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*American Minister to China*

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# THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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## “River d’Loup”

By WILLIAM P. GEORGE, formerly Consul, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Canada, now Secretary of Legation at Belgrade, Yugoslavia

(With the thermometer at 100 degrees in Washington this refreshing story was found in an old file of manuscripts received, and though sadly belated it may still be of interest, though Mr. George, now at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, may be surprised at this resurrection of his contribution.)

IF winter comes in River d’Loup you may be sure that spring will be about ten months behind, and if you’re interested in winter sports, organized by nature and minus the frills, fashions, and propaganda of the great resorts, here you have a long season of just that. There are gloriously thrilling hills for tobogganing, bob sledding, and skiing, thin or rubbery ice is unknown, and the snow fields for *racquetours* are unlimited. All fences and barriers early disappear under that couch of snow. The Consulate is operated on a ski and snowshoe basis for more than half the year and can recommend the plan that enables one to slide without that undignified wriggling. The staff is not numerous but goes a long way. Not many weeks ago it seriously debated the advisability of attempting to ski to Quebec—having skied all over the immediate surrounding country—but failed to find enough authorized holidays in succession to match the tentative schedule worked out. Just as well, for the weekend selected for the venture brought the winter’s heartiest blizzard, stopping trains, banks, business, mails—everything but the Consulate.

Today is the eighth of May and it isn’t long since the first steamer of the season pushed up the St. Lawrence. Oh, for some time rumor has had it that snow had disappeared in Montreal and that a heat wave was on in Winnipeg, but those places are far from the River of the Wolf in more ways than can be measured with yardstick or mercury either. It is a month or more ago that

someone optimistically put a light in the lighthouse on the north shore and sent to us through a snowstorm the low moans of a fog horn. To the “habitants,” at the tail end of a long season of idleness, it was sweet music, but the lights “high over head, green, yellow and red” and shore

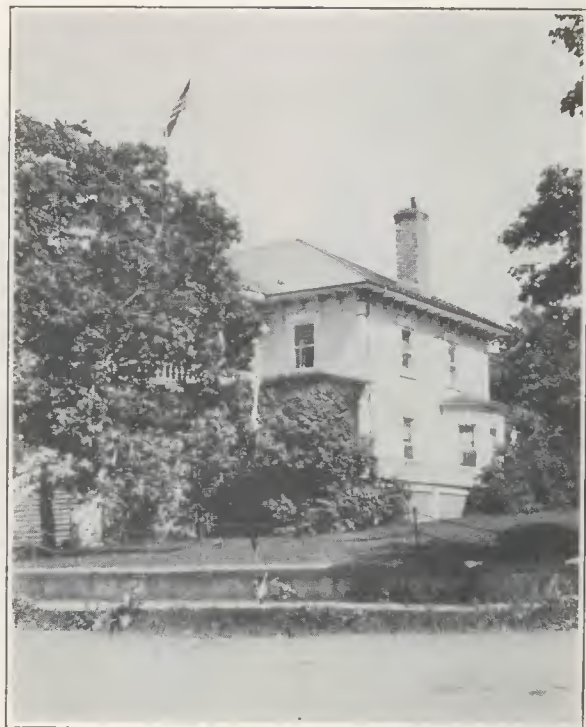


Photo from W. P. George

AMERICAN CONSULATE  
*Riviere du Loup (midsummer)*



temperatures, snowshoe parties and dog team and the empty buckets on the maple trees—were contradictory, that's all.

Two Sundays past the choristers went on a sugar party. We went in large sleighs, resting "de" as the French say, "bout." No seats were provided. On entering the woods we disembarked into snow four or five feet deep. The sap hadn't done anything spectacular, but it had been possible to scrape together a sufficient quantity to mellow the voices of 40 choristers with syrup, "tire," and sugar.

One week after the sugar party, on a Monday morning, in a swirling snowstorm, the Consulate was moved, and the accompanying photograph of the old premises is therefore unique and historical. No more will the staff park their snowshoes and skis at that door. Some approached the door on snowshoe, some on ski, some wallowed through. But one nippy morning at 9 o'clock it was noted that the fresh blanket of snow before that *unique*

entrance to the building was smooth and unbroken. Yet the Consul was inside! *Some jump*, was our observation, but the Consul commented not.

There's still snow in Riviere du Loup, and lots of it, though the garages are opening up one by one. It's snowing *now*, and the little old schooner frozen in last fall at the port is still engaged in a large block of ice. Yesterday evening we saw eight seals swimming about near the Point when we went for fresh smelts. But this morning between snow flurries we thought we heard a bee, and Mick found a bird egg (there is some doubt as to its validity) and now we're climbing ladders, removing storm windows, and listing seed for the garden. Worst of all, the staff's got spring fever right on time, and the sound of a file on the blades of a lawn mower comes persistently to the official ears.

## VACATION

Good-by to pain and care! I take  
 Mine ease today;  
 Here where these sunny waters break,  
 And ripples this keen breeze, I shake  
 All burdens from the heart, all weary thoughts  
 away.

I draw a freer breath—I seem  
 Like all I see—  
 Waves in the sun—the white-winged gleam  
 Of seabirds in the slanting beam—  
 And far-off sails which flit before the south  
 wind free.

—Whittier.

## BY THE WAY

Apropos of vacation time, it was feared at one time that this issue of the *Journal* might suffer from the effects of the vacation season. One at least of our regular contributors, John Carter, whose "Political Book Shelf" has been so much appreciated, is away in the Blue Ridge Mountains, but next month we hope to hear from him again. Others came nobly to the rescue. Dr. Tyler Dennett's article is packed with valuable information. "Fuera de Concurso" has given us a charming story, but like some other contributors this month modestly hides under a nom de plume. The Visa Office has commenced an interesting series of reports. Lastly, the article on "Naval Diplomacy" is well worthy of careful study.



Photo from W. P. George

The snowshoes are the Consul's and show the office is open for business

# Work of Publications Committee

By TYLER DENNETT, *Historical Adviser, Department of State*

THE Publications Committee was created by Secretary Hughes in Diplomatic Serial No. 353, General Instruction Consular, No. 953, under date of February 26, 1925. This circular, while drawing attention to General Instruction 612, August 3, 1918, and Section 1751 of the revised statutes, took occasion to amplify previous statements of the policy of the Department with reference to the publication of books and manuscripts by Foreign Service Officers.

"This instruction," wrote Mr. Hughes, "is not intended to discourage officers abroad from devoting their leisure time to the preparation of articles or studies on appropriate subjects (for example, on subjects pertaining to international law). On the contrary, the Department will welcome such efforts, and has organized a committee to consider articles for publication which may be submitted, to determine whether they should be published for the Department's special use, for confidential purposes, or released for commercial publication, and to encourage and stimulate such studies by the officers in the field."

The first Publications Committee comprised Messrs. William Dawson, J. Theodore Marriner, and the writer who has been chairman of the committee continuously since its inauguration. The committee is now composed of Mr. Michael J. McDermott and the writer, there being one vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. G. Howland Shaw to the field. Mr. Felix Cole also served on the committee for a time prior to his transfer to the field. In considering articles which particularly concern a political division the chief of the division is added to the committee *ad hoc*.

The committee has considered somewhat in excess of 150 manuscripts. The fate of the manuscripts is not in each case definitely known, but the records show that 41, having been approved by the committee, have been forwarded directly to publishers or are known to have been submitted to publishers. It is not known in every case, however, whether they were accepted for publication. During the entire period of four and one-half years the committee has withheld its approval for publication from only eight manuscripts although there are a few more where no definite action has been taken.

Manuscripts come to the committee usually under cover of a diplomatic or consular despatch. In some instances the author of the manuscript asks to have it returned to him by the committee, and in other instances asks to have it forwarded to some editor who is believed to be interested in the subject dealt with. In a few cases the committee has ventured to suggest publishers, and has acted as a "literary agent" in sending the article out, sometimes to as many as half a dozen publishers which might possibly be interested. It is a matter of regret to the Publishing Committee that it has not been able to serve more effectively at this point, for it is realized that an officer in the field is at a great disadvantage in dealing with an editor. A few Foreign Service Officers already have established literary reputations, and their manuscripts need no introduction to editors. In most instances, however, the manuscript which comes to the committee is a first attempt on the part of the author.

The committee has been frequently impressed with the fact, which is well known to professional writers and is a comfort to every one, that the decision of an editor with reference to a manuscript does not necessarily involve an adverse judgment as to the quality of the manuscript. The committee must have handled at least three times as many good manuscripts as have found publication. Articles are rejected for a great variety of reasons having little to do with their quality; they are frequently too long; the periodical may have recently published a very similar subject; the article may not be sufficiently "close to the news." Some of the very best written articles which have been handled by the committee have vainly sought publishers, but have accumulated in the files some very interesting and appreciative letters from editors who, not content with simple rejection slips, have written personal letters expressing regret that the articles could not be used.

Running rapidly through the files of the Publication Committee one can easily formulate a few rules which might save Foreign Service Officers a good deal of wasted effort.

It is no exaggeration to say that most of the articles which have been considered by the committee have been too long. There are only a few periodicals published in the United States which have the space to use articles in excess of five thousand words. Generally speaking, the chances



of acceptance by an editor diminishes in inverse ratio to the length of the article. Two thousand words is better than five thousand, and from seven hundred and fifty to twelve hundred is better still.

Popular magazines rarely are interested in articles of a purely historical nature. A manuscript ought to start with the present, with some immediate, lively human interest. This rule, of course, does not exclude the use of historical background but most editors regard history as taboo.

Manuscripts are very often prepared for some particular periodical, but without first consulting the editor as to whether such a subject would be acceptable. Editors always welcome suggestions from writers and are glad to examine outlines of proposed articles. Foreign Service Officers have not yet come to realize how desirable it is to invite the interest of an editor before preparing the manuscript.

If every author would read aloud his manuscript before he sends it in many mistakes of English and of idiom would be corrected, little mistakes which might not be very serious except that they create a prejudice against the article when it is being read with a view to its publication. As a matter of fact the committee has had to intervene more frequently to protect authors from themselves than it has to protect the Department from the consequences of political indiscretion.

It is apparent that while relatively few of the Foreign Service Officers have ever realized the sources of pleasure which lie in literary composition, it has been a great inspiration to some lonely men. It is evident that even where manuscripts have failed of finding a publisher they have been very much worth while to those who have written them. It has also been a pleasure to the committee to watch the steady development of literary skill on the part of some few who have persistently sought to perfect their style and meet the needs of a critical editor.

## PROPOSED LIMITATION OF SPATS

Sartorial strictures from New York City on the ceremonial costume of the Department of State and the Department's informal reply thereto recall an important project advanced at the time of the Washington Armament Conference of 1920, viz, the international limitation of spats. Despite the Department's latest dictum that spats have been obsolete in our service since 1927, its admission that they are still worn by foreign diplomats resident in Washington indicates that

something should be done about it. For America alone to abandon the spat would place American diplomats at a decided disadvantage.

The writer does not believe that universal disarmament is any more practicable than complete disarmament, but he does believe that limitation of spats is not only feasible but desirable. The Senate having adjourned it is too late to add a spat reservation to the naval pact just ratified, but a conference on spats could, and should, be called for an early date.

The original project of 1920 appears to have been lost in the files and its details are not remembered, except that diplomats were divided into categories according to displacement, tonnage, caliber, etc., and proper spats provided for each category. It is necessary, therefore, to present a new project, and it is hereby suggested that as a compromise between European and American diplomacy closed and open seasons for spats be proclaimed. During the closed seasons, June 1 to August 31, spats should be strictly prohibited; during the open season, September 1 to May 31, they should be permitted as follows: ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, white spats; counsellors of embassy and legation, light gray spats; first secretaries, lemon-colored spats, second and third secretaries, dark gray or brown.

In deference to the provisions of the Rogers bill Consular Officers of Classes I and II might be allowed to wear gray spats, but such officers of lower class than II should refrain from spats unless they are bearers of the double commission.

It is suggested that the American service concede the gray striped trouser as the necessary concomitant of the morning coat, but strongly urged that it stick to the turned down collar. The turned up trouser should be definitely discarded.

As to the number of buttons on the white waistcoat, it is suggested that it be made strictly a question of class, though a Class I Officer may maintain that a one-button waistcoat is rather décolleté and a Class VIII Officer may object to being buttoned to the chin. An alternative suggestion is that class be indicated by the color of button, as in the case of the Chinese mandarin, a clear red button, or ruby, for Class I, opaque red button or coral for Class II, clear crystal for Class III, lapis lazuli for Class IV, etc.

On the general subject of official dress, it may be of interest to the service to learn that a high dignitary of a friendly country has recently been authorized by royal decree "to wear gold embroidered green trousers, gold embroidered shirt, silk sash, embroidered shawl, and to carry a green umbrella."

ANON.

# The Magic Carpet

By "FUERA DE CONCURSO"

THERE were four of us taking coffee and liqueurs in the smoking room of the *Gigantic* the last night out from New York: Bracken, the financier from Chicago; an expatriate American by the name of Wythe; the Consul General from London, or Paris, or Berlin, I have forgotten which, going home on leave; and myself. The crossing had been a pleasant one, and we had found enough in common to enable us to talk, walk, smoke, and play bridge together most of the way over. But as we sat there that evening, with our landing scheduled for 8 o'clock the following morning, a heavy sort of silence had fallen over our little group as if each of us were preoccupied with his own particular and personal problems, so soon to be taken up again, which the trip across had for the time being pushed into the background.

It was Bracken who finally broke the quietness in which we seemed to be wrapped as if in a heavy blanket. Bracken, I should explain, had been living in Europe for the past five or six years to escape from subpoena servers from a court that wanted to know certain details of one of his major financial operations. The papers had been full of it at the time, but out of respect for his feelings none of us had broached the subject during the voyage.

"Yes," he said, almost as if talking to himself, "I am going back to face the music." His statement, so unexpected and uncalled for, shattered the moody silence of the group.

