

CENTENNIAL BULLETIN

A PROCLAMATION



ON DECEMBER 3, ILLINOIS will enter upon the hundredth year of her statehood. The General Assembly of Illinois has created a Commission, to provide for the celebration of our Centennial. It already has plans well under way to make this event worthy of the greatness and the history of Illinois. But its work will not be complete unless the counties of the State shall also organize for this purpose. There is not a county in Illinois which has not been the scene of stirring and important events, which should find a place in the permanent history of the State.

Now is the time to single out and record these events. It is common knowledge that a young and expanding community, absorbed in making history, is only too careless about recording the history it makes. Many points in Illinois—scenes of momentous happenings—which could have been sought out and marked half a century ago, and have become fixed landmarks, are now only vague traditions. And, so, while it is yet time, let our hundredth year be marked by fixing permanently the events of our first hundred years, so far as they may be fixed at this time.

It is thought by some that the time is not fitting for this celebration, because of the world-wide war in which we find ourselves. I do not share this view. I realize the greatness of the

burdens this war imposes on us. We, of Illinois, will bear those burdens more lightly if we shall recall the first hundred years of Illinois' achievements. Our fathers before us, too, bore heavy burdens. They, too, knew what it meant to offer all for a great cause. They, too, faced danger and difficulty. But they triumphed over all, and this great commonwealth—the home of twice the number of free men the United States contained at the close of the Revolutionary War—is the result.

We have a hundred years of noble history as a back-ground. Whether we shall have another hundred years equally inspiring, depends upon the issue of this world-wide war. It will help Illinois to play a great part in this war, if her people will refresh their courage and strengthen their will by a study of our first hundred years.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, hereby call special attention to December 3, 1917, as the ninety-ninth anniversary of the formal admission of our State into the Union, and as the beginning of the Centennial year, and urge the general observance of this day throughout the commonwealth; and I further urge that organizations be formed in every county to cooperate with the Illinois Centennial Commission in planning an appropriate observance of Illinois' Centennial Anniversary.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of State at the Capitol in Springfield, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-second.

By the Governor:

Louis L. Emmersoul

Secretary of State.

Frank O. Lowden

Governor.

(Seal)

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman, 38 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary, State Capitol, Springfield
Dr. Edward Bowe, Jacksonville
Hon. John W. Bunn, Springfield
Hon. William Butterworth, Moline
Hon. Leon A. Colp, Marion
Rev. R. W. Ennis, Mason City
Professor E. B. Greene, 315 Lincoln Hall, Urbana
President Harry Pratt Judson, University of Chicago, Chicago
Hon. George Pasfield, Jr., Springfield
Hon. William N. Pelouze, 12 West Delaware Place, Chicago
Hon. A. J. Poorman, Jr., Fairfield
Judge Thomas F. Scully, County Building, Chicago
Rev. Frederic Siedenburgh, S. J., 617 Ashland Block, Chicago
Col. Frederick H. Smith, Jefferson Building, Peoria

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Hugh S. Magill, Jr., State Capitol, Springfield

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Centennial Bulletin

Number 2. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Ninety-ninth Anniversary of the State.

THE proclamation of Governor Lowden, printed on the first page of this Bulletin, sets forth clearly and forcefully the importance of the Illinois Centennial Celebration, and the appropriateness of the proper observance of this great historic event at this time, when our thoughts are so absorbed in matters pertaining to the great world war. The Governor declares he realizes the greatness of the burdens which this war imposes upon us, but that "we of Illinois will bear those burdens more lightly if we shall recall the first hundred years of Illinois' achievements. Our fathers before us, too, bore heavy burdens. They, too, knew what it meant to offer all for a great cause. They, too, faced danger and difficulty. But they triumphed over all, and this great commonwealth—the home of twice the number of free men the United States contained at the close of the Revolutionary War—is the result."

After calling attention to the inspiring history of our State, the Governor points out that "it will help Illinois to play a great part in this war, if her people will refresh their courage and strengthen their will by a study of our first hundred years." The Governor also declares in his proclamation that every county in the State has been the scene of some important historic events, and urges that the story of these events shall be recorded, and that historic places be given appropriate marking. He strongly urges every county of the State to cooperate with the Centennial Commission in the proper observance of the hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union, and that for such purpose Centennial organizations be formed.

Governor Lowden calls special attention to the observance of December 3, 1917, as the ninety-ninth anniversary of the formal admission of Illinois into the Union, and as the beginning of the Centennial year. The Centennial Commission desires that this date shall be observed throughout the State. It is particularly appropriate that on this ninety-ninth anniversary, definite plans shall be laid for a Centennial Celebration to be held at some time during the Centennial year.

Meeting at Capital December 3.

IN harmony with Governor Lowden's proclamation that December 3, 1917, be fittingly observed as the ninety-ninth anniversary of the formal admission of Illinois into the Union and as the beginning of the Centennial year, the Centennial Commission in cooperation with the State Historical Society, is making plans for an important meeting to be held in Springfield on that date. Every county in the

State is urged to send representatives to this meeting, and assurance has already been received that delegates from all parts of the State will be present.

At the afternoon session particular attention will be given to the State-wide celebration, and definite plans and suggestions will be made for the benefit of those who wish to form their programs. A round-table discussion will be held, and those present will be invited to ask questions which will be answered by the official representatives of the Centennial Commission. No pains will be spared to make this meeting as helpful as possible to those who come from different parts of the State to get assistance in planning their local celebrations.

In the evening a banquet will be held at which Governor Lowden will preside, and which will be addressed by the four living ex-governors of the State—Governor Fifer, Governor Yates, Governor Deneen and Governor Dunne and by Col. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg and others. The program will include other interesting features, and the occasion promises to be an event of unusual historic importance.

State-wide Interest in the Celebration.

THAT the people of Illinois are taking a deep interest in the Illinois Centennial Celebration to be held throughout the State during the Centennial year, is manifested by the attention which has been given the subject by the papers of the State and by the response which has been shown in every community visited by the Director and Assistant Director. Director Magill has insisted from the beginning that the Celebration must be patriotic in character, and has laid emphasis upon the fact that a study and appreciation of the history of Illinois would be an incentive to the people in the performance of their full duty in the present great crisis. He has taken the position that the appropriate observance of this event of such great historic importance to our State, should not be regarded as an additional undertaking or burden, but as an inspiration and help in the accomplishment of every worthy endeavor. This view has been accepted and approved universally.

Among the places visited, the following may be mentioned, each of which has given positive assurance that an appropriate celebration will be held: Kankakee, Princeton, Macomb, Winchester, Monmouth, Taylorville, Peoria, Danville, Paris, Marshall, Bloomington, Pontiac, Decatur, Clinton, Champaign, Lewistown, Quincy, Petersburg, Rock Island, Moline, Galesburg, Effingham, Charleston, Hillsboro, Mason City, Joliet, Geneva, Elgin, Rockford, Cairo, Albion, Vandalia, Belleville, Mt. Carmel, Alton and East St. Louis. Other places in the State will be reached as rapidly as possible, and those in charge of the Celebration will not be satisfied until assured of one or more carefully planned celebrations in every county of the State.

In a report to the Commission the Director pointed out that the work is logically divided into three phases—first, the arousing of an interest in the holding of a Centennial Celebration and the formation of preliminary organizations; second, the formation of definite plans and programs and the selection of committees to carry out these plans; and third, the carrying out of the plans and the actual accomplishment of the Celebration.

The first phase of the work should be completed by the beginning of the Centennial year. The second phase has already begun and will occupy the attention of the Director and his assistants until next spring, when the third phase will come into prominence and soon require entire attention. Those who will have charge of the Centennial celebrations in their respective localities might well observe this general outline of the work and note that unless the second phase of progress has already been reached, they are not as far along as they should be. Plans and programs should be completed as soon as possible in order that undivided attention may be given to the actual working out of the completion of their plans.

St. Clair and Madison Plan Celebrations.

ST. CLAIR and Madison counties are particularly well advanced in their Centennial plans. The Madison county celebration will be held at Alton. A county Centennial Association has been formed, of which Professor W. D. Armstrong is president, and Harry B. Herb, Manager of the Alton Board of Trade, is secretary. Among the very interesting features of their celebration will be the reproduction of the Piasa Bird on the same rocky bluff where it was painted by the Indians centuries ago.

The St. Clair county celebration will be held at Belleville. Judge Joseph B. Messick is president and Judge Frank Perrin is chairman of the Board of Directors. The program which will be held on September 10 to 14, is outlined by the committee in an attractive printed folder as follows:

A. County Fair—The observance will be held in connection with the St. Clair County Fair; the Fair Association will arrange an unusually interesting program of races, and other attractions.

B. School and Education—The Board of Directors of the St. Clair County Centennial Commission of the Illinois State Centennial Celebration in 1918 are unanimous in their request that an Education Exhibit be made of the main features of the State Centennial Celebration in St. Clair County. In addition thereto the Chairman of the Committee on Education has been requested to provide for a parade of the School Children of the County.

With full confidence that our children are the greatest asset of State and County, we urge the cooperation of all school officers and teachers of all schools of the County, under the direction of Prof. W. A. Hough.

C. Home Coming—It is purposed to have a general Home Coming of former residents of this County, who are now residing elsewhere. All persons who have relatives or friends whom they desire to have notified can give their addresses to Mayor R. E. Duvall, Chairman of Committee on Invitations, Home Coming and Receptions.

D. Music and Decoration—The City will be attractively decorated and plenty of good music will be furnished. This feature of the entertainment is under the direct management of Miss Emma Lorey, Chairman of Committee on Decoration and Music.

E. Exhibits—The Agricultural, Mining and Manufacturing resources of the County will be shown by appropriate exhibits.

It is hoped that every city and every township will make a creditable showing of their resources and avail themselves of the opportunity to properly advertise their locality. There will also be an industrial parade which will afford each locality a splendid opportunity to show its attainments and achievements along industrial lines. Persons desiring information in regard to this feature of the observance will please apply to H. C. G. Schrader, Chairman of Committee on Exhibits and Awards. It is probable that appropriate and liberal prizes will be offered in recognition of the excellence of the exhibits.

F. Antiquities—The far-famed County Museum and the equally interesting War Museum will be opened to the public. To these interesting collections will be added many things of historic interest. It is to be hoped that all persons having any articles of this character will exhibit the same.

G. Old Settlers—Friday, September 13th, will be Old Settlers' Day and an appropriate program for their entertainment will be prepared.

H. Memorial—It is the purpose of this Association to have a permanent feature and a memorial to Governor Arthur St. Clair, after whom the County was named, and the money realized from this observance to be paid into a fund for the purpose of erecting a memorial.

The Fair Association has pledged itself to also turn over into this fund half of its net income from the Fair held next year.

The exact character of the memorial has not been determined, but it will be of such a nature as to afford a shelter and comfort for the living as well as a mark of respect for the departed.

These last three subjects are under the management of Mrs. James W. Rentchler, Chairman of Committee on Memorial Design and Historical Research.

I. Art—All lovers of art will be accorded the opportunity of seeing a generous display of paintings, drawings, sketches, photographs, etc., in the Art Exhibit.

J. General Entertainment—In addition to the numerous and attractive exhibits there are to be other free entertainments offered.

The last two subjects will be under the management of Dr. B. H. Portuondo, Chairman of Committee on Concessions and General Entertainment.

K. Parades—The following parades have been scheduled to take place: Tuesday, September 10—School Parade, under management of Prof. Hough.

Wednesday, September 11—Grand Army Soldiers and Fraternities, under management of John Sax.

Thursday, September 12—Industrial Parade, under management of H. C. G. Schrader.

Friday, September 13—(Probably Historic Parade).

Saturday, September 14—Decorated Automobile Parade, under management of Mayor R. E. Duvall.

The parades on Tuesday and Wednesday will terminate in the Fair Grounds and all persons in line of march, of those two parades, will be admitted to the Fair Grounds free of charge.

L. Pageant—Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings—School Pageant.

Thursday and Friday Evenings—State Pageant.

M. County Song—County songs have been submitted and further contributions are requested.

CENTENNIAL POSTERS.

The Centennial posters, announcing the approaching Centennial of the State, are being printed and will be distributed within a short time for display in show windows, public buildings and elsewhere. Secretaries of commercial organizations all over the State very kindly have tendered their services in displaying the posters in show windows, railroad officials agree to have them hung in all the railway stations in the State and other means will be found for distributing them.

The poster was designed by Willy G. Sesser, of New York, as a result of a prize contest conducted by the Commission. Prizes of \$500 for the winning poster and five \$100 prizes for the five best posters were offered. Mr. Sesser won first prize and received one of the \$100 prizes in addition.

The poster has considerable artistic merit and is of striking appearance.

O'CONNOR'S STATUE FOR EUROPE.

Many of those who agree with Robert T. Lincoln in opposing the setting up of replicas of George Gray Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln in London and Paris, are looking with favor upon the suggestion made in some quarters that Andrew O'Connor's Lincoln, designed for the State Capital at Springfield, be sent to Europe instead. Lincoln's admirers who have seen the O'Connor statue pronounce it a perfect likeness and a true interpretation of the American ideal of Lincoln. They insist that such a statue should be sent abroad in order that foreign peoples may have a true conception of Lincoln as he was.

Wallace Rice Will Write Pageants.

WALLACE RICE, of Chicago, has been elected by the Centennial Commission as Pageant Writer and Lecturer. He will immediately begin the preparation of the pageant for the Centennial Celebration to be held at the State Capital, and will also prepare a pageant which can be adapted to the needs of the different localities of the State.

