

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



Vol. XIII

MARCH, 1936

No. 3

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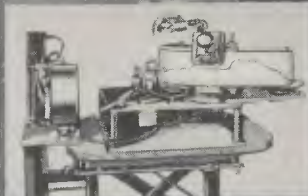


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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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MARCH, 1936

An Alpine Arcadia

By G. BIE RAVNDAL, *Consul General, Retired*

EMPERORS, kings and princes fared badly after the late unpleasantness. Throughout the German-speaking dominions these potentates were more or less gently forced off their thrones, one after the other, until only one crowned head remained, a striking symbol of stability in a world of tumultuous and disturbing changes. He was styled Johann II the Good, and when he died early in 1929 he had broken the records of Queen Victoria and Emperor Francis Joseph for length of reign—failing, however, by three years to deprive Louis XIV of his unique rank as the longest ruling monarch of all history. Louis XIV's royal incumbency endured for seventy-three years, Johann II's for only seventy (1858-1928). With such devotion had the House of Liechtenstein in the course of time inspired its 11,565 dependents that even quite recently it could be stated authentically by a noted and discriminating subject of His Most Serene Highness the Prince that every inhabitant of the principality was "dynastic, bourgeois and Catholic."

Liechtenstein is not a large state; in fact, it is smaller by 8.4 square miles than the Dis-

trict of Columbia, but it enjoys a variety of singular distinctions. It is today the only monarchy within the entire German-speaking world. But it is also the only former member of the German Confederation (which latter alliance held the stage from 1815 to 1866), remaining intact, a poignant and piquant historic relic. While their neighbors on all sides have "gone republican," the people of Liechtenstein have persevered in their loyalty to their hereditary dynasty of princes. Their general contentment may perhaps be gauged by the fact that, while everywhere in continental Europe prospective emigrants to America would clamor for larger quotas, Liechtenstein did not approach exhausting its annual allotment of a bare 100.

Although situated in the heart of Europe, Liechtenstein knows no jazz. It has hospitable inns but no modern hotel. Its taxes are light, costs of living low. It has a standing army consisting of three soldiers. It has a ruling prince who draws no salary. It acquired its national independence against its will.

To "get" this, one must go back a few years—in fact re-



A LIECHTENSTEIN MAID IN HER
NATIVE COSTUME



and female. But their disbelief lacks justification.

Let it be freely admitted that the ruling prince of Liechtenstein spends most of his time in Austria's beautiful capital. Princes of Liechtenstein have been prominently known since the early days of European history. We read of a Hugo von Liechtenstein already in 1140. They belonged to the oldest and wealthiest nobility of Austria and frequently distinguished themselves as leaders in war and diplomacy in the service of the Hapsburgs. Prior to the World War the properties of the House of Liechtenstein were estimated as being twelve times larger than the Principality of Liechtenstein and as possessing a population of 600,000 souls. They consisted of forests, farms, factories and castles in countries such as Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, now republican, in part carved out of Austria and not friendly to the Liechtenstein family owing to its relationship with the Hapsburg dynasty. Formerly the head of the House, the ruling Prince of Liechtenstein constantly lived abroad, i. e., away from the Principality, and in his absence a deputy of Austrian nationality managed affairs at Vaduz. The Prince loomed forth as one of the greatest landowners of the Dual Monarchy and by inherited right sat and voted as a member of the Austrian House of Lords. Austrian officials in Vienna administered Liechtenstein's customs service as well as its postal, telegraph and telephone systems. Austrian currency was legal tender in the Principality and with the exception of the lowest tribunals its courts sat in Vienna or Innsbruck

and were composed of Austrian jurists. In foreign lands Liechtenstein was represented by Austrian diplomatic and consular officials. In Vienna the Prince possessed a magnificent residence in which incidentally was housed his wonderful collection of paintings (some 8,000), known the world over. He nevertheless often lived in one of

his castles in Bohemia. At any rate he was seldom if ever seen in his Alpine principality. A casual observer might well question his sovereign status.

Other phases and factors, however, determine the situation. There is evidence affirming the national sovereignty of the Principality of Liechtenstein which must be deemed convincing and conclusive. No one denies that since 1712, that is for more than two centuries, the territory of Liechtenstein has remained intact and without modification of boundaries, and that its people has constituted a distinctive and separate unit. Between 1719 and 1806 Liechtenstein was recognized as a Principality directly subordinate and responsible to the Holy Roman Empire which, however, in no way interfered in its internal affairs. In 1806 the Principality was forced into the Con-

federation of the Rhine. Article IV of the organic act of this Confederation, adopted July 12, 1806, provided that each of the allied nations should enjoy "la plénitude de la souveraineté." On August 1, 1806, Napoleon addressed a note to the General Assembly of the Confederation in which he declared that he recognized "the full and absolute sovereignty of each of the Princes whose states

(Continued to page 154)



LIECHTENSTEIN MOUNTAIN SCENERY

Troy, Ephesus, Pergamum

By THE HONORABLE ROBERT P. SKINNER, *American Ambassador to Turkey*

The following extracts from an official report are published with the permission of the Department and of Ambassador Skinner.



AT TROY Mrs. Skinner and I were the guests of Mr. Carl W. Blegen, the American director of excavations which have been going on at that point since about three years under the auspices of the University of Cincinnati, thanks to the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. William T. Semple. Dr. Semple is himself an eminent classicist and professor of classics in the University of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Semple is the daughter of the late Charles P. Taft. They were both present during my visit and were actively participating in the work, together with half a dozen other young American men and women. Mr. Blegen has taken up the work at Troy where Professor Schliemann left it off many years ago, and is doing it in the most thorough and scientific manner imaginable. Schliemann's main object, apparently, was to recover as much valuable property as possible, in which he succeeded admirably, but he also recovered an enormous amount of material, most of which is in Berlin, little or none of which has been definitely assigned to any particular epoch. Mr. Blegen is proceeding in a different manner. The most copious notes and photographs are taken of every material step, and every article found, even to the smallest bit of terra cotta, is labeled, set aside, and identified as having been recovered from one or the other of the

nine superimposed cities. A small staff of Turkish expert employees patch together the broken vessels and thus, little by little, collections are being built up definitely known as belonging to this or that city. In the end, by means of these positive identifications it will become possible for Mr. Blegen to identify the rich collections in Berlin. In the meantime the remains of public and private buildings are being brought to light and studied with a minuteness that would seem impossible if one had not witnessed the work actually in course. The view from Troy, where the American flag floats alongside the Turkish flag, is superb, the ancient walls and foundations are suggestive, but there is little, as yet, about the ruins that one might call spectacular.

Arising out of the work at Troy is the melancholy news that the legend of Helen of Troy and the ten years' war is all a myth! Mr. Blegen himself declares it to be a crime to dispose in this summary fashion of such a wonderful story as Homer has given us, but facts are facts, and the historians of this materialistic age now believe that the great war which Homer wrote about and which itself was one of innumerable episodes connected with the many cities that existed at different epochs in the

Troad, was actually just another struggle of the East against the West, the determination of the Trojans to dominate the Straits and hold back the westerners, not so very unlike the last great war in which Germany, pushing towards the East was thrown back



RUINS OF THE CELSUS LIBRARY AT EPHESUS



within her frontiers. We left the Troad under gorgeous moonlight, returned to Chanakale, and then pushed off into the roadstead in an overcrowded power boat at two o'clock in the morning to take another extremely primitive Turkish steamer which landed us eventually at Izmir.

EPHESUS

The journey from Chanakale at the mouth of the Dardanelles to Izmir is one of about twelve hours. Experienced travelers can adjust themselves to the limitations of the tiny ships available, which at all events are clean, and in which one journeys together with sheep, goats, and worthy peasants. We reached Izmir in the evening and on the morning following took a train for Selcuk, three and one-half hours distant, whence Ephesus is reached at a further distance of about four miles. The intervening country in the neighborhood of Izmir is attractive but the train soon traverses seemingly interminable swamps suggestive of malaria, and the people of the village where we descended did not seem to be particularly robust. The ruined walls and churches in the neighborhood of the railway station furnished nesting places for innumerable storks, as highly respected in Turkey as in other countries. The visible ruins of Ephesus are extremely imposing, and have been so freed from rubbish and vegetation as to facilitate the visitor's task. At one point, what we should call in the United States a corduroy road composed of ancient columns and slabs of marble has been laid over the moist ground, a melancholy reminder of what we are all coming to! Elsewhere the broad avenues of marble are intact and the bases of the monumental columns on either side give one impressions of greatness and vastness. The library of Celsus is the particular remaining glory of Ephesus, but there is little really that remains of it, although the tomb of its founder is intact and contains a beautifully carved sarcophagus. The theatre, one of the largest of antiquity, has almost completely disappeared, and does not com-

pare with the theatre at Epidaurus in Greece. Leaving the ruins of Ephesus proper, whose history runs from the 11th Century B. C., and returning to the neighborhood of the village, one visits the remains of the 14th Century mosque, Sultan Isa I, a structure of enormous proportions in which there still stand a number of columns brought from the ancient city and which are more suggestive, by reason of their height and diameter, of the glories of the Temple of Diana, from which they were removed,

than anything to be seen in the ancient ruins themselves. Hard by the mosque is the ruined church of St. John which Justinian erected on the site of a smaller and older temple, and here may be seen rising from the center of the church a marble column about three feet tall which marks what is presumed to be the burial place of St. John himself.

PERGAMUM

After spending a refreshing night at Izmir we took a motor car to Pergamum, or, as it is now called, Bergama, which lies at a distance of 110 kilometers from the city. Although the road is rough it is not absolutely bad, and is so altogether fascinating as to be well worth while even though there were no Pergamum at the end of the journey. The country is fertile, well cultivated; one passes many camel caravans, one sees here and there enormous stacks of licorice root piled up like hay for shipment to

the United States by an American firm. The sea appears and disappears and finally in the far distance one perceives on the mountain top the Acropolis of Pergamum. Pergamum, like Ephesus, became a great and beautiful city but played no part in ancient history comparable with Athens, Corinth, and other centers. Nevertheless its possession was greatly desired as far back as seven centuries before Christ. Here Aristotle married the king's daughter, here Aristides came to be cured at the Aesculapium. Perhaps the greatest claim of Pergamum to fame is based upon the existence of

(Continued to page 163)



AMBASSADOR AND MRS. R. P. SKINNER

Scholarships

American Foreign Service Journal Scholarship

One of the objectives of the JOURNAL since 1933 has been the accumulation of a reserve fund sufficient to protect the magazine against possible decline in revenue and to permit continuation of publication for at least one year with no income other than that normally received from the American Foreign Service Association. That objective has now been attained and at Mr. McBride's suggestion the Executive Committee of the Association has adopted a resolution that an AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL Scholarship fund of not to exceed \$300.00 annually be established.

This will be financed from the income from the JOURNAL'S reserve fund, supplemented, in finan-

cially successful years, from current profits.

It is contemplated that this scholarship will be awarded only so long as the financial situation of the JOURNAL permits and will be intended primarily for children of members of the Association entering the final year in *preparatory schools* in the United States. However, in the event no application is received in a given year for a preparatory school scholarship the amount thereof may be awarded to a suitable and qualified college student. The first FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL scholarship will, according to present plans, be for the scholastic year beginning in the autumn of 1936. Further details will be given in a subsequent issue of the JOURNAL.

Oliver Bishop Harriman Scholarship

The Advisory Committee of the Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship invites children of present or former Foreign Service Officers interested in applying for the scholarship to submit their applications in such time as to be in the hands of the Committee not later than June 1, 1936. Applications should be *in duplicate* and addressed to the Honorable William Phillips,

Chairman, Advisory Committee, Oliver Bishop Harriman Foreign Service Scholarship, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

A circular containing full information regarding this scholarship has been mailed to all American diplomatic missions and consular offices.

The rules and regulation have also been published in the JOURNAL on several occasions, and as recently as the February, 1935, issue.

American Foreign Service Association Scholarship

The American Foreign Service Association Scholarship for 1936-37 will be awarded during the last week of August, 1936. Applications should be submitted by mail to the Executive Committee of the Association prior to August 22, 1936.

The Scholarship, which amounts to \$150, is open to the children of active members or of deceased former members of the American Foreign Service

Association. It may be used only for expenses in connection with a regular undergraduate course at a college or university in the United States.

No specific form of application is prescribed, but applicants should submit a biographical sketch indicating age, previous education, scholastic standing, the college or university they desire to attend, their proposed course of study, and any personal information they consider pertinent.



Port Said fishing boat. These boats handle marvellously and barge into their moorings at full speed, fetching up short against a stern anchor. Just as the anchor is hove a little Arah boy shins up the sprit and furls the head of the sail with his hands and feet.



Greek schooner, lug rigged fore and main with a single small jib. These clumsy ships ply among the Greek Islands and to Egypt carrying fruit and vegetables. They are sturdy craft and need to be in the sudden storms from the north that come up in the Aegean.

Sails Over the Mediterranean

Sketches by COERT DU BOIS, Consul General, Naples



Italian brigantine hove to in a storm under double reefed mainsail, lower fore topsail and fore staysail.



A goletta close hauled on the port tack in a fresh breeze. The spars sticking out over the bow are spinnaker booms.



CATTELEYA MOSSIAL, VAR. MRS. J. T. BUTTERWORTH

Exotic Envoys

By FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MOORE
Plates by the American Orchid Society

WHEN large areas of the United States are still ice-bound, and others just shaking themselves free from the grip of winter. While one still has vivid recollections of putting the garden to bed for the winter, and is only just beginning to nourish vague ideas and plans for spring and summer gardening:—It is rather startling to be invited to attend an International flower show.

When Mrs. J. Julien Southerland conceived the idea of an international flower show to be held at Miami Beach, flower lovers of Florida, and those visiting here from the

northlands, were enthusiastic. And the novel idea of a "floral entente" charmed everyone.

Of course the usual amount of cold water was doused on the idea, from some quarters. As is always the fate of new born ideas. And solemnly Mrs. Southerland was warned that plant immigration laws placed her plans in the realm of the impossible.

So she journeyed to Washington, D. C., and there held conferences with Secretary Hyde of the Department of Agriculture; Francis White of the Department of State, then in charge of Latin-American



F. E. DIXON

PHALAENOPSIS AMABILIS



PHALAENOPSIS WITH THE FOLIAGE OF THE LOQUAT
OR JAPANESE BRIVA, BY MRS. W. K. DUPONT

affairs; Dr. L. S. Rowe of the Pan-American Union; John L. Merrill of the Pan-American Society of New York, and many others, who encouraged her in the feasibility of her plans.

However, few of us then realized the brilliant executive ability of our leader, who captivated the minds and hearts of the peoples of the Latin American countries, causing them to respond so magnificently that the Miami Beach International Flower Shows have challenged the attention of the whole western hemisphere, and made its president-founder a figure of international prominence as an ambassador of good will and friendship between the Latin Americas and these United States.

So successful were her efforts that when the first tropical flower show was held in March, 1931, in the Miami Beach Garden Theatre, visitors were obliged to stand in line to view the exhibits. And, months in advance of the show, exhibitors cast lots for choice locations for their displays.

"Say it with flowers" has become one of the classics of our day. And Mrs. Southierland's

contacts with the Pan-American peoples proved another example of the universal language of flowers:—something understood wherever the sun shines and the world is blessed with the beauty of flowers. And has resulted in the exhibition in the United States of orchids and other members of that plant family, never before seen in this country.

Since the original intention of holding a tropical flower show was to foster goodwill with the Latin-American countries, by inviting them to participate, and since these tropical countries are the home of the exotic and luxuriant orchid family, exhibits from these neighbor nations have resulted in orchid displays at Miami Beach, unrivaled in any other part of the world. And though each year there are many beautiful and unusual exhibits of

other flowers, and landscaping, on view, public attention has come to focus itself largely on the displays of "guest orchids" and those of South

A CYMBIDIUM ARRANGEMENT
BY MRS. W. K. DUPONT

Richard Averill Smith





Florida and other sections of the United States.

From the heart of jungle fastness and primeval forest of sun-soaked tropic reaches have come incredible quantities and varieties of this aristocrat of flowers, winging over mountain-ribbed lands and ocean waste, via Pan-American Airways, sent by representatives of many Central and South American governments; horticultural societies, amateur and commercial growers, and wives of distinguished diplomats, the assembling of these "show beauties" often requiring long, hazardous ventures into primitive wilds.

