relayed over an American network.

The U. S. S. *New Orleans* paid an informal visit to Stockholm in May and Copenhagen in June, thus making the first U. S. naval visit to the former port since July, 1929. It was the vessel's maiden voyage. The list of engagements is too long to give; the trip was a complete success. All the resident Americans and thousands (daily!) of Swedes and Danes visited the ship and were "glad to be aboard, sir."

No news has been manufactured in Goteborg and Bergen this quarter. The other Scandinavian posts report as follows:

COPENHAGEN

The Minister, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, left for Greenland on July 26. She will remain in Greenland for about one month, during which time she will familiarize herself with the industries, transoceanic airplane facilities and culture of this Danish colony. The itinerary is under the personal direction of and in the company of the Director for Greenland, Mr. Dodgaard Jensen, who is making his annual inspection trip. At the completion of her visit the Minister will be met by a coast guard cutter which will transport her from Greenland to the United States, where she will spend her vacation. At the dock, to wish her bon voyage, was her daughter, Mrs. Robert Lehman, who spent a few days in Copenhagen on her honeymoon.

From June 7 to June 22 Consul General Maynard, accompanied by Mrs. Maynard, explored the industries and resources of Denmark. The tour was made in the Consul General's automobile and included all the important cities and industrial areas of Denmark. A total of forty industries were investigated and notes were made concerning pos-

sible uses for American goods and information necessary to further trade between Denmark and the United States.

Probably the marriage on June 13 at Nørresundby, Jutland, of Consul Dunlap has already been recorded. He and his bride, nee Dorothy Storm Gregersen, toured Denmark and Sweden on their honeymoon.

OSLO

Consul General Bevan opened the golfing season by winning the Whitsun tournament of the Oslo Golf Club, defeating Vice Consul Abbott in the final match 2 up.

Vice Consul Jensen returned from home leave, having visited Detroit and Washington after spending some time at his home in Sioux City, Iowa.

Consul General Bevan won the first Flag Tournament of the season at the Oslo Golf Club.

Vice Consul Lawrence Higgins, recently assigned to Oslo, arrived from Washington accompanied by Mrs. Higgins. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins motored from Hamburg, taking leave en route in Denmark and Sweden.

HELSINGFORS

Foreign Service Officer Cyril L. Thiel arrived May 10 from Jerusalem. Accompanied by his mother, he motored from Constanta to Tallinn, visiting legations and consulates in Central and Eastern Europe en route. Mrs. Thiel returned to America after a month in Helsingfors.

On July Fourth the Minister held a reception at the Torni Hotel; among those present were over 100 members of the Finnish American Society.

In July Mr. Albright and Mr. Thiel visited Petsamo, Lapland, in the Arctic region of Finland, 1,000 miles north of Helsingfors. It has been a good year for seeing the midnight sun—which they duly saw; one tourist reported at Stockholm that he had come over from America seven years in succession without seeing it.

On July 16th Consul General Goold was assigned Consul General and First Secretary at Helsingfors; he is expected to arrive about October 1.

Among visitors to Helsingfors in June and July, who called at the legation and consulate, were: Secretary and Mrs. Henderson, Tallinn; Secretary Kennan, Moscow; Consul Angus I. Ward, Moscow; Miss Burke, sister of Vice Consul Burke of this office; Miss Anne Bullitt, daughter of the Ambassador to the U. S. S. R.; Mr. Morgenthau, son of the Secretary of the Treasury; the Minister to Sweden and Mrs. Steinhart; and Dr. Pearson, former Minister to Finland.



STOCKHOLM

Parish notes are meager this quarter. Some three ex-Ministers to Sweden have been drawn back for visits this summer, and the tide of tourists to and from Russia included ex-Minister to China Mr. Crane. Speaking of Russia, the legation was entertained last April by Madame Kollantay, the Russian Minister to Sweden. Minister Steinhardt and Mrs. Steinhardt visited Leningrad and Moscow for a few days in July.

