April 9, 1936

On April 4th at midday I left by car for a visit to the Department of Constantine accompanied by Mr. Poupenal, a Frenchman thirty years resident in Algeria. Mr. Poupenal writes weekly crop reports for the Dépêche Algérienne, and is generally well acquainted throughout Algeria.

We spent an hour at the most attractive small town of Bougie and went on to Djidjelli, where we arrived at eight o'clock. At the hotel I found a note from Mr. Silvers, inviting us to dinner.

The following morning Mr. Edward F. Silvers, formerly a Foreign Service Officer, now manager of the Armstrong Cork Company at Djidjelli, showed us through the cork works of the company and explained the various processes in the preparation of cork for export. This year's demand for cork has been most satisfactory. American ships being unable to give sufficient space necessitates the use of Italian vessels.

At eleven o'clock Sunday morning, the 5th, we departed for Philippeville, and paused there for two hours. After luncheon we visited the town, which, like Bougie, is argan, but more modern and cleaner. The view of the Bay and of the mountains is superb at both places. The modern architecture follows somewhat the lines of the Moorish and is suitable to the country.

The scenery along the road which follows the sea for the most part between Bougie and Bône is beautiful but the route is difficult because of the many turns and ups and downs.

We arrived at Bône around five o'clock and put up at the Hôtel Transatlantique on the coast about two miles from the center of the town. Mr. Nuncio and his wife and daughter joined us for tea, and that evening we dined with his two daughters and one of his sons.

Monday morning, the 6th, Mr. Nuncio and his son accompanied us to visit the Tabaccoop, or Tobacco Cooperative, the largest of its kind in North Africa. The concern employs about fifteen hundred people during the tobacco season, principally natives, the average wage being six francs (about 40 cents) a day. The only machine other than small hand pressing machines for bailing tobacco for export
export was the one very large drying machine of German manufacture. We afterwards visited the Tomacop, which works during the season only, and then the Olivcorp, which was working. There the olive oil is canned.

Experiments were being made in the use of paper containers. The most interesting phase of the cooperative is the manufacture of nicotine from unsalable tobacco and of the waste. The poison is used as an insecticide and for the manufacture of poison gas. Several years ago Japan was a good market; purchases amounted to 2,000 kilos. Some drums of containers of about fifty liters were awaiting shipment for Japan. Soviet Russia is the principal producer of nicotine. The United States, Germany and Japan also produce this drug.

The nicotine produced at Bone was refined and was lighter in color than the sample of unrefined nicotine of American production which was exhibited to me. All the machinery was, as far as I could see, of French manufacture.

About two months ago a canteen, most modern in every respect, was opened for the workers, where midday meals may be purchased for seventy-five centimes and a franc-fifty.

A nursery, also recently opened, modern and complete in every detail, affords a parking place for native children, of which there were about fifty being looked after by the director and a trained nurse. These children when they arrive mornings are unclothed and dressed in fresh clothing like Arab children are accustomed to wear, and given new fezzes, and the girls, cotton headgear. Their own clothing is put into individual bags and hung in lockers. One day the boys are given a bath and the following day the girls; children's bathtubs and toilets have been installed. During the day the director gives the children lessons and teaches them games. They are given a well-rounded meal; all of them were fat and appeared healthy indeed. I saw but one with a cold, something most unusual among Arab children.

We then visited the ruins, which were unique in that the Phoenician port wall is still in good preservation and on top of these ruins the Romans built their town. The foundations of the Phoenicians were used by the Romans, but about three feet deep the Phoenician mosaic floors are in places intact and show a finer design and workmanship than the mosaic of the Romans. The famous hunting scene has been taken up and is in boxes awaiting shipment to some museum. The fishing scene in the dining room of some old Roman is about two-thirds intact. Work
in uncovering these ruins has about been abandoned for the lack of funds. While the Phoenician town was on the edge of the sea, it is now a good quarter of a mile inland.

The port of Bône is large and the breakwater seemed to be solid and ample for protection. Like at Bougie and Philippeville, the principal exports are cork, tobacco, olive oil and in normal times, minerals. At Djidjelli the narrow-gauge road from Constantine completed some three years ago for the transport of produce, and especially minerals from Constantine and en route, has never been used. Most of the mines in the Department of Constantine are closed down.

There has been considerable building activity in Bône and the architecture is similar to that found in other places in that section. The Casa Italiano, a modern and imposing structure for Bône, serves as the Fascist's center, and Vice Consulate.

We were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nuncio for lunch, which was most sumptuous. The many wines of good vintage, on the top of a mint julep which I made for the crowd, millennium the luncheon party. We were taken to Bugaud, the mountain back of Bône named after the General of that name of occupation fame, to have a view of the town, bay and mountains. Returning to the Nuncio garage I found the bumper and trunk rack, badly beat by an army officer whose brakes refused to work, had been repaired, and my tank filled with gas. Regret was expressed about the oil not being changed. They feared the wrong kind might hurt the car, and not knowing what kind I used, they had denied themselves the pleasure of having fresh oil put in. Nothing seemed to be too good for Sweeney.

Mr. Nuncio, a naturalized American citizen of Austrian (now Czech) origin, emigrated to the United States, and while on a visit to Algeria met and later married his present wife, who was born at La Celle. In the United States Mr. Nuncio was in the automobile body business. Returning to Bône some eleven years ago partly for health reasons and following the wish of his wife, he secured eight years ago a sixty-year concession for the transport by bus or otherwise of...
any and all persons in Bône who wished to ride. He has twenty-seven busses in service and received from the City of Bône a subsidy of Frs. 180,000. He has some Chevrolet busses in service, but said they were too light for his needs. He is now using mostly French busses.

He has two sons, one about to be married, the youngest a sportsman, both fine types, two daughters, the youngest and the two sons in business with him, the oldest daughter married and divorced. All born in the United States.

En route for Hammam-Meskoutine we stopped at Guelma to have a look at the Roman theater. It is in excellent preservation, and seated about three thousand people. On the 19th and 20th of this month a play will be given there by French artists.

We arrived at Hammam-Meskoutine in time for a bath before dinner. The boiling water of the springs is said to be good for rheumatism and gout (not that I have either); the bath was taken as a preventative, as one also on the following morning.

Hammam-Meskoutine is delightfully situated, the hotel is good, but the beds are uncomfortable, the food fair. The garden is lovely. An excellent place for ten days or two weeks rest and cure.

At Hammam-Meskoutine we were told of a Roman church a little off the road to Constantine. This we visited, as well as the ruins of the town. A fine-looking Arab joined us and asked us to have some refreshments at his home. As we passed through his garden we noticed Roman columns on either side of the path and that he had used columns as posts for his steps and bases at intervals for decoration, which added much to the attractiveness of his home. He was a most interesting person and the owner of a farm of 2,000 acres which he is cultivating with two Deering tractors.

Constantine in time for luncheon at the new Casino where there was a good luncheon waiting us and a semblance of gay life contributed by the Hungarian orchestra.

While
While Mr. Poupelen was looking for his son (employed by Shell) who had missed us on arrival, I had to get gas. The Ford agent took me for a ride around Constantine, and during our voyage he told me that until recently conditions had not been too bad there. However, the pinch was now being felt and conditions could not but get worse. This is the gist of what Poupelen's son said, and he seemed to be in a position to know, as he travels a great deal for the Shell Company in and about Constantine.

Much to my surprise and delight I saw Waynard Owen Williams strolling about with his camera cocked to shoot an interesting subject for the National Geographic. I had not seen him since Constantinople days. I begged him to come to Algiers for a visit. He allowed that these days his time was not his own as he used to have, for he had been put on a two-months schedule story for each country. He was returning to Tunis after a hurried visit to Biakra.

Politics in Constantine is getting interesting. Several candidates are stumping. The Communists made a small orderly demonstration during the afternoon, a dozen or so automobiles full of what looked like workers and natives. On the automobiles were posters with the candidate's name.

That evening we arrived at Batna, spent the night there, and the following morning (6th) at eight went to see the Mésara, which is similar to but larger than the Tombeau de la Chrétienne. While the Mésara is in a valley, the latter is on a hill commanding a marvelous view in all directions. The Tombeau de la Chrétienne is supposed to have been built for Juba Celestine, the daughter of Cleopatra, but no one knows why or for what purpose or by whom the Mésara was built. It is however believed that it was an observatory. If one has seen the Tombeau de la Chrétienne I would not recommend a trip to see the Mésara, unless one is interested in round pyramids.

From Batna there are three roads leading to Setif and to get a better idea of the country and crops off of the beaten track we took the second road to the north about eighteen kilometers from Batna.
The grain fields in the north cultivated by Europeans appeared to be in fair condition but showed signs of too little rain and much dry wind, and it is roughly estimated a crop of sixty percent will be obtained. In the south, especially between Batna and Setif, the crops of both the Europeans and natives are in a sad condition. No rain and excessively dry winds have retarded the growth of all grains sown. In many places the grain is not six inches high and exceedingly thin. In this section about forty percent of last year’s crop, considered normal, will be harvested.

The cattle and horses seemed to be in fair condition, while the sheep appeared in excellent condition. On the whole trip I saw but twelve thin hogs or “razi-backs” as we call them in the South.

We saw only one white man between Batna and Setif, but many natives whose appearance gave every indication of poverty, far more noticeable than among the natives in the other sections visited.

We lunched at Setif and over coffee chatted with an important local official and farmer who confirmed the bad state of the crops in the Department of Constantine. He went on to say that Government aid was essential for the European and native farmers, who for the past several years have been losing on their crops and had now reached the end of their rope.

From Setif to Bouira, where we had a drink, then on to Algiers, where we arrived at eight o’clock, having covered 900 miles, equal to double that number in a flat country, for on some of the roads one gets dizzy from the thousand and one turns.

It might be interesting to note that for the cost of the gasoline on this trip of nine hundred miles I could have gone from New York to San Francisco, three thousand miles. The price of gasoline ranged from seven fifty francs to ten fifty at Batna and other places.

I was impressed by the order and respect for law on my travels. I don’t think I saw over ten policemen and they were at crossings in tams acting as traffic police and two gendarmes on horseback on the highroad. No drunkenness, no fights and even no gesticulating or loud talking by the whites or natives.

E.L.I.
The Travel Event of 1936

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May 7, 1936

This morning I called on the Director of the OPALAC for the purpose of obtaining photographs of Algerian cities, towns, ports and subjects of interest. He was very accommodating and said that it would be a pleasure to assemble photographs of this kind for the Government.

The Director evinced hope that there would be more tourists visiting Algeria in the future and said that efforts were continually being made to facilitate such visits. Discussions are now going on with the steamship companies and the Air France to facilitate the arrival of tourist ships and airplanes in which tourists can visit Bou Saada and Biskra during the ship's stay in port, usually one day only.

I also called on Mr. Etienne Durand, former Judge of the Tribunal of Commerce and Conseiller du Commerce Extérieur, 23 Bd. Carnot, with regard to undertaking excavations on his property at O'Janet, 85 kilometers from Algiers. The Phoenician ruins there have never been uncovered. After speaking to his brother, who is part owner, he will telephone to me.

E.L.I.
May 11 1936

Aris (Jean-François) Director, Algerian Finances, told me today that he had accepted the appointment as Financial Attaché to the French Embassy at Berlin and would leave in a couple of weeks to take up his new duties.

He is of the opinion that France will devalue, if not within the next two weeks, as soon as the new ministry takes over in June.

Le Beau, the Governor General, is, and has been, backed by Boncour, who will be included in Blum's cabinet as Foreign Minister, and for that reason Le Beau will remain for some time as Governor General in Algeria.

Souchier, the Secretary General, will soon retire, as he is ill and in addition not on good terms with the future government.

Churchill retires next year. Calisse is gunning for a job at the Foreign Office.

The French with whom I have discussed the results of the last elections, including the Debey's, center of Croix de Feu activities in Algeria, Robes, and others, all admit of having had a shock when the results of the elections became known. They now believe it will not be a bad thing to let the Left have a try and experiment. Mr. Roosevelt, they say, tried experiments and succeeded; why shouldn't the French? Furthermore, the Left platform contains many of the ideas advocated by the Croix de Feu, hence they are willing to go along for a while at least. They think that the Communists refusing to participate in the new government indicates already a split and that a Left government will not last for long. The Croix de Feu is still playing a waiting game. As for exercising any control over the mass, this is impossible, for the French, who are for the most part small land owners, would not stand for it. I have heard it said a thousand times that socialism and communism in France was impossible for the same reason. When the new government begins to put on steam there will be a different tune – perhaps with rifles – who knows.

E.L.I.
May 11 1936

The tail-end of last week proved to be about as disagreeable in its menu of WEATHER as an imaginative person could visualize as capable of being served here at this season of the year. What ordinarily might be considered as side-dishes of RAIN developed into plats-de-jour, HAIL and FROST were featured, and SNOW was a special dish at Maillot, Wagram and Subdou.

The Statistical Department records the following centigrade registrations at Algiers:

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Fortunately the Consulate General has its own heating plant, and even though there was no coal, our magician Frank found means to circulate heat throughout the building.

In the U.S.A., at New York this same period was producing a temperature of nearly 90°F., whilst the Far West experienced blizzards.

At the Villa Ali Cherif the Consul General had his central heating plant in operation for four days.
November, 1896: Republican election almost annulling previous Whigs effort, was a total, complete, devastating defeat.

January, 1900: Republicans united, Democrats divided by revolt in the large cities. Republicans won.

June, 1902: At Madison Square Garden Democrats were divided. Smith was defeated, Roosevelt dominated the imagination of both factions and took control of the party.

June, 1903: Smith nominated as successor to Roosevelt. Roosevelt ran as a moderate.

October, 1904: End of Republican majority.

November, 1904: Roosevelt re-elected by a huge majority, Roosevelt taking control of Congress. Western Progressives break with him as they broke with Taft in 1908.

November, 1908: January, 1909: Governor Roosevelt and his Presidential campaign. His plan of campaign to keep the Republicans united and stand on the same platform as the Democrats. The Smith-Roosevelt alliance of the party was broken.

February, 1909: The new President, in his inaugural address, spoke of the overhauling of the government. He took steps toward reducing the size of the government, but the Democratic party was not appeased.

October, 1910: Convention revision of 1908, which Roosevelt attended, failed to pass, and the party was divided. Roosevelt's influence was waning, and the party was in a state of confusion.

November, 1912: The new President, in his inaugural address, spoke of the overhauling of the government. He took steps toward reducing the size of the government, but the Democratic party was not appeased.

Page 4: The new President, in his inaugural address, spoke of the overhauling of the government. He took steps toward reducing the size of the government, but the Democratic party was not appeased.
 Accompanied by Mr. Poupenel, I left Algiers by car on May 15 at mid-day on route for Oran, for the purpose of visiting the Consular Agency there and to acquire a more intimate knowledge of agricultural and other conditions in the Department of Oran.

From Affreville to Oran it rained in sheets, which slowed our progress. It was about eight o’clock when we arrived.

The following day I inspected the Agency and found the work up to date and the record books neatly and accurately kept, with the exception of the Miscellaneous Record Book, which had been neglected for some time. This omission Mr. Elford promised to rectify immediately. I told him I would send him a letter containing instructions with regard to the Miscellaneous Record Book, etc. (See copy of letter attached.)

I also told him I would requisition a copy of the Consular Regulations and of the Classification of Correspondence for his office.

Mr. Elford is still suffering from asthma and his condition generally seems to be worse than when I saw him on April 14, 1935. Soon he will have served thirty years as Consular Agent at Oran, and, in view of his physical condition and age, the question of replacing him will have to be considered.

Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Elford had me for luncheon at their country villa thirty kilometers west of Oran. Some of the guests were unable to come because of stormy weather. After tea Mr. Poupenel and I left for Mascara. The Italian Vice Consul, Ugariselli, his wife and daughter motored to Mascara to dine with us.

Monday morning the 19th we left for Algiers via Breda, Tiaret, Vielar, Teniet-al-Had and Affreville. It rained all the way. The roads were dangerous because of the mud which had washed down from the hills. It was so cold that I had to wear a sweater, overcoat, two pair of socks and gloves to keep warm. In the neighborhood of Vielar it snowed for a while. I hit one of two sheep that jumped from a ditch in front of the car and enjoyed (?) a tail-spin caused by mud which nearly put us in a stream sixty feet below. Motoring in Algeria at best is more work than pleasure. We arrived at Algiers at 9 p.m., having been eleven hours on the road.

Business

The increasing importance of Oran as a port and city,
Business conditions in Oran are bad from all accounts but like in Algiers and Sousse are not apparent on the surface. The activities at the port itself have fallen off but this is considered only temporary. The British Vice Consul, Mr. Webb, said that fewer Italian ships are calling at Oran and that many Italian merchant ships were laid up.

Mr. Lapponetti took me for a sightseeing tour in his streamlined Chrysler of which he is very proud, having bought it while on duty at Detroit. From a hill we looked down on the new naval port of Haraz el Kebir a mile or so west of Oran and later visited the port and the Spanish fortress. Considerable work has already been done there and if a breakwater could be made from the point where the Spanish fortress is to the point opposite the horseshoe-like bay would accommodate several French fleets. Work has slowed down, due to a cut in the appropriations for this purpose. Seven reservoirs have been cut out of solid rock like at Oran, and each I was told had a capacity of three thousand tons. Many more are to be constructed. Five tanks, Standard, Shell and Persian are along the waterfront.

The olive orchards between Oran and Mascara are the finest I have ever seen. The olives from these orchards are of the best variety and are for the market. In places almond trees were in bloom. The wine crop is in excellent condition and it was not believed that the heavy rains had caused much damage. The cereals between Mascara and Affreville are in prime condition and a bumper crop is expected. The wind and rains have caused some damage in places, though not serious. Modern methods are used in cultivating, in harvesting and in the sale of cereals under the supervision of the cooperatives in that district. We visited the large grain elevator at Taliat-el-Med and were taken for a tour of the place by the Director. According to him, wheat at 90 francs a quintal is profitable in that region and he added that he had assurance from the Government that one hundred francs might be expected this year. The outlook for cereals this year in the Department of Oran is just the opposite of that in Constantine where the crop has suffered from dry winds and no rain.
May 25 1936

Mr. Outil, an Algerian, and a member of the
Tremoux family who own most of Tipaza, very kindly
arranged for Tim and me do some digging among the
ruins right at Tipaza. Thursday of last week we
went there and with the assistance of the guardian of
the place selected two spots to dig, the first one be-
ing a small villa on the sea and the other a very large
villa in the center of the town, which, like the first,
has never been uncovered. Sunday morning we went
down to Tipaza armed with a pickaxe, two shovels, etc.,
and a large sledge, and started to work. Frank, who
has done some digging in Eastern Turkey along the
Byzantine line, met us there and helped us in getting
started. Meanwhile Elizabeth spread a picnic lunch
for us which was shared by General Count de Sainey.

After lunch, with the aid of the natives, Tim and
I began in a most serious and systematic manner the work
of digging out the accumulated dirt of fourteen centuries.
The top layers were soft, but after having dug down for
three or four feet in a space six by six feet, the ground
began to get very hard. There is still another three
feet before it will reach the floor. Tim got many little
objects of interest, coins, broken lamps, pieces of glass,
and pieces of copper, human jaw bones containing perfect
teeth, pottery, etc. Elizabeth found a corroded copper
or brass flower ring. On our expedition next Thursday
afternoon I hope we will turn up some really interesting
relics.
MARGARET

May 28, 1936

Somoza informs me that the Spanish-French treaty of 1932 with regard to workers and social assistance was understood to be applicable to France only. The treaty in question came into force in 1933 and the French (he gave them another name) were now applying the provisions to Algeria. He had made inquiries of the Government General and will let me know the results.

He is also furnishing me with data on the Spanish and Italian population in Algeria.

A good number of Spanish families have been repatriated and it is estimated two hundred more will soon apply. Male children of Spaniards born in Algeria are readily given relief, as they will make good soldiers - the rest of the family is out of luck.

Children of Spaniards, first generation, may opt between the ages of 21-22.

As pointed out in a recent monthly report the application to Algeria of the 1932 treaty and the proposed amendment of the Consular Convention giving Spaniards in Algeria the same rights and privileges as French, has in view the eventual naturalization of Spaniards in Algeria, as is the case of Italians in Tunisia, or no work.

ELI

511.1
June 4 1936

Saturday afternoon, Sunday and Monday (French holiday) Elizabeth, Tim and I spent at Tipasa. We began work by clearing out the dirt of centuries four or five feet deep in a villa which has never been unearthed. The four natives I employed had experience in work of this kind. I paid them at the rate of twelve francs a day, or four francs more than they receive ordinarily, as employment with me is irregular. They work from six in the morning until six in the evening, with two hours interval, eleven to one, for rest and food, and fifteen minutes around four o'clock for a cigarette.

Most of Saturday afternoon was taken up in clearing away the brush and small trees. Some digging was done and netted a few coins and a signet ring, much broken pottery and glass. Sunday we continued digging but found little of interest. The half circle bath was cleared and to the left a corner of what appears to have been a room was cleared to the floor, which is of mosaic. After talking with Monsieur Bergon, who has been in charge of the digging at Tipasa for many years, we decided to clear out this room, as it apparently forms a part of the villa. Mr. and Mrs. Somora and Mr. and Mrs. Paterson joined us for a picnic lunch under nearby olive trees.

Monday the work was continued, but with the exception of a few coins the earth revealed little of interest. The mosaic floor intrigues us and we are concentrating our efforts in that quarter. Mr. and Mrs. Laska and their two boys joined us for picnic lunch. Frank motorcycled there to have a look and descended into two cellars, one a part of the villa, about twenty feet deep, fifteen long and as wide. Laska and I went down with the boys. Much rubbish and rock had been thrown into the space and there were signs of former habitation as a corner of one of the supports has been dug out in the form of a fire place and was black from smoke.

Mr. Bergon's nephew is in charge of uncovering the tombs on the hill to the right just before one arrives at Tipasa. We visited him there and he showed us around. There are three or more layers of sarcophagi, Phoenician, Roman and Roman Christian, estimated to number at least ten thousand, of which over sixteen hundred have been uncovered.

Mr. and Mrs. Goffard, who own the villa at the entrance, returned to Algiers with us.

E.L.I.
June 6, 1936

Allen of the American Export Line reports for the information of this office that the Captain of the LITTHON while at Böne on May 27-28 got into difficulties. It appears that the Captain invited some men on board during the evening of the 27th and that there was a drinking party by the crew. One

of the men fell overboard and died instantly. The Captain and the rest of his visitors later went into Böne. Returning to his ship the Captain entered a pastry shop. For some reason the owner tried to put him out, whereupon the Captain "pulled" his unlocked gun on him. The case was brought before the Court the following morning and the Captain was fined $50.00.

The agent at Böne has reported the matter to the

American of Böne and the latter is reporting to Genoa.

Unless the Captain of the Line is suit by the dead

man's family, the incident would appear to be closed.

Z.L.I.
June 9 1936

Mr. H. Mars, of the C. S. International, with headquarters at Seville, manager of the branches in Spain, Portugal and in Africa, called this morning. He told that 15 workers, about three hundred, were

in strike.

There are 14 strikes, according to their

own estimate, business as follows:

Those receiving 10 francs, increase to 10

4

10

16

36

3 francs for piece work of 20,000 corks instead of 2 francs for 50,000 corks, or to abolish piece work.

The work day is now 9 3/4 hours per day with

short intervals for food. The usual is now for an

8-hour day, less the interval for food, which brings

just the actual working time to around forty hours per week.

3 Line workers and affected badly when needed. When

they were called in they declined to help on the ground

that it be blood letting resulting in a riot, etc.

To meet the demands will cost the company Frs.

450,000 annually.

A native school teacher and three white men are

prompting the workers.

Mr. Mars said that the question of salary and

hours would be settled between now and Wednesday morning

and that he would inform me of the outcome.

E.L.L.
June 13 1938

Mr. Morse of the Couronnement Internationales, Russell-Oey, telephoned to me this morning to report on the strike situation. He said he, the Syndicate accepted the arrangements made yesterday, which provided for an increase in the hours of women and also workers of at least 350 cents, i.e., a reduction of hours from 8 to 6 for women and from 10 to 6 for men. Piece work, hours dropped from 8 to 6 or 350 cents increase in pay from 10 to 6 or 50 cents.

This morning the Arabs are on strike again, occupying the factory and demanding more pay. The European workers are working but the Arabs are just sitting. Police are there but will take no action other than to keep order.

The Syndicate is notifying strikers that unless they accept the agreement and begin work they will be expelled from the Syndicate.

R.I.P.
This morning I telephoned to Mr. Silvers of the
Armstrong Cork Company at Djidjelli with regard to
the situation there. He said all was quiet but that
he was expecting a demand for an increase in wages
and shorter working hours. He estimated the increase
in wages to be demanded would amount to 65%. The
demonstration went off quietly yesterday. Said he
would keep me informed of any developments.

Mr. Elford's office manager answered the tele-
phone and said that Mr. Elford was at his country
villa some thirty kilometers distant from Oren and
would not come in to his office until after lunch.
The manager said the demonstration had passed off
quietly yesterday but that he had read in the news-
papers of the trouble at Sidi Bel Abbes. I told him
to tell Mr. Elford to keep me informed of all develop-
ments in and about Oren.

Mr. Nuncie at Bône reported all quiet there.
The demonstration yesterday had passed off quietly
and in the procession there were no natives.

Commander Langers, Secretary to the Governor
General, said that the authorities were viewing the
situation calmly, that a general strike was not now
anticipated, that no repercussions of the Sidi Bel
Abbes affair of yesterday, when forty-five people
were wounded, was expected, but that the Governor
General had not yet received the report from there.
LeBeau is due to return by air from Paris Tuesday.

Vassieu-Larue, manager of the Mella Tobacco
Company, said that all was quiet at the factory.
He viewed the Sidi Bel Abbes affair as grave and be-
lieved the authorities would soon have to take dras-
tic measures.

J. Petersen anticipates a dock and shipping
tie-up in the near future. Workers at his potash
mine have demanded an increase in wages. He has re-
fused to comply; said he would dismiss any who were
unwilling to work for the wages now paid, which is
double that being paid farm hands; that if necessary
he would close down.
At Algiers the demonstration yesterday in celebration of the recent victory of the Front Populaire at the polls, in which it is estimated 18,000 participated, including a large number of natives, passed off quietly. It began at nine and was all over by eleven o'clock A.M. The gasoline strike began on Saturday and continues. The pumps have sold their supply and practically all of them are now locked. There are fewer busses running, but so far private automobiles continue to roll. Should the strike continue for a few days many of us will be walking.

The farmers in the neighborhood of Sidi-Moussa have notified the authorities that if they are not given protection they will take matters into their own hands. This has been brought about by groups of Arabs interfering with laborers on farms, in an endeavor to keep them from working.

The Governor-General, when asked for instructions by the Secretary General on long distance phone to Paris Saturday, instructed the Secretary General not to take any measures against the strikers. The Prefect has said that if the electric, water and gas supply is interfered with, that he will exceed his instructions and take such measures as he deems essential to assure the services.

E.L.I.
Chevalier of the Standard Oil told me that employees still on strike; that accord arrived at for similar workers in France offered and accepted there was refused when offered to employees here. Employees demanding more favorable terms. He believes strike may continue for some time.

Allan and Atwater confirm strike at docks. Companies except Transatlantique have closed down and locked gates to prevent occupation by laborers. The few workers left are protected by police and are loading vegetables and fruits on Transatlantique ship.

Atwater said meeting tonight of dock workers would surely result in strike being declared tomorrow. Restaurants, cafes and possibly bakeries closed tomorrow. Street cars will possibly stop running. A general strike is anticipated in the immediate future.

Informed by colon that all farmers have agreed to arm themselves against native interference. Told me of an incident near Algiers where a farmer was molested by four Arabs. He told them he was not interested in the strike and to clear out. They refused. He got his gun and wounded three of them. The fourth got away.

E.L.T.
Sprecher tells me that SOCONY's distributing organization is paralyzed by a strike — they can not supply any of their numerous pumps in town, are unable to furnish their bulk consumers with fuel and lubricating oils, and can not move anything from their supply tanks at the port. Strangely enough, some construction work on which they are employing some twenty-five or thirty laborers has not yet been affected.

A feature worthy of consideration is that SOCONY met the strikers' demands in full, and still they went out — presumably through intimidation. Their men had been on a forty-two hour week and had two weeks' vacation a year with pay. They asked for a forty-hour week at the same pay and this was immediately granted without any argument. They make no new demands and it is difficult, therefore, to understand why they are still on strike.

Incidentally, Sprecher states that the price of gasoline in Algiers will soon go up to 9.50 - 10.00 francs per 5 liters, by general accord of the various supplying companies and that 6.50 - 7.50 francs is a thing of the past. He informs me confidentially that SOCONY lost 50,000,000 francs on gasoline alone in Algeria last year and that they are still losing money on gas at the rate of 1,000, 500 francs per month - other companies are losing in proportion. As a result of the recent rate war on gasoline it was possible to buy last week five liters of gasoline for 5.50 francs — approximately 8.60 francs of which represented the companies' taxes.