"I really had nothing to hide in that affair of the Intercontinental Utilities merger," he continued. "It was only my stubbornness and resentment over the legal quibbling of the minority stockholders that prompted me to twiddle my fingers at them all for the past five years. And then I liked life in Europe at first. Was perfectly contented there; but I don't mind confessing now that I am so homesick that I am going back to pay the piper. Right now I would tell that judge everything I know for one whiff of the breeze off Lake Michigan or for a sight of the maples in the north when they break into painted flame with the first touch of frost. That's something you can't get in London or Paris or anywhere else on the other side of the pond."

The eloquence of his outburst momentarily robbed us of reply as he looked at each of us in a half-apologetic, half-pugnacious sort of man-

ner. Wythe was the first to assemble his thoughts.

"Yes," he sneered, "and here's something you can't get on this side of the pond without making yourself a blooming criminal," and he tapped the rim of his empty cognac glass. "I don't see your point at all, Bracken," he continued. "Homesickness is a disease of women and children, and when I see a homesick man I attribute his trouble to nothing more or less than an inability to make friends or a lack of capacity to adjust himself to new surroundings."

His words carried a sting that made the other wince, and I saw Bracken's big hands twitch as if he were about to lunge across the table and take the expatriate by the throat.

It was the Consul General who poured oil on the troubled waters into which our conversation had drifted.

"I think there is a lot about homesickness that neither of you men understand," he began, and his well-modulated voice carried a sharp note of authority that compelled both Bracken and Wythe to turn and face him.

"A Consul who has seen any considerable length of service abroad can pose as being something of an expert on homesickness, for he not only has occasional twinges of the malady himself—oh yes, we do, Wythe—and he acts so often as a sort of combined father confessor, diagnostician, and prescribing physician to a lot of his compatriots who are suffering from the same trouble that he comes in time to recognize all the symptoms and variations of the disorder.

"I have cured cases of homesickness by prescribing a meal at some good American restaurant simply because I saw that the patient was suffering from an overdose of foreign cooking. And I have advised men who had come to Europe with the idea of having a good time away from their families to cable their wives to join them in Paris, and their homesickness disappeared the moment the cable was sent. Those are simple cases that respond to simple remedies, but when one finds a case that springs from illusions that can not be materialized, then that is a different matter." He paused for a second and then took up the thread of his discourse.

"You gentlemen know, of course, something of the life history of the salmon which by instinct returns to die in the stream in which it was



spawned. I have long held the belief that somewhere deep down in the breast of every member of the human race there exists a similar instinct or mandate, a primitive passion to lay one's bones down in the place where one was born. I mention this because I believe that homesickness has its inception in an incoherent but ever-present fear that something may arise to prevent us from so returning.

"As we grow older the family and social connections we form tend to erase to a large degree that fundamental desire to return, or at least to soften the mental anguish its disobedience causes, but fully to understand what nostalgia really means one has only to imagine, if he can, the feelings of the salmon which finds his native stream dried up or dammed against his approach, or to consider the thoughts of a person who finds as the shadows begin to lengthen that he has no home to which he can return.

"All this speculation has a tinge of psychology which I would be glad to avoid, but I mention it merely to make clear a story I am about to tell you, that is, if you think that you would be interested in hearing it," and he paused long enough to catch the assent of each of us.

"Some years after the turn of the century and immediately after I entered the consular service I was sent as Vice Consul to a small post called Mendoya down on the Carribbean Sea. It was famous for two things, the quality of the bananas it shipped, and the misery, heat, and squalor in which the place was eternally steeped. And I might add that in consular circles Mendoya was not without fame by reason of the character and eccentricities of the Consul, Homer Trask, who had served there from time immemorial.

"I had been warned before leaving for the post that I might find the Consul a peculiar and perhaps irritating chief. He was peculiar, but in the two years I served with him I never found him irritating and we worked together with never the slightest friction.

"As I already have said, Consul Trask was something of an institution in the service which he had entered by a political appointment some time during the Civil War. How he held his job through the vicissitudes of the spoils system which was in full swing during that period I never knew unless it was due to the fact that Mendoya was such a wretched post when viewed from any angle that none of the job-seeking politicians wanted it. There was, I believe, a reason, sentimental as it may sound, which prompted the Department not to transfer him to another and more desirable post from which he would probably be ejected

with the first change in the occupant of the White House, for Trask had brought his bride to Mendoya when first appointed there, and she had perished from yellow fever within a few weeks after landing.

"So there he had remained for more than forty years, cursing the climate, the deadly heat, the still more deadly mosquitos, the indolent natives and their chronic revolution, and never once in all that time had he returned to the United States. Why? I do not know, except that the early years of his self-imposed exile were probably due to some queer twist in his brain caused by sorrow at the loss of his wife. By the time that had passed he appears to have lost all touch with family and friends at home—he had no near relatives as far as I could ascertain—so that he had finally come to consider Mendoya as his permanent place of abode. I think that he was just eccentric enough to take a certain amount of pride in the record he had created in the Department's annals by his protracted absence from the United States, and as a matter of fact, he said to me more than once that it was the duty of the Department to repatriate consuls from time to time at the expense of the government, a contention which had he lived twenty-five years longer he would have seen recognized and granted.

"When I went to Mendoya Consul Trask was some seventy years of age, a small, white-haired man, frail, burned out and weakened by long years in the tropics. He was a fairly efficient officer but he was possessed of an antipathy amounting almost to a hatred of Departmental red tape. In this, mind you, he was wrong, for red tape is nothing but the steel reinforcing that holds together the conglomerate known as the American foreign service. But he would have none of it, and he knew his regulations well enough to be able to flout them with impunity from time to time much to his own delight and the irritation of the Department.

"The consulate consisted of three rooms, a private office for the consul, a larger room where I held forth with the native clerk-of-all-work, and a small cubicle for the storage of archives. It was well equipped with government furniture of the golden oak variety and presented a business-like appearance, but there was one item of property that was entirely out of place in the ensemble. I refer to the rug that covered the floor of the consul's office. Where it had come from I have no idea, but I suspect that it had been there as long as the consul himself.

"How well I remember that rug! Number five, it was, on the inventory of furniture and fur-





nishings of the office, listed something as follows: "One rug, nine by twelve, nondescript pattern, Condition-Poor." Non-descript was correct, for it was a jumbled mass of spots, curlicues, swastikas and geometric figures of all sizes and shapes set down in varying shades of black, blue, red, yellow and brown without uniformity or harmony. The nap had worn away in spots leaving the warp exposed here and there and the colors had been faded and distorted by long exposure to the tropical sun. But the Consul liked it. I often noted the care with which he avoided stepping on the worn spots, and the habit he had of day-dreaming with his eyes fixed on the rug with a faraway expression in them that lingered for a second or two even after his attention was diverted to affairs closer at hand.

"To me the rug was never anything but an eyesore, and after I had been in Mendoya about a year I ventured to suggest to the Consul the propriety of asking the Department for something more becoming to the dignity and appearance of an American consular office. He demurred at first, but my persistency finally won him over and he forwarded the necessary requisition to Washington. After some months of delay the new rug was dropped off at Mendoya from the down-bound banana boat. It was a beauty, that new rug, perfectly plain, of a moss green color that was as pleasing to the eyes as its long silky pile was restful to the feet, and I lost no time in rolling the old one up and putting the new arrival in its place. But from that day forward the Consul seemed to

droop and fade like a plucked flower, and strangely enough about that time he began to talk about making a visit home. To put it mildly, Mendoya was amazed. Naturally, I encouraged him in the idea, and at last he cabled Washington for the necessary permission. They tell me that his cable created something of a sensation in the Department, but it is needless to say that his request was promptly granted. A week later I bade him good-bye as he embarked on the north-bound steamer.

"It wasn't for long, however, for he was back at his desk in less than six weeks although he had asked for two months in the United States. His vacation did not appear to have improved his physical condition. If anything, he looked more tired, more feeble, more pensively sad on his return than at the time of his departure. And he was strangely silent when it came to discussing his trip.

"Yes, he had enjoyed his visit at the Department though he saw no one he knew. That was about all the news I could extract from him to quench my thirst for Department gossip.

"No, his trip to his old home—some small city in Pennsylvania—hadn't been very pleasant. He had no relatives there and his old friends looked at him as if he were some modern reincarnation of Rip van Winkle, at least that is what he said about it. So he had decided to come back sooner than he had expected. He thanked me for taking such good care of the office in his absence and asked what had happened in Mendoya while he was

*(Continued on page 354)*



*Photo by W. J. McCafferty*

THE HARBOR OF AMOY, CHINA



*Photo from Wm. McNeir Collection*

STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING  
1875-

# Homes of the Department of State

## IX

THE picture this month is the last in the series of the William McNeir Collection, and shows the present home of the Department of State in what was originally known as the State, War and Navy Building, said at the time of its completion to be the largest and finest office building in the world.

For many years plans had been maturing for this building, but it was not until March 3, 1871, that Congress appropriated half a million dollars to start work on it. The act provided for "the construction, under the direction of the Secretary of State, on the southerly portion of the premises now occupied by the War and Navy Departments, of a building which will form the south wing of a building that, when completed, will be similar in ground plan and dimensions to the Treasury Building, and provide accommodations for the State, War and Navy Departments."

The original plans were drawn by George U. Walter, a noted Philadelphia architect, who designed the dome of the Capitol and the completed Treasury Building, but A. B. Mullett, supervising architect of the Treasury, undertook the work, and finally only the interior conformed to the original plans.

As has been stated previously, the building was erected in five different sections. The south wing was commenced in 1871 and completed in time for the Department of State to move in July 1, 1875. The east wing was commenced in 1872 and completed seven years later, so that on April 16, 1879, the War and Navy Departments moved into that wing. The old War Department Building, which had occupied the site of the north wing of the present building, was demolished in 1879, and the new building or north wing was completed three years later, the War Department moving into it in December, 1882. The west and center wings were the last to be erected, work on them commencing March 31, 1883, and being completed January 31, 1888. For a long time each wing was necessarily separated by a solid wall—and later by an iron grill, or gates in the corridors—but finally these disappeared and the beauty of the long corridors as they now are appeared.

The total cost of the whole building was slightly more than \$10,000,000, and appropriations therefor were spread over a period of 17 years. It was originally thought

that the building would suffice to house for all time the three great executive departments for which it was named, but during the World War the Navy Department moved out into a new building, and the War Department has had to find additional temporary accommodation in the city. The Department of State alone remains intact in the building.

Hamilton Fish was Secretary of State at the time the Department moved from the Orphan Asylum Building on Fourteenth Street to its present home, and he is said to have taken great pride in the fact that he was the first person to move into the new building. Among the articles which he brought from the former office was a marble clock; the story is that he personally carried the clock and hung it in the hall outside his door, where it still hangs and keeps good time. Eddie Savoy, the veteran colored messenger, still on duty at the Secretary's door, came with Mr. Fish and the clock.

It was originally planned that the move would be made in April, but, owing to the unfinished condition of the interior ironwork in the Library, it was postponed until July 1, 1875.

Much might be written of the history connected with this building, which is now so well known to members of the Foreign Service, but it is possible now merely to give a few details of the structure which may be of interest.

It is said to be the only building in the world whose entire exterior is made of granite, handhewn gray stone, part from Green Quarry, James River, Va., and part from Fox Islands, Me. It covers a rectangular plot of ground 342 feet wide and 565 feet long, or—with the terraces and lawns—an area of nearly 10 acres. It has seven stories, counting the basement and sub-basement. The halls and corridors,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles of them, 12 feet wide, are floored with 12-inch squares of black slate and white marble. The eight stairways are very distinctive, being of cantilever construction, swinging gracefully from floor to floor unsupported by beams or arches, the end of each granite step being tightly wedged into the wall; the balustrades are made of intricately designed deoxidized bronze, topped with a mahogany hand rail. A glass dome lights each stairway and adds to the beauty of the interior. There is very little woodwork in the building, and that mainly in the windowsashes, doors and floor coverings in the office rooms. The doors are of solid red mahogany 2 inches thick. The locks and hinges are of bronze, and each door knob bears the official insignia of the Department which originally occupied that room. Each door is framed by at least two rows of borders, both inside and out.

The Secretary of State has his office on the second floor of the south wing, and adjoining it is the famous diplomatic reception room, the scene of the signing of many historic documents and formerly where all the portraits of former Secretaries of State were hung. Those oil paintings, in their massive frames, are now on the walls of the corridor of the second floor, where all may see them.

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

**QUALITIES OF THE IDEAL FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER**

1. Tolerance.
2. Imagination.
3. Sense of humor.
4. A good listener.
5. Sense of proportion.
6. Intellectual independence.
7. Willingness to suspend judgment.
8. Not afraid to change his opinions.
9. Complete absence of sentimentalism.
10. Ability to reach conclusions rapidly.
11. A dash of cynicism, but not as a pose.
12. Ability to think clearly and logically.
13. Adaptability to persons and environments.
14. Dignity and reserve without solemnity and coldness.
15. A little fatalism, but not enough to inhibit action.
16. An insatiable and far-reaching intellectual curiosity.
17. Not the least desire to be a reformer, except possibly of oneself.
18. Sincere enthusiasm for the good work of one's colleagues in the service.
19. Detachment—never get oneself too closely tied up with persons or things.
20. An instinctive distrust of the crowd with a clear recognition of its power for evil.
21. A slight irreverence toward superiors, when the facts warrant it, but, of course, well bottled up.
22. No illusions as to human nature, but with the clear realization that once in a great while it is extraordinarily fine.
23. Constant and painstaking self-criticism in accordance with the ideals and standards which one has worked out for oneself.

G. H. S.

**PRIZE CONTEST**

Those who have submitted manuscripts for the prizes offered by the JOURNAL will be expecting news on the subject. Nearly 60 manuscripts were so submitted, and they are now being given careful consideration by the judges. It is hoped that an announcement of the winners will appear in next month's issue.



# ITEMS



Secretary of State and Mrs. Stimson, who since the adjournment of the Senate have been spending part of the summer at the Ausable Club at Lake Placid, where they have a cottage, were guests of the Lake Placid Riding Club at its first horse show on August 22 and 23. They returned shortly afterward to "Highhold," their Long Island home, near Huntington.

The Undersecretary of State, Mr. Cotton, is expected to return to the Department during the first part of September. He underwent an operation recently and has been recuperating at Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr sailed on the S. S. *Minnetonka*, on August 16, to spend several weeks traveling in France, Belgium, southern Germany, and Switzerland. They expect to return to Washington about October 10, when they will take possession of their new home on Wyoming Avenue.

