

The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ★ ★ JOURNAL ★ ★



VOL. XII

MARCH, 1935

No. 3

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CONTENTS

COVER PICTURE:

Going to Market, San Bento, Brazil
(See also page 144)

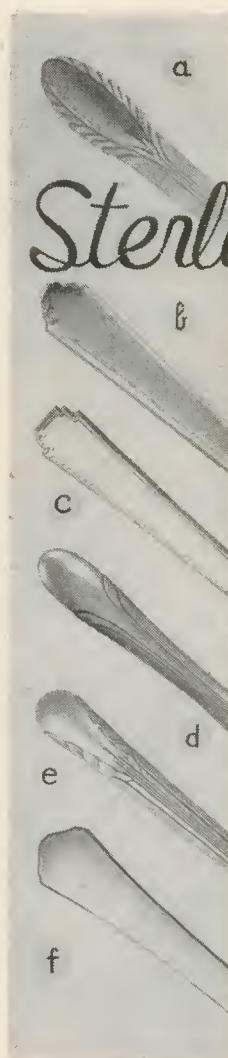
"EFFECTS OF DECEASED SEAMEN".....	125
HOW GOOD NEIGHBORS ADJUST BOUNDARY AND WATER QUESTIONS—By <i>G. F. Scherer</i>	128
CONSTANTINOPLE EMBASSY By <i>Lewis Heck</i>	130
THE INTER AMERICAN HIGHWAY IN SOUTH AMERICA—By <i>William R. Manning</i>	135
SNOW MANTLE, WASHINGTON, D. C. A Photograph by <i>Hazel H. Roberts</i>	137
IN THE TIERGARTEN, BERLIN Photograph by <i>Knowlton V. Hicks</i> Verse by <i>Dr. Walter G. Nelson</i>	138
THE SHAMROCK OF IRELAND By <i>Lucien Memminger</i>	139
FOREIGN SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS.....	140
TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL.....	144
NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.....	145
NEWS FROM THE FIELD.....	148
A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF Cyril Wynne, Review Editor.....	150
FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES.....	152
PROMOTIONS—Effective July 1, 1934.....	154
DIRECT SAILINGS TO LONDON.....	165
ON THE COURSE OF EVENTS By <i>Henry L. Deimel, Jr.</i>	170
VISITING OFFICERS.....	172
BIRTHS.....	172
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES.....	182

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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

American Surety and Trust Company.....	153
Bacardi	183
Cathay Hotel—Shanghai	183
Chase National Bank.....	161
Continental Hotel—Paris	183
Dunapalota Hotel—Budapest	183
Federal Storage Company	162
Giro Sales & Service, Inc.....	174
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Export Company.....	122
Grace, W. R., and Company	173
Gude Bros. Co.....	176
Harris and Ewing.....	176
Hungaria Hotel—Budapest	183
International Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	157
Kressmann, Ed., & Co.....	183
Manhattan Storage Co.....	154
Martinique Hotel	177
Mayflower Hotel	123
Merchants Transfer and Storage Company.....	175
Metropole Hotel—Shanghai	183
Middleton, Mrs. Lewis.....	154
Munson Steamship Lines.....	169
National Geographic Magazine.....	159
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.....	154
New Yorker Hotel	II Cover
Pagani's Restaurant—London	183
Palace-Ambassadeurs Hotel—Rome	183
Pan-American Airways, Inc.....	163
Park Lane Hotel—London.....	183
Phileo Radio Company	124
Plaza Hotel	155
Powhatan Hotel	174
Rockefeller Center	III Cover
Sapp, Earl W., C.L.U.....	154
Savoy-Plaza Hotel	155
Sea Captains' Shop—Shanghai.....	183
Security Storage Company of Washington	153
Secony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.....	167
Strasbourg, Restaurant Brasserie de—Marseilles	183
Tyner, Miss E. J.....	176
Underwood Elliott Fisher Company.....	179
United Fruit Company.....	161
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.....	177
United States Lines.....	169
United States Steel Products Co.....	173
von Zielinski, Carl M. J.....	174
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel	IV Cover
Washington Diplomatic and Consular Institute.....	181
Willard Hotel	163
Woodward and Lothrop.....	121

Thoughts of WASHINGTON

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Officers Have A Particular
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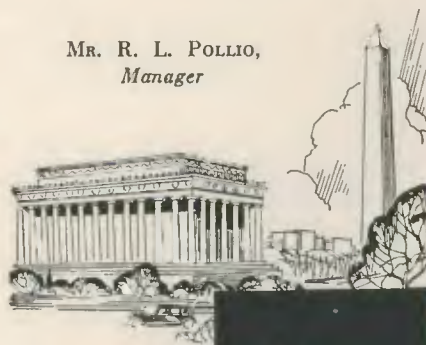
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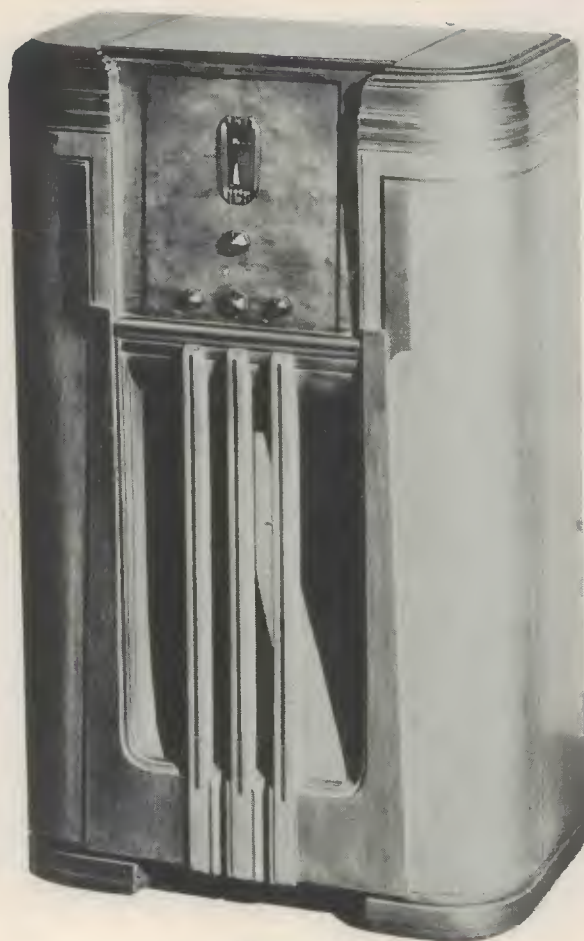
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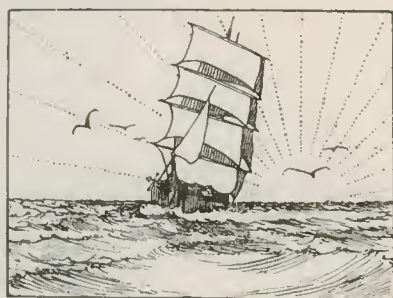
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"Effects of Deceased Seamen"

(V. PAR. 255 C. R. ET SEQ.)

Illustrated by CHARLES DUNN

1.

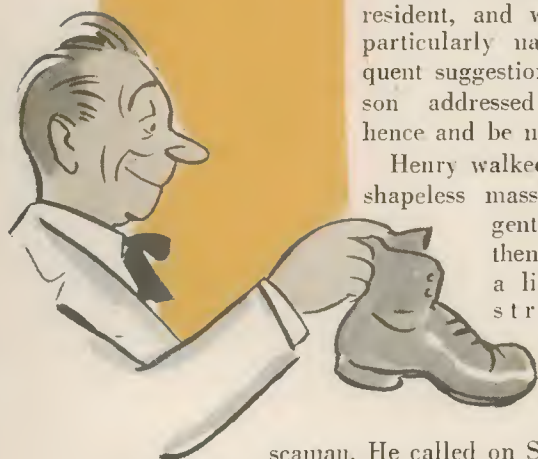
HENRY BUGGINS, American Consul at the port of Rigadig, sat at his desk carefully sorting out the fortnightly mail, which a French steamer had just brought in. Two letters he laid aside for more careful perusal. One was from the master of the American ship "Saucy Jane," six months out of Gloucester, with a general cargo for the Spice Islands and momentarily expected in port. It informed him that one Henry Buggins, A. B., (here Henry raised his eyebrows),—had been lost at sea some weeks before and transmitted a memorandum of the wages due, slop account, etc.; it also advised the forwarding of the seaman's effects for disposition by the Consul.

The second letter was from a little town in the middle west and bore the signature "Ellen Buggins;" it set forth that she had received telegraphic advice of the death of her father, Henry, and asked that his effects be sold at the earliest possible date and the proceeds forwarded to her, as she was in acute financial distress. The details contained in the letter indicated but too plainly to the sympathetic officer that her's was a case of real need. He had hardened his heart somewhat of late, following several severe "stings" administered by alleged American citizens who turned out to be vulgar impostors, yet he felt the cockles warming as he read through these pages, and resolved that something must be done to help the poor girl.

Rigadig is what is known as a One-man Office, no vice consul of career ever having been assigned there, nor even a clerk provided; Buggins was the Great Pooh Bah. There was, however, an Honorary Vice Consul—a merchant of the town—who could be called on when the consul was too ill from jungle fever or other local malady to attend to his duties. From the standpoint of citizenship this individual's habitat was a dim twilight zone lying somewhere between the allegiance he owed by accident of birth to a tiny eastern land and that he had sworn to the United States. Yet as the only person in the town besides Henry pretending to even remote American citizenship the vagueness of this allegiance had been but lightly scanned at the time of his nomination.

This casual help apart, Henry was alone in the office save for Selim, the interpreter, who performed various menial offices in addition to showing extraordinary ability to mistranslate in those cases where his fellow countrymen had sought the aid of the consulate without taking care of him beforehand.

The consul had just finished the second letter when Selim appeared at the door, salaaming profoundly, and followed by a half-naked coolie carrying a ridiculously small dittybag of dirty canvas which had once been white; on one side was scrawled in awkward letters, "Henry Buggins." The coolie threw down the bag, and having been paid by the brown Selim, began the usual verbal contest for more money. This was ended by the consul's stern interjection of a phrase he had



learned by rote, with no nice comprehension of the meaning, taught to him in a spirit of levity by an old resident, and which was a particularly nasty yet eloquent suggestion to the person addressed to depart hence and be no more seen.

Henry walked over to the shapeless mass, gave it a gentle kick and then drew back a little, again struck by the similarity of his name to that of the luckless

scaman. He called on Selim to open the bag and turn out the contents; this the latter did in gingerly fashion. When emptied nothing was revealed but a pair of shoes. Struck by something in their pattern, Henry picked them up and sat down to examine them. They were well made; the skin was of unusual quality, while the sewing and finish indicated that no ordinary Hans Sachs had produced them. As he passed his hand over the beautiful skin he was conscious of a strong desire to possess them, but he put the thought from him and turning again to his desk went over the regulations made and provided in the case of the death of a seaman, arranged to have the shoes and bag sold at auction next day, and then began drawing up a preliminary report concerning the lost mariner to the Judge of the proper district. In the midst of this he was interrupted by the arrival of the Master to deposit his papers, who gave the additional information needed for the record, paid the balance of wages due, and received Form 85. After his departure other visitors required the Consul's attention and the affairs of the dead seaman momentarily passed out of his mind.

* * * * *

Two days later an account was received from the auction company showing that the sale of the seaman's effects had realized only \$3.40. The purchaser was a shoemaker with a shop directly beneath the consulate. Henry looked at the statement and the check which accompanied it, then drew the daughter's letter out of a large folder marked "pending matters" and re-read it closely. He sighed heavily, stalked out into the narrow

hall which Selim ruled as his demesne, received his helmet and went down the stairs. Turning sharply to the left he paused a moment before the door of the cobbler's shop. In the window were the sailor's shoes hearing a card reading "Our own make, \$10." Another moment and he was before the counter bargaining for the footwear. Returning to the office he tossed the packages of shoes in the corner and then sat down and wrote to the daughter that her father's effects had been sold and that she would receive through the Judge at Boston the sum of \$87.50, representing the balance of the dead man's wages and \$50 received from the sale of his effects! By the same mail, it being the close of the quarter, was sent to the Judge a statement of the seaman's account on Form 86, with the necessary supporting documents as well as a check for the wages due and for the sum realized from the sale of the effects; there was also a personal letter from Henry to the Judge asking his help in the commitment of a pious fraud in turning over to the daughter as part proceeds of the tiny estate his own check for a sum equivalent to the difference between the amount realized at the sale and \$50!

Rigadig was Henry's first post; he had had a difficult time to make belt and buckle meet, and oftentimes it happened that the gap between the top of his trousers and the lower edge of his waistcoat amounted to more than a month's salary. In discussing with him afterwards this amazing piece of extravagance and generosity toward a person whom he had never seen, the offspring of a vulgar seaman, he stated that he could not understand it, that some strange and occult influence under which he seemed powerless had dictated this conduct toward the daughter of a man of whom he knew nothing. (Just here that omniscience common to authors makes me remark that even an elementary





knowledge of his namesake's character would have made him aware of the fact that the latter's walk and conversation had been well known, but in hardly a favorable light, to the denizens of the lower part of the town for a number of years past.)

II.

Weeks and months passed by, marked by the usual lights and shadows of a young consul's life. The too brief cool season had passed, the monsoon had come and torrential rains made life a burden, varied between steamy, sunshiny hours and tropical downpours, provoking a rich green mould on everything leather, and seeming even to affect the texture of the brain. The incident of the seaman's shoes would have been forgotten save for the pinch caused by that quixotic piece of

his feet into the shoes, which fitted perfectly. Later he told me that the effect was magical. Old Antaeus drew strength and inspiration from the earth he trod; Henry seemed endowed with a giant's energy as he strode across the room wearing the dead man's shoes, threw open the shutters and bared his chest to the warm sunshine.

Dispatching a light breakfast, the future Consul-General at London strode quickly into his office, gave a curt nod to Selim and sat down at his desk. He told me afterwards that happening then to glance again through the annual reports from Calcutta and London, which had been the marvel of DC-2 for weeks after their receipt, he found them crude and jejune; he was so struck with these new and hitherto unremarked qualities that he was half tempted to write a personal line to a friend in the Department and to point out several



generosity; reminiscent of Dogberry, Henry yearned for someone to write him down an ass.

One morning following seventy-two hours of unbroken rain he awoke and looking across the room where his bearer had neatly ranged his shoes the night before, he remarked that they were all well covered with fungi. The sun streamed in through a crack in the shutter and fell on the pair of shoes which he intended to wear that day; they were mottled a sickly green, reminiscent to Henry of the gravestones in the old church-yard at home. His liver was not doing its best work then, and he swore softly to himself, predicting certain damnation if he put on those foot coverings. At the end of the little shelf were the seaman's shoes; something in the leather had preserved them and they looked as neat and fresh as when first taken out of the bag. He called his bearer and slipped

obvious defects. But this desire was soon swept aside by an impulse so insistent and compelling that again, as before, he could only account for it by an occult influence. This impulse urged him like a goad to walk. After struggling ineffectually for a few minutes he moved toward the door, seized his helmet, pulled it well down over his eyes, and started down the dirt road which formed the principal street of the town, now a channel of mud and water.

An unseen force guided his steps toward the quarter frequented by sailors. As he drew abreast a gin-shop of the lowest class, "The Two Jolly Tars," over which hung a sadly decrepit sign, he slowed down, and found to his horror that he was walking into the bar! The barkeeper, an unlovely brute, formerly mate on a whaler and forced off

(Continued to page 164)

How Good Neighbors Adjust Boundary and Water Questions

By G. F. SCHERER, *Consulate, Ciudad Juarez*

PERHAPS the most distinctive feature of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, is that it places under the supervision of the Department of State an organization characterized principally by its highly technical composition. It seems a patent incongruity that the Department should have in its wide realm of activities the operation of excavating machines, the study of the flow of streams or of the deposition of silt in a giant reservoir. Yet, by the evolution of the Commission, organized in accordance with the provisions of the Convention of March 1, 1889, and extended indefinitely by the Convention of November 21, 1900, such a development was natural and even inevitable. For the problems to be considered for solution, besides being of international

scope, are capable of settlement only by use of engineering methods and facts.

For example, in attempting an equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande between the United States and Mexico there would be little likelihood of either a permanent or satisfactory settlement if it were not known in advance how much water flows in the river normally, where it comes from, and where it goes. Consequently, the American and Mexican Sections of the Commission maintain a system of gaging stations that collect at 60 strategic points on the Rio Grande and its tributaries the data on stream flow. The information so gathered is published each year in Water Bulletins for the use of interested persons.

Along with this stream measuring, the hydrographic work of the American Section is also concerned with special reports on unusual flood conditions, with analysis of water samples to establish their characteristics regarding use for irrigation and other purposes, with the appraisal and publication of facts concerning loss by evaporation of stored water, and with a study of the deposit of silt in reservoirs. The last activity is particularly important in connection with the Elephant Butte Reservoir in New Mexico, which stores the water for irrigation in the El Paso-Juarez Valley, 120 miles below. As stipulated by the Convention of May 21, 1906, the United States is obligated to deliver to Mexico 60,000 acre feet of water each year. Furthermore, the United States is required to store the water and does so as stated above. However, if the capacity of the Elephant Butte Reservoir is reduced year by year by the deposit of silt, other steps will be necessary for the fulfillment of treaty obligations and it is within the duties of the American Section of the Commission to determine what steps are feasible.

The offices of the American



Ambassador Josephus Daniels (center) on a visit to the border March, 1934. Lawrence M. Lawson, American Commissioner, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico (left); Armando Santacruz, Jr., Mexican Commissioner (right).

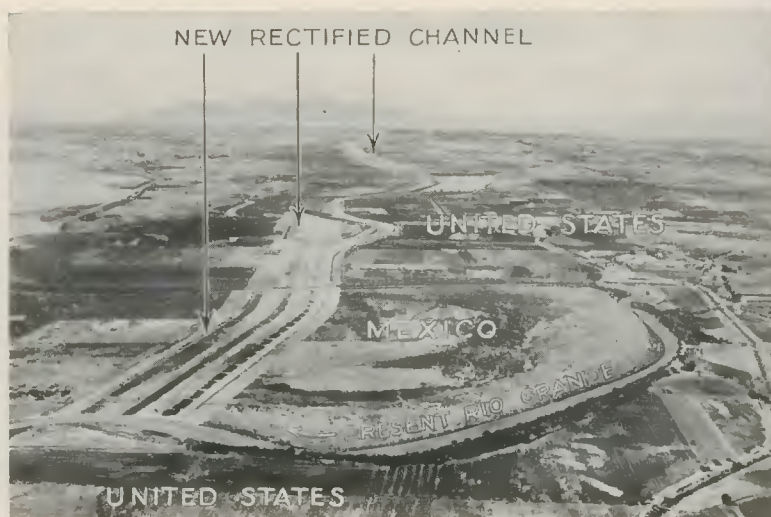


Section are maintained at El Paso, Texas, and of the Mexican Section at Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. From the El Paso office is directed the work which extends at one time or another the whole length of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, where the countries are separated for a distance of 1,321 miles by the Rio Grande, for 19 miles by the Colorado River, and for 673 miles by land between El Paso and the Pacific Ocean.

In accordance with treaty provisions the International Boundary Commission exercises jurisdiction and examines and decides all differences or questions affecting the location of the boundary line, arising in connection with both the land and water portion of the line. By Act of Congress of June 30, 1932, the American Section was charged with the performance of the duties of the American Section of the International Water Commission, United States and Mexico. These duties consist principally of investigation, study and reporting with regard to equitable use of the waters of the Lower Rio Grande, the Lower Colorado and the Tia Juana Rivers.

The further activities in which the Commission engages consist of suspending the construction of works of any character along the Rio Grande and Colorado River in contravention of existing treaties; the erection and maintenance of boundary monuments along the water boundary and along the land boundary upon exchange of notes between the countries; surveys of boundary changes brought about by force of current in both rivers, including the marking and elimination of baneos in accordance with the Convention of March 20, 1905, and the consequent establishment of national jurisdiction to be exercised over such baneos. The Commission likewise has the authority to hold meetings wherever questions may arise, to summon witnesses, to take testimony and to render decisions which shall be binding on both Governments unless disapproved by one of them within one month after the decision is pronounced.