The hotel, restaurant and café personnel may go out at any time now — arrangements are being made at the St. George to take care of such a contingency.
Many cars were stopped on the roads last Sunday by groups of natives who either placed some obstacle in the road forcing the car to stop or refused to get out of the way and the car had to slow up to keep from running over them. The occupants would then be "requested" to give small sums of money, cigarettes, etc. Refusal meant subjection to jeers, insults, and, in some few cases, rough handling. When these incidents were reported to the nearest police they declined to take any action, either because they were afraid to do so, or, more probably, because they had received instructions not to proceed against the natives for these outrages. At the present time it is considered inadvisable to drive along the less frequented roads in the vicinity of Algiers - especially if there are women in the car. The effect upon unemployed and reckless natives of being allowed to hold up passing automobiles with impunity will undoubtedly be most unfortunate and may easily lead to serious crimes.

EBP
June 16 1936

The "Transat" reports loading and unloading progressing slowly at docks, but in many instances impossible to have goods moved from the docks.

Dockers are forming Syndicate and will formally present their demands, which have already been put forward and are unacceptable.

Head men or overseers now receiving forty francs per day have demanded eighty and double pay for overtime and on Sundays. Ordinary laborers receiving sixteen demand forty and eighty for overtime and Sundays.

The demands will be refused as soon as formally presented by the Syndicate and a dockers' strike in the opinion of my informant will immediately be declared.

I visited the docks yesterday, spoke to the Captain of the Port, who informed me that he has expected a strike for several days; that while it has not been declared, there has been a partial strike. Only perishable goods handled.

This morning I visited the port. There was some activity there and the Italian liner was being discharged. Seven or eight destroyers are in port and three cruisers entered this morning at seven.

E.L.I.
June 16, 1936

Poupinal called this afternoon and gave me some general information on the situation existing in the vicinity of Algiers. The action taken against the natives is due to the Prefect, who directed the operations in person. According to Poupinal there have been quite a few natives killed by gunfire and a large number wounded, at Fort de l'Isle and other nearby places. It would appear that when Senator Buroux's farm was invaded by Arabs who endeavored to prevent Arab farm laborers from working, that his overseer telegraphed the Senator, who got in touch with the Governor General, then in Paris, who in turn instructed the Prefect to let things slide over Sunday but to take action on Monday.

Strike spreading to trades and several department stores were closed this afternoon.

Penfield called me by telephone last evening and said that the street car service would probably cease on the sixteenth at eleven o'clock.

June 17, 1936

Strike spreading to various trades but the situation in the country districts seems to be quieter, due to the action of the authorities and the fact that farmers have taken matters into their own hands, determined to protect themselves at all costs, and have warned the authorities accordingly.

This morning I saw Perrier of the Dépêche and had a long talk with him. He views the situation as grave and menacing because of the Arabs. The editorial or open letter in the Dépêche today to the Governor General he said was intended as a warning to him. He thinks the strike will continue for some time. According to Poupinal and confirmed by Perrier, eight Frenchmen arrived from France to stir up the natives. Four of them are operating in the Department of Algiers and two each in the Departments of Oran and Constantine.

E.L.I.
June 18 1936

Governor General Le Beau returned from Paris by air on Tuesday, appeared before the Assembly on Wednesday but would not permit a discussion of the native and strike situation which in his opinion was political and not within the jurisdiction of the Assembly, and warned against persons taking the initiative in preserving public order and asked that trust be put in the Governor General and his officers.

Strikes continue, but no incidents, either among strikers or natives.

Meetings being held this afternoon to decide upon other strikes, such as hotels, restaurants, cafes, etc.

Mahadine, member of Ali Cherif family, seems much perturbed over recent events. He feels some of wealthy Arab families are going to lose what little money they have and their social position. He insists that all the trouble is being caused by the Jews. Thinks Hitler's rough treatment was more than justified. In his opinion a war is needed to clear up all the mess; that Germany is waiting to attack France. All Arabs are convinced the Jews are guilty.

E. L. I.
June 23 1938

Strikes continue in many industries and trades and the tendency is to spread, to Bône and Oran as well as Bougie. Johnson & Turner Ltd. at Bône telegraphed the factory was occupied by their workers and solicit help. While the Government General will be helpless under the circumstances the placing of the responsibility where it belongs in the event of damage etc. to the factory is deemed advisable. I therefore called at the Government General at 4:30 P.M. and saw the secretary of the Secretary General and left with him an aide-memoire for the Government General. The Governor General and the Secretary General were at the Financial Delegations. The secretary said he would at once telephone to the Prefect at Bône and tell him to protect the factory, and render such other assistance as possible.

The secretary said the Government General had information of seamen’s strikes at Havre, Rouen and Marseille. That such a strike would very likely break out here. That Algiers in such as well as other matters was usually a week behind France.

No strike yet at the Armstrong Company plant at Bôdjidjelli but the local office is of the opinion it will soon commence.

The Algerians are thoroughly frightened. The seamen’s strike at Marseille and the other French ports where seamen have taken charge of the ships and raised the red flag is ominous and they know not what is to be next nor where they will be hit.

A few Algerians venture to show French colors in the place of a handkerchief, which rather reminds me of whistling in the dark.

I am inclined to believe that a certain element of the population is endeavoring to create additional misunderstanding between the Arabs and the Jews, thus hoping to avoid difficulties with the Arabs themselves. Should such a situation be brought about, and it is not unlikely in Algiers, there would be some bloodletting and the authorities could step in and slaughter some Arabs and thus “give them a lesson” - an old trick much used. Advantageous for the moment, but for which a pound of flesh will be demanded some day.

E.L.I.
June 24 1936

Accompanied by Mr. Elwell I attended the morning and last meeting of the Financial Delegations. The Governor General was in the chair, flanked by the President and the Secretary General. The meeting was unitarian. All the items of the Budget were read and approved. The question of the tariff for telegrams, three francs for fifteen words (now in force in France but not in Algeria) was proposed by Mr. Mercier, officant by the Director of Finance and the Governor General, but the latter was talked down by Mercier and after a vote his motion was approved.

The last ship for France left yesterday and only got away as General Feuquet was leaving. The guard of honor formed a barrier and prevented the ship being seized by seamen.

The line is not to be had even at the Post against an order from the Prefect. Negotiations have broken down and the strike will go on.

June 25 1936

Number of strikers increasing here and at other places. Seamen's strike at Oran. No boats in or out of Algeria flying the French flag. Great inconvenience generally and shippers of fruits and vegetables suffering heavy losses.

Movement to decorate houses, apartments and business establishments with national flags and colors and good Frenchmen are urged to show colors on their broad chests to offset red flags and colors worn by the socialists and communists. A movement of some kind in opposition to the Front Populaire seems to be under way, and if serious in its intent will surely lead to trouble. 

I am informed by M. that at Cardinal a box factory was attacked by instigators, that themobile arrived and resulted in several wounded and two, possibly three, killed.

Silver
Silvers here from Djidjelli tells me that so far all is quiet there but that workers and leaders are busy forming syndicates. That he expects a strike in the American factory at any time.

Already in place, the leaders are four in number, all government employees; one a school teacher, one connected with the Post Office Department, a man in charge of the veterans' cenotaph, and the Director of the Credit Agricole. The latter is an elderly man who is very active behind the scenes.
July 8, 1935.

Silvers, Manager of the Armstrong Cork Company at Djidjelli, telephoned this morning that the workers, 120 native and 5 French, have been on strike since July 7, 1935, 5 p.m. and are occupying the factory. I told him that I would take up the matter with the Governor General and ask for protection against fire and other damage and that the strikers might be evicted.

In general, mine and others are of the opinion that during the wine harvesting the natives will work for a few days then stop until they, the pickers, women, boys and girls who usually receive from four to six francs, are given an increase in wages, possibly at the rate of ten francs a day.

Wine prices increased due to the demand and the farmers in need of money attempting to unload caused a drop in the prices. This year's wine crop will be short.

A possible average crop of wheat in the Department of Oran, short in Algiers and very short in Constantine.

Aage, Prince of Denmark, Major, Foreign Legion, stationed Fez, here on mission, was at a luncheon today with the Pettersons. Aage has changed little since his tour of duty at Algiers. Calliasse came in towards the end of the luncheon having already lunched with Simeza. Aage and I proceeded to pull his leg about the Abyssinian victory. Calliasse got excited as usual and foam ed like a mad dog.
July 19, 1936.

Last evening Mrs. Ives and I dined with Mr. and Mrs. Chevreux, Chief of Cabinet of the G. G. The other guests were the Governor General Le Beau, General Nogues, General de Baye, the Prefet of Cher, and the wife of three others. After dinner the party shifted to the palace where we had coffee and drinks.

The telephone rang constantly during the dinner, long distance from Mersa where there was trouble last evening. Nogues suggested that those responsible be imprisoned for six months. Chevreux and the Prefet observed that if such treatment was meted out to trouble makers the Algerian prisons would not be large enough to hold them.

The Prefet of Cher and his wife are very up and coming, and he impressed me as being an outstanding type of French official.

Mr. and Mrs. Chevreux are both delightful, receive very well indeed and show that they have had contact with the world outside of France.

Chevreux is very optimistic with regard to the situation and believes that the worst is over due in a large measure to precautions taken by the Government which he maintains is a strong one, to the increase in the prices of wine and wheat, and the fact that the Garde Mobile has been increased to over eighteen hundred.

Le Beau is most agreeable and went out of his way to be friendly to us. By some manner of means he learned that it was Mrs. Ives birthday and on our departure he presented her with a large bunch of flowers.

He is very much the type of Nogues, quiet, unassuming, calculating. Le Beau leaves tomorrow for Paris. Shortly after his return to Algiers he will go to France for a few days. Nogues is leaving soon for Paris to take up his new duties as member of the War Council. His new duties will include the inspection of military forces in North Africa.

E. L. I.

They spoke very highly of Mr. Elford our Consular Agent at Cher.
Diary of the American Consulate General at Algiers.

May 15, 1930.

It has occurred to me that an unofficial diary of current events may be useful as well as interesting and to this end each member of the staff is invited to contribute a paragraph or two with regard to his activities, in connection with his work, and to jot down any information of interest which he may glean through conversation or in a perusal of the press, and add his comments. The notes should be given to Mr. Guernsey for editing, typing and filing in a letter-size Shipman binder.
May 15, 1935.

Mr. Pavlovsky, the Czech Consul, called this afternoon with regard to exemption of the tax on gasoline. He was shown the correspondence had with the Government General in 1933. It maintained notwithstanding the provisions of our treaty of 1853 that the tax was indirect and for that reason Consular officers could not be recorded an exemption from the tax. It would appear that the Czechs have a similar treaty with the French and except French diplomatic and Consular officers from this tax, but that the French do not record a similar relief to Czech officers accredited to France. Reciprocity is not a strong suit of the French. I do not think Mr. Pavlovsky will take up the matter with the Government General but will have his Minister handle the question at Paris. If successful I will see if similar treatment is not in the offering under the most favored treatment clause of our treaty.

General and Mr. Mervier, Count and Countess Sinetti and Miss Countess Sinetti, and Mr. and Mrs. Kobe dined with us. Count Sinetti was most interesting in talking about Abyssinia as he had spent twenty-five years in that country. He is of the opinion that the Italians little realize the difficulties they will encounter should there be a war. To begin with there are no roads, there is three hundred kilometers of desert to cross, no water, and when the desert is crossed the mountains begin and rise suddenly to nearly ten thousand feet. The one railroad from Asmara to Asba is a narrow gauge and the trip takes two days and a night, the train stopping at night for fear that the bridges may be washed away. In addition to all these difficulties there is the rainy season, heat and the usual tropical diseases such as malaria. The population numbers about fifteen million, the army is large and said to be fairly well equipped. The Japanese (who are there ostensibly as cotton farmers) and the Germans are both benevolently inclined, the one as a place of colonization and cotton growing and a market for Japanese cotton goods and cheap articles, and the Germans for the reason that Italian difficulties will make the eventual Anschluss with Austria less difficult. A war would take the form of "guerilla" fighting.

I gathered from my conversation with General Mervier that the Trans-Saharan railway was not very likely to materialize. I ventured the opinion that the project would
long since have been carried out had it been a paying proposition. This was also his opinion. Robe suggested overhead rails as being a cheap method and practical in the desert. General Meynier, since his recent visit to Bidon 5, seems to have formed the opinion that air transport is the solution as a means of transportation in Africa, or at least in French Africa.

Mr. Robe, whose wife is part owner of the Dépêche Algérienne said that Bruneau had made many serious mistakes while in office as Mayor of Algiers. That he nevertheless was honest and very intelligent. The Jews played a large role in his defeat at the polls last Sunday. Korine, the mayor of Djeli, has started an anti-Jewish campaign at Constantine which is worrying the Government not a little.
May 16, 1935.

Mr. Penfield called this morning and said the economic conditions in Algeria were bad indeed, in his opinion, but that he did not think the people realized the seriousness of the situation.

The Algerian fruit and vegetable market is slowly giving way to Morocco. The Government has taken measures to ensure that fruit and vegetable shipments are of standard quality. All shipments must be inspected at the dock by official inspectors before loaded - if the container of a shipment do not meet the requirements the entire shipment is condemned for export. The second shipment of the same firm is minutely inspected. Morocco in vegetable and fruit raising is far ahead of Algeria, - five years, he thinks, due to the support, encouragement and scientific manner of cultivation, packing, etc., and to the adoption of American methods as a result of visits made to the United States by government officials and others on behalf of the Cherifian Government.

The Croix de Feu is planning a big meeting here in June. About 10,000, members coming from Oran and Constantine by cars and special trains.

Mr. Guinchard attributes Brunel's defeat to the fact that Bordeaux let him down in promised financial support, and to the activity of the Croix de Feu. That Rozi is a third-rate individual and should at the most be third secretary to Brunel.

The Italians for the moment are "sitting pretty." The Italian Consul General has been playing up the army people the past few weeks preparing for the visit of Colonel Noges, whose headquarters are at Sidi. The Colonel was entertained at a luncheon by General Noges on Wednesday, and yesterday at a luncheon by the Governor General. To both affairs Mr. Calisse was invited. I mention this as I am told that it is the first time in five years that the Governor General has deigned to invite a Consular officer to the palace. The excuse being that if he accepted an invitation or invited an officer he would have to invite all of them.

Calisse is convinced the Italian army will be at Addis Ababa, by Christmas.

*The G. G. decorated the Colonel with the Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. The entertaining is in repayment of entertaining the Governor General and General Noges when they visited Sidi some time ago.
May 17, 1935.

The Ford agent at Oran called up today about his intended trip to the United States with the Ford Caravan. He said that he had called at the Consular Agency where he had been informed that he would have to call in person at this office and produce Birth, Marriage, Medical and Police Certificates, as also his Prison Record and Military Papers, before he could be granted a tourist visa. These requirements (savouring more of pre-"Intourist" Russia than the democratic United States) shocked him and he consequently demanded confirmation. He was told that as a temporary visitor his presence at Algiers would be sufficient, and that while it was regretted he would have to make the trip to Algiers to secure his visa, regulations were very strict in this respect.

He then proceeded to name each of the documents he had been told were necessary, and asked, after naming each one, whether or not it was required. The answer in each case was of course in the negative. Questions and answers thus rippled over the line for quite three "units" when he professed to be satisfied and stated he would call for his visa in due course.

Our strict observance of regulations has the particular effect of astonishing our Algerian friends, to whom all seems possible, provided "backsheesh" or a "connaissance" may be brought into play.

W.L.
May 17, 1935.

I called in to see Pavlovsky, the Czechoslovakian Consul and had a half-hour chat with him. We discussed the Italian-Abysinian question. His consulate looks like the rooms of a traveling salesman. Cases of Czech porcelain, glassware, matches, and other products in which his country specializes, lined the walls. There was, however, no evidence of his country's best product, Pilsner beer.

May 18, 1935.

Miss Green, who has been "working" here for the past month in an endeavor to improve her shorthand-typewriting, announced her intention of departing for Paris and Switzerland in quest of work of some kind.

The Press reports dissention at Maison Carrée over the municipal election, brought about by the authorities' endeavor to intimidate the natives in voting in accordance with the wishes of the Government, particularly for the election of the Mayor, Mr. Ginestet, whom the natives do not want, instead of their choice, Mr. Tourenne. Five natives were called in and told to vote for Mr. Ginestet, on Sunday, the 19th. They refused and their cases have been closed. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Governor General, and in the meantime troops have been called out to maintain order as there is a possibility of a race riot.
May 20, 1935.

There is little of interest to relate. The weather continues to be exceedingly bad for this season of the year. Cold and rainy. In Europe snow and zero weather. Crops have been badly damaged.

The election went off quietly at Noisan Carrée and the new ministry by the natives was elected, and their safety very secured.

The French have put a quota on refrigerators which will hurt American trade in Algeria. Of the seven thousand items on the tariff four thousand have been put under quota. Another perplexing point for the French in their treaty negotiations with us.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chevanot called yesterday. She was lectured in the United States and has written some articles. One of her articles was about war monuments in France. She thinks the war monument in Algiers is the best of the lot. Her object seems to be to tell Americans that a fine and cultured place France is. It seems to me that it is about time the French learnt something about other countries and more especially about the United States. It is strange that the French feel the need of so much propaganda in the United States. If they would use as much time and money on Germany it would be worth while.

Mrs. Chevanot's address is 33 rue Jacob, Paris and her local address is 17 rue Desfontaines.

E.L.I.
May 20, 1935.

I was informed today by a resident of Maison Carrée and a person worthy of consideration that, in the struggle for the election of a Mayor for that municipality, the Prefect of Algiers supported the political machine of Senator Duroux by sending his private secretary, Mr. Michel, to the Mairie of Maison Carrée and ordering the newly elected Municipal Counsellors to vote for Mr. Ginestet instead of for Mr. Leon Tourenne. He further informed the native Municipal Counsellors that if they did not vote for Mr. Tourenne, he would definitely close their Moorish cafes.

The newly elected native Municipal Counsellors control some 25 Moorish cafes where are lodged every night about 300 natives. The native owners, not intimidated by the order, refused to be influenced. As a result the Prefect ordered the immediate closing of native cafes in Maison Carrée. Police on May 18th executed the orders.

It is reported that on May 18th each of the 13 newly elected native Municipal Counsellors were thereafter offered 15,000 francs each if they promised to vote for Mr. Ginestet and if that person was elected. Again the natives refused as they realized that they held the balance of power in their hands and that by voting for the person opposed to Senator Duroux's party they would avenge revenge against this person who controls the most important flour mills of Maison Carrée and, it is stated, in the past has made the life of the majority of the natives more than miserable by usury, low purchase price of wheat, etc.

On May 18th Mr. Tourenne regardless of a stacked deck against him was elected Mayor of Maison Carrée. The city during the greater part of the day was filled with troops, both mounted and on foot, garde mobile and an extra number of police. My informant states that more troops and police were mobilized for the election of Mr. Tourenne than had been commandeered for the protection of the King of Yugoslavia on the day of his landing and assassination late in 1934.

Upon being elected Mr. Tourenne calling upon the Prefect was received by Mr. Michel. It is reported that they had a heated discussion. Shortly thereafter orders were given to permit the native cafes to open again for business.

J.I.T.
May 21, 1935.

Mr. Faucett called this morning. He is the representative of the Servel Refrigerator Company and is on his annual visit to Algiers. The quota on refrigerators did not seem to bother him very much. He is of the opinion that they will be able one way or another to get in all the refrigerators they can sell.

May 22, 1935.

Pavlovsky, Callise, Touchette and I had our weekly bridge game. Pavlovsky seemed somewhat perturbed over the news that fifty Nazis had been elected to the Czech Parliament. Callise was quieter than usual and had nothing to say on the Abyssinian question other than that an American professor by the name of P. B. Potter had been named with a Frenchman on the Commission of Conciliation by the Abyssinian Government.

The Croix de Feu members seem quite elated over the influence of their organization in the recent elections. I was told last evening that the membership now numbers over three hundred thousand and is increasing daily. On June 9, there will be a large meeting in Algiers; all the members in Algeria will meet here. Colonel de la Rocque is coming also. The object of the Croix is the same as Fascism, which they believe is badly needed in France. Whether the Colonel is sufficiently strong to head a new Government seems immaterial, the members being of the opinion that if not they can always fall back on Generals Petain and Weygand. The members in Algeria own privately between sixty and seventy planes, and some of them will take part in the June 9th demonstration. The demonstration seems to be timed for the visit of the French fleet to Algiers, no doubt in the hope to get new recruits. Women are being urged to join the Croix.
May 22, 1935. (Cont.)

Hitler's speech before the Reichstag seems to the Frenchman too good to be true and they are trying to find what is behind it all, which rather reminds me of the editorial in the local paper accusing Poland of bad faith during Laval's visit to Warsaw, and accusing Pilsudski of insulting Laval by not receiving him on the pretext that Pilsudski was too sick to do so. In a parallel column in large letters was the announcement of the General's death.

The Assemblies opened yesterday and the Governor General et al made the usual speeches. The economic depression, finances, colonization and contribution to the maintenance of the French army are a few of the problems to be dealt with. The Algerian contribution to military establishments is six per cent, or last year over eighty millions. Now that Morocco has reduced its contribution, Algeria wants the same consideration, and will either get or take it.

E. L. I.
May 22, 1935.

The "Chancellor" reports that the unseasonable downpour of rain of late has played havoc with his cherry crop.

It is reported by an unknown authority that Samuel Fry, son of the deceased late pastor of the Church, was killed by the flood over 70 years ago. In the same flood it is reported that the archives were destroyed. I have been told of the opportunities for good health in Algeria, which give further food for reflection.

[Signature]
May 23, 1935.

I have been arranging Mr. Ives' "Ankara Diary" and it may be interesting to note in this connection an item I read in some local paper, wherein it was stated that two French Financial Advisers had been appointed by Kemal Attaturk. They were to prove most helpful, it was said, to the Finance Minister, who recently had to go so far as to question the Government (!), some of the laws passed being conflicting and so worded that neither his subordinates nor himself could make head or tail from them.

Speaking to the Editor, the question of American generosity came up. This I illustrated by my cousin's experience, who had met some well-to-do American with whom he went down to Biskra in a car bought in Algiers. After completing the trip and upon leaving Algeria this member of a now unfortunately extinct race of world travellers gave the car to my cousin as a token of friendship.

W.L.
May 23, 1935.

En route to the dentist I ran across my two sons returning from the lycée, and they insisted upon my investigating the merits of a new ice called Arlechino. Next to the emporium of the Czecho-
slovakian firm selling the cheapest footwear in Algiers, a florist's window exposes roses of at least a dozen different tints, including green and blue. Across the way is an exhibit of photographs - commercial, studio, nature and travel views - quite excellent. Nearby, a table service, specially de-
signed by Jean Luce for the fortunate persons who will travel by sea on the newest "Normandie", is displayed. A flock of little Fiats, surrounding a massive Hispano-Suiza, and especially an open roadster in maroon for a few sous under 17,000 francs, makes one realize that Spring is here and recalls the joys of the "open road". The only discordant notes in the apparently prosperous at-
mosphere are some placards on the front of a large and fairly new apartment house on the Parc, announcing its forced sale at public auction.

H.A.G.
May 23, 1935.

Mr. Mercier and Mr. Arris were in the midst of a rather heated discussion concerning the Algerian financial situation when seen by me and I assisted to a part of the conversation.

Mr. Mercier claimed that over four-fifths of the French budget was given over to the war departments and the public debt and that compressions should be made on these items, the balance being unimportant. Mr. Arris stated that indeed he would begin with Algeria and that first of all he would see that the budget provisions of education would be pruned; that the Algiers University had more professors than other important French institutions of learning; that the Algerian allowance of 8% should and must be abolished and if need be the 25% colonial indemnity; that France could not easily today assist Algeria financially; that taxes could not be raised; that if revenue continued to decrease that expenses must meet the amount of revenue collected and that under no consideration would the Ministry of Finance consider the devaluation of the franc; that it was up to Algeria to work out its own salvation and that he acted in this country as the watchdog of Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Mercier stated that if it came to Algerian reductions - that he as a member of the Financial Delegations would oppose Arris tooth and nail; that he had been requested to renew his mandate but that this would be his last term and that having reached over sixty he would retire.

At this point the conversation was interrupted.

J.I.T.
May 24, 1935.

The radio brought the good news that the President's veto had been sustained by the Senate - no bonus until it is due - thus to my mind the President will be stronger than ever, and public opinion will back him up against lobbying to drain the Treasury and inflate.

The prayer of the Algerines has been answered for the reports are that vineyards in the Midi of France have been badly damaged by the severe cold weather. It will not help much, for there is a large carryover in both France and Algeria, and the prospects this year are for a bumper crop locally. Prices I am told are down to three fifty a degree and even at that price there is no demand.

The negotiations of the American Commissioners, Commodore Decatur and Consul General William Shaler with the Dey and Regency of Algiers on June 29/30th, 1815 remind me of the "X.Y.Z." affair and Pinckney's famous remark "Millions for defence but not a cent in tribute". The records of the negotiations for a treaty carried on in 1815 by the above-mentioned Commissioners are exceedingly interesting. One of the stipulations was that no tribute would be paid in any form whatever.

Mr. de Poutiloff, a Russian engineer of the firm of Schneider engaged in the port construction said that the work on the port works of Algiers had slowed down due to a tightening of the finances; that the company had to make advances to carry on the work and collect later from the Government. The project provided for the work to be completed in eight years, or in 1938, but that he thought it might be completed before that time if the money was forthcoming. The contract called for an expenditure of Frs. 300,000,000. He is further of the opinion that a mistake had been made in not building the northern port which had a depth of thirty-five meters and was for this reason less liable to destruction by storms. The present harbor is shallow. Later, in his opinion, the northern port will be constructed. White labor is down 25% and native 40% when compared with prices last year.

I was surprised to learn from him that the coaling port of Oran had now given way to Ceuta in the Spanish Zone near Tangier, due, according to him, to cheaper coal, cheaper handling and to the depreciated Spanish currency. Another result of the "Defense de France" and Gold Standard.

E.L.I.
May 24, 1935.

This evening I have had a short interrupted conversation with Mr. Parlier relative to the Croix de Feu in Algeria. He stated that he had several times been solicited to join this organization but that he had thus far refused and would continue to do so until he was assured that the leaders of the Croix de Feu had a definite program and that it was other than facisti. When direct questions were put to him, he hedged. I am under the impression that he is a Freemason and that he has not joined the Croix de Feu on this account.

Mr. Parlier endeavored several times to change the subject of the conversation and discuss the wine situation in this country.

J.I.T.
May 25, 1935.

The male member of the family which acts as concierge in the flat which I inhabit is a gendarme by profession. The other day in the course of his duty he was almost run down by a motor car, which, in spite of his verbal protests, proceeded on its way. As a last shot, he brought his baton down with a resounding whack on the rear of the car's body. The driver, apparently astounded by this method of attack, stopped the car, and profusely crated to the guardian of the peace, telling him that he (the driver of the car) was a municipal counsellor and that he had better be careful how he acted before such an important personage. Nothing daunted, the gendarme issued a "proces" whereupon the counsellor told him that it would have no effect, as he would go to headquarters and have it nullified. To offset such action, the gendarme, instead of filing his paper in the usual manner, went directly to the Prefecture, and when the counsellor arrived there to put in his tale in advance of the gendarme, he proved to be too late. Just what the upshot of the affair turned out to be unfortunately is not reported, but it hardly seems fair that any person of local authority can so flout the municipal law which is meant for the protection of his fellowcitizens, and not have to suffer for it in some manner.

Speaking further of motor cars, a member of the Consular Corp stationed in our fair city has a method of his own relative the interpretation of the law. Finding an Arab endeavouring to make way with his means of transportation, he dragged him from the controls and with a sweet left hook sent him off to sleepy land in an adjacent gutter. The only improvement I can think of on this method is to go about equipped with a pair of brass knuckles, as in this particular case the victim's jaw proved to be harder than the Consul's fist.

H.A.G.
May 25, 1935.

I called today upon Mr. E. Bel, Algerian representative of the mechanical refrigerator "Kelvinator", in order to obtain his reactions relative to the placing of a quota upon the importation of these products.

Mr. Bel stated that at the beginning of the week he had received a small printed slip from the Customs Administration informing him that hereafter he must obtain an import license for his future imports of mechanical refrigerators. He endeavored to obtain figures and periods of quota control but was told to address the professional committee at Paris.

I informed Mr. Bel that, according to information which this Consulate General had received from the Customs Administration, merchandise ordered and actually shipped to distributors in Algeria before May 17, 1935, date of the publication of the quota decree, would be permitted to enter as non-quota; that no figure had as yet been set for the purpose of quota control but that bona-fide direct importers would upon documentary proof of imports of 1934 be permitted to import in 1935 an equivalent amount on the basis of weight and that import licenses must be obtained at Paris.

Mr. Bel stated that an attempt had been made to unite the principal distributors of American mechanical refrigerators to vigorously protest but that an agreement had not and could not be reached as the interest of some firms conflicted.