Assistant Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr., visits Chicago on August 27, 1930, to deliver an address at the World Peace Day celebration there.

Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Francis White have been spending a vacation at Narragansett, R. I.

Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, the newly appointed American Ambassador to Japan, spent several days in Washington before leaving for his post. He planned to sail from San Francisco on the *President Taft* on August 29 and to visit on his way to San Francisco several places on business connected with his mission.

Mr. Hanford MacNider, the newly appointed American Minister to Canada, and Mrs. MacNider were guests of Assistant Secretary of War F. Trubee Davidson, during a recent brief visit to Washington.

Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow and Miss Constance Morrow left their home at Englewood, N. J., on August 14 to join Ambassador Morrow in Mexico City.

Mr. Wallace S. Murray, Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, and Mrs. Murray have been spending August at the Buena Vista Hotel in the Blue Ridge Mountains near Emmitsburg, Md.

Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, entertained a party of diplomatic friends at luncheon at the Carlton Hotel on August 13.

Mr. Robert F. Kelley, Chief of the Division of Eastern European Affairs, sailed for Europe on August 8 to spend his annual leave touring continental countries.

The S. S. *Leviathan*, sailing August 2, carried several Foreign Service Officers to Europe: Mr. James T. Marriner, Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, going for a short visit to London; Mr. Prentiss Gilbert, recently appointed First Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, with Mrs. Gilbert; and James P. Moffitt, with Mrs. Moffitt and Miss Meredith Moffitt, going to Mr. Moffitt's new consular post at Marseille.

Mr. Walter T. Prendergast, of the Division of International Conferences and Protocols, sailed on the S. S. *Leviathan* on August 10 to assume the duties of his new post as Second Secretary of the American Embassy at London.

H. Murray Jacoby, of New York, has been appointed by the President as Special Ambassador on the part of the United States to attend the ceremonies incident to the coronation of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie the First, Emperor of Ethiopia. These ceremonies will take place at Addis Ababa on November 2, 1930. Brigadier General W. W. Harts, Military Attaché at the



American Embassy, Paris, has been named as Military Aide to the Special Ambassador, and Mr. Charles Lee Cooke, Ceremonial Officer of the Department of State, will go as Secretary to this Special Mission. It is expected that this party will sail on the *Leviathan* on September 27.

Dr. Herbert F. Wright, who was editor of the Proceedings of the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration, 1928-1929, and later editor of the London Naval Conference Documents, and also a Specialist in Historical Research in the Department of State, has been appointed professor of international law at the Catholic University of America, and will assume the duties of that position at the opening of the fall term of the university in September.

Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, after spending the summer on the North Shore, have taken possession of their new home at 17 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Mr. Phillips at the time of his resignation from the Foreign Service a year ago, stated as his reason the need of establishing in his own country a home for his children and to superintend their education.

Mr. Keith Merrill sailed recently for France in order to consult with the American Ambassador to France, Mr. Walter E. Edge, on the new building for the Embassy at Paris. Mrs. Merrill and the children are spending the summer at Prides Crossing.

The wife and daughter of Mr. Willys R. Peck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, left Washington on August 15 for a trip to the Pacific coast by motor car.

Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, a former consular officer in several oriental posts and for many years a consular inspector in the Far East, has been appointed a permanent officer of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Consul Samuel Sokobin, who returned to the United States from China some months ago on account of illness and has been recuperating at San Diego, Calif., is understood to be completely recovered and will report soon for duty at the Department.

Consul Harry E. Stevens was married at Shanghai, China, on June 29, 1930, to Miss Dorothy Vivian Hykes. They have proceeded to Mr. Stevens' new post as Consul at Yunnanfu.

Mr. Stanley Smith, of the Board of Governors of the University Club of Washington, visited Consul Parker W. Buhrman at Casablanca and with him made a short motor tour of central Morocco.

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson sailed recently on the *Berengaria* to spend a short vacation in Europe.

Maxwell M. Hamilton, formerly Consul at Shanghai and since July, 1927, assigned to the Department, has resigned from the Foreign Service to become a permanent officer of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs.

Former Consul John Russell Minter, who retired from the Foreign Service in August, 1928, has returned to the Department as a permanent officer in the Division of Western European Affairs.

Miss Harriet E. Sackett, of the Stenographic Section of the Department of State, said to be the first girl to receive a private pilot's license in the District of Columbia, was caught with a dead motor 3,000 feet above the Capitol while taking her final examination, and landed her plane so cleverly as to elicit the following compliment from a prominent aviator present—"One of the most beautiful exhibitions of feminine nerve and skill in flying that I have ever seen."

Mr. James Vivian Whitfield, of North Carolina, who was in the Consular Service from 1919 until his resignation in 1927, his last post being at Monterrey, Mexico, called at the Department recently. Mr. Whitfield is now in the import and export business at New York City, dealing principally with Mexico. Consul Balch, now at Monterrey, who was visiting the Department at the same time, states that Mr. Whitfield still has a host of friends in that city.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Consul General and Mrs. Frederick F. Dumont on the sudden death, on July 27, 1930, of Mrs. Dumont's half brother, Mr. J. William Stahl. Mr. Stahl, a retired civil engineer, resided at the Anchorage, the Dumont home at Ronks, Pa., and had been under treatment in the Lancaster General Hospital for the past four weeks. Consul General and Mrs. Dumont were hurriedly called from Cuba by the news of Mr. Stahl's illness, and arrived in time to be with him a few hours before his death.



James O. Holmes, one of the veteran messengers in the Department, completed 25 years' service on August 2, and on that day the Division of Western European Affairs, where he is now stationed, presented him with a letter of appreciation and a purse of \$50 in gold pieces. James Holmes has had an interesting career, being first assigned to the Bureau of Trade Relations, when Consul General John Ball Osborne was Chief of that office; next he was assigned to Ambassador William I. Buchanan, during the Central American Peace Conference in 1906; then he served as messenger to the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, and after that to Hon. Robert Bacon and Philander C. Knox, when they were respectively Secretary of State; next he served Mr. Evan E. Young, Mr. Hoffman Philip, and Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray. During the World War he served the office of the Economic Adviser, under Mr. Robert Rose, Dr. Holder, and Consul General Marion Letcher. His next assignment was to the Division of Political and Economic Information, when Mr. Prentiss B. Gilbert was chief of that office; when that office was abolished, he went to the Western European Office, when Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., was in charge, and he has remained there ever since.

FROM THE VISITORS' REGISTER, ROOM 115, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Table listing names and locations of visitors, such as Lucius J. Knowles, Kobe, and E. W. Eaton, Mazatlan, with corresponding dates.

Table listing names and locations of visitors, such as David H. Buffum, Palermo, and Leonard G. Dawson, Vera Cruz, Mexico, with corresponding dates.

The old registration book that so many officers have signed was finished on July 29, Vice Consul Harold C. Wood having the honor of being the last signer, while the first signer in that volume was David B. Macgowan, on August 20, 1926, then at Riga, Latvia.

BIRTHS

A daughter, Néné, was born on June 20, 1930, at Wellington, New Zealand, to Vice Consul and Mrs. William P. Cochran, Jr.

A daughter, Elizabeth Seaman, was born on June 24, 1930, at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, to Consul and Mrs. Mason Turner. Mr. Turner is now assigned to the Consulate General at Paris.

MARRIAGES

Stevens-Hykes. Married at Shanghai, China, on June 27, 1930, by the Rev. L. C. Hulbert, of the American Baptist Church (in the presence of Consul J. E. Jacobs), Consul Harry Edward Stevens, of California, and Miss Dorothy Vivian Hykes, of Pottsville, Pa.

Stewart-Rivero. Married at Matanzas, Cuba, on July 5, 1930, Vice Consul Warren C. Stewart and Miss Esperanza Rivero.

Demille-Webster. Married at Tirana, Albania, on July 20, 1930, Vice Consul Paul Demille and Miss Penelope Webster. Mr. Demille is now assigned as Vice Consul at Tirana.

Bay-Martin. Married at Bucharest, Rumania, on July 24, 1930, Diplomatic Secretary Charles Alexander Bay and Miss Opal Alydia Martin. Mr. Bay is now assigned as Secretary of the Legation at Bucharest.



## News Items From the Field

### LONDON, ENGLAND

AUGUST 6, 1930.

On July 4 the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes arrived in London after their visit to the United States. That afternoon a large reception was held at the Embassy at which some 2,400 people attended.

Consul General and Mrs. Halstead and their daughter, Margaret, left London on July 1, visiting France, Germany, Austria and Switzerland, stopping at Oberammergau to see the Passion Play. Mr. Halstead returned to London July 15, leaving his wife and daughter at Parsch, near Salzburg, where Mrs. Halstead has taken a villa for the Salzburg festival. Miss Halstead is singing with the Salzburg Orchestra on August 29.

Diplomatic Secretary and Mrs. James C. Dunn arrived in London on July 4. Mr. Dunn is First Secretary of Embassy.

Consul N. P. Davis and Mrs. Davis left London August 1 for the Isle of Wight, where they expect to stay until August 12.

Consul John H. Lord and Mrs. Lord left London August 2 for a visit to the United States, where they expect to remain for several months.

Mrs. Roy William Baker, wife of Consul Baker, is now in America having left London for a two-months' visit at the home of her mother in Washington.

Diplomatic Secretary Robert G. Buell, attached to the American Embassy in London, has been assigned temporarily to duty at Stockholm.

Major Warren Pearl, attached to this Consulate General as Assistant Public Health Surgeon, and Mrs. Pearl, with their son, left on July 18 for Copenhagen, where they expect to be until August 8.

It has been learned that Consul Digby Willson, of Bristol, distinguished himself on July 19, when he won the Challenge Cup with a gross score of 69, doing 6 holes under bogey. The scratch score of the course is 75.

Among the consular officers who have recently called at this Consulate General are Consul General Leo J. Keena, of Paris; Consul Alfred T. Nester, recently stationed at Naples and now assigned to Cardiff; and Vice Consul Paul D. Thompson, lately attached to the Consulate General at Paris, and now stationed at Plymouth. Mr. Thompson, while on leave of absence in the United States, attended the Foreign Trade Convention held at Los Angeles.

VICE CONSUL C. H. OAKES.

### SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

AUGUST 9, 1930.

Recent notable visitors at Southampton included Congressman and Mrs. Ernest R. Ackerman and Congressman Samuel Dickstein, who arrived in the *Leviathan*; Ambassador and Mrs. John W. Garrett in the *Aquitania* en route to Rome; James Theodore Marriner, Chief of the Division of Western European Affairs, who arrived in the *Leviathan* on August 8 with the ratified naval treaty, which he took to London; and Clarence B. Hewes, formerly First Secretary at Peiping, who traveled in the *Leviathan* en route to his new post at Berlin.

Harry E. Carlson, Chargé d'Affaires at Tallinn, Esthonia, sailed in the *George Washington* on August 7 for the United States on home leave. Mrs. Carlson and their son were already in America and plan to return with him to Esthonia.

Consul and Mrs. Donald S. Bigelow and their two sons spent a few days leave on the Isle of Wight en route to their new post at Tangier.

Vice Consul and Mrs. Percy G. Kemp spent a month at Worthing in Southern England en route from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, to their new post at Helsingfors.

CONSUL JOHN H. BRUINS.

### STUTTGART, GERMANY

AUGUST 2, 1930.

Consul General and Mrs. Dominian recently enjoyed their first trip in the *Graf Zeppelin*. The craft cruised over Southern Germany, and thus enabled Consul General Dominian to obtain a bird's-eye view of the consular district. It is





hoped that this may give Foreign Service Inspectors an idea.

Consul Pierce is still one of the best golfers in Stuttgart, despite the vagaries of climate. To overcome the latter Mr. Pierce has purchased a golfing umbrella, which enables him to play in weather which ordinarily would keep everyone indoors. The umbrella is a gorgeous creation of black and white canvas, and when opened has a span of over 6 feet. Protection is thus provided for an area of about 27 square feet, and enables Mr. Pierce to putt in peace.

H. Lawrence Groves, Commercial Attaché at Berlin, arrived in Stuttgart on July 29, 1930, and spent several days in visiting the more prominent industrial plants in the district.

Miss Virginia Brown, of Scottsboro, Ala., is the latest addition to the staff. Her previous post was Budapest.

VICE CONSUL PAUL J. GRAY.

MADRID

JULY 15, 1930.

The Embassy moved to San Sebastian during the last week of June to remain until October.

Consul General and Mrs. Stewart returned to Barcelona on June 3 after their home leave of absence.

Consul and Mrs. Brady returned to Malaga early in May after a visit to the United States.

Vice Consul Gerald Keith and Mrs. Keith and Mr. Keith's parents visited a few days in Madrid.

Mr. Enrique Robredo, formerly clerk in the Consulate at Bilbao, now is a member of the staff at Madrid.

Recent callers at the Madrid Consulate included Mr. Harry A. McBride, formerly a career officer and now honorary Vice Consul at Malaga; the Hon. Manuel C. Briones, majority floor leader of the Philippine House of Representatives; Mr. Francisco Zamora, secretary to Representative Briones; the Right Rev. José Torres Diaz, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of San Juan, Puerto Rico; the Rev. Pedro Ochoa de Olano, secretary to the Vicar General; Capt. Gabriel E. Ferrer, Aide-Secretary to the Ministry of Marine and former Spanish Naval Attaché at Washing-



AMERICAN CONSULAR STAFF AT WINDSOR, ONTARIO

*Seated, left to right: Vice Consul Charles A. Hutchinson, Vice Consul Herve J. L'Heureux, Consul on Detail Paul C. Squire, Consul Harry F. Hawley, Consul on Detail W. Clarke Vyse, Vice Consul Claude B. Chipperfield, Vice Consul Walter M. Walsh*

*Standing, same order: Miss Haughin, Miss Blackshaw, Mrs. Honeyman, Miss Dobbyn, Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Robert Cavanaugh, Miss Staley, Miss Pain, Mrs. Lommer, Miss Connolly, Mrs. Turnbull*



ton; Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson and Mr. Harvey L. Westover, United States Department of Agriculture; the Hon. Alfred J. Pearson, former United States Minister to Poland; Mr. James F. Hodgson, United States Commercial Attaché-at-large, and Mrs. Hodgson; Mr. F. W. Jacobs, European Traffic Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway; Mr. Walter J. Plogsted, United States Government delegate to the International Railway Congress, and Mrs. Plogsted; Mr. Maurice L. C. Rutledge, of the Graham-Paige International Corporation; Mr. J. Preston Mottur of Mottur & Mottur, attorneys at Brooklyn, New York.