Mr. Rice is well known as an author, and has had wide experience in the production of pageants. The great pageant given at Fort Wayne, Ind., last year, was prepared by him and Kenneth Sawyer Goodman working conjointly, and was given under the direction of Donald Robertson. He is the designer of the Illinois Centennial banner, and is thoroughly conversant with every phase of Illinois history. Through the Commission, he may be obtained to give free consultation and advice to committees who are planning pageants for the Centennial year.

The selection of Mr. Rice was made by the Pageant Committee of the Centennial Commission, from fifty applicants, after considerable investigation. The Pageant Committee is composed of Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, chairman; Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, George Pasfield, Jr., Prof. E. B. Greene and Col. Fred H. Smith.

A CENTENNIAL PILGRIMAGE.

Mr. John G. Hauberg, of Rock Island, president of the Rock Island Historical Society, announces that the Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps, an organization of boys in which he has taken a great deal of interest for some years, will make a pilgrimage to Springfield some time during the Centennial year. The boys always take two or three hikes a year, usually selecting some interesting place as the object of their trip.

"For the last two or three years," Mr. Hauberg says in a letter to the Commission, "we have been saying that for the Illinois Centennial year, 1918, we would go to Springfield, the capital of our State. We are eager for the trip. We have in mind to stop in Galesburg and have Hon. Clark E. Carr give us a word picture of Lincoln, for he knew him. We would like to see the fisheries of Quiver Lake, then spend a night at Old Salem, where Lincoln lived, and enlisted in the Black Hawk War, which took him to our county. Then on to Springfield, to the old Homestead, the Tomb, the Statehouse, Natural History and other museums, Camp Lincoln, etc. We hope some features of the Centennial Celebration at Springfield will be timed so that our boys can share in the inspiration of it."

SIX CENTENARIANS.

In response to the request of the Centennial Commission for information concerning Illinoisans who will be one hundred years old in 1918, the names of five persons have been sent to the Director. These are:

Mrs. Harriet Damon Edgerton, Jacksonville.

Mrs. Jane Reid, residing near Virginia.

Mrs. Abbie Hall, 223 West Park Avenue, Aurora.

Timothy Cromody, 235 Jackson Street, Aurora.

William Smith, Albion.

Mr. Fite G. Rossman, of Rochelle, was one hundred years old October 28 of this year. If he lives he will be one hundred and one years old during Centennial year.

It is hoped to secure the names of other centenarians in the near future. The intention is to publish a little pamphlet, giving the biography and photograph of each of these centenarians.

Colleges Agree to Co-operate.

AT a meeting held in Decatur on October 2, the Illinois Federation of Colleges pledged its support to the Centennial Celebration. The Centennial Commission was represented by Horace H. Bancroft, Assistant Director, who explained the aims of the Commission. The report of the Committee on Centennial Celebration, as made by Dr. Joseph R. Harker, President of the Illinois Woman's College, and adopted by the Federation, is as follows:

1. That each college should secure and display the centennial banner of the State throughout the year.
2. That a credit course be offered in Illinois history to the colleges.
3. That a course of addresses by professors or others be given throughout the year on various important phases of Illinois history.
4. That the colleges cooperate in every way possible with Centennial committees, both local and State.
5. That assurance of the willingness of the colleges and the Federation to cooperate be given.
6. That a College Historical Society be established for furthering the work in Illinois history.
7. That pageants representing important phases in Illinois history be given.
8. That special days in the year be given prominence—April 18, October 6 and December 3.

Helping In the Schools.

E. A. LEWEY, county superintendent of schools of Montgomery County, is rendering valuable assistance in creating interest in the Centennial in that locality. In this connection he has included some suggestions for the observance of the Centennial in his yearly circular, issued for the information of all teachers in the county.

"As the time draws nearer for the Illinois Centennial, much stress should be laid upon the study of Illinois history in the schools," Mr. Lewey says in his circular.

"It is apparent that it would be impossible to hold the attention of six millions of people for one day or to assemble them at one place for the celebration, hence it has been suggested that the county be made the unit for the celebration. Since it will be impossible for every person in the county to attend a county centennial celebration, I suggest that each teacher have local meetings with a program in her district to arouse interest.

"If the teachers and all other inhabitants of the county appreciate the significance and grandeur of the occasion, and a united effort is made to observe it in a manner appropriate to its importance, the county celebration will be of added interest and enthusiasm.

"April 18, which occurs during the current school year, may be observed by holding a celebration to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the Illinois Enabling Act was passed by Congress.

"Every school should have a good local county and State map. These could be presented by the board of directors as a feature of the program.

"Where rural schools are small, two or more schools might meet together. In this case the program could be given in one school one day and in the other the next day or following week.

"A basket dinner might be a pleasant feature on the day of the celebration."

He suggests the following school program:

A CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION BY.....SCHOOL.....

Music—Song, "America."

Song, "Illinois."

Song, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp."

County Songs.

Readings—"Sleep, Old Pioneer" (Will Carleton).

"Oh, Captain! My Captain!" (Walt Whitman.)

Extracts from First Settler's Story (Will Carleton).

"The Prairies" (Bryant).

Stories of the County.

Compositions—Sketch of County.

Our State Boundary Lines.

Pioneer Life.

Illinois in 1818.

Slavery in Illinois.

D. A. R. URGED TO GIVE TABLETS.

IN a letter addressed to Mrs. Frank W. Bahnsen, of Rock Island, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the Illinois Centennial Commission, suggests a way in which the D. A. R. can render valuable service during Centennial year. The letter says:

"It has been suggested that it would be a good plan for the D. A. R. to contribute a bronze tablet with proper inscription as a part of its work for the State Centennial to each county which erects a permanent memorial. For instance, if a monument or building or a fountain should be erected by the county, on this memorial should be placed a bronze tablet, the gift of the D. A. R. This matter has several times been brought to the attention of the Centennial Commission and I have been requested to write to you on this subject.

"I do not want the D. A. R. to forget their obligation to the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association, and I know the great number of calls on every one at this time, but I do feel that this would be a prominent part in the marking of the Centennial and it would not mean a very large cost."

The marking of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, over which Abraham Lincoln traveled in practicing law, is being accomplished by the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association, and the D. A. R. is cooperating in this work. It is peculiarly fitting that these markings should be set up just as the State is reaching its centenary, and Mrs. Weber believes that setting up markers in every locality would work in very nicely with this enterprise.

Lawrence B. Stringer, of Lincoln, is president of the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association and Mrs. Weber is secretary. The old Eighth Judicial Circuit was first apportioned by law in 1839, and was successively reapportioned in 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849 and 1853. There have been seventeen counties in the district at one time or another: Sangamon, Tazewell, Woodford, McLean, Logan, DeWitt, Piatt, Champaign, Vermilion, Edgar, Moultrie, Shelby, Macon, Christian, Livingston, Menard and Mason. The markers are to be set up at every cross roads along the road traveled by Lincoln in going from one point to another in the circuit. The Lincoln Circuit Marking Association held a meeting at Danville on November 13 to decide upon the nature of the markers to be used.

Fair Board Plans for Centennial Exposition.

THE Illinois State Board of Agriculture has tentatively decided upon August 9 to 26, 1918, as the date of the Illinois State Fair and Centennial Exposition. This Fair and Exposition will be given by the State Board of Agriculture in the usual way, but the Illinois Centennial Commission will cooperate in helping to emphasize the Centennial features.

It is the intention to make the fair an educational exhibit of the growth of the State industrially, educationally, agriculturally, and socially, in one hundred years of statehood. The plans have not been entirely matured as yet. The Centennial Commission may arrange for a processional pageant during the fair, but certainly will aid materially in the fair program and in the collection and placing of exhibits.

B. M. Davison, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, is sending out a preliminary announcement of the program of the Educational Department of the Centennial Exposition. Later, similar announcements will be issued regarding other departments.

The educational announcement is as follows:

"The Educational Department of the State Fair to be held from August 9 to August 26 will make an unusually attractive and inspiring exhibit. The chief purpose is to show one hundred years of progress in education in Illinois. It seeks not simply to make an exhibit at the fair, but also to arouse an interest in each county of the State that as many people as possible may get a clear idea of this progress in their own school districts and in their own county. Those who attend the State fair will be able to see the progress of the whole State.

"The county superintendent will be the chairman of a committee, the other members appointed by himself, with the advice of the county board of supervisors or county commissioners, to plan and lead in a county exhibit. This exhibit should include:

1. A photograph of every schoolhouse in the county, and where possible, of former buildings which have been replaced by more recent ones.
2. Each photograph should be accompanied by the names of the noted people who were pupils, teachers or directors of the school, and where possible, photographs of these noted people should be displayed.
3. Relics, the more ancient the better, such as school books, maps, charts, copy books, library books, pictures, desks, should be secured.
4. Photographs of the people whose school attendance dates farthest back, accompanied by tabulated statements of the facts. A letter by the people themselves relating their experiences will be of greatest value.
5. Biographies of the most noted people connected with the school should be prepared by the children of the school under the direction of the teacher. Thousands of famous people, such as Jane Addams, Frances Willard, W. J. Bryan, Elbert Hubbard, were pupils in Illinois country or village schools. A great deal of valuable historical material can be gathered and preserved by the "Home Folk." This should be preserved in the school district, the county, and the State. The State Historical Library will be glad to get this material and make it accessible to students of Illinois history.
6. Models of the old-time schoolhouses and the best modern schoolhouse can be constructed by the manual training classes. Models of old-time dresses and hats can be made in the domestic art classes. Models of old-time plows and machinery may be made by some schools.
7. Essays on important State historical events of the county should be prepared by schools and the best sent to the State fair.
8. A chronological tabulation of the history can be prepared on large cards for wall display and the best one sent to the State fair.

"The county exhibit is to be the property of the county. It can be used at the county centennial celebration, the county fair, before or after the State fair, and be preserved in the office of the county superintendent of schools. The county board should be asked to supply the funds necessary to secure photographs, pay postage, etc. Each county of the State will be provided a booth at the State fair for the display of the county exhibit.

"Higher Institutions of Learning.—Booths will be provided for the display of progress made by non-state schools, such as colleges, academies and seminaries. The character of the exhibit will be left to the individual school, but the purpose should be to show the progress made, utilizing photographs, documents, list of illustrious alumni, relics, etc.

"The Old-Time and Modern School.—The State Fair Board will construct a log schoolhouse and furnish it, such as was used in 1818. It will also construct a modern one-room 'Superior School.' These will be natural size and stand side by side.

"Old-Time and Modern School in Operation.—Not only will the people be able to see the pioneer and the modern country schoolrooms, but they will see the pioneer school and the best modern school in the 'movies.' A motion picture room will be provided and the old-time school will be seen in operation. By means of another series of motion pictures they will see a child pass from the kindergarten through graduation from the high school, showing all the characteristic activities, including recitations, physical exercises, games, athletic sports, laboratory work, and graduation.

"Any college or university may prepare a film and it will be shown in the motion picture room several times each day.

"The exhibit will be under the direction of F. G. Blair, Superintendent Public Instruction, Springfield, Illinois. All requests for information relative to this exhibit will be cheerfully given."

Andrew O'Connor Visits Springfield.

ANDREW O'CONNOR, of Worcester, Mass., the sculptor who is making the fifty thousand dollar statue of Abraham Lincoln, to be erected on the Statehouse lawn and unveiled during the State Centennial, was in Springfield October 8, looking over the details of the construction of the foundation and base for the statue. He expressed himself as well pleased with the progress of the work, which has been delayed because of the necessity for much greater excavation than was anticipated.

The statue is being cast in bronze in Boston. The foundation and base will be completed this fall, but the statue will not be set up until next spring. The date for the unveiling has not been determined, but this ceremony will be one of the principal features of the celebration at Springfield.

Art critics are enthusiastic in their praise of the statue as a work of art, and those who knew Lincoln and have seen photographs of the statue, declare it an excellent likeness of him as he was when he left Springfield to assume the duties of president. In contrast with the Barnard statue, concerning which so much unfavorable criticism is being published, O'Connor's statue many authorities assert, gives expression to the soul of the great emancipator—his kindness and sympathy, mingled with strength and prophetic vision. This statue probably more nearly represents the American ideal of Lincoln than any of its predecessors.

An interesting coincidence in connection with the making of the statue is the fact that the original act providing for its erection was introduced by Senator Hugh S. Magill, in the Forty-eighth General Assembly. For the past four years Mr. Magill has been Secretary of the State Art Commission which had entire charge of the matter, and now he is Director of the Centennial Celebration, of which the unveiling of this statue will form a particular feature.

Legislative Committee to Assist in Celebration.

A PROMINENT part in the official celebration of the Centennial next year will be taken by the Legislative Centennial Advisory Committee, appointed by the Fiftieth General Assembly to cooperate with the Centennial Commission and assist in the Centennial celebration. The committee was created in response to a request made by Governor Lowden in a special message addressed to the General Assembly on June 16.

In this message the Governor said:

Gentlemen of the Fiftieth General Assembly:

Next year Illinois will celebrate the centennial anniversary of its entrance into the Union. The hundred years of our statehood history will be commemorated then. These hundred years are big with achievement. Our population in 1818 was 40,000 of scattered pioneers. Now it is more than 6,000,000. The fifth largest city in the world lies within our borders. Our resources have increased with our population. Many of Illinois' sons have written their names large in the history of the world. Illinois played a conspicuous, if not a decisive part, in the war for the Union. The history of that war could not be written with Illinois left out.

We are now engaged in another great war, in which the liberties of all mankind are challenged. We would be recreant to our past if we did not at this time recall to ourselves the achievements of a hundred years of free institutions in Illinois.

Your honorable body has made fitting provisions for this celebration, which should be marked with simplicity and solemnity, but with great patriotic earnestness. The commission having this work in charge is proceeding ably to this end. They desire that your honorable body appoint a committee to unite with the executive and judicial departments of the state in extending invitations to the President of the United States, the governors of the different states, and to other distinguished guests, and to advise with the commission upon matters pertaining to the celebration.