Comings and goings in the official family include the return of Mr. Swift, First Secretary, on July 6 from home leave and the departure of Miss Willis, Third Secretary, for her new post, Brussels, on July 12. Miss Willis acted as charge d'affairs during the Minister's absence June 8-19th. Mr. Thor-mod O. Klath, Commercial Attaché, left for Washington in late June, followed shortly by Mrs. Klath and the children, and his place has been taken by Mr. Osborn S. Watson. In May Mr. C. A. Lindstrom, Associate Chief Office of Motion Pictures, Dept. of Agriculture, visited Stockholm. The death occurred, as a result of an auto accident, of Mr. Carl H. Stange, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, July 27, while visiting Stockholm for the Vasa Order's July Fourth celebrations.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA

On July fourth Consul Corcoran presided at a meeting of the graduates of Howard University to celebrate the 57th anniversary of the establishment of that institution. In his speech the Consul took the opportunity of stressing the friendly and sympathetic attitude of Americans toward the deserving man of color, and that his remarks were well received was indicated by the exceedingly complimentary replies, some too effusive for quotation here, by the doctors, lawyers and other professional men there assembled.

On July 16, the U. S. S. *Cuttlefish*, Lt. Commander C. W. Styer, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at Kingston on her shake-down cruise for a visit of some five days. The *Cuttlefish* is the second of eight new submarines of similar type to be commissioned by the United States Navy, and her visit, in addition to affording an occasion for several very agreeable teas and dinner parties, was of considerable interest to Kingston and the Consulate in view of the fact few if any people on this island had previously had an opportunity of inspecting an underwater craft of so modern a type.

The Consulate at Kingston had recently the pleasure of receiving a call from Mr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan-American Union. Mr.

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Rowe was at the time en route to Washington after attending a conference in Colombia. Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. Gerald Drew spent twenty-four hours in Kingston during the past month en route from Port-au-Prince to their new post at San Jose, Costa Rica, and were during their short stay here guests of Consul Corcoran.

C. H. O.

LAGOS

Mr. Rudyard Boulton, ornithologist of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, arrived at Lagos on June 7, accompanied by Mrs. Boulton and Mr. Jennings. The expedition led by Mr. Boulton is officially known as the "Straus West African Expedition of the Field Museum" and is being conducted under the patronage of Mrs. Oscar Straus, widow of the former Ambassador to Turkey and aunt of the present Ambassador to France.

Mrs. Straus accompanied the expedition from Dakar, Senegal, through the French Sudan, by way of Bamako and Timbuktu, to Gao. At this point she left the party and proceeded across the Sahara to Algiers, to sail for the United States. The party proceeded to Niamey and then south through Dahomey to Cotonou, whence they took ship for Lagos. With the exception of this short sea trip, the entire route was covered by automobile.

Mr. Boulton is engaged in collecting specimens of birds and small mammals for the Field Museum, while Mr. Jennings is taking photographs and motion pictures. Mrs. Boulton is devoting herself to the recording of native music and songs for gramophone reproduction, for which purpose she has a grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

On June 15 the party left by sea for Victoria, Cameroon. They planned to spend a month on the Cameroon Mountain and then return to Nigeria for a month before returning home.

W. L. P.

DANZIG

Notable visitors at Danzig during the summer have included Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre and his daughter Eleanor, on the occasion of their vacation trip to the Baltic countries; former Ambassador John W. Garrett; Consul and Mrs. Marcel E. Malige, Warsaw; Consul Cyril L. Thiel, Helsingfors; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., of the Helsingfors Legation; Mr. Samuel W. Boggs, Geographer of the Department of State; and Mr. and Mrs. Basil F. Macgowan of the Kovno Legation, who were on their way to a Macgowan family reunion in Switzerland.

J. H. B.

IN MEMORIAM

Henry James Post, Honorary Vice Consul at Bangkok, Siam, died suddenly of an apoplectic stroke on July 26, 1934. He first went to the Far East as a teacher in St. John's University, Shanghai, but in 1914 entered business, serving in the Dutch East Indies and Siam. Mr. Post was appointed Honorary Vice Consul in Bangkok in March, 1930.

He will be remembered as a man with a great gift for friendship whose kind and cheerful personality made life more pleasant for all those with whom he came in contact—a certain bright quality of the spirit endeared him to stevedores and ministers of state alike. Among his gifts was that of languages including Siamese, Javanese, Chinese and Malay. He is survived by his wife Mrs. Luise C. Post and by his mother Mrs. Henry E. Post who are now living in Beacon, New York, and to whom the JOURNAL extends sincere sympathy.

Mrs. Ellen Fisher Adams, widow of Edward Payson Adams, died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 24, 1934.