CONSUL M. L. STAFFORD.

## BUCHAREST, RUMANIA

AUGUST 4, 1930.

The many friends of Charles A. Bay, Secretary of Legation, Bucharest, will be pleased to hear of his marriage to Miss Opal Alydia Martin, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Williams Martin, of the Standard Oil interests in Rumania,

which was celebrated at the Anglo-American Church in Bucharest on July 31, 1930, Major the Reverend Charles H. Malden, officiating. The civil ceremony was performed in the Office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics, Bucharest, on July 24, 1930.

Mr. Robert R. Patterson, formerly Secretary of Legation, Bucharest, and now representing General Motor interests throughout Rumania, was best man, while Mrs. Patterson was matron of honor and Miss Mary Dailey, bridesmaid.

The ushers, intimate friends of the groom, were Consul Winfield H. Scott, Commercial Attache Sproull Fouche, H. Dithmer, Danish Consul, and Dr. Erich Fielz, Secretary of the Austrian Legation.

Prominent among the guests at the reception held at the home of the parents of the bride were: The Honorable Charles S. Wilson, American Minister to Rumania; Mr. Radu C. Djuvara, former Rumanian Minister to the United States; the American Consul and Mrs. John Randolph, Mrs. Sproull Fouche, wife of the Commercial Attache, Bucharest, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hughes, Director of the Standard Oil interests in Rumania.

The Honorable Charles S. Wilson, American Minister to Rumania, celebrated "Independence Day" with a very delightful dinner party at the Legation. Among the guests were Mr. Bay and his fiancée, Miss Martin, Consul and Mrs. Randolph, Consul Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hughes and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Martin.

CONSUL WINFIELD H. SCOTT.

### BRIDAL PARTY—MARRIAGE OF MISS OPAL ALYDIA MARTIN AND SECRETARY CHARLES A. BAY

*Front row, left to right: Mr. Robert R. Patterson, Miss Mary E. Dailey, Commercial Attache Sproull Fouche, Secretary Charles A. Bay, the Reverend Charles H. Malden, R. M.; Mrs. Charles A. Bay, H. Dithmer, Danish Consul; Mrs. George R. Patterson and Mrs. George Williams Martin.*

*Back row, left to right: Dr. Erich Fielz, Secretary, Austrian Legation; Consul Winfield H. Scott and Mr. George Williams Martin.*



Photo Technica, Bucharest



BILBOA, SPAIN

The entire American colony at Bilbao, comprising nine full members and four aspirants, spent the Fourth of July at Laga Beach, near Bilbao, and enjoyed the almost 15 minutes of near sunshine late in the afternoon. A heavy downpour of rain the entire day failed to dampen the American spirit on the excursion, which was very pleasantly passed singing in the rain and bathing.

ALGIERS

JULY 10, 1930.

Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph C. Grew and two daughters and Mr. G. Howland Shaw, Counselor of Embassy, spent a day in Algiers on their way from the United States to Constantinople.

Mr. Knowles A. Ryerson, in charge Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, accompanied by Mr. Harvey L. Westover, also of the Bureau of Plant Industry, passed through Algiers, on their way from Tunis to Morocco.

Miss Anne MacNeel, who has been a clerk in the Consulate for two years, resigned in order to take up another career. She left Algiers for London on July 1, 1930, where she expects to be married to Mr. Thorpe. Before she left, the staff of the Consulate entertained her at a picnic luncheon in the ancient Roman forum at Tipaza on the seashore, 70 kilometers west of Algiers. A silver tea-set was presented to her as a wedding present.

CONSUL OSCAR S. HEIZER.

The Roman ruins in the vicinity of Algiers are of much interest. Tingad has gained the title of the "African Pompeii." At Tipaza, the Roman colony of Icosium, there are ruins of three churches or basilicas on the western and eastern hills, and of the Roman baths, theater, etc.

CONSULAR STAFF AT ALGIERS

(Taken in Ancient Roman Forum, at Tipaza, west of Algiers)

(Left to right): Miss Modelaine Russell, Mr. John Henry Elwell, Miss Anne MacNeel, Consul Oscar S. Heizer, Vice Consul Joseph I. Touchette and Mr. William Lovson.



Photo from O. S. Heizer

MONTREAL, CANADA

AUGUST 13, 1930.

Consul General Wesley Frost left Montreal on August 1 for a 30-day motor trip and visit to Northern Wisconsin.

Consul John W. Dye, Mrs. Dye and their four boys spent the month of July on Lake Massawippi, near North Hatley, Quebec. They were favored with fine weather and good bass and pike fishing.

Consul George D. Hopper spent a fortnight in July in the Laurentian Mountains of Quebec, returning with a coat of tan and the usual fish stories.

CONSUL JOHN W. DYE.

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

July is the carnival month in Durban, when His Excellency the Governor General is in residence and the ships of the South African Squadron are in port. Coincident with all the functions and gaiety comes the celebration of Independence Day.

On this July 4, Consul and Mrs. Gaston Smith were "at home" to the American colony and local officials in the morning. Mr. Samuel H. Day, the United States Trade Commissioner for South Africa, and Mrs. Day, and Mrs. E. C. Duffy,



the wife of the managing director of the International Harvester Company (S. A.), Ltd., assisted in receiving the guests. Refreshments were served on the veranda, which gave an aspect of unusual festivity to the American Consulate.

There were about 150 callers. Among those present were His Worship the Mayor of Durban and the Lady Mayoress; Mrs. A. Lamont; Vice Consul and Mrs. H. S. Hood; Mr. Maynard Page, the Chief Magistrate, and Mrs. Page; Mr. W. G. J. Hill, the System Manager of the South African Railways, Durban, and Mrs. Hill; Flag Licut. John Quicke, representing the Admiral, Captains and Officers of H. M. South African Squadron; the Foreign Consuls and their wives; H. Gwyn Ashworth, Secretary of the Durban Chamber of Commerce; Dr. and Mrs. J. B. McCord and Dr. Alan B. Taylor, of the American Board Mission; G. W. Murray, Manager of Barclays Bank; P. E. Welsh, Manager of the Standard Bank, and T. S. Burns, Manager of the S. A. Reserve Bank, besides a great number of other local authorities, visiting and resident Americans. The M. V. *City of New York* was in port, and the master, George Wauchope, and the officers joined in the celebrations.

CONSUL GASTON SMITH.

## NECROLOGY

Charles Burdette Hart, United States Minister to Colombia during the McKinley administration, died on August 8, 1930, at Harrisonburg, Va. Mr. Hart was born in Baltimore in 1851, and engaged in banking in Wheeling, W. Va., but afterwards became editor and proprietor of *The Wheeling Intelligencer*. He was prominent in Republican politics and was one of the original McKinley supporters in the campaign of 1896. In May of the following year he was appointed Minister to Colombia. In August, 1902, he resigned, but stayed at his post until February, 1903, when he returned to the United States and again took up newspaper work. One of his accomplishments during his career as Minister was the effecting of a settlement of the long standing claim of the *Panama Star and Herald* against the Colombian Government for suppression of that newspaper.

A brief notice has been received of the death at Bad Homburg, on July 19, 1930, of Anna King Wyles, wife of Charl C. L. Beauregard Wyles, American Vice Consul at Frankfort on Main, Germany. Sincere sympathy is extended to Mr. Wyles.

## CREDIT CONDITIONS

Consular Officers in Mexico will be gratified to be informed that the information received from them relating to credit conditions which appeared in Commerce Reports of August 4 on page 271 received widespread and favorable comment from bankers in southwestern United States. Other offices should note carefully this section which is prepared by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and is entitled "Foreign Credits and Collections." This sort of trade information is now especially useful and the foregoing section will continue to be an important contribution to Commerce Reports.

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Surplus, \$3,400,000

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## FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

Released for publication August 9, 1930

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since July 19, 1930:

Christian T. Steger, of Richmond, Va., now American Consul at Corinto, assigned American Consul at Malmo, Sweden.

George D. LaMont, American Vice Consul at Port au Prince, whose home is Albion, N. Y., assigned American Vice Consul at Kovno, Lithuania.

Christian Gross, of Chicago, Ill., Second Secretary of Legation at Berne, designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Habana.

Warren H. Kelchner, of Orangeville, Pa., who was in the Foreign Service School, Department of State, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Port au Prince, Haiti.

Claude B. Chipfield, of Canton, Ill., now assigned to the Foreign Service School, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Sydney, Australia.

Bernard Guffer, of Tacoma, Wash., Vice Consul assigned to the Foreign Service School, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Riga, Latvia.

William W. Adams, of Washington, D. C., now assigned to the Foreign Service School, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Lyon, France.

William K. Ailshie, of Boise, Idaho, Vice Consul assigned to the Foreign Service School, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

Edward Anderson, Jr., of Jacksonville, Fla., now assigned to the Foreign Service School, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Port Said, Egypt.

Lucius F. Knowles, of Boston, Mass., Vice Consul in the Foreign Service School, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Kobe, Japan.

Hugh C. Fox, of New York City, Vice Consul in the Foreign Service School, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Easton T. Kelsey, of Ann Arbor, Mich., Vice Consul assigned to the Foreign Service School, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Cairo, Egypt.

Thomas A. Hickok, of Aurora, N. Y., now assigned to the Foreign Service School, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Beirut, Syria.

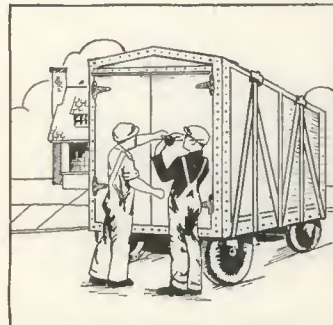
Sydney H. Browne, Jr., of Short Hills, N. J., American Vice Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, effective July 10, 1930, was promoted from Foreign Service Officer Unclassified \$2,750, to Foreign Service Officer Unclassified \$3,000.

George M. Abbott, of Cleveland, Ohio, American Vice Consul at Calcutta, India, effective July 10, 1930, was promoted from Foreign Service Officer Unclassified \$2,750 to Foreign Service Officer Unclassified \$3,000.

Raymond A. Hare, of Goodman, Wis., language officer in the Consulate General, Paris, was promoted effective July 10, 1930, from Foreign Service Officer Unclassified \$2,750 to Foreign Service Officer Unclassified \$3,000.

Paul C. Hutton, Jr., of Goldsboro, N. C., who was confirmed as Foreign Service Officer Unclassified, Vice Consul of career, and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service April 15, 1930, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Panama.

William J. Yerby, of Memphis, Tenn., Consul at Oporto, Portugal, has been assigned as American Consul at Nantes, France.



## Insurance

The rate on the Government Service Policy, World Wide coverage, has been reduced to 2 percent per annum. The Policy covers household and personal effects while in transit, in permanent residence, hotels, storage, etc., against fire, theft and marine perils.

*A special pamphlet on marine and transit insurance will be mailed on request.*

•••••

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N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc.  
Rubber Exchange of New York, Inc.  
New York Stock Exchange Washington Stock Exchange  
New York Curb Market Chicago Stock Exchange

Benjamin Muse, of Petersburg, Va., now Second Secretary of Legation at Bogota, Colombia, has been designated First Secretary of that mission.

R. Austin Aely, of Stockbridge, Mass., American Vice Consul at Montreal, Canada, has been assigned to the Foreign Service School in the Department of State.

Robert Harnden, of Berkeley, Calif., whose assignment to Malmo has been cancelled, has been assigned as American Consul at Goteborg, Sweden.

Henry C. von Struve, of Plainview, Tex., who has been serving as American Consul at Goteborg, Sweden, has been assigned as American Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

Edwin C. Wilson, of Palatka, Fla., now serving as First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France, has been detailed to the Department of State for duty.

Charles A. Converse, of Valdosta, Ga., who was assigned to the Foreign Service School, has been assigned as American Vice Consul at Cape Town, Union of South Africa.

Norris B. Chipman, of Washington, D. C., now American Vice Consul at Riga, Latvia, has been assigned to the Consulate General at Paris for language study.

Leslie A. Davis, of Port Jefferson, N. Y., now assigned as American Consul at Patras, Greece, has been assigned as American Consul at Oporto, Portugal.

Bertel E. Kuniholm, of Gardner, Mass., now serving as American Vice Consul at Kovno, Lithuania, has been assigned to the Consulate General at Paris for language study.

Trojan Kodding, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., now assigned to the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Paris, France.

Prentiss Bailey Gilbert, of Rochester, N. Y., who was confirmed as Foreign Service Officer of Class III, American Consul and a Secretary in the Diplomatic Service June 12, 1930, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy at Paris.

### Non-Career

R. Horton Henry, of Douglas, Ariz., who served as American Vice Consul at Antilla, Cuba, resigned effective July 1, 1930.

Russel B. Jordan, of Chillicothe, Mo., who served as American Vice Consul at Hankow, China, resigned from the Service at the close of business August 3, 1930.

Davis B. Levis, of Chicago, Ill., now serving as American Vice Consul at Nantes, France, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Tunis, Tunisia.

Charles E. Worman, of Shepherdstown, W. Va., American Vice Consul at Bergen, Norway, has been appointed American Vice Consul at Oporto, Portugal.

## PROMOTIONS

Released for publication July 29, 1930

Following is a list of promotions in the Foreign Service of the United States effective July 24, 1930.

### Class II (\$8,000) to Class I (\$9,000), 7 Promotions

Frederick T. F. Dumont, of Lancaster, Pa.  
Arthur Garrels, of St. Louis, Mo.  
Ransford S. Miller, of Ithaca, N. Y.  
Mahlon Fay Perkins, of Berkeley, Calif.  
G. Howland Shaw, of Boston, Mass.  
Addison E. Southard, of Louisville, Ky.  
John Campbell White, of Baltimore, Md.

