# The AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

VOL. XIII APRIL, 1936 No. 4

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## CONTENTS

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## INDEX OF ADVERTISERS




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THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE JOURNAL

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# Colonel Tobias Lear

*By* ERNEST L. IVES, *Consul General, Algiers*

THE experiences of Colonel Tobias Lear, who was stationed at Algiers at the beginning of the 19th century, were of a kind that appeal to the imagination of Foreign Service Officers.

Colonel Lear was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 19, 1762, and died in Washington on October 11, 1816. He was graduated from Harvard in 1783 and two years later became private secretary to General George Washington, "by whom he was treated with great courtesy and regard." It was to Colonel Lear that General Washington expressed his last wishes before his death at Mount Vernon on December 14, 1799.

COLONEL TOBIAS LEAR

Photograph of a charcoal drawing owned by H. M. S. Barlow, Esq., Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Colonel Lear married Miss Mary Long of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1790. She died two years later and in 1795 he married Mrs. Frances Washington, widow of Major George Augustine Washington, a nephew of General George Washington. She died in 1796. In 1803 he married Miss Frances Danridge Henley, a niece of Mrs. Washington.

Colonel Lear was appointed by the President, Thomas Jefferson, Consul General at Santo Domingo in 1802 and on June 10, 1803, Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Algiers.

His predecessors were John Paul Jones (1792), Pierre Eric Skjoldibrand, Jr. (1795), Joël Barlow (1797), and James Leander Cathcart (1802).

Colonel Lear's instructions from the Secretary of State, James Madison, dated July 14, 1803, read in part:

> "The Regency of Algiers being of most importance to the United States, considering its influence with those of Tunis and Tripoli; and our stipulations with the Regency requiring the largest expenditures, are the causes why the Consul General is established there."

Colonel and Mrs. Lear arrived at Algiers on November 24, 1803, presumably on the American ship *Old Tom*, which anchored off the Mole near the Turkish fortress. Shortly after the ship's arrival Colonel Lear called on the *Dicklehadgee* or Minister of the Marine, who acted as Minister of Foreign Affairs between the Regency and Christian countries. After the usual salutations, exchange of compliments and several cups of sweet Turkish coffee Colonel Lear requested through his Dragoman an audience of the Dey, Achmed Pacha. He then returned to his ship and awaited developments.

H. Elhaeker, Algiers

THE AMERICAN GARDEN

Eventually a time was fixed for the audience and Colonel Lear presented himself at the Palace. Preceded by Hassan, his Dragoman or interpreter who acted as master of ceremonies, Colonel Lear was introduced by him to the Dey, who, flanked by his Ministers, was seated in the chair of state at the end of a long room. This royal seat was a construction of brick and stone covered with a rug over which was a lion's skin. Achmed Pacha was fond of lions, which at that time were numerous in the neighborhood of Algiers, and when he granted audiences he invariably had several cubs either lying about or serving him as foot-stools. Some of them were kept until they passed out of the cub age much to the annoyance of foreign visitors who found it difficult to keep one eye on the lions and the other on the Dey.

Colonel Lear kissed the Dey's hand as was the custom. The conversation which followed was confined to a few general questions which Colonel Lear answered through his Dragoman.

During the afternoon of the same day visits were made to the *Cassnagee,* or Prime Minister, the *Agha* or Commander in Chief of the Janissaries, the *Dicklehadgee* or Minister of the Marine and the other officials, at their residences. These visits were of a less formal nature than the one with the Dey and gave Colonel Lear an opportunity, while coffee and sweetmeats were being served by Christian slaves, to ask some questions and to take the measure of the officials with whom he would have to deal.

Mrs. Lear had the most unusual honor of being invited to call upon the Dey's wife. Her Highness was young and beautiful, as were her attendants, who, like her, were bejewelled and richly dressed.

As the official Dragoman was not permitted to enter the harem, Her Highness's father acted as interpreter, using the *lingua Franca.*

On an Oriental rug was strewn a collection of jewels which, after having been duly admired by Mrs. Lear, were gathered up and hidden by the slaves. On the walls hung diamond-studded swords, pistols and fine brocades. A large four-poster bed, richly gilded and curtained in silk, stood at one end of the long narrow room.

The food was served on low silver and mother-of-pearl tables. The napkins were gorgeously embroidered in gold and silver and gay colors and the spoons were of rosewood tipped with coral from La Calle. The menu consisted of poultry, *couscous,* a *mechoui* or roasted lamb, sweetmeats and pastry. Her Highness as well as her attendants must have been greatly amused in watching Mrs. Lear cope with her food, as there were no knives or forks, custom requiring the use of the fingers of the right hand only.

The social life of the Lears was confined to the circle comprising the foreign officials and their families in Algiers. There were the usual dinners, dances and garden parties, as well as festivities during the infrequent visits of foreign naval vessels. The Swedish Agent and Consul General, Mr. John Norderling, and his family were the Lears' closest friends. The Norderlings had resided for some time in Algiers, as also had Mr. A. S. Fraissent, the Consul General of the Netherlands, and Mr. G. F. Ulrich, the Consul General of Denmark.

On the occasion of or following the presentation of a foreign representative presents were expected by everyone from the Dey himself down to his bodyguard and by practically all the members of the households of the Ministers. These ranged from repeating watches set with diamonds, gold snuff boxes, solitaires and jeweled swords, to pieces of cloth. The Deys and their officials were seldom satisfied and exchanges were frequently asked or demanded—one wanted cloth of another color; some wanted money; others, jewels. In 1806 a jeweled watch was given to one of the Deys by an Admiral. The Dey looked at it and in the presence of the Admiral and the Consul General of the latter's country tossed it to the chief cook of the Palace.

Consular and biennial presents were also expected and Colonel Lear was giving at one time to ninety-three functionaries, including the eunuchs, presents of a total value exceeding the annual tribute.

The sum to be paid annually to the Dey under the terms of the American-Algerine Treaty of

Peace and Amity of September 5, 1795, "to keep the Articles contained in this Treaty Sacred and inviolable" was 12.000 Algerine Sequins ($21,-600) in maritime stores such as cannon, powder, cables, spars, lumber and pitch.

Besides the carrying out of the provisions of the treaty and keeping the Dey in good humor towards himself and his country, Colonel Lear's official activities were the issuance of passports to American merchantmen and Algerine corsairs, to private persons including foreigners and the recording of documents.

On November 18, 1803, Colonel Lear was appointed Commissioner to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with Tripoli. He proceeded there and signed on board the U. S. frigate Constitution on June 4, 1805, a Treaty of Peace, Amity and Commerce with the Bashaw, Bey and subjects of the Regency of Tripoli, which ended the Tripolitan War commenced in 1801.

In addition to their residences in Algiers, it was customary for all foreign representaatives to have a country seat or garden, situated in what is still known as the Valley of the Consuls, a short distance from the city. Here they could take refuge in case of plague in Algiers. The American Garden as it was called was also used as a summer residence and there the flag could be flown which no Christian was permitted to do on his house in the city, where only the flags of the Dey and of the Regency were allowed to be hoisted.

The servants were Christian slaves who received three dollars a month, one of which went to the Treasury. These slaves were fortunate in being

(*Continued to page* 220)

BOMBARDMENT OF ALGIERS

*According to Lieutenant Colonel Playfair, British Consul General at Algiers, in his book, The Scourge of Christendom,*

*"the steamer shown in the photograph was the first ever used in warfare; the Admiral's boat is represented going on shore under a flag of truce. On the hill to the right is the British Consulate General, with the flag flying."*

*The story is that*

*"the Dey of Algiers was so pleased at having got the better of the English in diplomacy that he commissioned a native artist to make a painting of the incident. The original was found in his palace when Algiers was taken in 1830. General Count de Bourmont gave it to his 'chef d'état major,' Tolozi; after his death his nephew, De Campox, caused a copy to be made by a well-known artist in Paris, M. Jonaille, which he presented to the public library in Algiers."*

*This photograph is of the copy in question.*

Photo H. Ethacker, Algiers

BOMBARDMENT OF ALGIERS BY SIR HARRY NEALE IN 1824

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, SEOUL

# Uncle Sam's Antique

*By* Laura Langdon

TAH CHO, the founder of the Yi Dynasty, came to Seoul on his travels. He paused near a beautiful well where he saw a girl drinking water and asked her for a drink. She promptly filled a gourd of sparkling water for him, but first picked a handful of willow leaves and put them in the gourd. Tah Cho drank but was so bothered by the leaves that in stopping to blow them back he had to drink very slowly.

Looking up angrily, he said, "What do you mean? I, a stranger in your city, ask you civilly for a drink of water and you fill the bowl with rubbish. Are you always so rude to guests?"

"I did it for your own good. Your thirst was so great that if I had not put the leaves in the bowl you would have drunk very rapidly and so become ill."

Tah Cho was charmed at the wisdom of the young girl. He asked her name and found that she was of poor but honorable parentage. Later Tah Cho became the ruler of Korea and took this girl to be his wife. With his integrity and her superior wisdom they became powerful rulers.

Whang Chi Myung ("Tony") in ceremonial robes on the occasion of his wife's birthday. "Tony," a Korean, is messenger of the Seoul Consular Office. He has been serving Uncle Sam for more than fifty years.

In a few years Tah Cho's wife had a mortal illness. Before she died she called the King to her bedside. "Tah Cho, I am dying. Make a banner kite and paint my name on it. Let it fly to a great height and then cut the string. At the place where the kite falls I want to be buried."

The kite flew high on that windy day and finally fell at the "willow well" where the two had first met.

So goes the Legend of Chong Dong and on this site of the Willow Well the American Consulate General now stands.

Uncle Sam owns this Consulate in Seoul and the beautiful park-like three-acre compound which surrounds it. There are two residences, an office and a host of smaller buildings that once housed jailors, their guests and marine guards but which are now used as quarters for the native servants and their near and distant rela-

tives. Here, too, if one looks about a little, he can find many interesting relics of the past, such as the old Royal Chair, for instance, the conveyance which was used to carry the American representatives to the Palace. The whole property cost the government all of $3,500 in the days when an American dollar was exchanged for a bull-cart of copper cash strings.

By preserving the original structures, which are still sound, comfortable and quaintly beautiful, the memory of a most gallant couple, General Lucius H. Foote, our first Minister to Korea, and his wife, is perpetuated. General Foote was the first white man to reside legally in the ancient kingdom. It is scarcely believable, but as late as 1882 the Hermit Kingdom of Korea was so xenophobic and tightly sealed to foreign intercourse that strangers deliberately crashing its gates were summarily put to death, as were also Koreans who were caught sneaking out to foreign countries. To this mysterious land came the Footes. There is no record of what their thoughts and feelings must have been in those first days in this house, unfurnished but for quilts and cushions and arm-rests on the rude oil-papered floors.

(*Continued to page* 218)

FALCONERS NEAR SEOUL

STAFF OF THE CONSULATE GENERAL, SEOUL

Left to right (seated): Charles H. Stephan, Vice Consul; William R. Langdon, Consul; Ralph Corey; (standing): Sin Pong Hiu, Senior Korean Interpreter and accountant; Whang Chi Myung, messenger (employed since 1882), (Korean); Yun In Sik, Junior Korean Interpreter; Kim Tong Nai. Korean, messenger, janitor, and garden work; Cheung Yong Keun, Korean, messenger and watchman; An Hak Ki, Korean, messenger and rickshaw man; Li Pei Chu, Chinese, gardener; Sunao Takezuru, Japanese Interpreter; Ree Won Chang, Korean, translator.

# Fairy Change

*By* W. G. Nelson, U.S.P.H.S.

How very stylish are you now, fair tree,
Superbly gowned in modish summer dress.
'Tis hard to think, last winter I did see
You stand ashamed in utter nakedness.
But now, so proud you are, 'twould be unkind
To mar your joy with bitter thoughts of how
You then stood shivering in the wintry wind,
With last sear leaf just breaking from the bough.
I marvel at your poise and elegance,
The chic and grace with which your gown you wear.
Paid mannequins or slouching debutantes
Would seem like gawkish girls beside you there.
Congratulations on your charming change,
For Cinderella's tale is not more strange.

*—Suggested by the tree in the courtyard of the American Consulate, Goteborg, Sweden.*

Photos by Knowlton V. Hicks

# How It's Done in Sweden

His Majesty, King Gustav V, very popular and often pictured, is referred to in the news reels and press as "Mr. G."

Arsenic green shirts for boys and workmen are called American shirts. And peanut brittle is called Japan cracker.

Drug stores are drug stores and nothing else but drug stores.

The ingredients for Swedish punch come from Java (rice, dates); neat it resembles rum, with an ice cube melting in it there's a benedictine flavor; it's not as potent as reputed.

There are 7,900 dogs in Stockholm, or about $1^3/_{17}$ dog per building, or 66 persons per dog. There are only three cats, according to the many citizens interviewed on the subject (or maybe 33).

In the past, it's been rude to address an equal by the second person plural, *Ni*. The correct form has been to use the impersonal title. Those advocating the abolition of this awkward convention are invited to wear lapel buttons with NI thereon, meaning "Call me 'you,' I'm democratic."

Instead of three, it's four cheers on occasions of concerted approbation.

There are but 55,000 different names in the 6,200,000 population, family names having only been adopted since about 1700. Ericssons, Swanssons, etc., are encouraged by the government to change their names, and about 2,000 a year do so. Not long ago a missionary going to an English-speaking country was allowed to change his excellent name of Hell for something less apt to stultify his efforts.

The Swedish toast—Skoal!—is surrounded by conventions. You mustn't smile. You must toast your wife at a mixed gathering or it will cost you a pair of silk stockings. You mustn't skoal in beer. A junior should not skoal, but wait until he's skoaled to.

Miniature medals are O. K. when the invitation reads "orders and decorations." But if the King is present, or at a wedding, full size decorations are *de rigeur*.

Guests arriving after nine p.m. are locked out by the janitor. If, not expecting them, you aren't downstairs to let them in, they have to find a telephone and summon you.

Hot-dog wagons are not allowed on the streets until 9 p.m. Their cheerful lights and steam brighten many street corners until long after midnight.

Stockholm instituted silent traffic six months ago. Street accidents have been neither more nor less, but there has been a distinct improvement in dictated correspondence.

A few laws are still called beams, such as the marriage beam. In Viking times the laws were carved on wooden beams, chained to the building. When you wanted to consult the law you took your sons and the hired man and turned over a few beams till you found the one you wanted.

Gypsies are called tattare, it being thought originally that they were tartars. (Is this also the meaning of "rags and tatters"?) They first came in 1512, were ordered to be executed in 1637 without trial, were exiled in 1748, and today number between one and two thousand, mostly of mixed blood.

Taxi drivers must wear black leggings. A brown-buskinned bravado was fined in court the other day for wearing unseemly attire.

There is no Santa Claus. Children get their presents on Christmas Eve from a "Christmas goblin," a little old man with a peaked red hat and a grey beard, one of a tribe whose summer activities include bringing good crops to the farmers.

There is a valley called Lifedale. It was the only spot in Sweden which escaped the Black Death in the Middle Ages.

Every day of the year bears its own name, Christian or pagan. One July week with six feminine names out of the seven is called Ladies'-Names-Day Week—and it invariably rains that week. Some years ago a peasant member of the Riksdag proposed a law to move the week to a time of the year when rain would be less inconvenient to farmers.

On street cars there are no strap-hangers; if there are no seats you can stand on the platform or get off and walk. Dogs may ride, but pay the same fare as adults.

December 13th is called "Little Christmas Eve." Wassail starts then and continues until January 13th, when Christmas is danced out. December 13th is also Saint Lucia Day, when the prettiest girl in town impersonates the bringer of light, her attendants parading and singing "Santa Lucia." Quaint old Neapolitan custom!

Fines imposed by law courts are so many days' pay or income. It pays to behave if you're a millionaire.


Courtesy National Aeronautic Magazine

**THE KITTY HAWK MEMORIAL**

# Kitty Hawk

*By* Frank A. Montgomery, Jr.

THE memorial to aviation and the Wrights, built on the crest of a great sand dune near the sea in northeastern North Carolina, where they carried on their famous experiments, is one of the most interesting spots anywhere. The memorial stands on the barren, deserted beach a short distance to the south of the little fishing village of Kitty Hawk, N. C., where on December 17, 1903, the Wright brothers successfully flew an aeroplane for the first time.

Designed by Rodgers and Poor, New York architects, in national competition, the memorial resembles a bird with wings outstretched for flight. It rests upon a concrete foundation which penetrates thirty-five feet below the crest of Kill Devil Hill, and the main structure is of granite taken from North Carolina quarries. The base of the monument is star-shaped, and the shaft points skyward in the form of a triangular pylon, its sides decorated with giant wings in bas-relief. At night the entire structure is illuminated by floodlights placed upon each of the five points of the star-shaped base. The top is designed to permit installation of a powerful air beacon.

The first floor consists of a five-sided room, containing niches holding busts of Wilbur and Orville Wright. Space also has been provided for a small museum. A staircase with steps of black granite leads upward to the beacon tower seventy-one feet above the dune. The base of the memorial is entered through bronze doors, in which eight panels depict events significant in aeronautical history.

Because of the isolated section of the coast where the memorial was constructed, the lack of adequate transportation facilities at the time, and the weight of the material used, the granite from the quarries of Western North Carolina was shipped by rail to Norfolk, where it was loaded upon barges and towed down the desolate coast to the strip of sandy beach land, where the site had been prepared. The barges landed within two miles of Kill Devil Hill, and from that point a narrow gauge railroad was constructed to haul the blocks of granite, weighing from six to nine tons each, to the site of the monument. After months of work, however, the memorial was finished, and today stands as an enduring monument to the tenacity and ingenuity not only of the Wright brothers, whom it commemorates, but mankind as well.

The barren coast on the eastern edge of North Carolina was chosen for the experiments of the Wrights, who were poor young mechanics of Dayton, Ohio, because of the steady winds of varying velocity which sweep along the broad, unobstructed beaches and plains. The isolated land, at that time removed from all human habitation except for Kill Devil Hill Coast Guard

Photograph from U. S. National Museum

THE FIRST FLIGHT BY MAN: THE WRIGHT BROTHERS' AEROPLANE, DECEMBER 17, 1903, AT KITTY HAWK, NORTH CAROLINA

Station, also influenced the brothers, who wished to work with as much secrecy and freedom from meddlesome persons as possible.