I, therefore, recommend the appointment of such a joint committee.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK O. LOWDEN, Governor.

The Legislative Advisory Committee is composed of the following members:

From the House—Speaker David E. Shanahan; Thomas A. Boyer, 4458 Emerald Avenue, Chicago; Frederic R. DeYoung, 50 One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Harvey; Ernest J. Odum, Benton; Randolph Boyd, Galva; Frederick A. Brewer, Tampico; Carl Mueller, 2142 Lincoln Park, West, Chicago; Jacob Frisch, Springfield; John S. Burns, 622 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago; Thomas N. Gorman, Peoria; John Kasserman, Newton.

From the Senate—Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby; John Dailey, Peoria; Frederick B. Roos, Forest Park; Edward C. Curtis, Grant Park; Adam C. Cliffe, Sycamore; Richard J. Barr, Joliet; Willett H. Cornwell, 3825 Alta Vista Terrace, Chicago; Simon E. Lantz, Congerville; Morton D. Hull, 4855 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago; Al. F. Gorman, 5636 Morgan Street, Chicago; Edward J. Hughes, 260 North California Avenue, Chicago.

The committee will join with the Governor and other state officers and the justices of the Supreme Court in issuing formal invitations to the governors of other states and foreign ministers and other dignitaries, to attend the ceremonial to be held at the State Capital on October 6, 1918, the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the first governor of Illinois. They also will be consulted and advised with by the Centennial Commission in the carrying out of the plans of the Centennial.

Illinois' Centennial Should Not Pass Without Memorial of Permanent and Historic Value.

[An Editorial From The Chicago Examiner.]

IN April, 1818, the United States Congress brought the American flag up to date by fixing the number of stars at twenty, and decreeing that thereafter one more star should be added whenever a new state was admitted to the Union.

Before the year was up—in December, 1818—Illinois was added to the Union as a sovereign commonwealth and the twenty-first star was added to the flag.

There are now forty-eight stars in the national constellation of sovereign states, and Illinois is preparing to celebrate next year the one hundredth anniversary of its admission to the Union.

The dignity of centennial honors will come to a state that began its career as an outpost of civilization, and now contains within its borders the second largest city on the American continent and the fourth largest in the world.

Watercourses and buffalo trails on the prairie were the only means of transportation for the handful of settlers in Illinois a hundred years ago; to-day the state is the railroad center of America.

The virgin prairie of a hundred years ago is now one of the chief granaries of the world, and the Illinois cornbelt has lifted the commonwealth to stellar honors as an agricultural state.

A century ago the population center of the United States was within a comparatively few miles from the Atlantic seaboard; to-day the population center is within a comparatively few miles from the heart of Illinois.

And while these physical transformations were taking place, Illinois carved its name indelibly on the national honor roll by its gifts to the Nation of statesmen and soldiers, of Lincoln and Grant, and a whole galaxy of others.

Southern Democrats and northern Republicans fought out their differences during the Civil War period within the borders of Illinois, but no commonwealth in the entire list of Union states emerged from the conflict with a more glorious record than did Illinois.

With the growth of the largest industrial center of the United States in northern Illinois and the admission of countless foreigners to American citizenship, new labor problems are being adjusted here, the solution of which has given our "melting pot" world-wide fame.

Illinois is reaching its one hundredth year of statehood with an outworn state constitution still in force and the people will vote during the Centennial year for or against a constitutional convention to write a new one.

The last quarter century of Illinois' growth has seen a geometrical ratio of progress, as compared with the first three-quarters of the century.

The problems of taxation, of internal government, of suffrage, of judicial and jury procedure, of such popular checks as the initiative, referendum and recall—Illinois is about to enter its second century of statehood with these still unsolved.

The gateway of commerce for the entire Mississippi valley, Illinois has yet to build the lakes-to-gulf waterway that will make the Panama Canal as available for Great Lakes commerce as for the national coastwise trade.

These are but random reflections on the past, present and future development of a commonwealth that began as the twenty-first state in the Union and has since joined in the welcome of twenty-seven other states into the Union.

The holding of centennial celebrations next year should be on a scale worthy of the history of Illinois and its manifest destiny.

Twenty-five of the 102 counties in the State have already organized for holding centennial celebrations next year and others are preparing to follow.

The war should not make any difference. If anything, it should emphasize the fact that Illinois has always stood, as it is standing to-day, for democracy and freedom to the limit of its treasure and its man power.

And there is timeliness in the suggestion that the Centennial should not pass without permanent memorials. As the State Centennial Commission says:

"The Centennial year furnishes an incentive for the creation of permanent memorials and the marking of historic places. In each community something permanent should be left as a Centennial memorial."

We must build for the second century of Illinois' statehood upon the best traditions of the first.

VETERANS TO COOPERATE.

CAPTAIN JOHN B. INMAN, of Springfield, tenders to the Centennial Commission the cooperation of a special committee empowered to assist in featuring the military side of the State's history in all local celebrations held during 1918 in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union. This committee, in addition to Captain Inman, is composed of James H. Crowder, Bethany; E. J. Ingersoll, Carbondale; W. G. Cochran, Sullivan; W. F. Calhoun, Decatur. Mr. Crowder is chairman.

Captain Inman's letter to the Director is as follows:

Dear Mr. Magill:

Herewith the report, with recommendations of our Department Centennial Committee, as rendered at Bloomington, Illinois, June 6, upon the occasion of the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of this department:

"We, your committee, recommend that each county shall hold a centennial celebration, that a committee composed of Grand Army men be appointed to arrange for the military side of the meeting, and that they may use all the auxiliary organizations of the Grand Army as aids to consummate their work, and that each county committee see that a proper program is rendered to fitly represent the military work of the great State of Illinois.

"And we further recommend that our committee be enlarged to five and that Comrades Calhoun and Inman be the addition."

Two hundred dollars was appropriated for the use of the committee in the matter of publicity, etc.

James H. Crowder of Bethany, Illinois, is chairman. Anything I can do locally will cheerfully be undertaken and the committee advised.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN B. INMAN.

FATE OF EDWARDS HOME IN BALANCE.

Secretary of State Louis L. Emmerson and Judge Leslie D. Puterbaugh have been unable to determine as yet any method of preserving the old Edwards Home, in which Abraham Lincoln was married. The building sits on the plot of ground which will be used for the erection of the State Centennial building, and it is so located that it must be removed to make room for the new structure. There is strong sentiment in favor of its preservation, but owing to the character of the building it is not possible to have it moved.

Secretary Emmerson has had a number of photographs made of the building and of the room in which Lincoln was married, so that at least the pictures may be preserved.

One suggestion which is being considered is that the room in which the marriage ceremony was said may be preserved and incorporated as a room on the lower floor of the new Centennial building. It will remain for the architect to decide whether or not this can be done.



A BILL

For an Act to create the Illinois Centennial Commission and to define its powers and duties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:* That there be and is hereby created a commission to be known as the Illinois Centennial Commission. Such commission shall be appointed by the Governor and shall consist of fifteen members, who shall serve without compensation, but who shall be allowed their actual expenses while engaged in official business of the commission and in attending meetings of the said commission. In case any vacancy shall occur on said commission, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment. The Governor shall designate the member who shall be chairman. The commission shall elect from its membership a secretary and may engage such employees as shall be deemed necessary.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Illinois Centennial Commission:

1. To arrange for and conduct a celebration in honor of the Centennial of the admission of the State of Illinois into the Federal Union.
2. To compile and publish a commemorative history of the State.
3. To report to the Fiftieth General Assembly the arrangements for such celebration.
4. To make a complete report to the Fifty-first General Assembly.

SEC. 3. The Illinois Centennial Commission shall expire when it shall have completed its duties and shall have made a complete report to the Governor and the Fifty-first General Assembly, including a complete statement of its receipts and expenditures.

SEC. 4. WHEREAS an emergency exists; therefore, this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

Approved January 21, 1916.

IMPORTANT DATES IN 1918

April 18.

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the Illinois Enabling Act was passed by Congress.

August 26.

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the first State Constitution was adopted.

October 6.

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the first Governor was inaugurated.

December 3.

One hundredth anniversary of the date upon which the Illinois Constitution was approved by Congress and the State admitted into the Union.



THIS CELEBRATION under the auspices of the Centennial Commission ought to be one of the most virile, one of the most persuasive and one of the most powerful of all the patriotic agencies which we of Illinois can invoke at this time.—Governor Frank O. Lowden.

IT WAS TWO CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS—Lincoln and Grant—who completed the work begun by Washington and Hamilton, cemented forever the discordant elements of the Union and made the title “American Citizen” honored and revered throughout the world.—Former Governor Joseph W. Fifer.

THE CITIZENS of no State in this great Republic have better reasons to celebrate their State's centennial than have the citizens of Illinois. Within a hundred years she has advanced from a sparsely settled frontier State, having a population less than the city of Springfield has to-day, to the third rank among the states of the Union.—Former Governor Edward F. Dunne.

BEFORE ILLINOIS shall be one hundred years old, in this mighty year, the one hundredth year of her statehood, she will face the greatest obligation and opportunity of her existence, and she will be worthy of it.—Former Governor Richard Yates.

BEGINNING with Shadrach Bond and ending with Frank O. Lowden there never has been a governor of Illinois that could not stand among the governors of the other commonwealths of the country and in the sight of his constituents and give a fair account of himself.—Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman.

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman, 38 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary, State Capitol, Springfield
Dr. Edward Bowe, Jacksonville
Hon. John W. Bunn, Springfield
Hon. William Butterworth, Moline
Hon. Leon A. Colp, Marion
Rev. R. W. Ennis, Mason City
Professor E. B. Greene, 315 Lincoln Hall, Urbana
President Harry Pratt Judson, University of Chicago, Chicago
Hon. George Pasfield, Jr., Springfield
Hon. William N. Pelouze, 12 West Delaware Place, Chicago
Hon. A. J. Poorman, Jr., Fairfield
Judge Thomas F. Scully, County Building, Chicago
Rev. Frederic Siedenburgh, S. J., 617 Ashland Block, Chicago
Col. Frederick H. Smith, Jefferson Building, Peoria

DIRECTOR OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Hugh S. Magill, Jr., State Capitol, Springfield

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Horace H. Bancroft, State Capitol, Springfield

PAGEANT WRITER AND LECTURER

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Halbert O. Crews, State Capitol, Springfield

Address all communications to the Director.

Centennial Bulletin

Number 3. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, DECEMBER, 1917.

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The Centennial Year Begun

ILLINOIS has entered her **Centennial Year**. December 3, 1917, marked the ninety-ninth anniversary of her formal admission into the Union and the beginning of her one-hundredth year of Statehood. Just as the entire year 1818 was occupied in organizing and perfecting a state government, so throughout 1918 we shall commemorate the hundredth anniversary of those historic events.

The great meeting held at the State Capital on December 3, furnished conclusive evidence that the people of Illinois appreciate the wonderful opportunity which the Centennial affords for a state-wide, patriotic observance. Representatives from fifty-eight counties of the State were in attendance, from Rockford and Freeport on the north to Cairo on the south, and from Rock Island and Quincy on the west to Danville on the east. The Senate Chamber was crowded at the afternoon conference, and the most intense interest was manifested throughout. The spirit of this great meeting was a deep appreciation of the service and sacrifice of those who have made illustrious the history of Illinois, and a solemn pride in her glorious achievements.

The banquet in the evening was a remarkable gathering. The attendance was so far beyond expectations that it taxed the resources of the management to care for the throng of people from all over the State who sought admittance. Governor Frank O. Lowden presided, and the speakers were Senator L. Y. Sherman, and Ex-Governors Joseph W. Fifer, Edward F. Dunne and Richard Yates. Ex-Governor Charles S. Deneen had accepted an invitation to be present but was detained, and telegraphed his regrets. The wonderful story of Illinois was eloquently told, and every address was thrillingly patriotic. It is not too much to say that everyone who left the banquet hall that night after the singing of "Illinois" at the close, went away imbued with a renewed spirit of patriotic devotion, and proud to belong to a State that has made such rich contributions to the Nation and to the world.

As the representatives from the different counties of the State departed after the Illinois Day meeting, each one gave assurance that his county would fittingly observe the Centennial some time during the Centennial year. The locality that fails to take some part will neglect a great opportunity.

The Afternoon Conference.

DR. OTTO L. SCHMIDT, Chairman of the Centennial Commission, presided at the afternoon session in the Senate Chamber, which was opened by an address by Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of the Commission, on the celebration at the State Capital. She explained that there would be several features during the year 1918.

"Perhaps the first thing will be the celebration of Lincoln's birth," Mrs. Weber said. "That is international, a world-wide affair, and the observance

in Springfield will be, as usual, under the auspices of the Lincoln Centennial Association, but we will have our part in it.

"On the eighteenth of April, which is the one hundredth anniversary of the approval of the enabling act by Congress which authorized the frontier territory of Illinois to frame a constitution and government, we hope that the wonderful statues of Lincoln and Douglas may be unveiled. However, that is not exactly within the jurisdiction of the Centennial Commission. It belongs properly to the Department of Public Works and Buildings, of which Judge Puterbaugh is the head, our Commission having an advisory part. The State Historical Society has planned to have its annual meeting about that time and representatives will be invited from the Historical Societies of the old Northwest Territory and of Virginia and of such states as are closely allied with us.

"Then there will be the State Fair which is to be a Centennial Fair and Exposition. The educational features of this have been worked out. The Fair will be very elaborate and will be managed by the State Fair Board, with the cooperation of all of us.