### Class III (\$7,000) to Class II (\$8,000), 20 Promotions

Thomas D. Bowman, of Smithville, Mo.  
George E. Chamberlin, of Oneonta, N. Y.  
Felix Cole, of Washington, D. C.  
John K. Davis, of Wooster, Ohio.  
Carl F. Deichman, of St. Louis, Mo.  
Cornelius Ferris, of Fort Collins, Colo.  
Arthur C. Frost, of Arlington, Mass.  
John A. Gamon, of Glen Ellyn, Ill.  
Arminius T. Haeberle, of St. Louis, Mo.  
Lewis W. Haskell, of Columbia, S. C.  
Calvin M. Hitch, of Morven, Ga.  
Philip Holland, of Jackson, Tenn.  
Hallett Johnson, of South Orange, N. J.  
John E. Kehl, of Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Keith Merrill, of Minneapolis, Minn.  
Ely E. Palmer, of Providence, R. I.  
Henry P. Starrett, of Dade City, Fla.  
James B. Stewart, of Santa Fe, N. Mex.  
Walter C. Thurston, of Phoenix, Ariz.  
North Winship, of Macon, Ga.

### Class IV (\$6,000) to Class III (\$7,000), 22 Promotions

Walter A. Adams, of Greenville, S. C.  
Joseph W. Ballantine, of Amherst, Mass.  
Pierre de L. Boal, of Boalsburg, Pa.  
George A. Bucklin, of Norman, Okla.  
Charles R. Cameron, of Le Roy, N. Y.  
Alfred W. Donegan, of Mobile, Ala.  
Eugene H. Dooman, of New York City, N. Y.  
W. Roderick Dorsey, of Baltimore, Md.  
Joseph E. Haven, of Chicago, Ill.  
Clarence B. Hewes, of Jeanerette, La.



TO THE FORMALISTS: This page contains an error in diplomatic drafting. Can you find it?



Dignified and in good taste—the lobby of the Hotel Washington

## Aide Memoire

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE HOTEL WASHINGTON PRESENTS HIS COMPLIMENTS TO DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND HAS THE HONOR TO OFFER THE FOLLOWING FOR THEIR CONSIDERATION:

1. The Hotel Washington is situated opposite the United States Treasury Building at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, in Washington, D. C.
2. The hotel is just two blocks from the Department of State and is the most centrally located hotel in Washington in relation to the Executive Departments of the Government.
3. A DISCOUNT OF 25 PER CENT is given on rooms to all visiting and resident foreign diplomats and to all Foreign Service Officers of the United States.
4. The hotel caters to diplomatic functions of an exclusive character. Its waiters include men who are well versed in the Spanish, French, German, and Italian languages.

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Herschel V. Johnson, of Charlotte, N. C.  
Wilbur Kablinger, of Staunton, Va.  
Graham H. Kemper, Lexington, Ky.  
Walter A. Leonard, Evanston, Ill.  
George A. Makinson, San Anselmo, Calif.  
O. Gaylord Marsh, Wenatchee, Wash.  
John R. Putnam, Hood River, Oreg.  
Emil Sauer, Dass, Tex.  
Hugh H. Watson, Montpelier, Vt.

*Class V (\$5,000) to Class IV (\$6,000), 17 Promotions*

Wainwright Abbott, of Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Walter F. Boyle, of Atlanta, Ga.  
Parker W. Burlman, of Botetourt County, Va.  
Algar E. Carleton, of Essex Junction, Vt.  
Dudley G. Dwyre, of Colorado.  
Joseph Flaek, of Grenoble, Pa.  
George C. Hanson, of Bridgeport, Conn.  
Frederick P. Hibbard, of Denison, Tex.  
Jay C. Huston, of Oakland, Calif.  
Jesse B. Jackson, of Paulding, Ohio.  
Edwin Carl Kemp, of St. Petersburg, Fla.  
Benjamin Muse, of Petersburg, Va.  
Lucien Memminger, of Charleston, S. C.  
Edward I. Nathan, of Philadelphia, Pa.  
Clarence J. Spiker, of Washington, D. C.  
Harold H. Tittmann, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo.  
Henry M. Wolcott, of New York City.

*Class VI (\$4,500) to Class V (\$5,000), 23 Promotions*

Robert R. Bradford, of South Omaha, Nebr.  
Alfred T. Burri, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
James G. Carter, of Brunswick, Ga.  
Arthur B. Cooke, of Spartanburg, S. C.  
John Corrigan, of Atlanta, Ga.  
Leonard G. Dawson, of Staunton, Va.  
James Orr Denby, of Washington, D. C.  
Maurice P. Dunlap, of St. Paul, Minn.  
Edward M. Groth, of New Rochelle, N. Y.  
Robert W. Heingartner, of Canton, Ohio.  
Curtis C. Jordan, of Eagle Rock, Calif.  
Robert D. Longyear, of Cambridge, Mass.  
John H. MacVeagh, of New York City.  
H. Freeman Matthews, of Baltimore, Md.  
George Orr, of Atlantic City, N. J.  
Walter H. Schoellkopf, of Buffalo, N. Y.  
Richard L. Sprague, of Massachusetts.  
Paul C. Squire, of Boston, Mass.

Marshall M. Vance, of Dayton, Ohio.  
Henry C. von Struve, of Plainview, Tex.  
Egmont C. von Tresckow, of Camden, S. C.  
Henry S. Waterman, of Seattle, Wash.  
Bartley F. Yost, of Osborne, Kans.

*Class VII (\$4,000) to Class VI (\$4,500), 24 Promotions*

Lee R. Blohm, of Beardstown, Ill.  
Lawrence P. Briggs, of Manton, Mich.  
Lewis V. Boyle, of California.  
Herbert S. Bursley, of Washington, D. C.  
John S. Calvert, of Wilmington, N. C.  
Reginald S. Castleman, of Riverside, Calif.  
Stillman W. Eells, of New York City.  
Leon H. Ellis, of Spokane, Wash.  
Lynn W. Franklin, of Bethesda, Md.  
Gerhard Gade, of Lake Forest, Ill.  
Waldemar J. Gallman, of Wellsville, N. Y.  
Raymond H. Geist, of Cleveland, Ohio.  
Stuart E. Grummon, of Newark, N. J.  
William W. Heard, of Baltimore, Md.  
Charles H. Heisler, of Milford, Del.  
William I. Jackson, of Madison, Ill.  
Trojan Koding, of Wilkinsburg, Pa.  
Andrew J. McConnico, of Vaiden, Miss.  
Thomas McEnelly, of New York City.  
Lester L. Schnare, of Macon, Ga.  
Leo D. Sturgeon, of Chicago, Ill.  
Fletcher Warren, of Wolfe City, Tex.  
Leroy Webber, of Buffalo, N. Y.  
Howard F. Withey, of Reed City, Mich.

*Class VIII (\$3,500) to Class VII (\$4,000), 16 Promotions*

George Acheson, Jr., of Berkeley, Calif.  
Ralph A. Boernstein, of Washington, D. C.  
Russell M. Brooks, of Salem, Oreg.  
Ernest E. Evans, of Rochester, N. Y.  
George Gregg Fuller, of Rochester, N. Y.  
Harvey T. Goodier, of Ithaca, N. Y.  
Leonard N. Green, of Detroit, Minn.  
John N. Hamlin, of Roseburg, Oreg.  
Joel C. Hudson, of St. Louis, Mo.  
George R. Hukill, of Middletown, Del.  
Marcel E. Malige, of Lapwai, Idaho.  
John J. Muccio, of Providence, R. I.  
Quincy F. Roberts, of Wichita Falls, Tex.  
William A. Smale, of San Diego, Calif.  
Harry E. Stevens, of Alameda, Calif.  
Frederik van den Arend, of Fairview, N. C.

*Unclassified (\$3,000) to Class VIII (\$3,500) and to be Consul; 18 Promotions*

Roy W. Baker, of Buffalo, N. Y.  
Ellis A. Bonnet, of Eagle Pass, Tex.  
Robert L. Buell, of Rochester, N. Y.  
Leo J. Callanan, of Dorchester, Mass.  
Augustus S. Chase, of Waterbury, Conn.  
Alexander P. Cruger, of Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Julian C. Dorr, of New York City.  
Frederick W. Hinke, of Auburn, N. Y.  
Julius C. Holmes, of Lawrence, Kans.  
Carlton Hurst, of Washington, D. C.  
Rufus H. Lane, Jr., of Falls Church, Va.  
John H. Lord, of Plymouth, Mass.  
John H. Morgan, of Watertown, Mass.  
James E. Parks, of Enfield, N. C.  
William L. Peck, of New York City.  
George Tait, of Monroe, Va.  
Howard C. Taylor, of Meckling, S. Dak.  
William T. Turner, of Emory University, Ga.





## APPRECIATION

An elderly Massachusetts school-teacher realized the dream of her lifetime last spring and with her savings booked on a round-the-world tourist ship. She left the ship at Bombay and made the overland trip to Calcutta, stopping at Benares, where she picked up a thoroughgoing case of confluent smallpox, which broke out as the ship was nearing this port.

The authorities popped her into the infectious ward of the municipal hospital, and the Consul took over her effects from the cruise manager, among which was her letter of credit on a Boston bank. The local agents of the steamship line refunded to the Consul the balance of her passage money. From the doctor's report it seemed as if all her resources were going to be needed to give her a decent funeral, so the Consul had to get done up in a sterilized surgeon's robe, mask and rubber gloves and go and get her to sign a draft for the balance of her letter of credit. She certainly was a mess.

But she fooled the doctors and not only got well but came through without a scar, and the Consul, after an accounting, arranged a trip up-country for her and shipped her off finally on another round-the-world ship on which she completed her tour. She was one good sport.

This, of course, is all in the day's work, but what is surprising and gratifying is the letter received from her, part of which is quoted below, which should really be addressed to the whole Service:

MY DEAR MR. ———:

It is now two weeks since I arrived home, and things have happened so thick and fast that I have let the days slip by.

I can never hope to be able to express my gratitude to you for your kindness and courtesy to me at a very trying time.

It will always give me a thrill to pass an American Consulate again and realize that there is a bit of American soil where people may go for help in time of trouble.

Of course, I realize that succoring stranded or ill Americans is a very small part of your duties, but it is a very wonderful thing to be able to assist others.

It is a wonderful thing to be able to assist others and isn't that a nice way to think of our "protection" work?

ANONYMOUS.

Consul Joel C. Hudson, Sydney, Australia, delivered a radio address entitled "Australia Resources and Trade" over Station KQW at San Francisco on July 2, 1930.

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## WOMEN CONSULS AND DIPLOMATS

The *London Daily Telegraph*, in its issue of July 2, 1930, gave the British Foreign Office view against the appointment of women to the Diplomatic and Consular Service as expressed at a recent sitting of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service.

Among the reasons put forward were:

Foreigners preferred to negotiate business and commercial transactions through the agency of men.

Some consular work would be repugnant to women.

Many of the posts are unhealthy and dangerous.

Sir Hubert Montgomery, Assistant Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Office, said women could not do some of the work that often fell to Consular officers, and in their diplomatic relations foreigners invariably preferred to negotiate business and commercial transactions through the agency of men.

Mrs. Wintringham suggested to Sir Hubert that if the women in foreign countries had been given consular and diplomatic posts, British women ought to have a chance. She thought the experiment should be tried in one or two places at least.

Sir Hubert also submitted a report stating that the Foreign Office and the Treasury were in agreement that the circumstances of the Far Eastern Consular Service justified an earlier retirement age—say, from 60 to 55. The members of this service had to combat the climate, the low sanitary standard, and the psychological effect resulting from years of exile. In fact, it was pointed out that only a limited number of the members of that service retained their health sufficiently long to reach the normal retiring age.





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## REPORT OF TREASURER

JULY 1, 1930.

*Executive Committee,  
American Foreign Service Association.*

SIRS: Submitted herewith is my statement of accounts for the fiscal year July 1, 1929-June 30, 1930.

The year in reference has been a most successful one from a financial standpoint. The total resources of the JOURNAL were \$5,938.56 on July 1, 1929. The increase during the year was \$1,061.25, resources on June 30, 1930, aggregating \$6,999.81.

A summary of the annual growth in resources since the inception of the JOURNAL may prove of interest. Publication was begun in July, 1924, on the basis of a loan of \$580.25 from the defunct *Consular Bulletin*. During the year 1924-5 the loan was repaid and a surplus of \$1,550.44 was accumulated. Growth since then has been steady, resources on June 30 of each year being as follows:

1926.....	\$2,408.54
1927.....	\$3,049.22
1928.....	\$5,007.04

The totals for 1929 and 1930 are shown above. December 1, 1928, the JOURNAL assumed obligations of \$2,000 per annum in salaries, payable to an editor and to a business manager. At that time it was thought the extra obligations might cause a deficit. The reverse has been true, the increase in resources in the past two years totaling \$1,995.77.

The business management of the JOURNAL deserves commendation for the work it has done.

Respectfully submitted,

MARSHALL M. VANCE, *Treasurer,*  
*American Foreign Service Journal.*

### AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL *Annual Statement of Accounts, July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930*

Receipts:

Balance from previous year in checking account .....	\$2,796.99
Balance from previous year in savings account .....	3,151.57
Advertising .....	5,391.96
Association .....	2,762.00
Subscriptions .....	375.02
Sales of extra copies of JOURNAL.....	72.90
Refund of postage .....	95.80
Interest on checking account .....	37.40
Interest on savings account .....	108.07
Interest on claim against Shoreham Hotel.....	4.90
Transfer of funds to savings account....	1,000.00

Total receipts ..... \$15,796.61

Disbursements:

Salaries .....	\$1,874.99
Clerical assistance .....	531.80
Printing of JOURNAL .....	4,633.90
Postage .....	440.00
Telegrams .....	3.53
Photographs .....	27.00
Binding of JOURNAL .....	18.75
Envelopes .....	93.00
Printing of envelopes and letterheads....	85.30
Stencils .....	4.38
Copyright .....	24.00
Bank's commission, foreign check.....	.15
Trip of Assistant Business Manager.....	60.00
Transfer of funds to savings account....	1,000.00

Total disbursements ..... \$8,796.80

Total receipts for year.....	\$15,796.61
Total disbursements for year .....	\$8,796.80
Balance in checking account .....	2,740.17
Balance in savings account .....	\$4,259.64

\$15,796.61    \$15,796.61

I certify the foregoing to be a correct statement of the balance on hand this 1st day of July, 1930, and a true record of receipts and disbursements for the year ended June 30, 1930.

