

FINE RECORD OF DIPLOMATS

Foreign Representatives of United States, Though Untrained, Have Been Equal to Task Required of Them

By A FORMER SECRETARY OF EMBASSY.

IN accordance with time honored custom every Ambassador and Minister accredited to a foreign country from the United States will tender his resignation to President Woodrow Wilson. It is certain that these resignations will be accepted, although the outgoing heads of embassies and legations may be asked to stay at their posts until the arrival of their successors.

The resignation of these high diplomatic officials will once more bring up the question whether satisfactory results are achieved by the American method of naming Ambassadors and Ministers as by the English and Continental methods.

The President has it within his power to appoint ten Ambassadors at a salary of \$17,500 each, eight Ministers at a salary of \$12,000 each, twenty-four at a salary of \$10,000 each, and one Minister resident at a salary of \$5,000.

In England the Foreign Office is part of the civil service. Political reasons do not enter into the appointment of its employees. They enter the service as boys or very young men and remain in it unless for some extraordinary reason until death or until forced to retire by age. Ambassadors receive from \$30,000 to \$50,000 a year and magnificent living and business quarters free. Ministers, secretaries, &c., are also well paid.

The same general system, with perhaps some modifications, is in vogue among the other great Powers. The result is they always have a trained staff of servants familiar with the laws of nations, with commercial questions, with diplomatic usages, and last but not least with the customs of good society. This system is not only the result of the experience and the teachings of centuries, but is absolutely necessary owing to the eternal jealousies of foreign nations, their propensity to one another and their readiness to fly at one another's throats. We are not, however, confronted with a similar condition in this country. We have neither neighbors nor territorial jealousies.

Until a comparatively recent time all diplomatic appointments in this country were personal appointments of the President or political rewards. Now, in order to enter the diplomatic service, that is to become a third secretary of embassy or a second secretary of legation, the candidate must first be designated by the President, and must then pass an examination before a duly appointed board. Promotions are declared to be based upon established efficiency in the service. That being so, there is no apparent reason why a third secretary of embassy should not in due time become an ambassador. There is, however, no such instance on record yet. It is true that John Hay promoted Henry White, Secretary of Embassy in London, to be Ambassador at Rome, and subsequently Ambassador to France, and John R. Carter, Secretary of Embassy in London, was promoted to be Minister to Rumania, and then to the Argentine Republic. Lloyd Griscom, Minister to Persia and then to Japan, was promoted to be Ambassador to Italy. But none of these gentlemen passed through the diplomatic school as at present constituted.

Within a very short time Lutz Anderson, Minister to Belgium, has been promoted to be Ambassador to Japan. He served his apprenticeship as Secretary of Embassy in Rome and in London, and his recent promotion was purely personal and political. He was very heavy contributor to the Republican campaign funds in 1908 and in 1912.

Even if it were considered desirable to have a system in this country similar to the British and Continental systems, there would be one, perhaps more than one, hurdle difficult to negotiate in the way of its establishment. In England and in other foreign countries, the young men who enter the diplomatic service are almost invariably of wealthy or at least well to do families. They adopt diplomacy as their life career. It is their profession, and with perseverance the rewards are certain. There is no such class of young men in this country, although there are individual instances.

Great Britain, on whose possessions the sun never sets, is necessarily in-

involved in nearly every question of magnitude throughout the world, and the other great Powers, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and even Russia, are so busily engaged in trying to enlarge their markets and create new commercial opportunities that delicate questions which must be solved by diplomacy are constantly arising. It goes

\$3,000 a year, and a first secretary of legation \$2,625 a year. Secretaries must be able to live up to a certain standard in order to be on equal terms with their colleagues, and to sustain the dignity of their position. They cannot do this on their salaries alone.