"This morning at a meeting at the Governor's Mansion, presided over by the Governor and attended by the Justices of the Supreme Court, the State officers, the joint Legislative Centennial Advisory Committee and the Centennial Commission, it was decided to invite the President to attend the celebration in Springfield on October 5th. That is the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the first General Assembly of the State of Illinois. On the 6th of October, one hundred years ago, our first Governor was inaugurated. Now, that date will come on Sunday, and so it was planned this morning that the official celebration—the great day that we want to have stand out to be remembered by our children and grandchildren—will be on Saturday the 5th, at which time we hope to lay the cornerstone of the Centennial Memorial Building. It was decided that the President of the United States, as I have said, and the governor of each state in the Union are to be invited. This will be a national celebration.

"Besides the cornerstone laying on that date, there will be a wonderful pageant. This pageant we hope may be so beautiful and so artistic and so true that all who see it will be proud of it. We hope that it will be unforgettable—that it will appeal to your aesthetic ideas and to your historical instinct, and in every way round out beautifully and completely the celebration. We can see this pioneer State as it rises from the camp fire of the hunter and takes its proud place among the galaxy of sister states, and we have every reason to be proud of its history.

"These, briefly, are the plans for the great day and this will take place after the State celebrations are nearly over and after we have learned so much from the patriotism of all our schools, all our churches, and all our clubs, which will have celebrated. We hope that our minds will be so thrilled and so exalted that we shall come to Springfield for this great celebration and make it a memorable one, worthy of our pioneers."

The State-wide Celebration.

REV. ROYAL W. ENNIS of Mason City, a member of the Commission and chairman of the Committee on State-wide Organization, discussed briefly what has been done in preparing the State for the celebration. He said: "I am quite sure that it will not be possible for all of us to be in Springfield next year upon the 5th of October, but if we are not, we can be at our homes, and we all want to see that our local communities have a part in this great Centennial Celebration. It is the purpose of the Centennial Commission to have Illinois ablaze, during 1918, from one end of the State to the other and from one side to the other with our Centennial Celebrations, and as the various counties have interested themselves in the work up to the

present, we feel assured that when the proper time comes there will be a celebration commensurate with the intelligence and the patriotism of the people of the State.

"It is apparent to you all that we cannot gather together six millions of people at any one time or at any one place for the Celebration, and hence, in order to make it possible for the people of this State to have a part, we are endeavoring to organize in every county a county Centennial organization which will have charge of the general work in that particular community.

"That does not mean, necessarily, that there will simply be one county celebration, but through this county organization celebrations may be had in the various parts of the county, in every city of any size, and we want these celebrations to reach to the very last school house in every county. When we place our finger upon the public schools of the State of Illinois we have placed our finger upon the heart and the very life of this great Nation of ours. We are trying particularly to interest the schools, and in this we have the enthusiastic cooperation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of the heads of the private schools throughout the State.

"It is our firm conviction that when the end of 1918 shall have come, we shall have had a celebration that will be a credit to our great State and to its loyalty and patriotism.

"And so, I thank you, this afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, for what you have done in your particular counties. I am quite sure that you will see to it that in your own several counties there shall be something which will stand as a living memorial of the fact that Illinois was one hundred years old in 1918. We are emphasizing the fact that there should be something of a permanent character left as a memorial in each county."

Mr. Rennick on "Illinois."

A STIRRING address was made by Percival G. Rennick of Peoria on the history of Illinois and the achievements of the early pioneers.

"How rich we are in the memories of the past!" Mr. Rennick said. "How rich we are in traditions and the legends of old! Yes, rich in history as the valley of the Nile is rich in its fertility; rich in history as all the mines of the world are rich in their precious metals! Rich in great men and great deeds!

"It seems to me that the various localities may celebrate their history, on the one hundredth anniversary of the State, in their own way, there is so much local history. I suppose if we were strictly technical in the progress of the century and the century's growth, we should begin with 1818, yet the history of many localities began very much farther back than that.

"Take the coming of the old Frenchmen. I will not call the roll of these patriotic old Frenchmen. There are many towns in the State of Illinois directly connected with their coming. At this stage of history it is so wonderful to remember that Illinois in days past has traced its history back to France and Canada, that it was the Canadian French that discovered and explored Illinois, that they came here and built their communities, and that to-day the boys of Illinois alongside the Canadians are going back again to connect the history of Illinois with the history of France and to help to bring liberty to that down-trodden land.

"If I had the time I would like to trace the coming of the old French, not because you do not know it, but because you do. The old story that was told under the rose bush many years ago sounds just as good and just as sweet to some members of your family to-day. So if we may dwell upon these stories again, I might tell about the coming of those brave old Frenchmen; how they came down through the lakes and down through Illinois and finally down to the Mississippi.

"And if I were taking another period for a celebration, I know of another character. He was old fashioned; he was strong in body and soul; he was a God-fearing man that believed in individual liberty and in individual right, and whose song has not been sufficiently sung. But when the future historian shall look back one hundred, two hundred, three hundred years, at the great characters that have been produced and the great works which have been wrought, he will write down in bold letters the name of the Old Pioneer. He was a strong man—yes, he may have been old fashioned but he builded so well!

"If I were to take another period I would take that period of the volunteer soldier, and I think in some communities there might be a great celebration, where they have no other tradition than the going out of those thousands and thousands of men in the day of '61-'65, to keep our flag floating over free men and to help to keep the Nation one and inseparable."

The Round Table Discussion.

IN introducing the round table discussion, Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Director of the Centennial Celebration, spoke briefly on the character of the celebration. He called attention to the fact that the idea of the Centennial had been born in the Senate Chamber where the meeting was being held, and that from its inception it had been the intention that the people of Illinois should come to an appreciation of her wonderful history, and then express that appreciation in a great state-wide celebration.

"Plans were made in the early days of the Commission for a great celebration here at the State Capital and also for celebrations throughout the State in every county and in every community," Mr. Magill said. "We fully realize now that the all-absorbing subject of first importance is the winning of this war. The Commission has very carefully considered the relation of the Centennial observance to the present world war, and it is the unanimous opinion of the members that the observance should be held. We feel, in fact, that it is more important that this Centennial observance should be held under present conditions than in normal times of peace. The Governor and other State officers share with us this conviction. The Celebration must, however, be suited to the spirit of the times. Every observance should be intensely patriotic in character and give expression to the noblest and loftiest sentiment of the people of Illinois.

"We cannot study the history of Illinois and appreciate the heroic service and unselfish devotion of those who have builded our commonwealth without being inspired with a deeper spirit of devotion to the principles of liberty and justice which our fathers so nobly upheld. Glorious has been the history of Illinois! We have a great record to live up to, which is a challenge to us of to-day. The spirit of Illinois, the spirit of a State that gave to the nation and to the world the greatest exponent of world democracy that the world has ever known, the spirit of all the great souls whose names illumine the pages of our State's history, the spirit of the unknown and uncrowned heroes and heroines who have toiled and struggled and wrought throughout the past century, call to us in this great world crisis to meet bravely every demand and show ourselves worthy of the priceless heritage which is ours.

"Reference has already been made to the unveiling of the great statue of Abraham Lincoln next spring as a particular feature of the Celebration here at the State Capital. I want to leave with you just one thought in connection with this event. I will put it in the form of a question. Do you know of any spot in all the world better suited as a place to give expression to the hopes, the aspirations, the resolutions of the free people of the world who are struggling to-day for world democracy and for the preservation of the sacred rights of humanity, than here in the home of Abraham Lincoln

and at the unveiling of a statue erected by Illinois to commemorate his service to the State, the Nation and the world? I think it is not too much to expect that there may be delivered on this occasion by some great statesman who is entitled to speak for the allied nations of the world, one of the greatest orations of all time.

"I want to say just a word, too, regarding the Centennial Memorial Building. All the archives of the State shall be housed in this building. Here will be kept the records of the five or six hundred Revolutionary soldiers whose dust is mingled with the soil of Illinois; here the record of every brave soul who has ever gone out from this State in defense of his country; the record of those heroes of the Civil War who offered the full measure of devotion that 'Government of the People, by the People and for the People, might not perish from the earth.' And here also shall be kept a record of every gallant young man of Illinois who is going forth to-day and offering his life in support of the same principles of freedom and humanity. This Memorial Building, which will be begun during our Centennial year, shall stand through all time as a memorial to our hundred years of statehood and as a monument to the memory of all who have upheld the honor of Illinois and of our Nation.

"Through all the county and local celebrations there should run the story of our State, but each celebration should emphasize also its particular local history. Thus every observance will be a celebration of our State's anniversary and because of the great variety of local history, each observance will have its own particular atmosphere and local interest. Your local celebrations may be held any time during the Centennial year and may be associated with whatever event or gathering may best suit your convenience. Homecomings and soldiers' reunions, chautauquas and county fairs, or any other occasion for a large patriotic gathering may be selected as the time for your local celebration. If you have not already formed a county Centennial organization, you should do so at once. You should begin to lay your plans and outline your program. Our Commission will give you every assistance possible."

Local Organizations.

HORACE H. BANCROFT, Assistant Director, followed Mr. Magill with a brief discussion of his experiences throughout the State in organizing for county celebrations. He said:

"I have been charged by Director Magill to go out into the State and explain to the various counties the conception that the Commission has, not only of the state-wide celebration, but of the part that each county should play in the program outlined for the next twelve months. I have said to you that patriotism is a blind and irrational impulse unless it is founded upon a knowledge of the blessings that we enjoy and the privileges that we propose to defend; that a great national character is forged not only by mutual successes, but also by mutual sufferings such as we are called upon to endure at this time.

"I have tried to make clear one other point: that democracy makes its demand of obligation as well as its demand of opportunity, and that to-day, in this great State of Illinois, in the one hundredth year of its statehood, we are called upon as a people not only in our State character, but in our several respective communities and counties to pay this obligation of democracy of which Abraham Lincoln was the great exponent.

"I believe that we will meet this opportunity, in the various counties of the State, from time to time, from month to month, in 1918 until there will be such a grand swell of patriotism up and down the State that when we come to the great State Celebration in the city of Abraham Lincoln, there will be spread throughout the land, from this wonderful State of Illinois, such

inspiration and such patriotism that it will add luster to the glory of the great commonwealth that we all love.

"What have I said relative to the organization in the various counties? What can you do? Have you a chautauqua in your county? Have you a county fair organization? Have you an historical society? Can you have a Centennial Day in connection with your County Fair? Can you have a Centennial Day in connection with your chautauqua? Can you mark an historic spot? Can you not secure the cooperation of your fraternal order? Can you not go to your Bar Association and say: 'Gentlemen, what great men in the legal profession have gone out from this county?' Can you not say to your fraternal organization: 'Will you furnish a part of the Centennial program,' and then can you not go to the schools, who are so willing to cooperate in things of this kind, and can you not go to the children, the art director, the physical director, and the other instructors and ask them for their cooperation? Can you not in the early months of 1918 so formulate your program that you will be able to contribute something that will be patriotic in character?"

"As Director Magill so well said: the Centennial Celebration in time of peace would be patriotic. Let us in the various counties of the State make it ultra-patriotic in the celebration that we give at this time."

Centennial Publicity.

SUGGESTIONS for the securing of publicity for local celebrations were made by Halbert O. Crews, Manager of Publicity. He said in part:

"A few months ago there was an impression, as Mr. Magill has pointed out, that it would be improper to hold the Centennial Celebration during the war. This impression was due largely to a mistaken idea of the significance of the Celebration. People thought of it as an entertainment for the amusement of the crowd. Senator Magill and the members of the Commission saw the necessity for correcting this impression, and in all of the addresses on the Celebration, its patriotic significance has been emphasized. The Publicity Department cooperated in spreading this thought throughout the State. News items containing quotations from speeches on the Centennial have been sent to over eight hundred newspapers; the speech of Senator Magill to the Illinois Bankers at Quincy has been printed and widely circulated; the Governor's proclamation, in which he emphasized the patriotic idea, was mailed to all the newspapers and printed in practically all of them and was published in the Centennial Bulletin. Every item of news that could be used to impress upon the people the thought that the Celebration is really patriotic has been given the widest possible circulation.

"The result is a change in public sentiment. People are beginning to look upon the Celebration in a different light and to see that they were mistaken.

"This is a practical illustration of the use of publicity.

"Publicity can not stand alone. There must be something back of it. Without the speeches, without the initiative upon the part of the Governor and the Commission it would have been impossible to secure space in the newspapers. There must be some activity before there can be any publicity.

"The trouble with many attempts at newspaper publicity is that too much is expected of the editor. He is asked to write and publish articles whether there is anything to write about or not. Editors are public-spirited; they are always willing to help, but they have a right at least to expect cooperation.

"It is well to keep in mind some essential facts regarding local newspaper publicity:

"In the first place, as I have said, there must be some news to write about and this can be obtained by holding occasional meetings at which addresses by prominent men are delivered on the plans for the Centennial, or on historical subjects; by giving a lecture course on the history of the county; by prize essays in the schools; or by many other means previous to the beginning of active preparation for the celebration.

"In the second place, do not write long, tedious articles and ask the newspapers to publish them. They probably will do it out of friendship, but the editors know that this is not what the people want to read.

"Also some advertising should be done as the date of the local celebration approaches. It will help arouse the interest of the community, and will be a proper recognition of the work done by the newspapers.

"The local publicity committee should always keep in touch with the editors. An editor should be a member of the committee, if possible.

"Aside from newspaper publicity, many channels may be used. A Centennial Sunday will help to arouse the interest of the church people. Folders and circulars can be published. The merchants should be willing to mention the Centennial in their advertisements. Bankers and some of the leading mercantile houses probably will be willing to issue souvenirs in which a brief history of the State or of the county, or pictures of scenes of historic spots in the community may be published. Motion picture houses can be prevailed upon to throw an advertisement of the Centennial Celebration or reminders of the Centennial year upon their screens.