The foregoing covers in brief the routine duties of the Commission. Of greater interest at this time are the three Public Works projects which are under the general direction of the Department and are being administered in particular by the Boundary Commission. All three projects were



The Meandering Rio Grande is being straightened out in a permanent channel under the Rectification Program.

formulated for joint action by both the United States and Mexico since the flood control problems at the project locations, El Paso-Juarez Valley, Lower Rio Grande near Brownsville, Texas, and Nogales, Arizona, are the mutual concern of communities on both sides of the boundary. In fact, joint action is essential as conditions are such that neither country acting independently can bring about economically feasible plans for their solution.

For many years floods have menaced property and lives along the border. In 1925 El Paso-Juarez and the valley below suffered damage to the extent of a half million dollars from the descent of partially controlled flood water. On the Lower Rio Grande there was an extraordinarily large flood in September, 1932, which caused great damage. In Nogales, Arizona, annual floods are a constant source of menace. Plans have been made to remove these dangers completely and the total cost is estimated at \$12,600,000. A part of this amount has been allotted by the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works.

Under an allotment of \$2,000,000 the construction program is proceeding in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Here Mexico and the United States are working in accordance with a plan accepted by both Governments on October 3, 1932. The American part of the plan calls for surveys, repairs, improvements and general overhauling work on the levee system and floodways on the United States side of the river between Rio Grande City and the Gulf of Mexico. In this as in the other projects, the American Section is executing the work with

(Continued to page 184)

Constantinople Embassy

By LEWIS HECK, former Turkish Secretary

WHILE the Department's officers in all the belligerent countries were fully occupied during the earlier years of the World War, the busiest and hardest working mission was the Embassy at Constantinople (Istanbul). There was very little increase in its normal staff, American interests throughout the old Ottoman Empire were varied and widespread in character, and every day their protection created new problems and responsibilities. To these were soon added the burden of the care of Allied interests and nationals, still more difficult and troublesome, especially because of the long established extraterritorial regime which made all foreigners, of whatever status, much more accustomed than in other countries to call upon their diplomatic and consular representatives for help and guidance.

Owing to their long continued immunities, even enemy subjects could not easily lose the feeling that in spite of the state of war they were still entitled to privileged treatment by the Ottoman authorities.

During the first Balkan War, the Russian representatives at Constantinople, in charge of Serbian and Montenegrin interests, even obliged the Ottoman police to permit the departure of hundreds of men of military age, who were known to be destined as recruits for the armies fighting against the Turkish forces. In the much more disturbed international conditions of 1914, and particularly after the unilateral abrogation of the Capitulations, or extraterritorial regime, by the Sublime Porte, no such forceful attitude was longer possible, and the maximum possible use of per-



STAFF OF THE EMBASSY IN CONSTANTINOPLE WHEN MR. MORGENTHAU PRESENTED HIS LETTERS TO THE SULTAN IN 1913

Left to right, lower—Col. Taylor, Military Attaché; (Nuredine Bey, Chief of Protocol, Sublime Porte); Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador; Hoffman Philip, First Secretary; Lieutenant Commander Edward McCauley, Jr., Commanding U. S. S. *Scorpion*. *Middle*—Charles Fox (Mr. Morgenthau's son-in-law); Ensign John C. Latham; Dr. Earl P. Huff; G. Cornell Tarler, Second Secretary; Paymaster John R. Byrne; A. K. Schmavonian, Legal Adviser; H. G. Andonian, Private Secretary of Ambassador; Frederick Wirth, Jr., Clerk; Arthur Leavitt, Assistant Turkish Secretary; Ensign A. S. Merrill. *Upper*—Cavasses and Servants.



Photo by Major James A. Mills, N. Y. Courtesy of American Red Cross.

TURKISH CEMETERY, SCUTARI

This is the largest cemetery in Turkey and the most used because of the Moslem preference for burial on the side of the water nearest the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Scutari is the section of Constantinople in Asia.

suation on behalf of Allied affairs without prejudice to our own interests, had to take its place.

The first three months of the war in 1914 passed quickly, in uncertainty as to when and whether the Sublime Porte would cease to be neutral. Because of the bitter lessons of the Balkan Wars, the quickly mobilized Turkish army was in much better condition and its supply department in particular had been thoroughly overhauled and improved. The break finally came at the end of October, when several Ottoman vessels under German command attacked the south Russian ports. The first accurate news of what had taken place in the Black Sea was received at the Consulate General in Constantinople, from a young American doctor who had volunteered on a German merchant vessel in Messina, and who happened to be on one of the Turkish destroyers which fired upon Russian and French shipping in the harbor of Odessa.

The two American warships that had brought gold to Europe for the return of American tourists were ordered to the Eastern Mediterranean, and because of the increasing need of their services were based on Alexandria for more than a year, making frequent calls at the Syrian and Palestine ports, and transporting thousands of refugees to Egypt. In fact, some of the American gold coins from the original stock on these vessels were sent to Constantinople for the pay on a gold basis of our official salaries in the Ottoman Empire. Members of Am-

bassador Morgenthau's family witnessed from an Italian passenger steamer the attempt of the British fleet to prevent the safe arrival at the Dardanelles of the German warships *Goeben* and *Breslau*, as well as the steamer *General*, of the German East Africa Line. This latter ship was used for a long time as the German staff headquarters, anchored in the Golden Horn.

Upon the entry of the Ottoman Empire in the war on November 1, 1914, we took over the care of British, French, Belgian and Serbian interests. The next year we also assumed the same duties for the Italians and Russians, so that at one time or another we were using our good offices for all the Allied interests except the Roumanian, which passed directly to the Spanish Legation in 1916. When our Embassy left in the spring of 1917, these various interests were divided between the Spanish and Dutch Legations for the remainder of the war.

Further, there was a considerable volume of correspondence with the Sublime Porte because our service was likewise looking after Turkish affairs in the British Empire and France. It is of interest also that when the Gallipoli campaign was under way, arrangements had been made for the possible protection by us of German and Austro-Hungarian nationals in the Ottoman Empire, in the event of a British success.

Allied nationals in the Empire were numbered by thousands, and relatively few of them were able



to leave the country at or soon after the outbreak of the war. The protection of those who remained, to the greatest possible degree, and their relief payments, represented a very large task for the Embassy, and especially for the consular offices in Constantinople, Smyrna (Izmir), Beirut, Aleppo, Damascus and Jerusalem. Much of the detail work of relief was done by committees composed of various Allied nationals and a few Allied officials attached to the Embassy, but all the other extra work fell upon the Embassy and consular staffs throughout the country.

All those who served under him in any capacity, and those for whose protection he was mainly responsible, will always be thankful that for this emergency they had an Ambassador like Mr. Morgenthau. Not only did he lead the way in hard work and enthusiasm for the task to be done, but he was always willing to listen sympathetically to those who claimed his aid, and determined that no efforts should be spared to help, even when the prospect of success was of the slightest. Fortunately for all concerned, he had, before the war started, established close relations of friendship with the young Turk leaders, Enver, Talaat, and Djemal Pashas, and often was able to accomplish more as their friend than solely in his official capacity. For the first ten months of the war all urgent business was handled directly with those leaders rather than in a formal and slower manner through the Foreign Office, and for months Mr. Morgenthau had regularly two or three interviews a week with Enver Pasha as Minister of War and with Talaat Pasha as Minister of the Interior.

The rush of work for the first few months beginning with November, 1914, was tremendous, although naturally a good deal of extra clerical help was engaged locally. There were actually but very few more American officials at the Embassy than there are today on a peace time basis in a much smaller Turkey. It is therefore not surprising that for months Mrs. Morgenthau used to serve refreshments every night at 11.30, enjoyed on each occasion by practically the entire staff of the Embassy.

Mr. Morgenthau also introduced a new practice in Embassy procedure. Taking the correspondence record book as a basis, he established a plan whereby every incoming letter was assigned to some member of the staff. Every evening at six o'clock the

entire staff was called together, the entire list gone over, and each member was called upon for a report on his assignments. A notable improvement was soon evidenced in the celerity of performance, since no one wished to continue making negative reports. This system was followed for some months, until quicker action had become an Embassy habit.

One group of the service officers in the Empire outstandingly justified their existence, and these were the various interpreters and student interpreters, who had been sent to Constantinople from 1909 onwards. Without these Americans who could speak the language of the country and deal directly with the Turkish police and other officials, without the use of native interpreters, it would not have been possible to handle so successfully many of the troublesome police and protection cases that kept coming up all the time. The writer well remembers one occasion when he called upon the Chief of Police, Bedri Bey, with a list of cases only to find Engert and Juddson already in that official's room, each with equally lengthy lists for his consideration.

A special tribute is due the late A. K. Schmajonian, Legal Adviser of the Embassy and later in the Near Eastern Division of the Department until his death, regretted by all who had the privilege of knowing and working with him. Placed at times in a most delicate position as an Ottoman sub-

ject of Armenian origin, he was always intensely loyal to his American chiefs while at no time did he lose the confidence and liking of the Turkish leaders. At the departure of our Embassy in 1917, both Talaat Pasha and Djavid Bey took special pains so that he could leave with the official American staff. During all the busiest

days at the outset he was Mr. Morgenthau's *alter ego*, and contributed largely to many successful negotiations with the Sublime Porte.

In the earlier months one of the heaviest burdens consisted of helping enemy nationals to leave the country. Police regulations varied in tenor, since in Syria but few got away, while at Constantinople during the first few weeks all who desired could leave, even men of military age. Thereafter special permission had to be secured, but this was done



Courtesy of American Red Cross. Photo by Major James A. Mills, N. Y.
VIEW OF TOWNSHIP OF OULON DJAMI, BRUSA,
NOT FAR FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.



Photo by Major James A. Mills, N. Y. Courtesy of American Red Cross.

BOWED DOWN WITH YEARS AND COFFEE URNS

This old Turk made a comfortable living on the streets of Constantinople selling coffee, cigarettes and candy.



from time to time by Mr. Morgenthau, and it proved possible to send out parties of British and French nationals as late as the autumn of 1915. Many of the British and French in Syria and Palestine were at first sent to Damascus, then to Aleppo, and later on for a time to points farther inland, only a few being occasionally allowed to come to Constantinople and leave the country.

All of the many British, French and other schools, hospitals, orphanages, and other institutions were seized at the outset, and this action by the authorities created many problems and much work because of the large number of members of religious orders who had to leave the country. Juddson was once responsible for safely conducting a group of nearly one hundred French sisters to the port of Dedegatch, where they could take steamers for France. There was never any serious threat against American institutions, although some buildings favorably situated were occupied and, usually, later on evacuated by the military authorities.

The Gallipoli campaign furnished most of the first hand military excitement we had in Constantinople. Many of the American officials and newspaper men visited the Dardanelles front, Mr. Morgenthau happening to be there a few days before

the main naval attack in March, 1915, while Captain R. H. Williams was actually on hand to see that action. Those of strong Allied sympathies used to wake up each morning hopeful of seeing the British fleet in the Bosphorus, but one small submarine attack was all that ever occurred, the writer happening to cross the Galata Bridge just when this took place one day at noon. Attacks from the air were very rare until 1918, when they were frequently made by British planes coming from the Greek islands.

The American press was well represented at that time. Schreiner's book "Berlin to Baghdad" gives a good account of some of the experiences of the American representatives, who included Henry Suydam, of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, now with the Department of Justice; Raymond Swing, of the *Chicago News*, who when bound for the Dardanelles had the Turkish vessel sunk from under him by a British submarine in the Marmara, and the late John Reed. As a rule these American press representatives were allowed a reasonable degree of freedom to visit the Gallipoli front.

One subsequent event not only gave the population of Constantinople some idea of the sound of

(Continued to page 166)

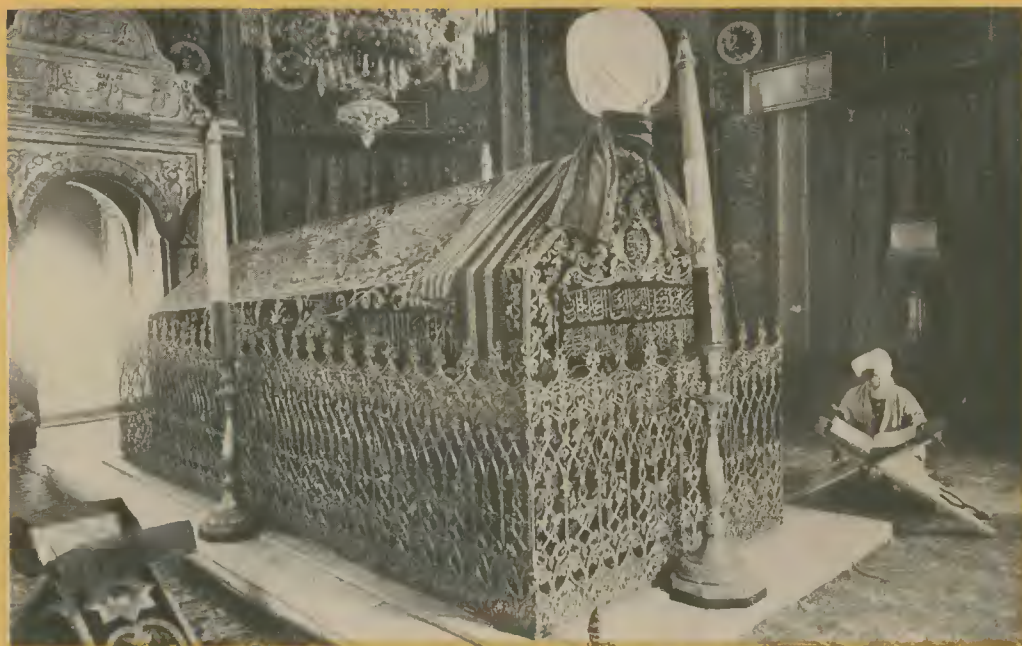


Photo by Major James A. Mills, N. Y. Courtesy of American Red Cross.

TOMB OF SULTAN MAHMUD II, WHO CONQUERED CONSTANTINOPLE IN 630 A.D.

The Inter American Highway in South America

By WILLIAM R. MANNING, *Department of State*

TEN of the Latin American republics, half of the entire number, are in South America. The Inter American Highway, when completed, is to connect all of them and, through its Central American and Mexican sections, link them and the seven intervening countries with the United States.

The other three, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Cuba, are some day, it is contemplated, through their existing automobile roads (all now passable, part excellent, especially Cuba's Central Highway nearly 800 miles long) also to be linked to this projected great international highway by ferries between Haiti and eastern Cuba and between the western end of the latter and the not far distant point of Yucatan, when the Mexican Government shall have completed the already planned, and partly provided for, highway from Nogales via Mexico City to Mérida—especially if, as will probably be ultimately done, this road is continued to the northeastern point of the peninsula.

Tuxtla Gutiérrez on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, or some other place nearby, will probably be the junction point between this section and the main line of the highway, which will then become what the name implies, a real Inter American Highway—connecting all of the twenty-one American republics, and, through the United States, also the Dominion of Canada.

An automobile ferry service has for several years been operating between Key West, Florida, and Habana, Cuba. When the Cuban Central Highway is continued from Pinar del Rio, its present western end, to Cape San Antonio, the westernmost point of the island, and the Mexico City to Mérida highway is completed, and the connecting ferry established, this will afford the shortest approach by motor from the eastern part of the United States to Central and South America.

The map of the Inter American Highway on page 158, produced in the Division of Highway Transport of the United States Bureau of Public Roads for the JOURNAL, illustrates not only this article but also the two preceding related articles, published in the January and February issues.

In Panama, besides the nearly 300 miles west of the Canal toward Costa Rica, a fairly good highway extends eastward from the City of Panama about forty miles to Chepo, which will probably become part of the Inter American Highway; and for some

distance beyond there is a slightly improved road, passable in dry weather, which may also be followed; but from near Chepo southeastward to the border of Columbia, probably about a hundred and fifty miles in a straight line and doubtless much farther by the route which the highway would follow, is an almost unknown jungle, through which it is expected that serious difficulties will probably be encountered in the survey and almost certainly in the ultimate construction.

In the nearby portion of Colombia, little more is known regarding the terrain over which the Colombian continuation of this highway would pass for from half to two-thirds as great a distance. It is known, however, that for much of this distance it will be necessary to cross the partially submerged swamp lands of the broad Atrato River valley, if the highway is to follow anywhere near the shortest line between the Panama border crossing and the nearest inhabited and developed portions of Colombia—the cities of Antioquia and Medellín, through which it certainly seems desirable that the highway should pass.

To avoid the Atrato swamps, should a highway across them be found to be entirely impracticable, it may be necessary to swing far southward from the Panaman exit up the western side of the Atrato and its swampy branches, crossing the river above the worst marsh lands, then turning northward down the eastern side of the wide valley to the cities mentioned; or it may be deemed more desirable, from the southernmost part of the loop just described, to cross the divide directly eastward into the Cauca valley some distance south of Medellín.

From the city just mentioned a good existing highway extends northwestward toward the Panaman border to the city of Antioquia, about forty miles down the Cauca valley; and another good road leads from Medellín northward about a hundred miles, keeping some distance away from the river most of the way, to Valdivia on the Cauca further down toward its junction with the Magdalena River.

It is planned that from Valdivia this highway will ultimately be extended more than 200 miles northward to Cartagena on the Caribbean coast. At present there is, for about half of this distance, practically no road, although from Cartagena on northward to Barranquilla, near the mouth of the



Magdalena, there is now a fairly good road.

If highway construction should be found to be entirely impracticable, or for the present prohibitively expensive, through the little known parts of eastern Panama and nearby northwestern Colombia, a ferry service is contemplated, as a possible, though not very desirable, alternative from the Atlantic end of the Panama Canal to Cartagena, whence travel would pass southward along the road just described approximately three hundred miles to Medellín.

It appears probable that at least from Medellín, which is the second city in size in the country, the Colombian section of the Inter American Highway will follow southward up the Cauca Valley, through which an existing fair highway extends, except for a very few short difficult stretches, all the way to the border of Ecuador. Part of this distance has excellent roads. All of it is picturesque.

Doctor Sáenz, the Colombian Commercial Attaché in Washington, says in "Highways in Colombia," Bulletin of the Pan American Union, December, 1934:

"The Cauca Valley is a true emporium of natural wealth and loveliness, with the most agreeable climate in the world. The landscape is incomparable, an ocean of green adorned now and then with clumps of bamboo and small palm groves which break the level plain . . . This part of the highway passes through the most rugged and difficult terrain and crosses one of the richest regions of Colombia, where the axe of the Antioquian cleared the woods for hundreds of coffee plantations."

From Armenia on the Cauca, a fairly good existing road leads eastward over the central of the three parallel ranges of the Colombian Andes into the Magdalena valley and up the eastern slope to Bogotá, the capital and largest city of the country, built on an invigorating plateau more than 8,000 feet high and picturesquely surrounded by distant higher mountains.

From Bogotá a continuous highway, graveled much of the way and graded dirt the rest, leads northeastward to Cúcuta near the Venezuelan border. Adding other existing roads, some fairly well

finished and all passable in the dry season, to those described, which will probably be Colombian sections of the Inter American Highway, this country has altogether more than 2,200 miles of improved highways, about half macadamized, or better surfaced, thanks to the extensive highways program adopted several years ago, and intelligently followed since, as far as funds have permitted.

Through Venezuela, from the Colombian border, a well graded highway, graveled most of the way and hard surfaced the rest, especially toward its eastern end, has been completed some 700 miles through, and over, the picturesque, rugged Venezuelan Andes (the Transandean Highway it is called there) to Caracas, the capital, which is 3,000 feet high and has a perpetual springtime climate. Adding to this probable Venezuelan section of the projected Inter American Highway other existing roads, this country has, altogether, more than 1,200 miles of improved highways, one of which, nearly paralleling the Transandean, but some distance south of it, leads by a considerably shorter, but less picturesque, route to the Colombian border in about 540 miles.

From Caracas a highway is also projected, and partly constructed, southeastward more than 300 miles to Ciudad Bolívar on the Orinoco River. Later this will, it is expected, be extended to the border of Brazil; and from the same city a road may some day lead to and through the three Guianas—British, Dutch, and French.

As another possible alternative, though still less desirable, a ferry service has been considered all the way from the Panama Canal to La Guaira, the seaport of Caracas, whence a good and very picturesque highway winds over intervening mountains to the capital.

It is now possible to drive not only from Caracas to Bogotá and from there to Armenia in the Cauca Valley but on up that beautiful valley southward, with only a few brief stretches of difficult going, through Cartago, Cali, Popayan, Pasto, Ipiales, near the southern frontier of Colombia, into Ecua-

(Continued to page 156)

SNOW MANTLE

A PHOTOGRAPH BY HAZEL H. ROBERTS

A scene near Washington, D. C., by one of the leading photographers in the Department. Mrs. Roberts is stenographer to the Secretary of State and is the wife of Joseph Roberts, well known press photographer.