So it was that in 1900 Wilbur and Orville Wright selected a campsite near Kitty Hawk, N. C., between the Atlantic Ocean and Albemarle Sound, for their experiments, which were confined almost exclusively to glider flights. Not far from Kill Devil Hill, on the ocean side, they anchored a glider, where they spent hour after hour studying wind resistance, balancing and other factors in relation to flight. While studying the actions of their glider the Wrights discovered it was not necessary for a man to balance a plane laterally by shifting his weight, as they had been doing, since he could accomplish the same results more easily and efficiently by twisting the surfaces of the wing tips. As a result, the brothers were the first to invent the warping wing, forerunner of ailerons on modern wing surfaces.

When the weather was too rough for experiments in the open the two brothers carried on many experiments inside their barnlike workshop. These usually were conducted with small models in improvised wind tunnels, with a view to the study of lifting power and resistance of different types of wings. Their thoroughness in this respect accounts largely for their success later on.

In the months immediately preceding September, 1903, the Wrights had worked in their machine shop in Dayton, constructing a small gasoline engine powered to drive two propellers by connecting chains. Their labor resulted in the completion of a sixteen-horsepower gasoline engine, which was just as apt to "miss" as to fire. This evil trait they had not been able to eliminate even up to the day of the trial, and their willingness to attempt flight in a plane bearing such a motor is another indication of the courage with which these two approached their experiments.

The Wrights came back to their camp on the sands near Kitty Hawk in the shadow of Kill Devil Hill in the closing days of September, 1903. They found the weather-beaten structure which served them as both hangar and experimental laboratory almost completely blown from its foundations, and it was even necessary to anchor its roof before continuing work.

Undismayed, they set to work to put their airplane in shape for the trial, and on December 11 they considered everything ready. But unfortunately, through some fault in the launching device, the plane was damaged, still without having proved it could fly. The attempt was postponed until repairs could be made. These were finished on the sixteenth, and the next day was chosen as the time of the trial flight.

ORVILLE WRIGHT STANDING BY TABLET COMMEMORATING THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT OF AN AIRPLANE

Courtesy National Aeronautic Magazine


December 17 was cloudy and blustery, and a gusty wind whipped across the beaches and sand dunes. It was extremely cold, and ice had formed in the little pools in the marsh grass behind the camp. At 10 o'clock no lull had come, so the brothers decided that despite the weather they would make the attempt.

Consequently, they signalled their friends at the Coast Guard station, up the beach a mile or so, to come down to witness the flight. In a short while these men arrived. In the group were J. T. Daniels, W. S. Dough, and A. D. Etheridge of the crew of the station; W. C. Brinkley, of Manteo, a small town not far away on Roanoke Island, and a

(*Continued to page* 238)

# Iére

*By*
WALLACE E. MOESSNER,
*Vice Consul, Trinidad*

WATERLOO ROAD, TRINIDAD

Paved with Trinidad Asphalt.

IF WRONG I stand corrected, but I believe this is the only American consular district which includes territory belonging to three nations. Furthermore, it includes five (four known as "erown") colonies, each making its own laws through a legislative assembly with the approval of a Governor representing the parent Government.

The district includes the British colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, and British Guiana; Netherland Guiana or Surinam; and Freneh Guiana, the latter three being on the continent of South America, while the others are West Indian islands. Although some of the peculiarities of the consular district as a whole have been mentioned, that whieh follows will coneern only the islands, partieularly Trinidad.

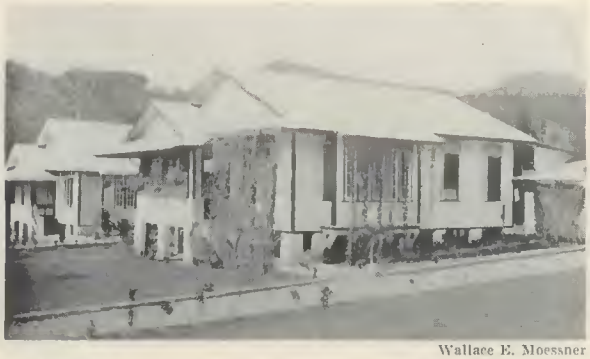
One of the most interesting features of Trinidad is its peoples and why they happen to be living here today. Here "East" has met "West" and the "twain" have mixed and mingled for many years. There are Ameriean Indians, East Indians, Chinese, Spanish, Portuguese and other peoples, in addition to the predominating Negroes.

When the island of Trinidad was diseovered by Columbus on July 31, 1498, it was peopled by native "red" Indians, of which there were at least ten different tribes. These natives ealled their island "Iére," meaning "Land of the Humming Bird," but Columbus gave it its present name—on aeeount of the "Three peaks," or three hills.

In 1584, a Spanish eolony was founded by Don Antonio Oruna. During this period of the island's history, slave raiders not only earried off the natives, but also brought numerous Negro slaves. Under slavery, the natives died rapidly. Beginning in 1702, a regular supply of Negro slaves beeame available, as the result of an agreement between the Spanish eolonists and the French Royal Company of Guinea, for the latter to bring about 5,000 per year, ineluding both sexes.

The visit to Trinidad of a Freneh planter from Grenada resulted in the issue of a Royal Cedula of Privilege in 1777 for the purpose of eneouraging immigration. A later Cedula was more liberal and gave each new adult Freneh settler, of either sex, 32 aeres of land. These deerees eaused a great influx of immigrants, aeeompanied by their slaves, from Grenada, Martinique, St. Vineent and Dominica. About this time quite a number of immigrants also arrived from Ireland.

The French Revolution brought a large number of "Royalist Emigrés" from Guadeloupe and Martinique, and, after 1793, when the French islands



Wallace E. Moessner

MODERN DWELLINGS OF THE BUNGALOW TYPE, TRINIDAD

fell to the British, many French Republicans also sought homes in Trinidad.

Trinidad was captured by the British in 1797; finally ceded in 1802; and soon after, quite a large number of English, Scotch and Irish arrived. It was not until the year 1806 that the first Chinese arrived, numbering 192 men and only one woman, to begin tea cultivation. However, all except 23 returned on the vessel which brought them.

The "Slave Trade Abolition Act" of 1807 put an end to further supplies of cheap labor and caused anxiety among the planters. Because of their numerous protests, the British Government made efforts to supply "free" labor. At the close of the French war in 1815, fifty North American (Canadian) Indians who had been in the British Navy were settled on lands in Trinidad which now form part of the "Savannah" in Port of Spain.

Events in Venezuela, across the Gulf of Paria from Trinidad, in 1817 brought a number of people as refugees from that country. In 1834, Portuguese laborers were introduced into the Colony, but they proved unsuitable, and in a short time their number was greatly reduced by deaths from various diseases. In the same year, the remaining slaves in Trinidad, numbering 22,359, were nominally freed, but were apprenticed to their former owners until 1838.

Because of the planters' urgent appeals, nearly every vessel arriving in Trinidad between the years 1838 and 1845 brought a number of laborers from other West Indian islands. Others came from certain European countries, and the south of the United States.

In 1843, the British Government finally approved of East Indian immigration into the colony. The first vessel came from Calcutta in 1845, and up to 1848, the number which arrived amounted to 5,162. This immigration continued until the year 1916, and today they and their descendants number about 135,000, or about one-third of the total population. The number of Chinese in the Colony is at present estimated at 5,000.

Aside from its mixed population, there are a number of other interesting things about Trinidad, including, of course, the famous asphalt ("pitch") lake, which has supplied the material for paving roads and streets throughout the world. The oil fields in the same vicinity also produce more petroleum than those in any other part of the British Empire. Tropical vegetation of almost every kind will grow in the island, but the principal products of agriculture are sugar cane, cocoa beans, coconuts, citrus fruits, bananas and coffee. Beautiful furniture is made from the several kinds of hardwood trees which grow in various parts of the island, such as the "Rain Tree" (pithecellobium saman), the "Crappo" (carapa guianensis) and the "Cypre" (cordia alliodora).

(*Continued to page* 215)

Courtesy Tourist Trade Committee, Trinidad

CHAGUARAMAS BAY

Spanish treasure is said to lie in this water.

Thomas Studios, Trinidad

TYPICAL DWELLING AND GROUP IN AN EAST INDIAN VILLAGE, TRINIDAD

# Himno de Bombero

CORO:

Abridnos el paso! . . . Sonó la sirena! . . .
Con lenguas de fuego nos llama el deber.
El rostro tranquila ye el alma serena,
La vida ofrendamos eon hondo placer!

---

Las llamas extienden sus fúnebres alas,
Se cseuehan sollozos de angustia y dolor . . .
Arriba, bomberos! Tended las escalas!
No importa la vida si queda el honor!

(Coro)

Tenemos por lema: servir a los hombres,
Cumplamos gustosos la noble misión,
En medio de llamas se ven nuestros nombres,
Al pié del eseudo de la abnegación.

(Coro)

Jamás nos detienen peligros ni horrores,
Si nobles mandatos debemos cumplir,
Y somos feliees quitando dolores
Y al ver que por otros debemos morir.

---

El agua que salta gentil es hermana
de todo bombero: su hermana mayor:
eon ella volvemos al son de la diana
y en ella hemos puesto la fé y el amor!

(Coro)

FIREMEN'S HYMN

CHORUS:

Open the way! . . . The siren has sounded! . . .
Duty calls us with tongues of fire.
With tranquil visage and soul serene,
We offer our lives with deep pleasure!

---

The flames unfold their deadly wings,
Cries of anguish and pain are heard . . .
Up, firemen! Raise those ladders!
What matters life if honor remains!

(Chorus)

Our motto is—to serve our fellows,
This noble mission with pleasure we perform,
Amid the flames our names are sighted,
At the foot of the shield of abnegation.

(Chorus)

Dangers and horrors never deter us,
If noble mandates we must fulfil,
And we are happy removing pain
And seeing that for others we must die.

---

The gaily leaping water is the sister
of every fireman: his older sister:
with her we go when sounds the alarm
and to her we have pledged faith and love!

(Chorus)

# Embassy Diary

By Emily Bax

*Acknowledgment to be used at the beginning of the War Diary kept by Miss Bax at the American Embassy at London, August 4th to December 1st, 1914, shortly to be published.*

THIS diary of mine, kept during the first months of the World War at the American Embassy in London, was left in the safe there until 1919 because, as a British subject who had been employed at the Embassy for several years, it seemed to me more discreet to leave it behind while the matter dealt with was of current value. Ever since that day I have been waiting for some book to appear in which the great work of salvage carried on by the American Foreign Service as a whole was recognized. But as there has been no such book, and even the recently published volumes of the Foreign Relations of the United States setting forth some of the records of the Department of State of that time leave out much that should not be forgotten, I am going to use this diary of mine—though in itself it is nothing more than an accumulation of disjointed daily jottings of one person's part at one joint of the tremendous network of activity—as a single illustration of what the world-wide work of mercy and generosity carried on by America's Foreign Service did for millions of victims of the war, apart from the official service to the warring countries which the agents of the American government abroad rendered with an accuracy and efficiency that has never had proper public recognition. Even in the London Embassy the activities engaged in were so varied that it was impossible for one person to know about them all, so these notes are only a fragmentary record of what was done there.

When the world War first broke upon a startled world, I found myself torn in two directions, a foreigner employed in the Embassy of a neutral country with every nerve and instinct alert in behalf of England and my own people. It was at first a great test of any international point of view I might have acquired during the years I had been at the Embassy, though it was made much easier because the Ambassador and Secretaries showed themselves always so understanding, so careful not to hurt my susceptibilities, and so humanly friendly. But, to my intense relief and joy, I found, in a very few hours after the declaration of war, that I was not only in a place where I could do my duty to my employers gladly and wholly but where at the same time I could help my own people in a way that probably no other Englishwoman could help them. I found indeed that the "good offices" which the United States had agreed to extend to all the fighting countries meant much more than the cold "protection of interests" which is used diplomatically to mean a more legalistic position than "good offices" apparently means. At any rate, whatever the official designation of "good offices" is, it meant then everything that the word "Good Samaritan" stands for, and even more. That August 4th found England with thousands of foreigners of the fighting countries within her borders, and thousands of her own people in foreign countries; all these innocent victims caught in the meshes of a war with which they had nothing to do. The men were all trying to get back to fight, and in most of the countries precedence was given to their demands. I do not remember exactly how freely Germany let Englishmen of fighting age go, though I know that they began detaining them very soon afterwards, but I do know that England permitted Germans of military age to leave until the 20th of August. I presume French and Italians and Austrians got back to their countries somehow, but that again I do not remember.

The men gone, there remained the women and children to be cared for, and these thousands of mothers with their babies were left under the care of the American Foreign Service. There were also thousands of foreign governesses, ladies' maids, office people, older people in all the enemy countries, all of whom had somehow to be sent home, if they preferred to go, or looked after if they remained where they were. Then their money gave out, for foreigners found themselves unable to get remittances from home, their freedom of intercourse was stopped, their clubs were closed, their mail was intercepted and censored, and their very food would have been uncertain had it not been for arrangements made by

the American Foreign Service with the various governments to handle reciprocal funds in each country to help their refugees.

The return of these groups to their homes was a regular tourist business in itself, and was carried on by the American Foreign Service, who collected the groups, made sure that the passage of ships carrying them across the perilous mine-strewn North Sea was rendered safe, and at the other side passed them on to other Americans who saw that they reached their homes in safety. Returning women and children to Germany and Austria was part of the regular routine of those early months, and also the making of arrangements for bringing back British subjects from those countries. By the time Turkey entered the war and her subjects began to be exchanged I had left the Embassy and am not familiar with that aspect, though I think the procedure was more or less the same.

Along with the repatriation of non-combatants the Service was the channel for communications between the various governments. If the British Government wished to find out anything from the German Government they enquired of the American Ambassador, and he somehow had to find a way to reach Berlin—with the mails closed—and to get an answer. A good part of my diary is taken up with our trials in this matter of communication, as every subject handled was of serious immediacy and importance, and there was no time for delay. It was found at once that the ordinary routine way of peace—which would have been to send everything via the State Department at Washington—would not do at all. It took far too long, and it caused an amount of explanation in every case that handicapped the emergency nature of work which had to be done very hurriedly. A system of couriers enabled us to take care of it best, but as civilian matters in time of war are always sacrificed to the exigencies of the war itself there was never any certainty about anything, for everybody was working in a nervous tension of fear and hatred. All we could do was to plan as best we could and then wait for some sort of reply to come. Sometimes it came, sometimes it didn't. Sometimes we were impatient, and had a feeling that unfriendly hands were holding up communications. Sometimes we were surprised and delighted at unexpected cooperation. The censorship of letters brought us grief, as many people tried to get letters to their relatives in foreign countries by way of the Embassy despatch pouches. It was hard to refuse them, but as representatives of a strictly neutral country the Embassy had to be continually on its guard.

Another thing the Embassy at London did was to try to find out the whereabouts of Englishmen who had been wounded and about whom their families had no news. That was one of the most heartbreaking phases of those early months. It took some time to get a proper exchange of information about prisoners of war organized, and before that many English people came to ask us to try to get news of sons who had been reported wounded or missing. Some were in French hospitals which were captured by the Germans, some were taken to Germany, and there was no mail. They could send no news and there was no one to find out anything about them except the American officials, and they could do little except to send along the enquiries to the American official near the scene and see what he could do. I know that the enquiries made by the London Embassy, and its interest in the sorrows of many individuals and attempts to secure information, brought relief and comfort to thousands, and I am sure I speak for all those English wives and mothers and sisters when I say that the splendid and sympathetic help given them by the Embassy at that time can never be forgotten. Similar enquiries were also made in behalf of Germans and Austrians.

Then began the work with the prisoners of war, when each nation felt that their prisoners in other countries were badly treated. Here the American Foreign Service investigated for each government. They visited the camps in each country and made reports. They used money sent by the various governments to make the lot of the prisoners easier, and in many unofficial ways did what they could to mitigate their sad plight. Through the American Embassies also lists of wounded and prisoners and dead and hospital ships and enquiries of all sorts for thousands of men passed back and forth through the functioning of American officials.

In giving first a hint of the great drama of the work undertaken by Americans for foreigners in 1914, I do not want to minimize what they did for their own countrymen, fine as that was, though, as looking after their own people in a crisis of that sort was part of their responsibility it can be taken for granted it was done well. The Foreign Service had somehow to protect them and get them home, and this work was eased with the assistance lent them by many American travelers in Europe when the war broke out who did not need help themselves but remained there a while to give it. These formed themselves into Committees under the various American Ambassa-

(*Continued to page* 240)

Thomas M. Wilson

"WINDBOX GORGE"

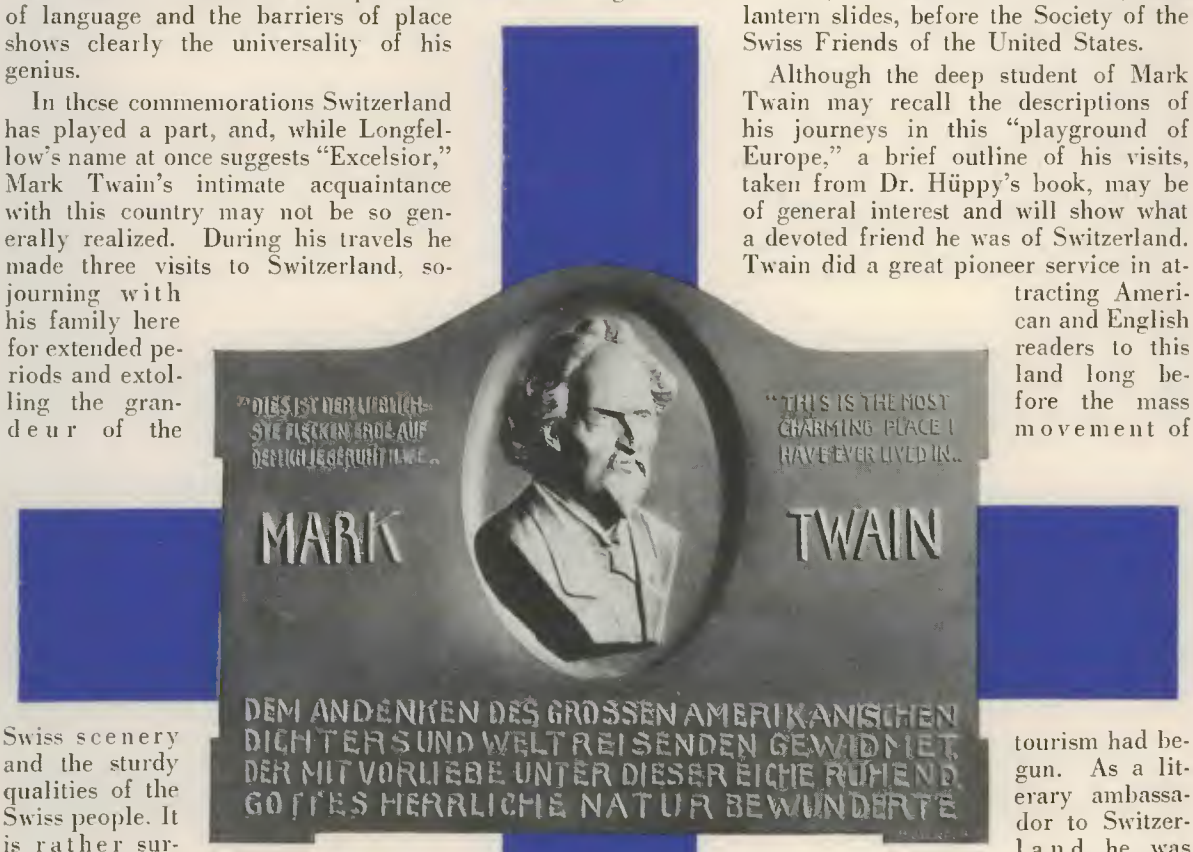
So similar are the rocks and cliffs in this part of the Yangtze-Kiang to the fjords of Norway that this picture, taken in the early morning, might almost pass for a view of the Midnight Sun.