"You will find the people generally willing to cooperate in boosting the Centennial if it is called to their attention properly. The Centennial Commission will be glad to add to its mailing list the names of any one particularly interested in the Centennial publications in order that the entire State may be kept in close touch with the activities of the Commission. The Centennial posters also are available for display in public places."

Mr. Rice on Pageantry.

WALLACE RICE, Pageant Writer for the Centennial Commission, told how he would go about writing Centennial pageants.

"Pageantry is nothing if it is not calling upon the entire resources of the community for its production," he said. "It is not to be in the hands of people peculiarly skilled, professionally trained. It is going back to the good old days when everybody could act as all children can act now.

"We shall call upon the native, perhaps unsuspected, resources of each community. We shall ask the community not to allow any one portion of the community to monopolize or in any way usurp the prerogative of the pageant. The entire community—all sorts and conditions of people—are to be called upon to assist. The pageant will fail in any given community if it does not weld together the various proponent members of the community."

Mr. Rice explained that his plans as now outlined include a list of suggestions for processions, many of which have been sent in by request to the Commission by well known men and women of the State, with scenes to be staged and played on floats—the oldest form of pageantry. These may or may not be used in immediate and organic connection with the pageants themselves, since historic processions will form an integral part of the great pageant to be given in Springfield on October 5.

Already in hand and the first to be issued will be a series of fifteen minute scenes for school children, based upon the history of Illinois, six in number. These will call for simple costuming, and will show Indian, French, British and American boys and girls in characteristic sports and games, with an historical background and historical events woven into the action as far as possible. They can be used singly or in sequence. With the procession sug-

gestions already mentioned, they can also be utilized for a complete six-scene children's pageant, if so ambitious a program is desired, Mr. Rice explained.

A masque in two parts and a single scene, to be played in about forty minutes, will be written, based upon Indian myths common among the tribes which formerly populated this territory. It will contain lyrics and indicated dances, and will be suitable for presentation in or out of doors, either in daylight or in the evening. This will be suitable for children of a somewhat larger growth than the plays spoken of, or may be taken part in by adults. It will be rather lyrical than dramatic.

More ambitious will be the real pageant for the general use of all communities, large or small, within our boundaries. This will present five twenty-minute scenes, chosen with special reference to their dramatic values, with full dialogue and stage instructions, and historically accurate within the conditions demanded. Room is left for a sixth scene to be supplied locally from the events of the neighborhood. To each of the five scenes a prologue will be affixed, narrating the sequence of events not dramatically presented, so that from the first prologue to the close of the last scene a fairly complete history of Illinois will be presented to the eye and ear.

As far as possible, these scenes will provide for a full stage, whatever its size, readily accommodating the presentation to the needs of the community using it. As the best results will be had from the use of a stage too large to admit of an ordinary curtain, this pageant is for night production, utilizing the darkness following the lowering of the lights for the shifting of scenes. The processions referred to can also be used between the scenes, thus combining the two accepted forms of pageantry, dramatic and processional.

The pageant of the prologues and dramatic scenes was invented in Illinois by an Illinoisan and its first instance is Mr. Thomas Wood Stevens' "Pageant of the Italian Renaissance," given at the Art Institute in Chicago in 1909. Mr. Rice hopes, by means of entricate processions, to make another novel combination of the older forms for the commemoration of the Illinois Centennial.

The great pageant for Springfield will therefore show, if it is found fully practicable, the history of Illinois portrayed in six prologues, six twenty-minute dramatic scenes, and seven processions, forming a continuous history of the upbuilding from savage surroundings to our present civilization and concluding with a procession of Columbia and her Allies, appropriately costumed, bearing their national standards, and with their national music.

Music will play a conspicuous part in all these plays and processions, and it is expected that Illinois composers will make large original and adapted contributions to their successful presentation, including an Illinois Centennial March and Hymn.

Discussion by County Representatives.

THE DISCUSSION by county representatives was led by Judge Lyman McCarl of Adams County. Judge McCarl explained that last March an organization was completed for the preparation of the Centennial Celebration in Adams County. He said that it was proposed to have a vice president in every ward in the city of Quincy, and in every township of the county. The school teachers will be interested; lodges, churches and clubs will be urged to cooperate and other organizations will be called upon to do their part. It is the intention, Judge McCarl said, to make the Centennial a feature in picnics, chautauquas, and of other gatherings of the sort, during the coming summer.

"In the month of October," he said, "we propose to bring this observance to a climax by a week's celebration in the city of Quincy, which is the county seat of the county. On one day, perhaps Monday, we propose to celebrate

the period in which Illinois was under territorial rule. On the second day we propose to have Old Settlers' Day, and you, perhaps, will be interested to know that there is an old lady in Quincy that is one hundred years old today. On the third day we are going to have Governor's Day. John Wood, who was one of the early governors of the State, lived in Quincy. We are going to invite the Governor and all ex-Governors to be there on that day. On Thursday, we will have Military Day. You know that the Soldiers' Home of Illinois is located at Quincy, and we hope on that day to have one of the greatest parades ever held in Quincy, and to have victorious soldiers of three great wars—the war of 1861, the Spanish-American war and the present war—present on that day. Friday, we expect to make Industrial Day, and we want on that day to show the people of Illinois the progress of the State in all its activities, in machinery, in manufactured products, in books and everything that goes to make up the progress of mankind. Whether or not we will have a pageant will depend on how much money we raise, but we do expect to have a great many memorials."

James H. Crowder of Chicago, chairman of the Centennial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, declared that the veterans were anxious to do all they could to aid the Centennial. He said:

"We are insisting that in every county of the State of Illinois there shall be something on the program portraying the devotion of our people—of the sons and the fathers and the mothers—to the flag at the hour when our country was in peril 'that the government of the people, by the people and for the people' might not be destroyed, and every comrade feels that he is called upon to push forward this grand work. This is true now, especially with the great struggle in Europe. We should emphasize the devotion to the flag and country not only of the men of the past, but of the men we are sending out now."

Edward C. Page of DeKalb explained that the Northern Illinois State Normal School is placing great stress on the Centennial. There is an elective course in the history of Illinois and in addition a large collection of historical matter is being added to the museum.

Justice James H. Cartwright, of the Supreme Court, speaking for Ogle county, declared that county would be well prepared to present a comprehensive celebration. He explained that the greatest event of the Black Hawk war occurred in Ogle county, that it furnished Illinois two governors, and that in other ways it had played a great part in the early history of the State.

Judge Dewey of Cairo said that the County Superintendent of Schools was insisting that the Centennial be given a place at their teachers' meeting and that Alexander county planned during the year to hold celebrations, the exact form of which has not been determined. He called attention to the association of General Grant's name with Cairo, and praised the strategy of Illinois' great soldier.

"We expect that in our celebrations of this occasion in our county the incidents in the life of General Grant will be fittingly commemorated," he said.

Dr. Carl E. Black, of Jacksonville, said that while very little has been done in Morgan county, in an organization way, much has been discussed and that Morgan county will do her part.

"We have there the home of the two Governors Yates, and Governor Duncan, the home of William Jennings Bryan, Col. John J. Hardin, and many other distinguished personages, and these are a few of the local spots which can be marked in our county. The first college in Illinois was in Jacksonville; the first medical school was in Jacksonville; the first institute for the care of the insane was in Jacksonville; the first institution for the care of the blind; and the first institution for the care of the feeble-minded was

in Jacksonville. Governor Duncan wrote the first free school law in Illinois. These are a few of the things we have discussed for the celebration in Morgan County. We are proud of our history and we hope to do our part."

Counties Represented at Meeting.

A NUMBER of other county representatives spoke briefly on what it is expected will be done in their home counties. Discussion was lively and showed intense interest throughout the State in the coming celebration.

It also indicated that each county is working out its problems, and that there will be no stereotype form of county celebrations.

The following fifty-eight counties were represented at the meeting: Adams, Alexander, Bureau, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Coles, Cook, Cumberland, DeKalb, DeWitt, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Franklin, Hancock, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Kane, Kendall, Knox, Lake, LaSalle, Logan, McDonough, McLean, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Mason, Menard, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Piatt, Rock Island, St. Clair, Sangamon, Schuyler, Shelby, Stevenson, Tazewell, Vermilion, Warren, Wayne, Whiteside, Will, Williamson, Winnebago.

The Illinois Day Banquet.

MORE than four hundred guests attended the Illinois Day banquet at the Leland hotel in Springfield on December 3. It was one of the most delightful occasions of its kind ever held in the Capital of Illinois. Governor Frank O. Lowden presided and former Governors Joseph W. Fifer, Richard Yates, and Edward F. Dunne, and United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman were speakers. The invocation was delivered by Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, S. J., a member of the Commission. Wallace Rice read an original poem, "Illinois and War."

In introducing Governor Lowden as toastmaster, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman of the Commission, said:

"A hundred years ago in the last year of Illinois as a territory its course towards statehood was guided by men of proven worth and men who proved themselves in the future to deserve their reputation. To-day, we are in a crisis greater than that of a hundred years ago. The State is guided by a man of proven worth and one who, without question, will prove to us in the future that the people have not misplaced their confidence."

In taking charge of the meeting Governor Lowden spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and fellow Illinoisans: We are just entering upon the hundredth year of our existence as a State. There have been those who have believed that we ought not to celebrate this anniversary because of the great perils which environ us. Others of us have felt sure that a study of our past history would inspire us to be better men and women in this crucial present.

"If we shall fully realize the State which these fathers founded for us a hundred years ago, it means that we shall fully realize the price the pioneers and those who followed them until to-day have paid for the blessings we enjoy, and it will strengthen our arms, it will renew our courage, it will make us to look with a clearer and more steadfast eye at the dangers which confront us. I confess that I believe, for one, that this celebration under the auspices of the Centennial Commission ought to be one of the most virile, one of the most persuasive and one of the most powerful of all patriotic agencies which we of Illinois can invoke at this time. It has heartened me greatly to-day, the magnificent attendance at this initial meeting—men and women who know of our past, who know the sacrifices and the struggles

which it has held, who know that while we have won great triumphs, we have not won those triumphs without great effort and without great devotion. They come to this capital city of the State from every corner of the State, and their presence is a pledge that this Celebration of our one hundredth anniversary will be one of the epochal events in our one hundred years of history.

"But I am here, I realize, not to make a speech, but to introduce to you those who will. I regret exceedingly that Governor Deneen, who was to respond to the first toast, is unavoidably detained, and while I regret his absence, I congratulate you that his place will be most ably filled by Lawrence Y. Sherman, who will respond to the toast, 'The Pioneer State.' And while I as a mere Governor do not say that any mere United States Senator can take the place of any ex-Governor, I am willing to admit that you will hear one of the best speeches you have ever heard in your life, by Senator Sherman."

Senator Sherman praised the pioneer as a man who had builded so well the foundation for this great State. Although he spoke extemporaneously, having been notified only shortly before the banquet that he was to take the place of former Governor Deneen, who was unavoidably detained in Chicago, his address showed a wide knowledge of the early history of Illinois.

Former Governor Joseph W. Fifer spoke on "Illinois and the Civil War." He began by a brief review of the early days of the State and then approached the critical period in the sixties, when Illinois showed its loyalty to the Union and did so much toward saving the Nation. He called attention to the fact that Illinois had furnished not only the great soldiers but the great statesmen of that important period.

Former Governor Dunne's subject was "Illinois' Men of Eloquence." He told of the orators produced by this State from the earliest days down to the present.

"I know of no State that can present a greater roster of accomplished orators than the State of Illinois," Governor Dunne said, "and it should be a labor of love for some of Illinois' students and historians to compile and preserve for posterity some of the brightest gems of some of these great sons of Illinois. The eloquence of these men has done much to shape the policies and guide the destinies of this great State and Nation and to stir the emotions of men to the accomplishment of great achievements in history."

Former Governor Yates, in discussing "Illinois To-day," spoke briefly on Illinois in the present crisis.

"Let us never forget that Illinois furnished 259,000 men to the army and navy fifty years ago," he said. "The population of Illinois was only 1,700,000, and so Illinois furnished—our fathers and mothers furnished—one man to the army and navy out of every six souls of the population. If we do as well as they, and if we shall be called upon to do as well as they, we must furnish one-sixth of our population and our population being four times their population, we must furnish four times 259,000 men, or 1,400,000 men."

The addresses delivered at the banquet will be printed by the State Historical Library.

Illinois and War.

By Wallace Rice.

(Read by the author at the Illinois Day Banquet.)

Illinois commands us, her loyal children, Here to meet tonight in new consecration, Crossing with her over the troubled threshold Of a new era.	Jewel-bright her story, and proud her people Gathered here recounting her past achieve- ment; While the blare of bugles and tramp of war-hosts Call to new duties.
---	---

Born was she in warfare, and her forth-
coming
Red with tales of battle along these
prairies:
First of settlers here was the iron-handed
Henry de'Tonty.

Joliet, LaSalle, Pere Marquette the pious,
Prophets and adventurers, brought the en-
sign
France sent westward floating above our
rivers—
These our beginnings.

Britain's flag awhile on our ramparts flut-
tered;
Till Virginia came, and the Starry Banner
Rose in splendor never to be supplanted,
Emblem of freemen.

Illinois, through Clark and his fearless
Long Knives,
Gave the Nation, first of her gifts, the
empire
Of the broad Northwest, to preserve and
cherish
Freedom forever.

Soon upon the Flag was our Star of State-
hood
Brightly placed, the better to hold the
Union
One throughout the years. How we have
repaid this,
History blazons.