MARSHALL M. VANCE, *Treasurer,*  
*American Foreign Service Journal.*  
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1930.

## ANNUAL DUES

As stated last month, the new fiscal year should remind us all that a remittance in payment of our annual dues to the Association should be sent in promptly. Those who do so without further solicitation will help eliminate much clerical work.



## THE YANKEE CONSUL

*(Song of the Consular Service)*

The Yankee consul is the man  
Who leads a life of ease;  
He dwells way down in Yucatan  
Or in the Cclibeas;  
He mingles with the mild Chinese  
Or savage Fuzzy-Wuzz;  
He even goes to gay Paree  
And this is all he does:

*(Chorus)* Bills of health and invoices,  
Promotion of our trade,  
Writing tons of letters  
And giving timely aid;  
Listing the commodities  
His bailiwick imports  
And—when he's nothing else to do  
He's writing on reports!

He shivers in Siberia  
For many weary moons;  
He sizzles in Liberia  
And dances with the Coons;  
Where camel bells go ting-a-ling  
And Afric skeeters buzz,  
Why this is every blessed thing  
The Yankee consul does:

*(Chorus)* Bills of health and invoices,  
Keeping many books,  
Watching plague and smallpox,  
Looking out for crooks;  
Services notarial,  
Visaing passports  
And—when he's nothing else to do  
He's working on reports.

He hangs his shield above the door  
In far off Teheran,  
He knows the Sultan of Jahore  
And meets him man to man.  
They send him in the early Spring  
From Nome to Timbuktu.  
And this is every blessed thing  
The consul has to do:

*(Chorus)* Bills of health and invoices,  
Settling up estates,  
Wiring fluctuations  
Of the customs' rates;  
Passport applications,  
Holding sailors' courts  
And—when he's nothing else to do  
He's getting out reports.

And if he should forget to frame  
The list of Tariff Fees  
And on the wall to hang the same  
He's set back ten degrees.  
And when at last he lies in state  
Beneath a coffin lid,  
They ship him home and pay the freight,  
For this is all he did:

*(Chorus)* Bills of health and invoices,  
Disinfecting rags,  
Helping captains find their  
Sailor men with jaags;  
Quelling nasty rows in  
Oriental ports  
And—when he's nothing else to do,  
He's working on reports!

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nished and unfurnished suites for  
permanent and transient guests.*

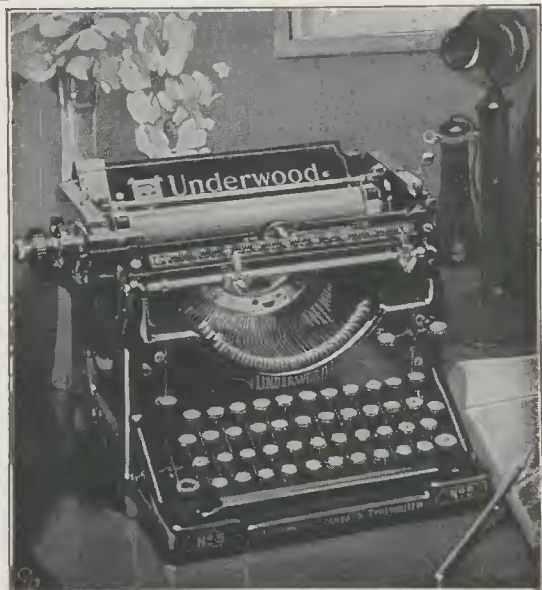
### The Sulgrave

THE APARTMENT HOTEL WITH A GARDEN  
PARK AVENUE AT 67th STREET  
NEW YORK CITY



*Photo by W. J. McCafferty*

FOUNTAIN IN LEGATION PATIO,  
GUATEMALA



### In Office, Factory and School

In the commercial centers—in the cities and far-off corners of the earth—in the schools of every nation—in fact wherever human thoughts and deeds are recorded—there you will find the Underwood the standard of typewriter efficiency.

Stenographers and typists realize that "Underwood" means fast and accurate typewriting—with less fatigue and better work. The executive, too, appreciates the value of "Underwood" work—clear, clean-cut letters down to the last carbon, and he knows that when a letter is "Underwood" typed it represents the company's highest standard.

A demonstration on the "Underwood" will place you under no obligation.

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# UNDERWOOD

## Speeds the World's Business

## COMMERCIAL WORK FOR JULY

The volume of trade data received in the Commercial Office of the Department of State from consular officers, excepting the offices in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, during the month of July, 1930, is indicated as follows:

	1930
Reports .....	2,350
Trade Letters .....	4,435
Trade Lists .....	354
World Trade Directory Reports.....	3,566
Trade Opportunity Reports .....	350

The officers whose posts and names follow prepared reports received during July, 1930, rated EXCELLENT: Berlin, Vice Consul Casimir T. Zawadzki; Breslau, Consul Lester L. Schnare; Cape Town, Consul Cecil M. P. Cross; Colombo, Consul Stillman W. Eells; Habana (3 reports), Consul General Frederick T. F. Dumont, Consul Harold B. Quarton, Vice Consul Sydney G. Gest; Hankow, Consul Richard P. Butrick; Mexico City (2 reports), Consul Dudley G. Dwyre, Vice Consuls S. E. Aguirre and W. F. Cavanaugh; Montreal, Vice Consul Alan W. Steyne; Naples, Consul Sydney B. Redecker; Rangoon, Consul George J. Haering; Rotterdam, Consul Carol H. Foster; Shanghai, Consul Jay C. Huston; Sofia, Consul Samuel Green; Stuttgart, Vice Consul Hugh F. Ramsay; Toronto, Consul C. Paul Fletcher.

Trade letters (one letter from each post except where indicated parenthetically) received during the same period from the following-named posts were accorded the rating of EXCELLENT: Antofagasta; Berlin (6); Bucharest; Cherbourg; Frankfort on Main; Habana; Halifax; Mexico City; Milan (2); Montreal; Paris; Rio de Janeiro (3); Rome; Rosario (2); Rotterdam (4); Saloniki; San Jose; Shanghai; Sydney, New South Wales; Tientsin; Wellington; Zurich.

Distribution of the foregoing reports, or of excerpts therefrom, were made by the Commercial Office as follows:

To Department of Commerce.....	1,713
To Chamber of Commerce .....	496
To Department of Agriculture .....	351
To Treasury Department .....	197
To Military Intelligence Division.....	153
Loaned to other departments .....	168

During the same period there were received from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce 588 requests for specific commercial reports.



## SHIPPING REPORTS

During the month of July the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration accorded the rating EXCELLENT to a shipping report submitted by Consul Howard A. Bowman, Trieste, in collaboration with Clerk E. de Drago.

The following table, compiled from the JOURNAL by Vice Consul George Tait, at Rotterdam, shows the 33 consular posts credited with either at least four "EXCELLENT" reports or 10 "EXCELLENT" trade letters during the 12 months ending May, 1930:

	Reports	Trade Letters
Amsterdam .....	2	20
Basel .....	6	1
Belfast .....	3	20
Berlin .....	4	42
Bordeaux .....	0	18
Bradford .....	6	5
Bucharest .....	4	35
Buenos Aires .....	4	60
Cape Town .....	5	3
Cardiff .....	4	5
Cologne .....	2	10
Frankfort .....	4	11
Glasgow .....	5	14
Habana .....	4	4
Halifax .....	1	17
Havre .....	3	16
Helsingfors .....	4	2
Kovno .....	9	5
La Paz .....	4	4
Leghorn .....	4	0
London .....	4	28
Milan .....	4	11
Montreal .....	4	1
Munich .....	5	6
Naples .....	3	11
Paris .....	10	6
Rio de Janeiro .....	2	27
Rome .....	0	26
Rotterdam .....	13	41
Sao Paulo .....	6	14
Shanghai .....	4	27
Singapore .....	8	6
Stockholm .....	6	2

NOTE.—During the above 12 months, 21,143 reports were received, and 264, or 1¼ percent (including 53 shipping reports), were rated "EXCELLENT." The total of letters was 52,738, and 789, or 1½ percent, were rated "E."

In 1928 the figures were 23,449 reports received, and 73, or 0.3 percent, rated "E"; and 46,427 letters received with 426, or 0.9 percent, rated "E."

In the July issue of the JOURNAL the credit of "EXCELLENT" for a commercial report from Zurich was inadvertently given to Consul General Lewis W. Haskell instead of Consul George R. Hukill.

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## VISA CORRESPONDENCE

It may be of interest to officers in the field to learn that during the quota year ended June 30, 1930, the Visa Office reviewed and rated 24,199 consular letters addressed to persons in the United States with regard to immigration matters.

The offices which prepared letters which were rated EXCELLENT are as follows: Cologne, (1); London, Ontario, (1); Nogales, (1); Rotterdam, (1); Toronto, (3); Vancouver, (1).

The following offices prepared letters which were rated VERY GOOD: Agua Prieta, (1); Amsterdam, (2); Antwerp, (3); Athens, (9); Beirut, (13); Belfast, (1); Belgrade, (1); Berlin, (1); Brisbane, (1); Budapest, (6); Cobh, (6); Cologne, (6); Genoa, (2); Glasgow, (4); Habana, (1); Halifax, (3); Hamburg, (1); Hong Kong, (3); Istanbul, (1); Jerusalem, (1); London (Ont.), (4); Lyon, (1); Mexico City, (5); Montevideo, (1); Montreal, (2); Naples, (1); Niagara Falls, (4); Nogales, (1); Paris, (6); Progreso, (1); Rio de Janeiro, (1); Rome, (1); Rosario, (1); Rotterdam, (22); Saloniki, (7); Sydney, (1); Tampico, (4); Toronto, (18); Vancouver, (3); Vienna, (1); Warsaw, (7); Windsor, (5); Zurich, (1).



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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Frederic D. Grab, Acting Chief, Foreign Service Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, in a letter dated August 13, 1930, kindly gave the following personal notes on their field representatives:

Mr. Howard H. Tewksbury, recently the Automotive Commissioner to South America, with headquarters at

Buenos Aires, has been transferred as Trade Commissioner to Havana. He will sail for his new post on August 30. Mr. O. M. Butler has succeeded Mr. Tewksbury as Automotive Trade Commissioner to South America. He is now making the trip by air to Buenos Aires. Mr. Edward P. Howard has been appointed an Aeronautics Trade Commissioner with headquarters in Shanghai. He will sail from Los Angeles on September 1. Mr. Joseph H. Ehlers of the Tokyo office is resigning from the service. He is being replaced by Mr. William S. Dowd. Mr. Dowd is a graduate of West Point. He was lieutenant colonel in the United States Army during the World War and has held several important positions as an engineer. He is scheduled to sail October 4.

The Milan office will be in charge of Mr. I. H. Taylor, formerly Assistant Chief of the Automotive Division and recently connected with the General Motors Corporation. Mr. Taylor is succeeding Trade Commissioner D. A. Spencer, who is being transferred from Milan to Vienna as Assistant Commercial Attaché. Mr. John A. Embry, formerly at Vienna, has been transferred as Trade Commissioner in charge of the Winnipeg office. Assistant Trade Commissioner Foy, who has returned to the United States from Accra, has been replaced by Trade Commissioner Carl E. Gill.

The China organization of the Department is being augmented by the appointment of Assistant Trade Commissioner Carl E. Christopherson at Mukden. Several changes have taken place in China: Commercial Attaché Julian Arnold and Assistant Commercial Attaché A. Bland Calder are now making their headquarters in Shanghai instead of Peking. Trade Commissioner G. O. Woodard has been transferred from Shanghai to be in charge of the new Hongkong office. Trade Commissioner Frank S. Williams has been transferred from Shanghai to open the office at Bangkok. Trade Commissioner Harold Robison from Shanghai and Assistant Trade Commissioner Louis Venator from Peking are now at Tientsin.

Mr. Avery F. Peterson has been appointed an Assistant Trade Commissioner and assigned to Toronto.

Assistant Trade Commissioner J. W. Ives, of the Rio office, was married on July 16 to Miss Mary Katrina Follwell, of Maplewood, N. J.

A son, A. Bland, Jr., was born to Assistant Commercial Attaché and Mrs. A. Bland Calder in Peking on June 28, and a daughter to Assistant Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Louis Venator on June 28.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In the lists of Changes of Duties and Stations of Officers in the United States Public Health Service, received since the August issue of the JOURNAL, the following have been noted:

Surgeon G. A. Kempf. Directed to proceed from Warsaw, Poland, to Stockholm, Sweden, and return, for the purpose of attending the Second International Pediatric Congress August 18 to 21. July 16, 1930.

Medical Director (R) Wm. S. Terriberry. Directed to proceed from New York, N. Y., to Montreal, Canada, and return, for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Eleventh Convention of the Association of French Language Physicians in North America, September 16-19. July 22, 1930.

Surgeon G. M. Corput. Directed to attend the Eleventh Convention of the Association of French Language Physicians in North America, in Montreal, Canada, on September 16-19, 1930. July 22, 1930.

P. A. Surgeon R. A. Vonderlehr. Directed to proceed from Hamburg, Germany, to Bonn and Frankfurt, Germany, then to London, England, and such places in Great Britain and Ireland as may be necessary, for the purpose of discussing with the directors of research laboratories the latest methods in venereal disease control measures; then proceed to Paris, France, and report to the Medical Officer in Supervisory Charge of Public Health Activities in Europe for duty. July 24, 1930.

Prof. Claude S. Hudson. Directed to proceed from Washington, D. C., to Liege, Belgium, to attend the International Union of Chemistry, September 14-20, and while in Europe authorized to address the German Chemical Society at its meeting in Berlin on October 20. July 29, 1930.

Medical Director L. P. H. Bahrenburg. Relieved from duty at Stuttgart, Germany, on or about September 20, and assigned to duty at Marine Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, in charge of the Marine Hospital. July 29, 1930.