He further stated that he has two carloads on the way but was not sure whether or not the merchandise had left the factory before the 17th day of May. That he would stop all orders until he could see light; that unfulfilled orders on hand about completed the expected two carloads. He expressed discontent in that the United States did not seem able to have lifted or increased to satisfactory amounts, quota restrictions. He cited his radio business, which in 1934 showed a turnover of over Frs. 2,000,000 and which today is most exclusively French he representing the mark "Ducretet", which he was obliged to take over in place of the "Philco". According to present trends, the refrigeration business is about to take the same route as that of radio products. He claimed that his refrigeration turnover was about to become more important that that of his radio agencies.

Mr. Bel
May 25, 1935 (continued)

Mr. Bel requested that this office keep him informed of any new developments relating to the refrigeration situation and that if the Consulate General desired any information relative to the trade and the reaction of his competitors he would be most pleased to communicate such facts and cooperate in any way possible towards the promotion and development of American trade. He prefers to deal with American firms.

J.I.T.
May 27, 1935.

Mr. Peterson called this morning with regard to a deposit made by a Dane during the Civil War with a seaman's bank in New York City. The dane was in the Civil War, is ninety-two years old and goes aswimming every day six months in the year, which probably explains why he is ninety-two.

Peterson is convinced the French must devalue, if not immediately, eventually. Business is getting worse daily. Shipping is decreasing, and he confirmed the report that Ceuta is taking away trade from Oran, and especially, bunkering.

The schedule of the Italian Line vessels has been upset, due to the vessels of that line being used for the transport of troops. The New York Times reports that fever, especially malarial, is raising havoc with the Italian troops in East Africa.

On May 18th I wagered with Calisse and his wife three cases of champagne that the Italian troops would not be in Addis Ababa before January first. It now looks very much as if I will win my wager.

The Press reports the departure of the three Swiss who have been held in Algiers for espionage. One of the men, and the woman, have been released. The third, the Professor, has been sent to Marseille for further hearings - a passing of the buck to Marseille, which requested their detention. The Professor, it has been discovered, was born in Coblenz; hence the fact that he must be a spy. The charge is that he was carrying arms, as if one would set out on a trip to the South, unarmed!

Sunday at the University Garden Party, which turned out to be a charity bazaar, I met and chatted with Souchier, the Secretary-General, and his wife. He allowed that he was up to his neck with work now that the Financial Delegations were in session. I asked him if he was now quite well, hoping the question would recall to his mind the matter of the two seamen I wrote to the G. G. about some time ago; for when I at that time asked for an interview the G. G. was absent, and the reply from Souchier was that he was not well but if the matter was urgent he would be glad to receive me at his private residence. I wrote first about the matter of the two seamen on January 10, a second time on April 2, and a third time on May 2. A few days ago Mr. Touchette called by telephone and requested that my letter be answered.

E.L.I.
May 27, 1935.

Speed. Three French autoists recently returned from the Cape, advising that it took them 88 days to motor from Algiers to Capetown, although they were out of the running for one month in a certain spot due to breakdown. If the proposed Alger-Cape automobile race scheduled for next year does not improve on this record, perhaps it would be preferable to bill it as an endurance contest.

A round-the-world air service is promised us for this summer. What do you estimate the number of hours that will be required to make the journey? A copy of "Time" should be awarded the nearest estimate.

Our skilled negotiator, Frank Vijidak, snaked out a "colis" from its lair on the quays for me the other day with diplomacy and despatch. However, he was promised that upon his next visit his task would prove more difficult.

The high winds of last week apparently put the radio antenna of Marshall Penfield hors du combat. With Mr. Rozis in the chair, these unruly orages will probably be better regulated.

Our daily bread cost two sous more per kilo at the bakershop yesterday, due to the bad Mr. Duroux, the baker informs us!

H.A.C.
May 28, 1935.

Actual business in Europe since the first of the year, together with advance bookings for the summer season, total more than 100 per cent above corresponding figures for the same period of last year, according to the reports from the U. S. and Canadian offices of Thos. Cook & Son-Wagons-Lit, Inc. Information from the N. Y. headquarters of Cook's is that the 1935 business promises the best European travel year since 1930. They state that European bookings from January 1st to April 30th were about 50% above last year, and advance bookings as of May 1st were about 150% over the previous year.

Are all these people coming over to take part in the great European war-to-be? Far from it, for there isn't going to be any. What war there will be (outside of possible civil disturbances) is taking place every day all over the world, in the expositions of Birmingham, Brussels, Paris and points north, east, south and west. So I do believe.

46 nations are taking part at the Olympic Games in Berlin next year. Every one of these countries will send thirty of their young people to meet with the youths of Germany. The artistic side of the fete will be particularly developed, inasmuch as in addition to concerts and theatrical representations, there will be competitions in music, sculpture and architecture. Shades of ancient Greece, come forth and marvel!

On the grounds where stands the Governor General's summer Palace there is a large villa, vacant for some time past, which is to be the future home of an important aviation official. He apparently won't be flying all the time, as a powerful heating plant is being installed against the rigor of the winter's blasts.

H.A.G.
May 28, 1935.

A Frenchman called this morning with a diary written by a relative who had crossed on a ship named Normandie from Nantes to New Orleans in 1819. He was of the opinion that some American newspaper or the A.P. might be interested in purchasing the diary because of the great interest now being evinced in the seventy some thousand ton Normandie about to sail from Le Havre to New York. He was given a list of newspapers and the address of the Associated Press. He inquired as to how much he should ask for the diary. I told him I had the last idea. He said he expected to ask a thousand dollars for it. I ventured to suggest that the Transatlantique Line might be interested in connection with advertising, but observed that it was probably a bit late as in a week or ten days the advent of the Normandie would be forgotten. My visitor said that in his opinion the good ship's life would probably be a short one. I asked why he thought so and he asked me if I had not read of the recent reported fire on the ship. He then branched off on the internal situation of France, which he thinks, as do many other people, is rotten to the core. Said he, "I come of old French stock, well known in France, but at times I am ashamed to admit that I am a Frenchman". I have heard such sentiments attributed to Frenchmen before but it is the first time I have had one make such a statement to me.

E.L.I.
May 29, 1935.

A German scientist, recently returned from an expedition in the Himalayas, reveals the curious fact that certain Thibetans possess the power to emit heat by auto suggestion sufficient to dry the wet garments which cover them. There are degrees to this science. A student can dry up to six garments - a master, up to twenty. This would prove a most desirable accomplishment during the rainy season in Algeria.

Old man Ford has done it again! Hereafter the minimum wage in his plants is again six dollars per day, in the U.S.A.

Guests of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City will soon be able to hear radio stations broadcast from short wave stations all over the world. Among foreign stations which will be available to the guests are London and Daventry, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Tokio, the Vatican, Rebat, Melbourne, Madrid, Caracas in Venezuela, Rio de Janeiro and Baranquilla in Colombia. The antenna system of three strands of wire between the hotel’s towers at a height of 660 feet, makes possible the realization of this service. The arrangement and length of these wires has been precisely calculated so that they may pick out the short length waves used in the world-wide broadcasting.

Permit me to submit to you a menu served during the current economic depression in Algiers:

Oxtail soup en tasse au Sherry
Timbale de langouste et homard Lesdiguière
Riz en pilaff
Tournedos sautés Rachel
Pommes noisette
Médaillon de galantine rouennaise à la gelée au Porto
Coeur de laitue Méli-Mélo
Poire Belle Hélène
Friandises
Corbeille de fruits

reported as being "appreciable". In normal times this would probably be considered just a simple snack, I presume.

H.A.G.
May 31, 1935.

**Food**

On the 11th of May the French liner Paris steamed from New York with all her refrigerated cargo space filled with foodstuffs purchased there to help stock the huge larder of the giant Normandie; almost two hundred items which would stock a large sized grocery store and meat market. On the list were half a ton of sugar, three kinds of American coffee (regular, powdered and decaffeinated), cranberry sauce, salted nuts, hominy, cornflakes and other packaged breakfast cereals, chow-chow, tomato juice, clam juice and sauerkraut, juice cocktails, malted milk, fresh fruit and melons, Idaho potatoes, beef, lamb, pork, mutton and ham, ducks, turkeys, chickens, and squabs, cucumbers and tomatoes, ginger ale and charged table waters, American brands of cigars, cigarettes and pipe tobacco, playing cards, paper book matches and a vast number of other items. Achetez Francais, Messieurs! I do feel there should have been some Coca-Cola aboard.

The Hormel Co. has added beef stew to its canned food line. Will they ever put up Brunswick stew, and just what is that delicacy?

A large American chain store system is presenting a special Anniversary Cake to all couples who are celebrating their 53rd anniversary this year, to commemorate the 53rd birthday of the chain. If this be advertising, make the most of it.

Living one time in the old Roebling homestead at Asheville, North Carolina, Miss Mattie Harris's table boy Gawge always used to ask "And how would you like your aigs this morning, suh?" and however you said you would like them, he never served them in the plural form.

I am creditably informed that Camembert sportive is the latest model of fromage on the local market. Who takes the chance, the cheese or the purchaser?

**Drink**

The shutters are up at Le Coq Hardi. What, not for good? No, simply bigger and better scenic effects.

H.A.G.

Mrs. Ives and I spent the day with General and Mrs. Meynier at Hammam Righa. The General is the Director of the Southern Territories and has written a good deal about the Sahara. He is the hero of the Klobb-Meynier Mission sent in search of Voulet in 1899 when the son of the Minister of War Chanoine tried to set up an empire in the neighborhood of Lake Tchad. The General was badly wounded in the leg, and lost his left arm. Klobb was killed, as also Voulet and Chanoine. A history of this little known affair is given in Un Drame Colonial a la Recherche de Voulet-Mission Klobb-Meynier, by Madame Klobb.

The General told me confidentially that he is writing a book in which he advocates the formation of a French Empire modeled somewhat along the lines of the British League of Nations, a greater cooperation among the French colonies and protectorates, especially economic. That for instance French Equatorial Africa has need of many things produced by Algeria, and mentioned especially wine. I asked him who would drink the wine. He said the natives should be taught to drink it. I asked him if he thought that was a good idea and told him what the laws in South Africa were with regard to the natives and alcohol, and also that drinking by negroes in the United States had been one of the reasons why some of the southern states had continued prohibition even after its repeal. Regarding the Southern Territories he said each year greater interest was being evinced as is evidenced by the increased number of tourists and other trekking south and north, and mentioned a thousand last year where previously there had been but ten at the most.

He is giving some thought to the automobile race from Algiers to Johannesburg next year. Les Amis du Sahara has contributed a thousand francs. The General is calling a meeting soon to discuss the project and said that he would ask me to come.

Mrs. Meynier and Mrs. Ives are going to form a small literary club next fall, limited to twenty-five or thirty women, somewhat along the lines of similar clubs in the United States. The General is enthusiastic to start a men's club similar to the Inter Allie in Paris, limited the first year to fifty, second year to seventy-five and the third year one hundred, members.

The hotel
May 30, 1935 (cont.)

The hotel at Hammam Righe has been reopened by several doctors, is clean, and the food fair. The baths in the basement are well arranged. A large swimming pool with tepid water, the overflow from the pool containing the hot water. The water in the other pool registers sometimes 45 degrees Centigrade, but usually is around 37 or 38°. The dressing rooms are clean and comfortable. The masseuse is rather second rate. The baths are famed for curing rheumatism and were used by the Romans. The baths reserved for French Army Officers are the original Roman baths. There is another spring, the water of which is said to be good for people suffering from liver trouble.

The place has great possibilities. The hotel is large, is on a hill overlooking a beautiful valley, and to the right is a pine forest. There are tennis courts. The only thing which seems to be lacking is a golf course, which could easily be built if there were only sufficient Algerines to support it.

The distance from Algiers via Blida is a little under sixty miles. The roads are getting in bad shape from constant travel and no repairs.

E.L.I.

IN MEMORIAM

Among the serried ranks of graves in Carre Anglais of Bru Cemetery, overlooking the bay of Algiers, there is a stone marked

Dean Birchard Mason
Consul of the United States of America
Died at Algiers in the service of His Country
January 16, 1917

I trust the breeze that wafts the scent of geraniums over his final resting place will recall the lake breeze that tempered the summer days in Cleveland, his birthplace, and that, along with his companions who wore the vestments of Army, Navy, Church, and Civil Life of different lands, he has in spirit gone "where their tears shall be taken away and there shall be no death."

H.A.G.

If someone will remind me I will put flowers on the grave of Mr. Mason on January 16, 1926. E.L.T.

An unknown woman is reputed to regularly decorate Consul Mason's grave with flowers and to pay a small sum to the caretaker for the upkeep of the grave.

J.I.T.
May 31, 1935.

The papers published today the news of the fall of the Flandin cabinet. The President of the Chamber, M. Bouisson, has undertaken to form a new cabinet. The Flandin cabinet was defeated by 151 votes on the issue of full powers for Flandin and his henchmen. The question of devaluation or inflation also played a part in the fall of the cabinet. While the exchange has varied only a little, the discount rate has been pushed up to 8%. It will be interesting to see whether the new cabinet will be more successful than the last one, or even last as long a time. The Croix de Feu (Coiffeurs, as Tim calls them) has now a grand opportunity to show what the organization is all about.

The new cabinet is composed of the following:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior
Fernand BOUISSON
CAILLAUX, HERRIOT,
Louis MARIN, Maréchal PÉtain
Pierre LAVAL
Georges PERNOT
Général MAURIN
François PETITRI
Général DEINA
PALMADE
Mario ROUSTAN
LAURENT-EYNAC
Henri ROY
PAGANON
FROSSARD
Louis ROLLIN
Ernest LAFONT
PERPETTI
Georges MANDEL

Under-secretary of State to the President of the Council
CATHALA

E.L.I.

The man with a name like Palmolive or Palmist has his work cut out for him.

H.A.G.
June 1, 1935.

Clothing.

Did you have your motor transportation blessed last Sunday? If so, you might be interested to see the trousers Saint Christopher ordered, displayed on the rue d'Isly. At least I think they must be for him, as he was reputed to be four meters in stature. An ordinary set of trousers, with waistband fully extended, would slip through the legs of this particular pair of pantaloons like a nickel in a slot, and the waist is just about the right measure for a large size wine cask.

Why should it be necessary in the city of Algiers to have to ask in five different shoe emporiums for a pair of laces for ordinary high-cut shoes, before finding such? Do the Algerines throw their shoes away when the laces wear out?

Entertainment.

Have you seen him, giving open-air shows about town? With hair like a lion's mane, a replica of Sandow, in gymnasium togs, deftly manipulating a dozen guinea pigs up and down some ropes and across some bars. Did he get so powerful excercising his wand on the little white creatures, or is there something transmitted by these little rodents which affects the human constitution like vitamins A to Z?

Travel.

Don't you get a thrill out of travel literature? Looking over Cook-Lit's latest cruise leaflet, I was struck by the number of boats listed to stop at La Corogne. What is there about this particular Spanish port to attract tourists; gold, beggars, air-conditioned quicksilver mines, good foods and wines, or what?

H.A.G.
June 3, 1935.

The many uniforms parading ashore from the French fleet now in port must be setting many feminine hearts afluttering!

Monthly prognostications by the Algerian Weather Bureau are interesting literature and quite as accurate as any other I have known.

Mr. Caillaux, who in 1925 went to the States and settled the question of French indebtedness with such facility, said, upon his recent appointment as French Minister of Finance:

"I accept the post provisionally, will take the time necessary to take measures which will put financial recovery on its feet, stop all speculation, and in general put order in the house. After that I shall turn the position over to a successor and become simply Minister of the State."

Very simple, isn't it?

As the temperature rises every day, why should the fact that electrically heated carpets are the latest method of heating rooms have any special appeal?

In the Parc de Galland there is on view a stone which formed the base of a monument erected to the wife of a Roman Consul, who was also a priestess of Eleusis. Nearby, an ancient dolmen serves as housing for a gazelle!

On March 4, 1935, H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the Armstrong Cork Co., an American concern not unknown in Algeria, in an address at University of Cincinnati Day Celebration, on the subject "To-day's Challenge to the University Graduate and to all Thinking Men and Women", said—"The challenge to arouse ourselves from our stupid torpor and become alive to the vast changes in the fundamental principles of our government now under way; the challenge to appraise every proposal critically; the challenge to view every problem in proper perspective, measuring the advantages to be gained for individuals or classes against the future of the American people as a whole; the challenge to support these measures that such analysis reveals to be truly constructive and progressive; the challenge to oppose to the last ditch every proposal that threatens the foundations of democratic government; the challenge to take a vigorous personal part in industrial
June 3, 1935 (cont.)

industrial, commercial, civic and political organizations designed to preserve the liberties of the American people; the challenge to interest ourselves actively in constructive politics in order that only men of genuine capacity and intelligence may be elected to office; the challenge to overcome the blighting psychology of fear and speak out boldly for what we think is right; the challenge to make personal and material sacrifices if necessary to preserve democracy for our children's children."

A worthy challenge, oh fellow citizens.

H.A.G.
June 3, 1935

Several French naval vessels are in port; three of them are large destroyers, in size between our destroyers and cruisers. There are also five submarines. The commanding officer told me yesterday that the visit of the French fleet, now on cruise, to ports of the Levant, such as Alexandria, had been cancelled because of the recent Greek revolution.

As regards Admiral Montcabrier he would remain here until his time for retirement was up, in a year and a half or two years. That the reason he would not be promoted and given command of a division was due to the fact that he for no reason of his own, but due to his assignments, has not been able to keep up with rapidly changing naval science, fast ships, seaplanes, etc.

I called on the Swiss Consul this morning to secure some recent information with regard to his citizens who were arrested on the charge of being spies.

As mentioned previously (see Diary and political report for May, page 7), the man and the woman who accompanied Professor Hanhart were released. The three were arrested on April 20, 1935, upon their arrival at Algiers from Marseille. It was ten days before the Swiss Consul was authorized to interview them; then only in the presence of witnesses.

The Consul told me this morning that at Marseille the Professor asked the Renault garage for the name of a good hotel overlooking the sea. During or after dinner the first evening they were there the Director of the hotel asked the Professor whether he would like to join in the dancing and meet some of the people there assembled, which turned out to be a reunion of the veterans of the Dardanelles. The Professor was introduced to various people and to the President of the organization, with whom he conversed at some length, on the war and various other topics. Before leaving Marseille the Professor spoke to an Annamite soldier and to a Senegalese soldier, looked at their palms and asked where they were from.

On coming to Algiers the Professor took a cabin for three, second class, and he, the woman and the man shared the cabin as they intended sharing the tent when they reached the desert.

The permission requested to visit the desert and other French possessions, according to the local authorities had in principle been refused before the persons in question had left Switzerland, but had not been communicated to them nor to the Swiss Legation at Paris.

The local authorities were unable to find anything against them and decided they had no further jurisdiction and referred the case back to Marseille. The man and the woman in the meanwhile having been released, according to the law the Professor had to be sent under guard in uniform, and in
June 3, 1935 (cont.)

and in chains. The Consul protested, and it took eight days to secure permission for the Professor to be sent under guard in civilian clothes and in a cabin, unchained. It all sounds like the good old days before eighteen thirty.

Further, the Professor is not a German of Coblenz, nor has he ever lived there. His father is a lawyer. The Professor was born in Switzerland and studied at Zurich and in French Switzerland. He owns a large place in or near Zurich, is wealthy and is a well known professor at the University there.

E.L.I.
June 4, 1935.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Ives and I had tea on board the Maillé-Brézé; Captain and Mrs. Cherry and the Misses Cherry were also guests. We visited the ship from stem to stern and I was most unfavorably impressed by the ship's condition; it was dirty inside and out, the decks needed scraping and painting. The brasswork, rails, etc. apparently had not been touched for days. This flagship of the squadron is about five years old, made forty-two knots on its trial trip and now makes at full speed around thirty-seven. In size it is between a destroyer and a cruiser, and its power is said to be 75,000 H.P., or just half that of the Normandie. The only new feature on this ship was a turret for the range finder built amidship. The range finders on the other ships were located also amidship, but were not protected by turrets.

June 5, 1935.

The Bouisson Cabinet had a short life, for it took the toboggan last night after failing to secure a vote of confidence, even before it asked for full powers.

Mr. Philip W. Copelin, Regional Manager of the Frigidaire, called. The recent imposition of a quota on refrigerators does not seem to bother him much. His company has a two year's supply in France. He thinks he will have no trouble in getting in his quota, which is fixed at the amount imported last year.

At Lisbon, when he applied to the French C.G. for a visa to come to North Africa he was informed that since one month French officials had been instructed to grant no visas for North Africa until authorized by the French official at or near the applicant's place of residence. This necessitated a telegram at the applicant's expense, and the usual delay.

Mr. Copelin, who has spent some time in Italy, said that his company had been supplying various articles for use by the army in east Africa; that each returning ship brought back a large number of men suffering from tropical fever of one kind or another, or venereal diseases; that this latter seemed to be of a more violent kind than found among white people and that the medical treatment which was being used to combat it was not effective. The only solution seemed to be to follow in the footsteps of the French and send a shipload of prostitutes to nurse the army.

E.L.I.
June 4, 1935.

Today I enjoyed several games of chess with an officer of the Croix de Feu. The games were played at the local Chess Club of which I am a member.

Between games I had a short conversation with my opponent relative to the French political situation. He remarked amongst other things that the organization to which he belonged was getting "more or less fed up" with the government which was unsuccessful in righting the economic situation and more particularly with the socialists and communists who for the purpose of governmental opposition were now forming one bloc in the Chamber of Deputies and that if the atmosphere was not cleared satisfactorily very soon, that the Croix de Feu would see that the French nation as a whole would be made to toe the line according to the idea of thinking of the War Veterans; that they have definitely outlined plans that have been rehearsed and that not much was now wanted to take over the power of government and hold the reins. He also stated that some time ago each Algerian member of the Croix de Feu was issued 200 rounds of ammunition and that the organization in this country had at their immediate disposal over 80 civilian airplanes.

J.I.T.
June 7, 1935.

The President, after the fall of the Bouisson Cabinet, requested the President of the Senate, the Vice-President, Mr. Laval, Mr. Herriot, the Minister of the Marine, Mr. Pietri, to endeavor to form a Cabinet. They refused or were unable to do so. Eventually Mr. Laval was prevailed upon and succeeded in the early hours of the morning of June 7 in forming the following Ministry:

President of the Council and Foreign Affairs Ministers of State
Pierre Laval
(Pierre-Etienne FLANDIN
(Edouard HERRIOT
(Louis MARIN
(Léon BERARD
PAGANON
FABRY
François PIETRI
Général DEHAUIN
Marcel REGNIER
MARCOMBES
Georges BONNET
CATHALA
LAURENT-EYNAC
Louis ROLLIN
Ernest LAFONT
MAUPOIL
Georges MANDEL
Mario ROUSTAN
L.-O. FROSSARD

Justice
Interior
War
Marine
Air
Finance
National Education
Commerce
Agriculture
Public Works
Colonies
Public Health
Pensions
Post, Telephone & Telegraph
Merchant Marine
Labor

It is thought that Laval will be successful in securing limited full powers to cope with the financial and economic situation as the situation is so acute that the French realize that one of two things must happen; they must lose some of their liberty or most of their francs; and as they love their liberty, so do they love their francs, but of the two they love their francs the most.

E.L.I.
June 7, 1935.

After six P.M., having done some shopping in the center of the town, I came to the Central Post Office and found the Boulevard Laferrière crowded with about two thousand persons. I joined with the crowd and found that a communist and socialist manifestation was to take place at 6:30. The crowd was calm and quiet, talking by little groups. Upon questioning a person I was told that a few orators would probably address those there congregated. I noticed four companies of troops, dressed and equipped for action, with steel hats, rifles in bandoleer, bayonets at the belt, etc. The War Monument was entirely surrounded by policemen and gendarmes, who held hands, completely encircling it. One company of soldiers was stationed at the beginning of the rue d'Isly, another at the beginning of Boulevard Bugeaud, a third at the foot of Boulevard Laferrière and a fourth at the intersection of Boulevard Laferrière and Avenue Pasteur. The space between the rue d'Isly and the War Monument on the Boulevard Laferrière was being cleared by the soldiers as I arrived. Policemen, gendarmes, garde mobile, Senegalese and tirailleurs troops were in great evidence. Electric cars and autobuses did not stop at the Post Office station but kept on going.

The manifestation was being held by the Front Commun as a protest of the announced gathering of the Croix de Feu for June 9th next. When I left at 6:30, no disturbances having been created, a person told me that the orators would not address the crowd. They were probably awed by the mobilization of governmental forces and the police wagon that was in plain sight on Avenue Pasteur.

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I played bridge in the evening with an inspector of the Credit Algerienne et de Tunisie. He told me that Patenotvre and Renault, who so strongly recommended the devaluation of the franc and were in a large measure responsible for the fall of the Flandin Cabinet, had their large fortunes invested in the United States, and that for personal lucrative reasons they were using all of their influence towards this direction. After the devaluation they would recall their dollars and convert them into francs. Also that Colonel de la Roque, the leader of the Croix de Feu, was expected at Algiers on June 9th, where he would stay only for about one hour to address the members of his organization; he coming and returning by an airplane belonging to the Croix de Feu.

J. I. T.
June 8, 1935.

A French squadron consisting of the following ships arrived this morning to make a short visit:

Cruisers: Algérie - Foch - Duquesne, and the first division of torpedo-boats.

The port strike continues, having begun on June 2nd, as a protestation of the use of wine tankers. Little merchandise has been loaded or unloaded. Troops have been on duty at the wharves to preserve order. The dockers and others have been encouraged by the communists and socialists to continue the strike and have no doubt been assisted, financially and otherwise, by their friends at Cette and elsewhere in France and other countries.

E.L.I.
June 9, 1935.

I attended the garden party given by the Governor General and Mme. Carde for the officers of the French ships. There were at least a thousand people, including many Arab chiefs whose costumes and red capes lent much color to what might otherwise have been a drab affair. Unlike any other reception, the Governor General was wandering about, as was also Mme. Carde, which made it rather difficult for the guests, it being usual on such occasions to have a fixed place to receive and an aide to introduce the guests. I wore what I considered proper on such an official occasion, a high hat and cutaway. I was the only guest wearing a high hat. Mrs. Ives was unable to attend because of cold and fever.

June 10, 1935.

I attended the reception on board the flagship "Algérie", commanded by Admiral Mouget. The ship was clean and quite a contrast to the "Maille-Brèze" which I visited a few days before.

Mrs. Ives was unable to attend the reception because of cold and fever.

June 11, 1935.

Yesterday morning the large meeting of the Algerian members of the Croix de Feu was held at or near Maison Carree. Colonel de la Rocque came from Paris to Algiers by airplane on Sunday. The number of members attending the meeting is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand. Colonel de la Rocque spoke, and the members and non-members were disappointed that he did not state the ultimate aim of the organization. His failure to do so has prevented many serious minded Algerians from joining. Full details and photographs of the meeting are given in the local press under date of June 11, 1935.

E. L. I.
June 15, 1935.

The good ship EXARCH bore away from this port yesterday Consul Touchette and his family. The family will remain in the States for some time, but the Consul, after having re-discovered America, will return to his post in the Fall with the knowledge that there are possibly worse places in the world to be stationed than at Algiers.

At a recent reception in New York to Admiral Byrd, who in this age maintains the ancient reputation of Virginia's sons, there was a special reservation made for the two cows which accompanied his expedition to the southern polar regions. Does it recall to you the spirit of the ancient manger scene, or would you call it blatant publicity?

Over the entrance to the Consulate General the wisteria blooms for the second time this season. So hope springs eternal in the human spirit.

Near Lwow, in fair Poland, dwelt a country maid, with tresses long. A lawyer neighbor loved her, he said, but without so much hair. She abbreviated her natural glory, then his affections waned, and now she wants thirty thousand francs recompense, inasmuch as there will be no wedding bells. 30,000 francs would purchase considerable hair restorer, if that is all that worries her.

Our Sunday roast was cooked to a turn in our neighborhood baker's oven. The tariff is what you care to give. Rather neat arrangement, although I am mystified that I did not know of the custom hitherto.

For the first time since The War, a French ship-of-war enters a German port. Thus time heals.

A Paris illustrated paper has a featured article on the proposed alliance of two pro-Germans, Hearst and Hoover, to secure the Presidency of the U.S. at the next national election, and the terrible consequence to France if such an event culminates!

H.A.G.
June 15, 1935.

At the Admiralty swimming "beach" Mrs. Ives conversed with an Army captain and his wife. The captain's wife harped on the great friendship between the Latins and said that she was for even closer union with Italy. Mrs. Ives observed that this friendship was of rather recent date and that the tendency appeared to be for closer ties between France and Italy. The officer said that much was due to the recent treaties with Italy; that he noticed a great difference in the recent treatment of French officers when visiting Italian ships, etc. Suddenly and without any warning the wife took her husband to task for discussing French affairs with a foreigner and asked him if he had forgotten that he was forbidden by his regulations to discuss such matters with foreigners. This bears out what I have heard before and explains the great difficulty in making contacts with French officials, whether Army, Navy or civilian.

June 17, 1935.