First in Mexico, when at Buena Vista,
Gallant Hardin perished, on to the City
Marching up with Scott, never once de-
feated
Illinois battles.

Rose the Great Revolt. Did our Douglas
falter?
At the call two hundred and sixty thousand
Fighting men go forth. Ours their chosen
leader,
Grant the undaunted.

Ours that Man of men, more than peer of
princes,
Humble-hearted, yet honoring man and
woman
More than any crown, the Emancipator
Abraham Lincoln.

Peace ensues, and here from our golden
corn fields
And rich mines beneath are afforded
treasure,
Wealth beyond our dreams, with the whir-
ring work shops
Adding new treasure.

Beauty, too, is ours; glowing arts and
letters;
Science sound and deep; law to help the
helpless;
While Religion builds templed shrines,
high altars
Free as the sunlight.

Peace becomes our faith and our fond
conviction.
On a sudden Europe, in flame enveloped,
Startles us from dreaming. We see in
horror
Arson and murder

Busy at our doors, as the desperate conflict
'Twixt a right divine held by sceptred
despots
And a government for and by the people
Rocks land and ocean.

Vain our hope for peace; and our old flags
beckon us:
France, who gave us being, and Greater
Britain,
Tonty's home, fair Italy, Freedom's off-
spring,
Roll out their drumbeats

And we rush to arms. Hear the trumpets
blaring!
On our sacred soil see our brave young
warriors,
Youth in blue or khaki, our sons and
brothers,
Haste to the Colors!

Illinois renews now the fine old pledges
Given at her birth and redeemed so
proudly;
Illinois once more gives with solemn glad-
ness
Her best and noblest.

How can she do less, she who ended slavery
In its age-old form, now that new enslave-
ment
Threatens at her gates? Hear our fathers
cheering,
Liberty! Union!

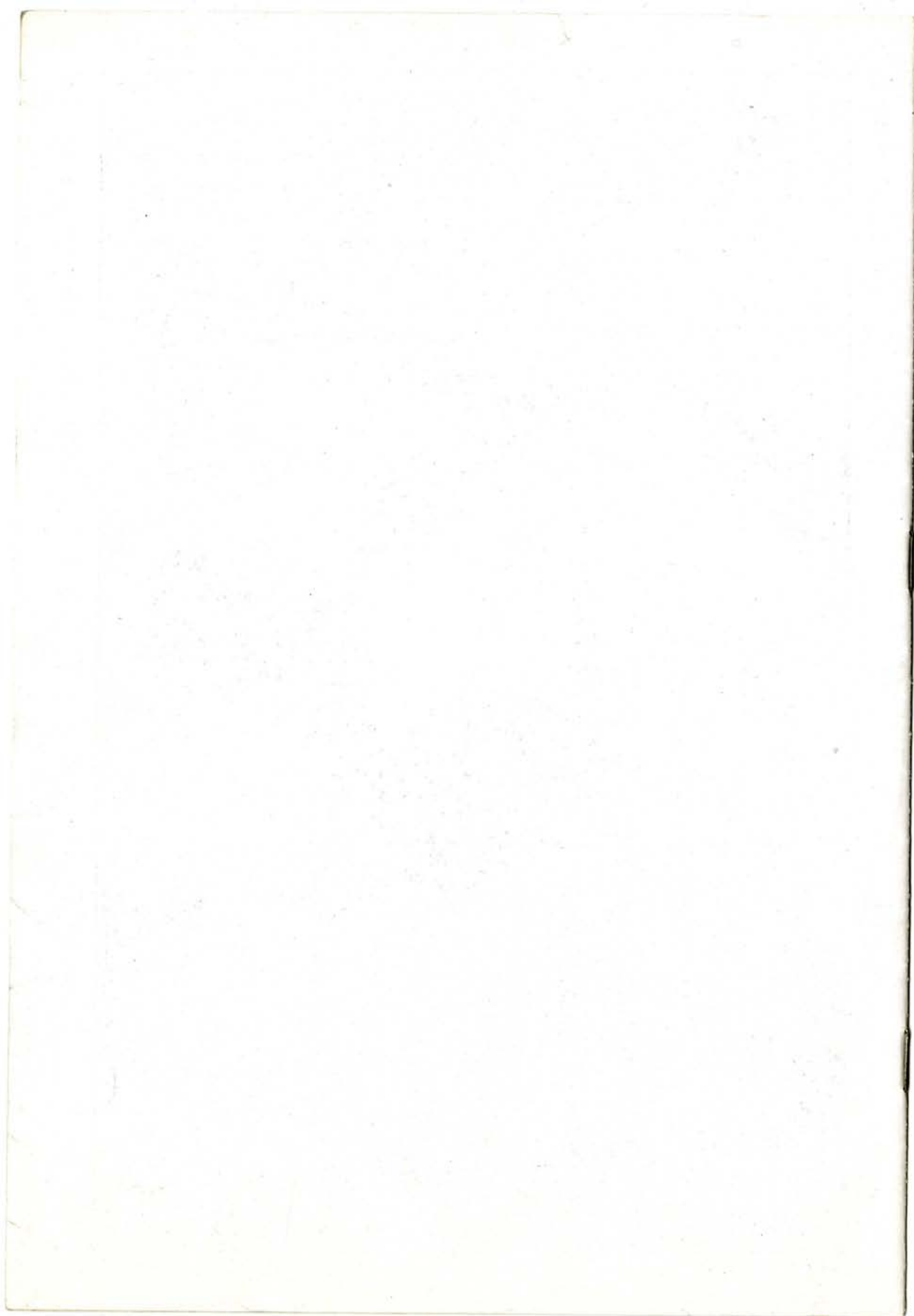
Liberty for all, great or little peoples—
This our mighty task, this our sacred duty;
Never peace until mankind in union
Dominates bloodshed.

God of Liberty, Illinois is praying,
Not for glory or gratified ambition,
But for generous truce with no thought of
conquest,
War for War's death blow.

We who gave America in her peril
Instruments for victory, Grant and Lincoln,
Under God shall force new emancipation,
Freeing Man's spirit.

Illinois Day Banquet.





In observance of the Centennial
Of the Illinois Enabling Act which was
Approved by the President of the United States
April 18, 1818

The Illinois State Historical Society
The Illinois State Centennial Commission Cooperating
Requests the honor of Your Presence at the
Exercises to be held in the House of Representatives,
Capitol Building, Springfield
Wednesday and Thursday, April 17-18, 1918.
Opening Meeting Wednesday Evening, 8 o'clock.



Members

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman
38 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary
Capitol Building, Springfield
Edward Bone, Jacksonville
Michael J. Daugherty, Galeburg
Nicholas W. Duncan, La Salle
Everts B. Greene, 315 Lincoln Hall, Urbana
Oscar W. Eckland, 1114 E. 63d St., Chicago

Illinois Centennial Commission

Office of

J. M. Page, Publicity Director

Jerseyville, Illinois

Members

Hugh S. Magill, Jr.,
Teland Office Bldg., Springfield
Royal W. Ennis, Mason City
Frederic Siedenbarg, 617 Ashland Block,
Loyola University, Chicago
John Schultz, Beardstown
Thomas F. Scully, County Bldg., Chicago
Charles H. Starkel, Belleville
John B. Traeger, County Bldg., Chicago
Peter A. Waller, Kewanee

Jerseyville, Ill., May 4, 1917

Hon. Harry Pratt Judson

Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Sir:

As this letterhead shows, I have been acting as Publicity Director for the Centennial since the latter part of last year only, and the time for which I was employed expires in June, as the present board did not feel justified in continuing it beyond the time when the new board would come in. Of course, I do not know whether or not it would be satisfactory to the board to retain me in the position, but I have some engagements to fill along publicity lines, bringing the matter before the Federation of Woman's Clubs, etc., and will meet those engagements whether or not the board retains me.

I have been in correspondence with Hon. Chas. Dawes, one of the new commissioners, and have written him a letter along the lines I have blocked out, (a copy of which I enclose), but up to the present time there has been nothing done concerning them as the Commission has been working upon the history of the state and other work, and then the uncertainty of whom the commission would be composed has entered largely into their work. I presume the reason I was selected unanimously by the board as publicity director was largely from the fact that for twenty-five years I have been Secretary and President of the Illinois Press Association, also for fifteen years Secretary of the National Editorial Association, the latter composed of fifteen thousand country newspapers,

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 Everts B. Greene, 315 Lincoln Hall, Urbana
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H. P. J. 2.

Illinois Centennial Commission

Office of

J. M. Page, Publicity Director

Jersayville, Illinois

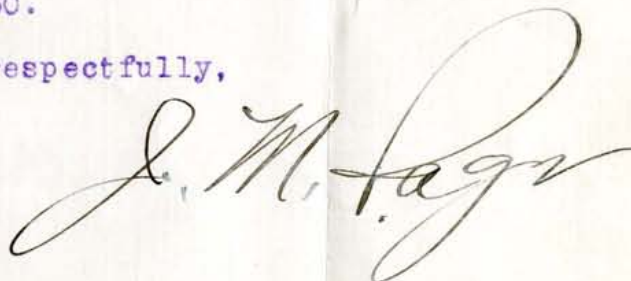
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and I presume that the Commission felt that publicity depended very largely upon newspapers and that I could succeed in interesting the newspaper boys much more than some other, and I am pleased to state that I have done this, and the work has been carried along through the newspapers very satisfactorily, but from now on I think that something different will have to be done to wake our people up to the fact that there is going to be a celebration of the hundredth birthday of this great and beautiful state.

I hope it will be so you can attend the meeting Wednesday at Springfield, as the Secretary notified me there will be one held there Wednesday, May 9th, at 9:30.

Yours respectfully,



Members

John B. Smith, Jr.
 Robert H. Smith, Jr.
 Robert H. Smith, Jr.
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 Robert H. Smith, Jr.
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Illinois

Central Illinois

Office of

J. M. Smith, Secretary

Springfield, Illinois

Members

John B. Smith, Jr.
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H. F. J. S.

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I hope it will be so you can attend the meeting Tuesday at Springfield, as the Secretary notified me there will be one held there Wednesday, May 21st, at 9:30.

Yours respectfully,



Chicago, May 7, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your letter of May 4th addressed to President Judson is received, and he directs me to say that he will give it careful attention.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Mr. J. M. Page
Illinois Centennial Commission
Jerseyville, Illinois

Chicago, May 7, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your letter of May 4th addressed to President
Johnson is received, and he directs me to say that he will
give it careful attention.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Mr. J. M. Page
Illinois Centennial Commission
Jesseville, Illinois

Jerseyville, Ill., May 4, 1917

Hon. Chas. G. Dawes

Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Sir:

Your kind letter of the 30th ult. received. This morning I received notice from Mrs. Weber, Secretary, that there would be a meeting held in Springfield, Wednesday morning, May 9th, at 9:30, and I hope it will be so you can meet with the Board at that time, as I presume a good many important questions will come up and will have to be decided by the new members as well as the old.

I have had a publicity plan blocked out ever since I became connected with the Association, but up to the present time it has not been adopted, although I think that the Commission is about ready to do so, and that is, to exploit the Centennial through moving pictures. Indiana undertook to do this and I have seen that film, which occupies something over two hours in presenting, and is not in accordance with my idea at all, because it is simply a moving picture story and now what I think should be arranged for Illinois.

I have talked my plan over several times with Superintendent of Public Instruction Blair and he is very much enthused over it and says that he would heartily join in with me in the work and that he would turn the whole force of his office over to me in the work.

A little illustration along the line I contemplated was to take up the first schools in Illinois, the old church at Kaskaskia and the old bell are still there, and the first free school in the state of

Jerseyville, Ill., May 4, 1917

Hon. Chas. G. Dawes

Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Sir:

Your kind letter of the 30th ult. received. This morning I received notice from Mrs. Weber, Secretary, that there would be a meeting held in Springfield, Wednesday morning, May 31st, at 9:30, and I hope it will be so you can meet with the Board at that time, as I presume a good many important questions will come up and will have to be decided by the new members as well as the old.

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C. G. D. 2.

Illinois in 1832 was the Hamilton Primary School in this, Jersey, County. What I desired was to show the first school houses, throw on the screen the number of teachers and children, and follow that up by the records from the superintendent of schools' office every ten years, showing the growth of the free school system and closing up with the exterior and interior of the State University and the University of Chicago.

Along the growth in agriculture of the state, I planned to have the men with the sickle cutting grain, then with the cradle and the flail, then the mower, the self binder and terminating with the machine that now cuts, threshes and sacks the grain. Along the same line of the growth in agriculture would be the ox team with the wooden plow, taking cultivation through its different phases, winding up with the gasoline tractors of today each pulling ten plows.

Then comes the growth along humanity's line, showing the old "poor houses" where the insane were cared for, carrying it along until we wind up with the interior and exterior of our asylums. This latter picture of 3,000 feet has been prepared during the administration of Governor Dunne, but not under my direction. The growth along the humanity side, Mr. Dawes, is really wonderful in this state, as was shown last Fourth of July, where, at Bartonville, a thousand of the incurable insane were indulging in all sorts of games, basket ball, base ball and foot ball, and a person to see them would not think they were insane, much more incurable insane, because no restraint whatsoever was put upon them. I endeavored to get the fourth of July celebration in moving pictures, but the picture people were all engaged and I could not get it, but if

C. G. D. S.

Illinois in 1838 was the Hamilton Primary School in this Jersey County. What I desired was to show the first school houses, throw on the screen the number of teachers and children, and follow that up by the records from the superintendent of schools' office every ten years, showing the growth of the free school system and closing up with the exterior and interior of the State University and the University of Chicago.