Knowlton V. Hicks

IN THE TIERGARTEN, BERLIN

WALTER G. NELSON, U. S. P. H. S.

I paused to watch a snow-white swan,
Sedately cruising on a lake.
I wondered what propelled him on
For scarce a ripple did he make.

I watched, enraptured, and did muse,
The while he swam serenely by,
Ah! surely greater grace than his
Has ne'er entranced the human eye.

But then the Swan sailed to the shore,
And from his watery world climbed out.
Grotesquely waddled he along
As clumsy as a village lout.

Oh! Swan, upon your lake you were
Superb, but on dry land most queer.
But then I guess, 'tis ever thus
When one deserts his proper sphere.

The Shamrock of Ireland

By LUCIEN MEMMINGER, *Consul General, Belfast*



"There's a dear little plant that grows in our Isle.
"Twas St. Patrick himself sure that set it:
"And the sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
"And with dew from his eye often wet it.
"It shines thro' the bog, thro' the brake, thro' the mire-
land,
"And he called it the dear little shamrock of Ireland."
—From Irish song: "The Dear Little Shamrock."

QUANTITIES of shamrock leave Ireland annually for the United States, Canada, and other countries for use by sons and daughters of Erin in celebrating St. Patrick's Day.

It has been said that on whatever points Irishmen may differ they are at one in honoring the memory of their patron Saint. The traditional association of shamrock with St. Patrick, as exemplified in the words of the song, is well known.

The peregrinations of a consular career having brought me to the shamrock's native country for sojourn led to a desire to learn more about this famous emblem.

It was a surprise, first of all, to find that several plants, not all alike in species, claim the honor of being called shamrock. Information on this point is given concisely in Chambers's Encyclopedia as follows:

"Shamrock (Irish *Seamrog*), the national emblem of Ireland, a leaf with three leaflets, or plant having such leaves, sometimes supposed to be the Wood-sorrel, which unlike some of the rival claimants for the honour is certainly indigenous to Ireland. But the name is more frequently given to some species of Clover, or to some common plant of some of the nearly allied genera, as the Birds'-foot Trefoil, or the Black Medick. It is not improbable that the name has a sort of general reference to plants with trifoliate leaves indigenous to Ireland; a perfectly satisfactory determination of the species is apparently as impossible as the attainment of botanical accuracy in regard to the emblematic thistle of Scotland.—The shamrock is said to have been first assumed as the badge of Ireland from the circumstance that St. Patrick made use of it to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity. But the story is a late one and is not found in any of the earlier lives of St. Patrick; and so far as the theological argument is concerned, any plant with trifoliate leaves would answer the saint's purpose equally well."

The same authority states that "Lesser Yellow

Trefoil" (*Trifolium minus*) is the plant usually sold in Dublin on St. Patrick's Day, but that the "Common White Clover" (*Trifolium repens*) is frequently treated as the Irish shamrock; though it is believed to have been but recently introduced into Ireland where it is not so common as in England.

Scientists' uncertainties as to pedigree and classification seem, however, in no way to have affected the present popularity of shamrock as a floral emblem in Ireland.

Shamrock plants grow in most parts of Ireland and, so far as known, there is no locality especially noted for abundance of production or excellence of quality. Indications are that the use of the plant as an emblem on St. Patrick's Day is more widespread in the South of Ireland than in the North, especially in the chief centers of population such as Dublin, where the "Wearin' o' the Green" is a notable feature of the annual St. Patrick's Day parades.

There is no exportation of shamrock from Northern Ireland to the United States on a commercial scale, but with the near approach of St. Patrick's Day each year many local residents, in accordance with a long established custom, send sprigs of this plant to relatives and friends in the United States. The usual method of shipment is by post, and though there is no way of knowing the total volume of these shipments the indications are that if all were assembled together the aggregate would be large.

Each year as the season for making these shipments approaches the Irish postoffice authorities take the precaution, through notices in the press, to warn senders that the American authorities will not permit the entry of shamrock unless the roots are washed and the plants and packing materials are entirely free from soil, or unless the leaves are cut and forwarded in suitable moist sphagnum or preservative. It is believed that these regulations are fulfilled by the majority and that shipments thus made enter the United States without difficulty, but on the other hand a local newspaper recently stated that "hundreds of boxes" of shamrock, rejected by customs authorities in the United States, had been sent back to Ireland. "Ulster postmen," said this newspaper, "handed these packets in large quantities to the senders—in most cases with an apologetic smile."

Foreign Service Appropriations

THE bill making appropriations for the Department of State, which also contains provision for the Foreign Service, was passed by the House of Representatives on February 8 and was sent to the Senate. The discussion of the bill on the floor of the House, particularly by the members of the Subcommittee which had considered it, showed a sympathetic understanding of the Service and its problems which is very gratifying. Methods of improving the Service had had the most careful attention from the members of the Committee.

In presenting the bill for discussion, the Honorable William B. Oliver, Chairman of the Subcommittee, pointed out briefly the provisions of the bill and indicated the significance of the various reductions which the Committee had made. He said there was proposed a net reduction of about \$329,000 in the fiscal year 1936 for the State Department under the fiscal year 1935. He added: "there will likely be presented to this Congress, however, an additional appropriation for the State Department to care for new personnel in the Foreign Service." Later in the discussion, Mr. Oliver said:

"The President is deeply interested in making effective the Foreign Service. He is thoroughly familiar with what is now being done and he is now having a thorough study made with a view of submitting a supplementary estimate to improve the Foreign Service. Attention is called to that in the committee's report. The committee went into it very fully . . . The President is giving special consideration to this whole matter and he is far more interested in it than any individual Member of the House could be, because it is absolutely essential that he have an efficient Foreign Service on which he can rely in the daily contacts he has with foreign governments through the State Department."

In the course of his introductory remarks explaining the bill in general, Mr. Oliver stated that he would be followed by the Honorable Robert L. Bacon, "who is very familiar with this phase of the State Department," and that Mr. Bacon would give an extended statement as to the Foreign Service. Mr. Bacon's statement is of great interest to the members of the Service and extensive extracts from it are given herewith.

Mr. Bacon in beginning his address emphasized the fact that he had never seen party politics enter into the discussions of the Subcommittee on Appro-

priations, and paid high tribute to Mr. Oliver for the courteous and able manner in which he had conducted the Committee's affairs. As to his own attitude, Mr. Bacon recalled his previous remarks on the floor of the House in which he had said that although a member of the minority, he had always left party politics on the shores of the United States and that when it came to foreign affairs he hoped he could be non-partisan and American.

With sympathetic understanding, Mr. Bacon indicated the manner in which the functions of the Service are performed by its personnel, of whom he spoke in complimentary terms. He presented clearly the situation created by the proposed appropriation bill and explained how it could be dealt with by the remedial measure which he advocated, when he declared:

"This bill carries a reduction of \$200,000, approximately, in the pay of Foreign Service officers. This will of necessity cause the elimination of from 35 to 40, but may I say to the Committee that the 35 to 40 will be eliminated anyway, even if there had been no reduction of \$200,000 in this item in the bill. It is the hope of the committee that the President will send a supplemental estimate restoring this \$200,000 to the bill. This will permit, then, of some new blood coming in at the bottom by competitive examination, and it will permit of some promotions for the efficient, though it will not in any way affect the elimination of from 30 to 40 from the Service. That will go on anyway, no matter what happens.

"I may say that the Secretary of State, and I am not breaching any confidence, is very much interested to see that this \$200,000 is restored to the bill. The Secretary of State has put the matter up to the President and the Director of the Budget in a very strong and forcible way. So, we are hopeful that this supplemental estimate will come up in order to save the Foreign Service, because that is what it means. Unless something is done at this session of Congress, we are going to have a disintegration of the Foreign Service."

Apparently fearful that the work of years might be undone, Mr. Bacon sketched the history of the Foreign Service from the time when, as he said, "It had become a football of politics" through its slow but steady development and reorganization under various administrations to the time of the passage of the Rogers Act and the Moses-Linthicum Bill, which he described as being responsible for the



present efficiency of the Service and its non-political character.

Following his remarks concerning the history and organization of the Foreign Service, he spoke of its personnel. He pointed out that all but two states of the Union are represented by officers who have entered the Service by competitive examination. In order to show that, under the present organization of the Service, "an ambitious young man without means can have a real opportunity for service in our foreign affairs," Mr. Bacon named many high-ranking officers who have worked their way up through the ranks by virtue of their initiative and ability.

At this point, Mrs. Rogers, of Massachusetts, remarked: "Does not the gentleman feel that we have the finest Foreign Service in all the world? And, if allowed to continue, it will do monumental work?" Mr. Bacon replied: "I think we have, but it is in danger."

Mr. Bacon did not advocate extravagance, however; he maintained only that funds should be adequate for the efficient functioning of the Service. This attitude he made clear in his remarks about salaries. He showed that British representatives abroad are more highly paid than American officials in corresponding positions, but then went on to say:

"I am not advocating any increase in salaries in our Foreign Service. I think the scale was well considered in 1924 and again in 1931 and is a scale that an American can live on in dignity and represent his country well providing they have the brains and intelligence to do it, but not too well. I do not believe that representatives of a democracy should spend too much money in representing their country abroad."

Having thus clarified his position, Mr. Bacon drove home his thesis forcefully:

"The present situation in the Foreign Service of the United States is simply this: Since 1931 there have been 82 eliminations from the Service, and the present bill will mean that there will be from 30 to 40 further eliminations. There has been no new blood coming into this Service by competitive examination since 1931. So we have the picture of a large reduction in our force since 1931 and no new blood coming in at the bottom by competitive examination according to the terms of the Rogers Act. It must be obvious, therefore, that this condition cannot go along without the complete destruction of our Foreign Service. I have no fault to find with the eliminations from the Foreign Service. But I do find fault with that there have been no replacements or real promotions since 1931. The unfit must,

of course, be eliminated, but the fit and efficient must be recognized by promotions and the gaps in the ranks must be filled by new recruits brought in through competitive examinations. Unless ability and faithfulness is recognized by promotion, able, ambitious young men will not be attracted to the Service. Our Foreign Service will then die of neglect and the work of the State Department will suffer."

To show the importance of maintaining an efficient Foreign Service, adequately staffed, Mr. Bacon then proceeded to describe the functions of the Service and to indicate the duties of its officers.

He explained with what care the men who are invested with these responsibilities are picked. He described in detail the nature of the difficult competitive examinations on the basis of which its personnel is selected, remarking:

"I may say that a man who can pass this examination is well qualified to represent his country abroad."

Of those who met the requirements successfully in the past few years and of the need for more like them, Mr. Bacon spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, the situation at the present time is a serious one for the future of the Service. These young men who came into the Service between 1925 and 1931 have had practically no promotion. They were told that they could look forward to a career in the service of their country. The inefficient are rightly being returned to private life. But the able, the ambitious, and the efficient at this time cannot look forward with hope to a future career in the Service. You cannot forever maintain a Service by elimination without new blood coming in at the bottom. As I stated before, there have been no entrances into the Service since 1931."

In closing, Mr. Bacon spoke in high terms of the work accomplished by members of the Foreign Service, saying:

"I wish I could bring home to the members of the Committee the really serious work, as well as the overtime, that is going on in every consular office, legation, and embassy in the world today.

* * * * *

"* * * Our Foreign Service Officers are serious, fine Americans, who represent every State of the Union except two, and I think we must uphold their hands and see to it that the promise we made them that they could look forward to a career in the service of their country may be fulfilled. We cannot at this time, when the world is in such a



turmoil, forget them or neglect them or discourage them so that they will resign from the Service in despair."

UNOFFICIAL COMMENT

As indicative of the interest of important, unofficial organizations in the Foreign Service, the JOURNAL quotes the following extracts from a speech of DeWitt C. Poole before the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, Washington, January 24, 1935.

"So each wants peace but wants it on its own conditions. Out of the titanic clashing of the national wills arise the vital international issues of our times; and along with the greater issues go a myriad of lesser questions, the variety of which defy a brief description. These questions, great and small, make up the business of diplomacy, which moves daily on among the governments of the world, increasing rapidly each year in volume and complexity.

"Who actually conducts this business?

"In the United States, as in the other countries, the primary responsibility is placed upon the executive, the President. The President, however, cannot discharge this heavy duty single-handed. He must rely upon his foreign minister, who is the Secretary of State. But the Secretary cannot operate unaided. He must depend upon the Department of State, which is simply that group of officials who are associated with the Secretary of State in studying the swift movement of situations and events throughout the world, in considering the part which the United States can usefully take therein, and in carrying out in actual fact the policies which are adopted and the steps which are decided upon from day to day. Finally, since the field of operation is the world, the Secretary of State and the group of assistants and advisers who surround him, must in their turn rely upon additional assistants. They must rely very largely for information, recommendations and actual contact with foreign governments and peoples, upon the world-wide net of American representatives abroad, who make up the Foreign Service of the United States—the Diplomatic and Consular Service.

"The Department of State, then, assisted by some fifty-five embassies and legations in as many foreign countries and more than three hundred widely scattered consulates, is incessantly at work on the practical adjustments which alone enable the sovereign nations inhabiting our planet to live together in measurable peace and growing intimacy. Some of these adjustments, or efforts at adjustment, come conspicuously to our notice—for example, the Washington Arms Conference of 1922, the frequent sessions at Geneva, and the recent Pan-American

Conference at Montevideo. These are the great, and relatively rare, events. The bulk of the work of the State Department and the Foreign Service—perhaps the most essential portion of its work—is quiet, detailed and unnoticed.

"That perhaps is why we have developed such a blindness to their needs, to the national and international importance of maintaining and improving these incessantly active agencies of peace. Their work is rarely conspicuous, but it is deep and always vital. It moves daily forward, important and petty alike, producing adjustment and good will or misunderstanding and friction, assuring peace or threatening war.

"With these agencies of peace costing so little in terms of governmental finance and meaning so much to the security and welfare of the country and of individual citizens, you might think that they would long ago have been established upon an ample basis. But with regard to the State Department listen to the measured testimony of Charles Evans Hughes when he was Secretary of State. "The Department is undermanned," he said. "The work places too much pressure on many of the officials and employees, who are required to sacrifice constructive hours to routine. There is need of more and better paid officials to handle important matters." That was in 1922. The situation was later somewhat alleviated, but now, not the needed increase, but a decrease is proposed.

"Under the budget proposals which I referred to at the outset, the Army is to receive \$56,000,000 more this year than last, the Navy, \$177,000,000 more this year than last. The State Department and the Foreign Service are to receive \$1,500,000 less than they did in 1934.

"The State Department is undermanned. Additional personnel is needed. But under the present budget proposals it cannot be had.

"As for the Foreign Service, the number of officers has been reduced from 774 in 1932 to 687 in 1934, by eleven per cent in two years. No new appointments have been made to the Foreign Service since 1932 and there is no prospect of any for another eighteen months. In the absence of new appointments a dangerous vacuum or hiatus is being created in the Service. Informed persons hold the opinion that, even if adequate appropriations became available without further delay, it would be almost impossible within the next five years to bring the Service up to the quality which the United States should have, in view of our great interests and responsibilities abroad and our world-wide influence on peace.

"Plainly the dictates of ordinary prudence require that we should have at so vital a point in our gov-



ernment the best ability which our citizenry affords. The higher posts in the Department of State should be filled with the best character and the best brains the country can produce. Good men are there now but more are needed.

"The Department of State needs first to be strengthened within the lines of its present structure by larger appropriations wisely spent. Then there is a second way in which it could and ought to be improved. The existing organization of the Department needs to be increased by the addition of a planning division.

"Again we encounter that strange neglect of the instruments of peace by a generation which pours out so much upon the agencies of war. In our Navy there is a General Board composed of senior officers who devote themselves continuously to the study of policies and plans. In our Army there is a General Staff, and under the General Staff groups of high ranking officers concerned with the study of policies and plans. In our existing Department of State, however, no provision has been made for similar activities. * * *

"The pressure of work in the State Department is such that those in the present executive positions cannot do more than cope with the ceaseless stream of concrete daily cases. It is just physically impossible for them to pause, look back and quietly reexamine the multifarious situations of the world in suitable coordination, and so appraise the possibilities that lie beyond tomorrow. The new instrumentality which I propose would be removed from the regular channel of executive business. It would give its whole time, continuously and undisturbed, to the multiplying problems of our international intercourse. It could deal with matters which were not at the moment acute. It could examine situations with thoroughness and care and suggest possible lines of action in given contingencies. The long rather than the short view would prevail.

"It is only by some such enlargement and improvement of the State Department that we can hope to make the best and fullest use of our accumulating experience. It is only in some such way that we can enable our changing Presidents and Secretaries of State always to appreciate the situations, necessities and aspirations of other countries. It is only so that we can hope to maintain in our national policy at all times that understanding and balance which are alike necessary to the promotion of our own best interests and the interests of the world at large.

"I have not time on the present occasion to attempt a longer or more detailed statement * * * I hope, however, that I have made it clear that opportunities for improvement exist and cry out for attention. * * * I hope you will also agree

that active support of a program of improvement is an imperative task for all who are concerned for the best interests of their country and for the general cause of peace. * * * I propose to you the upbuilding of a stronger American State Department and Foreign Service as a definite, practical objective in the campaign for peace. * * * We shall get a highly efficient Department of Peace, as Secretary Hughes rightly called the State Department, and thereby the most effective application of preventive medicine against war, as soon as you who are actively interested in peace, insist upon it. * * *

A resolution was adopted February 2, 1935, by the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, also supporting the Service:

WHEREAS, in our preparation for national defense an integral and indispensable part is an efficient and adequate organization for conducting our relations with foreign peoples; for the cultivation of friendly intercourse with them and the development of international commerce; and for the amicable solution of questions which might otherwise threaten to bring about armed conflict;

AND WHEREAS, as is well known, the annual Congressional appropriations for the maintenance of the entire Department of State, of which the Foreign Service is a part, are only a small fraction of the amounts allotted to the other Departments,

AND WHEREAS, the Department of State, alone of all the Departments, with the exception of that of the Post Office, contributes materially to its own support, the annual revenue derived from its own activities, which it turns over to the Treasury, being over three million dollars in 1934;

BE IT RESOLVED, That the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense records its desire * * * that adequate appropriations for its (the Foreign Service) maintenance and expansion be voted, and that this resolution should be brought to the attention of the President and of the two Houses of Congress.

BULLETIN

As we go to press, information has been received of the transmission by the President to the Senate (the "Four Departments" appropriation bill is now in the Senate, having passed the House on February 8) of a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1936, amounting to \$143,395, for salaries of Foreign Service Officers. This, apparently, covers the greater part of the sum of approximately \$200,000 referred to on page 140.

Explanatory comment will be sent to the Field as soon as practicable.



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

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COVER PICTURE

Photograph from Marie Evelyn Johnson

GOING TO MARKET, SAN BENTO, NEAR SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

Miss Johnson, now an American clerk in the Embassy at Istanbul, was previously on duty in the Consulate at Sao Paulo.

TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL

The resignation of the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes as Secretary of State, effective March 4, 1925, was reported in an article expressing keen regret. "Public opinion is traditionally slow in assigning to a living statesman his position in history. But this rule has yielded in the case of Mr. Hughes," the article stated. "Already, and while yet in the vigor of active life, he is classed with the greatest of our Secretaries of State."

These statements were followed by a review of the progress achieved in the administration of the Foreign Service during Mr. Hughes' term of office.

A letter of farewell, to the Service from Mr. Hughes, who has since earned further distinction as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was reproduced.

Oscar S. Heizer, Consul at Jerusalem, now retired, wrote of a visit to the camp of King Hussein at Shooni, in the valley of the Jordan opposite Jericho.