For many years she was vice president of the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association, and among many other public spirited endeavors was her interest and influence in the establishment of playgrounds in Massachusetts.

She leaves five sons, Ernest G. Adams of Providence, R. I.; Charles P. Adams of Worcester; Kenneth S. Adams of Hartford, Conn.; Philip Adams, now American consul at Saint John, N. B., and Thomas H. Adams of Wellesley Hills, to whom the JOURNAL extends sincere sympathy.

The JOURNAL extends sympathy to the family of Mr. Eugene C. Rowley, Sr., who died September 11, 1934, at his home in Keyport, Washington. Mr. Rowley rendered devoted services in the Passport Division of the Department during the War period and was Passport Agent in Seattle from 1931 to 1932, retiring during the latter year on account of illness.

Mr. Martin Reinberg who served as American Vice Consul at Guayaquil from 1883 to 1902 died at Guayaquil on August 5, 1934, at the age of 82. At the time of his death he was the oldest American resident in Ecuador, antedating by many years any other member of the colony. The JOURNAL extends sympathy to his sons and daughters surviving him.



ON THE COURSE OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 559)

"The Codes of Fair Competition all established minimum wages and maximum hours and provided varying safeguards to protect the return in sales of such increased costs. The effect of these provisions is shown in the estimated increase in labor's share in the national income from 58.3 per cent in June 1933 to 62.5 per cent in June 1934.

"It is estimated that total wages in manufacturing industries increased from \$96,000,000 a week in June 1933 to \$132,000,000 a week in June 1934, or 37.4 per cent.... The individual wage earners did not obtain a similar increase—the average per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing rising only 8.5 per cent."

and since the cost of living increased 9.6 per cent,

"... the average manufacturing worker's purchasing power remained practically unchanged, although by shortening hours he 'shared his work' with new employees, without an individual loss in 'real wages.'"

Meanwhile corporation profits have not suffered, for according to a much-quoted statement by Standard Statistics, net profits of 506 companies of all types rose from \$157,579,000 in the first half of 1933 to \$408,572,000 in the first half of 1934, and of 402 industrial companies from \$47,380,000 in the former period to \$335,870,000 in the latter.

Unquestionably there has been substantial gain in industrial activity and employment, but that there is still a long way to go before the situation can be termed satisfactory is clearly shown in the federal relief statistics. In a later of Mr. Richberg's reports, on Relief of Destitution, it is stated that in June, 1934, 16.6 million persons, or 13.5% of the population of the country, were in receipt of emergency relief, at a total cost to the federal government of 125 millions of dollars in that month. It is becoming increasingly clear that relief of destitution is not an emergency necessity that will soon terminate in consequence of an increase in ordinary commercial activity and employment, but that it is a problem of more than temporary duration which calls for and is attracting increasing attention and interest in its size, nature, scope and cost.

SCHOOL LIFE

Due to the increase in the number of pages and increase in printing costs, the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, has announced a new price for *School Life* (monthly journal of the Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior)—10 cents per copy, \$1 per year for 10 issues.

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DONKEY HONEYMOON

(Continued from page 531)

too bad to have a promising romance like that broken up by a thing like epizootic lymphangitis—whatever that is.

A problem belonging strictly to the practical side was to get the pair over the side of the steamer that was to carry them to New York, for both Pirro and Marinella were decidedly suspicious of the gangplank and obstinately refused to put a hoof on it.

Finally a sling was placed around one of them—it happened to be Marinella—and she was hoisted protestingly into the air by a ship's crane, but not without a frantic, stentorian appeal to her spouse below.

Pirro gazed upward with indignant eyes at his dangling Marinella. Oh! come on now; off the comedy; this is a little bit *too* thick! And his disapproval could have been heard for half a mile; but by the same method of approach he was finally by her side and in a few hours anchors were up.