Asst. Surgeon E. B. Archer. Relieved from duty at Warsaw, Poland, and assigned to duty at Washington, D. C. July 31, 1930.

Sr. Surgeon Emil Krulish. Relieved from duty at Minneapolis, Minn., on or about August 16, and assigned to duty at Prague, Czechoslovakia. August 1, 1930.

Medical Director W. C. Billings. Relieved from duty at Liverpool, England, on August 31, and assigned to duty at London, England, in charge of Service activities there. August 2, 1930.

Medical Director John McMullen. Relieved from duty at New Orleans, La., about August 18, and assigned to duty in Paris, France, in charge of Service activities in Europe. August 4, 1930.

Medical Director Dana E. Robinson. Relieved from duty at London, England, about September 1, and assigned to duty at Washington, D. C. August 4, 1930.

Medical Director Rupert Blue. Relieved from duty at Paris, France, about September 15, and assigned to duty at Washington, D. C. August 4, 1930.

### CASUALTY

Sr. Surgeon Paul Preble died July 13, 1930, at Panama City, Ancon, Canal Zone.



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# The Naval Officer in Diplomacy

*By the late Rear Admiral H. S. KNAPP, United States Navy*

*Reprinted by special permission from the United States Naval Institute Proceedings, March, 1927. (Copyright, U. S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, Md.)*

(EDITOR'S NOTE [1897]—Both the Nicaraguan and Chinese situations are so important and timely that it seems appropriate to print the lecture given at the Naval War College in 1923 (?) by the late Rear Admiral Knapp. His service and experience were such as to cause him to be recognized as an authority on the subject matter under consideration. Admiral Knapp relieved Admiral Sims in London after the armistice and later was appointed by the President as military governor of Santo Domingo. The article will be found to deal more with the diplomatic side, as the title indicates, than it does with the handling of international law situations by naval officers.)

Thanks to Kipling, the characterization of the seaman as "the handy man" has become permanent in literature. Whether or not Kipling intended to restrict the appellation to men below decks, I claim that it applies equally to men who hold commissions, in which I am sure that your President will agree. As his successor in the European command, I take pleasure in saying now, as I always do take pleasure when opportunity occurs to say it in good taste, that no task arose in the trying days of demobilization that was beyond the capacity of naval officers to perform, and to perform well, however far removed from an officer's experience and usual activities. Some of these tasks were inheritances and some arose as time went on. It is a matter of great service pride to me to recall how naval officers all over the southern and western parts of Europe did things that really pertained

to civil administration; and, as I have said, did them well—in some cases with distinguished ability.

What has just been said may appear to be rather wide of the subject, but that would be a mistaken notion. There is something in the training and experience of naval officers that makes for flexibility of mind and the application of hard, common sense to the task in hand, which it was the intention to illustrate by reference to personal observation during my last months of duty before retirement. When an unusual task arises these qualities are immensely valuable. My belief in their existence among naval officers was no new thing, but it was greatly strengthened during my last 18 months of active service.

Now diplomacy is not ordinarily the mission of the naval officer, but if it comes in an officer's way to engage in diplomacy, why should we doubt that his flexibility of mind and common sense, combined with his experience, will enable him to do it successfully? John Bassett Moore, in his *Principles of American Diplomacy*, speaking of American statesmen at the time of the French Revolution, says that they "were not mere doctrinaires. Their aims were practical." It is generally true of naval officers that they are not doctrinaires and that they have practical aims. Diplomacy is statesmanship applied to foreign relations. If practicality be a good thing in the equipment of a statesman or diplomat, the practical qualifications of naval officers to which I have



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referred should be a good foundation for diplomatic work in case of necessity.

It can scarcely be claimed that the life experience of the naval officer is a broadening one in the way of general culture in literary and intellectual pursuits. But it is broadening in the practical matter of international affairs and a knowledge of foreign peoples. As a class naval officers, and especially senior naval officers, are as widely traveled as, and have more contact with foreign officials than, any other class of our citizens; and a somewhat discriminating knowledge of relations with foreign nations is a necessity for the officer who has to justify his reason for existence. Can it be believed that the average experienced senior officer—and only to such would the opportunity be apt to come—is any less fitted for diplomatic action than some citizen (in many instances chosen largely because his fortune is sufficient to bear the expense of representing the Government abroad) whose previous experience in diplomatic life has been no whit greater than the officer's own? It has not been so in the past; it is not so at this moment, and we may confidently assert that it never will be so. While the exercise of diplomatic functions will be a rare experience for naval officers, we, who have an abiding faith in our profession, shall confidently expect that the work will be well done by them if occasion arises.

It will be of interest to note some of the instances in which American naval officers have acted in a diplomatic capacity. You will recall that the United States was the first Nation to put an end to the exactions of the Barbary pirates. Operations went on for about 15 years. In 1801 the Pasha of Tripoli, not content with the \$30,000 tribute—blackmail—then being paid for immunity, cut

down the flagstaff of the American consulate and in addition held Americans for ransom. With the consequent naval operations we are not especially concerned here. A treaty was negotiated with him in 1805 by which the prisoners held for ransom were released, tribute thereafter was waived, and respect for American commerce was agreed to for the future; but this did not clear up the situation, for the Algerine pirates continued their depredations. Commodore Decatur brought the Dey of Algiers to terms, and in 1815 was cosigner with William Shaler of a treaty which insured, in the words of Willis Fletcher Johnson (*America's Foreign Relations*, Vol. I), "the abolition of the hateful and humiliating tribute which we had regularly paid down to that time." John Bassett Moore (*op. cit.*) says of this: "Decatur \* \* \* compelled the Dey on June 30 to agree to a treaty by which it was declared that no tribute, under any name or form whatever, should again be required from the United States. No other nation had ever obtained such terms." The treaty was renewed in the following year, one of the signers being Commodore Isaac Chauncey in his capacity as commander in chief of the naval forces of the United States in the Mediterranean.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, in 1826, Capt. ap. Catesby Jones, of the Navy, negotiated a treaty with the Hawaiian Government on his own initiative and without special instructions. It was an excellent treaty, but the Senate was not as wise as the naval officer and failed to ratify it. Thus the distinction and advantage of being the first nation to enter into treaty relations with Hawaii passed from the United States. Ten years later, in 1836, Great Britain made and ratified a treaty with Hawaii, followed three years later still by France.



Both of these treaties, like that of Ap Catesby Jones, were negotiated by naval officers.

In 1839 Commodore Wilkes, during his famous expedition, entered into an agreement with Samoan chiefs by which the interests of the natives and the whalers and traders visiting the islands from time to time were provided for. He appointed a consul to represent the United States and took measures to insure amicable relations in the future between the islands and the United States. (Encyc. Americana.) No regular treaty seems, however, to have been made until 1878. Moore says (op. cit.) that in 1782 "the great chief of the Bay of Pago Pago, in the Island of Tutuila, desirous of obtaining the protection of the United States, granted to the Government the exclusive privilege of establishing a naval station in that harbor." From another source I have learned that it was Commander Meade, of the Navy, who obtained this grant (Cath. Encyc.), which was the basis of our claim to the islands east of 170° east longitude in the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany later on.

Our first treaties with an Asiatic power can hardly be claimed to be to the credit of the Navy, although the stamp of the sea was on their negotiator, Edmund Roberts, a sea captain of Portsmouth, N. H., and he was rated as "captain's clerk" on board the naval vessel that took him out, so that we may perhaps claim him as a naval officer "once removed." He certainly did not go in great state, for we read (Moore, op. cit.) that, "if we were to judge by the provision made for his comfort and remuneration, we should infer that little importance was attached to his mission. His pay was barely sufficient to defray the cost of an insurance on his life for the benefit of his numerous children; and for three

months he was obliged to lie on the sea-washed gun deck with the crew, all the available space in the cabin being occupied by a charge d'affaires to Buenos Ayres whose name is now forgotten." Roberts was only partially successful, but he did bring back treaties with Siam and Muscat.

We now come to an incident of great interest in connection with our subject. At the time of the "opium war" between Great Britain and China the United States kept a squadron in the Far East for observation and the protection of American interests. It was under the command of Commodore Kearny, who obtained a heavy indemnity for illegal acts against the persons and property of Americans, but, far more important, he achieved a notable diplomatic coup at the end of the war. Quoting Johnson (op. cit.):

"Learning that in the peace treaty new tariff and trade regulations were to be made between China and Great Britain, he resolutely demanded that American citizens should be included, to enjoy the same advantages; in brief, that the 'most favored nation' principle should be established in their behalf. The governor of Canton agreed that this should be done, testifying that American merchants in China had not been guilty of smuggling or other illicit practices, but had confined themselves to honorable trade. On receiving this assurance Kearny would have taken his departure, but the American consul urged him to stay, as the presence of his vessels would have a salutary effect upon the Chinese commissioners who were coming thither to make the treaty. Kearny accordingly remained, and secured from the commissioners the formal and explicit assurance that whatever trade concessions were made to Great Britain should be fully and equally extended also to the United States.

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This was done, and as a result an 'open door' was first secured in China, for all nations on equal terms; a result which, according to one of the British commissioners who negotiated the treaty, was due to Commodore Kearny's wise and resolute action."

This is a bit of our diplomatic history in which naval officers may take justifiable pride. Mr. Hay gave the phrase, "open door in China," to the world; but it is seen that the principle was established in 1840 by a wise American naval officer, ably advised by an American consul.

Matthew Calbraith Perry (see Japanese prints of Perry's visit in February and March numbers of Proceedings) is our most distinguished exemplar of the naval officer in diplomacy. For over two centuries before his expedition to Japan that country had been maintained in a remarkable state of seclusion. In 1636 the Shogun Iyemitsu caused all deep-sea shipping to be destroyed and forbade the building of more. Thereafter the Japanese lived strictly to themselves. Toward the end of the eighteenth century the Dutch were permitted the very limited intercourse of not more than one ship a year, and Nagasaki was the only port open to that extent.

The first American vessel to visit Japan was the *Elisa*, under charter to the Dutch, who were at that time, 1797, at war with Great Britain and feared capture of their own vessels on the long voyage to Japan. The Japanese permitted the *Elisa* to fulfill her mission, as did other American vessels on a similar mission during the Napoleonic wars. It was 40 years later, in 1837, that the first serious American attempt was made to establish relations with Japan. It was a private venture and it failed. Eight years later an American shipmaster who had picked up some shipwrecked Japanese thought he

might make their return the occasion of a more successful attempt, but he likewise failed. He was told not to do it again, and was informed that the Emperor preferred to have castaways abandoned rather than have strangers enter Japan. In 1846 Commodore Biddle went to Japan with credentials to make a treaty, but made rather a lamentable failure of his mission. In 1849 Commander Glynn was sent to Japan to demand redress for the ill-treatment of American seamen who had been shipwrecked and were being held as prisoners. He got the prisoners, who told such dire stories of their treatment as to arouse great indignation here. This was a contributing cause to the determination to bring relations with Japan to an issue, which resulted in the choice of Perry, who went out clothed with full credentials from the President and the Secretary of State. His diplomatic quality was thus deliberately conferred and was not the result of accident of service, as had been that of Kearny.

Perry's success in negotiating a treaty was a great feat, of which Johnson says (op. cit.): "Throughout the western world the treaty was hailed as an unsurpassed triumph, and the highest credit was everywhere given to Perry for the diplomatic genius which he had exercised. Nor was the achievement appreciated in Japan less than elsewhere." Moore's account gives an insight into the methods of Perry which is interesting as an example of the adaptation of means to the end. He says:

"His (Perry's) proceedings were characterized by energy and decision. He had, as he said, determined to demand as a right and not to solicit as a favor those acts of courtesy which are due from one civilized nation to another, and to allow none of the petty annoyances which had been unsparingly visited on those who had preceded him. He declined to deliver his credentials to



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any but an officer of the highest rank. When he was asked to go to Nagasaki he refused; when ordered to leave the bay he moved higher up; and he found that the nearer he approached the imperial city 'the more polite and friendly they became.'

Two princes were finally detailed to receive Perry's credentials. After delivering them he left Japan for a time in order to give the Japanese an opportunity to consider the treaty arrangements he proposed. Moore continues:

"He returned with redoubled forces in February, 1854, and, passing the city of Uruga, anchored not far below Yeddo. The Emperor had appointed commissioners to treat with him, four of whom were princes of the empire. They desired him to return to Uruga, but he declined to do so. The commissioners then consented to treat at a place opposite the ships. Here the Japanese erected a pavilion, and on March 8 Perry landed in state, with an escort of 500 hundred officers, seamen, and marines, embarked in 27 barges. 'With people of forms,' said Perry, 'it is necessary either to set all ceremony aside or to out-Herod Herod in assumed personal consequence and ostentation.' A treaty was signed on March 31, 1854. American ships were allowed to obtain provisions and coal and other necessary supplies at Simoda and Hakodate, and aid and protection in case of shipwreck were promised. No provision for commercial intercourse was secured, but the privilege was obtained of appointing a consul to reside at Simoda. Such was the first opening of Japan after two centuries of seclusion."

Perry's achievement was of far more than national significance; it was an epochal event of world-wide importance. If in later days it has brought anxious moments to his country as well as self-satisfaction, it was at the time an unadulterated triumph that shed luster on his own name and on the service to which he belonged.

It was more than a quarter century after China and Japan had emerged from their isolation before Korea entered into treaty relations with the Western World. Again the United States led the way, and again a naval officer was the diplomatic agent. Quoting Moore (op. cit.):

"Korea, the land of the morning calm, continued, long after the opening of China and Japan, to maintain a rigorous seclusion. Efforts to secure access had invariably ended in disaster. On May 20, 1882, however, Commodore Shufeldt, United States Navy, invested with diplomatic powers, succeeded, with the friendly good offices of Li Hung Chang, in concluding with the Hermit Kingdom the first treaty made by it with a western power. The last great barrier of national non-intercourse was broken down."