The Financial Delegations seem to be having a difficult time for the discussions are lasting much longer than usual. The French Government's determination to lop off the eight per cent allowance to Algerine officials and to favor officials in France would appear on the face of it to be unfair. The Central Government maintains that this economy is justified, in that the officials in Algeria are receiving a Colonial indemnity of twenty-five per cent. On the other hand the cost of living in Algeria is admitted to be much higher than in France, which I believe to be true. The Delegations, if unable to have the Government rescind the order for the cut, seem determined to restore the cuts made by the Assemblies, and thus save face, for a principle seems to them to be involved, that is, the financial autonomy of Algeria, established in 1900. These cuts, if maintained, would bring down the cost of living at least five per cent, it is believed.

E.L.I.
June 19, 1935.

The Anglo-German naval accord reached yesterday in London seems to please all the world with the exception of la belle France. The accord gives thirty-five per cent of the British navy on all categories of naval vessels with the exception of submarines, which is 45%, and limits the possibility of Germany building submarines over that amount, which seemed to have been the only weapon of warfare feared by the British. This accord gives Germany equality with France on the sea, and will very likely draw France and Italy closer together for defense purposes. In my opinion this is a great step forward in naval disarmament. If Germany had agreed in 1911 to limit its race against Great Britain when Lord Haldane went to Berlin and made such proposals, there would probably have been no war. The Germans refusing, the British replied that for every German vessel built it would build two.

Last evening Mrs. Ives and I dined with General Count de Genay, who had as his other guests, General (19th Army Corps, Algiers) and Mrs. Noguès and a delightful young couple who have recently come to Algiers from Paris where the officer was on duty at the War Office. Mrs. Noguès is the daughter of the late Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The young army officer, whose name I did not retain, was military attaché at Teheran while my old friend Bob Treat was Secretary of Legation there. He said that Bob's death was to some extent due to bad treatment on the part of a missionary doctor. Noguès' references to Hitler were more respectful than he evinced when referring to him some months ago.

E.L.I.
June 19, 1935.

Mrs. Ives and I dined with the Robes. They are in the Croix de Feu up to their necks. Mrs. Robe is one of the women who looks after some two hundred children of the members and takes them out of town for picnics, etc., and with the aid of others is attempting to instill in them a spirit similar to Fascism.

June 20, 1935.

We dined with the Prefet and his wife. The Atgers had as their other guests Souchier, the General Secretary of the Government General, Mrs. Duroux, wife of the Senator, and a member of the Financial Delegations and his wife. They evinced regret at the defeat of Brunel as mayor and feel that the new mayor is a poor substitute. The men around him, according to them, are questionable. Brunel has left on a six-months tour of South American countries.

As regards the Anglo-German naval agreement, they seem to be unable to understand the situation and felt that England had double-crossed them in making an agreement without their approval.

June 21, 1935.

I was informed this morning that the Croix de Feu had planned to take action this month, but had for some reason postponed doing so until later in the summer, possibly until just before the Parliament is convened; that fourteen high government or former government officials would lose their heads; that two hundred thousand were blacklisted, to be properly dealt with when the coup begins.

The organization is being perfected daily. The system seems to be as follows:

Groups of seven are formed, and one of them is designated as leader. Instructions are sent to the leader, who informs one of the members, who informs another, and so on. When the coup is tried out, each man will be assigned to some function in the administration, post office, telegraph, railways, etc. According to my informant, nothing will be left to chance, and further, that de la Roque has said that the leadership and responsibility will be his.

E.L.I.
June 22, 1935.

Mr. Summer is once again a visitor.

Viewpoint:

Herewith two despatches from the U.S.A. under date of June 21; one from New York, the other from Chicago.

"The bullish sentiment that made itself felt in the late rally yesterday gained further ground in Wall Street today. It was reflected in the increased activity of the market on the Stock Exchange, the total turnover rising to 1,520,000 shares. As the result of the large volume of buying, stocks resumed a strong upward trend."

"Benjamin Debois, judge of probate in Sangamon County, Illinois, today refused to permit the First State Trust Savings Bank of Springfield, Ill., to take over the stock of seven estates, of which it has been conservator, in United States Government securities. Declaring the field for government obligations too low and the national debt too high, the judge advised holding the stocks in the bank until they be invested in first real estate mortgages for which the market, he admitted, is closed now, but which he expects shortly to expand. Criticising government securities as an investment, Judge Debois said: "In view of the fact that the national debt today is almost twenty-nine billions the highest point in our history, we may safely say there is more risk in investing in government bonds for our people than ever before. Just as soon as the rank and file of our people become convinced that we are on the eve of a period of inflation, we will witness a repetition of the experience early in 1920, when government securities sank below eight(y)-five under similar conditions.""

You pay your money, and you make your choice.

H.A.G.
June 25, 1935.

I was informed on good authority last evening that the abolition of the Counselors and the substitution of four inspectors was brought about as follows:

When Regnier visited Algiers, one of the counselors was the son of a man with whom Regnier had had a run in some years before. The Minister thought it was a good opportunity to get even, so he caused the counselors to be reduced by two and got rid of his enemy's son. This man then brought suit against the Government and Regnier to avoid further embarrassment dismissed the remaining counselors, seeing at the same time an opportunity to give jobs to four deserving party henchmen, such as the Prefet at Marseille who had been dismissed at the time of the assassination of King Alexander and Barthou. That the appointment of these inspectors will not be a saving financially; that it will be a most embarrassing situation for the Governor General; that if a man like former Governor Generals Johanart or Steeg had been Governor General, they would not have stood for it, they being statesmen, whereas Carde is merely of the functionary type of official. The next question is, will the Financial Delegations appropriate the money to pay for these inspectors, appointed by Paris and not wished for by Algeria? It is believed the Delegations will refuse.

My informant is of the opinion that the depression in Algiers is just beginning and that it will last for at least three years, if not more.

E.L.I.
June 26, 1935.

I went by invitation from the Geographic Society to hear General Meynier lecture on his recent trip to Bidon 5 and further south by aeroplane. In addition to inaugurating Bidon 5, he continued his journey southward at the instance of the Governor General to study the possibilities of extending the economic relations between Algiers and French West Africa. As I mentioned in my diary on May 30, Meynier has in mind to advocate a formation of a French Empire built on similar lines to the British, and is now writing a book on this subject. He mentioned the building of a highway from Dakar to Lake Tched. I shall get his view on the long talked of Trans-Saharan railway when I see him again. The last time I talked to him I got the impression that the idea of building such a road had been given up, and that in his mind the only satisfactory means of communication over the desert was by aeroplane.

E.L.I.
June 30, 1935.

Pavlovsky sailed this morning for France. He is returning to the Foreign Office for duty. He had many friends to see him off. He will be greatly missed. I met his successor and wife. They seem to be good simple folk. He was seven years in Cleveland as Consul and for some time has been on duty at the Foreign Office and I understand from Pavlovsky that Laska had negotiated the recent Czech treaty of commerce with Russia. Mr. and Mrs. Laska have a very friendly feeling for the United States and they both speak English.

July 1, 1935.

I dined with the Calisses and the conversation naturally turned to Abyssinia. Calisse being a good Italian was, as he should be, more than enthusiastic. In his mind Abyssinia is already Italian. It is Italian destiny to go there and civilize the black heathen, who, by the way, were Christian long before the Italians or Romans ever thought of being Christians. The "Wops" also have an eye on Malta, but somehow one cannot imagine Great Britain giving up so important a naval base. Calisse belittled Magistratif, his predecessor, who, as everyone knows, was most intelligent, and who played a far greater role than Calisse will ever play in Algeria or elsewhere. General de Gambey was much amused in listening to Calisse rave.

Calisse asked me if I was going to the boat to see the Governor General depart on his vacation in France. I told him I was not, and he said he would not go. This morning's papers said he was there, among others.

July 3, 1935.

I called yesterday on General Féquant, commanding the 5th Air Region, which comprises Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, to obtain general information with regard to landing fields, fuel supplies, etc., desired by the Hydrographic Bureau of the Navy Department. I left with him a questionnaire which he promised to have completed and returned to me in a few weeks time. He and his aide seemed most interested that our Government was publishing a book giving this information and asked to have a copy. I told them I would obtain a copy for him. I also called at the navy headquarters to see the Admiral commanding. He was at Bizerte, so I saw the commandant, who seemed to have no information with regard to the hydro-avion bases in Algeria, though he was studying a report submitted to the Admiralty in regard to the establishment of such a base at Algiers.

E.L.I.
July 7, 1935.

Mr. Stewart, who has been an English instructor at the Foreign Legion headquarters, was taken sick on Sunday. The doctor attending him said that he had dysentery. I told Mr. Lawson to get in touch with Mr. Stewart and advise him to go to the British Cottage Hospital. He went there on Sunday afternoon and when I called to see him Monday afternoon Miss Stratton said he had been quite sick but that she did not think his illness was serious. She promised to let me know if he got worse.

July 9, 1935.

Mr. Hastings called this morning and intimated that he was in a bad fix financially. The business of Simons (see note of May 9) has about petered out, and he had only twenty francs due him as his share in the venture. Mr. Hastings said that he had a small amount of money, but not quite enough to get him and his wife and child to New York; that he could get rid of his apartment but would have to pay a rent tax of seven hundred francs. He is going to sell his household effects and travel lightly when he goes, which he is hoping to do the end of this month. As he will be twenty dollars short, I promised to lend him twenty-five, to be repaid as soon as possible. To return to the United States is the wisest decision he has ever made, for it is practically impossible for a foreigner to make enough in this country to make ends meet.

E.L.I.
July 13 1935

The Governments in France and Algeria are making preparations for the 14th. Large military demonstrations are scheduled in France and Algeria. Political demonstrations are also planned, some to take place on the left bank in Paris. With the Seine dividing the sheep from the goats and with the unusually large number of troops, many colonial, there is not a great deal of danger there will be serious trouble. In Algiers there is to be a military review at seven in the morning. Permission has been given the various organizations to parade and demonstrate. There will be some red flags flown in France and Algeria. The Croix de Feu seems to be laying low, like brother rabbit, waiting for developments.

Posters by the Municipality requesting the populace to behave like human beings have been posted all over town, even on the Consulate General. The Mayor has been requested to have these latter posters removed before four o'clock this afternoon. The various organizations have likewise placed posters, and in some cases alongside the official ones, giving contrary advice. This morning forty planes flew over the city, some of them having come from Morocco and Tunisia.

Algerians are convinced that there must be a political cleanup before long; they seem to be waiting for the Croix de Feu to do something, and in the meantime they are getting discouraged.

In the British Parliament a few sweet words were hurled at France, which has swallowed them like a good fish, and as a consequence the press is now changing its tune. It would appear that Great Britain needs France in connection with Italian Abyssinian negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. Germany seems shocked at Britain's changing policy, which pleases France. Europe is getting like a large family with a spoilt child on their hands.

E.L.I.
The fourteenth, and the day following, passed off quietly in France and Algeria, much to the relief of the Authorities. The Croix de Feu was active and made an excellent impression. My invitation to view the military parade was received on the 14th, too late to attend. The invitation was sent to the old address, which accounts for the delay.

I dined on board the Conte Grande Saturday evening with the Calises, the Italian Consul at Boston and his wife, an Italian professor in the University of New York, an uncle of Mrs. Calisse, and an Officer of the Rome Foreign Office who has been in North Africa to see what is going on in the Italian colonies. The man in question has been in New York as Vice Consul, though an Army officer by profession with the rank of Colonel. He said that Italy had no intention of occupying Abyssinia or to obtain a protectorate over that country; that it only desired to obtain a bit of territory and that there would be no war unless the Italians were attacked, in which case Italy would be prepared. The territory in question would appear to be the plateau west of Italian Somaliland and south of British Somaliland, or from a point where the French and British Somaliland meet to a point where the Italian Somaliland and Kenya meet, a distance north-south of four hundred and fifty miles and east-west from Demot two hundred and twenty-five miles.

E.L.I.
July 18 1935

The long promised decrees of the Laval Government have been issued, twenty-nine in number, having as their objective the saving of eleven billion francs, and reducing the cost of living, by lowering the cost of bread, gas, electricity, coal, fertilizers and rents.

The C.G.T.U., the "Cartel des services publics" et al are preparing to protest against the decrees. There is always a cloud somewhere in the sky.

Bodenheimer of the Austrian Consulate informed me that Tremmel had quite recovered from his mental illness and was, he thought, gunning for the post at Batavia. This post will bring his wife nearer her ex ill husband and her nine (more or less) children by her first marriage, all living in Java.

Stewart, mentioned in a previous diary note as being in the British Cottage Hospital, left there last Friday and is staying with friends in the country.

E.L.I.
August 16 1935

A recent number of the National Geographic introduced me to a form of sport known as "tossing the caber" as practised in Scotland. Two men hoist what looks like a small mast into the air; when it is a perpendicular position, the competitor lifts it from the ground and tosses it end-over-end as far as he is able. It looks like a good exercise for "giant-killers".

On the Gaspé Peninsula are grown the finest peas on the North American continent. One of the places I wish to know more of before I go on my final journey is the aforesaid country. When and if I see it, if it is littered with hot-dog stands and Stop-at-Smith's-Cottage signs, I shall desire to travel nevermore.

$2,500,000 worth of Hiram Walker's distilled confections recently made a blaze at Peoria, Illinois. In the days of prohibition the fluid was dumped into sewers, but this is sadder still.

As cold as ice. Haven't you used that expression at times? Well, it has to be revised, like all regulations. The newest developments in refrigeration produce ice ten degrees colder than ordinary ice.

A recent traveler third-class per the S.S.NORMANDIE says that the vibration is abnormal. One living near the main arteries of Algiers should not notice a little thing like that.

The newest shops opening in town nowadays are either vendors of tobacco or lottery tickets.

H.A.G.
August 16 1935

TRAINING. "It sounds funny" says air-ace Mollison, "but we have always found that a good tour of the nightclubs the day before departing for a big flight always helped. Seems to settle the nerves. An aviator can't afford to worry before taking off. He's got to occupy himself. And then anyone can tell you that if you can stand the nightclubs you can stand being up in the air, or maybe I ought to say still being up in the air."

PNEUMOONULTRAMIROSCOPICSSILICOVOLCANONIOSIS. Merely the longest word in English, meaning "breathing in the dust through the nose". A four-year-old negro girls spells it correctly five times out of five.

Among the items approved in the allotment of $700,000,000 of Works Progress Administration funds to New York is one of $236,000 for the compilation of a complete illustrated catalogue of protozoan unicellular foraminifer fossils, comprising a classification and cross index of some twelve thousand species.

Enterprise, successful defender of the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V in 1930, which cost her owners $600,000, has been purchased by a dealer in metal for $5,000. And still there are no decrees to cover the poor yachtmen!

A gentleman in Nice, France, wishes to exchange a Canadian wheat ranch for a house on the Riviera. Another fellah suffering on account of the grain markets.

F.C.-Shall I come Thursday or shall I perhaps see better later? G. This one uses the Mollison system, perhaps.
August 17 1935

The experiences I have had with automobile dealers, garages, etcetera, with regard to repairs on my Terraplane and Ford 8, would fill a book. Most of them are thoroughly dishonest and all of them are incompetent. The mechanics have never had any training. They come here from France, or are born here, have worked in some garage as helper and then claim to be first-class mechanics. They all claim to know American cars. Not one of them has ever worked in a car factory, not one of them has ever taken a car completely apart and put it together again. The agents for the Ford are Mohring & Cohade. Their mechanics are the most incompetent of any I have encountered. The latest experience with them is typical. Early in June my wife was driving the car and suddenly the self-starter would not work. I took with me from the garage a mechanic. He fiddled with the car, and finally with the hand crank started it. I went with him to the garage. He said the battery was discharged. Good. Let me have another while mine is being recharged. A few days later I picked up my battery. On June 13, the same trouble. I took the car to the garage again. This time it was said that it was the fault of the generator. The battery was recharged, and without my permission a new generator was installed and various gadgets added; a total bill of 307 francs. July 19 the same thing happened again. The mechanic examined the battery and said the center section plates were worn out. Good. Have them changed. Five days later the garage called up and said the battery was ready. It was put in. I was told there was nothing wrong with the battery; that it was charged and O.K.; that the best electrical man in the city had examined it, etc. Francs 33 for this bad information. Yesterday, August 16, the same trouble, and in the center of the town. It cost me thirty francs to get home, paying for the help in cranking, etc. This morning I went again to the garage, and with the fat "dumb bell" to the expert electrician. The battery was again examined and the electrician's verdict was that the center cells had worn out and that the battery would not hold a charge. I did not mince my words in telling the manager what I thought of him and his mechanics and also told him I was going to write to the Ford headquarters.

I then went to the Willard people and bought a new battery for 370 francs. This little experience cost me, in addition to time and annoyance, exactly the price of a new battery, and is typical of all the experiences I have had with garages and mechanics since I have been in Algeria.

E.L.I.
August 17 1935

The press reports the death of Wiley Post and Will Rogers. Post was on his third trip around the world by 'plane and had as a passenger Rogers, America's beloved funny man. The aeroplane accident occurred in Alaska.

August 19, 1935

Last evening the Italian ship NEPTUNIA, en route from South America to Italy, had on board one hundred and sixty young Italians who had made the trip from Italy to South America and back. The boys were all in sailor uniform and looked to be in age from 14 to 18. Mr. Calisse, the Italian Consul General, was on board to see his wife off and was seized upon to address the youngsters. There was much enthusiasm and cheering.

The radio this morning announced the retirement of Mr. Carde, the Governor General, effective September 15. He reaches the age limit this Fall, but his decision to retire at once I believe is due to his desire to get out before general conditions in Algeria get worse. Leaving now he can point to a fairly satisfactory record of three or four years.

The conference at Paris of the representatives of France, Great Britain and Italy with regard to the Abyssinian question has ended in the Duce refusing to entertain the proposals submitted to him looking to a peaceful settlement of the dispute. This refusal puts it up to England and France to put Mussolini in his place once and for all, or to face the possibilities of a general breakdown of all treaty obligations, the end of the League and another European war.

E.L.I.
August 19 1935

In the rue Bab-el-Oued the swallows perch by thousands along the street wires. I wonder why this particular spot is the most fashionable, as elsewhere similar vantage points are deserted.

Bibles written in fifteen different tongues are procurable on the rue d'Isly.

Who spread the story that the Abyssinian soldiers fed the entrails of their wounded and dead enemies to their horses, in order to make them fierce?

H.A.G.
August 21, 1935

It used to be quite an art to lay linoleum, but the latest models are installed like a piece of old-fashioned concrete; simply cut to size, wet the back, apply to wood, stone, cement or metal flooring, and roll the furniture into position.

Wandering about the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, I never discovered there was an elevator service to the top. As I haven't seen it in ten years, perhaps it wasn't there at that time.

A Detroit sportsman will launch in September a boat which, he says, will break all existing motorboat speed records.

"I will be able to obtain at least 25 miles per hour more than Gar Wood's record of 124.56, and I believe without much difficulty the boat will reach 200-mile-an-hour mark."

On August 10 at New York, the Brazilian milreis, paper, with a former value of 11.96 cents, was quoted officially at 8.60 1/2¢ and sold freely at 5.40¢. The Uruguay peso, former par 103.42¢, official rate 80¢, free rate 40¢. This is what turns a businessman's hair white.

Among the millions of men wearing cottons this season is Albert Gains Ouzts, of Elmwood, S.C., whose trousers, made of cotton cloth homespun and woven more than 75 years ago, are apparently good for another 100 years. He also wears the cotton vest his father wore when he was married in 1856. (His wife made the pants in 1930).

Apple growers have started exporting in volume to England says an early August note from the Shenandoah valley.

H.A.G.
August 22 1935

47 years ago yesterday, Vice Consul M. Howard passed away in Böne. Far from his home in the States, I wonder what his impressions were, stationed alone in what could then have been little more than a fishing village. In any event, he missed what along the Northern Atlantic seaboard is still known as "the blizzard of '38".

PASSPORT DIVISION NOTE.
"British passports bear an official issuing stamp on which are the words "Foreign Office" and the date. All foreign passports bear a stamp of the city where they are issued, as for instance, Paris, Rome, Berlin, etc. It is obvious that the average Customs official abroad does not know what the two English words "Foreign Office" mean, and on every occasion that we go abroad they always ask us who this has been issued by and where. The obvious suggestion is that every passport should be stamped with the word London, or say Liverpool and the date."

J P Morgan's banking house, and the house of Altman, in New York City, have no names over their thresholds. It is assumed, simply, that everyone knows all about them.

H.A.G.
GARAGE SERVICE. Recently in France a tourist left his car in the hotel garage during the evening, requesting that some minor repairs be made at once, in order that he might proceed on his journey early in the morning. The following morning he returned to the garage and in a preeminent manner demanded his car immediately. On being told that it was ready, he replied that he would come back for it in the afternoon. "Alright; in that case I will go ahead with the repairs", replied the patron.

In my own experience I recall the son of a wealthy New York book publisher leaving his early model planetary transmission Ford in a garage the evening before a football game in New Haven, with the request that it be immediately gone over so that he could make the trip there the following morning. A mechanic worked all night on the car and was still working on it when the boy came to get his car in the morning. He immediately jumped into the car, which was in the basement of the garage, and started off. Instead of going out the door, he almost brought down the building by backing into one of the large supporting floor joists. Then he went ahead, out of the building and onto the Boston Post Road. But something was radically wrong. When he wanted to go forward, the car went backward, and vice versa. He rushed into the garage office, blistered the paint off the walls with the heat of his opinion on mechanics in general and left pell mell for the railroad station. All the trouble was caused by putting the transmission in backwards, it developed.

H.A.C.
August 24 1935

MONACO has discharged its army of 76 by giving three months notice. Reason, dwindly revenues.

What is the "Daimler Fluid Flywheel Transmission"?

When the "QUEEN MARY" is launched, no matter where she may be on 'Xmas day, a machine aboard will be able to supply artificial snow-flakes to celebrate the season with, if the natural product is lacking.

On the newest English freighters, Jacobean style lounge rooms, electric fan ventilators and steamheated quarters for the crew are considered indispensable.

H.A.G.
BOUQUEMAISON, a town in northern France of 634 souls, 163 of whom are legal voters, is without administration of any kind for the time being, the voters refusing to vote and the officials to officiate. The reason for this state of affairs? One of the native sons left at an early age to see the world. At Pas-de-Calais he shot and killed a young girl and was placed in an asylum for the insane. Released at his parents request, he returned home and killed the town belle, who refused to marry him. Arrested at Doullens, he was tried in Amiens, and turned over to another asylum. At the expiration of one year's time, a bill of 900 francs for his upkeep was forwarded to Bouquemaison, for payment. The bill remains unpaid. "It is a question of morality" declared M. Carpentier, last mayor of Bouquemaison, the father of whom was Mayor for 45 years before him. "You can understand, can't you? Think of the parents of the murdered girl, assessed annually to pay for the bread and butter of their daughter's murderer. Because of this we all join with the parents and refuse to pay that 900 francs."
"Until the Department of the Somme agrees to take this assessment out of our hands, there will be no such thing as the Town of Bouquemaison."

If this is an example of French LOGIC, make the most of it.

TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Paris New York HERALD on the 23rd of August presents a situation with reference to the first trade pact negotiated with an European country by the United States of America (that with Belgium), which is apparently in variation with the results obtained in the cases of other pacts of similar nature. On the face of it, the presentation does not seem to acknowledge that Secretary Hull receives information from his foreign sources.

Algerian trade statistics will show an increase, if the Abyssinian situation continues to develop, and from an entirely new source, WATER. This is being shipped from Bone.

H.A.G.
August 26 1935

The reason there has been no local announcement concerning Carde's resignation September 15th, is because of the serious situation and the many resignations of mayors, etc., throughout Algeria.

Instead of the P.L.M. Algeria it is the Directorship of the Chemin de Fer de l'Est which he is gunning for.

The Algerians are hoping Italy will be successful in the Abyssinian venture, so that Italy will lay off with regard to Tunisia. I rather imagine this is the feeling of all the French.

The Austrian interests in Algeria will be put under the direction of the Swiss Consulate; hence no local honorary Consul is to be appointed.

This procedure seems to me to be the proper one, and might well be followed by other countries which do not feel their interests are of sufficient importance to justify the appointment of a career officer. The placing of their interests in the hands of a friendly country would eliminate the honorary consuls usually of the "Marchand des quatre saisons" type.

E.L.I.
August 27 1935

A resident of the American Middle West has to "ground" himself before he can "listen in" on his radio. Locally I presume he must be known as a "live wire".

The wide unemployment in the North Bohemia glass industry is to be obviated by the development of glass safety razor blades. The cheapness of the glass blades will offset the disadvantage that they cannot be sharpened.

The attendance for the first four days of "China Seas" at the Capital Theater (New York) has surpassed all records for the past three years.

H.A.G.
August 28 1935

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the M. E. Church, South, has this to say about his nation's capitol:-

"The City of Washington is today a disgrace to the nation, with its innumerable drinking places and intoxication. The President of the United States, whether he likes it or not, is today the patron saint of the liquor traffic, which depends upon the Administration to protect its interests."

The Church above the State, if you will, but it cannot maintain such a position by such drivel ing utterances.

There will be a boxing bout at the Municipal Stadium on Saturday evening between SANGCHILL, world champion bantam weight, and an adversary. My boys entertained me last evening describing one of his training exhibitions. He can skip rope better than any girl you ever saw; he looks like a tough boy, but he has big muscles; his hands move so fast you cannot follow them with your eyes; he can lay on his back and stand on his feet or his head without touching the floor with his hands; his name means SANG(blood) CHILL(cold), hence COLDBLOOD.

H.A.G.
August 31 1935

AMERICA must still be the PROMISED LAND. A French citizen called at the Consulate General today and desired to immigrate there, inasmuch as being an immigrant, the United States would bear the expense of his transplanting. Perhaps he has been listening to Huey Long over the radio, and thinks in addition to his expenses he should be given a $5,000.00 a year job, a nice home, and a new motor conveyance.

A German automobile manufacturer is producing a passenger car with eight wheels; this to minimize road shock and the danger of blowouts. It reminds me of an American model which was at one time on the market, with two motors; one to function in case the other broke down en route.

H.A.G.
August 28 1935

Bodenstein of the Austrian Consulate called and informed me that the affairs of Austria in Algeria were being placed in the hands of the Swiss Consulate and that all archives and furnishings were being transferred to the Swiss offices. The Consul protested against the assumption of additional work and insisted that Bodenstein be assigned to his office to handle the work in connection with the seven or eight hundred Austrians in Algeria. Bodenstein said that he had received no information as to whether the Austrian Government intended to keep him here and asked me if I knew anyone in Vienna connected with the Foreign Office who might interest himself in the matter, for on August 31 his contract expires and he would be left high and dry. I told him I knew no one there to whom I could write to on this subject.

It would appear that the Swiss in taking over the Austrian interests in Algeria have done so with the understanding that Austria will take over Swiss interests in some other country, an economic arrangement and one that eliminates the appointment of honorary consuls.

August 30 1935

News was received of the death by automobile accident of the Queen of Belgium near Lucerne on August 29. She, her husband, lady-in-waiting and chauffeur were in an open car. The King was driving; car skidded and collided with two trees; Queen instantly killed, King slightly wounded. The chauffeur and lady-in-waiting were apparently unhurt.

E.L.I.
September 3 1935

This office recently received a request for bread samples to be forwarded to an American Bakers' Convention to be held this Fall, in the U.S.A. Thinking about this, I ran across an item to the effect that one of the larger Eastern bakers had just placed an order (during August) for from 500,000 to 1,000,000 barrels of flour, for delivery as required during the coming year. The article featured the fact that the price of flour was evidently considered as quite stable, but what intrigues me is the fact that in spite of the quantity involved, they are still willing to learn more about bread - even Algerian.

The vicinity of the Grand Poste last evening resembled an army encampment. Soldiers and police in fighting trim cached in every possible spot. The reason: another forbidden démonstration of protesting fonctionnaires.

Word comes from the Hastings family that they are now installed very comfortably in New York City, with some temporary work and reasonable prospects for something more or less permanent in the near future.

WARNING. Beware of your valuables in local bath houses.

A British war vessel sailed by Algiers yesterday, very close in. It pays to advertise.

H.A.G.
September 4, 1935

Food prices continue high, notwithstanding the many decrees issued by the French Government having as their object the lowering of the cost of living. The functionaries are agitating against their salary and other cuts prescribed by the recent decrees to balance the budget and save the franc. Police have been reinforced and are very much on the alert.

I was stopped last night about ten-thirty and asked why I klaxonned. I asked "Why shouldn't I warn pedestrians or automobiles of my approach when necessary." The policeman asked me if I did not know it was forbidden to klaxon after ten o'clock. I had never heard that there was such a rule in Algiers, so informed the policeman, and drove on. It is a good rule and I fully approve of it, but first the police should start with the pedestrians; have them walk on the sidewalk instead of the middle of the street, and to cross at corners, and not jay walk. After the pedestrian has been properly trained, then the anti-noise regulations should be enforced.