# Mark Twain in Switzerland

*By* ARTHUR C. FROST, *Consul General Zürich*

THE numerous commemorative exercises which in recent months have been held in various countries in Europe to celebrate the centenary of Mark Twain are eloquent of his permanent place in literature. As his humor, style, and point of view are so essentially American the fact that his works have leaped the limitations of language and the barriers of place shows clearly the universality of his genius.

In these commemorations Switzerland has played a part, and, while Longfellow's name at once suggests "Excelsior," Mark Twain's intimate acquaintance with this country may not be so generally realized. During his travels he made three visits to Switzerland, sojourning with his family here for extended periods and extolling the grandeur of the Swiss scenery and the sturdy qualities of the Swiss people. It is rather surprising that Swiss travel organizations have not utilized Twain's sayings to glorify the Swiss landscapes.




MARK TWAIN MEMORIAL, WEGGIS, LAKE LUZERN

Dr. Hüppy

In view of the illustrious writer's keen appreciation of Switzerland, it was fitting that a Swiss, Dr. August Hüppy of Zürich, should write a biography in honor of the centenary of this famous American. This book, "Mark Twain und die Schweiz" (Reutimann and Company, Zürich, 96 pages), is said to be the only real biography of Mark Twain in the German language although numerous articles about him have appeared in Germany. In furtherance of the event, Dr. Hüppy has also written recent articles in the newspapers, given a radio talk, and delivered a lecture, with lantern slides, before the Society of the Swiss Friends of the United States.

Although the deep student of Mark Twain may recall the descriptions of his journeys in this "playground of Europe," a brief outline of his visits, taken from Dr. Hüppy's book, may be of general interest and will show what a devoted friend he was of Switzerland. Twain did a great pioneer service in attracting American and English readers to this land long before the mass movement of tourism had begun. As a literary ambassador to Switzerland he was perhaps without a peer.

A modest monument was erected to his memory some years ago by the Kurverein (Health Resort Association) at Weggis, on the Lake of Luzern, where he sojourned for some time on his third visit and found solace in the quiet and beauty of the place "from the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." The fact that the bust bears no discernible resemblance to Mark Twain

does not detract from the tribute to his memory.

Mark Twain first came to Switzerland in 1878 when he was gathering material for "A Tramp Abroad." At that time he was 43 years of age and had already became a world figure. He was accompanied by his wife, two daughters, and Bayard Taylor. He crossed in April and the voyage required two weeks. Landing at Hamburg, Twain proceeded to Heidelberg; then, after a walking tour of the Black Forest, he traversed the Swiss border to conquer the Alps.

The Lake of Luzern raised the curtain for him on the enchanted Swiss scene and to this region he returned with renewed devotion on his two subsequent visits. After all his travels throughout the world he described Weggis as the most charming spot he had ever lived in. The Lion of Luzern was aptly described as "the most mournful and moving piece of stone in the world." With a companion, Twain climbed the Rigi, but what with resting, smoking, talking and admiring, it took the author three days to make the ascent which Baedeker says can be done in three and one-half hours.

After this slight Alpine achievement he did most of his climbing vicariously in a coach, going thus over the Brünig Pass to Interlaken. The beauty of the Jungfrau as seen from Interlaken aroused his unbounded admiration. Twain is said to have discovered that the unique charm of this view lay in the inverted pyramid of green slopes which frame in Nature's perfect composition the snowy splendor of the Jungfrau, a supreme setting with which perhaps only Lake Louise in Canada is comparable. From there he went over the Gemmi and up the romantic Visp Valley to Zermatt, the "Napoleon of the Alpine World." From Zermatt he went up the Riffelberg and Gornergrat, returning via Chamonix to Geneva.


THE LION OF LUZERN
"The most mournful and moving piece of stone in the world."

Of his extensive travels in Europe during this trip abroad, Mark Twain said that he would like to repeat the six months spent in Switzerland, but not the rest of the 14 months consumed on this tour. He seemed to have a greater fondness of Teutonic than of French civilization, in spite of his Joan of Arc, and perhaps this accounts for his lack of appreciation of Geneva.

Twain's second visit to Switzerland was in June, 1891, thirteen years after his first trip. He landed at Havre, proceeded to Geneva, and then took the baths at Aix-les-Bains from where he wrote, under the title of "From the Paradise of Rheumatics," the first of six letters for the *New York Sun*. His second letter was from Bayreuth where he went for the Wagner festival. His appreciation of music appears to have been as spotty as his knowledge of Swiss history. After a visit to Marienbad he came to Luzern, then to Interlaken where he wrote another travel letter entitled "Switzerland, the Cradle of Liberty." His reaction to Switzerland at that time has not lost interest even today: "After trying the political atmosphere of the neighboring monarchies, it is healing and refreshing to breathe in an air that has known no hint of slavery for 600 years." The Jungfrau again evoked his fondest praise. "It was," he exclaimed, "as if the door of Heaven had opened and revealed the throne." He called it the most impressive mountain mass which the world has to show. (For the security of this superlative it may be just as well that the Himalayas came not within his ken.) His last letter on this trip was written from Berlin under the title: "The German Chicago."

After the failure of Twain's publishing house, involving his entire fortune, he decided on a world lecture tour. Like

Photo Franz Schneider, Luzern

LAKE LUZERN AND MT. PILATUS IN SPRINGTIME

Sir Walter Scott, and also Grant whose memoirs he published. Twain labored courageously to restore his finances and pay his debts. These reverses, together with the sudden death of his daughter while he was in England, led to Twain's third visit to Switzerland and again his pilgrimage was to the Lake of Luzern. It was in July, 1897, and he came from London via the Netherlands and Germany. He was then 62 years of age and he found at Weggis a favorite retreat under a three-trunked oak tree where he used to sit and smoke his pipe. This spot became known as the Mark Twain "Ruhe" (resting place).

While he has produced slogans for all the high spots in Swiss scenery, and has left us some of the finest word pictures of Swiss streams, valleys, glaciers, and mountains, his admiration did not extend evenly to all Swiss institutions. Like others of his fellow countrymen, Mark Twain criticized Continental coffee and the speed, or rather lack of speed, of the trains. He made fun of the mountain railways, saying that they had multiplied so much that there was now no mountain that did not have one or two railways like suspenders upon its back, and that peasants in the higher regions had to take a lantern at night so as not to stumble over them.

Many a Foreign Service Officer who has struggled with scant success towards articulation in the German language will feel consoled at Twain's diatribes upon the idiom in a vein so characteristic of his humor. The Foreign Service Officer, unclassified or otherwise, will readily agree with Twain when he said "I can understand German as well as the fellow who invented it, but I speak it best through an interpreter." With that little knowledge which is a dangerous, albeit humorous, thing, Mark Twain offered to reform the German language. He said that it should be classed among the dead languages as only the dead had time to learn it. He suggested that the verb should be placed nearer the beginning of the sentence so that it could be seen with the naked eye. Twain optimistically observed that a gifted person could learn English in 30 hours, French in 30 days, and German in 30 years. However, one could really make out, he said,

(*Continued to page* 226)

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## THE PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Photographs of officers and establishments of the Foreign Service for the proposed photographic supplement continue to arrive daily. The past month witnessed returns from such distant points as Bangkok, Penang, Surabaya, Medan, Lourenco Marques, Calcutta and Bombay, and the weekly receipts now cover many parts of the world.

Returns from Mexico cover 16 of the 22 establishments in the country, and from Cuba 5 of the 7. Photographs are now on file of all officers in Albania, Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Estonia, Finland, Haiti, Hungary, Nicaragua, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Islands, Syria, Soviet Union, and Uruguay. The advance reports by officers in some posts of delays in forwarding pictures because of weather conditions, narrow streets, moving to new quarters, temporary unavailability of local photographers, and officers on leave, reflect the difficulties surrounding the collection of photographs and indicate that the formation of such a comprehensive collection under any other circumstances would be doubtful. The cooperation of the officers under such adverse conditions is appreciated. Although it appears that the proposed supplement cannot be published at a date as early as was desired originally, the extent and generally enthusiastic response have emphasized its value.

For the information of those officers who have not yet forwarded their personal photographs it is repeated that the size of such photographs should be exactly 2 inches by 3 inches; uniformity in size will keep down the costs of engraving. In response to a few letters it may be added that the photograph is desired of every building which houses an office of the American Foreign Service, regardless of how unpretentious the building may be. Furthermore, a snapshot by an amateur photographer might prove satisfactory. The value of the supplement as a register will be greatest for reference purposes if it contains the photograph of every officer and every establishment.

To any office in the Service which has not yet placed its photographs in the mail this item will serve as a reminder that it is not too late to do so.

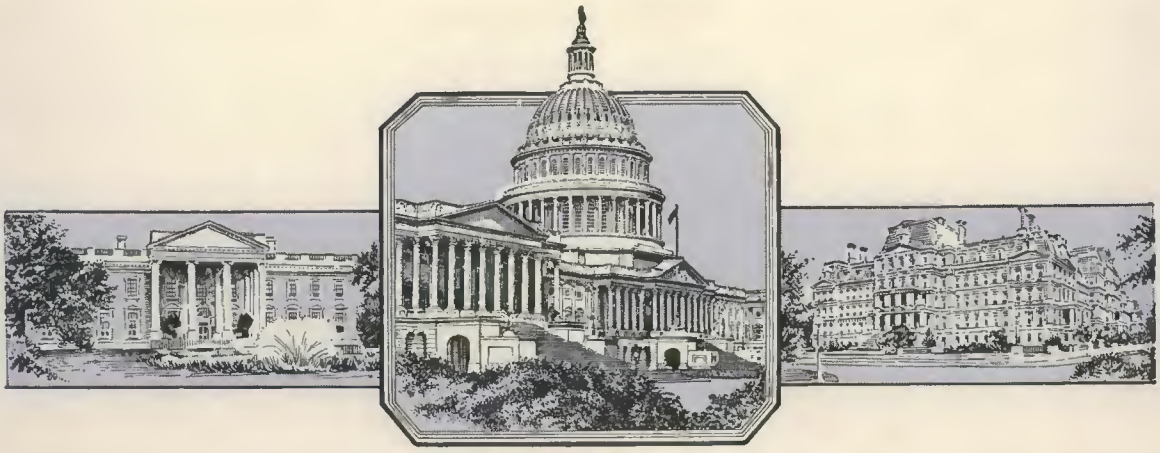
C. P. F.

## COVER PICTURE

*Photograph by E. E. Palmer*

### SCENE IN THE HOLY LAND

The view is one looking toward Nazareth from the gateway of the Franciscan Hospital on Mount Tabor.



# News from the Department

The Secretary of State in an address on February 28, over a radio network in the last of a series of radio programs dealing with our cultural and economic relationships with the Latin American countries, pointed out that with no other group of countries do our relationships merit greater attention, and that the chaotic economic conditions and the threats to peace in many other quarters of the world afford an opportunity to the peoples of the Americas, with their common interests and common aspirations, to set an example to the world in establishing mutual sympathy, fair dealing, and constructive cooperation as the guiding principles of their international conduct. He pointed out that this Government's efforts have been principally three-fold: (1) to promote better understanding among the republics of this hemisphere; (2) to lend every assistance for the maintenance of peace and the perfection of peace machinery on this continent; and (3) to eliminate excessive artificial barriers to inter-American trade.

The Secretary continued in part: "Time will not permit me to go into detail concerning all of these efforts, but I believe that very marked progress has been made in setting a wise example by initiating a genuinely constructive program.

"At the Conference at Montevideo, Uruguay, in December, 1933, I stated my belief that actions rather than mere words should be the acid test of the conduct and the motives of each nation. We there called upon every country to demonstrate the sincerity of its purpose and the unselfishness of its relations as a neighbor. This has been the basis of the policy of the United States Government, and it is my unqualified opinion that it has been successful in helping to inaugurate a new era of permanent friendliness, understanding and cooperation. Recently, that eminent statesman and leader in Latin America, Dr. Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that the policy of the 'good neighbor has assisted in converting the American continent into one sole, moral and spiritual state' and that the 'birth of the united Americas, coherent and coordinated, not as a formal association but as a definite entity of objectives, conscience and tendencies is called upon to influence the economic, international and social destinies of the entire world.'

"The acts of this Government have put into practice the profession of our policy. The elimination of the Platt Amendment in our new treaty with Cuba, the withdrawal of the last of the United States Marines from the Island Republic of Haiti, where they had been stationed since 1915, negotiations with Panama, looking to the permanent solution of various questions of mutual interest, are some of the practical examples of the application of the good neighbor policy.

"We have cooperated wholeheartedly with every feasible effort to bring about a peaceful solution of the Chaco dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay, and I am very happy to state that peace has been established, and on January 21st, an agreement was signed by the representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay, providing for the resumption of diplomatic relations.

"With peace now prevailing throughout the Western Hemisphere, President Roosevelt has considered the time opportune to address a letter to all the Presidents of the Latin American Republics, suggesting the early convocation of an Inter-American Conference to consider perfecting peace machinery in the New World. This conference will endeavor to determine how the maintenance of peace among the American Republics may best be safeguarded, and I am happy to say that this initiative has been cordially received.

"In the economic field we have diligently endeavored to carry out the program looking to the elimination of artificial barriers to inter-American trade. It has been the fashion for a good many years to talk about the desirability of promoting inter-American trade, but practical measures are necessary to achieve this end.

"At the Montevideo Conference I had the privilege of proposing a broad program of economic, commercial and tariff policy. This was adopted unanimously by the Conference. It favored a return to sound principles of international trade, emphasized the tested value of the most-favored-nation policy, and the desirability of working toward lower tariffs and the elimination of artificial barriers to trade. A little over two years have passed, and today that resolution is well out of the blueprint stage.

"As a result of the trade agreements program, the United States has led the way in working for fairer trading conditions between nations. In the past year and a half we have carried on negotiations with nine of the Latin American Republics. Trade agreements have already been successfully concluded with Cuba, Haiti, Brazil, Colombia and Honduras. As soon as circumstances permit, I trust that negotiations may be inaugurated with all of the other Latin American Republics and thus permit the whole Western Hemisphere to be included in the program.

"Concrete results of such concerted effort to restore international trade are already evident. In the case of Cuba, the results have more than justified expectations. During the first fifteen months of the operation of the trade agreement with that country, the total foreign trade between the United States and Cuba increased by over $100,000,000 representing an increase of more than 100 per cent. With continued good will and cooperation, I feel sure that the progress we have already made in combatting the depression by building up trade among nations will continue at an accelerated pace.

"The policy of the 'good neighbor' among the Americas is no longer a hope—no longer an objective,—it is a reality, vital, active and effective. A new era of friendliness, understanding, economic peace, cultural cooperation, and American solidarity has been inaugurated, and it is my earnest hope that the good work may be carried on."

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On March 2 the State Department announced the signature of a series of agreements between the United States and the Republic of Panama. Although the texts of these agreements cannot be made public until such time as the Senate removes the existing injunction of secrecy and the Governments agree to release the texts, it may be disclosed that these agreements include the following:

(1) A general treaty revising in some aspects the convention of November 18, 1903, between the United States and Panama. This treaty is accompanied by sixteen exchanges of notes embodying interpretations of the new treaty or agreements pursuant thereto;

(2) A convention for the regulation of radio communications in the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone, accompanied by three supplementary exchanges of notes;

(3) A convention providing for the transfer to Panama of two naval radio stations, and

(4) A convention with regard to the construction of a Trans-Isthmian Highway between the cities of Panamá and Colón.

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On March 5, the Secretary addressed Young Democratic Clubs of Maryland in Baltimore, Maryland, taking as his subject, "A Brief Accounting of the Course of the Federal Government in Dealing With Conditions of Depression." After going into some detail concerning the economic disruption which occurred in 1929, the Secretary traced the development of the emergency program undertaken by the present Administration to combat the depression. Among other things, the Secretary said: "The problem of permanent monetary arrangements must of course be kept constantly in view. The monetary situation in its very essential aspect should grow increasingly more stable. Production and the conduct of trade in this country and abroad require for their assurance that the value of the currency of each country shall not widely fluctuate in terms of other currencies. Such stability gives certainty to commerce. It is a mutual safeguard against large and disturbing price changes caused by monetary changes in other countries. It is a sign of the existence of balance in an international economic system and promotes that system to the mutual benefit of all.

"For all these reasons, many hopes are centered on the possibility of reestablishing such stability. In terms of gold and the gold currencies, the American dollar has been completely stable for the past two years. All these considerations recall the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury that 'The world should know that when it is ready to seek foreign exchange stabilization, Washington will not be an obstacle'."