The examples thus far instanced have been drawn from days somewhat remote from our own times—days when wind was the motive power or when steam power was in its infancy in the Navy; when the world was not encircled with cables, when radio was still to be discovered; days, in short, when world communications were primitive as compared with those so familiar now. The marvelous change in the facilities of communication that has taken place in a period of time insignificant in comparison with that covering the history of civilization, even modern civilization, has profoundly modified human relationships, international as well as intranational and personal. As diplomacy is concerned with international relationships, this change is one to be taken into account in considering the subject in hand. It undoubtedly tends toward a centralization of authority in the State Department as well as in the Navy Department, which is



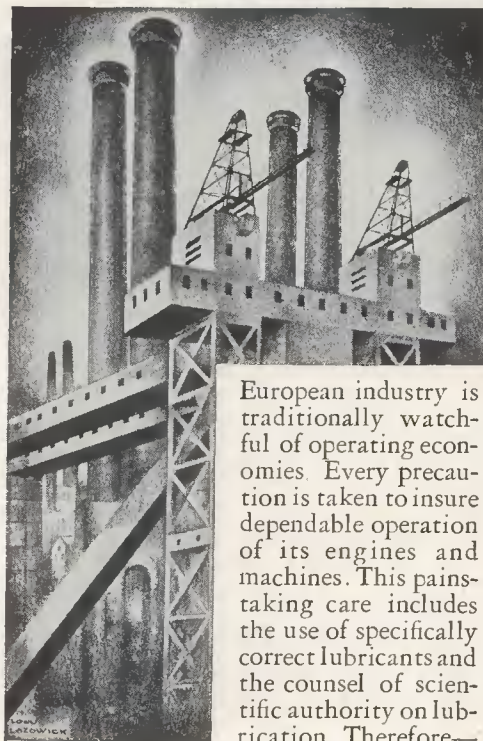
only another way of saying that its tendency is to diminish initiative and to impose a handicap upon the independence of action of officials.

The case of modern communication makes the most resolute and self-confident man think twice before adopting a course of action that he would adopt without hesitation if so situated that weeks or months instead of hours would be necessary for consultation with the home government; while the irresolute or self-distrustful man, or one who fears to accept responsibility, has under modern conditions a ready reason for doing nothing until he can be told what to do. It might, therefore, be thought that modern communications stand in the way of an opportunity for present-day naval officers to engage in diplomatic work. That this is not so a few instances may suffice to show. It is not to be expected that the opportunity of a Kearny or a Perry will rise under modern conditions, but there are other ways in which naval officers may still have an opportunity to do useful diplomatic work.

Thus some years ago affairs in China were in a critical stage. The commander in chief was Rear Admiral Murdock, now retired. We heard it said that he was the commanding figure of American influence out there, if not indeed of the entire foreign influence. In Washington, where I was at the time (1911-12), his reports were the standards of information.

In 1905 Captain (afterwards Rear Admiral) Dillingham was intimately connected with the arrangements made with the Dominican Government whereby the collection of customs revenues was done under the direction of an American and the service of the foreign debt was assured. The treaty concluded was not ratified by the Senate, but the President put the arrangement into effect as an interim measure after Congress adjourned, and it proved a great step toward the stabilization of that turbulent little country, and a relief to both it and the United States from the danger of foreign intervention. It served as a model for the treaty of two years later, which was ratified; and that treaty in turn was a model upon which a still later treaty with Haiti was largely based. It is not too much to say that the action of 1905 marked the beginnings of a policy that has been continuously followed since.

Two officers, each some time president of this college, have within recent years done distinguished diplomatic duty for the country. Rear Admiral Sperry was a delegate to the conference at Geneva for the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva convention to maritime warfare, and later was a delegate to the second Hague conference; while Rear Admiral Stockton was a delegate to the London conference. \* \* \* At this moment (1923) two other officers are holding diplomatic positions as high commissioners, of both of whom I am happy to be able to speak from personal observation. At Constantinople Rear Admiral Bristol as high commissioner is doing service of which the Nation no less than the Navy has occasion to be proud. Rear Admiral Bristol first went to Constantinople in a strictly naval capacity as detachment commander, the State Department being apparently disinclined to give him any diplomatic functions. Without adventitious aids he soon established for himself such an influential position by sheer force of character, by his intelligent grasp of the situation (which was and is very complicated), and by his alert and careful guarding of the interests of his country and his countrymen that his appointment as high commissioner followed. Since then his conduct of affairs has been so successful that it is now understood that the State De-



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partment is unwilling to have him replaced, and given the relief from his harrassing duties which he naturally seeks. (He is still there.) It is a proud record.

Quite recently Brig. Gen. J. H. Russell, of the Marine Corps, was appointed high commissioner to Haiti, and it is a matter of some personal satisfaction to believe that the seed of the idea was sown by me over a year ago. The Navy has a double interest in this latest essay of an officer in the paths of diplomacy. General Russell is of the Navy because the Marine Corps is a part of the Navy, and for the further reason that he is a graduate of the Naval Academy and of the War College. I have personal knowledge of the difficulties with which he must contend, and of his high qualifications for his task. It is too early yet to speak of actual accomplishments, but that he will do everything possible in his difficult situation may confidently be expected.

Another recent case of the employment of a naval officer in diplomatic duty was that of Rear Admiral McCully in southern Russia. The force commander was urgently requested by the State Department to spare Admiral McCully's services from the European command in order that he might be able to undertake the duty. While engaged upon it he reported directly to the State Department as an official under its jurisdiction. It is a source of service satisfaction that Admiral McCully was chosen for his responsible position near Generals Denikin and Wrangel because of his acknowledged unusual acquaintance and sympathy with the Russian people.

Mention must be made of the opportunity that is ever present to a naval attache to have an influence in diplomatic affairs. From my own limited experience in this kind of duty it is my impression that the weight of an attache's influence will depend in large measure upon himself and upon his conception of the range of his duties. If he is alert, and his interest is not confined to technical matters but extends to the currents of national thought and effort of the people with whom his lot is temporarily cast, he may have a very considerable weight in the diplomacy of his embassy or legation. Your president has a much wider experience in this particular than I can pretend to have. As his successor in London in 1919, like him, I combined the offices of attache and force commander, an unusual condition born of the war, under which all attaches in Europe were in a measure subordinate to the attache in Great Britain. I personally found that naval headquarters in London often had earlier and better information than the embassy, especially from Constantinople and the Adriatic. I was told by General Summerall—he is now, 1927, Chief of Staff, United States Army—the American representative on the Inter-allied Military Commission that went to Fiume to report upon the unfortunate incident of July, 1919, that he had learned more in his preliminary investigation in Paris from Admiral Andrews' dispatches to me than from all other sources combined, including the French Foreign Office. This was high praise. It will not probably often happen that a naval attache will have acknowledged credit for diplomatic influence, but I firmly believe that he is in a position to have the reality. In published correspondence dating just before the war I have read dispatches from military and naval attaches of noteworthy diplomatic importance, aside from their military and naval information value.

My reference to Admiral Andrews leads me to speak of the exercise of diplomatic ability in the course of a purely naval command, because that point was so well illustrated by him while in command of the Adriatic detachment. I say no more here than I have repeatedly said elsewhere in expressing my conviction



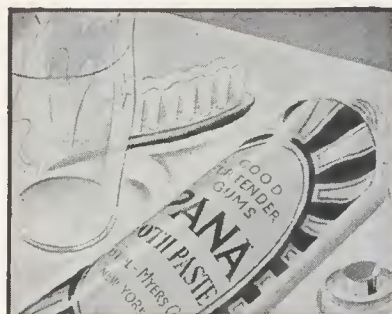
that he kept the peace in that sea. \* \* \* By tact and persuasion, combined with firmness and exact justice, through weary months he prevented the tension between Italians and the Yugoslavias in his vicinity from breaking out into open conflict. Surely this was a display of diplomatic qualities of a high order, to which I am the more glad to testify here because they do not seem to have had elsewhere the recognition that they deserve.

Sufficient examples have been instanced to show how naval officers have been and now are of diplomatic service to the Government. I shall now permit myself some reflections more or less closely connected with the subject under consideration.

It may seem a strange assertion to make in the light of all the postwar conflicts of interest that are so apparent, but I believe that there is a distinct advance in the general attitude of nations as regards foreign relations, one toward the Golden Rule as a governing condition of international conduct. That goal is still far distant, but there has been progress toward it. Let me give you one instance. In September, 1899, when Secretary Hay approached the Governments of Germany, Great Britain, and Russia with a view to their making "formal declaration of an 'open-door' policy in the territories held by them in China," to quote Mr. Hay's own words, and later approached the Governments of France, Italy, and Japan in the same sense, an essential feature of his instructions to our ambassadors and ministers was a recognition of "spheres of influence" on a parity with leased territories. There was no hint that spheres of influence per se were undesirable; they were accepted as an existing condition. In the intervening 22 years between then and the Washington conference the conscience of the world had been awakened, and Article III of the 9-power treaty relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters relating to China, puts an end to "spheres of influence," a fact that has had surprisingly little notice. The following was quoted from the report of Mr. Balfour's remarks in committee while this subject was under consideration:

"The British Empire delegation understood that there was no representative of any power around the table who thought that the old practice of 'spheres of influence' was either advocated by any government or would be tolerable to this conference. So far as the British Government was concerned, they had, in the most formal manner, publicly announced that they regarded this practice as utterly inappropriate to the existing situation. \* \* \* the words 'general superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic development in any designated region' were words happily designed, as he thought, to describe the system of spheres of influence; and the repudiation of that system was as clear and unmistakable as could possibly be desired."

This 9-power treaty is a new bill of rights for China as well as a formal engagement of the contracting powers among themselves. It marks a great advance over the attitude of only 22 years before, and a still greater advance over that of Commodore Kearny, who sought only for his own country equality of rights with Great Britain in China, with no apparent solicitude for any rights of China herself. A similar advance in international ethics may be seen in other directions, often disguised and perhaps with its inspiration in enlightened self-interest as well as moral principle; but I believe that the latter motive is increasingly operative, following the enlightenment of the group conscience of civilized peoples.



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My own faith in this matter would not, however, lead me to relax one iota of vigilance if diplomatic duty came my way; for there are still plenty of statesmen and diplomats whose interpretation of the Golden Rule in international dealings is more in accord with David Harum's statement of it than with that of the Scriptures; but if my faith is justified as a general conclusion, then that conclusion must be reckoned with in statesmanship and diplomacy. This is especially true for Americans, and for naval officers as representative Americans, because the United States has been throughout all its history a torch bearer in international ethics.

The last remark suggests another thought; naval officers should have a thorough knowledge of our own history and traditions, and keep themselves informed to the minute of the evolution of our national policies. It was remarked at the beginning that diplomacy is not the mission of a naval officer; but it may become a mission, and a vitally important one. In the light of that possibility officers should have some thought of preparing themselves for the eventuality, should it come, and especially officers who have attained the higher ranks. Surely there can be no more fundamental preparation than a knowledge of our own history and traditions, our institutions, our outlook upon the world, our time-honored policies, and evolution leading to a modification of the national viewpoint. The statement needs no elaboration to prove its truth.

(To be continued)

THE MAGIC CARPET

(Continued from page 323)

away. As I was recounting to him the latest episodes in the country's perpetual revolution I noticed that he was looking at that new, green rug that adorned the floor of his office.

"Norman," he said, breaking in on my story, "where is the old rug that used to be here?"

"Why, it's rolled up and stored away in the archive room," I answered, wondering what on earth he wanted with that disreputable object.

"Please ask Juan and Maria to get it out and put it down here again, will you," and noting the surprise which I showed at the strangeness of his request, he added, "it's only an old man's whim, my boy. I feel more contented with the other so why shouldn't I have it?"

"It would have done your heart good to see the happy look that came into his tired eyes when he saw that old rug once more. For perhaps five minutes he sat regarding it silently while I stood by not knowing what to do or say. At last he spoke.

"Norman, I expect that you think I am a sentimental old fool, but I am going to tell you what that thing means to me," and he tapped the carpet with his foot.

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"Forty years is a long time to stay away from home. I did it, as you know, but it wasn't easy. They say that home is where the heart lies, and I always supposed that mine lay in that little place in Pennsylvania, but now, I don't know. For forty years I have been picturing home in that rug, thinking about it and dreaming over it. Sounds silly, doesn't it? You can't see anything in it but a lot of odd figures and bilious colors, but to me it recalls many scenes of long-past moments of happiness. How? See that square black patch, that is my father's home. That blotch of blue surrounded by green is the old swimming hole, and that winding streak of brown is the path up Shady Mountain that I knew so well when I was a boy. And there are lots more too, but they would mean nothing to you. You asked me about my visit home. Well it wasn't very successful or very happy, for I couldn't find any of those things I have been visualizing so many years in that rug. My father's house is gone. The old swimming hole is foul with the discharge from a new steel mill, and Shady Mountain is disgorging coal from two or three pits."

"So here I am back again with my old rug and my impossible dreams. Ah, Norman, it's great to be young and to have your ambitions and anticipations, but we old fellows have something you haven't. We have our memories and our illusions. There are mine, framed in that old piece of woven wool. They aren't very substantial or very pretty, but they are mine and,' he added whimsically, 'the Department with all its green rugs and red tape can't take them away from me.'

"And this brings me almost to the end of my story. The Consul didn't stay with us very long after that. A week or two as I recall it now. We found him one morning slumped over his desk, his pen still clutched in his nerveless fingers, and a contented smile on his withered face. He had gone to that place where consular visas and passports are not required.

"The doctor who examined him stated that his death was due to heart failure, and I so informed the Department in my report of the matter. But I knew better. He had died of homesickness that knew no cure.

"Well, we sent him back for burial in that little Pennsylvania town from whence he came, and my last duty was to wind and tie the casket with red tape and seal it with the consular seal. But I am sure that the old fellow inside must have smiled when he realized what I was doing, for he didn't want any prying customs inspector to discover that he was bringing into the country a square of carpet cut from an old rug. It was something

very precious to him, a magic carpet, so to speak, for his head rested in the shadow of his father's house, his folded hands were poised over the old swimming hole, and his feet trod once more the path up Shady Mountain.

"I had a little difficulty when I turned the office over to the new Consul in accounting for one missing rug, but my explanation that Consul Trask had probably disposed of it as being of no further value to the Government was finally accepted and the entry stricken from the inventory."

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