News of the Abyssinian concessions to the African Exploitation and Development Co., of Delaware, came as startling news to the world on September first. It now appears that the interested parties were the Standard and Socony Oil Companies; that the concessions were for seventy-five years for oil and mineral rights over a goodly portion of Abyssinia. This morning's news is that the concessions will be cancelled by the American interests, to serve the cause of peace. Oil on the troubled waters, portraying a weakening of the world powers in their negotiations with Italy.

E.L.I.
September 5, 1935

ENGLISH CLASS.

Teacher. Give me a sentence containing the word 'Egypt'.
Pupil. You know Tony, the fruit man. Egypt me.

OYSTERS ARE IN SEASON.

A representative of the S.P.C.A. appeared recently before the legislature of Alabama with an eloquent plea to consider the feelings of an oyster as it is about to be eaten raw; describing at some length the nervous reactions of this variety of shellfish under these circumstances, and requesting that legislation be enacted to prevent such harrowing scenes in the future.

FOG IN LONDON.

A clerk telephoned to his employer - "I cannot come to the shop this morning as I have not yet reached home yesterday".

H.A.G.
September 5 1935

Mrs. T. H. Smith and her three children with whom we crossed in 1933 arrived on the CONTE GRANDE. She has been living in France and has spent the summer in Venice. She said that food prices were going up daily and mentioned some foodstuffs that had increased as much as 300 per cent. That the Italians are showing enthusiasm on the surface, but that she was of the opinion that they were beginning to realize the seriousness of the situation and what the future held in store for Italy should there be a war. At Palermo, where the ship stopped, the Government was buying up all the mules and donkeys available.

A professor of New York University, an Italian by birth but naturalized, was on the same boat. He is an uncle of Mrs. Calisse. I seized the opportunity to take him in my car to the boat. En route I asked him as an American citizen what he thought of the situation. He said that from a military and political point of view Italy was in a strong position, but what he feared for Italy was an economic and financial crash.

September 6 1935

For lunch today I had Calisse, the Italian Consul General, who has just returned from Italy, (his leave having been cancelled), the Italian Vice Consul at Oran who has been on duty at Cleveland, and an Austrian by the name of Carl Jg. Hoffer-Richenau who is in the service of the German publicity bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The latter is keen and knows Egypt and Abyssinia very well. The conversation on the European and Abyssinian situation was most interesting. Calisse, I note, is taking the situation seriously indeed. He is not so bombastic as he was before he left for Italy about two weeks ago.

The French are sympathetic with Italy, hoping that it will succeed in getting possession of Abyssinia so that France will not be bothered by Italy's aspirations in Tunisia. They continue to harp on the Anglo-German naval accord and the now almost forgotten Manchuko-Japanese question, which they cite as instances of treaty-breaking affairs.

A telegram from the Department notifies me of the transfer of Touchette as Consul at the Consulate General at Montreal. His leave was up on the 4th but nothing was said as to his present whereabouts nor have I heard anything from (over)
him since his letter of July 9. It is rather awkward for I do not know what to do with regard to my leave.

E.L.I.
September 6, 1935

In the weekly magazine section of the Christian Science Monitor of August 21, 1935, appears an article entitled "From Harem to Parliament" - a study of the modern Turkish women, by Princess Esma.

The Princess, the first Moslem girl newspaper reporter, is the great-granddaughter of the Sultan Abdel Kader, who nearly a century ago made Algeria a powerful state in North Africa.

She won a scholarship that enabled her to study journalism at Rockford College in Illinois.

Does this, or does it not, illustrate that "The pen is mightier than the sword"?

The Governor General of Algeria yesterday inaugurated the thermal station of Harman Melouane. There the starving fellahs of his region may go and receive renewed life.

H.A.G.
September 7 1935

An Algerian shipper of skins reports that he is forwarding by an Italian boat his latest order, as the American Export Line advised him that they had no space available on their next sailing for the U.S.A. And less than a year ago the opposite of this condition was prevailing!

I have rather gotten used to hear my wife tell about the impossibility of buying provisions within any definite budget, so the other day when the subject came up again, to the effect that prices had doubled overnight, it just went over my head. Not with her, however. She conferred with the concierge, and the concierge went again to market, and with the same conditions prevailing, hauled up a merchant before the local authorities. Under threat of being bastinadoed, he produced his market price-list. It then developed that the local authorities had reverted to pre-war practice, and had issued price limits on the kilo basis, but the local merchants had continued to use the demi-kilo or pound basis to which the general buying public has become so accustomed, at the same time applying the kilo prices. For a day, generally speaking, the marketmen got away with it - now they must seek new schemes for increasing their revenues.

Going home at lunch time with my son, he was hailed by a perspiring black orderly in uniform and informed that no longer could he spend his days in slumber; the Colonel and lady had come back from France and were running him ragged as usual. (Him means the darky, not my son).

H.A.C.
I had a most interesting experience this afternoon. I was invited a few days ago by the Aly Cherif family to participate in a circumcision celebration at their home, which I accepted without hesitation, as it was an event which a foreigner should not miss. I was invited to come at two-thirty and stay until six. Arriving at four-thirty, I found the street in front of their villa lined with cars, and a number of guests seated around the door. I was met by the son of Caid Mahidine, who accompanied me through the multitude of nobility, all dressed in their native costumes, to find the Caid. Later his other son put in his appearance. I was received as a friend of the family, my wife being the "adopted daughter" of Madame Mahidine, née Ali Cherif, and of recent date I have become the "adopted son" of the old gentleman. I was introduced to several of the notables who thronged the court, given a seat, and shortly a table appeared; then cakes and sweetmeats and an orange drink. As my immediate family was busy with the guests, I was left in charge of Bencherhaldi of Baida, a nephew of the Caid. He explained to me that the music was Hispano-Moresque; that it was like all music of warm countries, soft and plaintive. As we were getting on to other subjects, there was a commotion, and I was informed that the circumcision was about to take place in the room above looking into the court. The Caid thought I would not enjoy seeing the operation, and suggested that I remain below, which I readily agreed to. The son had a second thought and said that it might be wiser for me to await their return in the salon, as according to the native custom, the foreskin, when severed, was thrown out the window, and should the surgeon or whatever he was choose the window overlooking the court, that I might be so unfortunate as to have it land on my head or in my lap. An old Hodja who seemed little interested kept me company and I found him to be a most delightful old gentleman. We were just getting on to the repercussion the Abyssinian affair might have on the natives of North Africa, when there was a loud crash. Allah be praised, the deed was done! Then there was chanting and much vocal noise by the women folk shut up in the adjoining room; a couple more crashes, more chanting or noise by the women, and then the menfolk joined us. We had coffee and doughnut-looking cakes, and at quarter to six "we natives" took our departure.

I was greatly impressed by the dignified bearing of the natives, their easy cordiality towards a foreigner, and could not help but contrast my reception by them with the reception which would have been accorded by the French to a foreigner under similar or any other circumstances.

In the
In the choppy conversation I had with the Hodga and with Benchcherhaldi I got the following impressions:

1. That the natives fear a general war in Europe should Italy go to war with Abyssinia.
2. That the natives are pro-Abyssinian.
3. That they believe England would use the Mussulmen in Arabia, Egypt, and through them the natives in North Africa.
4. That the economic crisis in Algeria is severe indeed, that there is little that one can do or that will be done to help the natives.
5. That Morocco to all intents and purposes lost to France and that it is only a matter of time when it will be independent.
6. That the Spanish zones make the situation exceedingly difficult for France, as propaganda can be carried on there against France.
7. That Algeria is tending to independence, which will depend upon developments in Morocco and more especially Tunisia, which will be influenced by Egypt, etc. etc.

A slant on the Constantine August 5, 1934 business is most interesting. The natives are convinced that it was a put up job, for the reason that the French wanted an excuse to shift the native troops to France where they could be used in case of riots, etc. They cited instances such as of recent date in France where native troops were used against the whites. That the Setif affair was really due to the pent-up feeling of the people following the Constantine riots.

E.L.I.
The first session of the 74th Congress left behind the following accomplishments:

1. **SOCIAL SECURITY:** A program aimed to insure some 30,000,000 Americans against the hazards of old age, unemployment and disability.  
2. **WAGNER LABOR DISPUTES ACT:** A law seeking to guarantee to workers the right to organize and bargain collectively with their employers.  
3. **BANKING ACT OF 1935:** Strengthening Federal control over credit and monetary policy.  
4. **NATIONAL DEFENSE:** Nearly $1,000,000,000 was voted to increase the strength of Army and Navy, and construction of 24 new naval vessels was authorized.  
5. **NEUTRALITY:** Voted an embargo on munitions to warring nations, effective until March 1; set up a registration and licensing system for arms manufacturers, and prohibited American ships from carrying arms or men to belligerent ships at sea.  
6. **SOLDIERS CLAUSE SUITS:** Citizens were prohibited from suing the Government after January 1 on claims arising from dollar devaluation.  
7. **ALCOHOL CONTROL:** Reasserted the Government's control of the liquor industry which was voided by the Supreme Court's N.R.A. decision.  
8. **GUFFEY COAL BILL:** Set up a "little N.R.A." for the bituminous coal industry, imposing a tax on production and rebating 90 per cent of the tax to producers who adhered to certain wage and hour standards.  
9. **FARM MORTGAGE MORATORIUM:** Permitted bankruptcy proceedings to stay foreclosures for three years, giving farmers the right to redeem their property after that time.  
10. **UTILITIES:** Voted to limit utility holding companies to not more than two for any given integral system of operating companies, and placed holding company control under Securities and Exchange Commission.  
11. **RELIEF:** Voted $4,000,000,000 to set up two-year works program designed to give employment to 3,500,000 men.  
12. **TAXES:** Increased taxes on the rich, on wealthy estates and profitable corporations to raise an additional $250,000,000 yearly revenue.  
13. **A.A.A. AMENDMENTS:** Sought to bolster the New Deal farm program against pending court tests and restrict suits for recovery of processing taxes if they are found illegal.  
14. **T.V.A. AMENDMENTS:** Gave T.V.A. specific authority to sell surplus power.  
15. **AIR MAIL:** Directed Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate rates paid to air lines and continued maximum 33 1/3 per cent base pay.  
16. **MOTOR CARRIERS:** Placed interstate bus and truck lines under the I.C.C. safety regulations.  
17. **RAILROAD REORGANIZATION:** Simplified procedure
for reorganization under I.C.C. approval.
18. RAILROAD PENSIONS: Provided for Federal pensioning of railroad employees at 65 or after 30 years service.
19. VETERANS' PENSIONS: Restored full benefits to Spanish War veterans.
20. N.R.A.: Extended recovery agency in skeleton form after Supreme Court voided original code structure.
21. FINANCING: Authorized sale of "baby bonds" in denominations from $25 up.

Another dream of chemical research (if that is the proper name for it) is about to be fulfilled in the production of flour from cotton seeds.

Three young men in New Haven, Connecticut, have jobs wearing out roller skates, in order that the firm which produces these articles may have their engineers perfect their weak points. One of these men in seven years has worn out 1,000 pairs of skates and has traveled from 25,000 to 30,000 miles doing so. It is calculated that in the two weeks of a skate’s lifetime the wheels revolve 3,281,600 times.

In the entomological laboratory of Notre-Dame-d’Afrique silk-spinning spiders have been extensively observed, and it is even suggested that here is an opportunity for a new industry requiring less capital and care than silk worm raising. However, you are warned that if the beasts are not fed they will dine on each other.

ELWOOD, Indiana, August 25. The new beer can developed by Continental Can Co., Inc., made its initial public appearance yesterday when a number of thousand cans of beer were distributed to the citizens of this city who attended the celebration marking the opening here of the company’s fortieth plant. The cans are closed with an ordinary bottle cap and permit the beer to be drunk from the can.

In the days when “rushing the growler” was a national (sport, shall I say), with what gusto the gleaming suds were absorbed from a tin bucket. This ought to go over with a bang.

H.A.G.
A despatch from Washington indicates the opening of a credit, approved by President Roosevelt, for twenty-seven million dollars, destined for the assistance of unemployed American intellectuals.

Many a father and mother, I presume, denied themselves in order that their children might have a better education. There are times when a stout back evidently has an edge on a college degree.

Leaving the office last evening, I found the immediate vicinity filled with police officials and a curious gathering of onlookers. As the street had recently been torn up, I presumed that an auto had possibly dropped into one of the ditches, and after being brusquely ordered to move on by one of the policemen, did so and thought no more of the matter.

In the morning I was interested to learn from Lawson that the gathering had been occasioned by the reconstitution of a crime committed nearby some months ago in which an Arab had killed one of his countrymen. The killer, dressed in his best, and apparently enjoying the reprieve from the gloom of prison walls, rehearsed in detail the gruesome affair, for the further enlightenment of the police force.

Sir Sidney Kidman, known as the Australian "cattle king" died recently in Adelaide at the age of 78.

His career is one of the romances of Australian history. He left home at the age of 14 and started with one horse, for which he paid £2 10s., all he had in the world. Later he earned 10s. weekly as a station hand, and then began to make money by trading in bullocks, selling groceries, and becoming a contractor for the carriage of mails. Soon he returned to stock, and bought station after station, until at his death he was probably the largest landowner in the Empire. He controlled 68 stations, comprising approximately 100,000 square miles and carrying in round figures 200,000 cattle and 250,000 sheep. Victoria was the only part of the Commonwealth wherein he had no interests.

Before the War he had become a millionaire, and he would have been one sooner if, before he was 20, he had not sold for £50 a fourteenth share in the Broken Hill Mine, which he had obtained in exchange for 10 working bullocks. Many years later this share was estimated to be worth £1,250,000.

Kidman's largest station, which is situated in the north-eastern part of South Australia, consists of 10,000 square miles, and one cattle run of his in Queensland carries 20,000 head in a normal year.

At the outbreak of the War Kidman gave several hundred
September 11 1935

Carde, I am informed, will leave Algiers on Friday, the 13th, to return no more. Like an Arab, he will silently fold his tent and steal away.

No news from Touchette, which has annoyed me not a little. This, with the news of his transfer, makes it impossible for me to make any plans with regard to my anticipated leave in the United States. On the 9th I wired Mrs. Touchette and asked her to telegraph me the name of the ship and the date of her husband’s departure for Algeria. So far no reply has been received.

Sir Samuel Hoare’s speech before the Assembly of the League of Nations will be approved by all the world with the exception of Italy and possibly France which finds itself in a most awkward position, but in the long run by force of public opinion will have to side with the League in enforcing the obligations of the Covenant. Hoare’s speech asserts Great Britain’s leadership in European affairs anew.

E.L.I.
September 11 1935

Nice, France, Aug. 27 (U.P. despatch to N.Y.)
Banks today were paying only 108 francs for 100 lire,
as compared with 124 last week. Lloyd's Nice branch
was ordered by London today to cease dealing in lire.

The exchanges of London, New York and Paris even to
this day show no signs of this differential, which
might well be even more by now.

Has anyone ever had the opportunity to look over a
copy, or possibly a file, of the "Algerian Advertiser
and Official List of Visitors", an eight-page journal
in English which was born in Algiers some fifty years
ago?

New York, August 29.
Thousands of aliens were reported today to be seeking
U.S. citizenship papers to obtain benefits of New
Deal emergency and reform efforts.
Immigration Bureau figures showed that during the last
fiscal year 172,015 aliens took out their first papers,
compared to 126,032 in the previous year.
During the same time 143,324 aliens took out final
citizenship papers, against 121,020 in the previous year.
Public works projects and old age pensions plans are re-
garded as chiefly responsible for the increase.
Many States, it was said, give preference on relief jobs
to veterans and to persons who are either full citizens
or have taken out their first papers. Many are believed
to have decided to become citizens for this reason.
The Social Security Act has played a part, it was said,
because of the situation in States which have enacted old
age pension laws. Most of these provide that only citizens
shall be eligible.
For that reason thousands who have been in the country
many years without becoming citizens are doing so now.
Many papers, it was said, are being filed by persons who
have been in this country from forty to sixty years.
Another factor is believed to be reduction in rates for
citizenship applications. These were reduced 50 per
cent by legislation April 19, 1934.

H.A.G.
picked horses and a number of complete battle-planes to the Australian Defense Department and many chargers to officers, and he was also a large subscriber to War loans and appeals. Lady Kidman heartily seconded all his efforts, and they presented a beautiful home, Eringa, near Kapunda, South Australia, for a high school. Sir Sidney, who was knighted in 1921, is survived by his widow, one son, and three daughters.

This, a tale from true life, apparently could not be surpassed in fiction.

H.A.G.
September 13 1935

I was told by an unusually well informed man last evening that serious trouble between the Jews and natives is expected daily, at Constantine.

My informant is a member of the Croix de Feu, and said the natives who had taken part in the War, such as Bendjelloul, were members and that the natives in general were in sympathy with the movement, as primarily the Croix de Feu is anti-Jewish:

That there was little to fear from a united native movement in Algeria as there was too much rivalry which has been ingrained in the various tribes for years, such as between Bendjelloul with a following of twenty-five thousand and Ben Gana at Biskra with a like number, as also the other chiefs who won't united in a common cause.

The future difficulties will come through the great increase in the native population and the decrease in the number of Europeans in the country. How to institute birth control is a problem. He suggested that France withdraw its sanitary services and assistance in general and let the natives acquire diseases and starve as a means of checking the birth rate. I observed that as France had the hot end of the poker it was unable to discontinue the admirable work which was started over a hundred years ago.

To become a member of the Croix de Feu appears to be no easy matter. When one wants to join, he looks for a member, and asks him how and where he should enroll. The member replies that he does not know, but will find out. Later the person desiring to enroll is given the address of the head of a group. The applicant is told to take all of his military papers, etc. with him. This person was given the address of a man whom he was only able to see after work hours and who turned out to be a watchmaker whose office was in his apartment. Notice of acceptance or refusal is received three to six months later. The second in command of the group is a customs employee. This particular group had a membership of 150, which has been reduced to 100 and a new group formed with the balance. None of the members seem to know what is going on, what the object of the movement really is nor what the plans are. The strength of the movement as
expressed by my informant is "mystic". Practically all of the army and navy officers are members or at least in sympathy with the movement. I gathered that it will not be long before the Jews of France will enjoy the same treatment that their brothers are receiving in Germany, especially those powerful groups such as the bankers, press and big business.

The Croix de Feu anticipates a revolution in France this Fall.

The Governor General, Mr. Carde, left yesterday. My informant referred to him as a small fundicionary with a big job who wielded no influence in France. That there are three men gunning for the job. Albert Sarrout, a former Governor General of French Indo-China, Ambassador to Turkey, Minister of Colonies, and early this year Prime Minister for a few days. He is a brother of Maurice Sarrout, owner of a powerful Toulouse newspaper and a strong politician behind the scenes. If Sarrout really wants the appointment, he will get it, and personally I hope he will be appointed, for I knew him well indeed at Ankara. He is a good mixer and a keen "brider". My informant feels sure that Sarrout will come here as G.G. Another is Peyrouton, the Resident at Tunis, and the third is the Prefet of the Seine. A new Governor General is expected by the end of the month.

The world is awaiting Laval's speech or declaration before the League today. He is in a tight place; to uphold the League as Hoare has done is to be against Italy; to side with Hoare is the same; not to dosso puts France in the position of not cooperating with England and many League members in upholding the Covenant and France will have to face adverse world opinion.

A little poker game: the Duce, Laval, the Emperor of Abyssinia, Hoare and Hitler.
Hitler's deal.
Cards: the Duce called for one card.
Laval, no cards.
The Emperor of Abyssinia called for two cards.
Hoare said "No cards".
Hitler asked for five.
Laval, Hoare and Hitler threw down their cards.
The Duce and the Emperor stayed in. The Duce bet his all. The Emperor, his all, and said he would see him. The Duce laid down, with a cat-like smile, four aces and a queen. The Emperor laid down his cards, four kings and a two spot. The Duce - "I win!" "Not on your life" said the Emperor. (The d(e)uce was wild.)

L.L.I.
September 14 1935

Friendly, faithful FRISKY, struck by a passing autoist, has gone to the dogs' Valhalla. All who knew and loved him will mourn his departure.

H.A.G.
September 16 1935

A glider soars the Alps. What a thrill! Balboa, discovering the Pacific could not have known a greater one.

New sea-level canal to be built across the state of Florida. This will make the state practically an island. If work continues slack at the time of completion, a new task will be to fortify the canal, I presume.

To take everyone off the relief rolls, the American Government undertakes the stupendous task of creating 44,000 new jobs per day until November 1st of this year. Along side of this, building the Panama Canal and a few Pyramids was simply a holiday.

THE AMERICAN MANNER. A swiss citizen employed by a large American agricultural machine firm, stationed at Oran, is transferred to Constantine. Two days after taking his 'lares et penates' there, he is ordered to go to America for training. No wonder that at times the foreigner views with amazement the putting in force of American methods.

After the recent shower and accompanying coolness, one can better realize the feelings of the South Australian cattlemen who experienced the breaking of a ten-year drought. And it is said that one cannot live without water?

H.A.G.
September 16, 1935

Mr. Touchette returned from the United States last evening. He motored from Tangiers to Algiers with his family. Reports "all's well" and that the Department has no complaints with regard to the work of the office.

September 17, 1935

Captain Edgar G. Hamilton, of the Foreign Legion, called this morning. He is an American by birth, having been born in Connecticut and raised in Pittsburgh. His mother is, or was, from Savannah.

He looks to be about fifty years old, is slender and about six feet two inches. He is rather a striking looking officer, and well groomed.

Confidentially, he has not a too good reputation among the Legionnaires from a moral point of view, but on the other hand his reputation for bravery under fire and as a leader of troops is outstanding. He is usually broke, being very extravagant and generous in helping any Legionnaire who appeals to him for help.

He has been on duty in Morocco, and after a six months leave is en route for his new post, about ten kilometers from the Tunisian Frontier. He reported that there was considerable unrest among the natives and that the duties of his outfit were to maintain order. He did not know whether this unrest among the natives was, or was not, caused by the economic situation alone, and evinced the belief that some of the unrest might be attributed to nationalistic tendencies and religion. Among the natives he said there was a deep-seated anti-French feeling which was growing more and more hostile, particularly in the Department of Constantine.

The economic situation of the natives of Morocco is exceedingly bad, and while there is some unrest, he believes there is nothing to fear for the moment. The lack of organization of the natives is very pronounced. There is some effort being made in Fez and in the other large centers, but little has been accomplished. The natives in the towns can be controlled, and from this quarter little is feared in Morocco or Algeria, but the difficulties, if any, would be among the country fellahs.

He said the French had no high opinion of the Italians as warriors; that the Italians had bitten off more than they had bargained for, and that the economic and financial factors had begun to play their part.

E.L.I.
I had lunch with Mr. A. Boudjakdji of 11 rue Menerville, Blida, today. He had as his other guests, a native doctor, a graduate of the University of Algiers and of Paris, another native and his son. His villa is modern but of Moorish architecture, an open court with a fountain, the usual long rooms and balconies. The luncheon was served on the second floor balcony and consisted of the usual native dishes of which there were enough to feed a regiment, it seemed. No wine or alcohol was served. There were no servants in attendance. The son brought the food and we helped him to clear the table after each course.

We got on to the Italian-Abyssinian question—then to the French in Algeria.

There is a deep-seated hatred against the French. It goes back to the promise made by Napoleon to the natives at the time of the occupation and is augmented by the franchise given to the Jews about 1845. The natives feel that they are burdened with all the obligations, military service, taxes, inability to obtain positions commensurate with their qualifications, lack of adequate schools in the rural districts, etc., and in return receive few of the benefits given to the French and particularly to the French Jews.

My host and the others at the table were not at all sanguine about the immediate future. Of the nearly six million natives there are probably a million that can take care of themselves; the balance are on the verge of starvation. At the present time the natives, the few that are employed in the vineyards, are receiving three to three and a half francs a day, barely enough to buy bread. With the winter approaching they fear the Four Horsemen will be on a rampage. They have no hope of the Government, with a dry treasury, doing anything to help them, and are of the same opinion as my informant of September 13; that is, that the one way to down the native is to let him acquire diseases, and starve. Upon my return I hope to be able to obtain further information from this native with regard to the role religion is playing in North Africa.

E.L.I.
November 6, 1935.

I left here for the United States on November 23, and arrived in Gibraltar the following morning. From Gibraltar I went to Malaga and spent two days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Norton, but was the house guest of Mr. Ferrin, our Consul there. The Nortons' house was undergoing repairs. Mr. Norton was formerly a Consul General and for a while Chief of Personnel. Mr. Ferrin had recently been shifted to Montevideo, to which post he was going as soon as his relief arrived. Malaga I found an attractive, smallish Spanish town with what is said to be the ideal climate. Like all Spanish towns, the noise was deafening. Mr. and Mrs. Bevan motored me to Granada to see the Alhambra. The trip was most pleasant. The country was in many ways similar to what one finds in North Africa, hilly and barren. The Alhambra to me was disappointing, due, I think, to the fact that I had seen what Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia have to offer in the way of Arabian or Moorish architecture. The position of the Alhambra is superb and one has a commanding view of the surrounding country, but Ferdinand and Isabella left their initials in all the prominent places, gypsies have camped in the building, which did not improve its looks nor did the tearing down many years ago of a part of the building to make way for a palace help to improve it.

Had it not been for Washington Irving and his book, The Alhambra, I doubt if much of the Alhambra would be standing today.

My two weeks at home were taken up in getting a farm manager, new tenants, arranging for farm improvements, nine carloads of lime for the three farms in Virginia, and with two days sandwiched in at Southern Pines with the Stevens. There I found our farm in a pretty bad state, due to its not having been cultivated for several years. My time was too short to get a tenant, but Stevens promised to try and get one for me.

My wife, Tim and I had two days in New York and sailed on the S.S. Washington for Plymouth. On the ship was Piser of Lyon and his wife, two new Vice Consuls, Gatewood to Zurich and Curtis to Budapest, Lewis Clark and his wife to Paris Embassy, and Willing Spencer and his wife. Spencer was formerly in the Diplomatic Service. Commander Baker was also aboard, going to London as Assistant Naval Attaché.

In London
November 6 - "2"

In London we saw all the Embassy and Consular Staffs with the exception of the Ambassador, who apparently never comes to the Chancery. Bob Frazer had a luncheon for us.

We sailed on the Dutch boat November 1st and arrived here after a very comfortable voyage on the 5th. Touchette and Elwell and Frank were at the dock to meet us, and with the "OK" of Andre we got through the Customs with no inspection nor duty. Our home and garden we found in splendid shape.

It was a lovely day - sunshine, the first we had seen since leaving New York.

E.L.I.
November 12, 1935

On November 11 there was a demonstration during the parade when communistic elements endeavored to interfere with the Croix de Feu. The Croix de Feu, together with the police, soon had the matter in hand, and there were only a few bruised participants. The following day there was a more serious demonstration of several hundred in front of the Financial Delegations, which ended in quite a few casualties and some arrests. This latter demonstration is interpreted as an indication of what the new Governor General will have to face at frequent intervals during the winter months.

November 13, 1935

I am somewhat surprised at the violence of the feeling evinced by the better informed Algerians in discussing the Italian-Ethiopian affair. The local French, or so-called French, most of them have more Spanish or Italian blood than they have French (Perrier, owner of the Depeche, is half Italian), are all for Italy and dead against Great Britain. They are against the sanctions because they feel their pocketbooks will suffer. When one asks why France does not give to Italy a colony, and Great Britain a colony to Germany, they think it is a grand idea for Great Britain, but why should France give a colony to Italy when it got nothing out of the War and Great Britain got all!! They claim that France wanted to give Syria to Italy but that Great Britain would not hear of it because of the oil, which to my mind is the reason France has held on to it, now that a pipeline runs from Iraq to Beirut as also to Haifa. The French, notwithstanding the fact that they have not sufficient people to colonize even Algeria, Morocco or Tunis, and are able to hold them only by military force, will continue to hold what they have got, until such time as the natives make it too expensive and hot for them.

November 14, 1935

Calisse, the Italian Consul General, told me of an amusing visit he had had from Mr. Churchill, the British Consul General. Mr. Churchill called on him about the tenth of this month and with great emotion presented him with a likeness of Il Duce and proceeded to express his fondness of the Itelians, Il Duce, and assured Mr. Calisse that the British were really not in favor of the sanctions and most sympathetic towards the Italian people, etc.; all of which amused the Italian but at the same time lessened his opinion of Mr. Churchill.

E.L.I.
November 20, 1935

I received a telegram dated November 14, 1935 from the Department announcing the appointment of Mr. Rand as Consul, to replace Mr. Touchette who leaves on the 26th for his new assignment at Montreal.

Today's N. Y. Herald announces Rand's appointment to Algiers and Marriner's appointment as Consul General at Beirut.

E.L.I.
January 21, 1936.

This morning's papers report the death of His Majesty King George V. His death will be keenly felt in the United States and throughout the world. Cards were left at the British Consulate General this morning.

The press also reports the intention of the French ministry headed by P. Laval to resign. Who is next and how long will a new ministry last?