Ranging in size from those so small they are barely visible to the naked eye to superbly large ones that would grace the corsage of the most exacting debutante, the variety of orchids runs the gamut of color and form. So little wonder that the United States Department of Agriculture, through Secretary Hyde, made a "beau geste" and lifted the government embargo on cut flowers, to permit these lovely "visitors" to enter the country.

So rare and little known are some of the species that it is difficult to realize they are orchids. Backed by shadow boxes, and surrounded by other floral displays, palms, bougainvillea, miniature gardens, pergolas; in fact, the whole riot of color and beauty of the flower show, this array of orchids, valued at an almost incredible figure, defies description.

There may be seen sprays of small Pixie-like brown blos-

Above: *Vanda Sanderiana*, considered the most desirable species of orchid in the Philippines and one of the most highly prized species of the whole orchid family. Center: *Rhyncostylis retusa* growing on a large stick. Right: *Laeliocattleya* Soulangae.



Armocost and Royston

soms; odd spiderish ones in weird shades of green, that suggest jungle insects; some like wee hyacinths; some scarlet as rouge; superb cattleyas in every shade of orchid-mauve; and specimens of pure white; in addition to numberless others with poetic-sounding Latin names that are more or less "tongue twisters" to the uninitiated in orchid lore.

And when one considers the immense sums of money expended on its culture, development and purchase, it is startling to realize the fascination exerted on the minds of people the globe around, by this "parasite air plant." And it's thanks to imagination coupled with modern science that these "flying orchids" arrive from their distant countries in perfect condition, unfaded, undrooping. Glass tubes are forwarded to the exhibitors, with packing instructions, so that the flowers may be properly prepared for their sky jaunt to Miami.

An orchid that never fails to grip the imagination of the public is a rare specimen found only in the jungle reaches of Panama and the headwaters of the Amazon River, correctly called *Coryanthes*, but often spoken of as the "carniverous" or "honey-bucket" orchid. At six P. M. the flower quivers violently and jerks two "horns" through the sheath-like bud. About eight P. M. the blossom quakes again, and begins to drip honey into its bucket-like petals to attract the insects on which it feeds. This honey dripping process is repeated for seven days; and then the orchid fades.

South Florida comes a close second to Latin America in exhibiting rare orchids. One most unusual type, *cryptopodium*

(Continued to page 161)



FREDERICK R. R. SCHLECHTER, ORCHID HUNTER EXTRAORDINARY, IN JAVA, CELEBES, BORNEO, AUSTRALIA AND WHEREVER ORCHIDS MAY BE DISCOVERED.

“THAT flower cost me 2,000 guineas,” said the orchid fancier.

What he didn't know was that an Englishman, an orchid hunter, had died miserably in the jungle, half eaten up by ants, when his guides, fearing infection, had deserted him and left him dying of fever. The guides had brought out the orchid he had discovered, taking it from his last camp. To the fancier it was simply a ten thousand dollar item in his collection.

This orchid fancier also owned a specimen of the sacred orchid of Central Costa Rica, a white *Cattleya* that is grown only on the natives' altars. Not a plant of this species can be found in the forests, and pieces can be taken out of the country only by theft or bribery. Get caught at that pastime and the punishment inflicted by the natives is incredibly severe. But that is just one

Orchid Hunters

By JOHN FERGUSON, III

Plates by the American Orchid Society



A BUKIDNON FAMILY, TYPICAL OF THE PHILIPPINE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE AND EXCELLENT ORCHID HUNTERS.





ONCIDIUM FULGENS, KNOWN IN PANAMA AS THE BUTTERFLY ORCHID. COURTESY PAN AMERICAN UNION.

THE STORY OF A MOTH

The Angraecum sesquipedale grows in Madagascar. Charles Darwin pointed out that since there was such an orchid with nectaries fourteen inches long, there must, somewhere in Madagascar, be an insect with a proboscis long enough to reach the nectar at the bottom of its tube and so bear away its pollen. He was ridiculed for predicting the existence of such a freak of nature, for no such insect was then known. Recently, however, H. H. Warner, F.R.H.S., a well-known orchid collector, found the answer in the Hawk Moth, illustrated below with the orchid she pollinates. (Photos by Mr. Warner.)



of the risks the orchid hunter takes as he roams the earth searching for this loveliest of all created things, this parasite that reaches perfection only on blistering deserts and high mountain tops, in fever swamps and dank tropical forests.

Until about 1830, orchids were classed pretty much as legends. Travelers sometimes told of a flower of fabulous beauty that they had seen in some far-away land and a few dried specimens were preserved at Kew Gardens in England. By 1860 they were a bit better known, and in that year General John Rathbone, of Albany, New York, imported his first African orchid. He wrote: "I was so delighted with the plant and flowers that I caught the orchid fever, which I am happy to say is now prevailing to considerable extent in this country and which I trust will become epidemic."

It never did. But those who do catch the orchid fever never recover. It is strange, too, that this bluestocking—this fair, frail, luxurious little weed, so unsubstantial that it requires only air and a trifle of moisture to live, seems to attract the most rugged of natures. Neither esthetic nor ascetic persons care for orchids. Poets and monks like the coarsest of flowers and the grimmest of landscapes.

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How It's Done in Mexico

MEXICO City is noted for its flowers, and it has a special flower market; here almost any sort of bloom can be bought at any season of the year. The market is one of the sights of the City—great crosses and wreaths five, eight, ten, or even up to twelve feet across, made entirely of purple pansies or immortelles, or of white gardenias, may be seen. These flowers are produced principally at a village called Xochimilco, situated about fifteen miles from the capital, which is cut through and through by canals. The town, a little Venice, lives almost entirely through the cultivation of flowers, together with a few vegetables. The water which runs in these canals, and that which furnishes the water supply of Mexico City, come from one great spring nearby, in which persons of my acquaintance have observed the peculiar axolotl, a sort of half tadpole, half lizard, native only to Mexico, and one of the most important of the "missing links" on which the theory of evolution is founded. In this connection it might be mentioned that the Floating Gardens at Xochimilco no longer float, since they have attached themselves to the lake bottom.

The public letter writers are one of the most interesting sights on the Mexican streets. Many of the people are unable to read and write; when they desire to communicate with their friends, they go to the public squares, where the letter writers sit out in the open, equipped with typewriters and collapsible tables and chairs, and dictate their letters. There is no village too small to maintain at least one or two public letter writers.

Then, when you have your letter, there are only about twenty mail boxes—in a city of little less than a million inhabitants.

Mexican thieves sometimes cause a great deal of amusement, not to their victims, but to the casual observer. They will take anything movable from an automobile—hub-caps, radiator caps, tires, and sometimes whole wheels. Not a few people have paid a call, leaving their car unattended, to find when they depart that the automobile has been jacked up on four boxes and all the wheels are gone. The owner, on suffering a calamity like this, must go to what is known as the thieves' market, where, after a short search, he will find the missing articles. Unless he has very sure proof that they are his, he must buy them back—at a small price, it is true, but it is nevertheless preferable to have all small articles fastened to the car. On parking an automobile, it is wise to re-

move the glass and the bulbs from the headlights, the radiator cap, and the cap to the gasoline tank, and lock them up inside.

Ingenious natives have also been known to take the skin of a dog of good breed, and sew it onto a cur so artfully that with the addition of a few hairs glued to the face the cur can readily be sold to the uninitiated for a considerable sum, and the deceit is not found out until the poor animal begins to suffer from the heavy skin.

It is customary, also, among some classes, to dye dogs. It is not an extremely uncommon sight to see dogs of a glaring saffron or deep purple color, or on national holidays, green before, red behind, and white in the middle, just as a Dutch Belted cow wears a large white belt.

In the large maguey cactus, something like a century plant, from which is made the beer-like pulque which the Mexican lower classes drink, there lives a fat, white larva, an inch and a half in length, which is considered a great delicacy by many Mexicans. In trying to persuade the reluctant visitor to try the dish (the worm is fried), they argue that the maguey worm tastes just like fried potatoes. The victim's comeback is always that he would rather have fried potatoes.

Perhaps one should add that the Mexicans of the country, who had never seen high-power electric lines and had no idea of their use, at one time caused the light and power companies a great deal of annoyance by running off with copper wire by the mile, at great risk of electrocution, because it made such pretty ornaments.

Names are sometimes amusing. A young Mexican lady named Dolores Fuertes married a gentleman named Barriga, through which marriage, according to Spanish custom, her name became Dolores Fuertes de Barriga. This may be translated literally, but not delicately, as "a very strong belly-ache."

The mixture of Spanish and Indian heritages in Mexico gives one a peculiar collection of difficult names of two origins. You have the Aztec Ixtacihuatl, Popocatepetl, Citlaltepétl, and the Maya Xcumpinc and others similar for places and the extraordinary names as Ibarbengoitiarretandecocchea, of Basque origin, for persons.

A blue moon is a fact in Mexico. On cool nights when the air is clear it is unusual but not extraordinary for the moon to be as blue as a theatrical spotlight.

The Greyhound of Don Quixote

By AUGUSTIN W. FERRIN, *Consul, Malaga*



IN A village of La Mancha whose name I do not wish to remember, lived not long ago a gentleman of those of lance in rack, sword and shield, thin horse and rapid greyhound."

So begins the book of Miguel de Cervantes y Saavedra describing the deeds of Don Quixote de la Mancha.

Cervantes wrote this 300 years ago. Meantime lances, swords and shields have disappeared from La Mancha, except in museums, but not thin horses, resembling Rocinante, "qui pelliset ossa fuit," and rapid greyhounds whose ancestors may well have been pups

of Don Quixote's "galgo." One of them is portrayed herewith. I made its canine acquaintance in El Toboso, alleged abode of Don Quixote's sweetheart, the "peerless Dulcinea," 9 kilometers off the main highway from Murcia to Madrid.

Long before reaching El Toboso I could see the tremendous tower of its temple, a massive brownstone building into which Don Quixote and Sancho Panza when groping into the darkness for Dulcinea's "palace."

"With the church we have collided" ejaculated Don Quixote. "Please God it may not be with our sepulchre," replied Sancho. "It is bad to bewalking through cemeteries at these hours."

Luckily I arrived in

the daytime. Entering the church, I found a funeral in progress. At the high altar three priests in rich raiment were singing a solemn requiem, with deep voiced responses, from a monumental stone choir loft in the rear. Not knowing the deceased and fearing to be considered an intruder, I made only a cursory inspection of the dim interior, whose ancient arches were but dimly illuminated by countless candles around the coffin, and went out by a back door.

A small boy swinging a censer offered, as I saluted, to accompany me to the house of Dulcinea.

"Having told you," said Sancho Panza to Don Quixote, continuing the conversation in the cemetery, "if I do not remember badly, that the palace of that Señora was in a blind alley."

"May you be cursed of God, lunatic," said Don Quixote. "Wherever have you found that royal castles and palaces are built in blind alleys?"

"In every land its customs," responded Sancho, and perhaps here in El Toboso it is usual to erect palaces and great buildings in alleys. So I beg Your Grace to let me go seeking in the streets and alleys which offer themselves, and perhaps in some corner I may find that palace, which I would see eaten of dogs, it has brought us here so weary and distracted."

"Speak with more respect of the things of my Señora," Don Quixote admonished him. "Let us have the feast in peace and not go throwing the rope after the bucket."

"I will amend myself," said Sancho, "but with

what patience can I bear that Your Grace wishes me, who have seen the house only once, to know it always and find it at midnight, Your Grace not finding it, who must have seen it thousands of times."

"You will drive me mad, Sancho," Don





Quixote said. "Come here, heretic, have I not told you thousands of times that in all my life I have not seen the peerless Dulcinea, being enamored only by hearsay and by the great fame she has of being fair and discreet?"

"Now I hear it," Sancho answered, "and I say that, since Your Grace has not seen her, neither have I!"

My small guide, however, had no hesitation in leading me to a low, whitewalled cottage near the church which he swore, by all the saints of La Mancha, was Dulcinea's.

On the way to it we met the greyhound, slim as a moving picture siren and sleek as a Siamese cat. I asked its master, Don Juan Muñoz Rodeña, if the animal had any offspring. He said no, but a neighbor's female of the species was nursing four. Unfortunately the puppies proved too young to abandon the maternal bosom, but I made arrangements to have one of them delivered "When as and if" to the consulate in Malaga. I have not decided yet whether to call it "Cassius," because of its "lean and hungry look," or more obviously Don Q.

My little cicerone took me from Dulcinea's home to the more authentic Quixote Museum of El Toboso, whose amiable librarian showed me with justified pride editions of Don Quixote in all living languages and a few dead ones, autographed gifts of presidents or prime ministers

of every country from Argentina to Manchuria, except the United States, which was represented only, but worthily, by a volume printed especially for this museum by the Spanish American Society of New York, perhaps the finest of the whole collection.

Returning from Toboso to the Murcian highway I visited the Venta de Don Quixote, which claims to be the very inn of his first acts of chivalry, of his battle with the wine skins and of Sancho's elevation in the blanket. The Venta appeared to me rather too near the supposed village of Don Quixote to conform with Cervantes, who places them a long day's journey apart. Nevertheless the present proprietors exhibit the well beside which he is said to have performed his vigil of arms, and other and similar proofs of their veracity.

In the nearby pueblo of Quintanar de la Orden, the Venta Casa Sillas has much more atmosphere, redolent of the remote and romantic past and slightly malodorous present, and beyond Quintanar alongside the highway the National Tourist Bureau has considerably and conveniently constructed a small but commodious "albergue," wherein amateurs of Quixotism can sleep comfortably and eat copiously as long as their pesetas last. The young señorita who presides over the albergue is decidedly good looking, and "muy simpática," much more like Dulcinea than like one-eyed Maritornes who at the other inn played so many sly tricks on the simple minded Señor Alonso Quijana.

It is only 68 kilometers from the albergue to Aranjuez, with its huge and handsome royal palace, its regal race track and its gorgeous gardens, site of Schiller's poetic play "Don Carlos" and of

(Continued to page 176)

Edwin Levick, New York



Early Consular Days in the Azores

By AUGUSTUS E. INGRAM, *Consul General, Retired*

THE history of the American Consular Service in the Azores, or Western Islands as they were called in the early days, shows that here was one of the first outposts across the seas of the activities of that Service. The position of the Azores rendered them an important haven for mariners, particularly in the days of sailing ships; consequently the need of consular protection and assistance were felt at the very outset of our national history.

The Azores consist of three widely severed groups—the westernmost group being Corvo and Flores; the central, Fayal, Pico, St. George, Graciosa, and Terceira; and the easternmost, St. Michael's and Santa Maria, with the rocky group of the Formigas.

St. Michael's is the largest and most populous of the islands, and has an area of 297 square miles. The chief town is Ponta Delgada, which is 800 miles east of Portugal.

Fayal, one of the most picturesque islands of the Azores, has an area of 64 square miles, and the town and seaport of Horta was in the early days the headquarters of the whale fishing industry in those parts. It became and still is an important cable centre.

Terceira has an area of 223 square miles, and its seaport is Angra. From it one sees the beautiful mountain peak of Pico, 7,613 feet in elevation.

The Azores were probably the Hesperides of the ancients—far out to sea beyond the Pillars of Hercules—whence came the far-famed golden apples, which were doubtless oranges, a crop that for many long years was an important item in the export trade of the islands. From 1580 to 1640 the Azores were, like the rest of the Portuguese kingdom, subject to Spain. These islands were the grand rendezvous of fleets on their voyage home from the Indies, and so often became the theatre for maritime warfare. In 1591, Sir Richard Grenville with the *Revenge* had the famous sea fight off Flores against a Spanish fleet of 53 vessels. In 1832, Dom Pedro declared the Azores to be a province (formerly it was a colony) of Portugal, with its capital at Angra, in Terceira.

The first name of a consular officer at the Azores, appearing in the records of the Department of State, is that of John Street, then living at Horta, Fayal, who was appointed Consul at Fayal on August 5, 1790. From Gaillard Hunt's Calendar of Applica-

tions and Recommendations during the Presidency of George Washington, we learn that Mr. Street had acted as Consul for the United States at Fayal during the War of the Revolution and as such had afforded relief to American prisoners who came there. The date when the Street family first came to the Azores is, however, lost in the dim records of the past.