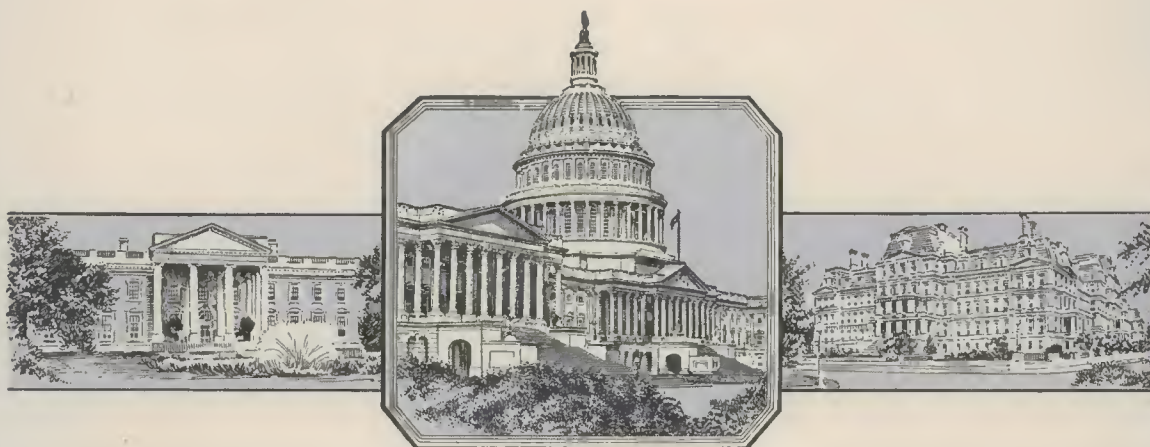
A photograph of the Commission of Elias Vanderhorst, bearing the signature of George Washington, and an article from the Bristol (England) *Times and Mirror* told of the appointment of Mr. Vanderhorst as the first American Consul to Bristol. He was probably the first American Consul appointed to an English post, according to the article, which was sent to the JOURNAL by Consul Robertson Honey.

Other interesting articles were contributed by C. Van H. Engert ("Glimpses of Habana's Past"); Samuel Sokobin ("An Ancient Christian Cemetery," north of Kalgan) and George S. Messersmith, now American Minister to Austria ("The Antwerp Luncheon Club").

PHOTOGRAPHS

The JOURNAL will be glad to receive photographs suitable for the front cover or for full-page reproduction, as well as "action" pictures of officers and their families and photographs or sketches to accompany articles or stories.

Several photographs received recently have not been usable because of the fact that the descriptions had been typed on the reverse side and had cut through to the surface. Descriptions should be lightly written in with soft pencil on the reverse side. Photographs should be well centered, in sharp outline and, if possible, in glossy finish.



News from the Department

After a short diplomatic conversation between the Secretary of State and the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, the former, on January 31, announced with regret the termination of negotiations for the settlement of the debts to the United States by Soviet Russia and the claims of American citizens against her which have been under way for almost fourteen months. In announcing this result, the Secretary said: "In view of the present attitude of the Soviet Government, I feel that we cannot encourage the hope that any agreement is now possible. I say this regretfully because I am in sympathy with the desire of American manufacturers and agricultural producers to find a market for their goods in the Soviet Union, and with the American claimants whose property has been confiscated. There seems to be scarcely any reason to doubt that the negotiations which seemed so promising at the start must now be regarded as having come to an end. * * * It will be for the Board of Trustees of the Export-Import Bank to determine whether or not there is any good reason for continuing the existence of the Bank." A few days later, the following changes in our representation in Moscow were announced. The withdrawal of the Acting Air Naval Attaché and of the Air Attaché, the abolition of the Consulate General in Moscow, and a statement that reductions will be made in the personnel of the Embassy at that place.

According to information received by the Department, the National Foreign Trade Council of New York has decided to sponsor an economic mission to China which will also visit Japan and the Philippine Islands, forming in separate sections in each country for the purpose of discussing mutual problems affecting trade. It is under-

stood that the mission is to be composed of members selected from the industrial corporations having large interests in those countries together with a number of experts in economics, transportation, and finance, and is to be headed by Mr. Cameron Forbes, former Governor General of the Philippines and Ambassador to Japan. In addition, several prominent men will be included who are not now identified with any American corporation but who have had associations with those countries in the past. The mission is scheduled to leave San Francisco on March 22, 1935.

Undersecretary and Mrs. Phillips have just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, which took place February 2, 1910, at Rogate, Surrey, England.

On January 29 the Honorable Norman Davis delivered an address before the Council of Foreign Relations.

The following is a list of changes in Foreign Service personnel within the Department of State for the period January 1 to January 31, 1935:

Bernard Guffer, formerly in Warsaw, has been assigned to the Eastern European Division;

Joseph E. Jacobs, upon his return from an inspection trip to Canada, is in the Department for a few weeks before again taking up his travels;

Edward P. Lawton has left the Department to take up his duties at the Consulate in Geneva;

Walter C. Thurston set out for his new post as Counselor at Asuncion, where he has recently arrived;

William T. Turner, formerly at Tokyo, has been assigned to the Far Eastern Division.



On the occasion of the signing of the trade agreement between the United States and Brazil, on February 2, 1935 the Secretary of State issued the following statement:

"I have just had the pleasure of signing a trade agreement between this Government and the United States of Brazil. It is the first one of these agreements to be concluded outside of the one with Cuba which had special features. I am especially gratified because this marks the first break in the log-jam of international trade created by restrictions such as quotas, import licenses, exchange controls, special arrangements and almost numberless other throttling devices. Agreements of a similar nature are in the making with fifteen other countries, some of them so far advanced that their completion may be expected soon.

"Having once started on the road away from the medieval mercantilism which was strangling the commerce of a new world, progress should now be more rapid and the movement gain momentum.

"I am confident that in our dealings with other countries we shall encounter the same spirit of reasonableness and cooperation for the general welfare that we have experienced with Brazil and that soon by the expansion of this program we shall be casting a broad beam of light and hope into the existing economic darkness."

The agreement was signed in the presence of President Roosevelt at his special request and seems to have been well received by the press of this country. Not enough time has elapsed since the signing for the newspaper comment in distant places to be



Underwood & Underwood.

THE PRESIDENT WITNESSES THE SIGNING OF THE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL

Left to right (seated): Dr. Arthur De Sousa Costa, Minister of Finance of Brazil; Senhor Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States; the President; Secretary of State Cordell Hull; (standing): Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles; Senhor Sebastião Sampaio, Chief of the Commercial Section of the Brazilian Foreign Office; Senhor Paulo Frederico de Magalhães.



available here, but such as has come to hand has been on the whole of a favorable nature.

The *Wall Street Journal* regards the Brazilian Agreement as "an encouraging move toward breaking the restrictions that surround world trade," and says that, although "we are still far from being the good neighbor we should be," nevertheless, "we have turned in the right direction."

"America has hoisted the banner of world trade peace," says the *Washington Star*. "It is now for those to rally around it who will."

This method of making tariffs as well as the special result arrived at is approved by the *Boston Herald*, which says: "In this particular instance as in the case of Cuba, we seem to have made a good 'swap' . . . the speed and intelligence with which Chairman O'Brien (of the Tariff Commission), Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre, and their assistants formulated and presented an acceptable document are in sharp contrast to congressional tariff making. The Senate and House have determined rates largely on considerations of political effects."

An editorial in the *World Telegram* of New York which was repeated in other Scripps-Howard newspapers regards "the Brazilian agreement alone" as "a meager result" which "yet is doubly welcome. First because it encourages hope that the Administration has not yet succumbed to the isolationists, despite its defeat on the World Court issue and provocative withdrawal from the Russian debt-trade negotiations. Second because this treaty is considered a pattern for many other treaties to follow. On its face the treaty seems to be a good bargain."

The fairness of the agreement is noted by the *Journal of Commerce* of New York, which says: "Secretary of State Hull has now demonstrated concretely that the United States has no intention of driving a hard bargain or imitating European bilateral treaty methods in negotiating reciprocal trade agreements. The new pact with Brazil accepts very moderate concessions from that country as regards tariffs and even less as regards foreign exchange restrictions . . . it is evident that the duty restrictions involved will be of some help to American exporters in their efforts to regain and expand the Brazilian market."

The *New York Times* says: "The most stalwart protectionists need not take alarm at the new reciprocal agreement between the United States and Brazil. Despite the fact that it is extremely limited in range, the Brazilian treaty does at least remove certain barriers to commerce. One hopes that Secretary Hull will be justified in describing it as the first break in the log jam of international trade."

"From the viewpoint of general policy," says the *Washington Post*, "the treaty appears to be a good precedent . . . its general effect is to unshackle trade instead of trying to compress it into narrow bilateral channels." The *Washington Post* also prints a page Sunday article by Franklyn Waltman, Jr., which not only discusses the treaty in terms of policy as the "first move to set international trade in motion," but also has something to say about the criticism of the agreement voiced by manganese producers. "The domestic producers of manganese," says Mr. Waltman in his article, "have never supplied more than 6% to 12% of the domestic consumption and under recent conditions in the domestic industry would not require a force of more than 100 to 200 men. The domestic producers when they sought tariff protection promised that with it they would produce from 50% to 75% of domestic needs and within a few years meet all domestic requirements. Yet there was an outcry on Capitol Hill against the reduction made in this tariff. If ever a tariff lacked justification—since it penalized processors and consumers of steel products—it was the manganese tariff."

The Honorable William Phillips delivered an important address before the National Acceptance Council, the substance of which was generally distributed throughout the Service.

LINGUIST-AUTHOR



Foto Ferit Ibrahim, Istanbul

LEWIS HECK

A member of the Student Interpreter Corps in its early days in Istanbul. He was later Turkish Secretary and shortly prior to his resignation from the Service had been American Commissioner in Istanbul. An article by Mr. Heck on his wartime experiences appears in this issue.



News from the Field

SCANDINAVIAN POSTS

When does news get too old to be new? Three months have gone by since we gladdened our readers' hearts with good tidings from Scandinavia and those months are crowded with Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's doings, much leave taking and returning, Nobel prize givings of especial interest to Americans, and many new assignments. Do you want details? This cannot appear in print before the March issue. It will be May before the tropical post successors of some of us may read how we've fared since transferred to the Arctic Circle.

The Editor, with his thumb on the pulse of his public, has declared that quarterly notes quicken the circulation. Moreover your local newsgatherer has observed that snifty though we be of the antiquity of Field Notes, we all like to read about *ourselves* months later. In taking up this pen (perforce) a year ago your correspondent appealed to the six Scandinavian posts for help and advice. In flaming words he declared his own views as follows:

"What are your wishes? The possible styles of preparation vary. There is the Style Abusive: 'That old Philadelphia lawyer, Consul Butt, passed through Copenhagen last week en route for Washington. Butt, old boy, you are getting fat, that is no way to appear before Congress.' Or the Style Laudatory: 'At Stockholm Consul Bower was tendered a reception by the Mayor. His Honor said: The city rejoices at his departure for Chefoo (Contributed by Consul Bower).' Or the Style Scandalous: 'A certain Attaché in Scandinavia has become attached to a certain Scandinavian. The result is still uncertain.'"

"My own views, for what they are worth, are as follows: I am not in the least interested in reading in the JOURNAL that eighty persons saw my colleague off the premises at Erewhon (unless they ran him off, which makes the story piquant). It's only a bore to read that the Rotary Club tendered a luncheon to some Consul on the other side of the

equator. I don't even care to know what Vice Consul Foggarty did with his three days' leave in Paris, being an old soldier myself. On the other hand, births, marriages and deaths have a strange fascination for me. The JOURNAL's notes on transfers are useful because they give exact dates of arrivals and departures, which Press Releases do not. Aside from this type of item, I like to read brief notes which give glimpses of life unique to the post—someone treks 1,000 miles in a game reservation in South Africa, another stages a pageant in Canada, another survives a revolution, another sees Shelley plain . . .

"It seems to me that, contrary to a prevailing idea, these notes are interesting not because they are personal but because they are impersonal. Our closer friends write to us; it is in these JOURNAL notes that we glimpse the life of acquaintances and of colleagues unknown to us. The notes should therefore be brief, and stress the event rather than the person." (*What do the JOURNAL's subscribers want?* Ed.)

The year has proved the above notions to be cock-eyed. The preponderance of opinion clearly regards these columns as a sort of family fire-side, or as a salon presided over by the Editor with ourselves as the Lions of the hour. So be it. Here goes:

Parties. The first splash of the quarter under review appears to have been the Thanksgiving Day party given by Consul Bower at Stockholm, assisted by Vice Consul and Mrs. Carlson and Vice Consul and Mrs. Sigmond. Of the 203 registered American residents of Stockholm, about 160 gathered around turkeys, cocktails and Denison decorations. The Stockholm papers commented especially on the American atmosphere of informality. The American Club's astonishment at the number of hitherto unknown Americans in town resulted in a drive for new members, and eighteen have been secured to date. In addition, a junior Club is about to be formed, with a nucleus of the five young men of the Consulate General and their Swedish-American



friends. The Club, by the way, claims to be the only one in Europe, except London, to have its own permanent quarters, with a dining room, card room, billiard room and bar.

Charge d'Affaires Merritt Swift read the President's Proclamation at a church service in the morning and at the dinner of the Swedish-American Society of Stockholm in the evening, at which the Polish Minister and his wife were guests of honor.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the American Colony in Copenhagen at a dinner sponsored by the American Club of Copenhagen. In the absence of the Minister, Charge d'Affaires North Winship read the President's Proclamation and delivered a short speech on the significance of Thanksgiving Day. "Miss Denmark," beauty queen for 1934, entertained the guests with several dances. Members of the official family at Copenhagen were the guests of Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. North Winship for luncheon the same day.

In early December the American Club at Stockholm turned out the largest gathering it ever had to welcome the new Consul General, Mr. Addison E. Southard, who has been Minister at Ethiopia for the past seven years. The Swedish-American Society had a largely attended meeting on January 30th to hear Mr. Southard lecture on Ethiopia. Sweden has sent economic, military and other advisors to Ethiopia for many years. The Swedish Crown Prince has just returned from a tour of the Near East, including a visit to Ethiopia.

The current vogue of Ethiopia in Stockholm recalls an event of particular interest to FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL readers. A crater lake discovered in 1931 in northern Abyssinia was officially named Lake Southard. The first foreigners to visit the lake were a party of Americans engaged upon surveys in connection with the Lake Tsana project for regulation of the flow of water in the Blue Nile and construction of a road to the northern frontier. In ordering that the lake be named after the American Minister, Emperor Haile Selassie referred to their long personal friendship and stated that the honor was conferred as a tribute to the work done by Mr. Southard in developing the present friendly relations between the United States and Ethiopia.

The American Minister, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, was the Christmas dinner guest of Consul General and Mrs. Maynard at Copenhagen, and in the afternoon the official family gathered at their home for cocktails and tea. The guests were entertained by the Maynards' two little girls who, being born in Singapore and Athens, were enjoying their first real Christmas with snow and all that goes with it. The Christmas tree bore so many toys and gifts that it was necessary for the adults to help the children play with them.

Now, . . .

You Tell One!



Harry Norweb with the drumstick of a Mexican turkey. He refuses to say which Mexican State produces such prodigious birds and since he has just completed a tour of Mexico it is impossible to verify. The JOURNAL's allegation of "Nature Faker," despite the photographic evidence, will not be withdrawn until more is known about this affair.

Helsingfors celebrated Christmas by welcoming five members of the Moscow Embassy-Consulate General, including Secretary and Mrs. Kuniholm and Vice Consul Minor. In Stockholm the Minister, who had recently returned from the United States, took the official family and a selected group of congenial spirits down to the cellar on Christmas afternoon. Entree to the said cellar is much sought after in these parts. Mr. Steinhardt served Swedish glögg (warm, spiced wine).

Two official dinners at Stockholm are of interest. The Minister and Mrs. Steinhardt gave a dinner on December 12th in honor of Professor and Mrs. Whipple, Professor and Mrs. Minot, and Dr. and Mrs. Murphy, the joint winners of this year's Nobel Prize in Medicine for their discovery of the causes and cure for pernicious anaemia.

On December 19th the Minister and Mrs. Steinhardt gave a dinner in honor of the King, Gustaf V. In addition to His Majesty a large number of Swedish officials and noblemen and their wives were present.

On the evening of his return from a trip to the United States, Mr. Steinhardt and the Governor General of Stockholm, Mr. T. Nothin, were admitted to the Order of Par Bricole, one of the oldest Swedish orders. Mr. Steinhardt now has the distinction of being the only foreign envoy ever to have been

(Continued to page 179)

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

THE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC GAME. By Drew Pearson and Constantine Brown (Doubleday, Doran and Company, New York, 1935. Pp. 398).

The Anglo-French journalist, M. de Blowitz, whose singular genius enabled *The Times* in 1878 to publish to a startled diplomatic world the entire text of the Treaty of Berlin at the actual moment when it was being signed in Germany, would have enjoyed reading this book. With his great experience in the field of journalism and diplomacy he would have appreciated the many incidents described by the authors in "The American Diplomatic Game." One is tempted to wonder whether he would have decided that the game as he knew it is different from the game as it is played today. But such speculation is irrelevant; he died in 1903.

Like M. de Blowitz, the authors of "The American Diplomatic Game" have attended various international conferences and followed the negotiations incident to the conclusion of important treaties and conventions. Mr. Drew Pearson covered the naval discussions at Geneva, he was in Paris when Secretary of State Kellogg signed the Pact and he attended the London Naval Conference. He has travelled in Japan, Australia, New Zealand, India and China. When not reporting conferences and international affairs abroad he observes with critical eye the course of events in Washington and, in particular, at the Department of State. His approach to the subject of international affairs is essentially that of the realist.

Mr. Constantine Brown also hews to the line of international realities as distinguished from international idealism. This is probably due to the fact that he has reported European affairs for twenty years. He boldly interviewed Lenin at the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and was one of the first to see in the man the attributes of force and power. He particularly enjoys investigating armaments (and re-armaments). He was at the London Naval Conference and as foreign news editor of *The Washington Star* has much to say about the Department of State. Like his friend and co-author, Mr. Pearson, he can mistake his pen for a rapier.

Of course any book on diplomacy written by two such correspondents and columnists is bound to be read with interest. More than that, such a book is a valuable contribution to the literature relating to

the conduct of modern international affairs—even though one may not agree with some of the statements and conclusions in it. Needless to say, these statements and conclusions are not presented in the form of a profound treatise on international relations. If this was the case, "The American Diplomatic Game" would be, like so many learned essays on American diplomacy, a painful though instructive study. There is nothing painful about the book, although it is at times irritating like most stimulating works. What makes the book particularly valuable is the fact that the authors never pretend to be anything but what they are—two alert and shrewd correspondents who were not only close to but often behind the official scenes. They interpret the scenes and events as they saw them. The interpretation is sometimes startling.

These events and the innumerable incidents which crowd the pages tell the story of "our unwritten diplomacy." In telling this story, however, the authors have skillfully associated or connected it with that much discussed status known as "war." One sees this connection in the arrangement of the titles of the five chapters of the book: "The World Renounces War" (I), "The World Throws Down the Weapons of War" (II), "The World Declines to Pay for War" (III), "The Laboratory of War" (IV), and "The World Prepares for War" (V).

The chapters are divided into sections with appropriate sub-headings. Under Chapter I, for example, we read "Kellogg Wins the First Skirmish" (Section 3, page 43). Chapter II lists in its sub-headings "On the Log at the Rapidan" (Section 2, page 96), "The London Naval Conference, First Round, Second Round" (Sections 4, 5, pages 116 and 133) and "Mr. Hoover Disarms the World" (Section 7, page 185). Chapter III is distinguished by a section entitled "Mr. Laval Sees America First" (Section 2, page 241), while Chapter V considers, among other topics, "The Invasion of Manchuria" (Section 3, page 381).

The reviewer would enjoy discussing the narrative contained in the chapters and under the sub-headings mentioned. There are various reasons, however, why this enjoyment is not possible. Besides the Foreign Service officer in the field will want to read the book himself and form his own opinions about it—especially if his name happens to be printed on its pages with sundry comments.



Some of these comments are quite kind; others, as is to be expected, are ironic. For example, who but Drew Pearson and Constantine Brown could have written "In fact it was Gibson who persuaded Coolidge to hold the 1927 Naval Conference under the League's friendly shadow at Geneva, bore the brunt of five long years on the Preparatory Commission for Disarmament, and who scampered back and forth across the Channel between Brussels and London whenever Charley Dawes had hemorrhages over his 1929 Anglo-American naval negotiations" (page 175)?

C. W.

AN INTERNATIONAL OIL MAN. By Sir Henri Deterding (London and New York, Harper Brothers, 1934. Pp. 126. \$2.00).

As is apparent from the title of this book, Sir Henri Deterding regards oil as international substance. "In the years of clash and conflict from 1903," he writes, "it used to be said that I had taken as our motto 'Our field is the world.' And although I never chose this motto deliberately the fact remains that coordinated as we were into a vast cosmopolitan undertaking—representing Great Britain through the Shell, Russia and France through the Rothschilds—we had no alternative but to expand, expand, expand" (page 76).

The expansion must have been, comparatively speaking, a rapid one, as the author "joined the Royal Dutch Company on May 15, 1897 knowing next to nothing of oil" (page 39). One gathers that he soon learned a great deal about it and, incidentally, the value of the old Dutch proverb "Eendracht maakt macht" meaning "Cooperation gives power" (page 47). He was in a position to appreciate the value in question because "in those days you see any form of cooperation between oil-trading companies was practically unknown. Often the only thing rival oil traders appeared really to know and understand when trying to do business together was how to cut one another's throats" (page 49).