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Then comes the growth along humanity's line, showing the old "poor houses" where the insane were cared for, carrying it along until we wind up with the interior and exterior of our asylum. This latter picture of 3,000 feet has been prepared during the administration of Governor Dunning, but not under my direction. The growth along the human side, Mr. Lawer, is really wonderful in this state, as was shown last fourth of July, when, at Bartonville, a thousand of the incurable insane were installed in all sorts of cages, basket ball, base ball and foot ball, and a person to see them would not think they were insane, and more incurable insane, because no restraint whatever was put upon them. I endeavored to get the fourth of July celebration in moving pictures, but the picture people were all engaged and I could not get it, but if

C. G. D. 3.

this line is entered into we could do so.

Then we can take up the progress of transportation from the ox team, the wagon, the buggy, the surrey and the automobile, to the beautiful red train for instance on the C. & A. The first locomotive also can be used as that is in existence.

For thrillers in the picture we can put on the massacre at Wood River and make a little home interest in it by throwing on the screen the picture of Hon. Henry T. Rainey, from this District, practically the Democratic leader in Congress, who is a descendant of the sole survivor of that massacre. Then we can put on the Chicago fire, showing the shed, also Mrs. O'Leary with the cow that kicked over the lamp, and by using the great conflagration of Baltimore, which the moving picture people have, demonstrate to this generation the horrors of the Chicago fire. We can also take the expulsion of the Mormons from Nauvoo, as the jail in which Joe and Hiram Smith were assassinated is still standing at Carthage, and I have received word from some of the Mormons in Salt Lake City that if we would make a true representation of the departure of the Mormons they would furnish us with some of the original wagons, and there are three women of those who were driven out at that time still living, whose pictures we could work in. We could have the expulsion of the Black Feet, the massacre at Fort Dearborn, the battle of Starved Rock, the destruction of the Piassa Bird, the assassination of Lovejoy at Alton, terminating with the beautiful monument they have erected to his memory, navigation with LaSalle and Father Marquette coming down the Illinois River

C. G. D. S.

this line is entered into we could do so.

Then we can take up the progress of transportation from the

ox team, the wagon, the buggy, the mule, and the automobile, to the beautiful red train for instance on the C. & N. The first locomotive

also can be used as that is in existence.

For thrillers in the picture we can put on the massacre at

Wood River and make a little home interest in it by throwing on the screen

the picture of Hon. Henry T. Rainey, from this District, practically the

Democratic leader in Congress, who is a descendant of the sole survivor of

that massacre. Then we can put on the Chicago fire, showing the shed, also

Mrs. O'Leary with the cow that kicked over the lamp, and by using the great

confliction of Baltimore, which the moving picture people have, demon-

strate to this generation the horrors of the Chicago fire. We can also

take the expulsion of the Mormons from Nauvoo, as the fall in which Joe

and Hiram Smith were assassinated is still standing at Carthage, and I

have received word from some of the Mormons in Salt Lake City that if we

would make a true representation of the departure of the Mormons they

would furnish us with some of the original wagons, and there are three

women of those who were driven out at that time still living, whose pic-

tures we could work in. We could have the expulsion of the Black West,

the massacre at Fort Dearborn, the battle of Starved Rock, the destruc-

tion of the Black Bird, the assassination of Lovejoy at Alton, terminat-

ing with the beautiful monument they have erected to his memory, naviga-

tion with LaSalle and Father Marquette coming down the Illinois River

C. G. D. 4.

in canoes, the growth of river navigation from the canoe, the raft, ^{and} the houseboat to the palatial steamers, such as the Alton or Peoria, showing the exterior and interior, also showing the river navigation from St. Louis to Peoria up the Illinois, taking these big steamboats through the three locks, which is necessary, and which probably not a hundred thousand of the six million people in Illinois ever saw or know about.

This is a little along the line that I had contemplated and having talked it over with moving picture people, the Essanay, Selig, Thomas Ince and others, there will be no trouble whatsoever about getting moving picture companies to take up this work, which, from what I have talked with them, will cost over \$200,000, and they are willing to take it up at their own expense. Then the question that has been before the Board several times is just what part the Commission should take in it. There is a profit to the moving picture company of probably a half a million of dollars, which they readily understand, as these pictures, if taken along the line I suggested, and in accordance with Superintendent Blair's idea, would be made practically a part of the curriculum of the schools of Illinois.

My idea is to put it on along the line of serials of thirty minutes once every week for eight or ten weeks, and the school children to be admitted free. The Indiana one, as I said, is one picture more along the line of romance and moving picture work than educational, and takes fully two hours to present, and I doubt that a person could sit down and write out a dozen of the events which were presented.

and in canoes. The growth of river navigation from the canoe, the raft, the houseboat to the passenger steamer, such as the Alton or Peoria, showing the exterior and interior, also showing the river navigation from the route to Peoria up the Illinois, taking these big steamboats through the three locks, which is necessary, and which probably not a hundred thousand of the six million people in Illinois ever saw or know about.

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C. G. D. 5.

I have talked with County Superintendents of Schools, also with Mr. Blair, and suggested that if this moving picture history is put upon the screen along the line I have suggested, that teachers of the schools have the scholars write every week along the line of a composition of what they remember having seen. Mr. Blair told me that to present the history of Illinois for a hundred years in the manner I suggested would indelibly impress upon the children and people of the state its history that no book could do, and I feel that that is true. The moving picture men are more inclined to put the work into one picture because they are not interested in it except along a line of money making, but that is not the line I think that the Commission should take up, but should be a true representation of the history of the state and not filled full of romantic fiction.

As I said, it will take probably six months to do this work, that of Indiana taking two months, which was, they say themselves, not sufficient time to do the work as it should have been done.

We can present the growth of the military of this state from the coon skin capped soldier with his flint rock rifle, ending with our magnificent troops of militia and artillery which can now be obtained at Camp Lowden, Camp Sheridan and elsewhere.

As you can see by reading this brief sketch, the field almost is endless and can be made very interesting and instructive and as it can be presented without any cost to the state, I think, it seems to me it should be done, but up to the present time the Commission has been engaged in getting out the volumes of history of the state, the first volume

I have talked with County Superintendents of Schools, also with Mr. Blair, and suggested that if this moving picture history is put upon the screen along the line I have suggested, that teachers of the schools have the scholars write every week along the line of a composition of what they remember having seen. Mr. Blair told me that to present the history of Illinois for a hundred years in the manner I suggested would indelibly impress upon the children and people of the state its history that no book could do, and I feel that that is true. The moving picture men are more inclined to put the work into one picture because they are not interested in it except along a line of money making, but that is not the line I think that the Commission should take up, but should be a true representation of the history of the state and not filled full of romantic fiction.

As I said, it will take probably six months to do this work, that of Indians taking two months, which was, they say themselves, not sufficient time to do the work as it should have been done. We can present the growth of the military of this state from the soon after crossed border with his first foot rifle, ending with our magnificent troops of militia and artillery which can now be obtained at Camp Landon, Camp Sheridan and elsewhere.

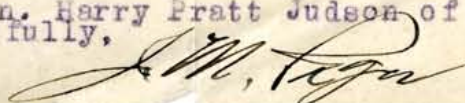
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C. G. D. 6.

of which I believe is now about complete, and which will have six volumes in all, and then the change in the Commission coming about has rather held things in abeyance, but probably some action may be taken at the meeting Wednesday, and I write you thus somewhat in detail that you may understand what I have presented to the board heretofore. It probably would be well if you could have a talk with Dr. Schmidt and Rev. Siedenburger, both of whom are still on the Commission, the former chairman of the Commission at the present time, and the latter chairman of the Committee on publicity, while Rev. Royal W. Ennis, a Methodist minister, is at present chairman of state wide publicity, and I do not know just where these gentlemen stand in regard to this publicity program such as I have always felt should be taken up. The very fact of traveling over the state from Cairo to Chicago and from Danville to Rock Island, as we would have to in making^k these pictures authentic, I have always believed would stir up an interest in the Centennial all over the state that could not be acquired in any other manner, and with the war upon us, as it is and will be, I think, all of next year, it is going to be hard work to create an interest in the anniversary of the hundredth birthday of the state, yet the great state of Illinois, which has 3,000 square miles more than five Belgiums and only lacks a few thousand square miles of being as large as all the New England States, cannot afford to let this hundredth anniversary pass without proper celebration.

Please excuse me for this long letter, but I thought possibly you would have an opportunity to read it between now and the meeting Wednesday. I am sending a copy of it to Hon. Harry Pratt Judson of the Chicago University.

Yours respectfully,



C. C. D. 6.

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Please excuse me for this long letter, but I thought possibly you would have an opportunity to read it between now and the meeting Wednesday. I am sending a copy of it to Rev. Harry Starr, chairman of the Chicago University.

Chicago, May 8, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 4th inst. with enclosure is received. I shall not be able to be at the meeting of the Commission this week.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. J. M. Page
Illinois Centennial Commission
Jerseyville, Illinois

Chicago, May 8, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 4th inst. with enclosure is received. I shall not be able to be at the meeting of the Commission this week.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. J. M. Page
Illinois Centennial Commission
Janesville, Illinois

State of Illinois,
Office of The Governor.
Springfield.

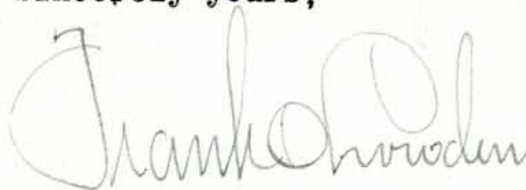
May 16, 1917

My dear Dr. Judson:

I have the honor to inform you that I have
this day appointed you a member of the Illinois
Centennial Commission, vice Mr. Oscar W. Eckland,
resigned.

I enclose herewith blank oath of office,
which kindly execute and return, when your com-
mission will be forwarded to you.

Very sincerely yours,



Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Office of the President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois

Office of the
Director of the
Illinois State Police

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Mr. [Name]:

I have the honor to inform you that [Name]
has been assigned to the [Name]
Department, Chicago, Illinois.

I am sure that you will find [Name]
a most capable and efficient officer.

Very respectfully,
[Signature]

CHIEF OF POLICE
ILLINOIS STATE POLICE
CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago, May 19, 1917

My dear Governor Lowden:

I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 16th inst. notifying me of my appointment as a member of the Illinois Centennial Commission. I am pleased to accept the same, and appreciate the honor which you have conferred. Herewith I am enclosing the oath of office, duly certified.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Governor Frank O. Lowden
Springfield, Illinois

Chicago, May 19, 1917

My dear Governor Lowden:

I beg to acknowledge your favor

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Governor Frank O. Lowden
Springfield, Illinois

COMMITTEES--Illinois Centennial Commission.

July 12, 1917.

CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL HISTORY:--

Evarts B. Greene, Chairman.

Harry Pratt Judson.

Rev. Frederic Siedenburg.

Rev. Royal W. Ennis.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY:--

Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, Chairman.

W. N. Pelouze.

Judge Thomas F. Scully.

Doctor Edward Bowe.

Hugh S. Magill, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON STATEWIDE CELEBRATION:--

Rev. Royal W. Ennis, Chairman.

A. J. Poorman, Jr.

W. N. Pelouze.

Leon A. Colp.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.

COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION AT STATE CAPITAL:--

Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Chairman.

John W. Bunn.

William Butterworth.

Col. Frederick Smith.

COMMITTEES--Illinois Centennial Commission.

July 12, 1917.

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Everett B. Greene, Chairman.

Harry Pratt Johnson.

Rev. Frederic Siedenburg.

Rev. Royal W. Ennis.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY:--

Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, Chairman.

W. N. Pelouse.

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Doctor Edward Bowe.

Hugh S. Magill, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON STATEWIDE CELEBRATION:--

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A. J. Poorman, Jr.

W. N. Pelouse.

Leon A. Golp.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber.

COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION AT STATE CAPITOL:--

Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Chairman.

John W. Bunn.

William Butterworth.

Col. Frederick Smith.

MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL
COMMISSION HELD IN THE OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY, JULY 9, 1917.

Before the meeting was called to order Hon. E. A. Snively, a representative of the State Press Association, addressed the Commission on the desirability of supplying each newspaper in the State, of which there are about one thousand, with a copy of the Centennial publications, principally the Centennial memorial history.

Those present at the meeting were Messrs. Schmidt, Poorman, Pelouze, Siedenburger, Bowe, Magill, Ennis, Smith, Bunn, and Mrs. Weber. Doctor Schmidt presided at the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Pelouze, seconded by Doctor Ennis, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and ordered to stand approved, subject to correction.

The Chairman called for reports of Committees. Professor Greene, Chairman of the Publication Committee, was not present. Doctor Schmidt reported that Professor Alvord, who has been sick for the past year but is now restored to health, will write the first volume but that owing to this delay Volume Two will be published first and will be in the hands of the printer within two or three weeks and the expectation is that the other volumes will follow in rapid succession and all will be printed by July 1, 1918.

Mrs. Weber reported on the distribution of the volume, "Illinois in 1818" stating that 1173 copies had been sent out and 959 on hand, subject to the order of the Commission.

A general discussion as to the advisability of sending the 1818 Volume and succeeding volumes to all the newspapers of the State as suggested by Mr. Snively was held. Mrs. Weber reported that 382 newspapers of the approximate 1,000 in the State had already received copies.

MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL

COMMISSION HELD IN THE OFFICE OF

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Before the meeting was called to order Hon. E. A. Duvelly,

a representative of the State Press Association, addressed the Commission on the desirability of supplying each newspaper in the State, of which there are about one thousand, with a copy of the Centennial publications, principally the Centennial memorial history.

Those present at the meeting were Messrs. Schmidt, Hoeman, Peirce, Stedman, Howe, Magill, Lank, Smith, Dunn, and Mrs. Weber. Doctor Schmidt presided at the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Peirce, seconded by Doctor Lank, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and ordered to stand approved, subject to correction.