The Secretary, in speaking of unemployment insurance, said, "The depression brought home to all of us in a frightening way the uncertainties and risks to which life and livelihood in a modern industrial country are subject. It revealed how widely the disorganization might strike, and how poorly prepared many of the American people were to meet its hardships. These hard years forced millions to use up personal savings, or in extreme need to depend upon family assistance or charity. These resonrces will always remain important but the depression revealed their insufficiency. In every other industrial country these risks—especially of necessitous old age and unemployment—have led to the building of systems of insurance. It is amply clear that the time has come to begin to build a similar system in this country. Properly based and conducted, this cooperative insurance method creates a store of resources for times of need. We can make it a future stabilizing force in our national economy, providing means to meet human needs when they are most pressing, and sustaining business and production when they falter. A start has been made. The dimensions of the present legislation may seem unsatisfactory to some. But if it is to be carried out successfully, it must merit and win the support of a people willing to bear the cost of a system of payment kept within the bounds of our income possibilities. We must not multiply the cost beyond these possibilities; for if we do, this whole development will be ruined for our generation, and our whole financial system will be thrown into disastrous confusion."

With reference to America's position in world trade, he said, "I turn to the matter which has been most directly in my own sphere of responsibilities. We have made a beginning at reestablishing America's position in world trade. . . .

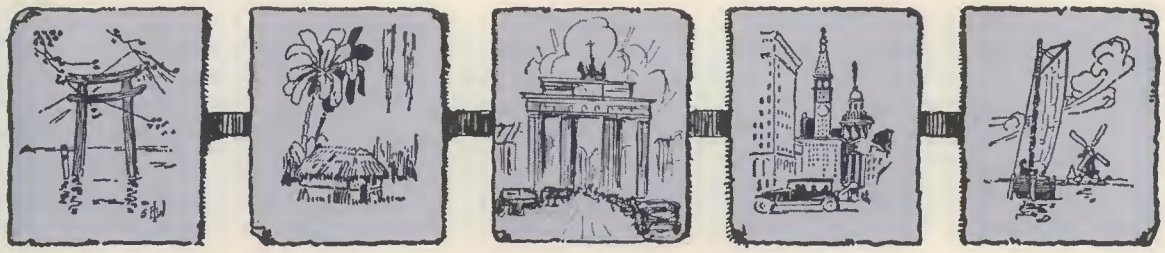
". . . . The revival of world trade and the rebuilding of the American share of that trade is vital to reemploy our industrial workers and to furnish support to the American farming population. As far back as 1924, over $1.800,000,000 of American farm products were sold in foreign markets. By 1932 this amount had fallen as low as $662,000,000 and was only $733,000,000 in 1934, largely concentrated in such great agricultural fields as corn and hog products, wheat, cot-

(*Continued to page* 231)

Underwood & Underwood

U. S. ENVOY TO LONDON REPORTS TO SECRETARY HULL

Secretary of State Cordell Hull with the Honorable Robert W. Bingham, American Ambassador to Great Britain, as the latter made his report upon the European situation shortly after his recent arrival in Washington.



# News from the Field

## MONTREAL

The National Commander of the American Legion, Mr. Ray Murphy, accompanied by several other national officials of the Legion, visited Montreal for two days toward the end of February. During his brief stay he was the recipient of considerable entertainment by civic officials, the Legion's Montreal Post, and business men's clubs. Among the distinguished guests attending a banquet arranged in the National Commander's honor were the Honorable Norman Armour, American Minister to Canada, Honorable J. E. Perreault, Minister of Roads and Mines for Quebec, Rev. Father Thomas B. Kennedy, National Chaplain of the American Legion, Consul General Homer M. Byington, Major General Sir James H. MacBrien, Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Mayor Camillien Houde of Montreal, and many others. Among these latter was a delegation of some nine officers of the Montreal staff who "stagged" the dinner and during the course of the evening settled all of their own and many of the world's knottiest problems.

In passing, it may be remarked that Montreal is seeking to obtain the American Legion's National Convention for 1937.

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The death occurred on February 10, 1936, in Rock Island, Illinois, of Mr. Martin D. Cavanaugh, father of Vice Consul Robert J. Cavanaugh. The staff at Montreal united in extending sincere condolences to Bob in his great loss, and betokened its sympathy by sending a wreath to his late father's funeral.

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Mr. John E. Ryan, Internal Revenue Agent from the Boston office of the Internal Revenue Service of the United States Treasury Department, was assigned temporarily to the consulate general at Montreal on March 2, 1936, to assist local American residents in the preparation of their income tax returns. Despite the darksome duties which he perforce performed, Mr. Ryan and his charming wife proved welcome additions to the local American colony.

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DELETED FROM A DOSSIER

"Montreal, Canada,
February—

"To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have known Mr. ..... for three months. He is as honest as human nature will permit, there is always room for improvement.

(signed) ....."

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## GUAYAQUIL

Consul General Dayle C. McDonough has unfortunately had to go to Panama for eye treatment but the staff has been pleased to learn that he is recovering rapidly. Vice Consul Tattersall took charge of the Consulate General until the arrival of Consul Carlos Hall from Valparaiso, on February 15th, who is now on temporary detail at this post. The Consulate General reached a record low of commissioned personnel at this time as Vice Consul Royt spent four days at Salinas to attend visits and receptions during the operations of the Aircraft, Base Force, of the United States Navy, off the coast at La Libertad, Ecuador.

F. L. R.

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## OTTAWA

Upon the departure from Ottawa in December of Consul General William H. Beck for his new post, Oslo, Norway, there was presented to him a silver cigarette box on which were engraved the signatures of the officers of the Legation, the Commercial Attache's office and the Consulate General

at Ottawa, as well as the signatures of three Foreign Service Officers who served with him for some time during his four-year tenure of office in Ottawa. As "Bill" had said some months before leaving that he thought the practice of giving tokens of friendship and esteem to departing officers should be stopped, and as he was told how sorry the officers were that he should be the first to be affected by his new policy, his surprise was apparent when the box was presented and he evidently was very pleased to find that it had been decided to postpone the inauguration of the "present" policy.

CONSUL JULIUS D. DREHER, RETIRED, AND MRS. DREHER. MR. DREHER IS IN HIS NINETIETH YEAR

The JOURNAL is indebted to former Minister, Inspector, and Consul General Charles C. Eberhardt for welcome news of Consul Dreher and himself (see next column).

## NEWS FROM MR. EBERHARDT

Santa Marta, Colombia.

TO THE EDITORS:

I enclose a card (see first column) I received from Consul Julius D. Dreher, retired, recently, which shows him, 90 years old, with his wife, in front of their residence at Clearwater, Florida:

I have spent the winter with old friends from my days as Consul at Barranquilla, on their fine coffee plantation, carved out of native mountain jungle through the 40 and more years of their residence here. Had not even expected to visit this part of the world when I left New York for Panama last June. But a hunting and fishing trip proved too much of an attraction, and I came over to enjoy it, which I certainly did. I found other old friends on this plantation, ill in health and sorely pressed for help other than labor, for the crop which then promised and has since proven to be a bumper one. So I have stayed on. In the saddle, on a mule, a few hours every day, I have taken off some weight, and am hard as nails, I think.

But the crop will be all picked by about April first, after which I will probably be returning to the States, and may drop in on you all some time about May or June. I look forward to that pleasure.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES C. EBERHARDT.

## PASSPORT AGENCY

A Passport Agency was opened February 24, 1936, in the International Building at 630 Fifth Avenue, Rockefeller Center.

Between twenty-five and thirty per cent of all passport applications executed in the United States are made in New York and the demand for an uptown Passport Agency has been gathering momentum for some years. Strong representations looking to this end have been made by important commercial interests and business associations.

Residents of uptown New York will doubtless find this office a great convenience and it will also serve visitors from out of town who arrive at the principal railroad terminals in New York to make steamship connections, and usually stay at one of the midtown hotels.

Now that practically all the main steamship companies have uptown offices and many consuls are also in the midtown areas where visas may be readily obtained, the establishment of a Passport Agency in Rockefeller Center completes a real service to the traveling American public.

The office will be under the supervision of the Passport Agency in the Subtreasury Building on Wall Street, Manhattan.

# A Political Bookshelf

CYRIL WYNNE, *Review Editor*

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PRACTICE. By Graham H. Stuart (New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, 1936, Pp. xi, 560, $5.00).

In deference to Talleyrand's reminder to the young diplomats, "pas de zèle, mes enfants, surtout pas de zèle," it is presumably advisable to avoid the use of superlatives in mentioning the best book that has as yet been written on the subject of American diplomatic and consular practice. It may be observed, however, that those who have so often expressed the wish that somebody with a gift for doing that sort of thing would write a book regarding the practice mentioned which could be favorably compared with Sir Ernest Satow's "A Guide to Diplomatic Practice," will read Professor Graham Stuart's work with satisfaction and pleasure. As the author states, the "aim of this study is to present an adequate survey of the organization and workings of the machinery employed in conducting the foreign relations of the United States" (vii). In presenting this survey he discusses in detail the development, organization and administration of the Department of State and the Foreign Service of the United States.

The discussion is objective. It is based on an extensive and intensive examination of relevant source material, on a study of the duties and functions of every office, division and bureau in the Department, and of diplomatic missions and consular offices visited by the author in Europe, the Near East and Latin America. This sounds very formidable, and it goes without saying that such an examination and study by a scholar like Dr. Stuart has produced a most comprehensive and complete work. It is to be noted, however, that Dr. Stuart possesses a decided sense of humor and writes with a style and manner of expression that makes one forget he is a learned professor of political science—which is, in itself, a remarkable achievement for a political scientist. The book abounds in witty passages and sprightly comments which tell their own little story—and moral—to those who can appreciate what the jest is worth.

The first four chapters are devoted to a consideration of the historical development of diplomatic and consular practice of the Department of State and of the control of foreign relations in the United States. Chapters V and VI discuss "The Organization and Work of the Department of State," one chapter being devoted to a description of the duties of the offices and divisions "Largely Concerned with the Determination of Policy," while the other deals with the offices and divisions which are "Largely Concerned with Administration." There is so much to praise in this valuable work that the reviewer hesitates to say that these are the best chapters in the book. It may be whispered, however, in the ear of the young Foreign Service officer, that the next time his chief asks him in an offhand sort of way to explain briefly how the Department functions as a whole and by divisions the explanation will come much easier if he has read this part of the book. Incidentally, the chief himself, who must ever impress his staff with the fact that he knows all about the Department, including even the name of the official who drafted the instruction which caused him to say that bad word, will find it more than worthwhile to do a little concentrating on Chapters V and VI.

He will also find plenty that will not only occupy his attention but which will stimulate interest in his career in the author's chapter on "The Development of the American Diplomatic and Consular Service" (VII). This is followed by chapters which give a keen analysis of the problems involved in the appointment and reception of diplomatic officers, diplomatic duties, the political functions of the diplomat with reference to the home government and with regard to foreign states, social functions, diplomatic rights, privileges and immunities and the termination of the diplomatic mission.

The author knows his subject too well to overlook the part played by the wives of diplomatic officers. With delightful tact Professor Stuart quotes Walter Hines Page's *obiter dictum* to the effect that "The Ambassador's wife in London is almost as important as the Ambassador himself" (page 274). He also quotes Pradier-Fodéré, who once observed that "all men in political life need a salon, particularly a woman's salon" (page 275). One is impressed with the salon idea, but the impression changes after reading about the very proper and therefore properly shocked First Secretary at the American Embassy in Rome who, when Italy entered the World War, found his Ambassador's wife announcing to all and sundry, "The Ambassador may pretend to be neutral — the United

States may be neutral—but I want the whole world to know that I am not. Viva Italia!" (page 276).

The work of the consular branch of the Foreign Service or, as some consular officers call it (among themselves), "the senior service," is examined with a care that should please the officers in question. Separate chapters are devoted to the classification and appointment of consuls, consular functions in the interest of commerce and navigation, consular services rendered to nationals, citizenship passport and visa services and consular privileges and immunities. Chapter XXII, entitled "A Model Foreign Service Establishment—The American Government Building in Paris," brings out the advantages of the establishment, such as the promotion of efficiency and the furthering of American prestige abroad.

In his final chapter (XXIII) Dr. Stuart submits a few "observations and suggestions" about the Department and the Foreign Service. Some of these observations and suggestions may irritate a few people, but that is to be expected. Criticism can be annoying even when it is, as in the present case, of a decidedly constructive nature.

The book is strongly recommended to Department officials and to Foreign Service officers. Dr. Stuart is to be congratulated on his work, which should prove of great assistance to all who are interested in obtaining a clear understanding of the machinery for the conduct of American foreign relations.

C. W.

NEUTRALITY — ITS HISTORY, ECONOMICS AND LAW. Volume III. The World War Period. By Edgar Turlington. (Published by the Columbia University Press for the Columbia University Council for Research in the Social Sciences. Pp. 267. $3.75.)

Such a thorough and exhaustive study of the effects of world war upon the well-being of neutrals as Mr. Turlington has undertaken cannot but be of deep interest at the present juncture. It is encouraging to find a scholar who tries objectively to ascertain the extent to which the rules of international law have operated and can operate in time of general war, and the degree to which a neutral can permanently profit from wartime trade.

Mr. Turlington finds that the commercial interests in all of the neutral countries profited heavily from the Great War. But, in neutrals not so well endowed with the essentials of life as the United States, war-time prosperity never spread to the mass of the population. The standard of living of the nation as a whole suffered seriously as a result of belligerent impediments and controls. The man in the street had either to pay exorbitant prices or go without, most frequently the latter. The European neutrals were to a large extent harried into an attempt at autarchy. Even in the United States, as Mr. Turlington puts it, "post-war depression following the period of expansion must be counted in the general balance sheet as offsetting the temporary prosperity which neutrality produced."

As for international law, it proved a feeble buckler against the "necessities" of belligerents. Mr. Turlington diplomatically remarks:

"When the vital interests of two belligerent groups are at stake, legal and moral arguments are available to both sides for ignoring the interests of those who do not choose to participate in the armed struggle."

International law, in point of fact, degenerated during the war into a "rule" which Mr. Turlington describes as follows:

"The belligerent groups proceeded, by retaliation upon retaliation, to draw an economic ring about each of the neutrals within hearing of the guns and to make and enforce a rule to the practical effect that every foreign transaction not in the interest of one group was *ipso facto* in the interest of the opposing group and subject, as such, to belligerent control."

It is the detailed working out of this control, as applied through the extension of contraband lists, through the unique interpretation given to the word "blockade," through export and import embargoes, bunker control, black lists, financial pressures, and so on, which Mr. Turlington so carefully and minutely analyzes in his valuable work.

CHARLES W. YOST.

STALIN: A NEW WORLD SEEN THROUGH ONE MAN. By Henri Barbusse, translated by Vyvyan Holland. (The Macmillan Co., New York, 1935. Pp. ix 315, $3.00.)

Mr. Holland's translation of *Staline: un monde nouveau vu à travers un homme* renders adequately into English the text of Henri Barbusse's last work before his death in 1935. The book is a polemic biography; the hero is the microcosm in which is mirrored the macrocosm of the new world of the Russian State. There would have been a Stalin without a successful revolution, but there would have been no successful revolution without a Stalin.

The book divides naturally into two parts: Up to Lenin's death, and since then, when Stalin has not only dealt the cards but played them. In the first period Stalin was the revolution's trouble-shooter, saving the day on all fronts at once; since then he has been the guide, philosopher and dictator of the "monde nouveau." A protagonist shines more clearly when limned against an antagonist, and Trotsky, whom Barbusse sees as a bungler and an obstinate one, is the Lucifer whom

(*Continued to page* 237)

# Foreign Service Changes

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since February 15, and up to March 14, 1936:

George H. Adams of Jonesboro, Texas, American Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia, appointed Vice Consul at Callao-Lima, Peru.

John Brandt of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, American Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, has resigned from the Service effective July 29.

Harold M. Collins of Marion, Virginia, American Consul at Winnipeg, Canada, assigned Consul at San José, Costa Rica.

T. Muldrup Forsyth of Esmont, Virginia, American Vice Consul at Callao-Lima, Peru, assigned Vice Consul at La Paz, Bolivia.

John T. Garvin of Ohio, American Vice Consul at Antofagasta, Chile, appointed Vice Consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

Hyman Goldstein of Washington, D. C., American Vice Consul and Assistant District Accounting and Disbursing Officer at Mexico City, appointed Clerk in the American Embassy, London.

Carlos C. Hall, of Kinsman, Arizona, American Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, assigned Consul at Antofagasta, Chile.

Kent Leavitt of McLean, Virginia, American Vice Consul at Mexico City, has resigned from the Service effective September 1, 1936.

Calvin H. Oakes of Charleston, South Carolina, Third Secretary of Legation and American Vice Consul at Tirana, Albania, assigned Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

Charles O'Day of Rye, New York, clerk in the American Consulate at Caracas, Venezuela, appointed American Vice Consul at that post.

Benjamin Reath Riggs of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, First Secretary of Legation at Budapest, Hungary, designated First Secretary of Legation and American Consul at Tirana, Albania.

David H. Slawson of Greenville, Michigan, American Vice Consul at Paris, France, has resigned from the Service.

Jones R. Trowbridge of Augusta, Georgia, clerk in the American Legation at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, appointed American Vice Consul at Paris, France, in the District Accounting and Disbursing Office.

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE CHANGES

Dr. Alexander V. Dye, formerly the Commercial Attaché at Buenos Aires, has assumed his duties as Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He has had varied experience in the Foreign Commerce Service, having served in London, Mexico City and Buenos Aires.

Mr. Karl Rankin, who was on leave and engaged in special work in the Bureau for several months, has returned to Athens to resume his duties as Commercial Attaché.

The Department of Commerce has reopened its office in Guatemala, Guatemala, with Mr. H. H. Tewksbury as Commercial Attaché. Mr. Tewksbury was formerly Assistant Commercial Attaché at Habana, Cuba.

Mr. George R. Canty, who for several months has been the Acting Commercial Attaché at Warsaw, has been designated Commercial Attaché at that post.

Mr. R. M. Stephenson, formerly Chief, European Section, Regional Information Division, sailed recently for Berlin, to which post he has been assigned as Trade Commissioner.