The cutting of throats, however, in the marts of international trade is an ancient custom and such customs are not easily relinquished. The young oil-man was compelled "to shelve our cooperation idea for a while" (page 49). He devoted his energies, instead, to making the company's oil fields in North Sumatra closer to the "selling areas" and in order "to prevent loss of trade . . . urged the installation of huge storage tanks in places like Shanghai, Hong Kong, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Bangkok, so that delivery of supplies would never be left to chance. And in this I then laid the keystone of what is now reflected in Royal-Dutch Shell policy everywhere" (page 51).

It took a little time, of course, to develop this policy, but even in the days when the "Royal Dutch was comparatively small fry" it came into contact with an institution known as Standard Oil. "Deterding? Let me see," inquired a rather pompous Standard Oil official, "Aren't you the manager of a company called the Royal Dutch?" "Yes, I am," retorted the manager, "and I sometimes think that my parents showed great presumption in not asking permission from the Standard Oil Company for me to be born" (page 17). The members of the Standard Oil hierarchy, however, are spoken of in the lightest terms. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junior, is referred to as a "2½ carat man, if ever one was" (page 16).

The character of Pope Pius XI is interpreted in the author's description of his audience with the Holy Father. "I expected this audience to be little more than a formality. But at his first word of greeting pomp and ceremonial vanished. He was simplicity itself." On learning that Sir Henri had from thirty to forty thousand people in his employ Pope Pius said "The material rewards from such a vast business do not impress me in the least. What does impress me is the intense happiness you must draw from the knowledge that your life-work provides the wherewithal for so many thousands of families." The author comments that "in saying this, the Pope put his finger on the one thing that matters most to all men, worthy of the name of men, directing big business today" (page 15).

In Lord Fisher, the author found a kindred spirit; certainly they had much in common. "From the outset of his career, Fisher was said to suffer from Oil Mania, and if mania it was, it was mania of the right kind" (19). In view of these sentiments one can understand Sir Henri's approval of "that grand old man, Clemenceau, urgently clamoring for more and more oil" or of Lord Curzon's remark, made, by the way, in the author's hearing, "The Allies floated to victory on a sea of oil" (page 90).

The final chapter contains some comments which should delight the members of the so-called "Silver Bloc" in the Senate of the United States. "If any message from me to the world is worth printing," the author declares, "I will give it to you in these words: 'Gold be damned!' There you have my prescription for curing the world's ills" (page 119). It appears that Sir Henri "publicly advocated the abolition of gold as the monopolistic standard as far back as 1919, and when the world crisis grew so acute, three years ago, I gave it as my carefully considered opinion—and all that has happened since has convinced me I was right—that the world would have been set on its feet again within a very

(Continued to page 165)



Foreign Service Changes

Chiefs of Missions

William H. Hornibrook, Minister to Persia, accredited also to Afghanistan.

Leo J. Keena, Counselor of Embassy at Paris, appointed Minister to Honduras.

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 15, 1935, and up to February 15, 1935:

John W. Bailey, Jr., of Austin, Texas, American Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina, assigned to the Department of State.

Herbert C. Biar of Indianapolis, Ind., American Vice Consul at Goteborg, Sweden, assigned Vice Consul at Toronto, Canada.

Homer M. Byington of Norwalk, Conn., Foreign Service Inspector, assigned American Consul General at Antwerp, Belgium.

William F. Cavanaugh of Berkeley, Calif., American Vice Consul at Gibraltar, assigned Vice Consul at Goteborg.

The American Consulate at Alicante, Spain, has been ordered closed February 28, 1935, and Manuel J. Codoner of New York, American Vice Consul, appointed Vice Consul at Gibraltar.

Cabot Coville of Los Angeles, Calif., American Consul at Harbin, China, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Tokyo, Japan.

Samuel S. Dickson of Gallup, New Mexico, now Second Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba, assigned American Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Upon the closing of the American Consulate General at Moscow on February 6, 1935, Vice Consul Elbridge Durbin of San Francisco, Calif., and Consul Angus I. Ward of Chassell, Mich., designated Third Secretary and Second Secretary of Embassy, respectively, at Moscow.

Dorsey Gassaway Fisher of Catonsville, Md., American Vice Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, designated Third Secre-

tary of Legation and American Vice Consul at San Salvador, El Salvador.

Bernard Guffler of Tacoma, Wash., Third Secretary of Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, and now in the United States, assigned to the Department of State.

Thomas A. Hickok of Aurora, N. Y., American Vice Consul at Jerusalem, Palestine, assigned Vice Consul at Lagos, Nigeria.

George F. Kennan of Milwaukee, Wisc., Third Secretary of Embassy at Moscow, U. S. S. R., assigned American Consul at Vienna, Austria.

Edward S. Maney of Pearsall, Texas, American Vice Consul at Southampton, England, and now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Taihoku, Japan.

Renwick S. McNiece of Salt Lake City, Utah, American Consul at Vigo, Spain, assigned Consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

Halvern L. Norris of Champaign, Ill., clerk in the American Legation at Bangkok, Siam, appointed Vice Consul at that post.

James L. Park of Indiana, Pa., now Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, assigned American Consul at Colon, Panama.

William L. Peck of Washington, Conn., American Consul at Lagos, assigned Consul at Riga, Latvia.

Julian L. Pinkerton of Versailles, Ky., American Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, assigned Consul at Berlin, Germany; his assignment to Hamburg canceled.

Christian M. Ravndal of Decorah, Iowa, American Consul at Vancouver, assigned Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Coke S. Rice of Dallas, Texas, American Vice Consul at Malta, appointed Vice Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia.

The assignment of Alan N. Steyne of New York City, as American Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been canceled and he has been ordered to





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remain Vice Consul at Hamburg, Germany.

Milton Patterson Thompson at Chattanooga, Tenn., American Vice Consul at Ottawa, Canada, assigned Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

William T. Turner of Emory University, Ga., Third Secretary of Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, now in the United States, assigned to the Department of State for duty.

Carlos J. Warner of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Colon, Panama, designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Habana, Cuba.

G. Carlton Woodward of Philadelphia, Pa., American Consul at Prince Rupert, British Columbia, will retire from the Service on June 30, 1935.

PROMOTIONS

On January 17, 1935, the Senate confirmed the promotions of the following Foreign Service Officers, effective July 1, 1934:

To Class V

Harris N. Cookingham of Red Hook, N. J., Consul at Vancouver.

Louis H. Gourley of Springfield, Ill., Consul at Hong Kong.

Donald R. Heath of Topeka, Kansas, Department of State.

Robertson Honey of Scarsdale, N. Y., Consul at Calgary.

Winthrop R. Scott of Cleveland, Ohio, Second Secretary at Santiago, Chile.

To Class VI

Ellis O. Briggs of Topsfield, Me., Second Secretary at Habana, Cuba.

Harold M. Collins of Marion, Va., Consul at Winnipeg.

Allan Dawson of Des Moines, Ia., Department of State.

William E. DeCourcy of Amarillo, Tex., Consul at Capetown.

Charles L. DeVault of Winchester, Ind., Consul at Paris.

Howard Donovan of Windsor, Ill., Consul at Kobe.

Albert M. Doyle of Detroit, Mich., Consul at Sydney, Australia.

Richard B. Haven of Chicago, Ill., Consul at Turin.

Thomas S. Horn of St. Louis, Mo., Consul at Barcelona.

Clarence E. Macy of Denver, Colo., Consul at Tampico.

Walter H. McKinney of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Consul at Yarmouth.



Horatio Mooers of Skowhegan, Me., Consul at Toronto.

Christian M. Ravndal of Decorah, Ia., Consul at Buenos Aires.

Thomas H. Robinson of Princeton, N. J., Consul at Nogales.

E. Talbot Smith of Hartford, Conn., Consul at Milan.

Christian T. Steger of Richmond, Va., Consul at Beirut.

Francis H. Styles of Falls Church, Va., Consul at Chihuahua, now in Department.

George P. Waller of Montgomery, Ala., Second Secretary and Consul at Luxemburg.

John J. Muccio of Providence, R. I., Consul at Shanghai.

To Class VII

William H. Beach of Concord Wharf, Va., Consul at Antwerp.

William E. Beitz of New York, Consul at Berlin.

Roy E. B. Bower of California, Consul at Stockholm.

George H. Butler of Evanston, Ill., Second Secretary and Consul at Asuncion.

Leo J. Callanan of Dorchester, Mass., Consul at Aden.

Selden Chapin of Erie, Pa., Second Secretary, Port-au-Prince.

Prescott Childs of Holyoke, Mass., Consul at Berlin.

Lewis Clark of Montgomery, Ala., Second Secretary, Peiping.

Winthrop S. Greene of Worcester, Mass., Second Secretary, Consul at Bogotá.

William M. Gwynn of Los Angeles, Cal., Second Secretary at Riga.

Julian F. Harrington of Framingham, Mass., Consul at Ottawa.

George F. Kennan of Milwaukee, Wis., Consul at Vienna.

Edward P. Lawton of Savannah, Ga., Consul at Geneva.

Dale W. Maher of Joplin, Mo., Consul at Medan.

Gordon P. Merriam of Lexington, Mass., Consul at Cairo.

G. Warwick Perkins, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., Consul, Warsaw.

Samuel Reber of New York City, Second Secretary at Bern.

Joseph C. Satterthwaite of Tecumseh, Mich., Second Secretary at Buenos Aires.

Edward J. Sparks of New York City, Second Secretary at Quito.

Robert B. Streeper of Columbus, Ohio, Consul at Nairobi.

(Continued to page 162)

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INTER AMERICAN HIGHWAY

(Continued from page 136)

dor, to Ibarra and on to Quito, the capital, which, like the páramos (mountain plateaus) by which it is approached, is so high, 9,500 feet, that it is always cool although it is located practically on the equator (Ecuador).

Ecuador is the third of the three countries which, during about the first decade of their independence, united under Bolívar's leadership, constituted Greater Colombia, the present Colombia (then including Panama) and Venezuela being the other two. The total length of the highway uniting the three capitals is about 2,300 miles—the straight line distance being, however, only about half as great.

Ecuador has about 1,500 miles of improved highway, not a great deal of which has, however, more than a graveled surface. The Inter American Highway will, it is practically certain, follow the existing highway not only from the Colombian border to Quito, somewhat more than a hundred miles in a straight line, but on south from the latter through scenic splendors by Latacunga to Ambato, about another hundred miles. Whether it will continue southward from here by the existing improved road fifty or seventy-five miles more to Riobamba and thence by a line yet to be located and constructed through the uplands by way of Cuenca and Loja to the border of Peru—about two hundred miles more in a straight line—or descend southwestward from Ambato by an existing improved highway about the same distance through Guaranda to Babahoyo (or Bodegas) and thence on down to Guayaquil and around the Gulf of that name to Tumbez, Peru, by a line yet to be located, a hundred and fifty or two hundred miles long, depends on the question, to be determined, whether the Inter American Highway is to follow the high road or the low road through Peru.

The low road through Peru begins near Tumbez, where Pizarro landed four hundred and four years ago to begin his conquest of the country, and continues near the coast past Talara, the center and port of the great oil fields, through Trupillo and Huacho to Lima, the capital, the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of which has just been celebrated, thence on down the coastal plain through Ica and Mollendo to the Chilean Border. Its entire length is nearly 2,000 miles. This low road is already located, part is improved, and nearly all is passable. The ocean is always near on one side and the rugged coast range of the Andes is not far away on the other. It presents few construction difficulties, is practically rainless the year around, but is relatively sparsely settled.

If the high road through Peru is chosen for the Inter American Highway, it will pass from the Ecuadoran border south of Loja along the interior mountain valleys through Cajamarca (where the ruthless Pizarro extorted a room full of golden utensils from the hapless Atahualpa as a ransom and then had him murdered instead of released), on through Huánuco and Cerro de Pasco, one of the richest known mining centers (whence a spur would lead some 200 miles down to Lima). From Cerro de Pasco the high road would continue through Oroya, Huancayo, Ayacucho (where the last battle for Peruvian independence was fought, 111 years ago), Cuzco (the capital of the Inca realm when the Spanish conquest occurred) to Puno, near the southern end of the country on the shore of Lake Titicaca. From here a branch would continue around the western and southern shores of the lake to the Bolivian border.

The cities mentioned are cool and invigorating, since they vary in elevation from 6,000 to 14,000 feet. The landscape has throughout an indescribable grandeur. The total length of this mountain route is considerably more than 2,000 miles by the windings of the road, although the distance is about two-thirds as much in a straight line. Approximately half of this road is yet to be constructed, though all is projected. Much is not even located and in some stretches there is not even a trace of a road. Construction will be difficult and costly; but the most populous and typical part of the country is found along this line.

From Puno, on the upland, down through Arequipa to Mollendo on the coast a branch of the highway will extend in any case; for, if the low road is chosen, this will lead from it up to Bolivia, and eastward; and, if the high road is chosen, this will lead down to the coast line and along it southward into Chile. Whichever through line is followed, there must be many cross lines leading from the upland cities to those on the coastal plain.

Ultimately both lines will doubtless have automobile highways the entire length of the country with numerous connecting cross lines, varying in length from about one hundred to about three hundred miles and ascending, or descending, in this distance from sea level to from one to three miles high. The country now has altogether about 9,500 miles of improved roads and about 3,000 of others—passable part of the year.

Regarding the highway system of Chile, a Pan American Union announcement of a little more than two years ago stated:

"Due to the geographical structure of Chile, with a length of nearly 3,000 miles and an average width of only about 100 miles, the highway program of the country has been projected about a single longitudinal road extending



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from the Peruvian border in the north to Puerto Montt in the south, with a large number of east-west transversal roads leading from the coast into the interior, connecting with the longitudinal highway.

"Early in 1932 it was announced that this longitudinal highway had been completed from Santiago, the capital, to Concordia, on the northern frontier, a distance of 1,577 miles. While the highway does not present an all-year surface throughout its entire length, the opening of such an important road for even a portion of the year is a marked step forward in the development of the national highway program. This longitudinal highway will eventually become a part of the Pan American route."

Chile now has all together about 2,600 miles of improved highways and nearly 20,000 more unimproved, according to statistics given by the Auto-

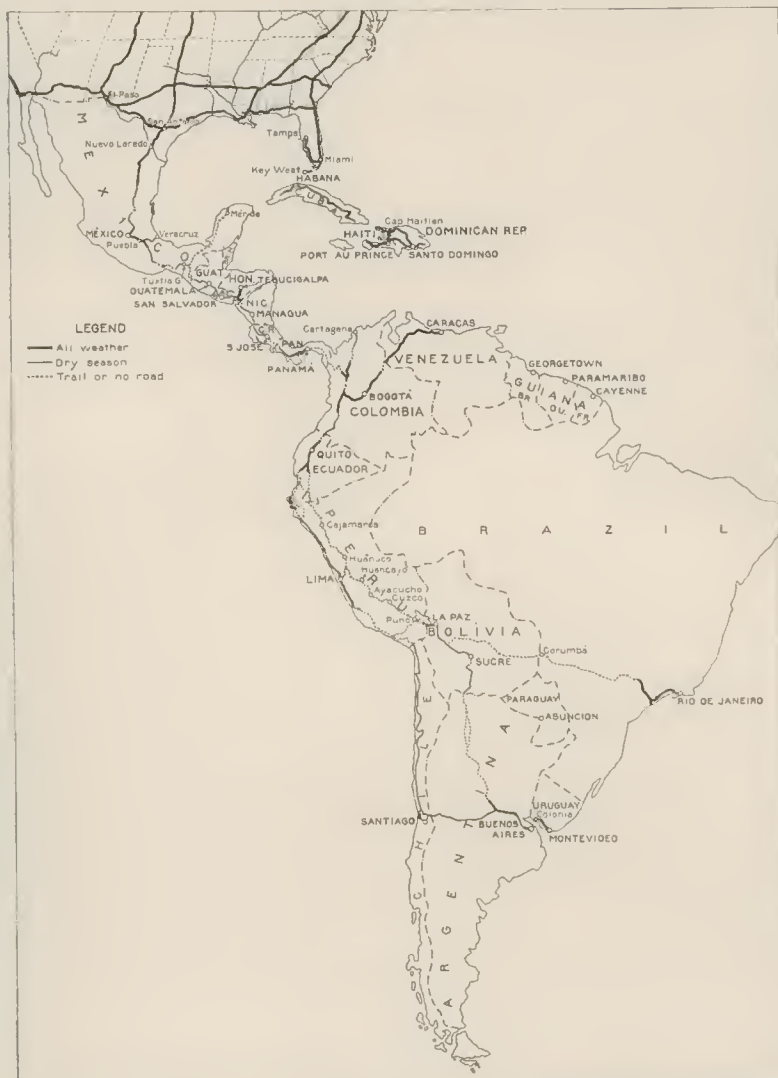
motive Division of the Department of Commerce in its last annual report on "Highways of the World," from which most of the corresponding figures for other countries above and below have been taken. Another recent announcement of this organization, reviewing progress toward the completion of the Inter American Highway through Chile, adds,

"but that section from Santiago over the Andes to the Argentine border, while fairly well improved, will be more difficult because of deep snow at high altitudes which at present closes the highway for several months each year."

In Bolivia, from the Peruvian border near the southern tip of Lake Titicaca an existing highway, most of it only improved earth, passable in dry weather, leads to La Paz, the capital, near the center of the Pre-Inca empire, and then on through Oruro to Sucre, about three hundred miles. From there a trail, only, extends nearly another hundred to Potosi (where were the richest known silver mines during the colonial era), whence an improved dirt road runs about two hundred miles more to the northern boundary of Argentina. The cities named along this route are from 8,500 to 13,500 feet high.

From Oruro along a trail which leads eastward over the mountains by way of Cochabamba down a steep difficult incline to Santa Cruz at the edge of the plain, some three hundred miles, it is contemplated that a branch of the Inter American Highway will ultimately run, though construction will, part of the way, be very difficult and costly, and continue toward the Brazilian boundary; but that boundary is nearly five hundred miles further and at present there is scarcely a trace of a road through the region, although it has been traversed throughout by automobile. No great construction difficulties will be encountered here.

The Brazilian border will, it is contemplated, be crossed near Corumbá. For five or six hundred miles through western Brazil there is no more of a road than through eastern Bolivia; but



Courtesy Bureau of Public Roads

PRESENT STATUS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY



this, too, has been crossed by auto and no very difficult construction problems exist here. Thence four or five hundred miles more, part a mere trail and part an improved highway, lead through the most important state, São Paulo, where about a third of the world's coffee grows, to its capital, which bears the same name and is the second city in size in the country. (Brazil as a whole produces about two-thirds of the world's coffee.) Another three hundred miles or more of good highways lead from São Paulo on to Rio de Janeiro, the federal capital, where the mountains and sea meet and form one of the most beautiful harbors on earth, partially surrounded by the equally beautiful capital city.

Brazil has altogether more than 17,000 miles of improved highways and about four times as much of unimproved, passable part of the year only. Most of the good roads are concentrated in the southeastern states, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul. However, north and northeastward from Rio de Janeiro by way of Bello Horizonte, the capital of Minas Geraes (meaning general mines), a highway, improved, excepting about a hundred miles, which is passable, leads more than thirteen hundred miles, if measured in a

straight line, much farther by the windings of the road, to Natal, the northeasternmost part of the country, and thence northwestward along the coast about five hundred miles farther.

Whether the heart of Brazil is to be approached by the route traced through Bolivia (which is the shortest from most of the countries of the Pan American Union, although for about a thousand miles it passes through a sparsely settled region, almost a wilderness) or by the longer but more developed and improved route, through the important southern states, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina and Paraná, from Uruguay and Argentina, is yet to be determined. It would, of course, be desirable to have both approaches.

Argentina will, it is contemplated, be reached by two branches of the highway, as traced above. That coming over the Bolivian plateau crosses the northern border at La Quiaca, still more than 10,000 feet high, descends mostly southward by a road already passable in dry weather, although much of it is little more than a trail, through the cities of Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, Santiago, Córdoba, and then more southeastward through Rosario and, after passing somewhat more than a thousand miles, reaches the capital, Buenos Aires, the largest city not only of Argentina but in all of the southern hemisphere.



Photograph by Clifton Adams

Drying and Bleaching Sisal, Fort Liberté, Haiti

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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Near the last two cities the highway is hard surfaced for nearly three hundred miles.