The Croix de Feu is active again,- meetings at Algiers, Cherchell and in France. This organization plans no doubt to take an active part in the formation of a new cabinet and in the next elections. DuBey the Algerian leader of the Croix de Feu has returned to Blide from Paris where he has been for some time. He told me on Sunday that there was a great deal of communist activity in the Department of Oran. The Russian communists are working through the Spanish element there. Spanish emissaries come to Oran via the Spanish zone in Morocco without passports.

Mrs. P., who has the "low-down" on most everyone in Algeria and France said that she did not think Le Beau would remain long, for the reason that his appointment here was made in order to make a place for Regnier's son-in-law at Rouen, the former post of Le Beau.

E.L.I.
MEMORANDUM RE OIL RESOURCES IN ALGERIA

(Based upon information obtained from Mr. J. Paul McCullough, American geologist in the employ of the Raffineries de Pétrole de la Gironde, Paris, France.)

Small Probability of Extensive Oil Resources

For the purpose of oil research Algeria can be divided into three zones, (1) a zone approximately 125 miles in width, extending inland from the coast and paralleling the coast; (2) an area somewhat wider, corresponding to the Saharan Atlas range, and also roughly parallel to the coast; and (3) the desert region to the south of the second zone.

The first zone is the only area in Algeria in which there is any possibility of oil being found in important commercial quantities. In the dim past, this area was submerged for a long period and has been deeply covered by marine sediments - favorable indicative source for oil deposits.

A few seepages have been found here and there at widely separated points in the second zone (drainage from small pools in the first zone.) The second zone was never completely submerged (in any event not long enough for the extensive deposit of marine sediments) and the nature of the sub-strata is such that extensive oil deposits would be most unlikely.

The huge desert area to the south (comprising the third zone) is underlaid, practically in its entirety, by a sub-stratum of highly metamorphosed rock in which it is practically impossible that oil deposits would exist.

Exploration

The northern area (first zone) has been more or less completely geologized, notably by Pearson and Co., of London, from 1918 to 1923. After extensive surveys the London company fixed upon the Chelif Valley (?) region as the most likely to produce results and drilled nine wells (deep test) there without result. Many other
dry holes have been sunk at different points in the northern area by French and Algerian companies.

As yet, there have been no systematic and continued explorations in the second and third zones and, for reasons set forth above, it is unlikely that any will be undertaken.

**TLICUANET (Msila Concession)**

Concessional area - 1,005 hectares, situated about 16 or 18 kilometers southwest of the town of Relizane in the Department of Oran. Concession granted to the Ste. Algérienne des Petroles de Tliouanet, in 1921.

This is the only field in Algeria that has ever produced oil upon a commercial scale. Maximum production was obtained in 1929 - 21,336 barrels. Production in 1934 from eight wells was 2,962 barrels. Only five wells were producing in 1935 and production did not exceed five barrels per day, on an average.

The last well drilled upon this concession was in 1931 and operations have not been profitable since that year. It is understood that the Ste. Algérienne des Petroles de Tliouanet is attempting to dispose of the concession, equipment, etc., but there are no offers.

Shortly after striking oil the company put up a small refinery on the spot and turned out gasoline, white spirits and kerosene, which commodities they would bring down to Oran, Algiers and other markets by truck.

**AIN ZEFT CONCESSION**

Situated about 30 kilometers due north of Relizane, Department of Oran. Area - 187 hectares. Concession is still in force but has not been worked since 1914, in which year only 305 barrels of oil were produced. The original concessionnaire was the Ste. de AIN ZEFT - an Anglo-French combine. Present holders are believed to be the Ste. d'Etudes, de Recherches, et d'Exportation du Petrole en Algérie, a concern capitalized at 25,000, 000 francs, two-thirds of the stock being held by French citizens. Because of inactivity it is believed that
this concession will be canceled in the near future.

Fyad WADY (Algerian (?) )

On December 19, 1934, this individual was granted a concession to exploit a tract of 140 hectares in the Arondissement de Setif, Commune Mixte de Eulmas, Department of Constantine. He sunk a couple of shallow wells in 1935 without getting anything. Is believed to be operating on very limited capital. Concession of no importance.

Marcel LAVIE (Compagnie Algérienne (?) )

Or it may be that Lavie, a Frenchman, is being financed by the Compagnie Algérienne. On July 31, 1930, he was granted a large concession (2,050 hectares) in the Commune de Oued Zenati, Arrondissement de Constantine, Department of Constantine. Only sufficient work has been done to keep the concession open. Some pits and galleries have been dug and enough oil has been found to justify further expenditures. At present, however, "production" is only 5 or 6 gallons of heavy oil per day.

E BR
January 21, 1936.

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NOTE: A valuable geological chart ATLAS D'ALGÉRIE ET DE TUNISIE is published by Jules Carbonel, 11 rue Livingston, Algiers. A copy would be useful for reference purposes.

A comprehensive work on petroleum in French possessions is the ANNUAIRE DU Pétrole, by Ed. Mauris. Can be obtained from Meudon, 66 rue Alexandre Guilmant, Paris. The latest edition now on the market is 1933-1934, but the 1935-1936 edition will be out shortly.
MEMORANDUM

January 22, 1936.

Monsieur Louis GIBIER, Directeur de la Station Experimentale, Orléansville, called in connection with a notarial service and is an excellent source of information for things agricultural.

Cotton

Growers have to get from 5 to 10 francs per kilo (depending upon individual expenses and yield per hectare) for their cotton if there is to be any worth-while profit. Prices have held for some time at around 2.50 francs per kilo.

As a result the cotton production in Algeria has fallen from around 100,000 quintals in the record years from 1925-1930 to almost nothing since 1932. The past year, 1935, was probably the worst in history.

Cotton outlook for 1936 is very bad. Low prices, competition from American cotton, and boll weevil, which is becoming an alarming problem to cotton growers in Algeria.

EBR
January 22 1936

The villa in which I reside, Villa Ali Cherif, has been advertised for sale by auction the end of this month. The daughter of the former owner, Ali Cherif, called today and said that she and her family were trying to arrange to buy the villa so that Mrs. Ives and I would not be inconvenienced by having to move. That if they bought it we could keep it as long as we wanted. We were very much touched by this mark of friendship on the part of this old and well known Arab family.

The flag of the office is being flown at half mast for the late King George V. I had expected some information from Washington in this regard, but failing to receive any, and to conform to the local custom, French and foreign consular representatives, I have had the flag put at half mast to avoid any adverse criticism.

Last evening, Mrs. Ives, Mr. Rand and I dined at the Spanish Consulate General. Mr. Rand will long remember his conversation with Mrs. Somoza - as a matter of fact I doubt whether he will ever forget it.

E.L.I.
Another ministry has fallen in France, the tenth in four years. For many it will be a relief that Laval has resigned. In his Foreign Relations he has been trying to sit in two chairs at the same time, instead of taking a firm stand one way or the other with regard to the Italo-Abyssinian affair. I have always thought that had he taken a firm stand at Geneva last September when Hoare defined the British policy of collective League sanctions against the aggressor, that the Italian affair would have long since been terminated. As it is, Laval's policy has encouraged the Duce and the Italian people to resist the League and world public opinion. The French explanation is that Laval let himself in last January at Rome. By the secret treaty of London of 1915 Italy was promised as compensation for entering the war on the side of the Allies grants of territory in Africa as compensation providing Great Britain and France gained territory on this continent. Great Britain paid up shortly after the war, but not France. Last January Laval gave to Italy territory south of Tripoli, an island in the Red Sea, certain rights to Italian residents in Tunisia with regard to schools and citizenship until 1945, and in consideration of this arrangement Italy withdrew its troops from the Italo-French frontier, which enabled France to send its troops north along the German border. It was also maintained that the Bank of France had loaned or promised to lend five billion francs to Italy.

France had endeavored to obtain concerted League action in cases of this kind for fifteen years, and when it was made possible last September, it weakened. It has at long last been forced into line and has promised with several others mutual support in the event of any of them being attacked by the Italians, as the result of the enforcement of additional sanctions (oil) by the League.

Another explanation is that back of the Laval policy is the constant fear of Germany and that in the event of war France would not only need the help of Great Britain on the high seas and in the air along the Rhine, but would also need Italian support in maintaining an independent Austria. In its Balkan policy France needs Italy's help in preventing a Deutsche drang nach Osten. If on the other hand Japan and Russia have a war, which seems to be in the offing, the recent military alliance of Germany and
and Japan will give Germany a free hand and make it possible for Germany to take the Ukraine from Russia, which would be invaluable to Germany. In the meantime Germany is preparing the way for the return of some of her colonies and G. B. and France are going to have to pay up or one of these days fight, and in this movement it will be aided and abetted by Italy and very likely Japan.

For the moment France has Mr. Albert Sarrout as Prime Minister. It will be interesting to see whether he follows Laval's dilly-dallying policy, or takes a firm stand. With the lineup of his proposed Cabinet, which is not much different from that of Laval's, the chances are that it will be the same. In the meantime, what are the Croix de Feu and the other so-called Leagues going to do about it?

E.L.I.
January 29 1936

Today's Dépêche confirms the appointment of General Denain and says that he will shortly take up his duties here.

Yesterday morning Mr. Rand and I attended the services for the late King George V, at the English Church. The arrangements were well thought out and the service very impressive.

Following the service the flag was put at full mast.

Local sentiment is very much against Mr. Sarraut and the spotlight is being turned on Mr. Flandin, the Foreign Minister. It is believed that he is inclined to be pro-English. It is generally thought that big London banks may have caused the fall of Laval. As France must secure financial help from London, the local French fear Flandin will be forced to fall in with the British policy against Italy, notwithstanding the fact that French pro-Italian feelings are rapidly cooling off.

E.L.I.
January 31 1936

Interest in the Croix de Feu seems to be on the wane, due to its inaction, and it is said that instead of its numbers increasing the contrary is the case. To stimulate interest, meetings were held yesterday at Maison Carre and at Oran.

Unemployment seems to be on the increase, and as far as domestic servants are concerned there are plenty at a reasonable salary, whereas a year ago it was difficult to get a cook at six or seven hundred francs a month. Among the natives there is a great deal of suffering, due to the lack of work and very low wages. Because of the falling off in building, which had been very active to the point of overbuilding in Algeria, building suppliers and artisans engaged in this trade have been hard hit. The mild winter has been a blessing to all of them.

E.L.I.
January 26, 1936

Prominent Algerians are disgusted with Sarraut and his cabinet and are fearful of a change in policy with leanings toward England and a tightening up on sanctions imposed by the League on Italy.

Sentiment among prominent Algerians is drifting away from Italy and they are insistent that the business in Abyssinia must be brought to a speedy end.

Nogues' Aide told me yesterday that the General would leave for Paris in August and that he was not sure whether Catroux or Francoisq would succeed him as Chief of the XIXth Army Corps.

Military activities in Tunisia are to a certain extent dependent on the XIXth Army Corps at Algiers, while Morocco is entirely independent of it. However, in case of war or an emergency, the control would be centered at Algiers.

The Aide was on the recent air trip with Le Beau, Nogues and Féquant and said that he had been very much impressed with the Governor General.

Another acquaintance said that Le Beau was a hard worker, a pleasing personality, and if given time would, in his opinion, rank with Jouannart. That Carde was in the hands of his new mistress, a belle of Algeria; if anything, she was more up-and-coming than his first one who was likewise of this place. The expenditures on these ladies may account for his lack of entertaining while he was Governor General here.

This morning's papers report the arrival in the Mediterranean of certain units of the French Navy. Some of the 92 vessels reported some weeks ago as being en route.

E.L.I.
January 28, 1936

Last evening at a dinner party at the St. George given by Mr. Rand, Captain Henzeel of the 5th Air Region told me that General Denain, Air Minister in the Laval Cabinet would come here as Inspector General and would have supervision over all French aviation activities outside of France. His headquarters will be in Algiers. It will be recalled that the general is a native of Blida, a Jew by birth, but now a converted Catholic, and when on duty out of France has a priest in his employ for the religious instruction of his children. I was also informed that the Governor General was opposed to Denain's appointment. I have been unable to ascertain whether his opposition was due to being a Jew and of Algeria or because Denain had been gunning for the post of Governor General of Algeria. I am inclined to believe, however, it was for the latter reason. It was not long ago that I was told that Denain would be appointed Governor General for French North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco), as Denain would be let out of Laval's cabinet for political considerations and would be given this post as compensation. That there is a movement on foot to consolidate the administration of Algeria, the two protectorates and the Southern Territories, by the appointment at some future date of a Governor General with headquarters at Algiers seems certain. General Denain's appointment may be the opening wedge. Féquant, the commander of the 5th Air Region, embracing Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, the Southern Territories, with contacts with French Central Africa and Madagascar, is reported to be returning to Paris for a new assignment in July. Féquant I believe is also a Jew.

Z.I.I.
American Consulate General
Algiers, Algeria, February 5, 1936

Mr. H. Sharpe,
Vacaville,
California.

Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 14, 1936, requesting a receipt for cous-cous.

Cous-cous is a dish prepared basically from mutton or lamb (beef or chicken are also be used, and the latter is generally preferred), fresh vegetables and wheat flour.

The principal art required in preparing the real dish is the manipulation of the semoule, or wheat flour. This semoule, when worked up, resembles somewhat "Cream of Wheat" in form, but is coarser and darker in texture and color. The flour is placed in a large shallow, wooden dish or bowl and manipulated by hand with salted water until a sort of a dough is formed. This dough is passed through a sieve, re-worked a second and a third time by hand and passed through a sieve likewise each time. This métier is only acquired by long practice, and would probably only be undertaken by an oriental people. As the old gentleman said who furnished the writer with the details herewith, "no American would ever learn to make cous-cous; they don't stay in one place long enough". He himself knows Los Angeles and many other parts of the globe, and for thirty years in Algiers has seen natives and tourists come and go through his eating house. What he said about Americans must also apply to some extent locally, and so today for general use the flour is prepared on a large scale by machinery and sold at retail as cous-cous "a la minute"; something in the manner of the difference in cooking oatmeal as it was cooked originally, and the "quick" oatmeal of today.

A package of this prepared cous-cous is being sent to you by parcel post. It contains one kilogram, or slightly over two pounds, enough for a service for four persons. In addition is required:

1 fine
1 fine soup chicken of about 3/4, cut up into pieces, or
2 to 3/4 of lamb, mutton, or beef, cut up into pieces

2 red pimentos
1 bulb or head of garlic
about 6 oz. of butter
1 teaspoonful of red pepper (not paprika)
1 1/2 quarts of water
1 cup of chickpeas soaked in water over night
1 cup of fresh shelled peas
1 cup of diced carrots
a few string beans
small white turnips
hearts of artichokes, and
other green vegetables that happen to be in season
(if fresh green vegetables are not available, use small lima beans, and peas, beans, etc., though these will not prove as tasty as the fresh vegetables. Canned vegetables are not recommended.)

Preparation.

Mesh the pimentos and garlic together very fine in a mortar, with salt added to taste. Add to this the 6 oz. of melted butter and place in the lower part of a Dutch oven or steam vessel which has a colander or perforated bottom in the upper chamber and a fitted cover if possible. To this add the cut-up meat or fowl and place over a very low fire to simmer in the butter until the meat is tender and well penetrated by the spices. Then add the red pepper to give the mixture color and make it "hot." Next add the water and let boil over a very low flame for 20 minutes. Then add the vegetables. Place in the colander in the upper part of the cooking utensil used, the prepared flour sent you (this upper chamber of course should be large enough to allow for the swelling and puffing of the grains without crowding). The steam from the cooking of the meat, etc. must not be allowed to escape but must rise and penetrate into the cous-cous, flavoring and steaming it at the same time. Cook until the meat, water and vegetables make a nice rich sauce. The cous-cous on top should be done by this time, so that the grains do not stick together and are not soggy, or, like Chinese rice, have each grain separated.

Before serving, take some of the sauce in the vessel and add more red pimentos, to make it redder and "hotter" for those who prefer a highly-flavored dish.

To serve, use a large soup dish for each person; place thereon 3 or 4 cupfuls of the steamed cous-cous; pour
pour over the cous-cous the sauce that is in the vessel; arrange on top of this the pieces of meat or fowl, and all around place the peas and vegetables so that it looks colorful and appetizing. Use plenty of sauce to moisten the couscous, and serve separately the extra-hot sauce for those who prefer it well seasoned.

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Another recipe in French you will find on the package of cous-cous sent you.

The cost of the cous-cous was Frs. 3.60
and the mailing charges thereon 21.15
a total of ........ Frs. 24.75 which you will be good enough to remit to this office by international postal money order.

Trusting the dish will prove as enjoyable in California as it was in France when you were there,

Very truly yours,

Ernest L. Ives,
American Consul General.
February 10 1936

I saw Robe of the Dépêche with regard to some and better publicity for Walter Rummel, who is giving a concert at the Opera on Wednesday. Robe said that he regretted exceedingly not to be able to do something for Rummel, as he knew him, liked him and regretted the bad press he had last year. However, the leading papers here had an agreement not to give publicity to artists nor to give them any write-ups until after their performances, and for this reason he would be unable to do anything until after Rummel's concert. He went on to say that the reason for the bad press last year was due to the woman who wrote up the concert being deaf and that she had secured her information second-hand. That he had taken the matter up immediately after the article appeared and had raised a bit of hell. That he was going to the concert himself and would see that Rummel had a fair deal. I left with Robe the article Rummel sent me from the Tunis paper, which was most favorable. We will see what my intervention does for Rummel.

Cummer called to see Rand this afternoon accompanied by his nurse fiancée, for the purpose of getting his income tax return signed and to make further inquiries about his marriage.

Cummer was most disagreeable in his conversation with Rand. Said he had no business to look at his income tax return other than the certificate which appears thereon. Subsequent to his call, some time ago I secured from Loeb at Paris a booklet prepared by him on the subject of marriages of Americans in France. This he would not look at but tossed it into the basket. Said he wanted the certificate issued to Americans by the Embassy at Paris. That if we refused to get it for him he would write himself as suggested but that he would say we had refused to assist him, etc. I told Rand to tell him that we did not have time to argue the matter with him and would write and ask for a copy of the certificate in question.

Later his fiancée returned and made apologies to Rand for Cummer's bad manners and said that he was a sick man, and at times most unreasonable, intimating that she herself was having a most difficult time with him.

Z.L.I.
February 11 1936

Penfield, who has just returned from Bou Saada, informed me that the natives there are in a deplorable condition — no work, no money and no food. That they are on the verge of starvation, and that nothing is being done to help them. He bought bread each morning and distributed to the needy, but was so besieged that he was unable to leave his hotel.

On the road towards Constantine on Sunday I noticed many Arabs who seemed to be trekking in search of work. They were mostly in rags and looked underfed. For any work they can get starvation wages are being paid, three-and-a-half to six francs a day. The mild winter has been a Godsend for them. Should cold weather come the death rate, already large, will increase, and if some relief is not given them the result will be riots and who can blame them.

Rand reports having made a hole-in-one during the match last Sunday. The prize is a bottle of Johnnie Walker, a case of Dubonnet and a certificate.

February 12 1936

Mrs. Ives had a reception of some sixty people last evening to meet Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Rummel. Rummel is a well known American pianist, a close friend of the late Isidore Duncan. His wife is Russian. The reception and the interview I had with Robe will do much I believe to further Rummel's interest here.

E.L.I.
February 24 1936

P. told me on Saturday that there was a great deal of talk around town to the effect that the laboring class was getting in a restless frame of mind which might lead to open opposition to the government.

Another P. said that the French people must realize that they could no longer treat the natives as they had during the past hundred years. Heretofore the natives had been treated as little children with no voice in their affairs. That now many of the natives were educated and were beginning to demand their just rights. The Government has heretofore been able to control the natives to a large extent by subsidizing a dozen or so chiefs. Now the number had grown and it was costing the government a large sum which it could ill afford. He, like the rest of the French I have spoken to on the subject of the economic situation, maintains that the natives are used to hard times; their fathers and and grandfathers never had enough to eat; hence the natives during these hard times only had to tighten his belt a little. The Frenchman conveniently forgets that he has encouraged a different standard of living among the natives and having assumed domination over them that he has the same responsibility towards them that he has towards the Algerians, whether of French, Italian or Spanish origin. P. said that conditions from every angle were extremely bad. His fear was not for serious trouble this year but in 1937, when there would be a financial crash, as the people would be unable to pay taxes and meet their obligations.

French North Africa and Syrian problems are to the fore again and are being discussed by the Mediterranean Committee at Paris headed by Mr. Sarraut. It looks as if a ministry for France Overseas will be constituted or that a Governor General for French North Africa will be named whose headquarters may be at Algiers.

E.L.I.
MEMORANDUM
February 25 1936

On December 15, 1935, Mr. William M. Cummer, a naturalized American citizen residing at 91 rue Constantine, Hussin-Dey, Algiers, called to obtain information regarding necessary formalities incident to contracting marriage in French territory. During the course of the visit he stated to Consul Edward R. Rand that he desired to obtain a refund from Consul Joseph I. Touchette, recently transferred to Montreal, of $2.00 paid on September 26, 1934, for a Section 3 (2) visa for Miss Hélène Juoff, his "nurse", basing his claim upon the fact that Miss Juoff's passport already bore a valid visa and that he had been erroneously informed by Mr. Touchette that a second visa was necessary.

Miss Juoff is the bearer of French passport No. 33, issued by the Sous-Prefet of Bougie on May 1, 1933, and originally valid until May 1, 1934. Her birthplace is given as Vergagille (Moselle) France and the date August 18, 1904. Passport was renewed at Bougie on May 15, 1934, valid until May 15, 1935. It was renewed for a second time at Bougie on June 12, 1935, valid until May 16, 1936.

A Section 3 (2) visa was granted Miss Juoff by the American Consulate at Nice on June 25, 1934. She accompanied Mr. Cummer to the United States in July, 1934, remaining only a few days. Desiring to go again in September, 1934, she and Mr. Cummer called at this office and allege they were informed that a second visa was necessary.

In December, 1935, a personal note was addressed to Touchette at Montreal inquiring whether he desired to refund Cummer the $2.00 in question. No reply was received.

On this date the matter was discussed in detail with Miss Juoff (now Mr. Cummer's fiancée) and it was agreed that if Mr. Cummer again wished to raise the question of the refund of the $2.00 he was to call and discuss it with me personally.

For further information regarding Mr. Cummer and Miss Juoff see 1933 and 1934 correspondence in Confidential File.

E.L.I.
February 27 1936

Yesterday afternoon I had a conversation with Mr. M. Mercier, member of the Financial Delegations, at his home with regard to the native situation, the meeting of the Mediterranean High Committee at Paris and the economic situation.

With regard to the natives Mr. Mercier said that there was something to worry about, due primarily to the economic crisis, shortage of food and lack of work for them. In the Department of Constantine there had recently been trouble between the Caids, some shooting and a few deaths, but that this was not unusual. That the natives generally speaking were a peace-loving people, but empty stomachs, propaganda fostered by an organization, Ulemas, at Geneva through branches in Syria, Palestine and Cairo, Constantine and Algiers, with sub-branches at Timoen and elsewhere in Algeria, was not conducive to a quiet future, and that the government must do something for the natives and at the same time be firm. Ben Djelloul, the assistant mayor of Constantine and Bentami at Algiers were a menace, but that the real danger had been Emir Khaled, who died a short while ago in Damascus. The natives, he said, want citizenship and the vote. As for citizenship, they could have it under the law of 1910 by merely making a declaration stating allegiance to France and renouncing adherence to Moslem law with particular reference to polygamy. Some he said had done so, but that the natives in general wanted citizenship and the vote and at the same time to adhere to their religion. This France would not countenance.

There are two to three thousand Caids in Algeria, a given number for each commune, appointed by the Prefects and approved by the Governor General. The Caids were employees of the Government, received a fixed salary, and were given an allowance for each child; hence they had several wives and many children and a few of them were receiving outright twenty to thirty thousand a year from the Government and in addition they carried on their "racket" which brought them in a good income.

As regards the meeting of the Mediterranean High Committee, he had little information, as he had been in Constantine and had not followed the press on the subject. He read the article in Le Temps of the 21st while I was there, and in the main approved of the contents. Said he thought it was always a mistake to give so much publicity to matters of this nature - that the Government should act and
and talk about it afterwards. He strongly disapproved of the attitude of the Dépêche Algérienne and said that Perrier and Robe could not see beyond their noses and intimated that they were being paid handsomely for the tack they were following, especially Zannett.

As for the creation of a Ministry for France Overseas as advocated by Jouvenell some two years ago, he observed that he had passed out of the picture by dying, and thinks, I believe, that his scheme died with him. On the other hand, the appointment of a Governor General for French North Africa seemed to register more favorably but the status of Morocco and the agreement with Italy as regards Tunisia would create obstacles which could not be easily overcome at this time.

Mr. Mercier is seeing the Governor General upon his return from Paris today and said he was going to discuss the situation fully with him.

Mercier will very likely run in the election at Constantine for the office of Deputy from that Department.

I have just heard that both Mr. Mercier and his wife were natives of Constantine and of Jewish origin, hence his apparent desire to see the Government take a firm hand to prevent further trouble between the natives and the Jews.

E.L.I.
MEMORANDUM
February 27 1936

Certain persistent rumors are circulating among the "idle poor" of Algiers which would seem to indicate the present state of mind of the lower classes here.

According to these rumors, the moment is fast approaching when the proletarians will be given free license by the public authorities to enter any or all of the "bourgeois" or middle class homes and install themselves there, by force, if free access is not given at once. Naturally free looting and robbery is to accompany such proletarian action.

The peculiar points in these rumors are, first - that the permission of public authorities for such revolutionary proceedings is counted upon and conceded - second, that the native elements are not those who seem to be the most desirous of such a movement, the nucleus being found entirely in the European and Algerian "pegre" which is to be found in large numbers in Algiers.

There seems to be little doubt that the above ideas are being spread by communistic propaganda, but whether or not the native arabian element is to take part actively in the movement, seems yet undecided in the minds of those who expect to obtain all the material advantages of such an event.

It seems very certain that the authorities are cognizant of the present state of affairs - reasoning more or less logically - that if the authorities were not sympathetic, open propaganda for such a revolt would not be permitted.

Another certainty is that those who expected to have their homes and possessions taken away from them are in no mood for such a state of affairs and are quite determined to defend themselves - with or without aid from the police. This latter fact is likewise well known by the government, which is said to count upon the Croix de Feu organizations, in the event of serious trouble, for aid in maintaining law and order.
February 28 1936

This morning I called on Mr. Aris, head of the Algerian Financial Bureau at the Government General for the purpose of obtaining information with regard to financing of new construction as outlined in the questionnaire which accompanied the Department's instruction entitled "Survey of Foreign Housing Conditions". Mr. Aris said he would give me a memorandum on the subject and offered to take me to see the officials who could furnish the other information called for in the questionnaire. As I have written to the Governor General for the information, this was not necessary.

Aris said conditions were getting worse in Algeria and would continue downhill until the elections, after which there might be a turn for the better. He is not at all optimistic and recently said to me that he feared devaluation.

Concerning the article in the TEMPS of the 21st and the fuss that has resulted, he said the Press was entirely to blame. That the Mediterranean Conference was called because Peyrouyen wanted an excuse to go to Paris. That when he heard Le Beau was there he telegraphed and suggested a meeting and Sarran fell for it. As for Peyrouyen going to Rabat, this was not at all certain for the reason that Peyrouyen had caused several Frenchmen (journalists) to be imprisoned some time ago and that the Socialists were against him. Further, that it was not at all sure that General Denain was coming here as head of the 5th Air Region. In fact he did not think he would come. He asked me whether I had heard that General Fequant was after my villa. I said that I had heard he was. Aris told me confidentially that Fequant had appealed to the Government to purchase it for him, but that he (Aris) had not recommended the purchase of the villa in his report to Paris, on the grounds of unnecessary expense, Fequant having a satisfactory, even if too small, villa for large entertainments. Capt. Heutzeel is responsible for Fequant's interest in the villa. Garou told Fequant that I had telegraphed the Government recommending that it be purchased. The villa, according to Aris, can be bought for seven hundred thousand. The conversation ended with Aris stating "that I will bury the project".

E.L.I.
March 2 1936

I played in the match Sunday morning for the Governor General's cup but was defeated; however, the Eagle soars high, for Rand won the cup, and to him congratulations are due.

Dining with the Robes last evening, Robe did not mince his words in referring to Cerde and Le Beau; called them "valets de chambre". He does not think there should be a Governor General here as Algeria, said he, is a part of France. I ventured to observe that it differed in a great many respects to Departments in France, and as for its economic relations with France was treated more like a foreign country than a Department. Further, that Algeria had its own money which, when exchanged in France, was at a ten per cent discount; that it had its own postage stamps, had its Financial Delegations, contributed to the military upkeep of the Army by paying ten per cent of its budget to France, imposed duties on certain articles imported from Algeria and Algeria imposed duties on certain articles from France, blocked Algerian wheat and wine, etc. He said all this was true and that it would not be long before Algeria would have to be given a new status, perhaps Dominion. Concerning the natives he is of the opinion that they must be given franchise.