Mr. Homer S. Fox has left Washington for London, where he is resuming his duties as Assistant Commercial Attaché after three years of service in Washington.

Mr. Joe Walstrom has sailed for Buenos Aires as Assistant Trade Commissioner.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Henry E. Stebbins has returned to the United States from London.

Mr. Coldwell S. Johnston is on duty in Washington, preparatory to sailing at an early date for Warsaw, where he has been assigned as Assistant Trade Commissioner.

The following clerks have recently been appointed and will soon leave for their respective posts: Miss Mary R. Clifford, to Ottawa; Mr. Edward A. Dow, Jr., to Batavia; Mr. R. H. Sabella, to Manila.

L. C. Z.

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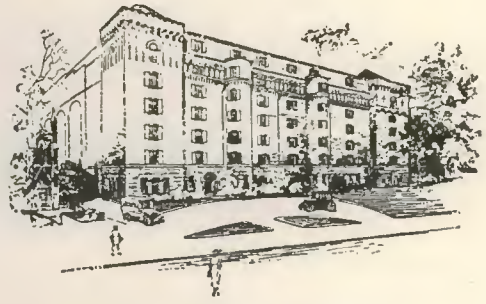

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## IN MEMORIAM

With deep regret the JOURNAL records the deaths of:

McCeney Werlich, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, died suddenly of a heart attack in Paris on the morning of March 11, 1936. Mr. Werlich entered the Foreign Service in 1925 following a period of years spent in responsible positions with an American company in Europe, which gave him an intimate familiarity with the people and problems of that Continent. He had extraordinary fluency in French and German, a fine technical education, an inquiring mind, and a strict sense of duty. During his ten years in the Foreign Service he served under a variety of conditions at Riga, Warsaw, San José (Costa Rica), Monrovia and Paris. He left a wide circle of friends in all walks of life at each of these posts and was faithful to the best traditions of the Foreign Service.

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Mrs. Julian C. Dorr, the wife of Consul Dorr, died suddenly March 2, in Mexico City. She is survived by her husband, a daughter, her mother and four sisters.

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Jeptha Milton Gibbs, American Consular Agent at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, since January 30, 1918, died March 9, at the age of sixty-one.

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John H. Grout, Foreign Service Officer, Retired, died on March 6, 1936.

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Rasmus Bjorn Anderson, known as the "father of Norse literature in America," and former American Minister to Denmark, died at Madison, Wisconsin, March 2. He celebrated his ninetieth birthday January 12.

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John Gardner Coolidge, for many years in the American Foreign Service, died at his home in Boston on February 28. Mr. Coolidge served in France, China, Mexico, Nicaragua and South Africa, and was the author of several well-known books.

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Henry S. Culver, Foreign Service Officer, Retired, died at Eliot, Maine, February 8, 1936.

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William P. Kent, Retired Foreign Service Officer, died at Mt. Alto Hospital in Washington, March 3, 1936.

## IÉRE

(*Continued from page* 196)

Many tourists will recall Trinidad as the home of the famous "Angostura" bitters, rum, "swizzle sticks" and "Green Swizzle." It may be mentioned that this name (Angostura) does not refer to angostura bark, but to the town where the bitters were first made, Angostura, Venezuela, now known as Ciudad Bolivar.

Although only 10 degrees north of the Equator, Trinidad, according to the official weather records, has an equable climate, with a minimum annual temperature of 65 degrees F. and a maximum of 95 degrees. It is said, however, especially as regards July and August, that "the thermometer lies."

"Spanish Treasure" hunting is still a live subject in Trinidad and plans are now being carried out to salvage the four galleons of Admiral Apocada, which were sunk in Chaguaramas Bay in 1797, while attempting to escape from the British fleet. Other vessels from the same fleet are reported to have yielded treasure to the value of from $150,000 to $200,000. In 1856, an American yacht, the *Silver Key*, carried out some diving operations around the four sunken galleons, and it is believed by many that they carried away some of Apocada's gold.

One of the heroes of the United States is buried in Trinidad. Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, of Lake Erie fame during the war of 1812, died here in 1819, of yellow fever (now unknown in the island), and was buried in Lapeyrouse Cemetery, Port of Spain. The exact location of the grave is unknown at the present time, but in 1925 a gateway was erected as a memorial by American citizens residing in the Colony.

### BIRTHS

Born to Consul and Mrs. Charles Bridgham Hosmer, on March 2, at Naples, Italy, a son, Stephen Durham.

A son, John Garrett Cope was born in Stuttgart, Germany, on January 21, 1936, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert John Cope, Jr.

### MARRIAGES

Heard-Priebus. Consul William Wilson Heard and Dr. Hildegard Hedwig Priebus were married in New York City, February 19, 1936.


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# Aground at Tutoya

*By* AUBREY E. LIPPINCOTT, *Vice Consul, Montevideo*

ALTHOUGH a great deal of publicity has been given to the misfortunes which in a comparatively short time have recently befallen three American passenger vessels, the accidents which from time to time endanger cargo ships appear to have come in for very little, if any, mention. This thought prompts submission of the following account of the running aground last April of the American freighter *Capillo*, near Tutoya. Tutoya, the port of Paranahyba, is remote and isolated, particularly as to means of communication and transportation. It is situated in a sparsely populated section of Brazil about three degrees south of the equator.

On last April Fool's day, with unmistakable bravado in the face of portentous dates, I left Buenos Aires on the Shipping Board vessel *Capillo* bound for the United States on home leave of absence, the departure being attended by expectations of a quiet and therefore restful voyage home. However, some two weeks out of the River Plate those expectations were rudely and quite completely upset when in the late afternoon of April 17th, during a violent and blinding tropical deluge, the ship ran aground while essaying to negotiate the shifting, narrow, and very shallow channel which forms Tutoya's entrance.

It may be added parenthetically that the writer's predicament was, to him, indeed serious. Perched on the edge of the Brazilian jungle, and out of touch with the outside world, it appeared that a considerable part of the sixty days' home leave would be spent under a relentless tropical sun gazing at a level and decidedly monotonous row of trees and upon a beach definitely not calculated to rouse the enthusiasm of any aesthete. Except for the unlikely possibility of another northbound vessel stopping at Tutoya, the only way of reaching the United States would have been to proceed to Paranahyba by small launch, a two-day journey up the river, and there take a plane for Trinidad, where ships call northbound to New York. This method of escape would have an unmistakably disastrous budgetary effect on any traveler. But to continue:

Due to the unfavorable characteristics of Tutoya's channel, entries of sea-going vessels can be effected only during three or four-day periods occurring fortnightly when the tide reaches its maximum level. Salvage work is thus likewise limited and made singularly difficult by strong tidal currents and intermittent high winds.

Despite the misfortune characterizing the accident which befell the *Capillo*, it was extremely interesting to witness the various tricks of the trade successively employed by an experienced sea captain in his efforts to float his ship. The powerful turbine engines were opened full speed astern immediately after grounding, churning up great quantities of sand and causing what appeared to be undue commotion. But, even with all this effort, the ship refused to budge, apparently reluctant to abandon its comfortable berth. An attempt was then made to carry an anchor out into the stream and by the use of steam winches and heavy hawsers to maintain a sideward pull on the vessel in order to prevent it from climbing higher on the beach; however, inability on the part of a hard pulling and plucky crew to row their heavily-laden lifeboat against the strong current caused this plan to be abandoned. Sea valves to the empty fuel tanks along the ship's bottom were then opened, the added weight of the inrushing water literally holding the ship down against the sand, thereby averting any immediate danger of its being washed higher ashore. Towards dusk an S.O.S. call was broadcast reporting our condition and position and requesting the aid of all ships in the vicinity. Within two minutes after the sending of the distress signal the Brazilian-owned, British-officered steamer *Itahite*, enroute to Fortaleza and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and other points south, reported that she was altering her course and would reach us in about six hours. Upon receipt of this news the S.O.S. message, as it affected other vessels, was immediately countermanded. At two o'clock the following morning the *Itahite's* commander, as he had previously predicted, dropped anchor within a few yards of the helpless *Capillo*, having been assisted in ascertaining the latter's position by means of powerful searchlights.

As it was the belief of the masters of the two vessels that the *Itahite* would be able to pull the stranded ship clear of the sand, light lines were accordingly taken over by lifeboat to the Brazilian ship and by means of these, heavy multistrand

(*Continued to page* 226)

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## UNCLE SAM'S ANTIQUE

(*Continued from page* 189)

Did the mystery and sights of a strange, distinctive people living and thinking as did their ancestors a thousand years ago make up for the sinking sensation they must have felt at their utter isolation in this land-locked capital, barred tightly within?

But a kindly and noble souled gentleman and lady ruled the land, and sensing the probable loneliness of their honored guests from a distant country, overwhelmed the Footes with kindnesses and attentions to comfort them. The Footes were the right people for the pioneering diplomatic duty with which they were charged, and the confidence which they inspired in the King and Queen and ministers of state laid the foundation for an era of American predominance in Korea.

The house belonged to the noble Min family, of which the Queen was a member, and it was put at the disposal of General Foote by the Queen. It had been in her family for two hundred years and was of an architecture suited to the noble rank of her clan; in shape, a quadrangle, one story high, and raised from the ground, of course, as befitted a noble of the first rank. Wide halls formed a square about an inner courtyard and the rooms, divided by sliding paper doors, opened from these halls. Great beams interlacing the ceilings and supporting the heavy tiled roof, gave to the occupants within a sense of old-age peace and tranquillity. So it remains today in general structure, changed only by the few modern improvements that its successive occupants have found necessary.

Now let us take a walk about the garden and visualize the past, with the aid of a few photographs and records from the archives. We will begin with the arrival of the first American Minister as time does not allow us to dwell upon the anterior age with its stately lords and ladies and its royal huntsmen and their falcons. In this swift journey through the past I see, first of all, huddled within our walls, a group of refugees, largely Japanese, who have barely escaped the fury of a mob which has just burned down their Legation. I see a gallant American soldier, Ensign Foulk, U. S. N., in full uniform and carrying an American flag, escorting alone these refugees to safety aboard their ships at Chemulpo, 25 miles distant. A few years go by, the storm still blows on, and I see marching through the old Legation gate a company of U. S. Marines, tired from a forced march from Chemulpo. The story has gotten about that American missionaries have been stealing Korean babies to make stew and the people are excited about it and are threatening foreigners. How tidy and ship-shape the Marines' encampment on the

terraces of our front garden look! And how comforting the sight must have been.

The Eighties pass and we are now in the Nineties. In the dark hours of an early morning a terrified courtier climbs over the Legation walls and wakens the Minister to tell his tale. Desperados hired by plotters and armed with long spears have rushed the north palace and cut down the Queen and her ladies in waiting and some guards who did not take to their heels. The King begs the Minister to come quickly to his rescue. A note from General Dye, American Civil War veteran commanding the palace guards corroborates the courtier's story. Answering the call of humanity the Minister calls on his royal friend and by dawn returns, hoping to get a few hours sleep, only to find his bedroom occupied by two loyal cabinet ministers who on their knees entreat him not to give them up to the rebels. By morning news comes that the King has escaped from the north palace and has taken refuge next door at the Russian Legation. Let us look over our wall. The place is overrun with courtiers and it is whispered that the King will hide there until his palaces are safe again. A new palace is being built in the lot adjoining our estate wall, hedged in by legations, and a secret passage from the new palace, through our back wall to the Russian Legation is built for the additional safety of the King.

1904. Thunder on a clear day! The long expected clash has come and the Russian warships at Chemulpo have gone down. Endless columns of Japanese troops march through the streets going north for their victory.

Spring is here again; the song of the oriole and the arrogant chirrup of the magpie are interrupted by the sound of distant gun fire. The Korean troops are being disarmed and a nation passes.

Two last scenes, however, greet the eye from this kaleidescope of an historical past. What's all that gathering of Gibson girls in merry-widow hats and gentlemen in peg-top trousers and stuffed shoulders on our front lawn? It's Minister Morgan entertaining the Alice Roosevelt-Nick Longworth party, and there goes Vice-Consul Neville taking an experimental ride in the old court chair! The pageant of the past is no longer worth viewing although no doubt the trade reports and filing system are of a much higher standard.

In spite of the stillness and darkness of a capital without a night life I can not sleep tonight. A beam of moonlight dimly lights the bedroom and I think of the procession of predecessors who have lain awake in this same room looking at the same heavy, rough-hewn beams and rafters above me; William Woodville Rockhill, Willard Straight and Edwin V. Morgan.


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OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK

# TOBIAS LEAR

(*Continued from page* 187)

employed by a foreign representative, as it assured them kindly treatment and the possibility of being freed and sent home. A Turkish soldier or Janissary, who, like the Dragoman, was an official spy of the Dey, had to be employed as a *Cawass* or guard.

In his relations with the Dey or his Ministers, as well as in the giving of acceptable presents, much depended upon the Dragoman or interpreter who was either designated by the Dey, or as the Treaty provided, selected by the Consul General. But the exercise of this treaty right was ill-advised, unless the officer should choose one who was officially in good standing. This official Jack-of-all-trades had to be a Turk. He received no fixed stipend, but in addition to certain customary fees he made claims directly or indirectly on all occasions and never appeared to be satisfied.

When the Dey was annoyed with the consul or his country, usually with reference to the giving of presents, or the payment of tribute, he would threaten to put the consul in chains and make his countrymen slaves. Not infrequently the threat was put into execution.

The Dey was chosen from the army by the soldiers. All Turkish soldiers, even though of the lowest rank and origin, were eligible to this high office and when elected their thoughts were for their protection against death by strangulation or the dagger, as had been more than likely the fate of their predecessors. Eleven out of twelve met death at the hands of their successors or the latter's friends. It is recorded that in one day six were murdered and seven chosen!

In 1809 the Dey Ali Pacha after a reign of only a few months was offered a cup of coffee, containing the powder of ground diamonds, which he refused to drink, preferring, he said, to be taken to the usual place of execution to be strangled. An exception was made in his case for he was strangled at once instead of being put through the usual refined cruelty of being twice revived by a glass of water and only effectually executed the third time the cord was applied.

One can appreciate the type of these rulers of the Regency from the reply made by one of the Deys to a foreign representative protesting against piratical acts committed by Algerine corsairs:

> "My mother," the Dey said, "sold sheep's feet and my father neat's tongues, but they would have been ashamed to have exposed for sale so worthless a tongue as yours."

Colonel Lear had not been long in Algiers when two of his colleagues had humiliating difficulties with the Dey, over the gift question.

Mr. Ulrich, the Danish Diplomatic Agent and Consul General, was summoned to the Palace on March 5, 1808, to explain why he had not made the biennial present, due two months later, a "racket" justified by no treaty but which the Regency had succeeded in obtaining for over thirty years on the ground that the countries represented at Algiers did not change their officials often enough.

On arriving at the Palace Mr. Ulrich was seized by soldiers and ignominously dragged through the streets to prison and there loaded with sixty pounds of chain and forced to work with the slaves at the arsenal.

The following morning Colonel Lear and six of his colleagues met at the prisoner's home to consider how best to assist him. After much discussion it was decided to go in a body and demand that Mr. Ulrich be instantly set free. Political rivalries were set aside as well as the question of precedence and the representatives of two countries at war, the Consuls General of Great Britain and of France, locked arms and with Colonel Lear and their other colleagues proceeded on foot to the Dey's palace.

This joint demand infuriated the Dey but it nevertheless had the desired effect and Mr. Ulrich was set at liberty.

Mrs. Ulrich never recovered from the shock she received on witnessing the ill-treatment of her husband and died shortly afterwards.

That the question of precedence in the Regency of Algiers was a matter of no little importance is illustrated by an excerpt from a diary written at the time:*

> "All the Consuls have today paid their respects to His Highness, with the exception of the French. He always paid his Court the night before, ever since the following circumstances occurred. From time immemorial a scuffle for precedence had taken place between the British and French Consuls General, on every occasion in which they had met in the Dey's presence; none of the Envoys of the other Powers, of course, ever presuming to dispute precedence with the representatives of the two great rival nations. The consular dignity must on these occasions, if the account is correct, have been greatly compromised, as it was not by Machiavelian skill that so momentous a point was usually decided, but by the superior personal agility exercised by His Britannic Majesty's representatives; to the no little edification of the long-bearded courtiers, who wit-

*Six Years' Residence in Algiers—Mrs. Broughton.

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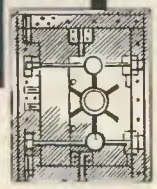
nessed the indecorous exhibitions of European gymnastics. It at last happened that Consul Falconer, a gentleman still remembered by the sobriquet of "the mad Consul," was determined that in Algiers at least, a final end should be put to Gallic presumption. On some grand Festa, he therefore arrived at the Palace, just before the time of admission to the Dey's presence, and having posted himself at the foot of the great staircase, he there patiently awaited the appearance of the French Consul, who no sooner came up, than the usual race began, until they reached the top of the stairs, and were in the august presence of His Highness, when Mr. Falconer suddenly caught his antagonist around the waist, threw him over the banisters, then composedly walked forward, and paid his respects to the Dey, amidst the shouts of laughter and applause of all present. Happily the poor Frenchman escaped without any other hurt, except the incurable mortification he experienced, which ever after prevented him and all his successors from again entering the lists with John Bull.

The Diplomatic Agent and Consul General of Holland, Mr. Fraissinet, was summoned to the Palace for the same reason as Mr. Ulrich, and he was treated in an even more barbaric manner than his colleagues before him. Orders were given to send him to prison in charge of a *Sbirro*, whose duty it was to conduct prisoners to torture. Mr. Fraissinet in full dress uniform was pushed through the streets to prison, where he was put in chains. The next morning he was made to work with the slaves at the arsenal.

His colleagues followed the same procedure as in the case of Mr. Ulrich, but were unsuccessful in obtaining Mr. Fraissinet's immediate release. When they arrived at the Palace they were told that the guard had been ordered to refuse them admittance. Then they sent their Dragomans to request an audience of the Dey. This was refused. "All entreaty would be useless" they were informed. "His Excellency did not care about the age and illness of Mr. Fraissinet. Let him pay or die like a dog in prison."