The other approach is from the heart of Chile by the high Andean pass, snow blocked part of the year, down to Mendoza at the foot of the Andes and thence across the plains by an improved earth road through San Luis to Villa Maria, about 500 miles, where it joins the route from the north, which it follows the remaining 400 miles, or thereabouts, through Rosario to Buenos Aires.

During the last three years the Argentine Government has adopted and followed a systematic plan for comprehensive highway development. Previously road-building had been more disconnected and haphazard, designed largely to furnish feeders for the railways. Of improved highways there are

the whole country about two thousand miles of improved highways and about ten times that length of unimproved.

From what direction the highway is to approach Paraguay has not been determined. The proposed line from Uruguay to the heart of Brazil and that across Bolivia to the same would each pass about five hundred miles from Asunción, the capital; and that from Bolivia to the heart of Argentina would be less than a hundred miles more distant, all three measured in straight lines. This country now has only a few miles of improved highway and less than four thousand of unimproved, little more than trails.

The president of the United States Chamber of Commerce has declared:



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now in the country altogether about 47,000 miles; and of unimproved, but passable in dry weather, the mileage is nearly twice as great.

Uruguay will be accessible to travelers on the Inter American Highway by a ferry from Buenos Aires to Colonia, across the Rio de la Plata estuary about twenty-seven miles away. From here a road about a hundred miles long, hard surfaced most of the way, leads to Montevideo, the capital. From there the main roads radiate fan-wise to various parts of the country. A passable highway, though parts of it not of very high grade construction, leads across the country between two and three hundred miles to the Brazilian border. There are in

"Those who have studied the influence of highways in the development of new areas thus see in the Inter American Highway a great potential force for the stimulation of agricultural and other development. . . . The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has for many years realized the potentialities of the Inter American Highway and the membership have on several occasions declared its support for the program . . . not as a gift or contribution but as a paying investment of value in stimulating our trade."—Henry I. Harriman, "A Big Job Ahead," *The Nation's Business*, May, 1934.

At the Seventh International Conference of American States, which met at Montevideo near the close of 1933, the delegation of the United States submitted, as it had been authorized to do, a preliminary report of the results of the reconnaissance



surveys just completed through the Central American countries, and declared:

"The effect of this highway in creating cordial relations, racial understanding, and good neighborliness, and in the unlocking of economic wealth now inaccessible would be tremendous."

The delegation also said that the President had expressed a belief that our Congress might well give favorable consideration to a recommendation that provision be made to enable this Government to bear the initial cost of surveying a route which when constructed would afford a

"completed means of motor transportation throughout the northern and southern continents, the other interested Governments to be requested later to share in the costs of the project—such survey of course to be conducted only with the full approval and cooperation of each of the interested nations."

The expenditure of an additional \$75,000 was authorized by an Act of the United States Congress, approved by the President on June 18, 1934, to enable this Government to continue the cooperative reconnaissance surveys for the proposed highway, as provided in antecedent legislation, through other countries, members of the Pan American Union, which should request this country's cooperation, as was done by the Central American countries under the \$50,000 appropriated in 1930, which, as explained in the February issue of the JOURNAL, was adequate to defray the cost of this Government's cooperation in the survey of the route only as far as the Panama Canal.

It is not anticipated that the \$75,000 now available will be sufficient to defray the expenses to be incurred in such surveys through more than three additional countries, since through most of those in South America the distances are much greater than through those already surveyed in Central America. This Government's cooperation will be made available to other interested Governments in the order in which applications for it are received. Some of the countries south of the Panama Canal may, of course, feel, as did El Salvador and Mexico north of it, that they do not need this country's assistance in determining the route through their countries, since, as explained above, much of the route is already determined in some and nearly all of it in others.

This is the third and concluding article in a series by Dr. Manning dealing with the Inter American Highway. The previous articles appeared in the January and February issues.

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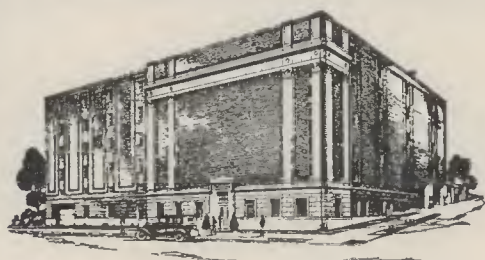
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PROMOTIONS

(Continued from page 155)

George Tait of Monroe, Va., Consul at Paris.

Cyril L. F. Thiel of Chicago, Ill., Second Secretary, Consul at Helsingfors.

William Clarke Vyse of Washington, D. C., Consul at Shanghai.

Angus I. Ward of Chassell, Mich., Consul at Moscow.

S. Walter Washington of Charles Town, W. Va., Second Secretary, Bogota.

McCeney Werlich of Washington, D. C., Second Secretary, Paris.

Clifton R. Wharton of Boston, Mass., Consul, Las Palmas.

Lloyd D. Yates of Washington, D. C., Consul at Hamburg.

Whitney Young of New York City, Consul at Tientsin.

To Class VIII and Consul

Glenn A. Abbey of Dodgeville, Wisc., Third Secretary at Caracas.

George M. Abbott of Cleveland, Ohio, Third Secretary at Riga.

George D. Andrews, Jr., of Chattanooga, Tenn., Third Secretary, Tokyo.

La Verne Baldwin of Cortlandt, N. Y., Department of State.

Henry A. W. Beck of Indianapolis, Ind., Consul at Athens.

H. Merrell Benninghoff of Rochester, N. Y., Consul at Mukden.

Joseph L. Brent of Ruxton, Md., Consul at Jerusalem.

Sidney H. Browne of Short Hills, N. J., Consul at Batavia.

Cavendish W. Cannon of Salt Lake City, Utah, Third Secretary and Consul at Sofia.

Oliver Edmund Clubb of St. Paul, Minn., Third Secretary at Peiping.

Paul C. Daniels of Rochester, N. Y., Third Secretary and Consul at Managua.

Gerald A. Drew of San Francisco, Cal., Third Secretary at San Jose.

John B. Faust of Denmark, S. C., Consul at Lisbon.

Cecil Wayne Gray of Bristol, Tenn., Third Secretary, Vienna.

Carlos C. Hall of Kinsman, Ariz., Consul at Valparaiso.

Raymond A. Hare of Manchester, Ia., Third Secretary and Consul at Teheran.

Landreth M. Harrison of Minneapolis, Minn., Department of State.

Lawrence Higgins of Boston, Mass., Consul at Oslo.



Phil H. Hubbard of Poultney, Vt., Consul at Liverpool.
Morris N. Hughes of Champaigne, Ill., Third Secretary, Tokyo.

Cloyce K. Huston of Crawfordsville, Ia., Third Secretary and Consul at Tirana.

Perry N. Jester of Richmond, Va., Consul at Barbados.

Gerald Keith of Evanston, Ill., Consul at Calcutta.

Kenneth C. Krentz of Waterloo, Ia., Consul at Kobe.

George D. LaMont of Albion, N. Y., Consul at Harbin.

John S. Littell of Yonkers, N. Y., Consul at Mexico City.

Odin G. Loren of Seattle, Wash., Consul at Rio de Janeiro.

Andrew G. Lynch of Utica, N. Y., Consul at Jerusalem.

Edward S. Maney of Pearsall, Tex., Consul at Taihoku.

James L. Park of Indiana, Pa., Consul at Colon.

Kenneth F. Potter of St. Louis, Mo., Consul at Prague.

Hugh F. Ramsay of Washington, D. C., Consul at Munich.

Edward B. Rand of Shreveport, La., Consul at Tahiti.

Alan S. Rogers of Santa Barbara, Cal., Third Secretary at Paris.

Albert W. Scott of Kansas City, Mo., Consul at Belfast.

Horace H. Smith of Xenia, Ohio, Consul at Canton.

W. Quincy Stanton of Woodhaven, Long Island, Third Secretary and Consul at San Salvador.

Joseph I. Touchette of New Bedford, Mass., Consul at Algiers.

Thomas C. Wasson of Newark, N. J., Consul at Naples.

Frances E. Willis of Redlands, Calif., Third Secretary at Brussels.

George H. Winters of Downs, Kansas, Consul at Guadalajara.

Archer Woolford of Paris, Ky., Consul at Berlin.

Sydney A. Belovsky of Hornell, N. Y., Consul at Dublin.

Daniel M. Braddock of Grand Rapids, Mich., Consul at Barcelona.

James E. Brown, Jr., of Sewickley, Pa., Third Secretary at Santo Domingo.

Robert Y. Brown of Dothan, Ala., Consul at Cairo.

William W. Butterworth, Jr., of New Orleans, La., Third Secretary at London.

Warren M. Chase of Gary, Ind., Consul at Amsterdam.

Norris B. Chipman of Washington, D. C., Department of State.

Bertel E. Kuniholm of Gardner, Mass., Third Secretary at Moscow.

James S. Moose, Jr., of Morrilton, Ark., Third Secretary and Consul, Baghdad.

Charles S. Reed, 2nd, of Cleveland, O., Consul at Shanghai.

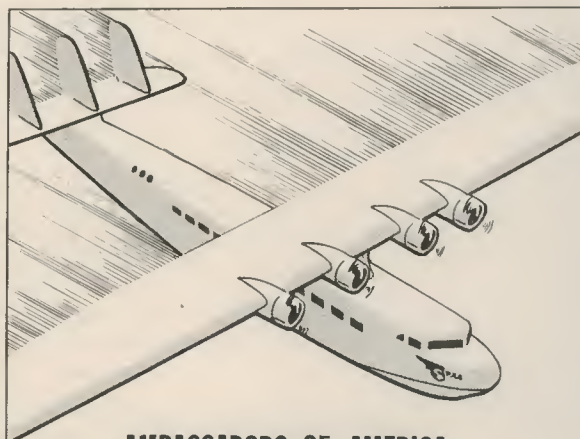
Henry S. Villard of New York City, Department of State.

Robert S. Ward of Ohio, Consul at Tientsin.

Carlos J. Warner, of Chagrin Falls, O., Third Secretary at Habana.

To Class VIII

Horace J. Dickinson of Little Rock, Ark., Consul at Antilla.



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"EFFECTS OF DECEASED SEAMEN"

(Continued from page 127)

because of his excessive cruelty toward the men under him, stared a moment at the unusual type of visitor, then, recognizing the consul, smiled broadly, spat in the direction of a giant cockroach crawling up the side of the bar, and seeing that his shot had brought down its victim, turned toward Henry and pushed an unwashed glass and a bottle of gin at him. Without a moment's hesitation the unhappy youth swallowed the liquid flame, threw down a coin and was out in the street again.

Before him stretched for perhaps a quarter of a mile a section of road not built upon and known to the seafaring fraternity as "The Sahara," marked at each end by oases of the type Henry had just left.

The rain had begun once more, but he walked on slowly, unheeding, his coat open, as a man in a dream. As he drew near the end of the desert he felt the grip of the old impulse returning. Now it should be explained here (it should have crept in in an earlier paragraph) that Henry was not what is called in certain circles "a drinking man." He nourished one peculiarly intense, Florentine, quattrocento hatred, and this was directed against the liquid that kills. His detestation of liquor was Bryanese. This point should be borne in mind.

Coming up to the second bar, Henry repeated the first rose, only this time he lingered for a second drink and a chat with the barkeeper whom he began to look on as an old friend. He lurched out at last, only to find himself headed toward a particularly notorious resort known as "La Chatte Noire." In a desperate effort to ward off the inevitable, Henry dimly recalled a course in "will-training," which youthful enthusiasm and skilful advertising had once lured him into buying; it promised that nothing 'twixt Heaven and Hell was unattainable after taking the exercises prescribed. "Majestic is the Power of Will;" he began repeating the magic formula, all the time gluing his eyes on his feet in a determined effort to see that they took him straight down the street. So absorbed did he become in his mental exercise that the shock can only be imagined, when on arriving at the verse beginning "and it will bring celestial strength," he bumped into a large obstruction and his downcast eyes perceived his left foot placing itself on the

brass bar rail above the sawdust-covered floor of Rigadig's worst refreshment parlour.

When Henry, with a substantial increase in his cargo of gin, again staggered forth the rain had increased in violence and the poor lad was soon wet to the skin. The earth road had become a raging torrent, down which the filth of an eastern city was passing rapidly. A dead cat, with feet in the air and body horribly distended came bearing down like a Spanish galleon under full sail. Henry, in an effort to escape the disgusting craft made a wild step out, but only succeeded in falling into a ditch of thick black muck. He made a second frantic effort to recover himself, and in the attempt left both shoes stuck fast in the muddy ditch. Dazed, trembling, drenched to the bone and filth-covered, he found himself staring into the turbid stream on which his sun helmet was sailing merrily toward the sea. He turned homeward like a man just recovered from a blow on the head and began the long walk under the pitiless tropic sky. Half way to the house the faithful Selim met him and was shocked speechless by his appearance. A rickshaw was found and he rushed his master to the hospital.

* * * * *

A month later Henry Buggins, American Consul at Rigadig, came to full consciousness in the cool ward of the sanatorium where white-clad nurses had been looking after him and wondering if the clouded brain would ever clear. It was weeks before he was able to be about, and ere this, happily, his transfer had come. His successor came to the steamer to see him off, and as he went down the side of the ship after bidding him good-bye, called back: "Oh, say, do you remember the seaman's daughter you wrote to? Well, the letter has just come back with a note from the postmaster saying the party is unknown; and I got a letter from the District Judge who says the seaman has no heirs and the proceeds of his estate have been turned over to the Treasury Department. It would take an Act of Congress to get the money out! So long!"

This story was written, while he was a Consul in India some years ago, by the Honorable Alexander W. Weddell, now American Ambassador to Argentina.



VESSELS IN DIRECT PASSENGER SERVICE, BALTIMORE AND NORFOLK TO LONDON AND THE CONTINENT.

DIRECT SAILINGS, BALTIMORE TO LONDON

Five vessels have just been placed in transatlantic passenger service from Baltimore and Norfolk with direct sailings to London every other week and to Havre in the alternate weeks. Every week the ships in this service proceed on to Hamburg.

Service is furnished by five sister ships, *City of Baltimore*, *City of Norfolk*, *City of Hamburg*, *City of Havre*, and *City of Newport News*, all operated by the Baltimore Mail Line.

The initial sailing to London on February 7 is believed to be the first direct passenger sailing from Baltimore to London since the time of the famous Baltimore Clipper ships.

In the illustration two of the vessels of the company are seen at dock in Baltimore, one recently arrived from Europe and the other about to depart.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

The Pennsylvania Railroad recently began the operation of a limited number of electric locomotives in its New York-Washington service following the completion of the electrification of the line.

It is understood that, for the present, existing schedules will be maintained, but that step by step speeds will be increased until the rail travel time from Washington to New York will be only three and one-half hours—the present fastest steam trains require four hours and fifteen minutes for the trip. The railroad states that 86 new electric locomotives of two types, both embodying streamline features, have been ordered.

The first inspection train was operated January 28 from Washington to Philadelphia and return, easily breaking all previous passenger train records between the two cities.

A POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 151)

few months if silver had been included with gold as the real standard of value" (pages 119-120). He expresses his reasons for this conviction in forcible language and in this regard quotes his well known statement concerning President Roosevelt made during the course of the author's address to the National Congress of Industry and Trade, Rotterdam, June, 1933: "If people in Holland have as much moral courage as President Franklin Roosevelt and will do as he has done (what is practically just but which is condemned by so many so-called 'economists' and money theorists) then their stand will give inspiration to the whole world and will save the world; and King Midas will commit suicide even sooner than expected—because he has been condemned to death anyhow."

C. W.



CONSTANTINOPLE EMBASSY

(Continued from page 134)

warfare, but was in itself of real military importance. This was the blowing up of the ammunition and other supplies at the Haidar Pasha railway terminus in August, 1917, which led to the partial destruction of the station itself. A large quantity of ammunition, concentrated food supplies, rolling stock, airplanes, and special pontoons, had been assembled there for a fresh attempt to recapture Baghdad from the British. It was to be known as the "Yildirim" or "Thunderbolt Campaign."

Late one afternoon the shock of a heavy explosion was both heard and felt, and since there were some 60,000 rounds of field artillery shells in the warehouses, the noise continued for several hours. While the success of the projected expedition was problematical, it would certainly have caused the British serious difficulties, and would have required them to move troops from other fronts. At the time it was never definitely known just how the explosion was started, but there was no reason to believe that it was due to a bomb from a British plane.

One important department of the Embassy's activity was the handling of relief remittances from Syrians, Greeks, Armenians and others living in the United States to their families and relatives in the Empire. The total volume of such payments, usually cabled to the Embassy and then transmitted to the various consular offices, was very large, and much care had to be exercised to be sure that the right beneficiaries were found. At the end of September, 1917, the writer, then attached to the Swedish Legation, forwarded accounts from the various consular offices, mainly Aleppo, Beirut, and Jerusalem, for the payment of such remittances exceeding \$2,500,000, and this was only a fraction of the

total. Ultimately all of these particular accounts were passed by the Auditor, but for a time it was a shock to receive statements that a million dollars or more was still outstanding to be approved.

Other heavy expenditures were the relief funds provided by the various Allied governments for the care of their nationals left in the Empire. The Ottoman Government did not have any civilian internment camps in the ordinary sense, but followed the system of deporting from various coastal or military zones those enemy nationals who were considered dangerous or undesirable. They were sent to small towns and villages in the interior of the country, and left free there to shift for themselves, reporting regularly to the police authorities. Naturally only a few of them had funds of their own, so that nearly all had to be supported by their respective governments. Besides the consular officers, many American missionaries helped very greatly in caring for these deported persons, Miss Cushman, of Konia, and Miss Graffam, of Sivas, standing out among the many who helped.

All of these financial transactions including other relief funds from the United States for the Near East Relief, amounted to well over \$10,000,000 for the war years. Capt. R. H. Williams, Military Attaché, and later on George R. Montgomery, were in charge of individual remittances from the United States, and Frederick Wirth, Jr., clerk of the Embassy, handled the bulk of the other financial and exchange transactions.

Hundreds of packages of valuables were also left at the Embassy or the Consulates, and even the gold stock of a bank was for a time in the Embassy vaults.

At the beginning of 1916, when the first Balkan zug came through from Berlin over the restored lines and temporary bridges in Serbia, the staff of the Embassy began to enjoy one relaxation. Every two weeks one of the staff went to Berlin for the

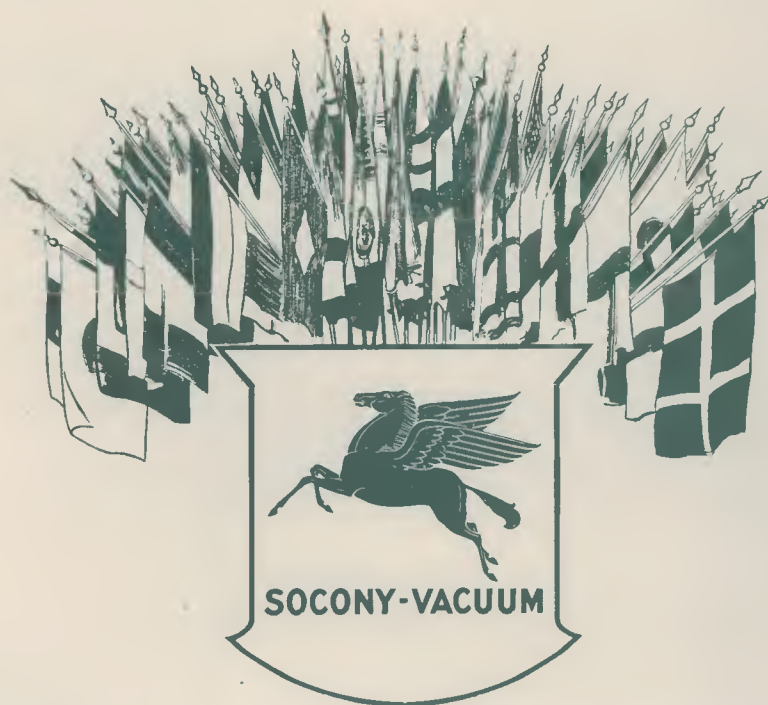
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THE WHIRLING DERVISHES

This strange religious sect, founded in the 13th century, derives its name from the fact that its members indulge in a curious gyrating dance. The dance is supposed to personify the planetary system revolving around the sun. The dervishes perform this ceremony every Friday after the mid-day prayer. They dance to the music of flute, tambourine and violin, which form the accompaniment to a monotonous chant on the unity of Good and the nullity of earthly existence. This sect and its activities have been forbidden by the Government of Turkey since 1931.



