in the foreign branch of its service are not deserving of common comforts and necessities. I earnestly protest against this act of treatment especially as I have not asked the Department to grant me a single unnecessary article and have gotten along without many articles considered necessary for an office in a civilized country.

Up until a week ago I managed to do without a desk in my office using instead a shabby pine table (having a single drawer without a lock) which I had to purchase from my predecessor and which was a disgrace to a respectable place. In its stead I have purchased a desk costing $25.00. I am ready to pay for this myself if the Dept so orders. As it is used for Consular purposes solely and for the keeping under lock of important papers perhaps I may be justified in thinking that I ought not to be asked to pay for it. There may be also some reason justifying me in purchasing this desk and the stove without special permission as I am personally responsible for the safe keeping of certain documents and other articles and for the health and comfort of myself and my subordinates in office. However if the Dept refuses to grant me these necessary articles, necessary for the proper conduct of its business, there is nothing for me to do but submit, but I shall do so under protest.

Another matter right in line with this is the question of the payment of rent for the Consular offices. I am informed dominions all contracts for occupying buildings or property of any kind are made by the year, and, without exception the rent must be paid in advance. As permission is granted by the Dept to draw quarterly for the rent only the payment for the full year rent in advance

somewhat inconvenences me. Cannot permission be granted to draw for a year's rental. The Turkish year begins on the 20th of June. On that day I must advance the amount charged for a year's occupancy.

Hoping, Sir, that you will receive the above statement of grievances in the spirit in which it is given and believing that neither you nor any of my superiors will consider that in thus addressing you I have trespassed beyond the bounds of respect and decorum.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant
Edwin S. Wallace
U. S. Consul

United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Syria
May 22, 1895

Hon. Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you of the recent visit to Jerusalem of Hon. A. W. Terrell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Turkey. The distinguished gentleman arrived on May 16th and departed May 21st. It may not be customary to report such visits to the Department but the effect of this visit is so decidedly favorable to American interest in the Jerusalem Consular district that I consider it my duty to report it. As you are doubtless aware, the anti-foreign spirit is now strong in Turkey and violent expression of it in any part of the Sultan's dominions would occassion no great surprise. The coming of Minister Terrell, preceded, as he was, by orders from his Majesty the Sultan commanding the local officials to extend to him every courtesy has had a wonderful effect. I am certain that nothing could have been done that would have resulted more favorably to American interests

in Turkey than this presence of Minister Terrell in the various Consular districts. It has given the Consulates and the Consuls a standing and importance they would not otherwise have had and will certainly facilitate to no small degree the conduct of consular business.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant

Consul

No. 38

United States Consulate
Jerusalem, Syria
May 28, 1895.

Hon Edwin F. Uhl
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to reply as follows to your despatch No 21, of April 26 ultimo, with its enclosure of despatch No 213 sent under date of May 19th 1891, to our Minister at Constantinople

All the facts I can learn about Isaac Lipkin relating to his connexion with our government are here submitted.

Said Lipkin was born in Russia. At the age of six he was taken by his parents to the United States. He resided in Boston, Mass. continuously for eleven years and at the age of seventeen he came to Jerusalem. He was here at first acknowledged as a subject of Russia as is shown from the fact that when the Crimean war broke out and the Russian Consul in Jerusalem was compelled to return to his own country the resident subjects of Russia in Jerusalem were accorded British protection. Said Lipkin took advantage of this and thus secured British protection. In 1885 an order was issued through her Majesty's consulate here notifying all Russian Jews who had theron profited by British protection that such protection would be discontinued after 1890. As they could not then return to Russian protection they were acknowledged as Turkish subjects by the officials here.

Lipkin did not wish to fall into the hands of the Turks.

Accordingly he wrote to an Aunt of his who resided in Boston, Mass. stating his condition and desires and requesting her to retain the services of a lawyer. This was done and the lawyer, whose name and address Lipkin has unfortunately forgot, informed him, Lipkin, that there would be no difficulty in obtaining a passport provided only he could come to America. As it was worth the trouble and expense Lipkin made the journey, landed in Boston about March 10th 1890, as he himself says. He remained in the United States at this time for fifteen days, then returned to Jerusalem and has continued here ever since. During these fifteen days his certificate of naturalization was issued. Before his passport was received from the Department he left for Jerusalem intending to stop and make a visit in Germany. Here he was to wait until his passport was forwarded to him, as he could not enter Turkish dominions without it. The lawyer in whose hands he had entrusted the matter secured the passport, gave it to his-Lipkins-aunt and it was forwarded to him. The name and address of this aunt is Mrs Miriam Rebecca Lee, Salem Stet. Boston Mass

There is no mistake as to the identity of this man Lipkin. Isaac Lipkin, son of Moses, to whom an American passport was issued on or about March 17th 1890. was born in Russia in 1837 of Russian parentage, resided in the United States eleven years, came to Jerusalem in 1854 and, with the exception of 15 days, in March 1890, has resided here continuously ever since. From 1863 until 1890 he was under British protection and would have continued so but for the change ordered from the British Foreign Office. It was because of these well known facts that the Turkish authorities here refused to accept Lipkin's papers of naturalization and his passport. It was not known by them that he had been in the United States but it was known that he could not have been there long enough to acquire citizenship honestly.

Among other things Lipkin ought to have known but did not was whether his father had ever naturalized as a citizen of the United States.

The above is a full statement of all the facts that can be here learned about this case. They are based upon Lipkin's own statement and the records of this Consulate.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant

Consul