The early records are very meagre and relate chiefly to relief and protection of American seamen; the most notable being a copy of the Act of May 28, 1796, and a circular instruction of August 1, 1801, signed by James Madison, then Secretary of State, prescribing the form of certificate to be issued to American citizens abroad who purchase foreign vessels and seek to put them under the American flag. There is also an interesting circular dated August 26, 1802, addressed to Consul Street at Fayal, drawing attention to the Act of April 14, 1792, authorizing a per diem allowance not exceeding twelve cents to a seaman, and to subsequent Acts sanctioning reimbursement of reasonable expenditures somewhat in excess of that limited amount.

Another interesting name then made its appearance in the records, that of Thomas Hickling, an American citizen born in Boston in 1744, who went to the island of St. Michael's in 1769. He applied to President Washington on January 10, 1790, for appointment as Consul at that place, stating that he had been recognized as the consular representative of the United States pending the receipt of a commission. Street having been appointed Consul for the Azores, the matter was later arranged by Street nominating Hickling as his Vice Consul for St. Michael's and Santa Maria, and he was so commissioned on July 7, 1795. Mr. Hickling's long and interesting career will be described later.

John Street died on May 1, 1807, but he had evidently been in failing health prior thereto, as the Department records show that John Bass Dabney, of Massachusetts, was appointed Consul at Fayal on June 20, 1806. Then commenced the long chapter of history in which the Dabney family played so important a part.

John B. Dabney was a descendant of Robert d'Aubigné, a French Huguenot who came from England to Boston about 1717. Other members of the d'Aubigné family went to Virginia, and it is



understood that they all changed their name to Dabney.

The salary attached to the office of Consul was for many years very small, and consequently the incumbent was allowed to engage in business; indeed the compensation was largely from the prestige and honor of the position. John B. Dabney soon established a flourishing business at Fayal, and as years went on the various male members of his large family assisted in it. During the War of 1812, the embargo led to a very large business in the Azores simply in transferring United States products from American to British ships, and vice versa, the products of the Old World to American vessels. Large quantities of whale oil were shipped from the Azores to the United States, also wines from Pico. Emigration from the Azores to the United States was also heavy.

The first entry in the official volume of *Records and Protests* throws a very interesting light on the experiences of the American whaling industry. It is the protest made before Consul Dabney on November 18, 1807, by Edmund Gardner, late master of the American whaling schooner *Union*, from Nantucket, of the burden of 220 tons. It recites how "having his main top gallant and steering sails set, and going at the rate of about 7 knots, at 10 P. M. the ship struck on a whale on the starboard bow about 7 feet below the lower deck and stove in two timbers and inside ceiling." The captain, going below, "found the water pouring in so fast that it was impossible that anything could be done to save the vessel." The boats were lowered and "in about two hours after this accident the ship being nearly full of water the whole crew, sixteen in number, embarked on board the two boats and kept near the ship one hour longer when she upset." After many narrow escapes they safely reached the shore (at Flores) and were kindly received by the American Consular agent there, being "furnished with every necessary for their comfort, being destitute of everything."

Later, on September 27, 1814, came another highly interesting account of the protest to Consul Dabney by Captain Samuel C. Reid in command of the American armed brig, *General Armstrong*, of New York, of 240 tons. The protest read as follows:

"Nothing material happened on the passage to this Island until the 26th instant, when she cast anchor in this port, soon after 12 o'clock noon, with a view to get a supply of fresh water, that during the said afternoon his crew were employed in taking on board water, when about sunset of the same day the British Brig of war, *Carnation*, Capt. Bentham, appeared suddenly doubling round the northeast point of this port. She was immediately followed by the British ship, *Rota*, of 38 guns,

Capt. R. Somerville, and the 74-gun ship, *Plantagenet*, Capt. Robert Lloyd, which latter it is understood commanded the Squadron. They all anchored about 7 o'clock P. M., and soon after some suspicious movements on their part, indicating an intention to violate the neutrality of the port, induced Capt. Reid to order his brig to be warped in shore, close under the guns of the Castle. That in the act of doing so, four boats approached his vessel, filled with armed men. Capt. Reid hailed them repeatedly, and warned them to keep off, which they disregarding, he ordered his men to fire on them, which was done, and killed and wounded several men. The boats returned the fire, and killed one man and wounded the 1st lieutenant. They then fled to their ships and prepared for a second and more formidable attack. The American brig in the meantime was placed within half pistol shot of the Castle. Soon after midnight, twelve, or as some state, fourteen boats, supposed to contain four hundred men, with small canon, swivels, blunderbusses and other arms, made a violent attack on said brig when a severe conflict ensued which lasted near forty minutes and terminated in the total defeat and partial destruction of the boats, with an immense slaughter on the part of the British. The loss of the Americans in both actions was one Lieut. and one seaman killed, and two Lieuts. and five seamen wounded. At daybreak the Brig, *Carnation*, was brought close in and began a heavy cannonade on the American brig when Capt. Reid finding further resistance unavailing abandoned the vessel after partially destroying her and soon after the British set her on fire. The said Capt. Reid therefore desires me to take his protest."

(The Castle, or Fort, above mentioned, is still standing and among the old cannon lying around there are probably some relics of this fight.)

John B. Dabney acted as Consul until his death on September 2, 1826, when he was succeeded by his son, Charles William Dabney (who had been assisting his father since 1817). The latter's commission was dated November 3, 1826. For over 43 years Charles W. Dabney served as Consul at Fayal, which is probably the record for long service. He and his father before him greatly endeared themselves to the people of the island, who gave them the title of "Father of the Poor." The commercial and shipping interests of the Dabney family at Fayal had become very prosperous, and they upheld the prestige of the American Government by generous hospitality to all visitors to the islands, which included many notables. The relief of destitute American seamen was a constant demand upon the Dabneys. All such hospitality would have been impossible without the possession of large private

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PICTORIAL REGISTER

As this issue goes to press several hundred photographs of Ambassadors, Ministers, Foreign Service Officers, Vice Consuls and establishments have been received for inclusion in the proposed pictorial register of the American Foreign Service to which reference was made in the December, 1935, and January, 1936, issues. Photographs are arriving daily from various parts of the world.

The response from the field has been most encouraging, some officers even forwarding several views of their establishments, and one officer sending eight. The arrival of the pictures of missions and consular offices has aroused considerable interest because of the variety of buildings occupied by the Service and the different types of architecture in the many posts, particularly in places "off the beaten path."

Comment in the letters regarding the project has been enthusiastic and includes such statements as "of great interest to all of us here," "idea . . . a most excellent one," "will do much to improve the *esprit de corps*," "commendable endeavor," "should prove of real value and interest," "should bear a lasting sentimental value making it worthy to be carefully preserved in the personal library of every officer affected," and "it will fill a long felt need and should be useful for many years to come."

Some officers have written that weather, moving, and other conditions have delayed the taking of photographs of certain buildings, and sufficient time has not elapsed for complete returns from the Far East and other distant points.

The JOURNAL is particularly desirous of including every officer and establishment in the supplement, since it is realized that only through an unofficial medium would such a register be possible and only through the voluntary cooperation of the officers would it be feasible financially and otherwise to obtain for publication such a comprehensive collection of photographs.

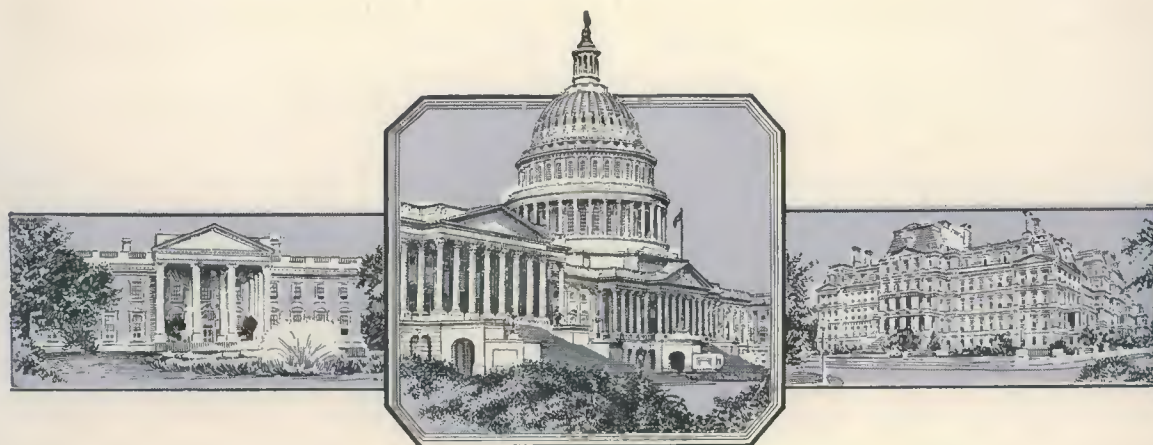
HOWARD FYFE

Officers who have had the benefit of the courteous and effective assistance of Mr. Howard Fyfe, United States Despatch Agent, New York, will be glad to know that the following letter was sent to him on February 10, 1936:

"On behalf of the Foreign Service Association and of the Foreign Service officers themselves, every one of whom feels a sense of gratitude to you for your unselfish devotion to their interests, I desire to felicitate you upon your twenty-fifth anniversary of Government service and to wish you every happiness in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,

T. M. WILSON, *Chairman*,
Executive Committee, Foreign Service Association."



News from the Department

During the last month perhaps the most significant development in our foreign relations was the fact that the President addressed a personal letter to the Chiefs of State of the Latin American Republics suggesting that some means be found to implement and consolidate peace machinery in the Americas. Because of its importance, the President's letter to the President of the Republic of Argentina is quoted below. (Almost identical letters were sent to other Presidents of the Latin American Republics): "My dear Mr. President: The agreement by the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay upon the peace protocols recently negotiated at Buenos Aires has afforded the Government and the people of the United States the deepest gratification, since it has led them to hope that there is now every prospect of a permanent and equitable solution of this tragic controversy, which has continued for a long a period; which has caused the sacrifice of so many lives; and which has placed so crushing a burden of expenditure upon the citizens of the two belligerent nations. I know well with what intimate concern the Government and people of Argentina have followed the course of these hostilities, and their happiness at the termination of the conflict is fully shared by the Government and people of the United States.

"I cherish the sincere conviction that the moment has now arrived when the American Republics, through their designated representatives seated at a common council table, should seize this altogether favorable opportunity to consider their joint responsibility and their common need of rendering less likely in the future the outbreak or the continuation of hostilities between them, and by so doing, serve in an eminently practical manner the cause of permanent peace on this

Western Continent. If the tragedy of the Chaco can be considered as having served any useful end, I believe such end will lie in our joint willingness to profit from the experience learned and to exert our common endeavors in guarding against the repetition of such American disasters.

"It has seemed to me that the American Governments might for these reasons view favorably the suggestion that an extraordinary inter-American conference be summoned to assemble at an early date at Buenos Aires, should the Government of the Argentine Republic so desire, or, if not, at some other capital of this Continent, to determine how the maintenance of peace among the American Republics may best be safeguarded—whether, perhaps, through the prompt ratification of all of the inter-American peace instruments already negotiated; whether through the amendment of existing peace instruments in such manner as experience has demonstrated to be most necessary; or perhaps through the creation by common accord of new instruments of peace additional to those already formulated.

"These steps, furthermore, would advance the cause of world peace, inasmuch as the agreements which might be reached would supplement and reinforce the efforts of the League of Nations and of all other existing or future peace agencies in seeking to prevent war.

"With the conclusion of the Chaco War and with the reestablishment of peace throughout this Continent, there would appear to be offered an opportunity for helpful counsel among our respective governments which may not soon again be presented. Your Excellency's devotion to the maintenance of peace between the American Republics is well known, and I would therefore deeply appreciate such views as Your Excellency may



care to express to me, as I would likewise value highly Your Excellency's opinion whether such a special inter-American conference of the American Republics would not in fact prove most beneficial.

"I am addressing myself thus personally to Your Excellency, instead of through the usual diplomatic channels, because of my thought that the questions at issue are of such vital concern to the people of this Continent as to warrant a personal interchange of views between the Presidents of the American Republics.

"With the expression of my warm regard, believe me, my dear Mr. President,

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

During the month the Under Secretary of State, the Honorable William Phillips, returned to Washington from London, where he had been acting as a member of the American delegation to the London Naval Conference. Shortly after his return the Under Secretary delivered a speech before the Council of Foreign Relations in Chicago which reviews in a most comprehensive manner the relations of the United States in the various geographic areas of the world. In the speech, in speaking of neutrality, he stressed the nation's determination to avoid foreign entanglements which do not concern the United States and said in conclusion that the United States "having exerted itself in every way practicable to preserve peace, can contribute most effectively to the cause of peace by an independent policy of strict neutrality." The Under Secretary then referred to the trade agreements program and mentioned particularly the recent agreement with Canada.

He also referred to relations of the United States with the U.S.R.R. and reviewed briefly events leading up to the recognition of that Government by the United States in November, 1933. He said, "A series of agreements were reached, the most important of which provided for non-interference from Moscow in the internal affairs of the United States and the pledge given by the Soviet Government in this regard was far more unequivocal and comprehensive than any similar pledge given to any other government." He then referred to the Secretary's protest to the Soviet Government in connection with the activities of the Seventh Congress of the Communist International held in Moscow last summer. He explained that the Secretary had made it quite clear that we intend to hold the Soviet Government strictly to the observance of its pledge with regard to non-interference in the internal affairs

of the United States and said, "Our position on this important phase of our relations remains unchanged."

Mr. Phillips reviewed briefly our relations with Far Eastern powers and in speaking of relations with the Latin American Republics, said that Secretary Hull's participation in the Montevideo Conference had ushered in a new era of inter-American friendliness.

With regard to the trade agreements program, a series of interesting addresses were delivered by officers of the Department during the past month. The Secretary of State delivered a radio address which might be summed up in his last paragraph, where he said: "I would say merely that I think that if the world's economic affairs could be made to prosper by wise domestic management in each country and by beneficial trade interchange between them, then the fears and mistrusts that beset nations will diminish; then peoples would hearken correspondingly less enthusiastically to leaders who call upon them to vindicate themselves in war and if these affairs cannot be made to prosper, I feel that man will trample under foot his ruined individual hopes and seek instead that terrible vision that resounds in the cannon's roar. Unable as individuals to feel superior to circumstance they will seek, as nations, to establish by force superiority over each other."

On the same subject, Assistant Secretary of State Sayre, on January 14, in a radio address pointed out that at the heart of our difficulties was the problem of unsaleable surpluses and he emphasized that a large per cent of our farm products were dependent on foreign markets for sale. He continued: "Unhappily, this is but a part of the story. What is of far more vital consequence is the disastrous effect of unsaleable surpluses on domestic prices, wages and jobs. Unsold surpluses by glutting home markets demoralize the prices received for that part of the output or crop sold at home. That means havoc and economic dislocations throughout the industry or occupation. The resulting repercussions are inevitably nationwide, and affect producers who themselves do not sell abroad. * * *

"We came to realize that an excessively high tariff means the sacrifice of foreign markets and that to the extent that we choose thereby to make international trade impossible, we cut down and limit the prosperity of our people. In 1934 we passed the Trade Agreements Act in the effort to regain our lost trade. * * *" The agreements program is the "most constructive single effort



to achieve the liberalization of world trade. . . .”

Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles on February 4 delivered an address before the Bar Association of Baltimore, in which he said in part: “The past three years have seen a far-reaching and decidedly healthy change in the whole nature of our inter-American policy. Our new policy of the ‘good neighbor’ has been predicated upon the belief of this Government that there should exist an inter-American political relationship based on a recognition of actual and not theoretical equality between the American republics; on a complete forbearance from interference by any one Republic in the domestic concerns of any other; on economic cooperation; and finally on the common realization that in the world at large all of the American Republics con-

front the same international problems, and that in their relations with non-American powers, the welfare and security of any one of them cannot be a matter of indifference to the others.