The Consuls then called on the Minister of the Marine and insisted on having an audience with the Dey. They called again in the afternoon for an answer and were told that the Dey would not receive them. During their visit with the Minister the work of the arsenal ceased and Mr.

SAFETY



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Fraissinet, who had been working from three in the morning until four in the afternoon, was taken back to the prison, and on his way there he fell several times from exhaustion and the weight of his chains.

Determined to obtain an explanation the consuls went to the Minister and told him that they had important matters to discuss with the Dey and that if he refused to receive them they would at once inform their respective governments that he was hindering them in the exercise of their functions. This threat was communicated to the Dey, who then received the consuls; not in the throne room, but in a corridor near the kitchen, where they stood, disarmed, among the cooks and scullions of the Palace. The united demand of the consuls that Mr. Fraissinet be released greatly impressed the Algerines and it is probable that the solidarity of the Consular Corps more than anything else influenced the Dey in liberating Mr. Fraissinet. Even so release came too late, for Mr. Fraissinet died a few months later as a result of the treatment he had received.

The British Consul General, Sir R. L. Playfair, in his book "Scourge of Christendom," written in 1884, notes that the Dey "never hesitated to send the representatives of the most powerful countries to hard labor in chains at the quarry or even to blow them away from guns* on the smallest provocation.

"It seems incredible at the present time that such a state of things could have been permitted to exist, that so infamous a rahble should have been allowed the right of interfering with the commerce of the world and of enriching themselves with the ransom of the best blood of Christendom.

"The only explanation is that one nation found these corsairs a convenient scourge for others with whom it was at war and hesitated at no means to force its own influence with them.

"Thus the consuls of the various nations, but especially those of England and France, were preparing schemes to induce the Dey to break peace with the rival nation, or to prevent its restoration after the war had actually broken out."

Colonel Lear, in 1812, wrote that "the character of the present Dey, Hadj Ali Pacha, is that of a severe, obstinate and cruel man. He is said to be inflexible in his resolutions, and will bear no contradiction or reasoning. He has kept his soldiers in greater subjection during his reign than they have been accustomed to for many reigns before, and no one dares approach him

*Consul General Playfair refers to Jean Le Vacher and twenty other Frenchmen.

but those whose duty calls them into his presence, or who are sent for by him. The tales told of his personal conduct in the Palace, bespeak him a man deprived, at times, of his reason. His conduct with respect to our affairs is almost an evidence of his insanity; and I am very much mistaken if it does not hasten his exit from this world, but while he reigns he is most absolute, and I have very little hope of his refraining from making war upon the United States."

Colonel Lear's difficulties with the Dey were not long delayed and arose over the yearly payment of the tribute in fulfilment of treaty stipulations.

The American ship Allegany, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, with a crew of 17, arrived at Algiers from New York on July 17, 1812, with naval and military stores for the Dey and Regency of Algiers. The Dey and the officers expressed great satisfaction until a quantity of spars and planks were discharged three days later on a lighter to be carried to the shore. These articles were not landed by order of the Minister of the Marine. Colonel Lear's Dragoman was informed during the evening that the Minister had laid before the Dey a list of articles on board the Allegany and that the Dey was astonished and indignant on finding that there were only 50 small barrels of gunpowder and four cables besides the planks, spars, cordage, tar, nails, etc., when he expected five hundred quintals of gunpowder; 20 or 30 cables; a quantity of sail cloth as well as other articles the Minister of the Marine had ordered in 1810. Colonel Lear was informed on July 20, 1812, that the Dey would not receive the cargo and that the Allegany "should depart from Algiers in three days and take with her the Consul General of the United States and all other citizens of the United States then in Algiers."

The following morning Colonel Lear, who was residing at his country villa, ordered his favorite mule to be saddled and went to call on the Minister of the Marine. The Minister confirmed what had been told him by the Dragoman and added that the Consul General must depart on July 23rd, (1812). Colonel Lear endeavored to see the Dey but was denied an audience.

On July 22 he sent his Dragoman to the Palace to say that he wished to make a settlement for the tribute in military and naval stores delivered on December 18, 1811, by the brig Paul Hamilton which had been delayed by request from the Palace until the Allegany should arrive, at which time a settlement might be made for both vessels. The request was granted. Colonel Lear was told


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to bring the original copy of the treaty (in English and Turkish) with him so that the Dey might see when the treaty was ratified, the terms, etc. While he was settling the account of the Paul Hamilton with the Prime Minister, the Dey sent his Dragoman for the treaty. Colonel Lear gave it to him without hesitation, believing the Dey wished to see it for the reasons given. After settling the account for the tribute brought by the Paul Hamilton, Colonel Lear presented a receipt for the balance due to the United States at the time of the settlement of the tribute brought by the ship Resource and brig Blanchy in February, 1810. The Prime Minister said there was still $26,637 due to the Regency. This claim Colonel Lear protested, for he had receipts of the Regency for the payment of the annuities for fourteen and a half years exclusive of the amount of the cargo of the Paul Hamilton. As the treaty was concluded on September 5, 1795, it would be 17 years from which payments for fourteen and a half years were to be deducted, leaving two and one-half years ending September 5, 1813, and deducting the cargo of the Paul Hamilton, and the receipts for the annuities brought by the Resource and Blanchy, left, according to Colonel Lear's calculations, only $15,827 due to the Regency. Colonel Lear had no doubt but that the cargo of the ship Allegany would more than meet the claim if the Dey would accept it. The Minister of the Marine then observed that the Algerines counted the years by the Mohammedan calendar, consisting of 354 days, so that the difference in 17 years would make it one half-year more. Colonel Lear told him that he always reckoned the year in the Christian manner, of 365 days, and that he presumed this was always done by other representatives having accounts of such a nature with the Regency.

Colonel Lear was informed that while the amount due was $26,627 the Dey desired him to pay into the Treasury $27,000. Colonel Lear replied that it was impossible for him to comply with this order, even if he acknowledged the sum demanded to be just, as he had no means of obtaining the money and as the matter had been brought to a decision, he would have to go, like his colleagues before him, in chains to prison.

The Minister went again to the Dey, but soon returned with a message that the Dey would allow Colonel Lear a little more time to obtain the money and depart.

Colonel Lear made various counter proposals, determined to leave nothing undone to prevent the Dey from taking the action he had stated he would take upon the expiration of the delay.

Before leaving the Palace Colonel Lear asked for the return of the treaty. The Minister informed him that when a Consul was sent away from the Regency, the Dey kept the treaty with the Consul's country, as had always been the custom in Algiers.

Colonel Lear reflected upon the very critical and alarming situation of his country's affairs with the Regency, which had been brought on in a most unexpected manner, without any reasonable or justifiable cause. It occurred to him that the Dey was determined to take a measure which he had intimated to Washington on various occasions; that having concluded a truce with Portugal and with Sicily under the protection of Great Britain, the Dey would make war on some other Nation, with or without cause, in order to employ his corsairs, and that American unprotected ships in the Mediterranean offered greater prospects of advantage from plunder and capture than he could expect from ships of any other country.

In order to raise the money, Colonel Lear proposed to sell the cargo of the ship, as the Dey would not receive it, and pay him the proceeds in cash towards the balance. But the Dey refused to permit the sale of any article on board the Allegany.

Faced with this new situation there was no alternative left but to endeavor to borrow the money. The only quarter from which it could be secured was the house of Bacri, an important brokerage firm in Algiers. Bacri claimed to have no cash on hand due to the many heavy payments the firm had been forced by the Dey to make for the cargoes of the Greek ships captured by Algerine corsairs. Bacri also made some objections as to the security of the draft on account of Colonel Lear being ordered by the Dey to leave the Regency.

Colonel Lear decided to make a last and final effort to arrange matters with the Dey and for a moment hoped he would be successful, as the Minister of the Marine and the other officers of the Regency who had received $2,000 in "presents" had expressed their regret at what had happened and had promised to do everything in their power to induce the Dey to lessen his demands. This promise, however, was contingent on the Dey introducing the subject when they met at the Palace to go with him to the mosque, but they said if he did not refer to the matter, no one would dare to, as they feared their master's temper.

The Dragoman brought a message from the Dey which he said was his last; that Colonel Lear must on the following day pay into the Treasury the money claimed as the balance of

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annuities due from the United States, and then depart from the Regency with his family and all of the citizens of the United States in Algiers; otherwise the Allegany and all Americans then in Algiers would be detained; the ship and cargo confiscated, the Americans kept in slavery, and war instantly declared against the United States.

Colonel Lear sent for Bacri and told him that his departure from Algiers depended upon his lending him the money. Bacri replied that he would lend the money, but that the interest would be 25%. Colonel Lear gave him a draft for $33,750, on the Consul of the United States at Gibraltar "in favor of Jacob Cain Bacri, of Algiers, on account of the United States of America, to pay a balance claimed by the Dey of Algiers for the annuities from the United States, the Dey having refused to receive the naval and military stores sent from the United States in fulfilment of treaty stipulations, to pay such balance as might be due."

Early in the morning of July 25, 1812, $27,000 was paid into the Algerine Treasury.

When Colonel Lear left the Palace to go to his home to accompany his wife and son to the ship, he was informed that he must go on board at once as the Allegany was getting under way and that the Dragoman would conduct his family to the Marine where they might join him. Colonel Lear, his wife and son, Benjamin Lincoln Lear, and four other Americans embarked on the Allegany.

The Algerine fleet having gone to sea, the port of Algiers was closed for fourteen days. Therefore Gibraltar was made the Allegany's destination, as Colonel Lear thought it was the most likely port from which warnings could be sent to American vessels in the Mediterranean. After a stormy voyage the ship arrived at Gibraltar, only to be seized during the night of August 8th, 1812, by order of the Commodore of the Port, as a consequence "of the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain."

Colonel Lear and his protégés finally reached the United States and shortly thereafter he was given an important position in the War Department. In his comfortable office in Washington his thoughts may well have turned from time to time to Algiers where he had spent nine eventful years, but he must have shuddered whenever he meditated on the last few days of his stay, for he more than ever realized how fortunate he had been to escape slavery and chains.



## MARK TWAIN

(*Continued from page* 203)

with three German words: "Schlag" which has 20 English synonyms, "Zug" with 28, and "Also." As to the last word, Twain remarked that every time a German opened his mouth he emitted an "Also," and every time he closed it he bit one in two as it was on the point of coming out. The language novitiate, or even the advanced student, can be indignant with Mark Twain over such words as "Kleinkinderversorgungsanstalten,"[1] "Waffenstillstandsunterhandlungen"[2] and "Stadtverordnetenversammlung"[3].

Dr. Hüppy, in quoting these superdreadnoughts, suggests that Mark Twain evidently did not know the longest German word which is "Vierwaldstätterseesalonschraubendampferaktienkonkurrenzgesellschaftsbureau."

It seems a pity that the lovely Lake of Luzern should have to sponsor any word so Brobdingnagian. I should not mind translating it for you, but perhaps I had better not. It may serve for setting-up exercises in the Foreign Service School.

---

## AGROUND . . .

(*Continued from page* 216)

steel cables were rigged up in preparation for towing, the whole process being attended by the greatest difficulty, working against time and the persistent rush of tidal water. But like its predecessors this plan failed to work due to lack of adequate salvage gear. Each time the *Italite* exerted a strain on the cables they would suddenly part, the severed ends striking the water with rifle-shot reports. After three days of witnessing repeated efforts of the *Italite* to pull the *Capillo* clear I was fortunately able to transfer to the steamer *Aidan*, which had been loading cargo at Tutoya, and was then on its way to New York via the Brazilian ports of Maranhan and Pará.

Despite the predictions of officers of other ships, gratuitously accorded me, to the effect that the *Capillo* was definitely and forever lost to shipping, it was learned upon reaching New York eighteen days later that the American freighter had been floated, with the assistance of salvage tugs sent out from Jamaica, and was then proceeding to New York under its own power, apparently little the worse for a really harrowing experience.

---

[1]Small children's homes.
[2]Armistice negotiations.
[3]Meeting of city councillors.

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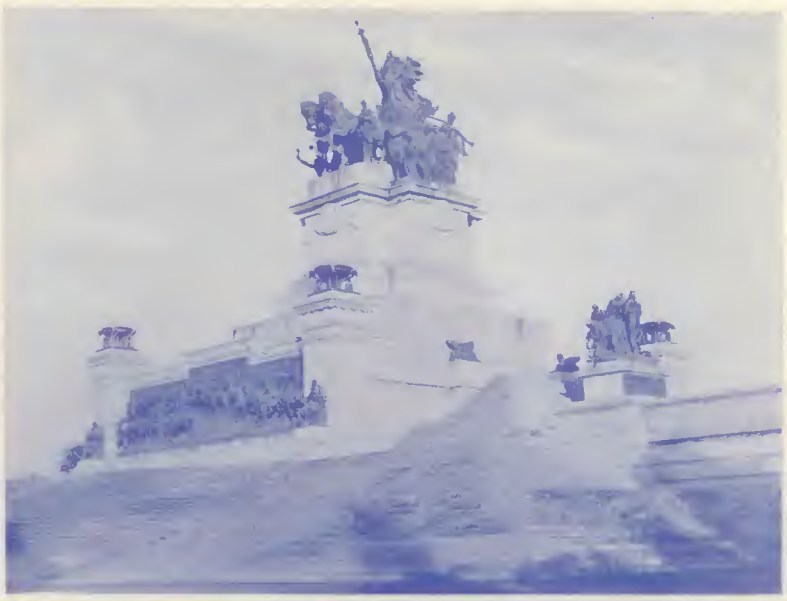
# South American Travel

AS the glamourous beauty which so typifies South America asserts itself more strongly in the minds of the American traveling public, the ships and steamship lines running between North America and its exotic neighbor continent become increasingly important. Yet the public knows very little of these lines and liners flying the Stars and Stripes between our own country and the continent to the South.



THE MONUMENT OF INDEPENDENCE, SAO PAULO

One of the noteworthy companies in this trade which has been operating steamers between New York and South America for almost half a century is the Munson Steamship Lines, with offices in the midst of New York's downtown canyons, and with passenger and freight piers on Manhattan's North River, and in Brooklyn on the East River.

The ships bearing the Munson House Flag are all sisters. There are four of them, each of the 535 type, purchased from the U. S. Shipping Board. They are the S.S. *Southern Cross, Pan America, American Legion* and *Western World.* Especially built for cruising in tropical waters, they have demonstrated their ability "to take it" time and time again, and have gained a widespread reputation as smooth and steady sailers.

A visit to the Munson Lines pier in New York disclosed that while in comparison to the mighty liners that sail the North Atlantic between this country and Europe, these ships aren't large, their 21,000 tons are more than ample to make for a thoroughly enjoyable voyage. The cabins are all "outside" and are large and well ventilated. This luxury, obtainable on few ocean liners, is something which can be appreciated only after one has known the discomforts and stuffiness of an inside cabin. Public rooms on these ships, while neither lavish nor gaudy, are large, comfortable and furnished in the finest of taste. An outdoor swimming pool, through which clean salt water constantly runs, sits invitingly on the aft deck, awaiting the traveler's pleasure, before or after a strenuous deck game. Decks themselves are broad, long, and exceedingly spacious, and offer every facility for fun and sport, rest and relaxation. The cuisine and service on these South America ships are superior to those found on many other ocean liners. Manned by American officers and seamen, and operated by Americans, these liners, naturally, offer American citizens the pleasures and comforts they so well enjoy.

The itinerary of these "largest liners in the service" is replete with fascination and adventure. The first of the ports of call is Bermuda, Britain's lovely isle of summer, where quaint white homes dot the rolling green hillsides, and Elbow Beach extends its warm invitation for a swim in its tropical waters.

The next port of call, Rio de Janeiro, defies description. While there have been millions of alluring words written about Rio, none can truly express its breathless beauty. Its harbor, large enough to hold all of the world's navies at one time, is a spectacle believed unequalled by any other the world over. Set in a picturesque semicircle of majestic mountains, it annually holds thousands and thousands of travelers spellbound and awed.

And the city itself is no less delightful. Wide avenues are overflowing with interest. Sidewalks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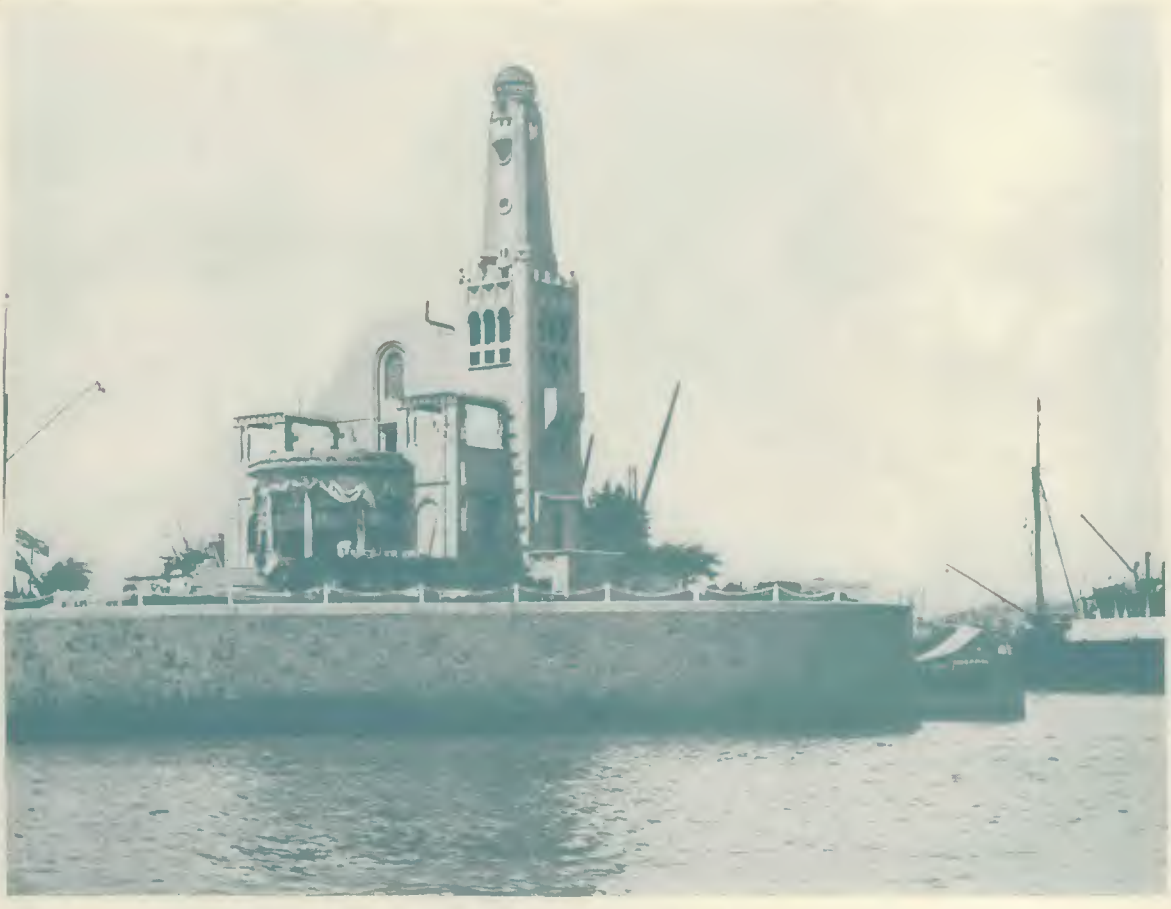
are tiled with gay floral designs of contrasting colors. The magnificent National Theatre, built at a cost of $5,000,000, is a work of unequalled art. Yet, in spite of its lavish beauty, Rio offers visitors the great joy of economy. Its hotels are excellent, offering delightful accommodations and superb food at a remarkably low cost.