MELON MARKET

The Turkish melon will keep fresh for months without the use of a refrigerator or preservatives. The fez (Mohammedan headgear) has been prohibited in Turkey under the new régime.



diplomatic mail received there via London and Holland. "Diplomatic mail" in those days included a multitude of merchandise. Tens of thousands of Turkish cigarettes were sent to the Embassy staffs in Berlin and Vienna, and many cigars and other goods were brought back. In October 1916 the writer returned from Copenhagen with 600 lbs. of Danish butter, as well as other articles of like edible nature. It so happened that instead of the usual four or five sacks there were awaiting him in Berlin fifteen or more, so that in this instance the "diplomatic mail" weighed nearly a ton. Upon arriving at Constantinople it was found that these ten extra bags contained nothing more important than a long accumulation of U. S. governmental publications, sent by the Congressional Library and Smithsonian Institution to the corresponding Ottoman government departments.

The station ship, U.S.S. *Scorpion* was both a protection and at times a greater responsibility, with its five officers and some 120 men. Anchored at the customary place off Tophané in the spring of 1915, it narrowly escaped a British torpedo aimed at a German freighter by the only submarine that got as far as the Bosphorus. It was then moved up the Bosphorus to lie off Arnaoutkeuy below the American College for Girls. There it was under day and night surveillance by the Turkish police, and there was a popular theory that the British submarines might come under it and draw supplies through a special trap door in the hull. Soon afterwards it was anchored in the middle Golden Horn and lay at the mouth of a sewer for some years, so that its bottom was entirely fouled.

In the spring of 1916 it was recommended to the Department by Mr. Hoffman Philip, then Chargé d'Affaires, that the vessel be sent to Odessa so that its crew could return to the United States. This suggestion was not approved, and when relations were broken with Germany, it was again urged by the Embassy that the crew be sent out via Switzerland except for a small guard. Unfortunately the instructions authorizing this move were not received until the early part of March, 1917. It was then possible to send out only two parties, so that more than 90 men and three officers were still left when the ship had to be interned.

This latter step was taken right after we had declared war on Germany because the Ottoman Government was a neutral with respect to that conflict. The only possible escape within the customary 24 hours would have been to the Black Sea, and with its fouled bottom the ship could move at only a slow rate, while with no large guns there was a strong risk of its being sunk in the Black Sea by a

(Continued to page 174)

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On the Course of Events

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



THE upward trend in business activity in the United States which has been anticipated for several months and indicated in recent preliminary data, duly developed in November and December. The Federal Reserve Board's indices indicate the extent of this rise in the following figures (seasonally adjusted):

Business Indexes (FRB) 1923-25=100

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Factory Production.....	72	73	85
Factory Employment.....	77	77	79
Factory Payroll*.....	61	60	63
Department Store Sales.....	74	73	76
Freight Car Loadings.....	57	59	64
Construction Contracts Awarded	31	31	33

*Not seasonally adjusted.

In examining these figures it must be remembered that while they are adjusted on the basis of past seasonal variations, the minor cycles of business activity in the last two years have not followed the ordinary seasonal course but have come more irregularly: in 1933 the peak came in July, in 1934 in May, and since then a third peak appears to be approaching in the early months of 1935. In view of this variability in seasonal trend, the unadjusted data became of interest, and it is to be noted that the index for factory production, not adjusted, which was 73 in October and 72 in November, rose to 76 in December. In other words, in substantial degree the showing of increased activity evident in the seasonally adjusted figure for December results from the fact that activity increased at a time when the seasonal trend has been downward. The same point is illustrated, from the opposite angle, in the unadjusted index for department store sales, of 82 in October, 83 in November and 133 in December; the sharp increase appears less pronounced in the seasonally adjusted data.

Another significant aspect of the current upward trend is intimated in the relatively low level at which railroad carloadings, and in even great-

er degree construction contracts tend to hold. Contracts for residential construction, despite the efforts of the Federal Housing Administration, remained (with seasonal adjustment) at 12 in October, 11 in November, and 12 in December. Examination of the production indexes (seasonally adjusted) for individual groups of industries segregated into the "durable goods" and consumer goods" classes, as shown below, points in the same direction:

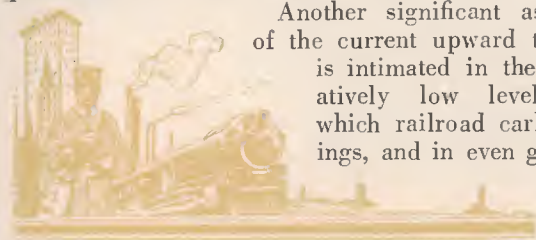
Production Indexes (1934) (Seasonally Adjusted; 1923-25=100)

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Iron and Steel.....	41	48	64
Lumber	29	26	29
Automobiles	41	37	105
Cement	46	48	45
Textiles	90	87	97
Food Products.....	107	102	102
Leather and Shoes.....	84	91	102
Tobacco Manufactures	120	125	143

Again, as before, the increased activity is fairly general in the consumer goods industries and their rate of activity continues to average substantially higher than in the durable goods class: in the latter, cement and lumber production drag, the increase being largely confined to automobiles and, to a less extent, to steel.

These data suggest that the current upward trend is of essentially the same character as were those of the spring of 1934 and of the summer of 1933, in that it is confined essentially to the consumer goods industries, the rather volatile steel industry, and the pronouncedly seasonal automobile industry.

The last mentioned industry is in the midst of a strong seasonal revival about a month ahead of last year, when production of new models had been delayed by a tool and die makers' strike. Having produced about 2.8 million cars in 1934, the industry started its swing into accelerating production of new models before the end of the year and in January produced 306,000 cars, the largest January output since 1929, with the anticipation of producing one million cars in the first quarter of 1935. Meanwhile steel production has been continuing an almost unbroken climb since the end of August, with a steepening rise through December and January until by the end of the latter month steel ingot production had





equalled the July, 1933, peak. While the automobile industry's demand for steel has, of course, been the chief cause for the increased activity in December and January, attention has been called by commentators to the fact that a substantial portion of the demand has come from various unclassified sources, this being taken as an indication that the improved level of general retail purchasing is now beginning to lead to an augmented volume of replacement and improvement of machinery and equipment.

These favorable auguries do not alter the fact, however, that as yet there is no definite and assured evidence to show that the current upswing is in essential character different from its two predecessors; it does not as yet appear that the "heavy industries" have as yet taken a definite upward turn since activity in the cement, lumber, glass and construction industries still lags. A revival in the heavy industries may come before the current upward movement is reversed, but unless greater activity in those industries becomes manifest, no prolonged extension of the current trend seems very likely.

Against this background of still hesitant recovery the Seventy-Fourth Congress convened in January to open a further chapter in the process of reform of our economic institutions, or in other words, the removal of the causes which have led to a situation in which economic recovery has come to assume such vital interest. The President's addresses on the state of the nation and on the budget for the fiscal year 1936 have surely been so widely read as to call only for passing reference here. In the former, of outstanding interest are the renewed delineation of the objective of human security, as previously set forth in the summer of 1934, in its three divisions:

"1. The security of livelihood through the better use of national resources . . .

"2. The security against the major hazards and vicissitudes of life;

"3. The security of decent homes"

and the program of continued and expanded public employment designed to transform the relief of destitution, developed under the pressure of emergency conditions in 1933, into a new program of emergency employment. By this new plan it is intended to take the Federal Government out of the direct giving of relief by returning to local responsibility the care of the 1.5 millions classed as "unemployables" out of the estimated five million heads of families and single individuals now on federal relief, and to provide work for the remaining 3.5 millions capable of

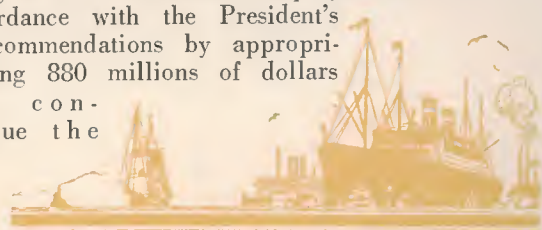
working, on a new program of public construction. In the budget message recommendation is made for the appropriation of four billions of dollars "in one sum, subject to allocation by the Executive principally for giving work to those unemployed on the relief rolls." Whereas a year ago the expectation had been expressed that the budget for the fiscal year 1936 could be balanced, with the public debt reaching its peak below 32 billions of dollars, the lack of revival in the heavy industries, and the consequent continuance of the burden of unemployment relief, has compelled the abandonment of that expectation. While the public debt is not expected to exceed 31 billions on July 1, 1935, its increase beyond 32 billions thereafter is looked for owing to the continuance of unemployment. However, the budget proposals are drawn up to bring into balance the "ordinary" budget (including the bringing to that classification of various of the new activities originally established in the emergency classification), and in the words of the President, the budget submitted for 1936

"balances except for expenditures to give work to the unemployed. If this budget receives the approval of Congress, the country will henceforth have the assurance that, with the single exception of this item, every current expenditure of whatever nature will be fully covered by our estimates of current receipts. Such deficit as occurs will be due solely to this cause, and it may be expected to decline as rapidly as private industry is able to reemploy those who are now without work."

A Presidential message of January 17 proposed legislation to establish security against the major hazards and vicissitudes of life by providing for unemployment compensation, old age benefits, aid to dependent children and to public health agencies, and the proposals have been the center of active discussion, the most notable feature of which is that while opinions as to method and details differ widely, there is practical unanimity of opinion that some measure for providing economic security must be enacted.

At the same time Congress has been considering a bill to continue unemployment relief in accordance with the President's recommendations by appropriating 880 millions of dollars

to continue the





existing system of relief until transition can be accomplished to the new plan of work relief, and 4 billions for allocation by the President for work-relief projects under the new plan. This bill has passed the House but has been the subject of controversy in Senate Committee over various issues, including the question whether the wages paid shall be "the prevailing rates" as desired by the A. F. of L. leaders, or shall follow the President's recommendation that they be:

"In the form of security payments which should be larger than the amount now received as a relief dole, but at the same time not so large as to encourage the rejection of opportunities for private employment or the leaving of private employment to engage in government work."

Meanwhile the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has had its term extended for two years with widened authority to engage in real estate financing with a view to assisting in the encouragement of a renewal of housing construction; the NRA code has been extended to June 16 with certain changes intended to promote greater stability of employment, but to the sharply expressed dissatisfaction of the A. F. of L. over certain issues including the non-removal of the Auto Labor Board established in the settlement of last March; the NRA has been holding open hearings on questions of price control and price fixing, and employment provisions, with further hearings proposed on the subjects of code administration, monopolies, small enterprises, and production control, all with a view to developing a basis for the formulation of proposals relative to the extension of the Recovery Act before its lapse next June.

The Supreme Court has come into the center of attention since its decision in the so-called "Petroleum Code Case," delivered on January 7, in which a majority of the Court held the delegation of powers made by Section 9 (c) of the Industrial Recovery Act (authorizing the President to prohibit the transportation in interstate and foreign commerce of petroleum produced or withdrawn from storage in violation of State regulation) unconstitutional. While this was the first Supreme Court decision dealing directly with the question of constitutionality of the economic legislation of the last two years, it relates rather to the form of enactment than to the substance of the measure in question.

At present the Supreme Court's decision in a case involving the question of constitutionality of the abrogation of the "gold clause" in public and private contracts is being awaited with such widespread interest that to mention it is alone sufficient here.

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

January

Shiras Morris, Marseille, on leave in Hartford, Conn.	17
Howard K. Travers, Southampton, sailing January 25	18
Carl Breuer, Port-au-Prince, on leave in Baltimore	21
Marie Gye, Riga, on leave in Baltimore	22
Raymond Phelan, Barranquilla, on leave in Washington	24
George T. Summerlin, Panama, on leave in Washington	24
Arthur Bliss Lane, Managua, sailing February 9	25
Charles H. Taliaferro, Merida, on leave in Harrisonburg, Virginia	25
Ernest L. Harris, Vienna, on leave in New York	26
Edward P. Lawton, Geneva, sailing January 30	26
G. H. Shaw, Istanbul, on leave	28
Emil Sauer, Toronto, en route to post	28
Milton P. Thompson, Havana, en route to post	29
Earl T. Crain, Managua, on leave	31
John F. Stone, Warsaw, sailing February 9	31

February

W. Leonard Parker, Lyon, on leave in Binghamton N. Y.	1
Hoffman Philip, Oslo, on leave in Washington	2
Gerald Keith, Calcutta, on leave in Washington	7
Glory V. Hellens, Helsingfors, on leave in Seattle	7
John P. Hurley, Marseille, sailing February 19	8
John A. Gamon, assigned to Department	8
Frank A. Schuler, Jr., Tokyo, on leave in Washington	9
John W. Bailey, Jr., Buenos Aires, on leave in Washington	11
Carl F. Deichman, Lisbon, on leave in Washington	11
Prentiss Gilbert, Geneva, on leave in Washington	12
W. P. Robertson, Martinique, on leave in Washington	12
Nathaniel P. Davis, Inspector	12
Waldo E. Bailey, Merida, in Washington	12

BIRTHS

Born in Tokyo, Japan, to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Burton Lyon, a daughter, Alice Emily, on November 26, 1934. Mr. Lyon is Third Secretary of Legation at Peiping.

Born to Consul General and Mrs. Clarence J. Spiker, a son, Richard Jerome, at Hong Kong on January 28, 1935.



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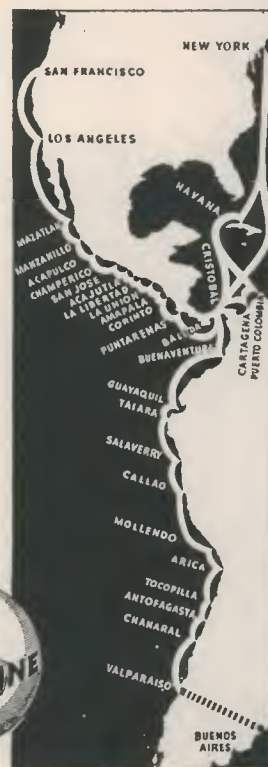
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CONSTANTINOPLE EMBASSY

(Continued from page 169)

German submarine outside the three mile limit. Parts of the few small cannon and the ship's supply of rifles were taken ashore to the Ottoman Naval Arsenal, and were all restored intact after the armistice.

One feature of the *Scorpion's* presence that gave the Embassy and Consulate a lot of work was the fact that more than half of the crew married local girls. Almost the entire crew was transferred right after the armistice, and Consul General (now Ambassador) Weddell was not at all thankful when some fifty of these wives were sent on to him early in 1919 for his further shipment from Athens to the United States.

There were some amusing incidents among the many sadder and more troublesome happenings. George Young at Damascus had to be transferred at the demand of Djemal Pasha for firing upon the Ottoman Army! In reality he had fired off his revolver early one morning to frighten away some Turkish soldiers who were stealing apricots from trees in his garden. On one occasion a French couple were sent away to the interior in retaliation for some alleged ill-treatment of Turkish subjects in France. Before they reached their destination it was found that the wife was a dressmaker engaged in doing some work for Madame Enver Pasha, so that she was quickly brought back. Lieutenant Babbitt of the *Scorpion* could have left one day in March, 1917, had he had a photograph ready, but he waited for the next train and never got away, spending most of the remainder of the war reading the entire Encyclopedia Britannica. In the early days of the abrogation of the Capitulations, an interior consul was told by the local governor general that he might as well close his office and leave, since there would be no further work for him to do under the altered regime.

Right up until April, 1917, there was a regular game on between the Embassy and the police about Dr. Robert Frew, British clergyman who was at the head of the British Relief Committee. Twice he was arrested and his release secured. A third time he was actually at the railway station at Haidar Pasha for deportation, and was pulled back only by a rush visit of Judge Elkus to the Sublime Porte. Soon after our Embassy closed he was finally sent to Eski-shehir, and remained there or at Broussa until the end of the war.

Oscar Heizer made a record for being present at the surrender of Ottoman cities to the enemy. Assigned to Trebizond early in 1915, he was there when the Russians captured the city, and in fact



assisted in the formalities of that event. Returning to Turkey via Russia and Sweden in the latter part of 1916, he was ordered to Baghdad, and only a month after his arrival there in early 1917, the city was captured by the British forces in Mesopotamia. Had the war continued for a longer period, it is not likely that he would have received another exequatur from the Sublime Porte.

Relatively little could be done for the Allied prisoners of war in Turkey. In the first place, they were not numerous except for the Kut-el-Amara garrison, for whom but little could be done. The Ottoman military authorities allowed us to do very little directly for the British prisoners, so that most of the help had to be got to them through the Red Crescent or other channels. Mr. Philip was allowed to make one trip to various interior camps, but neither American nor Dutch officials were permitted to make periodic visits to such prisoners.

Mr. Philip had one other experience that threatened to be serious but turned out harmless in the end. For the bombardment of the allegedly unfortified town of Gallipoli, at the upper end of the Straits, the Sublime Porte decided to send there fifty British and French subjects of military age and quarter them in the town, where they would be subject to injury if the bombardment continued (incidentally, the few days prior to this move were full of excitement around the Embassy, since the original decision was to send *all* British and French males in Constantinople for this purpose, and Mr. Morgenthau was finally able to cut down the total to only fifty). The town was almost entirely deserted and there was no further bombardment. The Allied subjects remained only a few days during which their greatest hardship was lack of sufficient food supplies, and then all came back on the same Bosphorus ferry boat on which they had started. Mr. Philip had volunteered to accompany this party, and his presence undoubtedly did much to get them off so lightly.

Interior consular officers were not permitted to use code telegrams nor sealed envelopes in communicating with the Embassy, so that it was not easy to report confidential matters. The Consul in Baghdad, Brissell, later a victim to duty, managed to convey the fact that the Kut prisoners were being sent north across the desert by wiring in a reference to Xenophon's Anabasis, and the March of the Ten Thousand, who followed much the same route thousands of years earlier.

During the Gallipoli campaign some valuable work was done for the Turkish wounded in Constantinople by hospital units supported by the American Red Cross. A section was set aside for

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this work in the Tash Kishla Barracks, and the medical directors were Dr. Edwin St. John Ward and Dr. Wilfred Post, formerly at Beirut and Konia, respectively. The number of Turkish wounded was so great that any help of this sort was highly appreciated.

It is not generally known that during the war both the Turkish and British governments allowed the naval blockade to be broken. In 1916 two steamers under the British flag put in at the port of Scala Nova, south of Smyrna, and there took on cargoes of licorice root, destined mainly for the making of chewing tobacco in this country. This unusual event was the result of a real need for this raw material, and of weeks of negotiations.

In fact, so great was the need that large quantities of this root of a wild shrub were shipped during the war from the Caucasus across Siberia and the Pacific to Seattle, to be sent on from there by special train to Camden, N. J.

After Mr. Morgenthau's departure in February, 1916, Mr. Philip continued as Chargé until the following September, when Judge Elkus and his family reached Constantinople. By this time the work had settled into a more definite routine, and had become a steady grind. It was possible to do very little when the Allied nationals got into difficulties with the authorities, but the relief work of course continued and increased.

The period while Judge Elkus was head of the mission passed rapidly, and with increasing excitement as our entry into the war became more and more certain. It was felt among the Americans residing in the Empire that there was never any real reason why we should go to war with that country, and many reasons why we should not. There were hundreds of American citizens still scattered throughout the Empire, the schools and colleges and relief work were actively operating, and a state of war would have meant much loss and suffering, with nothing gained for the Allied cause.

Had Judge Elkus not become ill in March of typhus it is more than likely that he would have been able to prevent a break in relations after our declaration of war on Germany, since he had become very popular during his short stay, and was especially liked by Talaat Pasha, then Grand Vizier. Without his influence to prevent, on April 20, 1917, the Sublime Porte under German pressure officially broke off diplomatic relations, the note announcing this step being handed to the writer by the present Turkish Minister at Sofia.

As the war progressed, prices became very high, although in a general way Turkey was better off for food supplies than the Central Powers. Fortunately



the Embassy and consular staffs were paid in gold, which made it possible for them to live with reasonable comfort. Owing to an artificially maintained exchange rate for paper money, and to a local depreciation of paper with respect to gold, by 1917 the gold pound represented some 15 exchange dollars, instead of the par rate of \$4.40. On this basis, sugar cost from \$2.00 to \$2.50 a pound at the end of 1917, coffee some \$9, and tea nearly \$30. Locally produced goods were never so high by comparison, but good bread was always difficult to secure, and for months at a time the general public had to put up with a mixture of low grade flour—almost screenings—and cornmeal. Perhaps the worst time of all for food was just after the armistice, before ordinary trade was opened up, and before the first American flour was sent in under an American relief organization, locally represented by Howard Heinz of Pittsburgh. Early in January, 1919, the writer once saw a loaf of bread that by noon of the day of sale was covered on the bottom with green mould. A few days later everyone could buy white bread of the best quality at lower prices—and for a time there were many advocates of an American Mandate.