“To attain these objectives, acts and not words

*Neutrality legislation was adopted by the House of Representatives February 17, 1936, by the Senate February 18.

were required. I should enlist as the significant achievements of your Government during these past three years the following practical accomplishments:

“(1) The formal declaration by the President of the United States that armed intervention

by the United States in any other American republic was a thing of the past, and the adherence by the United States Government to the convention on the rights and duties of states formulated at the Inter-American Conference at Montevideo in 1933 which contains the provisions that no state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another.

“(2) The abolition of the Platt Amendment in our Treaty with Cuba so that our contractual rights of intervention in that Republic have been abolished.

“(3) The effective economic cooperation which we have been

able to offer the Cuban Government and people at a time when our previous tariff policy had driven the Republic of Cuba to the brink of ruin and chaos, and which cooperation has resulted in the economic and social rehabilitation of Cuba.



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STUDYING THE NEUTRALITY BILL*

Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Senator Key Pittman. Standing: Green H. Hackworth, the legal adviser of the Department of State, and Assistant Secretary of State R. Walton Moore

(Continued to page 166)



News from the Field

MONTREAL

The usual happiness of the holidays was definitely dampened by the departure in January of Consul and Mrs. James H. Keeley and their three sons, Hugh, Edmond and Robert, for Jim's new post at Salonika, Greece. The population of Greater Montreal, which exceeds a million souls, might readily be used in estimating the number of friends "the Keeleys" left here and elsewhere in Canada, and the word "regret" is too feeble to express the feelings attending their departure. In an effort to capture last measures of companionship their many friends plied them with a succession of invitations prior to their departure, the culmination being a reception given at the home of Consul General and Mrs. Byington, where the staff at Montreal presented them with a silver cigarette box, together with sincere expressions of the affectionate regard in which they have been and will continue to be held.

Montreal experienced the peculiarly profound pleasure of being able to entertain an inspecting officer who hadn't arrived to inspect when Consul General J. Klahr Huddle passed this way en route to offices elsewhere in Canada.

True democracy of a sort still prevails. The visa application of one Sir John Jones, Bart., was discovered filed immediately preceding that of Joe Bartlett, while Sir John himself was administered the oath as plain Mr. Bart.

Vice Consul Leo Toch and his mother were recent arrivals in Montreal from Mr. Toch's previous post in Lorenzo Marques. They brought some sunny southern climate with them, too, the weatherman announcing the afternoon of their arrival that "the temperature rose to 8 degrees below zero at 3 P. M."

ITALY

Traveling through Naples during the month of January were Vice Consul Taylor W. Gannett with the diplomatic pouch from Istanbul, Consul Harry L. Troutman and Third Secretary and Mrs. Frederick E. Farnsworth, with their son, returning from home leave.

During the latter part of December, Consul General and Mrs. du Bois proceeded on home leave. The whole staff was down to see them off and wish them bon voyage.

In January Consul Thomas C. Wasson returned from home leave and Vice Consul Claude B. Chipfield again resumed his duties at Naples after his temporary assignment at Venice.

Bridge players are looking forward to participating in the coming World Bridge tournament, which will be held for the Naples district at the home of Consul John Hamlin, the local authority on bridge, who has hospitably sponsored the event.

During the course of the month of November several visitors of note passed through Florence, including Hon. Edward Albright, American Minister to Finland, the Hon. Frederick A. Sterling, American Ambassador to Bulgaria, and Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois.

Although the American colony in Florence is smaller this winter than in former years, due undoubtedly to unsettled political conditions, the number of American students enrolled at the local University and the several art schools is greater than in former years.

The American Church has remained closed this autumn, since the church board in the United States has not as yet appointed a clergyman, but notwithstanding a Thanksgiving service, which was largely attended, was held on Thanksgiving morning. At this service the President's proclamation was read by Consul Haven.



On December 28, 1935, the S. S. *President Adams* came through Naples with Senators Burton K. Wheeler and Robert R. Reynolds and their wives and also Mr. E. Hurja and Mrs. Hurja.

They were met by Consuls Hosmer and Hamlin who arranged their program for the day they were here.

H. M. B., JR.

SCANDINAVIAN POSTS

Consul General Walter Leonard, who has been assigned to Stockholm as successor to Consul General Southard, was expected to arrive at his post about February 10th.

Consul General Bevan expected to leave for Warsaw on February 1st. He returned from home leave on December 21st. On January 29th, the occasion being Mr. Bevan's birthday as well as the eve of Mr. and Mrs. Bevan's departure, the staff of the Consulate General presented them with a silver tray in commemoration of their seven years' stay in Oslo.

James E. Brown, Jr., Third Secretary of Legation, and Mrs. Brown arrived in Stockholm on December 13, 1935. Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and New Year were celebrated quietly in Stockholm this year. On November 29th the Minister gave a luncheon to friends and staff officers, the consular staff and their families had

an afternoon party, and in the evening the Swedish-American Society had a dinner. The only event at the end of the year was a gathering to sample the Minister's glögg.

Minister Ruth Bryan Owen returned from home leave on December 18th. The ship touched at Oslo on December 17th, where she was met and entertained by Minister Biddle.

The American Minister and Mrs. Steinhardt returned to Stockholm on November 11, 1935, from a short trip to the United States.

Consul Thiel passed through Stockholm on his way back to his post, Helsingfors, on November 25th and again on December 12th on transfer to Sao Paulo.

Vice Consul and Mrs. A. E. Gray and their son were in Stockholm on December 11th en route from Bordeaux to Helsingfors.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Merrill and their niece, Miss Ayer, were in Stockholm in late November and again in early December on their way to and from Helsingfors.

The Counselor of Legation and Mrs. North Winship expected to leave Copenhagen on February 11th for a vacation in the United States.

(Continued to page 177)



EN ROUTE TO THE LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

CAN WE BE NEUTRAL? By Allen W. Dulles and Hamilton Fish Armstrong. (Published by Harper and Bros., New York, for the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc. Pp. 191. \$1.50.)

This is a timely book. The reviewer may well be pardoned the use of that hackneyed phrase in discussing this little volume on questions relating to our neutrality policy. The book appeared early in January just after the introduction of the Pittman-McReynolds neutrality bill had focused the attention of the country on a subject which has been discussed with increasing intensity for a year and a half. It brings the light which is to be derived from historical perspective and penetrating thought into the discussion of a subject which has too often been discussed without enlightenment, and on which the country needs all the light that can be brought to bear.

The authors set forth their purpose in writing this book in the preface as follows:

"Early in 1934 the Council on Foreign Relations began considering whether it was practicable, by modifying the accepted neutrality policy of the United States, to avoid some of the disputes which in the past have involved the country in war. Since then Congress has made important changes in our neutrality law, and others are being proposed, some of them very drastic.

"This volume attempts to give the pros and cons of the various courses open to the country, viewing these in the light of past experience, in their relation to the larger problem of world peace, and above all with reference to their practicability and expediency.

"The authors have gained much from the discussions held at the Council House. But the views they express are their own, and are not to be attributed to other members of the Council individually or to the Council itself. The Council's only responsibility lies in having decided that such a volume as this might usefully be written and published at a moment when the subject of neutrality was attracting wide attention."

They have fully succeeded in what they have attempted to do.

CAN WE BE NEUTRAL? is not an abstruse volume for the specialist in international law or international relations. It is written for the American citizen who has an intelligent interest in the important questions with which it deals, and it is a readable book which any intelligent citizen can read with pleasure and profit.

The first chapter defines neutrality as that term is used in the book as "that policy which a country at peace adopts toward countries at war," and not as "a status defined under international law." The next two chapters briefly review early tests of American neutrality policy and the failure of our neutrality policy in 1917. There follow chapters on the Neutrality Act of 1935 and the application of that Act to the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. All of these chapters are in a sense introductory to the chapters in regard to our future neutrality policy. In these latter chapters, the authors set forth the various proposals which have been made as to what our neutrality policy should be and fairly state the arguments pro and con in respect to each of the proposals. In the final chapter, the authors set forth their own views as to the neutrality policy which should be adopted. Their philosophy is rather that of the bill introduced by Mr. McReynolds in August, 1935, with the support of the Administration, than that of the more recent Pittman-McReynolds bill.

In the appendix, for convenient reference, are printed important documents, including the Pittman-McReynolds Bill, which was introduced in Congress three or four days before the book was published. A brief but excellent bibliography will be found useful by those readers who desire to pursue the subject further.

In view of the haste with which the volume must have been written, it contains remarkably few errors and very little evidence of hasty composition.

Mr. Dulles and Mr. Armstrong have done a public service in bringing out this book at this time. It is to be hoped that it will be widely read and that it will contribute as it should to the formulation of a wise neutrality policy for the United States.

JOSEPH C. GREEN.



POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARD MARITIME COMMERCE IN WAR. Vol. II, 1914-1918. By Carlton Savage. (Department of State Publication No. 321, Government Printing Office, 1935. \$20.)

In 1932 the Department of State commenced the preparation, involving much time and labor, of a work in two volumes comprising a survey and a compilation of the material documents on the policy of the United States toward maritime commerce in war. Volume I of this work, covering the period from 1776 to 1914, was issued in 1934.

The first portion of Volume II is now made available by a publication issued January 17, 1936, by the Department of State. This portion of Volume II includes a list of the 431 documents which are to be printed in the second portion of the volume and a survey (based on the official documents mentioned) of the position of this government on various problems of neutrality which arose during the World War.

Among the problems which arose during the period of American neutrality which are treated in Volume II are: "efforts to secure the adoption of the Declaration of London; detention of American ships and cargoes; interference with mails; definition of contraband of war; sale of munitions to belligerents; loans and credits to belligerents; war zones; submarine warfare; and the status of armed merchant ships; and the following subjects of the period of American belligerence are discussed: control of exports and imports; enemy trading lists; blockade; contraband of war; prizes; treatment of neutral shipping; and "Freedom of the Seas."

The present publication is complete except for the texts of the documents listed. Copies of those documents are now available for examination at the Department by those interested.

Press Release, Department of State

BY PACIFIC MEANS. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE TWO OF THE PACT OF PARIS. By Manley O. Hudson. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1935. Pp. viii, 200. \$2.50.

This book will be read with interest, not only because Professor Hudson is such an outstanding advocate of the United States joining the League of Nations, but also because he has recently been nominated to serve on the Permanent Court of International Justice, sometimes known as the "World Court" and also referred to as the "League Court." Needless to say, Dr. Hudson feels that a great advance has been made for the settlement of international disputes by pacific means through the

League of Nations and that the United States is wickedly behind the advance because not a member of the League. "We have been content to ride in a wheelbarrow," he states, "which a procession of high-powered automobiles has left in the rear." The statement somehow or other calls to mind Mr. Henry Ford's peace ship of a few years ago. C. W.

THE GOVERNMENT OF A GREAT AMERICAN CITY. Compiled by Frederick Philip Stieff. Pp. 379. H. G. Roebuck and Sons, Baltimore. \$2.50.

The foreword by the compiler deals with the general problem of municipal government in the United States and of course quotes Lord Bryce's classic verdict on our asserted failure to solve that problem. There follow thirty chapters by more than thirty writers, each treating of a phase of local government in Baltimore. Facing page 10 is an Organization Chart—City of Baltimore. The publisher says: ". . . the government of Baltimore is taken as 'Exhibit A,' analyzed and presented to the reader in an authoritative manner by those who have learned in the school of experience. It is a complete exhaustive reference narrative of a municipal government recorded with individual and minute authority. It will prove indispensable (sic) to every citizen, present and prospective, who earnestly desires to retain his self-respect as a responsible unit of his community."

While there are some references to the experiences of other cities, this interesting book has in the main the advantages and disadvantages accruing to treatment of only one city. H. S. B.

A TENDER OF PEACE; THE TERMS ON WHICH CIVILIZED NATIONS CAN, IF THEY WILL, AVOID WARFARE. By John Bates Clark. 4 p. l., 57 pp., 1 l. New York, Columbia University Press, 1935. \$1.00.

The publisher's notice says, in part:

"This volume, written by one of the foremost economists that America has produced, deals with the fundamental issues of war and peace, problems which are now the outstanding challenge to all thinking people.

"Bringing to his task the maturity of long experience, Professor Clark has been able to put into these few pages the terms of that problem, as yet unsolved, which lies between the civilization of today and that of tomorrow.

"Contents: 1. The Proffer of Peace; 2. War and Ethics; 3. The Devil's Due; 4. Potential Defense; 5. A Turning Point in History; 6. Political Evolution; 7. Entangling Alliances; 8. Detecting Aggression; 9. War and Democracy; 10. Conclusion."



Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since January 15, 1936, and up to February 15, 1936:

Hector C. Adam, Jr., of Brooklyn, New York, American Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua, now in the United States, assigned Vice Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

Clayson W. Aldridge, of New York, Second Secretary of Legation, Athens, Greece, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Nanking, China.

Burton Y. Berry, of Fowler, Indiana, American Consul and Third Secretary of Legation at Teheran, Iran, now in the United States, assigned Consul at Athens, Greece.

Gilson G. Blake, Jr., of Mt. Washington, Maryland, American Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, assigned Consul at Rome, Italy.

Hiram A. Boucher, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, American Consul at Rome, Italy, assigned Consul at Geneva.

The transfer of Leonard G. Bradford, of Boston, Massachusetts, from American Vice Consul at Budapest, Hungary, to Izmir, Turkey, has been canceled.

Bernard C. Connelly, of Rock Island, Illinois, American Vice Consul at Melbourne, Australia, now in the United States, designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Bucharest, Rumania.

Monnett B. Davis, of Boulder, Colorado, American Consul General at Shanghai, China, assigned Consul General at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Howard Donovan, of Windsor, Illinois, American Consul, Kobe, Japan, now in the United States, assigned Consul at Hong Kong.

Overton G. Ellis, Jr., of Tacoma, Washington, American Vice Consul at Budapest, Hungary, assigned Vice Consul at Singapore.

Louis H. Gourley of Springfield, Illinois, American Consul at Hong Kong, assigned Consul at Shanghai, China.

William W. Heard, of Baltimore, Maryland, American Consul at Birmingham, England, assigned Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The services of Frederick F. Henrotin, of Illinois, American Vice Consul at Casablanca, Morocco, will terminate on the expiration of authorized leave, March 31, 1936.

Cloyce K. Huston, of Crawfordsville, Iowa, Third Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Tirana, Albania, now in the United States, designated Third Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Bucharest, Rumania.

Arthur D. Jukes, of Oregon, American Vice Consul at Callao-Lima, Peru, appointed Vice Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba.

Wilbur Kablinger, of Reno, Nevada, American Consul General at Singapore, Straits Settlements, now in the United States, assigned Consul General at Victoria, British Columbia.

Foy D. Kohler, of Toledo, Ohio, Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Bucharest, Rumania, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Athens, Greece.

Irving N. Linnell, of Boston, Massachusetts, American Consul General at Johannesburg and Counselor of Legation at Pretoria, Union of South Africa, assigned Consul General at Canton, China.

Eugene Nabel, of Providence, Rhode Island, American Vice Consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands, appointed Vice Consul at Zurich, Switzerland.

Joseph E. Newton, of Philadelphia, Pa., Foreign Service Officer now assigned to the Department of State, assigned Vice Consul at Nassau, Bahamas.

Troy L. Perkins, of Lexington, Kentucky, American Vice Consul at Dairen, Manchuria, now in the United States, assigned to the American Embassy at Peiping, China, as Language Officer.

Charles S. Reed, 2d, of Cleveland, Ohio, American Consul at Shanghai, China, now in the United States, assigned American Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to act in addition as Third Secretary of Legation.





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H. Earle Russell, of Battle Creek, Michigan, American Consul General at Alexandria, Egypt, assigned Consul General at Johannesburg, and to serve in addition as First Secretary of Legation at Pretoria, Union of South Africa.

Lester Sockwell, of Texas, American Vice Consul at Nuevitas, Cuba, appointed Vice Consul at Bogota, Colombia.

Clarence J. Spiker, of Washington, D. C., American Consul General at Canton, China, assigned Consul General at Basel, Switzerland.

Francis Bowden Stevens, of Schenectady, New York, Language Officer, American Embassy at Paris, France, designated Third Secretary of Legation at Pretoria, Union of South Africa.

James R. Wilkinson, of Madison, Wisconsin, American Consul at Leghorn, Italy, assigned Consul at Birmingham, England.