Rio's Copacabana Hotel is ideally located. It fronts upon one of the most beautiful ocean beaches in the world, and yet is but a short distance from the heart of the city by taxi. The Casino, more extensively patronized than the famous Casino in Havana, throbs with activity, and is enjoyed by a distinctly cosmopolitan crowd. These, of course, are only a few of Rio's features.

The next port of call of the Munson liners is Santos, some distance south of Rio. The greatest coffee port in the world, its amazing industry and activity strikingly illustrate the wide scope of the coffee business. From this port is exported much of the coffee consumed in the United States. Just a few minutes' drive from Santos is La Guaraja, the most fashionable seaside resort on the entire continent. It is here that the South American smart world flocks during the summer months. Next is Montevideo, where culture and delightful climate go hand in hand. Comparable to our own nation's capital, Montevideo ranks far above its neighboring cities on the continent as South America's center of culture and simplicity. It boasts the most healthful climate in the world, and is proud that learned physicians have recommended it time and time again as a matchless health resort.

Last, but far from least, is the pride of the Argentine—Buenos Aires. This magnificent city marks the end of the voyage, but what a brilliant end it is. Not nearly so beautiful as Rio de Janeiro, its gay life, the hustle and bustle of its people, its wealth of industry and exotic charm



ARGENTINE YACHT CLUB, ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR, BUENOS AIRES

make it fully as interesting, if not more so, than its rival cosmopolitan center to the north.

Buenos Aires is a fascinating mixture of our own New York and Paris. By day, its population, in excess of 3,000,000, scamper and dash madly through its streets, intent on the serious problem of making their way in the world. By night it is transformed into a city of glamour and gaiety. Brilliant lights fill the sky with a sparkling glow; night clubs, cabarets and theatres are going full blast. Natural beauty is surpassed by that created by man, the architecture and statuary throughout the city being very beautiful.

As is the case in Rio, the Buenos Aires hotels are excellent and inexpensive, and it is not unusual to find yourself in a large front room with dining alcove and bath, in a hotel as modern as New York's finest, at a price of $5.00 a day for two, with meals included, a traveler reports.

Love of pleasure, of life itself, and the manner in which the Argentinians really live far exeeeds that of any other nation in the world, and if you get nothing more from your trip to Buenos Aires than the appreciation of the finer things that life offers, and the right way to enjoy them, you will return a rich man. Life is really lived in this magnificent city, lived and enjoyed as it should be, and as you will live it when you go.

With war clouds hanging heavily on the Mediterranean at the present time, the Munson Line reports its business greater than ever, for the American traveling public is seeing South America these days. Not only that, but Americans returning from this wonder continent are carrying the most unbelievable tales of its opportunity for fun and sport, its beauty and its irresistible allure to their friends. With each passing day it becomes more popular, and within the next few years it should blossom forth into a continent as well known to travelers as Europe.

In spite of the tremendous influx of travelers during recent years, it still remains quite untouched and unspoiled by the trail of the tourist. Hence, it is natural and there is no time more appropriate to enjoy any nation's delights than when it is still in this condition.

Travel costs are said never to have been so low. Many who have previously felt unable to take this voyage because of excess cost may now do so at a minimum of expense. Thus, while costs are down both on Munson liners and in South America, it would seem wise to plan your next vacation in this delightful climate, which, as you probably know, is in direct contrast to that which we have in North America. The South American summer comes in January, and winter is the vogue while we of the North swelter.

## NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

(*Continued from page 207*)

ton, fruit, and tobacco. Much of the world still wishes these products; the problem is to restore the facilities for normal international trading."

Then, referring to the budget problem, the Secretary said in part, "In the depth of depression the Government assumed the heavy cost of making certain that no individual American should be without the means to live and provided the funds for the relief and readjustment of American business. This cost has been heavy; it remains so; it cannot be indefinitely augmented. With the trend of improvement the Government will curtail, while Government revenues may be expected to increase.

"A main financial step of the Government, as the necessary emergency demands lessen, is to establish a current balance of income and expenditure. . . . This business of reestablishing a budget balance needs the support of all. . . ."

---

Assistant Secretary Sayre addressed the World Trade Conference at Detroit on March 10. Among other things, he said: "The long march of human progress cannot be envisaged except in terms of peace. War inevitably retards or shatters the march of progress. If men fail to find a way of circumventing war, sooner or later it cripples or smashes civilization.

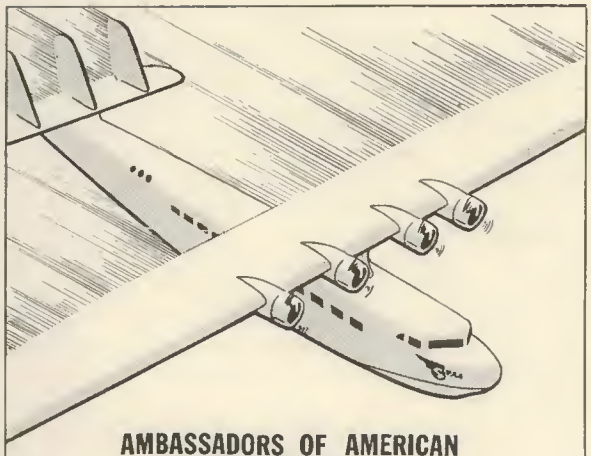
"Peace in this world cannot be gained by mere emotion. Peace can come only as men discover ways of building for it stable foundation, political, economic, spiritual.

"This evening I want to speak briefly about the economic foundations necessary for a lasting peace. The world today is bristling with military armaments, and every new step in competitive armaments increases the danger of war. What many people do not understand is that the world is also bristling with economic armaments, both defensive and offensive. * * *

"* * * Trade does not take place unless there is profit on both sides. Every increase in trade means greater profits and increased national incomes. * * *

"Unless nations succeed in disarming economically and taking common steps for the liberalization of world trade, economic breakdown is inevitable. Breakdown means unemployment, starvation wages, bankruptcies and impaired standards of living, and sooner or later armed conflict.

"We must come to realize that it is utterly impossible for some fifty nations to achieve or



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maintain a satisfactory standard of living as self-contained units. If goods cannot cross international frontiers, armies will. * * *

"It was to square our commercial policy with the needs of American agriculture and industry that President Roosevelt recommended the passage of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934. The trade agreements program, which is being carried out under the authority of this Act, has for its purpose both (1) the expansion of international trade through the reciprocal reduction of trade barriers, and (2) the removal and prevention of discriminations aaginst American trade. * * *

"We cannot afford to be misled by the notion that we can increase employment for American workmen by excluding goods of foreign workmanship. * * *

"The truth is that our mill wheels turn and our men find jobs, not when foreign goods are excluded from American markets, but when American wealth is created by a trade brisk because unhampered by artificial and unreasonable hindrances. Increased trade means increased American wealth through the sale of otherwise valueless surpluses. It means, therefore, increased purchasing power on the part of American consumers. It means that American farmers and manufacturers receive a fair return on their capacity production.

"In achieving the second purpose of the program, namely, the removal and prevention of discriminations against American trade, this Gov-

## VISITING C. G. ON FISHING TRIP

C. E. Landes, West Palm Beach

Consul General Douglas Jenkins and his sister, Mrs. T. D. Moore of Atlanta, with Captain Bishop, return from a successful fishing trip. Their catch is shown: a seven-foot sailfish, caught in twenty minutes in very rough water, and two large kingfish.

ernment has continued to adhere to our traditional policy of giving and demanding equality of treatment. * * *

"We stand now at the turn of a critical period. With domestic business in many countries showing distinct improvement and renewed activity, international trade, which by 1933 had been reduced to a third of its former value, has during the last three years, in response to the revival of business activity, shown an upward trend. With this renewed business activity, will the nations of the world shape their commercial policies constructively so as to encourage the development of trade through purely economic channels or will they continue to follow practices which inexorably strangle trade and divert it from economic into political channels? * * *"

---

The Secretary and Mrs. Hull left Washington on March 10 for a short vacation in the South.

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## FOREIGN SERVICE LUNCHEONS

There was a large attendance at the Foreign Service luncheon on March 5. Many officers of the Department, including Foreign Service Officers, and field officers on leave, were present, as were several retired officers.

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## VISITING C. G. ON FISHING TRIP


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Consul General and Mrs. John C. Wiley. In 4½ hours of fishing, Mr. Wiley caught two sailfish, a marlin, a kingfish and several bonita.

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# Sport in Iran

*By* J. Rives Childs, *Second Secretary, Cairo*

ALTHOUGH golf has been played for some years in southern Iran, where large numbers of British are employed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, it was not until 1932 that it was introduced in Teheran, capital of the country, when it was made possible in large measure by the initiative of Foreign Service Officer George Wadsworth.

TEHERAN GOLF CLUBHOUSE

Tennis had been played for years in Teheran on numerous private courts and on the courts of the Teheran Club. Moreover, polo is one of the most ancient games of Persia, the goal posts for this game being amongst the conspicuous monuments of the great square in Ispahan, where ambassadors from the courts of Queen Elizabeth and the Great King witnessed polo matches in the 17th century under the reign of Shah Abbas. It was not until the reign of Reza Shah Pahlevi, founder of the latest Persian dynasty, however, that some return was made by the west for Persia's contribution to sport in polo, by the transplantation to the Iranian plateau of the ancient Scottish game of golf.

The organization of a golf course and club in Teheran had long been subject to discussion on the part of members of the foreign colony in Teheran, the idea having been nursed, in particular, by Mr. T. L. Jacks, Resident Director of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, one of the most public-spirited foreign residents of the city. The idea assumed explosive force with the transfer from Cairo to Teheran early in 1931 of First Secretary George Wadsworth ("Waddie" to you), one of the greatest of American Foreign Service golfers who, however, absorbed in following the tortuous intricacies of the Persian foreign trade monopoly, found no substitute in tennis or bridge for the golf which was denied him for the first time since he left the nursing bottle.

Thereupon, a preliminary organization committee was formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Jacks and including Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. W. Spence, a local British resident, Signor Rossi-Desandre, of the Italian Legation, and two Persian gentlemen. Subscriptions were solicited and at a general meeting of some seventy-five subscribers, it was decided to proceed with the organization of the club to be known as "Le Club de Golf de Sulemanieh."

ON THE TEHERAN GOLF COURSE—MR. AND MRS. FRANKLIN M. GUNTHER, MME. BAYONNE, MRS. CHILDS, CONSUL J. RIVES CHILDS

A suitable piece of desert land was found a short distance outside one of the city gates northeast of the city and was leased for a period of ten years from the proprietor, Vossugh-ed-Dowleh, a former Persian Prime Minister. Rent was to begin only on January 1,

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1934. On this property a nine-hole course was laid out in the summer of 1932 under the direction of Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. W. Spence at a cost of 10,000 rials ($600, approximately).

In 1933 sufficient extra funds were collected to build a small club house consisting of a lounge with bar, dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and a small pantry. The club house is looked after by a Persian servant, permanently resident on the place, while two workmen are permanently employed in caring for the upkeep of the course. Annual maintenance expenses now amount to some 2,000 rials ($120), not including the wages of the employed personnel amounting to about $325 annually.

The official opening of the club took place on November 4, 1932, the first ball being driven by H. E. Sir Reginald Hoare, British Minister in Teheran. The club, the name of which was subsequently changed to the "Teheran Golf and Gymkhana Club," now consists of some sixty members made up of members of the diplomatic missions in Teheran and foreign business residents, Persians having shown no such proclivity for the game as that shown by foreigners for polo.

The course is some 2,565 yards in extent, consisting, as has been said, of nine holes, varying in length from 130 to 500 yards. The greens, or rather browns, are of rolled earth and sand, the course itself being flat with artificial bunkers. An artificial hazard is encountered on the first hole in the form of the high wall surrounding the residence of the proprietor which cuts off a straightaway approach to the first green, making a direct approach impossible until after the initial drive. In the immediate vicinity of the first green are a number of treacherous natural ditches, the peculiar bane of dub golfers.

Nothing more than a mashie niblick shot is required for the drive from the tee of the second hole, another ditch, however, separating the green from the tee about half way of the distance. The third hole is a long straightaway flanked by a number of artificial bunkers, the fourth hole being one of the trickiest. Some ten yards from the tee of the fourth hole is a line of orchard trees rising about twenty-five feet in height, to the left being a meadow of thick grass, while the immediate vicinity of the orchard is intersected by ditches into which one's ball is certain to fall if the trees or their foliage are encountered when the ball performs its parabolic (or diabolic) flight after being driven from the tee.

As is only fitting, the best score for the course is still held, even *in absentia*, by Mr. Wadsworth, now at Jerusalem, his top score being 69 for eighteen holes. The two best players at present in Teheran are Mr. J. Luard, of the Anglo-Persian Oil Com-

pany, and Mr. P. N. Loxley, of the British Legation, with handicaps of six and two, respectively, most players, however, enjoying a handicap of thirty-six, as there are very few even moderately good golfers in Tcheran, notwithstanding the practice and play which the course affords.

The club has been favored with three cups for competitions, presentcd, respectively, by the Dunlop Rubber Company, Mr. T. L. Jacks, and Mr. Wadsworth. The first is for the best individual round of eighteen holes and is now held by Mr. Tagg of the Imperial Bank of Persia; the second is for handicap pairs and is held by Mr. T. V. Brenan, of the British Legation; while the third, for eclectic competition, is held by Mr. D. Busk, of the British Legation.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the golf club. and of the course, is the superb view of the Elburz mountains which rise to a height of ten thousand feet only a few miles to the north of the course. A smaller range of mountains abuts them on the east and against the latter the dying rays of the sun reflect varying hues of purple, mauve and brown in the late afternoons. These colors, for which the bleak and barren mountain slopes afford a great natural canvas, are indescribable, being surpassed, in the knowledgc of the writer, only by the view to be had of the sunset between Sakhara and Cairo, in Egypt, when the golden shafts of the dying sun irradiate the Pyramids and cast in striking perspective the groves of palm trees lining the Nile banks.

Here. in ancient Iran, as in ancient Egypt, one may now turn to the solace of golf for surcease from petty cares and worries, assisted by the natural handiwork of man in conspiracy with nature.

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*The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. T. V. Brenan, of the British Legation, Teheran, for much of the material on which this article is based.*

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## POLITICAL BOOKSHELF

(*Continued from page* 211)

the archangel of the new paradise drives into the outer darkness; chapter VI, "The Parasitic War," tells the story. Chapter X, "The Two Worlds," is an interesting discourse on fascism. which Barbusse terms the "absurd mirage" of a third world. Anyone who desires to see the communist state, "an example that has no example to guide it." seen through Stalin seen through the eyes of a French convert to communism will find it here in a form not too long to enjoy, too profound to digest easily or too abstruse to criticize fairly.

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## WRIGHT BROTHERS

(*Continued from page* 194)

boy, Johnny Moore, of Nag's Head, another tiny hamlet to the south of Kill Devil Hill.

The forty-foot track of rails, part of the device for launching the airplane into the air at flying speed, was soon laid out along the flat stretch of beach land near the hangar, and the fragile, clumsy-looking machine stood at the upper end of the track, swaying in the near-gale. The sixteen-horsepower engine seemed inadequate to lift the 800 pounds of machine and operator into the air, but with perfect confidence in their creation the brothers continued their preparations for the flight.

Soon all was in readiness, and because Wilbur had piloted the ship on its first unsuccessful trial a few days previously Orville was chosen for this attempt. In another moment the ship, aided by the force of its propellers and a system of launching weights, was catapulted into the air. For twelve seconds the flight lasted, and the airplane covered 120 feet through the rough air. Then a sudden blast of wind dashed it downward, without damage.

Other flights were immediately undertaken, the next one, under the guidance of Wilbur Wright, covering a distance of one hundred and ninety-five feet. On the final flight the ship covered a distance of approximately 800 feet. Wilbur Wright was again in charge, and the worth of the controls was demonstrated conclusively when the plane was righted after nearly colliding with the beach as the results of a sharp gust of air. At the termination of this flight, a sudden gale caught the ship and dashed it along the sand, turning it over and over. A vain attempt was made by all hands to grasp the craft, but it was seriously damaged.

Until August, 1927, nothing was done toward erecting a memorial to mark the spot where the first flight occurred. Then a movement was started in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, to construct such a memorial. This movement resulted in the organization of the Kill Devil Hills Memorial Association, which listed among its members the President of the United States and others of the nation's notables. This organization interested Congress, which appropriated $225,000 to be used in providing a suitable memorial. The cornerstone was laid on December 17, 1928, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first flight.