For a time the failure of the Gallipoli campaign helped the food supplies of foreigners. Among the abandoned British stores there was a large supply of ham, bacon and tinned meats. These were not touched by the Turkish soldiers, so that while they lasted they could be bought at reasonable prices. We also had nothing but real Mocha coffee for several years, brought across the desert to Damascus and shipped north, but only available at the high prices quoted above.

The first official party composed of some consular officers and private American citizens left for Switzerland about May 1, 1917. This included Messrs. Ravndal and Horton, and the Military Attaché, and other officials. Among the latter was the commander of the *Scorpion*, Captain Morton. He was *ex officio* considered as Naval Attaché but had never been officially announced as such to the Sublime Porte, so that twice permission for him to leave as part of the diplomatic mission was refused. At the very last moment, his name was inserted in the official list as communicated to the police authorities by a friend in the Turkish General Staff, and he was able to get away in spite of the efforts of various German naval officers then in Turkey to prevent his departure.

In this same party were a considerable number of men of military age with their families. Although all their papers were in order, at the last moment the military commander of the railway

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station stopped them, but they all were able to get away a few days later. Including the official staffs, some three hundred Americans in all left Turkey after the break in relations; one party of more than one hundred American Jewish citizens did not arrive from Palestine until the latter part of July and then were sent on to Switzerland. All efforts were made to send out any American whose presence was not needed at the various schools and colleges, or for business reasons, in the light of our earlier experience of what had happened to enemy nationals. Those who remained were never seriously molested, with a few rare exceptions. In Constantinople they were not treated as enemy subjects, and were not obliged to comply with the seven o'clock curfew law. The schools and colleges continued in full activity right up to the armistice.

The main Embassy party with Ambassador Elkus did not leave until the end of May, when the Ambassador had sufficiently recovered to travel. The remaining consular officers from interior points—Harput, Aleppo, Beirut and Jerusalem—arrived in Constantinople only on the evening of his departure, and it was not until the middle of July that permission could be got for them to cross Austria-Hungary. Some of them, especially Jackson, Wadsworth and Chesbrough, had a really enjoyable time while waiting to get away.

The Swedish Legation was entrusted with the care of American interests in the Empire, and various consular officers of other neutral countries looked after them in the smaller cities where there were no Swedish consuls. The task was never a heavy one, since practically all of the Americans who remained had definite occupations and did not need relief. The writer and Frederick Wirth, Jr., now an international lawyer in Berlin, were selected to be attached to the Swedish Legation. After Fred had closed out his accounting and financial work as much as was possible, he got away in November and reached Switzerland in five days, just in time to escape our declaration of war on Austria-Hungary. The writer left for reasons of health on January 1, 1918, by the same train which took Talaat Pasha and the Ottoman delegation to make a separate peace with Russia at Brest-Litowsk, and finally reached Switzerland early in February—making the very last stage of the journey from Feldkirch to the Swiss frontier with Heingartner of Vienna. A month spent in the Tyrol for reasons of "political quarantine" explains this lengthy transit time. Luther R. Fowle of the American Board Missions was appointed a special attaché to the Swedish Legation, and remained in that capacity until the armistice.

Several of the American tobacco companies had

large stocks of manipulated tobacco of high grade at Samsun. Lack of transportation facilities made it very difficult, if not impossible, to move out this stock. However, at one time in the autumn of 1917, the Ottoman Government was trying to sell this tobacco to the Swedish Tobacco Monopoly, through the Swedish Minister, while he at the same time had instructions from his government to use all efforts on behalf of the American interests involved to prevent the sale. The said difficulties of transportation in the end let him off from taking too definite a stand in such a question of conflicting loyalties.

The writer wishes to pay special tribute to various Ottoman officials of the Foreign Office who were extremely helpful during the last eight months of 1917, both in facilitating the departure of Americans and in settling various other questions which affected American interests. Foremost among them should be listed Chevki Bey, now Turkish Minister at Sofia; Suat Bey, Ambassador at Paris; and last but not least the late Muhtar Bey, who for so many years was Ambassador in Washington.

The work during these colorful years was hard, and there was plenty of hardship for many concerned, Consul Brissell dying at his post in Baghdad. So far as the extra work was involved, accomplishment had to be its own reward, since except for the two Ambassadors, none of the other officials received recognition of any sort from the foreign governments for which so much was done. Nevertheless, those in the service who in any capacity helped to carry on during these fateful years in the old Ottoman Empire, would without exception like again to enjoy the same high leadership, the feeling that a difficult task was being as well performed as circumstances would permit, and the good fellowship that prevailed from the heads of mission right down to the cavasses.

After a number of years' service under the Department, principally at Constantinople (Istanbul), Mr. Heck resigned in 1920—his post at that time being that of American Commissioner at Istanbul. He was in business in Istanbul, on his own account and as the representative of internationally-known American firms, until 1933, when he returned to the United States for permanent residence. At present, Mr. Heck is connected with the Washington office of a leading life insurance company.

THE NEW TURKEY

In an early issue, the JOURNAL will publish an article on the Turkey of today by the Honorable Robert P. Skinner, American Ambassador to Turkey.



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 149)

made a member of this order since it was formed in 1760.

All of the Stockholm newspapers commented in flattering terms on the Minister's appointment by the New York Supreme Court, jointly with Mr. Jay Morgan, of New York, as trustee of the \$5,000,000 estate of Martha Hall which is to be distributed among American charitable and scientific institutions.

Travels.

Oslo: The Minister and Mrs. Philip left on November 20th for home leave. Mrs. Owen visited Oslo in December, returning to Copenhagen from the United States via Greenland. Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Jr., returned from the United States in December. Mrs. Thomas Bevan, who has been home since September, is expected back shortly. Vice Consul and Mrs. Brockholst Livingston arrived from Colombo on November 26th. Mrs. Ethel Fjelle of the Consulate General expects to leave Oslo on February 12th on home leave. Dr. Walter Nelson, U. S. P. H. S., was transferred to Ireland in November and Dr. Meriwether succeeded him on the Oslo-Stockholm-Goteborg circuit.

Copenhagen: The Minister, Mrs. Owen, returned on December 19th laden with sufficient Greenland souvenirs to furnish a room in her home. Capt. Chester H. K. Keppler visited Copenhagen and attended the King's Ball on January 18th. On January 10th, Captain David R. Nimmers, Assistant Naval Attaché at Moscow, arrived to meet Mrs. Nimmers, coming from home, to accompany her back to Moscow. Miss Ann Armstrong, ex Department, joined the Legation staff on December 19th.

Helsingfors: The most northern capital in the world has had too big an injection of Near Eastern blood—Goold from Beirut, Thiel from Jerusalem and Thomasson from Addis Ababa—and as a result no snow and no cold weather. In desperation Thiel and the Latimers went on a junket to a small village in Central Finland over New Year's and report having spent three fine days skiing. Capt. Nimmers, Consul Ward and Mrs. White, wife of the Assistant Military Attaché, were visitors from Moscow and Consul Thiel visited Moscow in November. Minister Albright, who has been on home leave for nearly four months, is expected back in February. Vice Consul and Mrs. Burke left for their new post, Zagreb, early in January, before the harbor froze up.

Stockholm: The Minister, returning from a short home trip, the three American Nobel prize winners, and Consul General and Mrs. Addison E. Southard from Addis Ababa arrived in rapid succession in

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early December, apparently for the express purpose of starting the season's celebrations plenty early. Vice Consul Latimer arrived on December 21st to meet Mrs. Latimer and accompany her back to Helsingfors. Vice Consul Biar from Goteborg visited his brother, Vice Consul Carlson, during Christmas week. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wuest, Military Attaché (stationed, however, at Berlin), paid farewell calls in early January.

Over the Tea Cups:

Oslo supplies the only items of genuine interest this quarter. To wit:

Miss Kari Klinkenberg, clerk in the Consulate General at Oslo, left on home leave in September and returned as Mrs. Kenneth C. Wade, having been married (to everyone's surprise) on November 3rd to Lieutenant Wade of the United States Army. As this was Mrs. Wade's first leave in six years, it only goes to prove the dangers of a long sojourn out of one's own native land.

Mrs. Lawrence Higgins recently proved the folly of trying to keep fit by outdoor exercise when, on her first skiing expedition, she went aground on a rock. After dry-docking and a survey it was discovered to everyone's relief that she was not seriously but merely painfully injured. She is now out and about again, but states she is inclined to agree with Mr. Hart's famous treatise on "Keeping Fit."

Mr. and Mrs. Mancill returned from their recent monthly visit to Sweden and displayed for the first time a splendid young child of about three summers. Mr. Mancill has a fine story to explain the acquisition but as the youngster speaks only French and Swedish, we could not check up on the tale from the one who should know.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodor Olsen, of the Consulate General staff, are the proud parents of a son born on October 28th. No name has as yet been assigned. Olsen states he is thinking of moving to Italy, where they give premiums for such accomplishments.

Helsingfors, look to your laurels! Consul Higgins of Oslo claims that he has made the original (?) discovery that the Oslo consular district has the widest limits of any in the Service. Why? Because the Oslo district is stated to cover all of Norway and its possessions except the Bergen district. The district is thus bounded by the South Pole and the northernmost limits of Svalbard in the Arctic Ocean—certainly the most *scattered* district.

The office of the Geographer is requested to verify Mr. Higgins' statement, as your humble reporter fears he is incapable of rendering an opinion on the matter.

MARSEILLE

Ever since the arrival of the news of the assignment of Consul General John A. Gamon to the Department of State, their many friends have entertained in their honor with a continuous round of affairs, but the sincere feeling of regret and loss at the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Gamon was the dominant note in all of them.

The Marseille Consular Corps, of which Mr. Gamon was dean, presented him at a luncheon in his honor with an inscribed silver platter. The American Luncheon Association, to the success of which Mr. Gamon had contributed in no small measure, gave a dinner at which Mr. and Mrs. Gamon were the guests of honor, and which included in addition to the members of the Association and their wives, the particularly close friends of Mr. and Mrs. Gamon among the French and English. In the name of the Association, Dr. William W. Hoyt presented Mr. Gamon with a silver cigarette case engraved with the signatures of its members.

The day preceding their departure, Consul and Mrs. Nasmith invited the entire staff of the Consulate to their home for tea at which time an after-dinner coffee set, a farewell gift from the staff, was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Gamon by Mr. Nasmith.

On Thursday, January 24th, Mr. and Mrs. Gamon said good-bye to their numerous friends including local officials and members of the Consular Corps who came on board the *S. S. Excambion* to wish them farewell. They are leaving a gap behind them which it will be almost impossible to fill.

T. T.

BARCELONA

Consul Cross spent his local leave in making a comprehensive motor tour of Spain during October in company with his family.

During December Consul General and Mrs. Keena of Paris visited Barcelona for a few days en route to the Canary Islands where they spent the Christmas Holidays with their son.

The American Colony celebrated Thanksgiving Day by sponsoring a dinner and dance at the Ritz which was enjoyed by one hundred and fifty persons, including many prominent Spaniards and members of the British Colony. Consul Franklin, who served as Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, deserves a great deal of credit for the complete success of this gathering. Features of the program were a tableau arranged by Mrs. Franklin, showing the First Thanksgiving Dinner, and the singing of old favorite songs. Mr. Hallett Johnson, Counselor of Embassy, came from Madrid to represent the Ambassador. He



was accompanied by Mr. Julian C. Greenup, Acting Commercial Attaché.

During their visit to Barcelona these gentlemen were guests of honor at a luncheon given by the American Chamber of Commerce.

On Sunday, November 25th, an impressive special Thanksgiving Service was held by Doctor Jones, the Chaplain at St. George's Chapel. Consul General and Mrs. Dawson and the other officers stationed in Barcelona and their families were in attendance.

Mrs. Dawson recently organized a very successful all-day Sunday picnic which was enjoyed by about twenty members of the Anglo-American Colony including all the officers in Barcelona and their families. They motored to picturesque Santa Fe a valley in the Montseny Mountains and brought back large quantities of holly.

Consul General and Mrs. Dawson as is their annual custom gave a large "at home" on December 27th for about a hundred and fifty of their friends, including prominent Catalans, members of the consular corps, and residents of the Anglo-American Colony.

Consul Bartley F. Yost of Cologne and his family spent the New Year Holidays in Barcelona. They had intended motoring through to Almeria their old post, but an automobile accident occurring shortly after they entered Spain forced them to change their plans. In order to avoid striking a cyclist, Consul Yost turned his car suddenly whereupon it turned completely over. Fortunately no one was injured. After having had their car repaired, the Yosts returned to Cologne.

BUDAPEST

Vice Consul Thomas E. Burke and Mrs. Burke stopped off in Budapest recently en route to Mr. Burke's new post, Zagreb.

Inasmuch as many in the Service have had centipede experiences, I hope Tom Bowman will not mind my passing along one of his recent stories:

"Did you hear of the man who heard at night a succession of taps, 99 light ones and one loud one, repeated over and over again? He thought the house was haunted. It proved to be a centipede that had one wooden leg."

The JOURNAL welcomes suggestions which might help officers in their duties and therefore I would like to suggest that whenever an officer is requested to witness a marriage ceremony he wear his hat in order to avoid possible embarrassment.

Last summer a Vice Consul was delegated to witness a marriage ceremony. After witnessing

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the ceremony at the Registry Office, where his lack of a hat proved to be a convenience, he was unexpectedly invited to accompany the wedding party to the Synagogue for the religious marriage and, as the party was about to enter, the old rabbi procuring an old hat from nowhere, smiled and said: "You had better wear this."

SAIGON

Consul Quincy F. Roberts and Doctor Roberts entertained the members of the American Colony, the British residents and numerous local officials of French Indochina at a reception at their home on Christmas Eve 1934 a feature of which was an immense Christmas Tree. The Tree, ordered a month previous from Dalat, the hill-station 500 miles away in the mountains, was brought to Saigon by rail on a special flat car. Its transfer from the station to the home of Consul Roberts was a spectacle which was excelled only by the arrival of the Governor General of Indochina some months ago. For many of the natives who watched the tree being carried through the streets to the house it was their first glimpse of a pine tree. For others whose knowledge was more far-reaching and inclusive, its height and splendor were awe inspiring.

During the reception on Christmas Eve approximately 50 children and 200 adults saw the tree replete with decorations carefully cherished through the years of tropical service and carefully packed for coolie transportation during transfers. It was a very merry Christmas regardless of the soaring temperature and the unusual background for the sturdy pine of banana and coconut palms.

D. P. M.

SAN LUIS POTOSI

This office was recently called upon to arrange and file a lot of old correspondence of the former consular agency at Guanajuato, México, which was in existence from about 1889 to 1917. One telegram found in this correspondence was a prize and it is believed that it should be made a matter of record along with other pieces of correspondence of a similar nature which have been published in the JOURNAL from time to time.

The telegram in question reads (*names altered*):

"American Consul, Guanajuato, Guanajuato, México. Please investigate if W. T. King is working at Peregrina mine. Is he William King who was killed at Hostotipaquillo in State Jalisco? Wire soon as possible. L. King."

G. P. S.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Dr. Alexander V. Dye, after his leave in Europe and being on duty in Washington for several months, will sail from New York February 16 to return to his post at Buenos Aires.

Commercial Attaché Ralph H. Ackerman from Rio de Janeiro is recuperating from an operation recently performed in Washington.

Mr. Albert F. Nufer, formerly Commercial Attaché at Habana, Cuba, is being assigned as Commercial Attaché to Madrid and is scheduled to sail February 19.

Mr. George E. Miller, Disbursing Officer at Paris, recently returned to the United States for leave and Mr. O. B. North, Assistant Commercial Attaché at Ottawa, for temporary duty in Washington.

Foreign representatives expected in Washington at an early date include: Commercial Attaché Lynn W. Meekins from London, Commercial Attaché Merwin L. Bohan from Santiago, Chile, Trade Commissioner Charles Brookhart from Batavia, Assistant Trade Commissioner A. C. Crilley from Habana, Assistant Trade W. C. Flake from Sydney and Assistant Trade Commissioner Donald Smith from Tokyo.

Miss Kathleen Molesworth, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Habana, will return to her post on February 14, after having taken some leave at her home in Texas and spending a few days on duty in Washington.

Mr. Archibald Randolph was recently appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner and assigned to Panama, Panama. He sailed for his post on January 26.



MR. HUNTER MILLER'S ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIELS

Craiglands Joyce, left, and her sire, Pine Hill Blue Rock (her dam is Pine Hill Joyce Jones). "Blue" was sired by Champion Flint of Avondale (dam: Coila of Avondale).



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MEXICAN BOUNDARY

(Continued from page 129)

the use of American labor and the purchase of American equipment and supplies, and, correspondingly, Mexico is making use of Mexican labor and Mexican equipment and supplies.

At Nogales, Arizona, a flood conduit has been constructed that will allow the flood water to pass underground through the business sections of Nogales, Sonora, and Nogales, Arizona. The Public Works Administration allotted \$433,000 for completion of the project.

It is in the El Paso-Juarez Valley that the most interesting construction program is being undertaken, inasmuch as besides flood control, rectification of the boundary line will result. At present the Rio Grande meanders over a distance of 155 miles from El Paso to Fort Quitman, Texas. This distance will be reduced to 88 miles by the river straightening, with the consequence that many problems of international jurisdiction will be solved.

The need for such an international program has been long evident. In 1922, a committee of engineers, of the El Paso Chapter of the American Association of Engineers, made a report on rectification recommending a shortened river channel to remove the menace to the agricultural lands by flood and by the building up of the river bed. Mr. L. M. Lawson, American Commissioner of the International Boundary Commission, then of the Bureau of Reclamation, was a member of the committee.

In the years that followed negotiations with Mexico took place and such problems as the ultimate course of the river, the necessary plan for so changing it, and the allocation of construction costs were agreed upon. On February 1, 1933, in Mexico City the Commission met and a Convention for Rio Grande rectification was signed, and the accomplishment of this engineering program became part of the treaty obligations of the United States and Mexico. The United States portion of the work is going forward under an allotment of \$3,300,000 from the Public Works Administration.

Of the many features of the program the most unusual from an international point of view concerns the land to be cut off from each country by the straightened channel. The new channel will cut across the present bends of the river and would leave on either side tracts of various sizes detached from the country to which they belong. It has been provided, however, in the Convention of February 1, 1933, that such detached tracts will be transferred to the jurisdiction of the country on

the other side of the new river channel. Under this arrangement the new channel has been so placed that absolutely equal amounts of land will be detached and exchanged by the two countries. Thus, although the rectified river will bear little resemblance to its present course, there will be no change in the total land area under the jurisdiction of each country.

There is also provided by the Convention the construction of a dam and reservoir at Caballo, New Mexico. The reservoir is to store the flood waters originating between it and the Elephant Butte dam, situated above it on the Rio Grande and also to store the overflow, if any, of the Elephant Butte Reservoir.

The millions of dollars allotted for the foregoing projects do not bulk large in the billions appropriated for the use of the Public Works Administration, but by reason of the international nature of their programs they present unique features in public works and in the foreign relations of the United States.

The personnel of the American Section of the International Boundary Commission is in part as follows: L. M. Lawson, Commissioner; H. J. S. Devries, Counsel; C. M. Ainsworth, Consulting Engineer; and M. B. Moore, Assistant Secretary and Chief Clerk. Arnando Santacruz, Jr., is Commissioner of the Mexican Section.

The engineers in charge of the Public Works projects are J. L. Lytel, Lower Rio Grande flood control project; S. F. Crecelius, Nogales flood control project; and C. M. Ainsworth, Rio Grande rectification project at El Paso.

Engineering consultants and technical advisers to the American Section include W. E. Anderson, E. N. Noyes, J. B. Lippincott, Louis C. Hill, and Vic H. Housholder.

Mr. Scherer, who prepared the foregoing article with the approval of Commissioner Lawson, was employed by the American Section of the Commission until December 1, 1934, is now a member of the staff of the American Consulate at Ciudad Juarez.

TO CONTRIBUTORS

Recently, the acknowledgment of contributions of articles, notes, and photographs has fallen into arrears.

This is due to no lack of appreciation but to illness and pressure of business.

Contributors are requested to accept this word of thanks and the assurance that, henceforth, material of other than routine character will be acknowledged promptly.



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