Ben Zweig, of East Carondelet, Illinois, clerk in the American Legation, San José, Costa Rica, appointed American Vice Consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

MARRIAGES

McKenna-Price. Married in Zagreb, January 29, 1936, Consul James E. McKenna and Miss Dorothy Price.

Walmsley-Rennert. Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., and Mrs. Maria Teresa Rennert, were married in Miami, January 14, 1936. Mr. Walmsley is Consul at Habana.

Claffey-Heaney. John F. Claffey, Vice Consul at Bristol, and Miss Rose Dominica Sheila Heaney, were married at Bradford, England, February 1, 1936.

BIRTHS

Born to Vice Consul and Mrs. George V. Allen, at Patras, Greece, on December 10, 1935, a son, George V. Allen, Jr.

A son, Richard Ware Adams, was born to Mr. and Mrs. William Ware Adams, in Berlin, January 29, 1936.

Born, a daughter, Cecelia Sarah, at Seville, Spain, on February 6, 1936, to Consul and Mrs. Charles A. Bay.



IN MEMORIAM

MATTHEW E. HANNA

The JOURNAL regrets to announce the death on February 19 of the Honorable Matthew E. Hanna, American Minister to Guatemala. Mr. Hanna died at Tucson, Arizona, following an illness of several months. He returned to his post last November after taking leave of absence in Europe and the United States, but failing to show any improvement in health he left Guatemala on February 9 for Tucson.

Interment took place on February 29 at Arlington National Cemetery, Washington.

When he entered the Diplomatic Service in 1917, Mr. Hanna had already had a distinguished career. Graduated from West Point in 1897, he saw active service at frontier posts in the United States and during the war with Spain in Cuba. While Aide to General Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, Captain Hanna organized and directed the public school service of Cuba.

Mr. Hanna rose rapidly in the Diplomatic Service and in 1929 was named Minister to Nicaragua. He filled this important post with distinction and in 1933 he was appointed Minister to Guatemala.

Mr. Hanna had an unusually wide acquaintance with members of the Foreign Service and more than one Foreign Service Officer is richer in experience and friendship for having served with him.

The JOURNAL extends heartfelt sympathy to his widow, Gustava Hanna, the former Baroness von Rheinbaben.

Secretary Hull on February 19 sent the following message to Mrs. Hanna:

"Mrs. Hull and I have learned with the deepest distress of the death of your husband and we send you our heartfelt sympathy. I feel that I have lost a friend for whom I had a high regard and that the Government has lost an officer whose experience and wisdom were of great service to his country. Please do not hesitate to call upon me if I or the Department can be of assistance to you.

CORDELL HULL."

CHARLES BEECHER WARREN

Charles Beecher Warren, former Ambassador to Mexico and Japan, died February 3, 1936, at Grosse Point, Michigan, following a heart attack, which climaxed a four years' illness. Sympathy is extended to his family and friends.

LUCIEN N. SULLIVAN

Lucien N. Sullivan, Consul, retired, died at his home in Washington, February 12, 1936. He is survived by his widow and three brothers, to whom the JOURNAL extends sympathy.

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LIECHTENSTEIN

(Continued from page 127)

today form Germany." It appears clear that Liechtenstein's independence can be dated from 1806. Some may adduce as objection that sovereignty was imposed upon it by compulsion. This plea, whether valid or not, is met by the fact of Liechtenstein's voluntary adhesion in 1815 to the German Confederation. In Article I of the Act of Confederation of the German Confederation the "sovereign Princes and Free Cities of Germany" declare that they unite themselves in a League. Liechtenstein had a seat and a vote in the Confederation's Diet at Frankfort. Historians in fact complain that in the Plenum in which were considered all questions of major importance, and in which a two-thirds vote was necessary for a decision, the distribution of votes was grossly unfair. "Prussia and Austria, great European powers, had no more weight than Saxony, a small state, and only four times as much as Liechtenstein, a state of a few thousand inhabitants."

In our most authoritative encyclopedias it is briefly stated that Liechtenstein was sovereign from 1806 to 1815; that it resumed its sovereign status in 1866, and that it has remained sovereign ever since. We are not told how the Principality forfeited its sovereignty and failed to assert it during the life of the German Confederation. One suspects that Liechtenstein gradually had relapsed into a condition of being a mere sideshow of Austria. This inference, however, does not quite harmonize with the fact that when in 1866 the Prince desired the Liechtenstein troops to move against Bismarck's armies, the Landtag (national assembly) at Vaduz demurred, and as a compromise the Liechtenstein sharpshooters were marched into Tyrol against the Garibaldians. Furthermore, close if not semi-dependent cooperation with Austria within the German Confederation would not of necessity mean loss of sovereignty unless mere membership in that Confederation implied such a loss. But history tells us that the German Confederation was a loose confederation of states expressly declared to be independent and sovereign, a confederation designed simply for mutual protection. At any rate, on the conclusion of peace between Prussia and Austria on August 23, 1866, Liechtenstein stood entirely on its own feet as a sovereign and independent nation.

A curious tale has gained circulation, if not credence, to the effect that Liechtenstein, having failed to sign the peace treaty of 1866, is still at war with Prussia. It is asserted that for this reason a Liechtenstein delegate presented himself at

Paris in 1919 with a view to participating in the Peace Conference and signing the Versailles Treaty. It is also told with some gusto that when Field Marshal von Moltke some time after the war visited Ragaz he carefully avoided Liechtenstein territory in order not to be captured. It may be true that Liechtenstein omitted to sign the Treaty of Prague, but it is also believed to be true that the German Confederation as such did not declare war on Prussia. Since Liechtenstein subsequently entered into treaty relations with Germany, the fantastic story about the Principality being still at war with Prussia may no doubt be relegated to its proper place among the jokes of history.

Isolated after the break-up of the German Confederation, Liechtenstein, true to its sympathies, but now beyond all cavil a sovereign nation, concluded various treaties with Austria and Austria-Hungary which were deemed necessary in the interest of efficient and economical administration of customs, post, justice and other services but which in each instance distinctly provided for their denunciation on comparatively brief notice. The Convention of 1884 regarding common diplomatic and consular representation stood indeed liable to denunciation at any time.

Liechtenstein never was subject to Austrian conscription. The Principality held rank not as a more or less autonomous province of Austria, but as an independent state. Consequently the Austrian Republic laid no claim to it, and in the Treaty of St. Germain (Art. 27) the traditional boundaries between the Austrian Republic and the Principality were formally recognized afresh. No reference to Liechtenstein is found in the Austrian Constitution of December 21, 1867, or in the Constitution of the Austrian Republic of October 1, 1920. Politically Liechtenstein was and is independent of Austria and of all other nations. During the World War it maintained a neutral attitude, and nationals of both camps sought and found asylum in Liechtenstein. Among them were the last kings of Hungary and Bavaria.

In all treaties with Switzerland the sovereignty of the Principality is distinctly reserved and recognized. Liechtenstein issues its own postal stamps and coins 5, 2 and 1/2 silver franc pieces which carry the coat of arms and the effigy of the Prince. Within recent times it has maintained its own Legation in Berne beside some honorary consular representatives and has furthermore signified its adhesion to various international conventions. Further proofs might be cited of a sovereignty which into the bargain has been officially acknowledged by the League of Nations. At the time of the first Assembly in 1920, three minor states:

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Liechtenstein, San Marino and Monaco, applied for membership in the League of Nations. Subsequently, San Marino and Monaco withdrew their applications. The Assembly declined to admit Liechtenstein and expressed the wish that the Committee on Amendments to the Covenant should "consider whether and in what manner it would be possible to attach to the League of Nations sovereign states which by reason of their small size cannot be admitted as ordinary members." Implied is obviously an admission that the Principality of Liechtenstein is a sovereign state. Since 1920 the matter of Liechtenstein's adhesion to the League of Nations has remained in abeyance.

Liechtenstein's approachment to Switzerland came about naturally since the Swiss Confederation had been able to maintain a sound and stable currency while the Austrian "Krone" indulged in the wildest fluctuations and produced havoc also in Liechtenstein. In addition there existed in the Principality a movement which was attracted by the Swiss system of government rather than by Austrian traditions. Its leaders found support in the popular dissatisfaction not with Prince Johann II, who was venerated by all Liechtensteiners, but with the established system of absenteeism. This regime had grown up in consequence of the fact that the ruling princes, being more interested in their functions in the Austrian army and at the Austrian court or in their numerous castles and estates in other countries, for some two centuries had been in the habit of making their headquarters in Vienna and of being represented at Vaduz by some Austrian nobleman as locum tenens. Some of the Prince's lieutenants were autocrats who displeased the inhabitants of Liechtenstein by their arrogance and pretensions. The last of these agents hurriedly quit the country in 1918, and the way was thus left open for reform.

Already in 1914 a newspaper had been launched by the progressives who became known as the People's Party, and whose slogan demanded that the executive head of the government must be a native of Liechtenstein. When defeat came to Austria in 1918, and the terrible depreciation of Austrian values set in, stark distress overtook the population of Liechtenstein. Bitter feelings took possession of the people, and when the rumor gained ground that the country was threatened by an invasion of the Austrian armies retreating from the western front, the People's Party on November 6, 1918, succeeded in bringing about the immediate convocation of the Landtag. In Austria the revolution already had broken out, and the monarchy had fallen. It was fairly clear that similar events would transpire in Germany. In Liechtenstein the situation was ripe for a change,



and the desired amelioration was effected when the Landtag voted the creation of an executive council of three Liechtensteiners to take the place of the Prince's lieutenant.

In this swing to the Left lurked no hostility to the Prince who was honored and beloved by all his subjects. The new executive council naturally turned to him, and Prince Johann II did not hesitate to renounce those patriarchal and more or less absolutist rights which had been exercised by him and his ancestors for more than two hundred years. A constitutional charter was framed and ultimately promulgated October 5, 1921. Since then a native Liechtensteiner has occupied the post of Prime Minister, and although no law technically is valid or becomes operative without the sanction of the Prince the new governmental system is democratic throughout and essentially based upon the principle of self-government.

While the Constitution of 1921 ostensibly was granted by Prince Johann II as "by the grace of God sovereign Prince and Ruler of the House of and to Liechtenstein, Duke of Troppau and Jägersdorf, Count of Rietberg, et cetera," and while the appellation "Most Serene Highness" was conceded him, there is no concealing the fact that the monarchy in Liechtenstein suffered a reduction of its prowess. In Art. XIII it is stipulated that "every successor to the throne will, before receiving the oath of fealty to the hereditary prince concerning the princely honors and dignities, sign a declaration that he will govern the Principality of Liechtenstein in conformity with its Constitution and its statutes." No territory can be alienated without the consent of the Landtag.

Former Prime Minister (Regierungschef) Professor Gustav Schädler and former Speaker (Landtagspräsident) Wilhelm Beck deserve credit for having guided the Principality of Liechtenstein into the path of liberalism. They fell from power in 1928 owing to a financial scandal in which not they but a prominent member of their party was implicated, and the Conservatives carried the ensuing general election. This change of administration involved no essential change of foreign policy or relations. Under Dr. Josef Hoop, the present "Regierungschef," who with signal ability is steering the ship of state in observance of the Constitutional chart, the Principality is enjoying ever growing prosperity.

Prince Johann II the Good died February 11, 1929, 89 years old, particularly reputed for his modesty, for his munificent interest in the plastic arts and for his charity which found an outward expression in the restoring of churches of architectural value and in founding and maintaining hospitals. During his long reign he never failed



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to come to the rescue of the Principality in times of financial stress. To his credit must be placed the monumental restoration of the Hohen-Liechtenstein (Vaduz) castle which travellers go hundreds of miles out of their way to visit, a treasure-house of relics, military and artistic, of past ages—founded on Roman ruins high up on the mountain side, overlooking the Rhine valley and, beyond the latter, the Swiss Alps.

This revered prince was succeeded by his younger brother, Franz, 76 years of age, former ambassador of Austria-Hungary in St. Petersburg. As Franz I he married Baroness Elsa von Eros, née Baroness Guttman, and spent his honeymoon receiving the homage of the authorities and the people of the Principality of Liechtenstein. A press despatch prescribed the entry into his Principality of Franz I on August 11, 1929, when he first sat on the throne of his late brother, Prince Johann II. "In his progress through his dominions the Prince was welcomed by the mayors of the various towns who assured his Serene Highness of their loyalty and of that of his subjects. The entire population of Liechtenstein was afoot to greet its Sovereign, the school children lining the streets through which he drove. In the evening beacon fires were lit on all the hills while the church bells rang and choral societies sang the Liechtensteiner national anthem below the balcony of the Palace occupied by the Sovereign and his Consort. Next morning the celebrations were continued. They consisted of a Pontifical High Mass in the Church of St. Paul, followed by a short session in the building of the Diet at which all the officials in the Principality met to take the oath of allegiance to their new ruler. The state dignitaries, deputies and the clergy

were then guests at a banquet at the Palace, after which a pageant was reviewed by the Prince and his chief guest and kinsman, Prince Karl of Liechtenstein, late Regent of the Principality. The Prince and his Consort then left for a Swiss watering place."

In virtue of proclamation of March 15, 1923, the succession to the throne, on the death of Franz I, will fall to Franz Joseph, a grand-nephew in whose name the various properties of the House of Liechtenstein already have been inscribed in order that the high inheritance taxes in Austria and Czechoslovakia may be lawfully avoided.

An Alpine Areadia, the Principality of Liechtenstein lies secure and serene between Austria (Vorarlberg) and Switzerland (Canton of St. Gall), a few miles south of Lake Constance. The Rhine as it emerges from the Engadine forms its western boundary; to the east, towards the Austrian Tyrol, mountains and highlands where the Liechtenstein cattle somehow manage to graze during summer months constitute an insurmountable rampart. Tillable soil is limited to the fertile Rhine bottomlands and adjoining foothills but suffices to afford every inhabitant a holding. Factories or a labor element can hardly be said to exist. Social or industrial problems, in their mod-

ern sense, accordingly startle the observer by their absence. In order that the grapes from which the far-famed Liechtenstein wine is distilled, a somewhat heady beverage of the Burgundian type, may ripen, nature has provided the "Föhn," a seasonable Sirocco from Sahara which swoops down through the Alpine passes like an avalanche. While it blows, in the interest of fire prevention, it is by ordinance forbidden to smoke in Liechtenstein. One must abstain from the weed or chew it in order later to



A CARICATURE ILLUSTRATING THE POTENCY OF LIECHTENSTEIN WINE



have the wine "that makes the heart glad." But the climate is salubrious, and sanatoria are beginning to appear in the mountains with the intention of attracting health seekers and tourists likely to pass by on their way to St. Moritz. Foreigners abiding in Liechtenstein do not exeeel in numbers. Some of them represent international "holding companies," fidueiary trusts, re-insurance concerns and "expatriated" factories which have sought domicile in Liechtenstein owing to its indulgent tax laws. Similarly, private individuals (widows, retired army officers and the like), anxious to protect their savings from vexatious taxes on inheritances and pensions and to reside where the cost of living is moderate, have fixed their home in Liechtenstein. Freedom of conscience and worship is guaranteed by the Constitution. Alemannie remains the vernacular of the Liechtensteiners, but one also hears Romansh (low Latin), attesting an influx of originally Celtic people from Rhaetia, while German prevails in writing and in official parlance. The trunk railroad from Vienna to Paris passes through Liechtenstein between Feldkirch and Buchs, trains halting at Schaan in Liechtenstein. Beyond "white coal" the Principality boasts no natural resources in exploitation, aside from those upon which depend its agricultural and dairy industries. It possesses alabaster gypsum and black marble deposits of much promise.

Economy is the watchword in Liechtenstein. Its men and women, simple folk, can but be admired for their national spirit and civic virtues. Their frugality and thrift are reflected in the government. Although by various glittering offers and propositions tempted to abandon its safe and sane economic policy, the Liechtenstein government has consistently refrained from indulging in adventures. It has been seriously propounded to move the Vatican to Liechtenstein but the scheme found insufficient favor in the Principality and outside. It has been planned to establish in Liechtenstein a second Monte Carlo, but, although a lottery has been permitted, the more ambitious gambling project had to be abandoned on account of local opposition. Similarly, it has been suggested that Liechtenstein might enrich its exchequer by selling titles of nobility. This conception also came to naught.