When Mr. Carter was appointed to the Argentine Republic he declined the mission because he did not see how he could pay \$15,000 for the rent of a suitable legation in Buenos Ayres out of a yearly salary of \$12,000. If an Ambassador or Minister cannot keep up with the procession half his usefulness is gone at once. It is all very well to talk of Republican simplicity, and hark back to the days of Franklin and Adams. Other times, other customs!

There have been exceptions. It is true, James Russell Lowell, Minister to Spain and to England, was a comparatively poor man, but he was a remarkably distinguished man, too. There are not many like him. On the other hand, of the men mentioned as promoted, White, Griscom, Anderson and Carter, the first three were men of large wealth; Carter was not.

States, too, has been far more creditable in one respect than that of any European nation; its diplomatic course has been generally straightforward and honest. Such a subterfuge as was adopted some fifty years ago, for instance, by a Russian Chancellor, who feigned deafness during a long term of office in order to spy out diplomatic secrets, could never have been adopted by an American Secretary of State.

Our roster of foreign representatives without previous diplomatic training contains the names of men who subsequently became Presidents and Vice-Presidents; of others who became Secretaries of State or of the Treasury, United States Senators or Governors. Others subsequently filled the great office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Officers of high rank in the army, judges, lawyers, historians, naval officers, editors, men eminent in every walk of life have added to the lustre of our diplomatic corps.

But not one of these men, with the possible exception of John Quincy Adams, had what is considered by Euro-

"a damned bad treaty," was negotiated this country was represented by Clay, John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, James A. Bayard and Jonathan Russell. As showing the difference of opinions of great men Wellington is quoted as saying that the Americans had all the best of it.

Spain has received its full share of distinguished Americans and much history has been written there. John Jay and William Carmichael were the first of our representatives to Madrid. Later came Charles Pinckney, John H. Eaton, John Forsyth, Alexander H. Everett, Washington Irving, Romulus M. Saunders and Pierre Soule. The last was a Frenchman by birth, a freeman by nature and was appointed from Louisiana. Almost as soon as he reached his post he fought a duel with the French Ambassador, while his son fought with the Duke of Alva. Soule's mission—not altogether self-appointed—was to secure the cessation of Cuba to the United States. The story of his efforts and failure are written in lurid letters in "The Ostend Manifesto" and in Secretary Marcy's passionate despatches. As to Austria we have sent among others

ROMANCE IN RHONE VALLEY

Charms That Automobile Tourists Find in That Wonderful District in Southern France

Continued from Eleventh Page.

ing deposit of debris has quickly formed a bar, and the sea, beating thereon, has piled up sand and gravel upon it. Thus the course of the river has been stayed, until it has formed a delta and forced a new exit to the sea, only to be choked again in time, to form a new bar and a

The sand and mud of the river have gradually accumulated and go on accumulating, shifting and drifting against the walls of the ancient cities, piling up about their decaying buildings and choking the life out of what were once flourishing seats of commerce.

Somewhere about the beginning of the eighth century a king of the Goths was following the chase in the forest by the Rhone, when a doe was started. Pursued by the hunters she fled for refuge to a cave and penetrated into it. An arrow was shot after her. When the hunters entered the cave they found a white haired hermit sheltering the doe, with the arrow in his shoulder. The old man had lived in this solitary place nourished by the milk of the doe. The king bade the wound be dressed, and to compensate him for his hurt founded a monastery upon the site of the grotto and made the saintly hermit the first abbot. The fame of the venerable St. Gilles, of his monastery and miracles reached the ears of Charles Martel, who sent for him to Orleans. On his return to Provence he heard that two cedar doors had been washed up on the strand. He ordered them to be fitted to the entrance of the church of his abbey.