Soon the Sicilian mountains had faded into the distant horizon. Pirro and Marinella were definitely off on their honeymoon.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE"

When the English tongue we speak,
 Why is break not rhymed with freak?
 Can you tell me why it is
 Namely is written VIZ?
 Will you tell me why it's true
 We say "sew" but likewise "few?"
 And the maker of a verse
 Cannot match his "horse" with "worse."
 Beard sounds not the same as heard
 Cord is different from word.
 Cow is cow but low is low
 Shoe is never rhymed with foe.
 Think of hose and dose and lose
 And of goose and yet of choose.
 Think of comb and tomb and bomb
 Doll and roll and home and some
 And since pay is rhymed with say
 Why not paid with said I pray?
 We have blood and food and good
 Mould is not pronounced like could
 Wherefore done but gone and lone
 Is there any reason known?
 Is there any sensible ground
 To say wound for hurt, while string is wound
 Do you call it equity
 To say mutton and yet mutiny?
 Do you think it really wise
 To speak of advertisements if you advertise?
 So in short it seems to me
 Sounds and letters disagree!

("Constructed" by a Dutch friend of Consul General Charles L. Hoover, in Amsterdam.)



VISITING OFFICERS

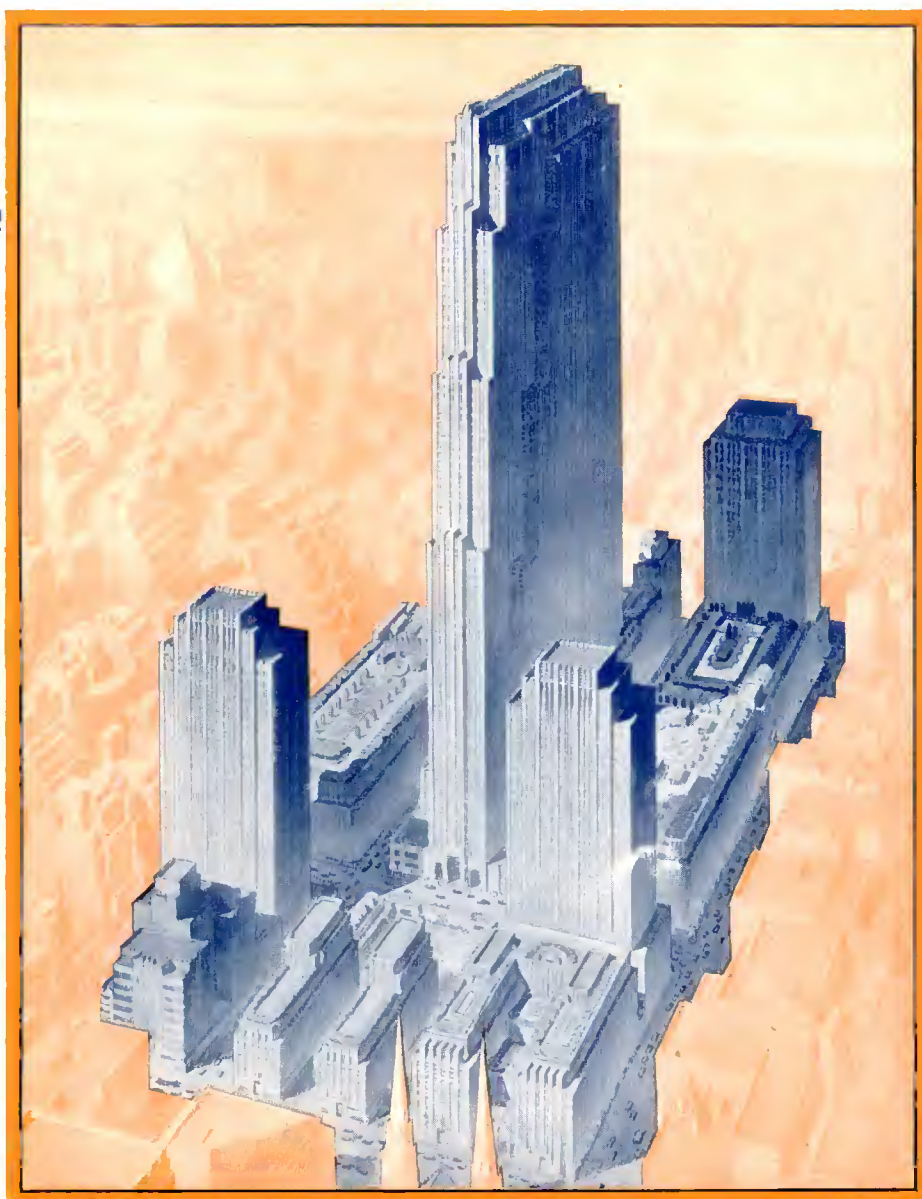
The following officers and clerks called at the Department on leave or en route to their posts during the past month, their names being taken from the Register in Room 115, Department of State:

	Date of Registration
	August
Adolpha Hartz, Copenhagen	14
Dave H. Morris, Brussels, sailing USS Pensacola	15
Robert G. McGregor, Jr., Brussels, on leave in New Rochelle, New York	15
Thomas McEnelly, Singapore, sailing September 3	15
K. S. Patton, Amsterdam, on leave at University, Virginia	16
Douglas Jenkins, Berlin, on leave in Augusta, Georgia	17
Mrs. Clotilda B. Daniels, Nogales	18
William E. Flournoy, Jr., Guatemala, on leave in Norfolk, Virginia	20
Frederick L. Royt, Guayaquil, sailing August 25	23
John S. Richardson, Jr., Winnipeg, sailing for Leopoldville, September 4	23
Victor H. Loftus, Mexico City, on leave in Saugerties, New York	24
John Hubner II, Tientsin, on leave in Baltimore, Maryland	24
Hayden Houlgate, Warsaw, on leave in Chicago, Ill.	25
Leo D. Sturgeon, Tokyo, assigned to Department	27
Walter H. Sholes, Brussels, assigned temporarily to Department	27
Myrl S. Myers, Mukden, on leave in Harrisburg, Pa.	28
Alvin T. Rowe, Jr., Bogota, temporarily assigned to Department	28
Daisey Humphrey, Beirut, on leave in St. Louis, Mo.	28
Clare H. Timberlake, Buenos Aires, sailing September 1	29
Hiram Bingham, Jr., London, sailing September 12	29
Kenneth S. Stout, Tela, sailing September 8	30
	September
George D. Hopper, Casablanca, sailing September 18	1
John P. Hurley, Nassau, on leave in New York City	4
Charles L. Hoover, Hong Kong, on leave in Omaha, Nebraska	5
Harold D. Clum, Bucharest, on leave in Saugerties, New York	5
J. Butler Wright, Prague, sailing September 12	6
Edward P. Lawton, Guatemala, temporarily assigned to Department	6
Lynn W. Franklin, Barcelona, sailing September 12	6
Ralph H. Hunt, Melbourne, on leave in Dedham, Mass.	7
Arnlioth G. Helberg, Bergen, on leave in San Francisco	7
Ernest L. Ives, Algiers, sailing September 22	8



STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, BUDAPEST. Consul General James B. Stewart delivered a brief address, July 4, 1934.

Samuel Hamilton Wiley, Havre, sailing September 15	8
C. Porter Kuykendall, Cherbourg, on leave in Towanda, Pa.	10
George A. Gordon, Rio de Janeiro	10
Linton Crook, Penang	10
Orsen N. Nielsen, Warsaw, on leave in Beloit, Wisconsin	10
Arthur Bliss Lane, Managua, temporarily detailed to Department	11
Frederick P. Latimer, Jr., Helsingfors, on leave in Madison, New Jersey	11
Morgan Atherton, formerly San Salvador	11
John W. Scott, Vienna, on leave in Ottawa, Kansas	11
Norman Armour, Port-au-Prince	11
Paul Dean Thompson, Milan, on leave	11
E. C. Kemp, Moneton, returning to post	12
H. L. Milbourne, Quebec, on leave	14
Edward C. Trueblood, San Jose	14
Fred Morris Dearing, Lima, sailing October 5 from Los Angeles	14
James E. Parks, Paris, sailing September 22	14
Edwin Schoenrich, Santiago de Cuba, on leave in Baltimore, Md.	14
W. McG. Harlow, Ottawa, on leave in Washington	14



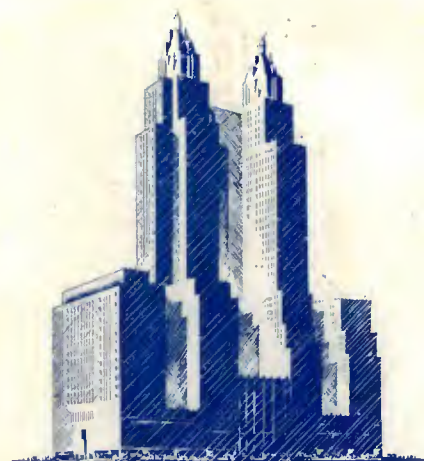
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