Nobody in Liechtenstein worries any more about the disarmament problem. In 1866, despite the Prince's expressed wish to call out recruits, in addition to the traditional regular "army" of 81 sharpshooters, since Liechtenstein then was completely isolated after Austria's defeat by Prussia, the Landtag contrived to pass a resolution urging the Government to postpone any increase of the "army" pending the conclusion of arrangements



PHOTOGRAPH BY W. PFINGSTL

OXEN PLOD ALONG MAIN STREET IN OBERAMMERGAU

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for Liechtenstein's military attachment to a larger state. Early in 1868 this dispensation was approved by the Prince. Since then no military establishment has been maintained by the Principality, and Liechtenstein is entirely exempt from fiscal burdens on this score. The present Constitution clearly provides that armed contingents can only be raised insofar as they may be required for police service and to preserve domestic order. It also contains a paragraph, which certainly has an inspiring ring, to the effect that "every subject capable of bearing arms is compelled to defend the fatherland in case of need."

Liechtenstein has been called "a little oasis of peace and happiness in a disturbed world." And so it is.

COVER PICTURE
THE DOVE ORCHID

Botanists call this flower *Peristeria elata*; the name given it by the Spanish settlers in Central America is El Espiritu Santo, or Holy Ghost plant. The flower is venerated by many of the natives, who believe it has mystical qualities. It is a native of Panama, whence it was first mentioned by M. Barnard, a Peruvian merchant, in 1826. A plant was sent by Barnard to Mr. Harrison of Liverpool, England, in whose conservatory it flowered for the first time in 1831. It has long been known as the Dove Plant from the resemblance of the column and its beaked anthers with the side lobes of the lip to the figure of a dove.

The natural home of the Dove Orchid was the borders of the Chagres River, before the building of the Panama Canal. Its original flowering ground is now eighty feet under Gatun Lake. This destruction, together with the automobile roads recently built into the interior, has eradicated all but a few scattered plants. Botanists say it is doomed in its native environment.

CLOCK CONTROLS RADIO

A well known American manufacturer has placed on the market a clock having an outlet for plugging-in appliances. This feature enables the clock to provide on-and-off time control for the operation of radio sets and small table appliances. Timing is controlled by a series of pins arranged around the face of the clock in a double bronze bezel ring. Each pin closes the circuit for 15 minutes. At the end of the selected time, the circuit opens and the appliance ceases operation. Thus, with these pins the clock may be set for any period from 15 minutes up to 12 hours. The list price is \$12.50.



EXOTIC ENVOYS

(Continued from page 134)

punctalum, is found in the vicinity of Everglades National Park, south of Miami. This plant has great cactus-like spikes and clusters of exquisite tiny flowers.

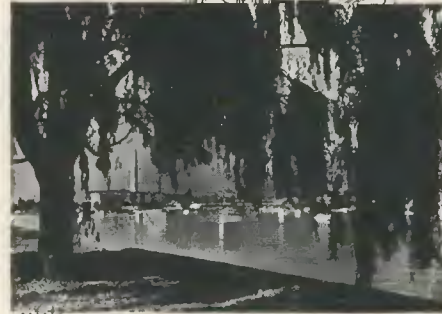
At a recent Miami Beach flower show, a beautiful piece of poetic symbolism was carried out in Japanese arrangement by Mrs. Joseph Graham, whose tropical flower design represented heaven, earth, and man. In a live bamboo container, from which shoots were sprouting, were arranged large orchids (*brasso taelia cattleyas*), miniature orchids (*phaius grandifolius*), and lace flower.

In the early spring of 1933, Mrs. Southerland winged to South America carrying introductions from the State Department and a number of foreign embassies, a personal invitation to Latin-America to participate in the International Tropical Flower Show, and special instructions as to how the orchids were to be packed in her model box, oil paper and glass tubes for safe delivery.

She returned from a flying itinerary that included Kingston, Jamaica; Port-au-Prince, Haiti; St. John's, Antigua; Georgetown, British Guiana; Para, Fortaleza, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Porto Alegre, Brazil; Buenos Aires; Santiago and Antofagasta, Chile; Lima, Peru; Santa Elena, Ecuador; Barranquilla, Colombia; Cristobal, Canal Zone; San José, Costa Rica; San Salvador, El Salvador; Guatemala City, Guatemala; Merida, Mexico; and Havana, Cuba, full of enthusiasm for the universally cordial hospitality extended to her and the keen response to her mission.

To give only a vague idea of the myriad orchids that have come flooding in from governments, organizations and individuals, to grace the international tropical flower show, some entries of outstanding displays come to mind (many of these exhibitors sending entries year after year). From Cristobal, 12 cases; Medellin, Colombia, 10 cases; Kingston and Caracas, 5 cases each; Lima and Panama City, each a case. Cases from Puerto Rico, Haiti, Venezuela, Guatemala, Rio de Janeiro, and other sections of Brazil, Nassau, and so on, in addition to shipments from South Florida; Orchidwood, New Rochelle, New York, and other sections of the United States.

To the Venezuelan government went the medal of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the first time it was awarded outside the United States. To Señora Doña Marta de Ubico, wife of the president of Guatemala, went the Garden Club of America medal, for "the most perfect orchid blooms ever



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entered in a North American flower show"; flown to Miami by special plane. For his collection from the forests of Costa Rica, C. H. Lancaster of San Jose, Costa Rica, carried off the medal of the American Orchid Society. Mrs. M. A. Purdon of Panama, who for several years has sent orchid exhibits, "lifted" the coveted medal of the Horticultural Society of New York for one of her collections gathered from the jungles of Panama. And Peru's response to an award resulted in largely increased shipments to Miami Beach, and the organizing of what is said to have been the first flower show ever held in Peru.

Other shipments include those of the Guatemalan Department of Agriculture, Manuel Adieverria and N. W. Clausen of Guatemala; the Experimental Gardens of Summit, Canal Zone; Guillermo Sturup, Minister of Exterior, Venezuela; the Haitian Department of Technique; Jamaica Orchid Society; Nassau Garden Club; and many, many "private individuals," not to mention South Florida contributions and the superb and almost priceless exhibits from Orchidwood, New Rochelle.

Recalling her visit to Latin-America, Mrs. Southerland vividly describes her experience on arriving at Antigua on the day when celebration was being made in honor of the patron saint of that parish. As Mrs. Southerland and her party motored along, they passed throngs of gaily costumed Indians on their way to take part in the festival. Innumerable streets were covered with elaborate designs made from the petals of flowers, laid there that the image of the patron saint might be ceremoniously borne over them in the early hours of the morning, en route to the cathedral. And swarming the streets were hundreds of Indians carrying baskets of flowers; their hats swathed with them. And the whole scene of pageantry outlined by the upward sweep of the Agua, like a fantastic stage "back-drop."

So captivated by the petal designs was Mrs. Southerland, that she has successfully introduced the custom here. And these "petal pictures" have become one of the features of the tropical flower show.

And another view of other scattered petals gave Mrs. Southerland an idea which resulted in a gift from the Argentine government to the city of Miami Beach, and the Ceiba tree being officially adopted as the national flower of the Argentine.

When in Buenos Aires, she saw a few fallen blossoms of the Ceiba tree that suggested their beauty as they flame in full bloom from April to November.

Finding the Ceiba had already been voted favor-

ite, but never "officially stamped" as the national flower, a conference was arranged through the Honorable Robert Woods Bliss, American Ambassador, with Argentine officials, whom Mrs. Southerland asked if it would be possible to pass an official decree while she was in Argentine, in order that after it had been nationally adopted, the first tree might be shipped to her in time for the third annual Beach show.

And though the time was short, Argentine dignitaries gallantly rose to the occasion, signed a decree, and a five-foot Ceiba tree was packed, and escorted to an airplane in Buenos Aires by Dr. Carlos Storni, Director General of Department of Agriculture, and other officials of that department.

The tree traveled 8,000 miles by air before arriving in Miami, from where it was forwarded to Washington, D. C., for inspection before being shown at the flower show, and later planted in Miami Beach.

Among other distinctive exhibits featured from time to time at the flower show, were . . . A Key West marine garden, featuring strange coral plants found on the bottom of the ocean in that locality. An underseas mural heightening the allusion. Then there was the "Horn of Plenty," shaped from palmetto leaves, and overflowing with the tropical fruits native to South Florida. And the "five-acre subsistence plan" which proves that a man may put the soil to such use that he may completely subsist on the results. And well, countless fascinating things of beauty that are a joy forever in the mind of the beholder.

And children, too, are doing their bit. Sun-baked Seminole Indians and their alligators are in evidence. Flamingos preen in the spray from a cascade created for their especial benefit; and other brilliant birds lend color to create a truly tropical atmosphere.

And so a dream was dreamed! The "germ of an idea" grew and developed beyond all imagining! And with it has grown a comprehension and friendship amongst the Panama-American countries that should blossom abundantly down the years.

And one can almost imagine this beatitude being added to the seven: Blessed are the dreamers of dreams, for they shall enrich and beautify the earth.

The JOURNAL appreciates the courtesy of the American Orchid Society in making available the plates illustrating this article and the article on Orchid Hunters also in this issue. The Pan American Union kindly furnished the plate of the Butterfly Orchid.

Ambassador Skinner Retires

Just prior to Ambassador Skinner's retirement from the American Foreign Service with the rank of Ambassador—no further extension of his period of service being possible under the statutes governing such matters—the Secretary of State sent him the following letter:

January 15, 1936.

"My dear Mr. Ambassador:

"As the time approaches for your retirement from the Foreign Service which you have served with such distinguished success for more than thirty-eight years, I wish to express to you my sincere appreciation of your services. Throughout your exceptionally long term of office you have served the Government at many and highly important posts; you have discharged the demands upon you to the satisfaction of the Government and with credit to yourself. You have advanced on the basis of your merit to the highest rank in the Foreign Service, a rank achieved by few officers.

"This, however, is not all. Your high integrity, moral and physical courage, boundless and loyal devotion to the best interests of the Government, and your readiness to meet every call of service has commanded the attention and admiration of your colleagues. I thank you for your unfailing cooperation with the Department and for your contribution to the development of the Foreign Service. I congratulate you upon a career which has been such a success—one which should provide inspiration to those, who, in their turn seek to achieve recognition.

"In bringing this letter to a close allow me to offer you every good wish for your future welfare and happiness, and to indulge in the hope that your lively interest in the Service will always be maintained.

Very sincerely yours,
CORDELL HULL."

The Honorable
Robert P. Skinner,
American Ambassador,
Istanbul.

The JOURNAL wishes for Mr. and Mrs. Skinner many years of happiness in the leisure now possible following nearly forty years of active duty in the American Foreign Service at Marseille, Hamburg, Berlin, London, Paris, Athens, Riga, and Istanbul. Mr. Skinner, it will be remembered, also negotiated, in 1903, the first treaty between the United States and Ethiopia.



Harris & Ewing

THE HONORABLE ROBERT P. SKINNER

TROY

(Continued from page 129)

the Aesculapium, which seems to have been almost as extensive as the one at Epidaurus and was frequented by thousands of people who found here relief from their afflictions. A guide was determined that we should see the tomb of Aesculapius himself, which he assured me had been absolutely determined, but inasmuch as Aesculapius, according to mythology, was the son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis, there may be some slight doubt about the matter. Almost more entertaining than the ruins of Pergamum itself is the thriving country town where one can see Turkish life at its best. The town is clean and some 20,000 people practice their little trades and professions in a vast number of small shops divided by streets made narrow purposely to give protection from the burning sun. Their amiability and friendliness were remarkable.



Letters

RADIO GOSSIP WANTED

TO THE EDITOR:

With regard to the suggestion on page 120 of the JOURNAL for February, I for one believe it would be of considerable general interest if officers would occasionally contribute to the JOURNAL accounts of radio broadcasting reception conditions at their respective posts. For those of us who are real *aficionados* such accounts would make fascinating reading. There is no lack of subject matter, for example:

- (1) Short-wave conditions: what stations are received, satisfactoriness of signal strength, seasonal and time factors, type of set proving most satisfactory, antenna used, unusual and exceptional feats of reception, et cetera.
- (2) Long wave reception: are there local stations, if so are their programs of interest (officers in Europe could describe programs which interest them and which are not retransmitted by short-wave), do distant stations arrive, if so, what time of year, et cetera?

I even feel that a chapter could profitably be added to most post reports, giving (in addition to data on type of current, voltage, etc.,) in some detail information which would be of great interest to officers interested in radio.

No group stands to benefit more by further technical progress in radio communications and program improvement than a group spread out over the world, often in isolated localities, such as the Foreign Service.

Since the JOURNAL is ready to cooperate, all that is needed is for some of the radio experts to get busy and write a few letters.

AFICIONADO.

WE'LL TRY

TO THE EDITOR:

Would it be possible through the JOURNAL to reach those members of the Service who may be interested in chess? Perhaps some members would be interested in playing chess by correspondence and a sort of a chess correspondence club could be started through the medium of the JOURNAL. Maybe some members are clever enough to compose problems or studies. I think I can vouch for it that I shall solve most of them, although I have never been able to compose any myself.

HAROLD CARLSON.

ORCHID FOR MISS BAX

TO THE EDITOR:

Please do your best to induce Miss Emily Bax to continue "Emhassy Days." After reading an article by Miss Bax in *Atlantic Monthly*, I hopefully looked forward to more by the same author. Her "Recollections of John Ridgely Carter" in the JOURNAL of November, 1934, was keenly appreciated, and now in the December JOURNAL her tribute to Ambassador Joseph H. Choate is just what we need to help us start the New Year right.

By the way, the JOURNAL is growing the way we all wish we could grow—better and better.

HENRY M. WOLCOTT.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

TO THE EDITOR:

Every office in the Foreign Service has, I believe, a more or less complete file of the American Journal of International Law, the copies going back as far as January, 1907. These publications contain many articles which would undoubtedly be of assistance and interest to Foreign Service officers. I do not believe, however, that many offices have an index to these volumes.

The Managing Editor of the American Journal of International Law recently advised me that: "We published a cumulative index to the American Journal of International Law covering Volumes 1-14 in the year 1920. Some copies of this volume are still available and are sold for \$4.00 bound, and \$3.50 unbound.

"We are now working upon a second cumulative index which will be published at the end of Volume 30 of the Journal and will include the years 1921-1936."

This information may be of interest to a number of the officers in the Foreign Service. J.

TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL

● Wallace McClure, of the Department, in the first of a three-article series on the Development of American Commercial Policy, discussed "The Long Struggle of the United States for National Treatment of Shipping."

● "Shanghai" was the contribution of A. M. Guptill, clerk in the consular office at that place.

● In a review of "The Practice of Diplomacy," by A. F. Whyte (published by Constable and Company, London), it was pointed out that the book consists of an introduction dealing with Foreign Office and Foreign Service reform in their British aspects and the translation of Francois de Callière's "De La Manière de Negocier Avec Les Souverains."



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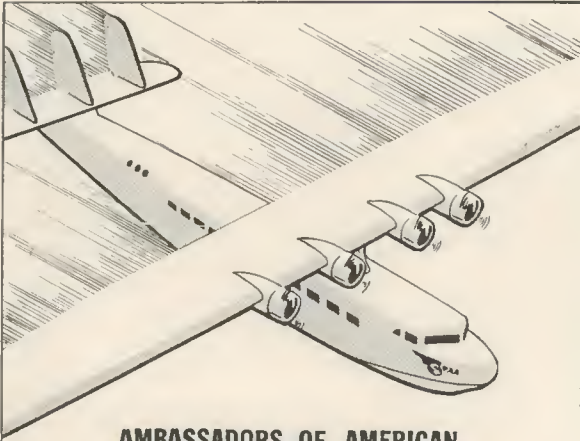
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**NEWS FROM THE
DEPARTMENT**

(Continued from page 145)

"(4) The complete evacuation from Haiti of the American military forces which had been in occupation of that Republic since 1915.

"(5) Our negotiations with Panama, now concluding, whereby I believe all of these questions which have created friction and misunderstanding between our two peoples will receive a settlement fair and equitable to the vital interests of both nations.