In the crypt is the well which used to quench the thirst of the hermit and probably formed the centre of pagan worship in earlier times. It has something of the horrible associations connected with the well at Cawnpore. For down it were flung the bodies of priests and choristers, massacred to make a "Christian holiday" by the Protestants after a victory in the "religious" wars (1562). The Church has suffered terribly at the hands of Christians and atheists alike. During the wars of religion it was alternately desecrated by the Reformers and used as a fortress by the Catholics. It was only saved from destruction at the hands of the Protestants in 1622 by the arrival of the royal army, who forced them to fly. During the Revolution the facade, which though mutilated was still standing, was further desecrated in the name of the Goddess of Reason (1792). The haphazardness of the stones alone saved the statues from the onslaught of the Revolutionaries who attempted to destroy "this hateful souvenir of the feudal regime." But in spite of this disastrous history the portal remains, even now, one of the glories of France. Above the triple doorway in starting black letters stares the legend of the republic: "Egalite, Fraternite, Liberte" words that ought not to seem so strange as they do in a Christian church.

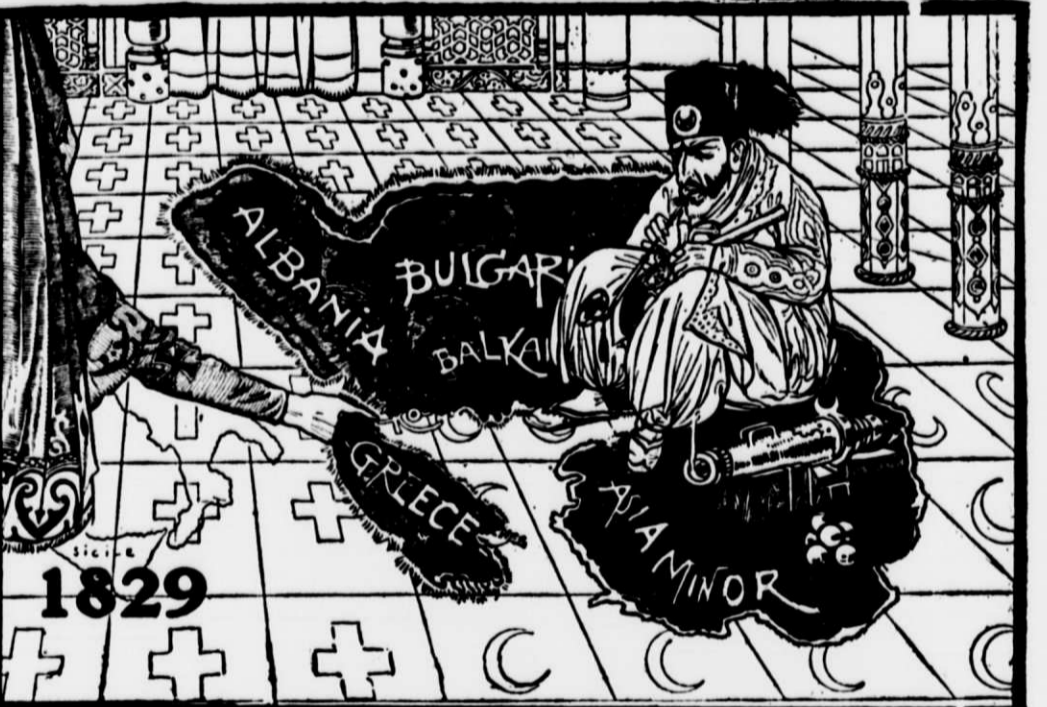
A antmajor lies in the open country on the road to Les Baux, some two and a half miles to the northeast of Arles. It is a straight, white road, shaded by feathery trees, that runs through acres of vineyards and past many an isolated mas (farmhouse). Pollard willows fringe the irrigating canals which bring the waters of the Duranoe to nourish the fruitful vines. In the autumn the white dust of the road is empurpled with the juice of the dripping grapes, piled high in tubs and baskets upon the long carts making for the press at the mas. Above the plain, perched on a sudden, solitary eminence, the irrigating canals which rear its walls like some mighty medieval fortress, its vast machicolated tower frowning over the vineyards of the surrounding plain, the now fertile plain of Trebon. The long rows of the level vines run right up to the very foot of this mighty castle of the monks; vines have even mounted the hill, and seem like some courageous, forlorn hope, to be endeavoring to storm the tower itself.