Some time ago we reported the close friendship between Le Beau and Duroux. This friendship has cooled off and they are no longer friends. Duroux, according to Robe, is to a large extent responsible for the political unrest among the natives. His henchmen, he said, had lost out in the last municipal elections. Duroux has brought to Algeria from France nationalist agitators who are working among the Arabs. Others who are responsible are the Jews, who are anxious to keep the natives in their place, as they fear them. Any propaganda originated in France and did not come via the near East, as is generally supposed.

Madam Robe, greatly interested and very active in the Croix de Feu, said that the membership was increasing rapidly and numbered well over a million.

E.L.I.
March 5 1936

This afternoon I called in to see Mr. and Mrs. Gogni with regard to the rumor reported to Mr. Rand by Mr. McClanahan concerning the death of Mr. Claude Fouse. Both of them stated that Mr. Fouse had been suffering with heart trouble for at least a year and that he had been treated for this ailment by Dr. Edouard Guelpa. That shortly before his death he had walked to town, stopped in to see them, and stated that he was glad he had come on foot for he had been cheered by the fact that the walk had done him good and that his breathing was easier. Of his heart trouble, he had often spoken about it to them. That during the day of his death he had received a letter which was a great shock to him. The letter in question notified him of his bankruptcy. For some time he had been greatly worried about his business affairs, his wife's illness and his own condition, and both Mr. and Mrs. Gogni stated that they were not at all surprised to hear of his death. They do not believe that there was any foul play on the part of his wife's relatives. Having known him intimately for some time they are convinced his death was from a natural cause, i.e., heart trouble.

E.L.I.
The circumstances of the deceased, as also the manner of his living, were already known to Consul General Ernest L. Ives and to myself, among others, before his death. He always attended the receptions given to the American Colony by the Consul General, and I invariably had a talk with him and was able to form a personal estimate. His appearance was consistent with the heart weakness of which he spoke. Still, the suddenness of his death and the nature of the environment caused the Consul General to make discreet inquiries, with a part of which I was charged. A patient interview with the lawyer who looked after the affairs of the couple did not elicit any grounds whatever for suspecting a criminal cause. Other evidence, including that of Mme. Gogni, seemed almost conclusive.

However, the sudden death of any European in a native family caused, as usual in a populous quarter of the town, all kinds of rumors. Some reached Mr. Garidou, a member of the Securite Nationale, through his wife, for he himself is deaf. He repeated them to a friend, Mr. Ross McClanahan, who once again brought them to the notice of the Consulate General. Mr. Garidou, interviewed, said that he had no knowledge of them except through his wife, and had not concerned himself personally in the matter. On the other hand, the Chief of the Surete at Algiers told me that he too had heard rumors, and as he always investigates such things, he had caused an exhaustive inquiry to be made and that it had given negative results.

From my knowledge of natives and native ways I do not exclude the possibility of a crime which nature may have assisted, but the same experience shows me that such crimes are impossible to detect even in cases where the circumstances are less favorable to the culprits.

Mme. Kheira Maouche, "wife" of the above, died on February 23, 1936.

The law provides that the interested parties must bear all the expenses of an enquiry into a death which appears suspicious. They may be claimed from the accused on establishment of guilt by prosecuting as "partie civile".

J. H. Elwell.
March 9, 1936

Hitler, in his Reichstag speech on Saturday, and by the memorandum handed to several interested ambassadors and Foreign Offices, denounced the Locarno Pact and the remaining military clauses of the Versailles treaty, automatically occupied the Rhine demilitarized zone, offered to enter into a new pact similar to the Locarno Pact, providing France would declare with Germany a neutral zone, return to the League if the League was separated from the Versailles Treaty, and reserved for future discussion the question of African colonies. Germany bases the unilateral abrogation of the Locarno pact on the grounds that France's nearly ratified Russian treaty of mutual assistance is in conflict with the Pact of Locarno. Four French military officers of a high rank and an editor of a leading journal informed me that the General Staff, having never even been consulted by the Government, was dead against the signed Russian treaty, and General George and others had begged the editor to use his influence through the press to prevent the treaty's ratification. The editor in question is of the opinion that Sarraut's cabinet will fall within a week.

France, having spent several billions in fortifying the eastern frontier from Switzerland to Belgium, finds itself in a sorry situation, for the numerous fortifications are on the frontier and to declare a demilitarized zone as suggested by Germany would necessitate the destruction of all the military works along the frontier.

Sarraut's radio address last evening, broadcast in English, German and Italian, was not very impressive and lacked conviction. France's appeal to the League of Nations in view of the attitude assumed towards the League in the Italian-Abyssinian affair is most interesting. In the meantime the East African business has slipped to the background, to be revived probably upon the receipt of the Duce's promised reply today to the League's proposals for a settlement of the affair. One is convinced that the Duce and the Fuhrer have a good understanding of each other's intentions and that their political game is one of mutual assistance. Only a few days ago the Duce warned France in connection with extended sanctions that Italy would meet oil sanctions by a withdrawal from the League, refusal of further participation in the League, denouncement of the French-Italian military agreement and the rearming of the Franco-Italian frontier.
As far as France is concerned, Hitler's statement with regard to the internal situation of France and communism has very likely done the country a good turn at this time, coming as it does just before the elections. The local attitude seems to be one of watchful waiting. The French fear Germany and are praying there will be no war.

Personally I am of the opinion that the move of Hitler under the circumstances will bring matters to a head and go a long way in clearing up much of the misunderstanding which has kept Europe on the brink of war since November 11, 1918. As a matter of fact it is the most significant event since that date. With the abolition of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, the practical end of the Locarno Treaty, a new peace conference must be held, the result of which will certainly help to untangle and clarify the long-existing uncertain European situation. It may even result in a thoroughgoing effective League of Nations for the preservation of the peace of Europe.

E.L.I.
March 14 1936

At 10:30 A.M. the telephone rang and when I answered it I was asked whether I was the Consul General. I said "Yes". I was then asked my name. I said "Ives", and after spelling it, asked who was speaking. The reply was "The Consul General for Panama at Barcelona". He then said "I am closing the Consulate of Panama here and you will take over the affairs of the Consulate".

I then asked the person calling whether it would not be advisable for him to come and see me and discuss the matter. He said he did not know my address. I gave it to him and the conversation with him ended.

Mr. Ramón García de Paredes, Consul General of Panamá at Berceona and Inspector of Consulates, called at 11:00 A.M. and first saw Mr. Rand.

He stated that he had closed the Consulate as of March 14, 1936, and formally requested me to take charge of the interests of Panamá in Algeria as of March 15, 1936.

I told Mr. Paredes that in accordance with my regula-tions I could take over the charge of the interests of Panamá in Algeria without specific authorization, but asked him to make his request in writing, and at the same time to furnish me with information concerning the possible services which would be required by my office for his country such as fees to be charged in connection with invoices, visas, passport applications (these I said should be re-ferred to an office to be indicated by him for the issuance of a passport), notarial fees, etc... etc... This he promised to do at once.

He is turning over no archives, or property belonging to the Panamá Government.

E.L.I.

(C.R. Par. 453)
March 16 1936

Admiral de Montcabrier called this morning to say good bye. He has been transferred to Toulon as Major General after five years service as Admiral at this Port. He leaves, he said, with sincere regret. According to the Admiral, he had requested a transfer for the sake of his family, and especially his wife, who had not been well for some time, due, he thinks, to the climate. His successor is Admiral Motet, a friend of his formerly on duty at Toulon.

Captain Hayden A. Sears, U. S. Army, attached to the Embassy at Paris, called this morning en route from Tunis for Morocco, on leave of absence before returning to the United States where he will be reassigned to active service.

Mrs. Douglas called this morning to ask for a short extension of her passport in order that she might remain in Algiers until her child finished out his school term the latter part of June. She said that she had disposed of her apartment and was now prepared to return to the United States for permanent residence. The Department's permission to extend her passport for a short period will be requested.

Various Croix de Feu meetings were held in Algeria over the week end. There have been troop movements to France during the past week. The submarines (seven or so) left a few days ago.

There is a good deal of criticism of Sarraut and Flandin. It looks as if Sarraut's cabinet will not last until the elections. The local French feel that a war is inevitable, but none want it. Sarraut by his statements that the French would not negotiate with the Germans while they occupied the Rhineland, and Flandin that he was not in London to negotiate with the Germans who have been invited to send a representative to the Council of the League meeting there and that if he was expected to do so he would return to Paris and France would withdraw from the League, seem to have burnt all bridges, which necessitates one of two things, a loss of prestige by an about face, or war.

The
The local press seems to have no opinion of its own. All opinions published emanate from Paris and are no doubt influenced by the press bureau. In discussing the situation with Army officers and others they are very sober and take a grave attitude towards the possibility of a conflict. In referring to Germany they are most respectful; there is now no reference to them as Bosch, Huns, etc.

The reproduction of letters, telegrams, etc., from natives are noted in the press, in which the natives confirm their allegiance to France and offer their services.

E.L.I.
March 17 1936

At lunch time today I met Captain Heuzel in his newest uniform and all of his decorations on his way out to meet General Denain who was flying in from Spain -- was in Spain at 10 o'clock this morning and was expected to arrive here around 1.00 p.m. -- fast time.

Heuzel mentioned that he expected to have the aviation questionnaires ready shortly. Also said that he would 'phone you presently regarding the number of forms needed for the Tunisian and Moroccan air fields data.

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McCulloch and Madame back from Bou Saada, Biskra, Constantine, Timgad, Bougie, Djidjelli, etc. report a very nice trip. Biskra practically deserted by tourists -- even at the time of the fête last month there were only a handful of tourists in town.

McCulloch states that two native tribes about two days' camel journey north of Biskra are having troubles that have assumed serious proportions. Because of lack of grazing space one tribe parked their camels, horses, etc. on the other's lands. The second tribe killed one of the camels to show their resentment. The first retaliated by killing a man. Then there was a general mix-up in which some dozen persons were killed. The French sent troops out from Biskra to force the two tribes to stop hostilities.

E.B.R.
Monday Mr. Conrad of the German Consulate General called me on the telephone at my house and asked on behalf of the Consul General whether I could receive the latter the following morning at 9:30.

Tuesday morning Mr. Tordinger telephoned at ten o'clock to inform me that he had just gotten up, was having his coffee and then a good cigar and hoped that I had not been inconvenienced by his not having put in an appearance. I evinced surprise at his laziness, to which he replied that he was utilizing the rest of his time in Algiers in a way that suited him. He asked whether he might not call later in the week and suggested that he telephone an half hour or so before coming. Wednesday Mr. Conrad called to say on behalf of his ex-chief that the latter had left suddenly for Berlin in order to find living quarters for his family; that they were remaining in Algiers pending his return in about a week. When he calls I shall make it a point to be out.

E.L.I.
March 25 1936

Mr. Mercier told me yesterday that he had recently visited Constantine. (It is possible that he may stand for election as Deputy from that Department.) He is from Constantine and has interests there. He said that conditions were bad in that section from an economic point of view; that from a political aspect trouble between the natives and the Jews was being fostered by Deputy Marinaud and that the situation was becoming serious.

I was told by persons in a position to know that Dr. Bendjelloul's following is increasing throughout Constantine.

On my recent trip to Kabylia in the Department of Constantine I did not notice any unusual poverty among the natives, though I was told that they were worse off than usual, due to a bad olive crop and low prices. The last fig crop in that section was normal. The wheat fields in many places had been planted and the wheat and other grain appeared to be six or eight inches high and in a flourishing condition. Plowing was under way in preparation for additional sowings. The rains, inadequate, have nevertheless done much to save the situation for the farmers. Unless there is considerable rain in the immediate future, the streams and springs will soon dry up. Lack of snow in the mountains will also be felt.

The natives in the villages are a dirty lot, and the villages are filthy. The Zulus and Bantus, as well as their Kraals, are immaculate in comparison with the Algerian natives and villages.

E.L.I.
March 28 1936

I gathered from a conversation with a Spanish official that the Spanish Government is annoyed with the French Government, which is endeavoring to make certain drastic changes in the Franco-Spanish Consular Convention of 1862. I understood from the official in question that the treaty under discussion provides, among other things, complete equality of Spaniards residing in Algeria with French residents here. This, and other provisions, the French Government is endeavoring to change to their liking. The Spanish feel that it is unjustified, in view of the large number of Spaniards living in Algeria and the role they have played in the history of Algeria for centuries.

An Italian and a Spanish official observed and agreed with each other that the French had never been known to keep their promises or treaty provisions; that they always managed to find a loophole or a way around any promises or treaty provisions to which they were a party.

E.L.I.

P.S. According to the census of 1931 there were 148,342 Spaniards in Algeria, excluding naturalized, or 19 per cent of the European population. At Oran there were 27,938 Spaniards, or 25 per cent of the European population.
April 1, 1936

Yesterday afternoon Van Dyne and I visited the cigarette and cigar factory of Melia and were most cordially received by his son-in-law, Vasine-Larue. Both Van Dyne and I were impressed with the factory, which is modern, compact, and unusually clean for a tobacco factory.

The production is around 4,500,000 cigarettes per day of 14 hours and six days a week. The workers are divided in three shifts and are principally girls and young women, apparently Spanish Jewesses.

Some of the machinery for cigarettes and cigars is of American manufacture, but the modern machines are French and Swedish, with some German machines included. The Swedish cigarette machines are the most efficient and cost around Frs. 180,000.

The cigarettes produced are of the black tobacco type and the principal markets are French colonies.

Tobacco is imported from United States, Brazil, Argentine and Turkey, etc....

The concern has tried blending to secure a cigarette similar to Camel, Lucky Strike or Chesterfield, but has not succeeded. Van Dyne gave Vasine-Larue a formula and suggested that he continue to experiment, and cited the example of his company, the B.A.T., which has produced a cigarette similar to the Lucky Strike, and the sales in Holland, which had increased from two hundred thousand a few years ago to millions at present.

A pack of Melia cigarettes which sells for Frs. 1.50 retail is sold to the local trade for Frs. 1.35, the company paying over a franc in revenue to the State, which leaves a small margin of profit when the cost of production is taken into consideration. For this reason their efforts have been directed to French colonies.

This concern is always in the market for American leaf tobacco and has certain connections in the United States. If the American manufacturers produce cigarette and cigar machines and other necessities for this industry as good as the Swedish, and the price is about the same as the Swedish manufacturer's, there is no reason why the American industry should not share in the purchases.

E.L.I.
April 2 1936

General Denain found our villa too small and has rented two floors of the former Hotel Alexandria, one floor for offices and the other for residential purposes.

General Denain, it is stated by persons in a position to know, will not remain longer than next October. He was let out of the Laval Cabinet as Air Minister when Sarraut took over. Denain was given the position as Inspector of Air Activities outside France to let him down easy, for, as Air Minister, he could hardly go back to actual army service. He, however, is biding his time, and expects in the near future to return to politics.

Some of my conversation with General Nogues last evening has been embodied in the monthly report to Straus, under Military Affairs.

April 3 1936

The new Rear Admiral Mottet paid me an official call yesterday afternoon. He replaces Admiral Montcubrier, who has been shifted to Toulon as Major General.

Mr. Ernest Gye, with rank of minister and assigned to Tangier as British Consul General, who has been visiting us, left today for Tunisia. While he did not say so, I gathered that his relations with Blake are on the same footing as mine with Churchill.

E.L.I.
April first marks the beginning of the end of French predominance in Europe from every point of view and henceforward Germany will play the role of the dominant power on the Continent, and as I see it, in cooperation with Great Britain. The German government's reply to the so-called Locarno powers, in the form of counter proposals, puts it squarely up to France, which leaves the choice to the latter of acceptance or war. France cannot afford to make war on Germany, for if she does, she violates the League Covenant and the Locarno pact, lets the others out as France becomes the aggressor.

There is intense bitterness among the people here towards the English, due to their feeling of insecurity and the fact that England has not been careless enough to promise to back France in a war against Germany.

One can understand the feeling of the French people, for they have no friends on the Continent, but after all, is it not their fault? They let Clemenceau speak for them during the peace negotiations at Paris, whose policy was all for France and "to hell with the others"; then the policy and vision of Poincare, which was that of a small-town lawyer. France had been warned, and for this reason Laval hesitated in forcing the ratification of the so-called Mutual Assistance Pact with Soviet Russia. With Sarraut coming into power, he and Flandin gave way to pressure and the treaty was ratified, the aim of which is against Germany; hence if not contrary to the provisions of the Pact of Locarno it was certainly not in keeping with the spirit of the Pact, and was seized upon by Germany as a pretext to abrogate on its part the pact in question.

E.L.I.
July 19, 1935.

Last evening the Mustapha Hospital called my house about eight o'clock to tell me that an American tourist by the name of Arthur Iselin of Katonah, N. Y., accompanied by a governess, had had an automobile accident and that the woman was seriously injured and had been brought to the hospital. I told my informant that as soon as he could get in touch with Iselin to tell him to telephone me at the St. George, where I was dining. As I did not hear from the hospital, I telephoned again and was told that Mr. Elwell had been to the hospital and had also been to the Albert Hotel to see Iselin. I then went to the Albert Hotel. I found Iselin to be a youngster, and as he was quite alone I took him to my home to stay until things got straightened out. He was coming from Philippeville and entering the city by the road called "piste moutonniere" about two kilometers from the city proper while at a speed of about thirty-five miles, when a truck swerved from the left and hit his car in the center, badly damaging the car, bruising Iselin, and causing serious head injury to the 53 year old governess, Mlle. Emma Chavel. Mlle. Chavel has been in the employ of the Iselin family for the past twenty-five years. She was on her way to see her family at Oran.

Mr. Elwell said the news from the hospital was reassuring. He went to the police station with Iselin to report the accident. I went with him to the agents of the White Cross Insurance, with which company he is insured.

The car I understand is beyond repair.

E.L.I.
July 23, 1935.

Miss Chavel continues to improve. The White Cross agent seems to think that Iselin will get seven hundred dollars damages for his car from the insurance company with which the owner of the truck was insured. Also, that Miss Chavel has a good case for damages; and mentioned a similar case where a woman recovered ninety thousand francs.

There have been demonstrations in Paris, Havre and elsewhere against the decrees mentioned in the Diary of the 18th. So far all has been quiet in Algeria.

The Croix de Feu has issued a proclamation with regard to the decrees and inviting adherents to the organization. The proclamation reads as follows:-

**Decrets-Lois**

Ils sont la conséquence lamentable de toute la politique d'après-guerre. Aujourd'hui il fallait arrêter la catastrophe; demain il faudra reconstruire.

**Anciens Combattants**

Si pendant au moins trois mois vous avez été aux premières lignes vos sacrifices budgétaires ne doivent être qu'une avance récupérable par priorité privilégiée.

**Hommes de l'Après-Guerre**

Exigez avec nous la profession organisée, l'apprentissage fondé, la main-d'oeuvre nationale justement rémunérée.

**Français et Françaises**

Nous ne travaillons ni pour le capitalisme ni pour le marxisme mais pour la famille, le patrimoine, la nation.

**Venez au Mouvement**

**Croix de Feu**

This morning I went with Mr. Fallot to visit what he thought was the American Garden in 1808, situated in the Valley of the Consuls. It was a fascinating old Moorish villa and quite untouched. On the gatepost is "Le Consulat". The old lady who lives there, the wife of a French general, said that she had lived there all her life and was positive that the villa was the residence of the British Consul General. Mr. Fallot
July 23, 1935.

said that the General had told him that the villa was the residence of the American Consul General in 1808, in which case Colonel Tobias Lear would have resided there. Mr. Fallot, who is eighty years old at least, said that old ladies have a way of getting things mixed.

E.L.I.
July 25, 1935.

Halliburton, astride an elephant, crossing the Alps into Italy by Route National Hannibal No. 1, should prove an inspiration to Signor Mussolini in his forthcoming (?) campaign in Abyssinia.

A discharged police employee yesterday snuffed out the flame of life in a Spanish senator engaged in his official duties at Madrid. Just another "old Spanish custom", I presume.

In the recent British fleet manoeuvres at Spithead for the first time in history, anti-aircraft guns of "devastating force" were used against a "live" target, an aeroplane without a pilot controlled from the earth's surface. And I rise to ask "What happened to the target?"

Will there be a "hot time in the old town" when His Excellency, the Governor General, lands presently again on the soil of his native Algeria?

H.A.G.
July 26, 1935.

I have just had the privilege of going over the 64-page Silver Jubilee issue of the Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg, South Africa), and from the announcements of CASTLE MILK STOUT and the De SOTO TWINS on the front cover, to the articles on "Race Course Traditions" and "The Prospect of a Still Greater Future for VEREENIGING" on the last page, there arises a picture of a land of OPPORTUNITY, of great deeds done and still to be done, of a LIVING FORCE that nothing can gainsay.

In a world gone berserk, may this land continue to grow and prosper, and stand forth as an example that the wholesome virtues of our ancestors are not lightly to be cast aside.

F. F. Wilkins of New York and the Balearics is here in connection with the international interests of the cork importing house of which he is the President. On a very recent trip in Germany he was very much impressed by the morale exhibited in his contacts there. Flying from that country to Barcelona in Spain at an altitude of 10,000 feet, he reports as a delightful experience, whereas in flying in the mail plane from Alcudia to Algiers it was so stuffy that arriving on the quay at Algiers seemed a great relief. He is an ardent "Oxford Grouper".

Between the "Tour de France" by bicycle and a tour by the latest de luxe box car service, give me the latter. A series of vacation trips have been planned by the French University Tourist Bureau in cooperation with the French League of Youth Hostels. Edward Morel, director of the University Tourist Bureau, who conceived this novel and economical travel mode, has equipped the cars with all the comforts of camp. Each car, accommodating ten travelers, can be sidetracked at interesting points en route, allowing for excursions on bicycles or in canoes included as part of the equipment. A four-burner gas stove, a table and chairs, a water tank and adequate food storage space supplement the ten beds in each car, providing a more comfortable and hygienic home than the average tent carried by campers. The average daily cost per person is only 95 cents, all inclusive, for units of ten!!!
July 29, 1935

In a certain phase of my youth I was very much attached to articles of clothing made of corduroy, but I had to live until my present advanced age to learn that corduroy was essential to the maximum extraction of gold in the process of recovering this metal from the earth.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, jr., announced on July 22nd that he will shortly ask Congress for authority to mint ha'penny and one mill pieces. We will have to revise an old saying - "Millions for defense but not one mill for tribute".

To my great regret I learn that Miss Stratton is considering severing her connection with the British Cottage Hospital.

Yesterday I ran across a former employer of mine, and old Spanish don by the name of Isaac Matas, who has made and lost at least three fortunes that I know of in Algeria. In 1927 he sold his business here for seven million francs cash, and very recently he went through the bankruptcy court. He told me that two months ago the former manager of his business, a man whom I met at Bone last Fall in the very prime of life, had recently passed on as a result of contracting some virulent infection. Matas himself, who has run the gamut of every conceivable human experience, never seems to change in appearance, and will probably in the end run John D. a close race for the century mark.

H.A.G.
ETHIOPIA, on Consular authority, is the original home of COFFEE. In said country Somali women clean two bags of the beans per day for an honorium of ten cents American. Norwegians, who have made almost a fetish of their coffee, often drop into the kettle small pieces of specially prepared dried fish skin as the newly made coffee stands waiting for the grounds to settle. I prefer personally my mother's method of using egg shells to produce the same effect. Further details about coffee are contained in "All about Coffee" in one volume of 832 pages, 38 chapters, bound in cloth, stamped in gold, $15.00, postpaid, cash with order, U. S. Currency.

STABILIZATION of Currency. The reams and reams I have perused on this subject. Suppose you are really ill. Does the doctor cure you by issuing a decree that you must become well because he orders a certain regime? No more can currency be stabilized until the principal world powers put their houses in order by striking a balance sheet, liquidating their liabilities, and make reasonable provision for an uncertain (at best) future.

NECK DUSTERS. That interesting brochure, Treasury Decisions, reveals that the U. S. Customs Court renders a decision that these articles, chiefly used by barbers to dust the hair from a customer's neck, are properly dutiable as toilet brushes at one cent each and 50 per centum ad valorem under paragraph 1506, Tariff Act of 1930, rather than under the provision in the same paragraph for "all other brushes" at fifty per centum ad valorem, and quotes, in part, ten pages of evidence on this important matter. The difference as I understand it is one cent per brush. I knew a barber in Winchester, Virginia, who used one for fifty years, (so he said), and as it was still in very fair condition, if the one cent additional tax applied in this case, it could hardly be called exonerous.

HA.G.
July 30 1935

Mr. Hastings called yesterday and informed me that he was leaving to-day for the United States with his wife and daughter. I loaned him fifty dollars to help him out on his trip and in order that he would land in New York with a few dollars in his pocket. He promised to reimburse me about October 1, 1935.

Mrs. Douglas called and was issued a passport for her return to the United States with her two children. She stated that it was her intention to re-marry her former husband. On the other hand she has certain ties here, and her plans seem to be uncertain. It was for this reason, and the fact that she acquired citizenship by marriage, was divorced in 1930 and has been residing here since 1931, that a passport limited for a period of thirty days and the journey to the U. S. was issued to her.

Requested Atwater to make tentative reservation on the dirigible leaving Germany for the United States during September. As the Department only granted me fifty-five days leave, to include travel time, I may be able to snatch a few days more in the United States in October and November.

Rent allowance reduced from sixteen fifty last year to fourteen fifty for the present fiscal year. With the ten per cent reduction stipulated by decree; if I can get it, the allowance will be very satisfactory.

Iselin left Sunday with Mile. Cheval's sister and her daughter for Oran, where he will spend a few days. Mile. Chavel is reported as most well enough to leave the hospital.

Miss Stratton gave me notice, as Vice President of the British Cottage Hospital, of her intention to resign at the end of the year. She has been the pillar of the institution, and unless she can be persuaded to stay on or someone equally capable can be found, it will be the end of the Hospital. There has been no meeting of the Committee since the fall of 1933, which shows the interest the President, Mr. Churchill, takes in the Hospital. What the financial situation, etc. of the hospital is no one seems to know.

The French in conversation do not convince me that they are altogether favorable to the Italian venture into Abyssinia. They rather hope, however, that Italy will be successful, for it means a breathing space for France as regards Tunisia; furthermore, the recent military accord with Italy has enabled France
France to shift two Army corps from the Italian frontier. Then too, the French seizure of Morocco and Tunisia and the establishment of a Protectorate is an example which Italy is following, and leaves no ground on which to protest against Italian aspirations.

E.L.I.
July 31 1935

Word comes from Consul Touchette that he and his family are sojourning in "the green hills of New Hampshire", in a cabanon with the intriguing name of Road's End Cottage. I am sure that there the grass grows green, and milk is milk, pronounced with an accent on the cream; no Diesel gas assails the lungs, no thunderous autobus juggernauts or bumping trams make the nights a nightmare. Sweet dreams to one and all, from the land of the sirocco.

The Conte Grande left port yesterday for the USA via Gib, Lisbon and the Azores, with 638 passengers, none of whom, according to the shipping agent's messenger, traveled first cabin. What a sign! I wonder how many of them are fellow-countrymen going back to make a fresh start in the land of their birth or adoption?

Making a bicycle tour of France recently, two young Americans became separated. One seeking the other in the small town to which they had come was met with every sympathy by the inhabitants, but although bearing a "To Whom It May Concern" letter signed by Secretary of State Hull, asking that the bearer be accorded any assistance desired in an emergency, no one of the natives seemed to have any idea of the identity of Monsieur Hull. What is in a name?

Mr. Living Q. Allowances, 1936, made a most welcome appearance here yesterday - at what one styles "the psychological moment - for

H.A.G.
Shorts squeezed as Tin rises Sharply in London. This so soon after the crash in Pepper. And then, Signs of a boom in America's Mid-west farmlands. And droughts and floods have just gone their way. Perhaps the patient is on the way to recovery.

Yesterday the little red rider in the office thermometer zoomed readily to the ceiling, 120 degrees Fahrenheit, when placed in the sun, and the forecast for August is hotter, and more of it.

More than 200 Americans, traveling 5,000 miles to attend a summer session at Moscow University, arrived in the Soviet capital only to find that the session had been canceled. They were informed professors had been drafted for other State services or were so tired they were unable to do summer work. The prospective students, most of them Communists or communist sympathizers, demanded their trip money back!

Speaking of Universities, one in Texas, U.S.A. has created a chair of CRISIS.

The Passion Play staged at Oberammergau these many moons is to go the way of mortal shows, to be replaced by a play having as its theme the seduction of an Aryan German maid by a Semite. The principal role in the new production is taken by the same actor, Lang, who most recently took the lead in the old production. Is this not going from the sublime to the ridiculous?

H.A.G.
August 2 1935

The following culled from THE TIMES, London, July 30.

PERSONAL. H.E.-The trouble is I think too much.-M.

About what, and what for?

GRAHAM LAND (Department of South Pole), July 20.
Midwinter Day is a special occasion for an Antarctic expedition and we duly celebrated it on June 21. A Christmas tree, plum puddings, wine and beer, decorations in the base hut, and a large box of presents from the Polar Research Institute at Cambridge and from other friends all helped to make the midwinter party a great success.