"(6) Our cooperation with other American Governments in furthering a pacific solution of the tragic war of the Chaco which had continued for so many years. This joint mediation has resulted only a short time ago in the signing of agreements between Bolivia and Paraguay which provide for a cessation of the state of belligerency existing between them, and pave the way for permanent peace.

"(7) The program proposed by the Secretary of State at the Inter-American Conference at Montevideo providing for a return to sound principles of international trade, emphasizing the decided value of the most-favored-nation policy, and the need to work towards lower tariffs and towards the elimination of artificial restrictions upon trade, which program was adopted unanimously by all of the American Republics.

"(8) Finally, the realization by our neighbors of this Continent that the days of 'Dollar Diplomacy,' with all of its many vicious implications, is a thing of the past."

Referring to the economic aspects and trade agreements with American Republics, he continued: "We hope in the months to come to stimulate the recovery which is already taking place by the negotiation of mutually advantageous trade agreements with the other countries of Latin America and thus align all of the countries of this hemisphere with us in the program. There are difficulties in the way, of course, but I feel certain that they can be solved by loyally cooperative efforts. One of the most gratifying features of the trade agreements program is the response it has elicited from the countries of this hemisphere, which are earnestly desirous of helping this Government in its task of furthering the rebuilding of world trade on sound foundations."

Foreign Service Luncheons will be held on the first Thursdays of March, April, and May. Visiting and retired officers will be particularly welcome at these gatherings which will be held, as in 1935, at the Hay-Adams House.



AZORES

(Continued from page 141)

means. The houses owned by the family are said to have been large and well appointed, surrounded by beautiful gardens. The street on which they lived is now called "Consul Dabney Street."

In August, 1845, President Polk appointed Samuel Haight as Consul at Fayal, but Mr. Haight on arrival was dissatisfied with conditions and returned to the United States before his exequatur came from Lisbon, and so did not take charge of the office.

During the Civil War, Consul Charles W. Dabney was extremely active and efficient. His despatches during that period contained much important information concerning the *Alabama*, which on pretence of a trial trip slipped away from the British Isles and lay off the Azores, where she was equipped with armament by two other vessels. Dabney's despatches tell of the destruction of American whalers and other vessels in that vicinity, and of his efforts to assist American war vessels in getting into contact with the Confederate *Alabama*. (It is interesting to remember that the Alabama Claims Commission awarded to the United States more than three millions sterling for those depredations.)

On June 1, 1869, President Grant appointed John C. Cover, of Wisconsin, Consul at Fayal. This was a great blow to Mr. Dabney and he made strenuous efforts through his friends in the United States to be reinstated, but without success. He died in March, 1871, his death being hastened by the sadness occasioned by being superseded. Mr. Cover did not long enjoy his post; he arrived at Fayal in January, 1870, in delicate health, and hoped that the climate would benefit him. He resigned, however, in June, 1872, and died while on his way back to the United States.

The next appointee was Samuel Wyllys Dabney, son of Charles W. Dabney, who had been acting as Vice Consul under Mr. Cover since July, 1870, and indeed considerably prior thereto. He was commissioned as Consul on June 23, 1872. He served until September 4, 1891, when he resigned and came to the United States, taking up his residence with his family in California. It is understood that he died in San Diego, California, in 1893, and that a marble monument for his grave was sent by the people of Fayal as token of their esteem.

So came to an end, after 80 years, the connection of the Dabney family with the American Consulate at Fayal. In 1899 the Consulate was transferred to Ponta Delgada, St. Michael's, and a Consular Agency was set up at Horta, Fayal, in its place. In 1920 a Vice Consulate was established at Fayal, but the office was finally closed on October 6, 1926,

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following a severe earthquake at Horta on August 29, 1926, which caused the death of several persons and the injury of a large number.

In addition to the name of Dabney which achieved such a high reputation in the Azores, and so worthily exemplified the best and highest ideals of American national life, the Azores were favored with another example of hereditary virtues in a government office held by one family for a long time, namely, in the Hickling family.

As stated previously, Thomas Hickling, of Boston, Mass., was appointed Vice Consul at St. Michael's on July 7, 1795. He held that office until 1835, the end of his long life of 91 years, when he was succeeded by his son of the same name, who in turn acted until 1868. He resigned in that year, and his nephew, Thomas E. Ivens, was appointed in his place. In May, 1899, the office was made a Consulate (Horta, Fayal, becoming an Agency), but was closed entirely in 1918.

Thomas Hickling was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1744, and went to St. Michael's in 1769, taking with him his wife, who was a native of Philadelphia; they were married in 1760, and had a large family. Hickling was an active, prosperous merchant, whose hospitality and generosity made him greatly beloved. He took a great part in developing the industries of the island. His country home, "Yankee Hall," in the Furnas Valley, about 25 miles east of Ponta Delgada, was one of the outstanding beauty spots of the island. (Later this property was acquired by the Marquis de Praia, and in 1901 King Carlos and Queen Amelia resided there while on a visit to St. Michael's.) In the beautiful grounds of "Yankee Hall" were many mineral springs of therapeutic value and a rough stone there bears an old inscription, "T. Hickling, 1770."

Hickling also had a town residence in Ponta Delgada, which was notable not only for its site, overlooking the port, but also for its fine construction and its rich furnishings, revealing the wealth and luxury that its owner enjoyed. (It is interesting to note that during the last year of the World War, the American flag again flew over this building, as it was the headquarters of Admiral Dunn, chief of the naval base established at Ponta Delgada by the United States. From there were directed numerous convoys of troops and war supplies which went that way owing to threatened attacks of enemy submarines.)

At Hickling's town residence in Ponta Delgada, on December 18, 1793, occurred the marriage of William Prescott, of Boston, to Catherine Green Hickling, daughter of Thomas Hickling; and in October, 1815, there came, on a visit to his grandfather at Ponta Delgada the issue of that marriage,



William Hickling Prescott, who in after years became the famous American historian. In Prescott's Life, it is said that, having met with an accident at Harvard which seriously injured his eyesight, the young man went abroad for rest and cure. He spent the winter with his grandparents and was charmed with the beauty of the island, though most of the time had to be spent in a darkened room. The daughters of the Hickling family relieved the monotony of his confinement by reading to him, and Prescott then began the mental discipline which enabled him to compose and retain in memory lengthy passages for subsequent dictation.

Thomas Hickling, as stated previously, served until his death in 1835 at the great age of 91 years. His son, bearing the same name, succeeded him. Unfortunately as the archives in the St. Michael's office are lacking until 1867 it is not possible to give details as to events, but in that year Mr. Hickling, Jr., in a despatch to the Department petitioned against the recent reduction of the office to a Consular Agency, and set forth the importance and prosperity of the export trade from Ponta Delgada, and mentioned that among the distinguished people that visited recently the thermal springs of the island were Prince Jerome Napoleon, Prince Alexis of Russia, Dom Pedro of Portugal, and many nobles, and some wealthy American citizens. He added that for more than 80 years neither his father nor he had applied to the United States Government for any of the expenses of running the office. Apparently his plea was unanswered, and in 1869 he turned over the Consular Agency to his nephew, Thomas E. Ivens.

The name of Hickling, and also that of Ivens, are still pleasantly remembered in the Azores. Among the members of their numerous off-spring, was that of Mme. Ferraz, the mother of General Ferraz, the premier of Portugal in 1929, who when celebrating in that year her 96th birthday stated that she was born in St. Michael's and her grandmother was a Miss Hickling, married to Thomas Ivens.

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Yost, on the quai at Cologne

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Donald E. J. Stewart (sitting)
and Tommy Ledyard, in the
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Ackerson, Jr. Master Edmund
was born in Lima and now lives
in Budapest where his father is
third secretary of Legation



Natalie Elizabeth Hicks, five-
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ORCHID HUNTERS

(Continued from page 136)

On the other hand, Chamberlain, the empire builder; Okuma, the agitator; Haggard, author of violent and creepy romances; de Rothschild, the financier; Kitchener, warrior; Ames, plowmaker; these are some of the great names in the "who's who" of orchid fanciers.

These rugged, hard-fisted pioneers and warriors, however, are conservatory dilettantes, simply buying at a price what the hunter, through shifts and wants and pain procures. The odds are even that the hunter will not return from his search. At best he knows he is going into miseries, hardships, and heartache, merely to pluck a pretty fungus from some heart of darkness. Primarily, of course, it is his job. Some firm has hired him to spend his life searching for a legend, but always beside the stake there is the game—the delight of the pursuit—the goad to find something that no other civilized man has seen before.

They are geography makers, for orchid hunters have done more to open up unexplored territory than any other men. One firm spent 70 years in the search for one plant, sending replacements of hunters into Brazil as fast as their men died off. This search was entirely in unexplored country, some parts of which have not since been visited.

The roll of the hunters reads like an epidemic report. Among one firm's collectors alone, Falkenberg died at Panama, Klabock in Mexico, Enres at Rio Hacha, Wallis in Ecuador, Schroeder (one of the greatest of hunters) in Sierra Leone, Arnold on the Orinoco, Digance in Brazil, Brown in Madagascar. One waded a full fortnight in mud up to his waist searching for a plant he had heard rumors of from natives. To reach the Hallii, the hunter must travel in the bed of a torrent and on the face of a precipice alternately for an indefinite period, with five jungle rivers to cross, and then back by the same route, alive if possible. A party of eight started on this trip. One returned—without the orchid.

And then there was George Ure Skinner.

He wanted to go to sea, but his family set him up in business in Scotland. He spent one day in his new shop and shipped for Guatemala. There he took part in the revolution that made Carrera, in the fifties, victor of the capital. With profits from the cultivation and export of cochineal and indigo, Skinner made long jaunts into the forests. Some one suggested that he forward to England whatever orchids he came across. At once, on doing this, the flower laid its spell on him. It was he who discovered the *Odontoglossums*—the

"*Crispum*" variety of which is now supremest in fashion—and price.

Presently, his hunts beginning to interfere with his business; he gave up his business. He carried his plants to England himself, making twenty trips across the Atlantic before yellow fever ended him at Panama.

It was from Panama that the Spanish freebooters began their advance to the conquest of Peru on the day they found the famous, and now lost, "*Spirito Santo*," flower of the Holy Ghost, in a Panaman jungle. This flower, like a white dove rising with wings half spread, they took as a miraculous sign from heaven, and in a religious frenzy began their march to failure. Incidentally, this white *Laelia* in full bloom in the forest is said to be the loveliest spectacle the world has ever seen.

Panama is the stage for many dramas in the history of orchid hunters. There's the story of the great Roezl as he was traveling homeward, in 1868, across Panama. The railway trip to Colon in those days called for a dozen train changes. At one of the inland stations Roezl found he had a short wait for his train, and instinctively he rushed into the jungle that was just at the door of the "station" to see what he could see. *Peristeria* abounded in that steaming swamp, but to his amazement Roezl found side by side with it an unknown *Masdevallia*. Snatching up one plant he caught his train and eventually placed his plant at auction. On the day of sale news of Livingstone's death arrived, and in a flash of inspiration Roezl christened his novelty *M. Livingstoneana*. Today, even among authorities, few know just where that rarest of *Masdevallias* has its home; none since has reached the outside world. A pretty flower it is, white, rosy-tipped, with yellow tails. And it dwells by a station now overgrown by jungle, on the old Panama railway near Culebra.

One rare orchid was found in New Guinea growing among the skeletons in the burial place of the natives. For brass wire the Papuans permitted the desecration of their dead, but on conditions that a favored idol be packed with the plant. The idol and skulls were sold with the plant at auction in London.

A hunter enthusiast once tried to picture for me the dramatic urge that possesses these hunters.

"You see," he said, "orchid hunting is not like other hunting. In other hunts there are climaxes all the way from the first sign of spoor or track, throughout the stalking, up to the moment when your quarry is sighted, and that supreme moment when you shoot and it drops. If you are climbing unclimbed mountains, you know the top is there.



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If you are seeking the Pole, you know that it is a matter of getting over the ninetieth parallel of latitude to reach it. With orchid hunting it's different. You start with a rumor—a legend, a horticulturist's prediction such as Darwin's brilliant deduction about a certain orchid in Madagascar which has been proven only recently. Perhaps you start with only a native's dream as a guide. But you do start—off to God knows where, for God knows how long, and with God knows what end. The drama lies in the courage to start and in keeping going in the face of things.

"One dramatic moment in actual orchid finding was when Thunberg and Sonnerat got for the first and last time some of the lilac-blue *Disa Longicornis* on Table Mountain in Cape Colony. They had collected scarlet *Disa*, *Disa Melaleuca*, but the lilac *Disa* grew in one spot only, on a precipitous high rock. To climb it was about the last word in hazards. They scaled the sheer face of the rock, having scarcely handhold. At the very limit of possible ascent the lilac flowers were still some fifteen feet above reach. Sonnerat fixed himself on the final ledge (he later said it was not more than eight inches wide), and Thunberg mounted gingerly to his friend's shoulders. There was nerve in that. The tremble of a knee would have unbalanced them. Using a long stick, Thunberg was able to pry off five plants, which dropped clear of the rock into the abyss, uninjured.

"Usually the happenings are more human than botanical, so to speak. Yet so much remains problematical in orchids that fictions containing unconscionable imitations of scientific fact continue to be told. You have heard of the vampire orchid? It was fabled to have a wonderful odor which attracted animals. When a beast came near, the perfume would narcotize it, and it would sink, stupefied, by the tree trunk where the flower clung. With sentient quickness, showing operation of mind, the fatal orchid would stretch down its green tenacles and from the poisoned animal such out blood. The beast would die sleeping peacefully, while the pale velvety blossoms would take on a soft flush. Perhaps it's a parable. Certainly I expect that some day orchids will get me, blood and bones.

"They seem to have got George Banault. He was hunter for Mrs. G. W. Wilson of Philadelphia. Banault was French, small, wiry, venturesome. Once, pursuing a wonderful snow-white orchid described to him by a Colombian Indian, he fell over the edge of a two thousand foot precipice. He has been stricken with fever, robbed and deserted by guides, and left to starve in the forests of the Andes. For years he has been going



down there. When I last got word of him he was held prisoner in a small, obscure mountain village, and was waiting for an opportunity to escape to the coast, four hundred miles away. He had hundreds of plants from Magdalena River that he could not entrust to guides to ship to Mrs. Wilson.

"When I was young I went to Assam looking for the Lost Orchid. I had a clue that the original had come from somewhere in the Mikir Hills, and that did give more than ordinary point and direction to the journey. But it was a large order, the country was hostile, and I failed. When I got 'out' I heard that it had taken a military expedition to Tibet to recover the Lost Orchid.

"You may know that story. It begins back in 1857 when a Liverpool man named Fairrie showed a new sort of *Cypripedium*. It had come to him from an apothecary at Nowgong, in Assam, who, practicing as a doctor, had been able to travel among the ferocious tribes in the Mikar Hills. Five years after you could have bought slips or offshoots of the *Cypripedium Fairrieneum* for a guinea. (Orchids are always valued in guineas.) By and by it was costing three guineas; and then in a few years quotations ceased. The name disappeared from catalogs.

"By 1902 only five plants were left; four were in France, in the Jardin de Luxembourg, one in England in the conservatories of Sir Trevor Lawrence. These were fast declining, and the next year one alone in the known world gave forth a flower. Despairingly, Opoex, the Luxembourg gardener, tried to breed from it, and waited in ardent and hopeful impatience. But you cannot make a decent, highclass orchid germinate its own pollen. This orchid was no exception: it was bent on race suicide. Whereupon the orchidists desperately offered \$10,000 reward to any one who would bring them a hale and virile wild specimen of the 'Lost Orchid.'

"England had long desired to open Tibet to the range of commerce. Opportunity did not come until Russia was busy with war in Manchuria and Korea. Captain Younghusband was hurriedly despatched by the English from India with a military force to penetrate to the sacred city of Lassa. The penetration was made at the cost of blood and treasure. Attached to the expedition was G. L. Searight of Darjeeling, surveyor in His Majesty's service. Being, like many Englishmen, an amateur gardener, he botanized along the way; and one afternoon, seven thousand feet above sea level, he came upon the Lost Orchid.

"He sent a thousand plants back to Calcutta by a native. The arrival, the testing, and the



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decision on the genuineness of the find produced a tremendous sensation. Indeed, among orchid hunters the historic expedition and even the Russo-Japanese war itself, will be chiefly memorable for having led to the reclamation of this little weed."