On the 1st of April, 1703, Marshal de Montrevel surrounded a mill in the suburbs of Nimes, where 150 Protestants were assembled to worship Christ. A horrible butchery was the punishment of this unforgivable crime. To finish with the Marshal set fire to the mill. His drums surrounding it only used their weapons to drive back into the flames those who had hurriedly rushed out to beg for the mercy of the sword. On the same day some Catholics were gathered together in a garden near the mill for the purpose of some innocent recreation. Mistaking them for Huguenots the zealous Marshal put them all to death. It was with difficulty that he was restrained from a general massacre of all the Protestants of Nimes. But his conduct was approved and the Catholic Bishop wrote a letter denouncing the grievous scandal caused by the fanatics of the Mill of Les Carmes, who had dared, he says, in a well balanced phrase, "to chant their psalms and make their preachments at the very time when we were chanting vespers."

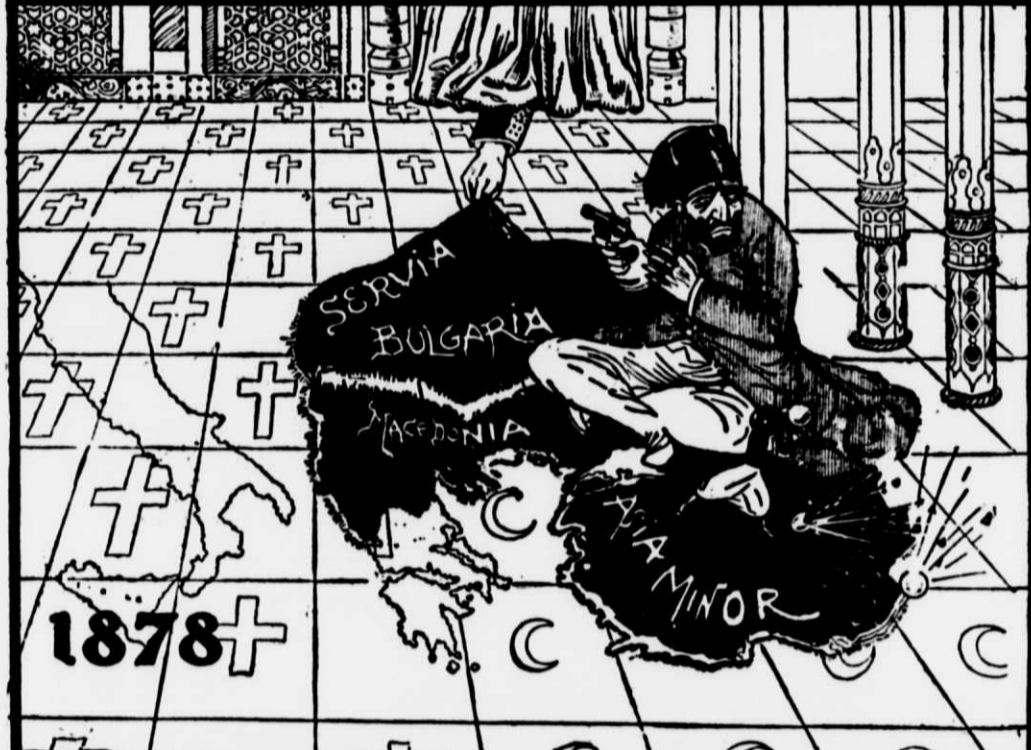
SAD PARTING BETWEEN THE RUG AND THE SULTAN—AN ORIENTAL TALE



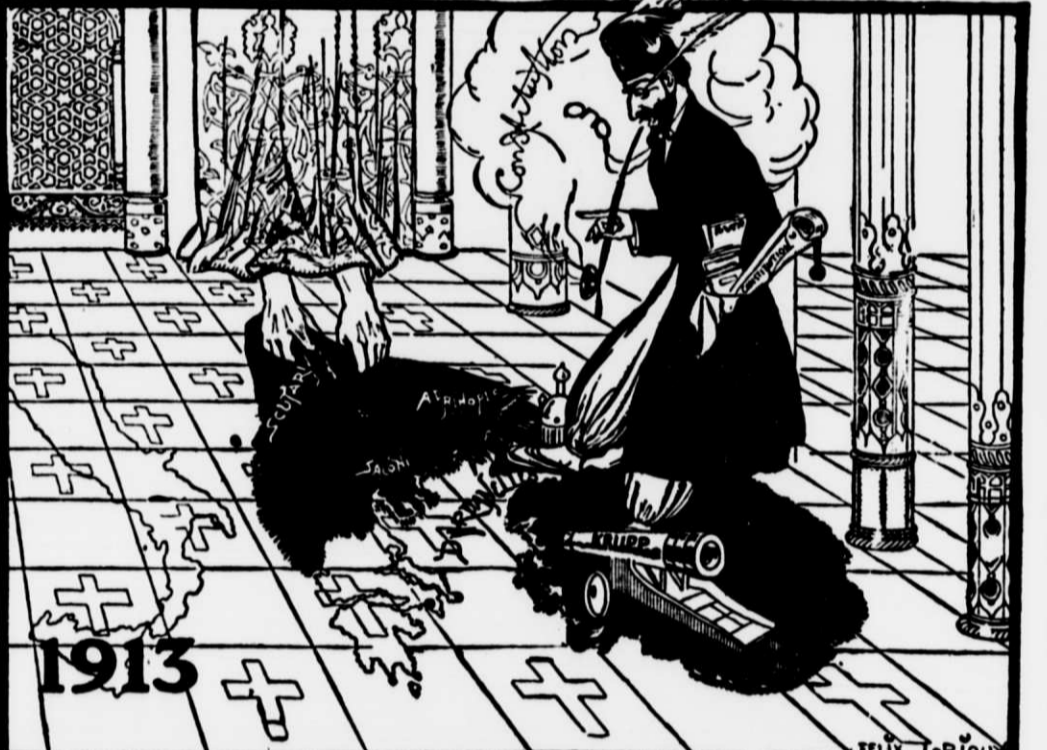
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNDER SOLIHMAN THE MAGNIFICENT. Upon a rich rug the Sultan sits, proud and serene. The Crescent advances, the Cross retreats.



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNDER SULTAN MAHMUD II. But a mysterious hand appears and draws away a portion of the rug. The Sultan becomes worried.



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNDER SULTAN ABDUL HAMID. The rug grows still smaller, while bombs explode about the Sultan, who is now alarmed.



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE UNDER THE YOUNG TURKS. The Sultan is able to hold hardly any of the rug. The Crescent disappears everywhere before the Cross.

without saying that the diplomatic career is not only one of the most promising but is also one of the most important of all in these countries.

How it is with us? Our nearest neighbor among the great Powers is 3,600 miles away, and our disputes with foreign nations are as a rule comparatively trivial. One would think therefore that a permanent diplomatic career would not be especially alluring to wide awake young Americans of ability. The social atmosphere of diplomatic life is, of course, exceedingly attractive to many, but the real opportunities for anything big in the way of actual achievements are few and far between. Finally, if any young man wishes to embrace a diplomatic career let him beware unless he has private means. A first secretary of embassy receives

Does the American plan of appointing Ambassadors and Ministers produce the desired results? Do the diplomats so appointed make good? To answer these questions a long look backward is necessary.