AUGUST ON THE RIVIERA.
Although bathing and water-skiing, with evening tennis, remain the predominant attractions, August will offer a full program of diversions quite apart from the traditional gala-dinners and cabarets provided by the Casinos at Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, and Juan-les-Pins. Venetian fetes and torchlight festivals, with illuminations and fireworks displays with swimming galas both day and night, will form a feature of the season.

Moral - if any - Eat, drink and be merry.

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Fresh sardines are now being delivered daily by air to Paris.

F.A.G.
August 3 1935

From the local morning daily.


The decrees must be operating in England with great violence.

A sizeable flock of cattle and sheep rounds the Consulate corner. I never tire of watching the triumph of mind over matter as the Arabs cajole their charges into taking the proper route. Passing traffic gives the cavalcades scant courtesy.

The city bathing pool in the stadium near the experimental garden is the cleanest, cheapest and most convenient place for the "man in the street" to take his swimming pleasure and relax.

H.A.G.
August 3 1935

Last evening I dined with the Robert Germains in their pent-house on the "Algeria", recently completed in the most modern style, including the furnishings. In addition to the pent-house they have the apartment below. The pent-house is a duplex affair and gives the impression of being a villa. From the balconies one has a splendid view of Algiers and the Bay. The rear balcony has been made into a garden and the grass is actually green. In the center court is tied a young panther; an older one, being under the weather, is with a veterinary.

No expense seems to have been spared in the completion of the establishment, the large oval windows of the central or living room being operated by electricity; indirect lighting, hidden radiators, marble floors and a fairly successful attempt at a pleasing color scheme.

Invited for seven thirty, the ten guests and the host drifted in one by one, the last arriving about eight thirty, when drinks were served. At nine o'clock or after dinner was announced. One should not criticize one's host and hostess, but one can make observations. The Germains are probably one of the richest families in Algeria. His wife is a divorcee, the divorce having been brought about by an American woman living here in Algiers, Mrs. C. However, with all the wealth and the opportunities these people have had,
August 3 1935 (cont)

the atmosphere was that of the "new rich". The party was badly organized, and to top it all the servants were incompetent.

E.L.I.
August 5 1935

The latest Russian attempt, a new type of airplane manned by four, to fly from Moscow to San Francisco via the North Pole, was unsuccessful in that the plane had to return to Moscow due to a faulty oil or gas lead pipe.

The twenty-odd decrees having as the objective the lowering of the cost of living have been promised for this week.

The conference at the League by representatives of France (Laval), Britain (Eden) and Italy (Aloisi), to iron out the differences between Italy and Abyssinia resulted in an agreement to appoint a fifth arbitrator and the submission of the report of the arbitrators by September 4th and a decision to reassemble on that date to examine thoroughly the differences between Italy and Abyssinia. Italy has not agreed to the second proposition. This gives an additional period for "Gentleman Time" to work out some solution, Italy to get worse off financially and economically, more troops to be returned to Italy ill, Turkey to play her little game, Germany to seize Memel and with the aid of British propaganda and pressure to solidify world opinion against Italy's aspirations in East Africa. Italy has touched one of the most sensitive spots of Great Britain, the route to India and the waters of the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan and of Egypt. The situation would now appear to be more of a conflict between Italy and Great Britain than between Italy and Abyssinia.

The economic situation in the Department of Oran is reported very bad. The farmers are agitating for relief by telegrams to Paris, meetings and resolutions throughout Algeria. Wine and wheat can only be sold at prices the lowest in years. The Croix de Feu has dropped out of the picture for the moment. The only reference to the Colonel of late was in connection with the death a year ago of his daughter and the service held in commemoration of her death which was attended by friends and members of the organization.

Goebbels in a speech at Essen on August 4th asked the world to mind its own business and let Germany handle the Jews and Catholics in its own way, and advised the religious elements to keep out of politics. This sounded like sound advice to me. I have always thought that religion
religion has no place in politics.

It is rumored that Garde will soon be retired and that he is gunning for the position as Inspector General of the Algerian Railways, a little job that will enable him to live in his newly acquired homes at Paris and Nice, visit Algiers from time to time and draw from five to six hundred thousand francs per year.

Sunday I spent with the Utans at their "Marabout" at Tipasa. They have rented it from Dr. Ridgedale, who built it some years ago. Returning, I stopped with the Utans to call on his cousin who has a truck farm just this side of Tipasa. On his place are Roman ruins, and he has found a sarcophagus which is said to be the best specimen of any found in Algeria, so far.

E.L.I.
Pneumatic tires for lawn mowers are the latest gadgets to help lift "the white man's burden".

Do you like "lemon and lime"? Hereafter no lemons are to be imported into Germany, keeping marks at home, and building up Aryan constitutions with home-grown rhubarb. Let's order up a "rhubarb fizz" and a big slab of rhubarb pie.

Out in Los Angeles, California, inventor Waldo Waterman gave the first public test of his "flying automobile", a foreshortened coupe mounted on a 40-foot wingspread. After a 100-yard spurt down the runway of the municipal airport the plane mounted almost straight into the air. After a graceful flight it landed with hardly a jar. The inventor claims it is a "fool-proof" plane, operating at the average cost of a low-priced automobile and retailing for a little over $1,000 on a large-scale production.

Oscar Johnston, manager of the Cotton Producers Pool, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and leading cotton marketing authority for the Government announced on July 19, 1935 that the Government would have the world surplus of American cotton cornered on August 1st, and would force the world's cotton mills to pay the Government price or shut down. First reaction - cotton drops 11 to 19 points, making the net declines of the week 17 to 44 points, or $0.85 to $2.20 per bale. This in face of a general rising market on all other commodities. He may be right in his prediction, but why forbid private cornering of commodities, and sanction government ditto?

Just before the French Chamber of Deputies adjourned for the recess, the question of financing the liner Normandie came up for discussion. The Merchant Marine Committee had submitted a report approving an indorsement to the convention between the State and the C. G. T. under which the Government accepted responsibility for the charges relating to the Normandie. The cost of the vessel was about 820,000,000 francs, and the financial charges assumed by the Government amounted to 88,000,000 to 90,000,000 francs annually, reducing by about 3,000,000 francs per year. The Government also undertook to guarantee loans issued by the company to cover the excess of the deficit on operations in 1933 and 1934, over and above the maximum subsidy of 150,000,000 francs already granted. These excess deficits were 45,000,000 francs for 1933 and 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 francs for 1934. When the report came before the Chamber an amendment was moved providing for the Government guarantee of a credit of up to
8.6.35 2.

60,000,000 francs as working capital. This amendment was carried. The Senate is expected to ratify this decision in November, when Parliament meets again.

What price glory, or what are a few millions amongst friends?

H.A.G.
August 7 1935

HONOR.

Because he "dishonored Italy" by letting himself be beaten by a "black boxer", Primo Carnera has been deprived of his Italian passport. The giant arrived in Italy recently after his defeat in New York by Joe (Clay Face) Louis. There can be no dishonor attached to a man who has done his best, and if Mussolini had been up against Clay Face instead of Carnera, he would have probably thought he should be entitled to a medal after taking the same beating.

SPAS.

40,000 cups of water drunk daily as Carlsbad season attains peak.

DRESS.

Splashes of vermilion on black and a great array of beautiful new cloqués and lamé materials distinguish an unusual and praiseworthy collection shown by Goupy this season. In the group of sport clothes are tweed suits worn with wool blouses. Most of these are high in the neckline, in fact they fit tightly and button at the back with three or four buttons. As the dressier afternoon suits appear we again notice sheer woolen blouses. Materials are rich and colorful. There are lots of lamés and velvet cloqués as well as new cloqué crêpes, with black as favorite. Fullness of skirts is in front and there are numbers of wrap-around models. One skirt on a black afternoon suit has narrow tucks in a fan pattern that mark the graceful movement of the garment. Box-pleated panels in front, and on the silk dresses, shirring just below the waist, repeat the fullness idea.

Materials alone deserve attention. There are ribbed matt-surfaced woolens, velvet ribbing on a faille back, lamé-surfaced crêpe, Chinese prints in rich gold lamé on black, hairy-surfaced tweeds and changeable velvets and moirés.

Flounced, ruffled and tiered evening things in black lace or velvet have a real Parisian air. Multitudes of velvet jackets, most of them with peplums, top afternoon and evening gowns. Fur and feather muffls are noted, and for evening, feather hair ornaments in bands, tiaras and tufts contrast with the rich fabrics of the more formal gowns.

FINANCIAL.

To finish extremely important business, need additional 500,000 francs maximum nine months, will pay back seven hundred thousand francs; entire amount will be absolutely 100 per cent guaranteed. Herald, 23697.

Will some one please remind me to look into this when I take the grand prize in the next lottery drawing?

H.A.G.
August 7 1935

The morning paper reports serious demonstrations at Toulon, Brest and Paris, and to a lesser extent elsewhere in France, against the decrees of July 18th. The arsenal at Brest has been closed, the Paris express was unable to leave and there was considerable material damage and many wounded. The French flag was replaced by a red one. The sous-prefet in an endeavor to replace the French flag was badly wounded. Likewise at Toulon the wounded were numerous and safes, windows, etc., were smashed. At Salon communists attacked a Royalist meeting and at Paris a meeting of the Jeunesses Patriots. The telegram from Paris indicates that the authorities have done nothing to prevent such incidents, and warns that civil war is in the air, and unless action is promptly taken it may be too late. The news broadcast from Paris made no mention of the incidents at Brest or Toulon.

The Constantine LA VOIX INDIGENE reports great misery among the fellahs and pleads that something be done to relieve the distressing situation.

The Decree Lois of July 18th have been made applicable to Algeria and published in the Journal Officiel of Aug. 6.

Another accident on the Route Moutonniere, a truck and an automobile, similar to the Iselin accident. It is a crowded thoroughfare, with sheep, cows, trucks, automobiles, natives and whatnot, with no traffic control, and the drivers observe no speed regulations or rules for driving.

The Duce is on the loose again - three more army corps have been ordered up for training in preparation for the war in Abyssinia.

According to the German wireless news last evening, the British are thoroughly annoyed with Italy.

E.I.I.
August 8 1935

U.S.S.R. A keynote of extreme moderation, in striking contrast to previous occasions, was struck by the Russian Communist Party for the opening of its seventh congress of the Communist International—the first held since 1928.

The Russian Communists told delegates from more than 50 countries assembled in Moscow for the congress that they must not forget that the interests of the working masses are their chief concern. It was emphasized that Communists should retain their desire to replace Capitalism with Socialism, and bourgeois democracy with proletarian dictatorships.

But these aims can be deferred while the Communists concentrate on the urgent immediate task of unifying the working class against Fascism and war.

This nation is proposing to exchange their produce with Japan for new freighters, has made a new trade agreement with the U.S.A., etc., but if in the meantime they can make arrangements more favorable to themselves, overboard will go the earlier commitments.

SUMMER. The fragrance of the ripening grapes Hangs heavy upon the golden afternoon, Their polished sides, deep jewel color, Throw off long rays of sun And broken high lights Which pattern a dusty path with beauty; Overhead a score of silver leaves Strain at their tender stems As though to be free of restraint, Too long endured.

LONG.

FETE FORAIN. Miss Quinn, an American woman who for some time past has been making a livelihood in Algeria doing high plunges in shallow water tanks should take on as a partner one of the diving frogs of England recently brought to the attention of readers of the TIMES by an observer who states he has seen these creatures dive seventy-five feet with neatness and despatch.

SOFTNESS. Amos Alonso Stagg, who at 72 plays a brisk game of tennis and is enthusiastically making ready to start his 44th season of football coaching, thinks the American public is growing soft.

At least he is not.

EXPANSION. A new alloy steel which expands under heat at the same rate as glass is having its first commercial application in the base of the new metal radio tubes recently put on the market.

H.A.G.
August 8 1935

English-French-Italian conference to decide what should be done with their kinky-headed stepchild is scheduled for August 16 at Paris. In the meantime England has made a second protest to the Italian Foreign Office against inspired propaganda against Great Britain and its Abyssinian policy.

At Sidi Bel-Abbes on August 6 and 7, apparently due to posters attributing to the Jews the present economic difficulties, culminated, following incidents at Ain-el-Turck where some children and others were wounded, a serious demonstration between Europeans and Jews. There were some wounded and arrests made. The police, with the help of the Foreign Legion, are stated to have the situation well in hand.

Further difficulties broke out at Brest yesterday afternoon, similar to those of the day before, but apparently more violent; one dead, and one hundred and fifty, at least, wounded. More difficulties are expected at the time of the funeral of the dead workman. Toulon is reported quiet after the upheaval of the day before yesterday.

The crew of the French liner CHAMPLAIN is on a strike against the cut in wages and it and other French liners are not sailing. One can imagine the annoyance of the several hundred passengers who have to linger at Havre.

The agricultural revolt continues to gather momentum; more letters and more resignations are published in to-day's paper. The revolt is taking on a serious aspect, and unless the Government takes some steps to carry out its promises and to relieve the situation for farmers, wheat and wine, with the general unrest in Algeria and in France, most anything may happen. One wonders whether Laval has not put the cart before the horse, by not issuing the decrees promised for today aiming at the lowering of the cost of living, first, and the budget economy decrees, especially those relating to salary cuts, later. However, he must know his Frenchmen.

Speaking of Laval reminds me of Countess de Brazza, a descendant of Lafayette, sister of Ambassador Chambrun at Rome and of the General whose son is soon to marry Mlle. Laval. It was not long ago that the Countess referred to Laval as a "butcher's son", etc. When I mentioned the

matter
matter of the engagement, I asked her if she remembered what she had said about Laval. She has a great sense of humor. With a twinkle in her eye she said that she remembered but desired to add that it had been ascertained that Laval's father had not been exactly what one could call a butcher but that he had had a small grocery shop. At any rate the marriage, if Laval stays for a while in office, means that Chambrun will soon go to Washington as Ambassador, with dual nationality, he being not only a Frenchman but a born American citizen and by law an American citizen as a descendant of General Lafayette.

E.L.I.
August 9 1935

I doff my cap to the Marquess of Lothian, a better American than I am. I first recall the name in connection with a poem in which there was a line something to the effect that "Wild blow the winds o'er Lothian's waters". In an address to the City of London Vacation Course the Marquess had this to say.

"The United States today is a vast interrogation mark. For the 50 years preceding the great slump, politics were at a discount in the United States. "Today, almost every American, like every European, is talking politics. It is asked: 'When is America going to recover?'

"It seems to me quite incredible that she should not. There is no community in the world which has more natural vitality and energy, more capacity for resourcefulness, bigger natural resources, more widely diffused practical capacity for getting things done, and more interest in what you might call the scientific aspect of economic development.

"I have no doubt myself - and I know hundreds and thousands of Americans - that in its own characteristic way America will gradually find its way out of its social and economic problems and will find its way to a re-definition of the place and function of the United States in the world as a whole.

"I venture to say that, when the United States does make up its mind, and when that vital people does begin to feel that it sees the way forward it will move with a speed and a resolution which will be as staggering to humanity as some of its previous acts have been.

"At just about the time when we have completely given up hope, we shall find it rushing forward into the world with a solution of her own which which we shall recognize to be a tremendous contribution to the solution of the world problems.

"I am convinced that these problems cannot be solved, either economically or politically, without the active participation of the United States of America. I am convinced also that the attitude of reaction has begun to turn. I think the democracies are making a better job of fighting the problems which grew up after the war than are the dictatorships."

Stand to the colors, and give him a salute with every gun aboard the ship.

H.A.G.
August 9 1935

The 83 decrees of the French Government have been released. A good half of them will be published in the Journal Officiel today and the rest are to follow. Just to what extent or how soon they will alleviate the situation remains to be seen.

The Algerians are greatly worried about the events in France and the possible repercussion on Algeria. There was a small demonstration at Oran yesterday, some wounded and some arrests. The affair at Sidi-Bel-Abbes seems to have blown over for the moment, but may break out at Tlemcen. The French, while they think Hitler's attitude towards the Jews is severe, sympathise with him in an endeavor to down them.

The heat wave continues; for the past week it has been 95 in my office with the fan going all the time. It is not so much the excessive heat that downs one - it is the ever-present humidity, except when a sirocco comes along to give one a change, to excessive dryness.

Letter from a friend who said Carr would not retire this fall due to age, 65, unless he was asked to do so by the President. Also that Skinner, Ambassador at Istanbul, would retire in November. Skinner is a service man, started at Marseille, Berlin, London, Paris, Minister at Athens and in 1933 appointed Ambassador at Istanbul. An outstanding man of the career service. Hofman Philip according to the press has been appointed Ambassador to Chile from Minister at Oslo. Robert Scotten at Santiago, Chile, assigned to Rio. The reason I believe for this transfer is because Bob was engaged to Mrs. Philip's sister while he was on duty at Rio. Without explaining he broke the engagement, which has left an embarrassing situation. Later he married the charming Anne Boyd.

E.L.I.
August 10 1935

On the authority of a Winnipeg professor who has translated the poetry of 54 languages into English, the Basque language is the hardest to learn and speak.

"The Basques do not merely button their words up the back like other folk do. They have prefixes and suffixes and infixes. By the time a word gets out, its own mother wouldn't know it. It's too flexible."

It would be difficult for me to enumerate 54 languages, let alone translating therefrom.

Speaking further of tongues, years ago an old doctor in Salisbury, England, told the following. Amongst his patients was a small boy with his mother, from a neighboring village. The boy was asked to put out his tongue, but there was no response, although the request was twice repeated. Turning to the boy's mother, he said "What is the matter with the boy?" She, turning to the boy, shouted "Open thee gobbler, bwoy, and put out thee lapper." And he did so.

A traveler in Morocco reports Arab tea as very delicious. Half a tumbler is filled with the heads of young, fresh mint and the glass filled with hot water, the whole being sugared.

This drink is not confined to the Arabs of Morocco, but personally give me one of the Consul General's mint masterpieces.

The Queen of Holland is to spend her summer holiday in bonnie Scotland. Because of press of business I will be unable to join her there.

A semi-circular area along a fifty kilometer front, of pine and oak forest in the vicinity of Orleansville, was recently destroyed by fire. Since 1892 no one recalls anything in the line of conflagrations in that vicinity to equal it.

H.A.G.
August 12 1935

At the Perrier's on Sunday I encountered DuBey, the head of the Croix de Feu of Algeria. I asked him why the organization was so inactive all of a sudden. His reply was that everybody was on a holiday and with the heat were only able to concentrate on keeping cool.

With regard to the natives he evinced considerable concern. They are, according to him, only interested in making a living, having some food to eat and a place to sleep. They are bad off at the present time, for they are unable to sell what little grain they have and are consuming it to live, and the farmers for economy are not employing more help than is absolutely necessary. Many of them are in debt to Jews who continue to carry on the ancient customs of usury. As far as propaganda is concerned, the natives are not interested, and as for religion, they are less so when it comes to matters outside their immediate environment. However, from an economic aspect, the communists have gained some headway with them. DuBey is of the opinion that unless economic help is forthcoming, there may be very serious trouble, not only in the Department of Oran, but in the other two Departments.

Aris, the watchdog of the French Treasury, is not at all optimistic about France's ability to stave off dévaluation, or to improve the economic and financial difficulties by the recently issued decrees.

He said that Carde would be retired in October, age 60. That Peyrouton would not succeed him, as he was not sufficiently malleable to suit the Algerian politicians. Aris thinks little of Souchier and Atger.

E.L.I.
August 12 1935

The 12th International Congress of ZOOLOGY will be held at Lisbon, Portugal, September 15-21, 1935. Verily it doth seem that Commerce ruleth not everything.

In India, agitation on the part of chambers of commerce and others against what the textile trades claim to be an unfair classification of fents from Japan continues active. Just what is a fent, outside of being a textile four yards in length?

200,000 babes abandoned in 1934 by U.S.S.R. parents, against 142,000 in 1933. They are going to do something about it. After a couple of steins of vodka, perhaps decide to abandon all children.

A spot of tea in the garden at the Olivage seems to taste better than elsewhere in town, or do I imagine it? The leaves on the fig-trees in the garden are wilting away, the pomegranates bursting open, and the lemons look like green warts. This morning in the Parc de Galland they were watering the palm trees.

At ARMES, where I have found the cheapest razor blades in Algiers, their sales force have found a customer for a shotgun at 8,000 francs ($533.33). It is the latest two-barrel (one superimposed) with telescope sighting and a rubber shock-absorbing shoulder pad. I suppose it must require special ammunition and special sport clothes to operate such a sporting trifle. Ordinary game ought to consider it an honor to be brought down by such a weapon. The fellow who owns it is presumably not the fellah I hear much mention of in the news of late.

H.A.G.
August 13 1935

COLOR.

Levinsky, a tough nut if he there was one, recently lasted just two minutes and twenty-one seconds against the Brown Bomber Louis. Another alibi for Carnera.

The last liberated slave born in Africa died recently at Mobile, Alabama, at the age of 105.

At about the same time the President of the United States was appointing a negro as official representative to Liberia.

STRIKES.

The latest wrinkle in strike breaking appears in Dallas, Texas, where women employees persisting in working were stripped of their clothing and publicly spanked. Shades of Lady Godiva!

STRAWS.

On the 6th of August RHODE ISLAND elected a Republican Representative in the first public protest against the New Deal.

JAMBOREE.

Because of an epidemic of infantile paralysis in the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina and vicinity, the huge Scout gathering in Washington scheduled for this month has been cancelled.

Charles E. Mitchell, once the pride of the high-riding banking fraternity, has been condemned by the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals to contribute $1,275,645 back taxes on income 1929-1930, including a fifty per cent penalty. I wonder what he will eat if he pays up.

Our research division learns that the buyer of the sporting gun mentioned in yesterday’s notes lives but for sport. He spent 50,000 francs for a hunting jaunt to Gao, part of his equipment being two specially built Fords. If Lincoln Ellsworth happens in this vicinity, international amity requires that these two should meet.

H.A.G.
August 13 1935

Carl Jg. Hoffer-Reichenau, an Austrian by birth and a German by adoption or naturalization, introduced to me by Mr. Laska, the Czechoslovakian Consul, last week, called this morning. As far as I can gather he is a special representative or Agricultural Attache of the German Government, sent here for six months or so to study the agricultural situation. According to Laska, Reichenau is independent of the German Consulate General here. His interest in the riot at Sidi-Bel-Abbes last week and the statement that he had been asked why he had not reported it to the German Government leads me to believe that his interests are not only dirt farming. He said that it had been reported that Swastikas had been posted here and there and that this had been attributed to the Germans in the Foreign Legion. Richenau is a man of the world and makes a good impression, although I am not keen on the kind of perfumery he uses. I shall have occasion to learn more about this man and his activities in the near future.

E.L.I.
August 14, 1935

RARE OPPORTUNITY. War of the late Ivar Kreuger, most magnificent Isotta Fraschini, special built Pullman limousine, suitable chauffeur or owner-driver, exhibited 1932 Paris Salon, artistic interior appearance and condition as 1935 car, only run 12,000 miles. Cost 500,000 fr., sacrificed 33,000 fr. Apply: Garage.

And again:

Deux mille francs à la personne qui me procure place stable avec garantie.

According to figures taken from La Republique 39 per cent of the cost of food for the average Frenchman goes to the State in taxes of one form or another.

The Honorable Gasaway, Representative from the State of Oklahoma, wants his vacation. To illustrate working conditions in the Halls of Congress, he cooks an egg in a frying pan on the steps of the Capitol by means of the sun's rays.

At an inquest at Weymouth recently on the body of Jane Hallett, 76, a visitor from Stoke-under-Ham, who collapsed from the heat, it was stated that she was wearing fourteen garments. A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was recorded.

H.A.G.

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July 25, 1906.

Sorozá, the Spanish Vice-Consul, called in the morning and told me confidentially that he was going to resign, that the Government had sent out a circular directing all officers to declare whether they were for the government or against it, that his reply would naturally be that he was not for the present regime and he thought that Sorozá would follow suit.

Sorozá left yesterday for Marseilles to fetch his brother-in-law who has been active in politics in Spain. He is in a very bad mental state and is being brought from Bordeaux to Marseilles by a nurse. Sorozá has not told me how he managed to escape. I telegraphed Hurley to render Sorozá all possible assistance as a personal favor to me.

Nogués, I am informed, will not leave Algiers for some time due to the local situation, the Spanish situation as well as to the general European uncertainty. His successor has not been named. Nogués will very likely be here until the fall if not longer.

E. L. T.
August 1, 1936.

The Italian planes lost on route from Sar-division to Spanish Morocco are said to have been Italian army planes manned by reservists. That the cause of the accidents was due to an insufficient supply of petrol. The planes, having encountered heavy weather, their supply gave out. One plane fell within twenty kilometers of another four kilometers of the Spanish-Moroccan border. No little will be said of the affair is possible.

The French Government have proof that the revolt of the Army in Morocco was instigated and furthered by Italy and that it has been promised certain territorial considerations should the Army be successful. Sites as a port and naval base and Port Mahon, Morocco likewise have been mentioned as compensation for Italy's help. Germany is no doubt involved and would expect a foothold somewhere in Spanish Morocco, probably on the Atlantic. This situation accounts for British naval activity in the vicinity of Gibraltar.

Further confirmation that logistics will remain for an indefinite time in demand of the Army in North Africa — he is said to be the best informed of any of the French Generals with regard to the Rif country and the Rifians and in view of the situation in Morocco and Spanish Morocco it is feared that his services will be needed.

The French are convinced that a war is around the corner.

Z. L. T.
August 13, 1854,

Havana — Former Minister assigned as Spanish Consul General in New York, arrived this morning.

In July 30, he met the Vice Consul Graves, in accordance with a circular instruction from the Government at Havana to all the other Consuls not to admit the letter of the Ministry intimating that they were not in accord with the Government in power and tendered their resignations. The first intimation that he received of the Consulate's policy was a notice of removal from the official annunciation that they had been "resignated.

It was learned that in the Spanish G. Q. the announcement is made that they among others have had their names erased from the list of Spanish Diplomats—i.e., Consuls and Officers, with all others. Sonoza has forty years service behind him plus a credit of eight years.

Yesterdays unannounced, his successor, Gonzales, arrived and took Sonoza into the unofficial class.

Gonzales and Graves, who have been living in the Government owned building, are moving to the St. George.

I have agreed to store some of Sonoza's effects in the basement of the office. This personal request of my good friend Sonoza I could not refuse.

E. L. L.
August 12, 1956.

People are severe in their criticism of Le Men as well as of the present situation. They think they are all yellow and with the spine and political, Britain red. But they seem to want a man who understands Algeria and one who is not playing politics all the time. I ventured to suggest a good Algerian or a general. There appears to be no Algerian fit for the position. A general seemed to appeal to them and they thought François or Georges would be ideal for the post as they would not be influenced by politics and would be sufficiently firm in the handling of the natives. They seem to be looking for another Lyauty.

Peyrouton, they think, will stay on in Morocco for the reason that if he is replaced he would go to Paris and assume the leadership of the opposition, possibly taking the place of de la Rocque.

Bendjelloul's sudden departure for France, "fear of assassination." The Algerians are manifestly worried over the recent assassination of the local VIP and the ramifications.

E. L. I.
September 1, 1938.

Sellers reports that the Firthton Paper Co. is able to fill its orders in the recent past and it will have to increase production through the winter.

There is very little corn left in Nigeria derived from the estate of the late Mr. Bony at Aligora and the Armstrong Company, it would be very difficult to produce a substantial corn in Nigeria. The price last week and this week has been higher than last year. The Armstrong Company has had a very successful year.
September 1, 1930

Mr. J. [name] a prominent liberal citizen of Spanish origin, represents the U.S. C. C. in Spain and has been successful in arousing interest among friends and neighbors in the cause of the revolution in Colombia and Cuba. He was able to be in touch with General [name] and arranged for their passage to the United States. Subsequently he visited several other places in Spain, and before the rebellion, he realized that the situation was serious and that there was great enthusiasm among the people for the revolution. The shortlived enthusiasm that he gave masses 5000 to the rebel cause.

He also mentioned a part of his own and his family’s resources in the cause. In his opinion, the Government will win in the end – due primarily to the Navy which at the beginning deserted to the Government. He also believes that the Spanish Government is responsible for the present situation of affairs, recruits and financial conditions. The Government could not have a better factor.

Mr. J. told me that he was winding up his affairs in Spain and returning from the company and returning to the United States for, as he views the situation, it will not be long before there will be serious trouble in France and Algeria.

Mrs. [name] is to be put in charge of the Algerian Labor Bureau of the Government and her husband is now occupied in organizing both European and Arab laborers as representatives of the C.I.(.

According to Mr. J. a general strike was scheduled for this month but has been postponed on the advice of [name] as he has not completed his organization plans and for the reason that in [name] opinion the time is not quite propitious. However, the general strike is only postponed for another 24 hours. This is likewise of the opinion that trouble is not likely to break in
France and that when it does it may be as bad as in Spain, especially should the Government forces in Spain win, which, to his way of thinking, there is little doubt.

He too is disturbed by the absolute calm in Algeria and the relative calm in Tunisia and contrasts the existing situation with that which he saw in Spain before the present war. There were numerous meetings, both public and private, as is the case here now.