Another hunter was Sir Hugh Low. Sir Hugh came of "the old horticultural stock of Clapton." His flower-growing father had him appointed to the East India Company and thought him nicely settled in practical business. On the way out the young man flung over the appointment and joined Rajah Brooke in Borneo, there combining government service with botanic exploration—carrying through jungles and uplands one mailed fist for diplomacy and the Queen, and one hand out-reaching for orchids.

He slept with his Malay bodyguard in the bottom of a thirty-six foot canoe, the better to evade the alligators. He held levees in villages to give "business talks" to the chiefs of Dyak tribes. One tribe gave him a feast. "I walked to it on gongs," he wrote, "and other musical instruments placed for the purpose." Once, following a path that led to interesting flowers, Sir Hugh came upon "pits dug in the earth for working diamonds." They were perfectly good pits containing perfectly good diamonds, but Sir Hugh kept to his path. He was in quest of orchids!

Orchids! And behind every *Cattleya* worn as a corsage, and every *Vanda* used for a shoulder ornament there are legends, adventures, and romances—scores of them that have never been written out fairly—a whole field of unexploited material waiting for an author.

There's romance and mystery in the puzzle, still unanswered, of how the single *Angraecum* plant got into Japan, where it was found flourishing by Perry, thousands of miles from its native home. Perhaps Henry Pu-Yi, Emperor of "Manchukuo," knew the answer when he adopted the orchid as the imperial symbol of the new "monarchy" in contrast to the chrysanthemum, the symbol of the Emperor of Japan. Henry's throne chair and the other imperial household paraphernalia have been emblazoned with orchids, and meritorious services to the state are rewarded with the "Grand Imperial Order of the Orchid."

Perhaps all this explains why some orchids are worth fortunes. Baron Schroder's spotted *Crispum* is said to be absolutely without price. As one collector said, there would need to be a new medium of exchange more precious than we have to express the worth of this bit of fungus. But in spite of the fabulous sums that orchids often bring, the hunter rarely makes expenses. "But if I were after money," a hunter once remarked, "I wouldn't be hunting."

GREYHOUND

(Continued from page 139)

the amorous adventures of Queen Maria Luisa de Parma and the gallant Godoy, Prince of the Peace. And Aranjuez is adjacent to Madrid.

But if the traveller has reason to avoid Madrid, or wishes to pass as much time as possible in Quixotic country, he can cross over by a rural side road to the Andalucian highway at Madridejos, which seems to have been the scene of the fight with the windmills, for a whole flock of them is there, which easily could have looked like four-armed giants to the disordered intellect of the Ingenious Hidalgo. Furthermore, Madridejos is on the Puerta Lapice road, which Cervantes says Don Quixote and Sancho Panza were following when they encountered the mills.

In summer the almost limitless and nearly treeless plain must be so hot as to explain Don Quixote's one day fear that the sun had changed his brain to curd; but in autumn the plateau air invigorates, and miles of grape vines with foliage turned russet red lend the landscape color and charm.

Here and there the vines are interrupted by fields of wheat and oat stubble in which graze herds of sheep and goats, from whose milk the famous cheese of La Mancha is made. Again, one passes through purple fields of rosas de azafraán, which spring directly from the soil without the accessories of plant or leaf. Bent backed peasants laboriously pluck the flower from the ground, while their wives and daughters in the pueblos or in the farmhouse patiently pick from the corollas the slender threads which form the costly saffron of commerce.

An occasional horseman rides slowly across the horizon, with a greyhound after him and now and then one meets a caravan of carts, each pulled by a little donkey and three or four mules in single file (a "riata" this tandem team is called). In the distance are tiny townlets whose smoke ascends into a cloudless sky.

The traveller southward comes in due time to Manzanares, the Manchegan cheese emporium, and to Valdepeñas, center of vast vineyards, celebrated through the centuries for its red and white wine. At last he reaches Sierra Morena, and descends through the deep, dark and dangerous but wildly beautiful cañon "Despeñaperros" into Andalucía leaving behind him La Mancha and Don Quixote, but carrying away memories which make rereading of Cervantes' masterpiece an exhilarating and enchanting experience.



NEWS FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 147)

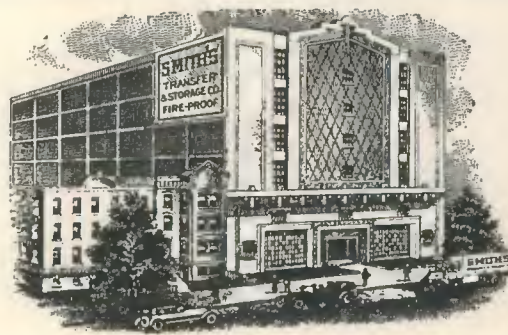
The American Woman's Club of Oslo opened their new quarters on December 17th at the regular monthly meeting. So far husbands have not been invited to partake of their hospitality.

The unofficial family of the Oslo Consulate General has been increased by one member. Vice Consul and Mrs. Brigg Perkins have adopted a young son who, on January 19th, was christened Anthony Brigg. Minister Biddle stood for "Little Tony" as god-father.

Chantal Maynard, youngest daughter of Consul General Maynard, received with her sister Norma, fourteen friends on January 21st to help her celebrate her third birthday. A few of Chantal's birthday presents survived the afternoon.

Alex Wilse, of the Oslo Legation staff, recently completed twenty-five years of service. He entered upon his duties under Minister Pearce. Wilse has had a "full life," having fought in the Indian wars, worked on railroads, as a lumberman, and as a crab fisher in Seattle, organized several clubs of travelers in Oslo, and finally settled down to his long and faithful years at the Legation. In a recent interview with *Tidens Tegn*, the Oslo newspaper, he told hair-raising accounts of his adventures and made a few remarks concerning the Legation's activities during war days. "During the war we certainly had exciting times at the Legation, too," he said. "Once we received a shipment of 125,000 pounds of gold, and I had to have six men to carry it into the Central Bank. It happened once that we stopped the Bergen train, and another time we detained the Danish America Line. There was hectic activity. Do you know what we used for telegrams only? The bill for the Legation's telegrams for the third quarter of 1918 amounted to Kr. 37,850. The personnel has increased from me as the sole assistant under Pearce to 47." We congratulate Mr. Wilse on his long service and extend sincere wishes for many more years of health and happiness.

Skiing is again in full force in Oslo and the entire staff can now be included among the offenders. Dr. Bush, of the Consulate General, is the inventor of a device for assisting one in going uphill when on skis. His trial trip was made the day of his departure for Stockholm and so no report is available as to the success he met.



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The American Olympic skating team arrived in Oslo and competed in the races held at Frogner Stadium. Two world's records were made during the races. Allan Potts (U.S.) clipped one-tenth of a second from the 500 meter record and Ivar Ballangrud (Norway) beat the Austrian, Max Stiepl's, record by 1.7 second in the 5,000 meter. The Minister and Mrs. Biddle, together with most of the staffs of the two offices were present at the races and gave a lusty cheer for the American champion who beat the Norwegians at their own sport on their own ground. The teams had been introduced by the Biddles at a tea a few days before the races.

Mr. and Mrs. George Abbott, of Riga, spent Christmas with Mrs. Abbott's family in Oslo. Miss Diana Livingston, sister of Vice Consul Brockholst Livingston, of Oslo, is staying with her brother.

The King of Sweden was entertained at dinner on January 11, 1936, by the American Minister and Mrs. Steinhardt.

The Minister and Mrs. Biddle entertained on

Thanksgiving a reception given for about four hundred. On Christmas there was a dinner for the staffs of the Legation and Consulate General and a few other guests—thirty-six in all—and everyone remarked on the beauty of the table, which represented a Christmas tree forest with little "Julenisser" in various poses, and silver doves decorating the trees. There had been a reception in the afternoon for a large number of the diplomatic and consular corps and the American colony and so the day was not a quiet one for the Biddles.

ADELAIDE

Our Supervising Consul General and Mrs. Pierrepont Moffat visited Adelaide in December. They motored across from Sydney. It sounds easy, doesn't it? And to hear Mr. and Mrs. Moffat tell about the journey, one might think it was as easy as a boat ride down the Potomac on a spring morning.

We certainly enjoyed the three days they were in Adelaide, and we and the friends they met here hope they will come again soon. H. M. W.

(Additional notes on page 180)



A GROUP OF DELEGATES TO THE CHACO PEACE CONFERENCE AT BUENOS AIRES FLY TO ASUNCIÓN TO INTERVIEW PRESIDENT AYALA (DECEMBER 21, 1935)

Left to right: Allan Dawson*, Assistant to the United States Delegate; Felix Nieto del Rio*, Chile; Spruille Braden*, United States; Mrs. Braden; Gerónimo Zubizarreta, Paraguay; José de Paula Rodrigues Alvez, Brazil; Vicente Rivarola*, Paraguay; Luis A. Podestá Costa*, Argentina. (Those designated by * made the trip.)



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BUDAPEST

The members of the staff of the combined offices at Budapest were the guests of the American Minister and Mrs. Montgomery on Christmas Day.

Recent visitors to Budapest included George Wadsworth, from Bucharest; S. Pinkney Tuck, from Paris; Waldo E. Bailey, from Lyon; and Mr. and Mrs. James Marshall Osborn, from Oxford, England. Mrs. Osborn is a daughter of the American Minister and Mrs. Montgomery.

The Consulate General sustained a great loss in the untimely death on January 2, 1936, of Mr. Stephen Hattala, who had been engaged in commercial work since 1923. Every officer who has ever been stationed at Budapest will mourn his loss to the Service. They all appreciated his big heart; his intelligent enthusiasm for every task of whatever nature, and his capacity for accomplishment.

OSLO

Consul General and Mrs. Bevan sailed from Oslo on February 1st. On January 29th they were entertained at dinner by the Minister and Mrs. Biddle, who, on behalf of the officers of the Legation and Consulate General and some of the American colony, presented Mr. Bevan with a silver humidior.

VISITORS

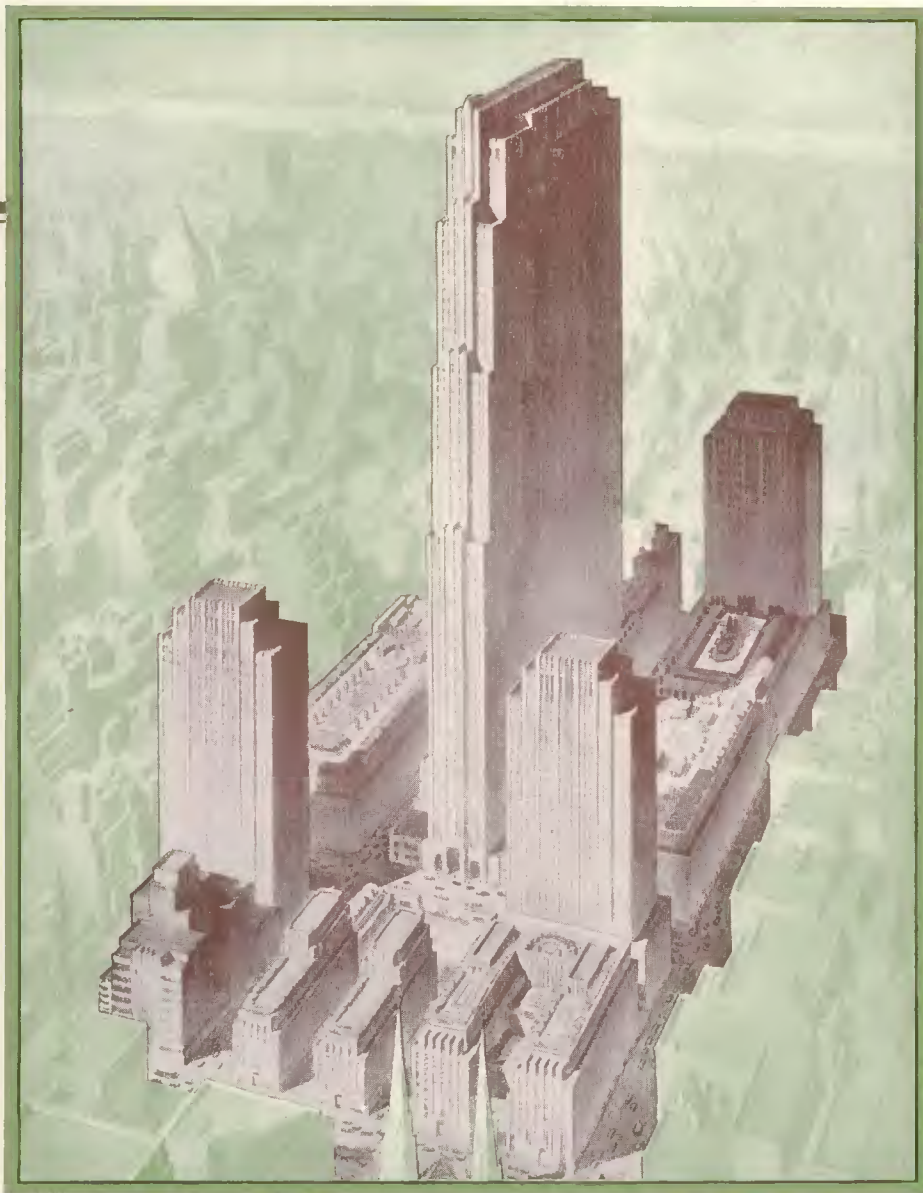
The following visitors called at the Department on leave or en route to their posts, their names being taken from the Register in Room 115:

<i>January</i>	
William H. Beck, Oslo, sailing January 29.....	15
John M. Cabot, The Hague, on leave in Boston.....	16
Bernard C. Connelly, Bucharest, on leave.....	17
Howard Donovan, Kobe, on leave.....	17
Selden Chapin, Port-au-Prince, on leave in Washington.....	20
Sheridan Talbott, Leghorn, on leave.....	21
John Brandt, Cartagena, on leave.....	22
Reginald P. Mitchell, Warsaw, sailing January 29.....	23
Beatrice M. Bergen, Prague, on leave.....	24
Robert M. Scotten, Santiago, sailing February 1.....	27
B. Y. Berry, Teheran, on leave in Indiana.....	28
Andrew Gilchrist, Prague, on leave in New York.....	29
James H. Keeley, Jr., Saloniki, sailing February 4.....	29
John C. Wiley, Antwerp, on leave in Florida.....	29
Alan H. Steyne, Hamburg, on leave.....	29
Joseph E. Newton, Nassau, en route to post.....	30
<i>February</i>	
L. F. Cotie, Martinique, on leave.....	2
E. S. Cunningham, en route to Maryville, Tenn.....	2
Leslie Gordon Mayer, Kobe, on leave.....	3
Winthrop S. Greene, Bogota, on leave.....	3
W. J. Gallman, Danzig, on leave.....	5
Edward Anderson, Jr., Montreal, en route to post.....	12
Harold M. Collins, Winnipeg, on leave.....	12
Carl A. Fisher, The Hague, on leave.....	13



STAFF OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, LONDON, ENGLAND

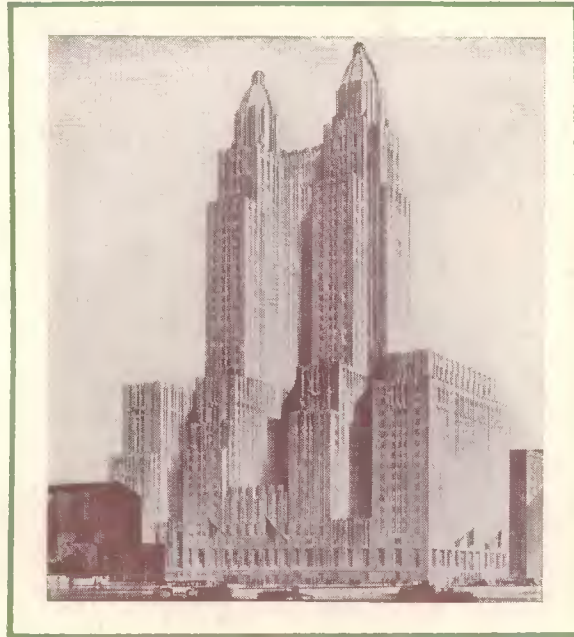
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