The United States has been represented abroad for one hundred and thirty-five years by Ministers—and lately, in some countries, by Ambassadors—who were chosen from all ranks of life, and were generally without any previous diplomatic experience or knowledge. Among them have been men who were flamboyant, assertive, and given to spreadeagling, and some who lacked the polish of their colleagues from other nations. But there have been few, very few, who did not possess ability. The diplomatic history of the United

States has been far more creditable in one respect than that of any European nation; its diplomatic course has been generally straightforward and honest. Such a subterfuge as was adopted some fifty years ago, for instance, by a Russian Chancellor, who feigned deafness during a long term of office in order to spy out diplomatic secrets, could never have been adopted by an American Secretary of State. Our roster of foreign representatives without previous diplomatic training contains the names of men who subsequently became Presidents and Vice-Presidents; of others who became Secretaries of State or of the Treasury, United States Senators or Governors. Others subsequently filled the great office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Officers of high rank in the army, judges, lawyers, historians, naval officers, editors, men eminent in every walk of life have added to the lustre of our diplomatic corps. But not one of these men, with the possible exception of John Quincy Adams, had what is considered by Euro-

pean nations as almost absolutely essential for a Minister or Ambassador—a diplomatic training. They left their law offices, their counting rooms, the bench, their legislative seats, the library, the farm, the quarterdeck and took up their new duties with diffidence, perhaps, in many cases but almost always with steadfastness and clearness of purpose. Whatever their private feelings may have been they showed no hesitation in public, although it is recorded of John Adams, when he was envoy to France in 1779, that he wrote home for a collection of books, calculated among other things "to qualify one for the science of negotiations." Buchanan too displayed modesty when he wrote from Russia in 1832, at the time he was negotiating a commercial treaty with that country, describing himself "as a tyro in diplomacy, with no weapons but a little common sense, knowledge and downright honesty—with which to encounter the most adroit and skillful politicians in the world." Despite his diffidence he was eminently successful in his task.

Among our Ministers or Commissioners to France were Thomas Jefferson, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, General Morris, James Monroe, Robert R. Livingston, Elbridge Gerry and John Marshall. Livingston and Monroe negotiated for the cession of the Louisiana territory with the great Napoleon Talleyrand, the subtle, and Marbois, and, as the world well knows, made a good bargain and secured half a continent.

It is worth recalling that during the first half century of our national life we were represented in France by three future Presidents, two future Chief Justices of the Supreme Court and three future Secretaries of State.

Our first representatives or commissioners to England are no less distinguished, the list beginning with Franklin, Adams and John Jay, the last being the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Other Ministers were William Pinkney, the leader of the American bar; Martin Van Buren, whose secretary of legation was Washington Irving; Edward Everett; James Buchanan, Charles Francis Adams, Edward J. Phelps, James Russell Lowell, Thomas F. Bayard, the first American Ambassador; Robert T. Lincoln, John Hay and Whitelaw Reid. We have sent many literary men to represent the citizens of this country, owing to the opposition of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler to those "damned literary fellows" that Richard H. Dana, a personal and political enemy of the doughty General and the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," is not also numbered among our Ministers to England.

Nearly 100 years ago when the Treaty of Ghent, which Henry Clay said was

John Lothrop Motley, the historian; John Jay and John A. Kasson, who was first nominated for Spain and then exchanged posts with James Russell Lowell. Our present representative there is Richard C. Kerens, a man of good ability, which he can never use in Vienna, and a large accumulation of greenbacks, which he can use there. John F. Delaplaine of New York was secretary of legation for twenty or twenty-five years at Vienna and charge d'affaires a good part of that time. He fell down the elevator shaft in the Grand Hotel in that city in the early '70s and escaped without serious injury. This unprecedented extra diplomatic feat and his escape from death brought quite as much fame to Mr. Delaplaine as did his diplomatic achievements.

During President Deatur's administration Commodore Deatur was sent with a squadron to end the intolerable exactions imposed by the Barbary States upon the citizens of this country. Deatur did his work thoroughly, although there was more blood and vim than diplomacy in his action.