Probably the most serious difficulty encountered in the construction of the memorial was Kill Devil Hill, on the summit of which it had been decided to build the shaft. This hill, noth-

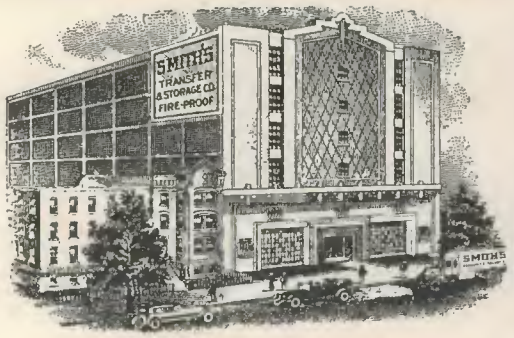
ing more than a mountain of white drift sand, ninety-five feet high, periodically shifted its position several feet under the influence of prevailing winds. Engineers were called into consultation to decide the best method of anchoring the great dune, which already had drifted approximately 250 feet since the Wright brothers had been there, but little headway was made. Finally, it was decided to grass over the hill. This was successfully accomplished after much effort, and now there exists a great verdure-covered hill where once a huge pile of white sand stood.

Recently a hard-surfaced roadway was built by the State of North Carolina down to Roanoke Island, some distance to the south of the site of the memorial. This highway passes almost within a stone's throw of the monument. In addition to this, it has been reported that the United States Government is planning to establish a 500-acre airport nearby.

## SERVICE VISITORS

The following visitors called at the Department on leave or en route to their posts:

| | |
|---|---|
| | *February* |
| Franklin C. Gowen, London, sailing February 26 | 15 |
| Wainwright Abbott, Belgrade, on leave | 15 |
| Walter H. Schoellkopf, Madrid, sailing February 26 | 17 |
| Walworth Barbour, Athens, on leave in Washington | 17 |
| John E. Holler, reporting to Department | 18 |
| Oscar W. Fredrickson, Mexico, on leave in New York | 20 |
| Carl Breuer, Ottawa, on leave in New York | 21 |
| Henry S. Waterman, Bombay, on leave | 24 |
| William W. Heard, Halifax, on leave | 24 |
| Albert H. Cousins, Jr., Caracas, on leave | 24 |
| Walter W. Ostrow, Zurich, on leave | 24 |
| Orlando H. Massie, Halifax, on leave | 25 |
| Carl F. Deichman, Retired | 25 |
| W. Everett Scotten, Palermo, sailing February 29 | 26 |
| Cecil B. Lyon, Peiping, on leave | 26 |
| Walton C. Ferris, Sheffield, on leave in Washington | 26 |
| A. J. McConnico, Hull, on leave in Baltimore | 26 |
| Sheridan Talbott, Leghorn, on leave | 27 |
| Cloyce K. Huston, Bucharest, on leave in Iowa | 28 |
| B. M. Hulley, Nantes, on leave | 28 |
| | *March* |
| A. M. Warren, Beunos Aires, on leave | 2 |
| R. J. Clarke, Victoria, Brazil, on leave | 3 |
| John H. E. McAndrews, London, on leave | 3 |
| John P. McDermott, Managua, on leave in Washington | 4 |
| D. W. Fisher, Antwerp, on leave in Washington | 4 |
| Fred E. Waller, Moseow, on leave in Washington | 5 |
| Hartwell Johnson, Montreal, en route to post | 6 |
| Maynard Andrews, Berlin, on leave in Florida | 9 |
| Hyman Goldstein, London, en route to post | 9 |
| Walter S. Price, Peiping, on leave | 10 |
| W. H. A. Coleman, Tokyo, en route to post | 12 |
| Charles W. Thayer, Moscow, on leave in Washington | 12 |
| George Wadsworth, Bucharest, on leave in Buffalo | 13 |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## EMBASSY DIARY

(*Continued from page* 199)

dors and worked enthusiastically and ably to take this burden as much as possible off the diplomats so as to leave them free for their own duties. And not only did these civilian Americans help each other, but they put themselves at the disposition of the Ambassadors and announced that they were willing to do anything—even to sweeping the floors—if they could help. With such a spirit abroad it was no wonder that much of the tragedy of those early months was lessened. The story of what these men and women did is also a drama of helpfulness and cooperation which deserves to be better known, and I hope some day it will be. If no one else thinks it worth while to tell the story I shall do it myself, for I was there, and, though a Britisher, I was just as full of admiration of American helpfulness and cooperation as though it had been English instead, and it is even possible that I became an American citizen, as I have done, in the end, not because of the teachings of the Fathers of the United States but because I saw a brand of Americanism at that time that I admired and wished to be associated with.

That the great humanitarian service rendered by the American Foreign Service is almost unknown is due to the fact that the Service is on the whole rather an anonymous service. Very little is known about its members, except by those who are interested in commercial and international relations as a profession, or those who travel, though there is of course a general understanding that there are American officials in all foreign countries who are protecting American interests there. The State Department does not advertise its accomplishments, nor does the Foreign Service. So, as I am neither a member of the Foreign Service nor a member of the State Department, and have therefore no such diffidence, I do not see any reason for continuing to conceal from the American public the little part I saw of the splendid human service which they carried on, a great and far-reaching humanitarian ministration such as has never been done in any war in the world before, and of which Americans have every reason to be extremely proud.

If my casual use of the editorial "we" in the diary seems presumptuous, my excuse is that, in my own mind, I was quite as much a part of the Embassy as the Ambassador himself, and indeed more so because I had been there longer! I was always made to feel my full and close relationships with everything that went on and it never

*"When love and skill work together expect a masterpiece."*—JOHN RUSKIN.

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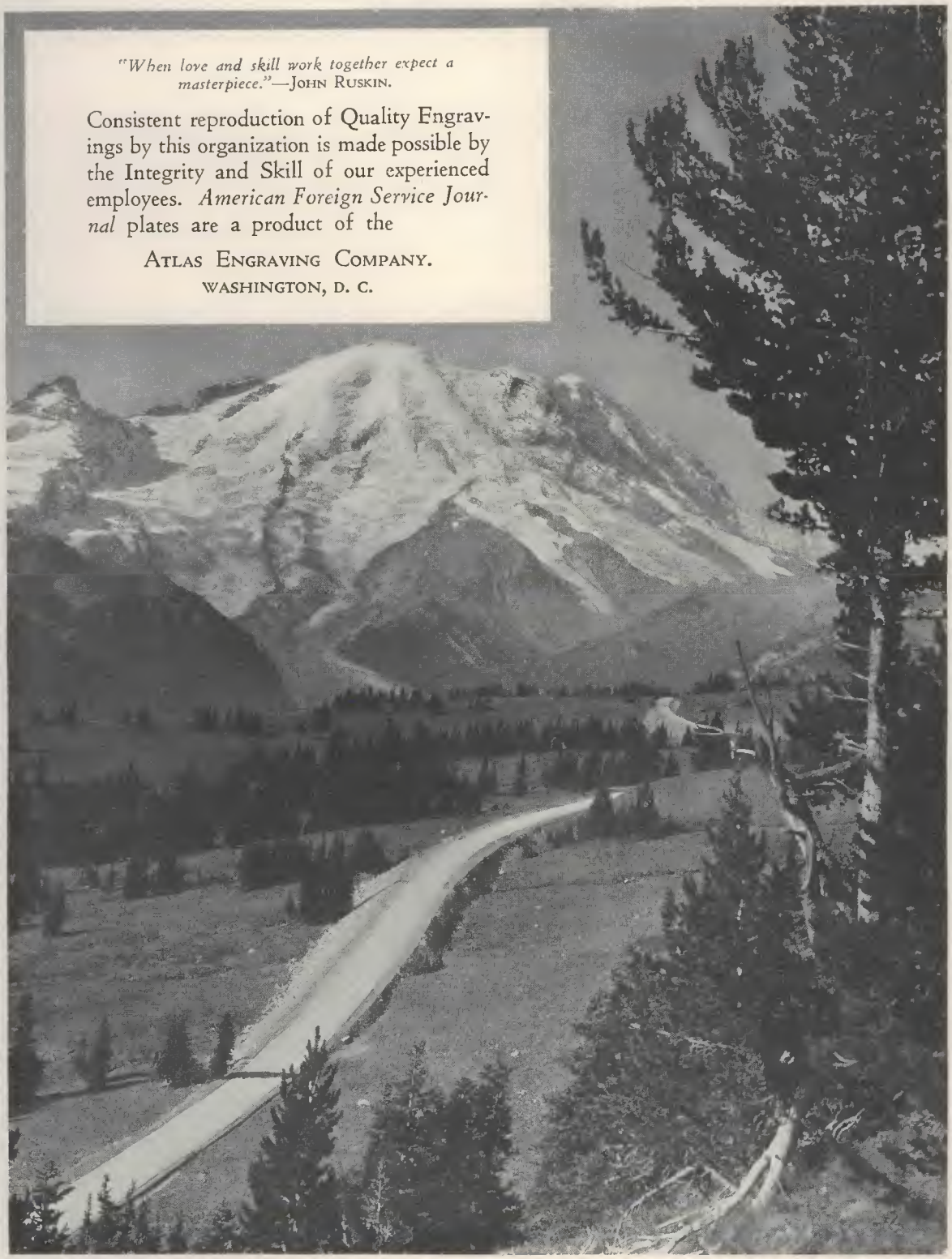

occurred to me when the diary was written that even I might later think myself to be claiming a place to which I was not entitled. However, I leave it as it was written, with this explanation.

Is it any wonder that I admire and respect those men who were at the London Embassy not only during the war but in the years of peace preceding it? I wish I could tell them how much their friendship meant to me, but they already know it. I allude particularly to the work done during those hectic months of the autumn of 1914 by Mr. Page, the Ambassador, by Mr. Irwin Laughlin, the Counselor of Embassy, by Mr. Edward Bell, Second Secretary, who died in China in the Foreign Service after the war, by Mr. Elbridge Gerry Greene, Third Secretary, by Mr. Harold Fowler, Secretary to the Ambassador, who later joined the British Army and transferred to the American Army in 1917 as a Colonel. These men and others at the London Embassy, and their colleagues in the other Embassies, worked night and day in a great effort to salvage something out of the universal destruction. For that is the work of the diplomat. He is a conserver, he works constructively towards a more harmonious world, he takes care of his country's legitimate interests all over the world. He is the interpreter of one country to another. He is America personified to the millions of foreigners who will never see the United States, and while the diplomat is at his post guarding the outer portals his fellow-countrymen at home may rest secure in the knowledge that some of their best citizens are over there in their behalf.

Kipling's poem, which I am taking the liberty of quoting, might have been—though it was not—written by an American diplomat who was one of the Good Samaritans of the World War:

"I have eaten your bread and salt
I have drunk your water and wine:
The deaths ye died I have watched beside
And the lives ye led were mine.

Was there aught that I did not share
In vigil or toil or ease?
One joy or woe that I did not know
Dear hearts across the seas?" . . . .

And, in return for what they did and what they gave, for the casualties among them, the broken health, did they get their reward? I suppose they did if inward satisfaction is meant, but they got very little else. Soldiers and sailors were rewarded with public acclaim, bands, medals and promotions, and most of those who did their part in the limelight of their country got their reward too. But what did the men get who did the heartbreaking work far away, the men who labored—and still labor anonymously year after year—to see that American interests are protected everywhere? The British Government alone, I believe, offered some testimonial remembrances of pieces of silver plate to some of the American officials who had acted for them; Ambassadors were offered the decorations customarily given in times of peace on the termination of their missions, but there was no great general word of recognition and thanks to them all when the day of peace came round, a day that brought no rest for the Foreign Service but a new and increasing set of responsibilties in building up the new world. I have always wished that those governments assisted so generously by the American Foreign Service had publicly thanked them. They should also have honored them by at least an offer of the distinctions appropriate to their status that were showered upon American military and naval officers of all grades. What a gesture of international friendship that would have been! But they did nothing of the sort. And so, as everybody seems to have forgotten those days, I myself, unimportant pawn that I was in the great work, will give them praise.

## MISS BAX REQUESTS MATERIAL

Miss Emily Bax, who is gathering material for a history of the Embassy at London from 1900 to 1914, would welcome any letters or other material that will throw light upon the story of those years. She would especially like to hear from old friends who were at the Embassy then who have information that should be included, or amusing stories that should not be forgotten. All material sent will be looked after carefully and returned. Mail address up to May 10th—340 East 72nd Street, New York City, and after June 1st, care of American Embassy, London.

## "DON'T *YOU* BELIEVE IN HELEN?"

Former Ambassador Skinner's quotation (in his article in the March JOURNAL) of Professor Blegen's finding that Helen of Troy was mythical attracted wide attention in the American press.

Among the more delightful comments was that of the *Post Impressionist,* in the *Washington Post,* who devoted a column to the matter, concluding with these words:

"Won't *you* join in our protest against the iconoclasm of Messrs. Ambassador and Professor?

"Won't *you* say with us that 'Helen's lips' aren't 'drifting dust'?

"Won't *you* echo Lizette Woodworth Reese's really undeniable assertion that 'the fight for Helen still goes on'? When you were a little boy or girl, how did you answer Peter Pan's appeal about a faith in fairies?

"Don't YOU believe in Helen?"

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THE RETIRING 77-YEAR-OLD PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA, HIS CABINET AND HIS STAFF, LUNCH AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN SAN JOSE, FEBRUARY 4, 1936

Front row, left to right: Colonel Nicholas W. Campanole, U. S. Military Attache; Colonel Saenz, the President's Aide; Foreign Minister Raul Gurdian; American Minister Leo R. Sack; Mrs. Sack, and President Jiminez.

## A WISH

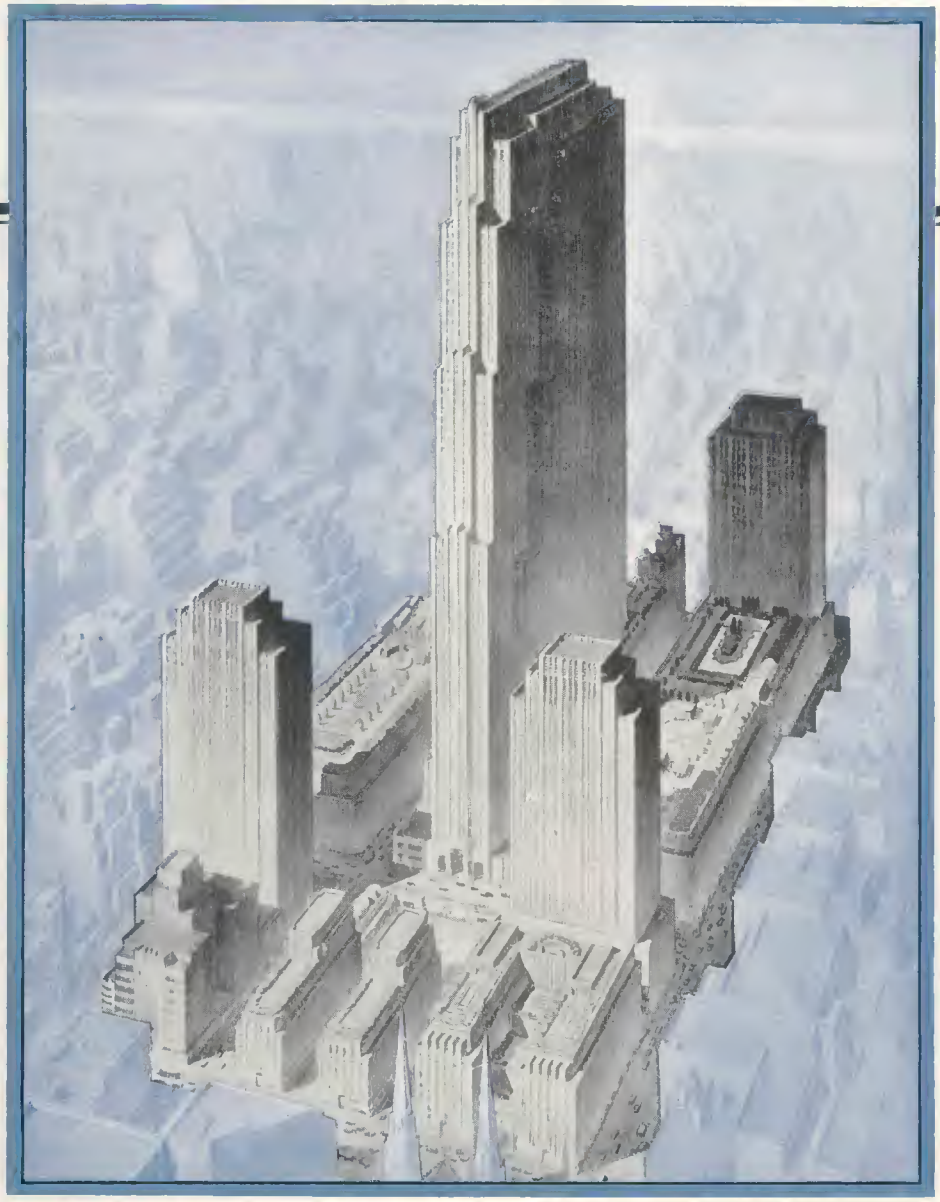
Might we find imaged in this flower
So jubilant with red and gold
To carve its form as preordained,
That veils with art's sphinx-smiling graee
What thunders knocked, what heats eonstrained
Its eells to toil in unison;
Might we find imaged here the face
Of diverse man, for briefest hour
Content to grant his common mold,
And see unstruggling in like peace
His perdurable race unfold.—*Mariquita Villard*

## TEN YEARS AGO IN THE JOURNAL

- "La Rochelle and Early American Relations" was contributed by Vice Consul D. B. Levis.
- The second of a series of articles by Wallace McClure, on the development of American commercial policy covered the tariff in its relation to equality of trade.
- "Early Appointments to the Consular Service" quoted a message to the Senate dated February 18, 1793, signed by George Washington. The article was illustrated by reproductions of the message in the handwriting of the first President.

STAFF OF AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL, BUENOS AIRES

Left to right, Seated: Isabel Botting, Jane Wilson, Colinette and Anita Campbell, Ana Maria D. Jeffryes, Patricia Porteous, Consul General A. M. Warren, Raquel Bollini, Anne Dickie, Jean MacDonald, Jessie Webb, Mary Clausen, and Margarita Rodriguez. Standing: Messenger Armando Massabie, Enrique Peglau, Vice Consuls Byington, Banash, Lightner and Trimble, Consul Ravndal, Vice Consuls Hill and Copley, Patricio Visconti, Vice Consul Woodward, Produce Inspector Luis Berti, and Messenger Domingo Obertello.



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