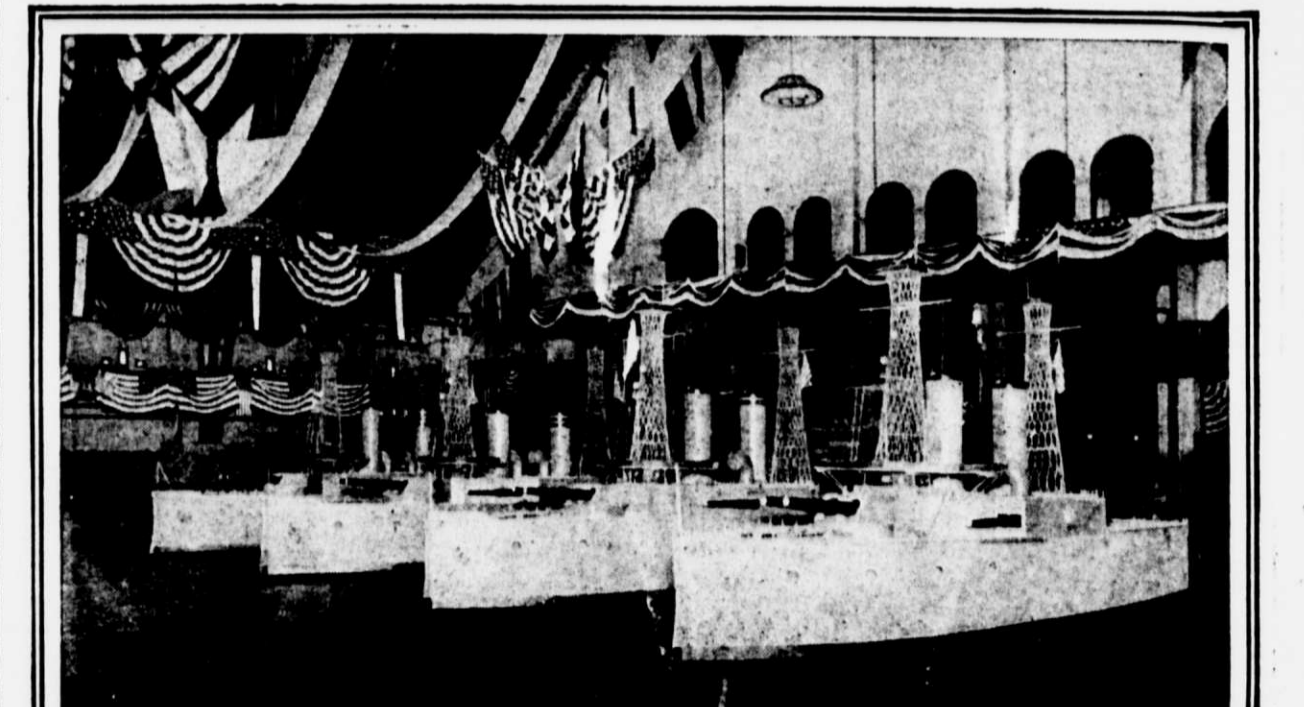
It is not advisable to explore these regions later than May. Alqueas Mortes, the City of Dead Waters, the port of Saint Louis, is the most extraordinary of all that line of dead cities which marks the course of Phoenician, Greek and Roman civilization along the coast of the Gulf of Lyons. For this is indeed "a land of sand and ruin and gold"; a shore fringed with ports that have been silted up and with towns stranded upon sand dunes.

ONLY UNDER CANVAS BUT LAUGH AT COLD



SAMPSON PALMER AND CHILDREN WHO HAVE LIVED ALL WINTER IN A TENT NEAR YONKERS, N. Y. IN SIXTEEN YEARS PALMER RECKONS HE HAS SAVED \$2,500 RENT BY CONSTANTLY LIVING OUTDOORS.

SAILING DUMMY UNITED STATES BATTLESHIPS



MIMIC VESSELS MANOEUVRED AT A BROOKLYN ARMOY FOR INSTRUCTION OF NAVAL CADETS.