The Chairman called for reports of Committees. Professor

Greene, Chairman of the Publication Committee, was not present. Doctor Schmidt reported that Professor Alvord, who has been sick for the past year but is now restored to health, will write the first volume but that owing to this delay Volume Two will be published first and will be in the hands of the printer within two or three weeks and the expectation is that the other volumes will follow in rapid succession and all will be printed by July 1, 1918.

Mrs. Weber reported on the distribution of the volumes, "Illinois in 1818" stating that 1173 copies had been sent out and 989 on hand, subject to the order of the Commission.

A general discussion as to the advisability of sending the 1818 Volume and succeeding volumes to all the newspapers of the State as suggested by Mr. Duvelly was held. Mrs. Weber reported that 382 newspapers of the approximate 1,000 in the State had already received copies.

Mr. Magill moved that the Secretary be authorized to communicate with the editors of the newspapers of the State informing them of the Publication of this first volume and that on account of the limited edition it can be distributed only to those who particularly desire a copy, and that the Commission realizes the value and is hoping to have the support and cooperation of the press of the State in this patriotic undertaking. This motion was seconded by Doctor Ennis and was carried.

The report of the Committee on State-wide Celebration was called for. Mr. Ennis, the Chairman, reported that Franklin county has organized since the last meeting. Other counties are working along that line. He reported that the work is moving very satisfactory.

The report of the Publicity Committee was called for and Father Siedenburger, Chairman, reported that a conference was held recently in which Doctor Schmidt, Mr. Magill, Mr. Wallace Rice and Father Siedenburger discussed the possibility of forming some kind of company to produce the moving picture film. He explained at some length the failure of the Essanay Company to sign a contract which had been prepared. Doctor Schmidt, at this juncture, read a telegram from Mr. Wallace Rice which said --Chatfield Taylor, Kenneth Goodman and I will prepare scrip for motion picture history of Illinois, collaborating with Director for \$150 each reel--

Doctor Schmidt explained that a motion picture usually takes from six to eight reels and that six reels would cost \$900. Doctor Schmidt reported that Mr. Rice had been asked in regard to the preparation of a scenario for the State pageant and he reported that these same gentlemen with Thomas Wood Stevens in addition, if securable, will write the State Centennial Pageant for \$3,000 complete, ready for staging and printer within ninety days time to be absolutely ready for the Pageantmaster.

Father Siedenburger was asked if there was a possible chance of the Essanay people taking up the film work and he replied he was hoping that there might still be a chance. Father Siedenburger stated that the committee will take up the matter of moving pictures in

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Doctor Schmidt explained that a motion picture usually takes from six to eight reels and that six reels would cost \$900. Doctor Schmidt reported that Mr. Rice had been asked in regard to the preparation of a scenario for the State payment and he reported that these same gentlemen with Thomas Wood Stevens in addition, if desirable, will write the State Centennial Payment for \$5,000 complete, ready for staging and printing within ninety days time to be absolutely ready for the Pageantmaster.

Father Biedenbary was asked if there was a possible chance of the Essanay people taking up the film work and he replied he was hoping that there might still be a chance. Father Biedenbary stated that the committee will take up the matter of moving pictures in

Chicago and report at the next meeting. It was decided to make this report a matter of record and it was moved by Senator Magill and seconded by Mrs. Weber that the matter be referred to the special committee on films with power to act. This motion was carried.

Senator Magill of the Committee on Celebration at the Capital reported his visit to Worcester, Massachusetts, with the State Art Commission to see the model of the Lincoln statue by Andrew O'Connor. He also reported the complete satisfaction of the committee. They also went to see the Douglas statue with which they were also well pleased. Mr. Magill said that at the last meeting the Centennial Commission had gone on record as favoring the 18th of April as the ~~day~~ date for the unveiling of the Lincoln statue. He called attention to the fact that it might be possible to have this ceremony February 12th, Lincoln's birthday and have the Douglas Statue unveiled on April 18th--the birthday of Douglas being in April. Doctor Schmidt suggested that Mr. Magill communicate with Mr. O'Connor and ~~xxx~~ say that it is the feeling of this Commission that if the Lincoln Statue can be ready and the Art Commission agrees, the Centennial Commission will be willing to co-operate in a celebration at the unveiling of the Lincoln Statue on February 12th.

Doctor Schmidt, chairman of the special committee on the ~~at~~ selection of a Director for the work of the Centennial celebration made a report. He said that the committee desired further time for this important matter. That they are considering the qualifications of Mr. Hugh S. Magill, a member of this Commission, Mr. H. E. Bancroft at Jacksonville, Mr. John H. McGibbon, Mr. Spearman Lewis and Mr. P. H. Myers of Chicago. Doctor Schmidt ~~read~~ read some of the endorsements of these men and reported the interviews with Mr. McGibbon and Mr. Lewis. The Committee feels that in the consideration of the important position and the excellent qualifications of four of these applicants that it would be well to allow further time. Doctor Schmidt also asked that an addition of two be made to the committee.

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Mr. Ennis moved that the Chairman appoint two additional members of the Committee to select the Director and that further time be allowed them and they be requested to report at the next meeting. This motion was seconded by Colonel Smith and was carried.

The Secretary presented some letters addressed to the Governor and by him referred to the Centennial Commission. She also reported that Judge Hartwell of Marion had resigned and Mr. Leon A. Colp of Marion recommended by Judge Hartwell had been appointed in his place.

The Chairman stated he would re-arrange committees before leaving Springfield today and that notice would be sent the members of committee assignments.

The question of the next meeting of the Commission was considered. Doctor Ennis moved that the next meeting be held in Chicago. This motion was seconded by Colonel Smith.

Mrs. Weber reported that Mr. John S. Burns, a former member of the Commission has offered the use of the rooms of the Election Commission in Chicago for any meetings of the Commission.

The motion that the next meeting of the Commission be held on Friday, July 2nd at nine o'clock A. M. at the Loyola School of Sociology in the Ashland Block, Chicago, was carried.

The Chairman then brought up the question as to the possibility of a member of this Commission voting by proxy and stated that Judge Hartwell believed that this method of voting is legal. No action was taken on this matter.

On motion of Senator Magill the Commission adjourned.

Mr. Ennis moved that the Chairman appoint two additional members of the Committee to select the Director and that further time be allowed them and they be requested to report at the next meeting. This motion was seconded by Colonel Smith and was carried.

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The Chairman then brought up the question as to the possibility of a member of this Commission voting by proxy and stated that Judge Hartwell believed that this method of voting is legal. No action was taken on this matter.

On motion of Senator Wright the Commission adjourned.

MRS. JESSIE PALMER WEBER, SECRETARY,
SPRINGFIELD.

CHAIRMAN.
COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL PAGEANT

MEMBER
COMMITTEE ON STATE-WIDE CELEBRATION
COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION AT STATE CAPITOL

1818



1918

Illinois
Centennial Commission
Springfield, Ill.

OTTO L. SCHMIDT, CHAIRMAN
CHICAGO

JESSIE PALMER WEBER, SECRETARY
SPRINGFIELD

On July
Tenth,
Nineteen Seventeen.

My dear President Judson:

At a meeting of the Illinois Centennial Commission today, you were appointed by the Chairman a member of the Committee on the Centennial Memorial History, the committee which we call the Publication Committee. Professor Evarts B. Greene of the University of Illinois is the Chairman of the Committee and the other members are, Reverend Frederic Siedenburg of Chicago; Reverend Royal W. Ennis of Mason City and Doctor Otto L. Schmidt of Chicago.

There will be a meeting of the Centennial Commission in the rooms of the Loyola School of Sociology, Ashland Block, Chicago at nine o'clock on Friday morning, July Twentieth. I very much hope that we will have the pleasure of seeing you at this meeting. I also hope you have received a copy of the first volume of the Centennial History and that you approve of it.

1913

1913

Centennial Commission

Springfield, Ill.

On July
Twelfth,
Nineteen Eleven.

My dear President Wilson:

At a meeting of the Illinois Centennial Com-
mission today, you were appointed by the Chairman a
member of the Committee on the Centennial Memorial
History, the committee which we call the Publication
Committee. Professor Everett S. Brown of the Univer-
sity of Illinois is the Chairman of the Committee and
the other members are, Reverend Frederic Stebbins of
Chicago; Reverend Royal W. Ennis of Mason City and
Doctor Otto L. Schmidt of Chicago.

There will be a meeting of the Centennial
Commission in the room at the Lyceum School at
Biology, Ashland Street, Chicago at nine o'clock on
Friday morning, July Twentieth. I very much hope
that we will have the pleasure of seeing you at this
meeting. I also hope you have received a copy of the
first volume of the Centennial History and that you ap-
prove of it.

MRS. JESSIE PALMER WEBER, SECRETARY.
SPRINGFIELD.

CHAIRMAN.
COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL PAGEANT

MEMBER
COMMITTEE ON STATE-WIDE CELEBRATION
COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION AT STATE CAPITOL

1818



1918

OTTO L. SCHMIDT, CHAIRMAN
CHICAGO

JESSIE PALMER WEBER, SECRETARY
SPRINGFIELD

Illinois
Centennial Commission
Springfield, Ill.

2.H.P.J.

Hoping that you will give to this com-
mittee the value of your advice and co-operation,

I am

Sincerely yours,

Jessie Palmer Weber
Secretary.

Honorable Harry Pratt Judson, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL. 1891
JANUARY 10, 1891

1891

1891



University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

1891

Hoping that you will give to this com-
mittee the value of your advice and co-operation,

I am

Sincerely yours,

Francis Pickens
Secretary

Respectfully,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

MRS. JESSIE PALMER WEBER, SECRETARY,
SPRINGFIELD.
CHAIRMAN.
COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL PAGEANT
MEMBER
COMMITTEE ON STATE-WIDE CELEBRATION
COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION AT STATE CAPITOL

1818



1918

OTTO L. SCHMIDT, CHAIRMAN
CHICAGO

JESSIE PALMER WEBER, SECRETARY
SPRINGFIELD

Illinois
Centennial Commission
Springfield, Ill.

On July
Twelfth,
Nineteen Seventeen.

My dear Sir:

There will be a meeting of the
Illinois Centennial Commission in the rooms
of the Loyola School of Sociology, 617
Ashland Block, Chicago, on Friday morning
July 20th at 9:00 o'clock.

It is the earnest desire of the
Chairman of the Commission that all the
members be present. Please make an ef-
fort to attend.

Very truly yours,

Jessie Palmer Weber
Secretary.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

1918

1918

Illinois

Centennial Commission

Springfield, Ill.

On July
Twelfth,
Nineteen Seventeen.

My dear Sir:

There will be a meeting of the
Illinois Centennial Commission in the rooms
of the Rogers School of Sociology, 217
Madison Block, Chicago, on Friday morning
July 20th at 9:00 o'clock.

It is the earnest desire of the
Chairman of the Commission that all the
members be present. Please make an ef-

fort to attend.

Very truly yours,

Frederick Palmer
Secretary

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

MEMBERS, ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman,
38 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary,
State House, Springfield.

Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, S. J.,
617 Ashland Block, Chicago.

Judge Thomas F. Scully,
County Building, Chicago.

Dr. Edward Bows,
Jacksonville, Illinois.

Rev. R. W. Ennis,
Mason City, Illinois.

Professor E. B. Greene,
315 Lincoln Hall, Urbana, Ill.

Hon. Leon ^{H.} Colp,
Marion, Illinois.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago, Chicago.

Hon. Hugh S. Magill, Jr.,
Leland Office Building, Springfield.

Hon. A. J. Poorman, Jr.,
Fairfield, Illinois.

Hon. William Butterworth,
Moline, Illinois.

Hon. John W. Bunn,
Springfield.

Hon. Wm. N. Pelouze,
12 West Delaware Place, Chicago.

Col. Frederick H. Smith,
Jefferson Bldg., Peoria, Illinois.

July 12, 1917.

MEMBERS, ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman,
33 South Dearborn St., Chicago.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary,
State House, Springfield.

Rev. Frederic Stedebury, S. J.,
617 Ashland Block, Chicago.

Judge Thomas F. Conly,
County Building, Chicago.

Dr. Edward Howe,
Jacksonville, Illinois.

Rev. H. W. Kniss,
Mason City, Illinois.

Professor E. S. Greene,
318 Lincoln Hall, Urbana, Ill.

Hon. Leon G. Gelp,
Marion, Illinois.

President Harry Pratt Johnson,
University of Chicago, Chicago.

Hon. Hugh S. McGill, Jr.,
Ireland Office Building, Springfield.

Hon. A. J. Postman, Jr.,
Patriot, Illinois.

Hon. William Butterworth,
Moline, Illinois.

Hon. John W. Bann,
Springfield.

Hon. Wm. H. Peck,
12 West Delaware Place, Chicago.

Col. Frederick H. Smith,
Jefferson Bldg., Peoria, Illinois.

July 12, 1917.

Chicago, July 13, 1917

Dear Mrs. Weber:

President Judson asks me to acknowledge your letters of July 10 and 12 with enclosure. He is sorry that he will be away at the time of this meeting. He notes the committee appointment, and in the fall he will be able to give ample time to the whole matter.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber
Illinois Centennial Commission
Springfield, Illinois

Chicago, July 12, 1914

Dear Mrs. Weber:

President Johnson asks me to acknowledge
your letters of July 10 and 12 with enclosure. He is
sorry that he will be away at the time of this meeting.
He notes the committee appointment, and in the fall he will
be able to give ample time to the whole matter.
Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber
Illinois Centennial Commission
Springfield, Illinois

Ill. Centennial

October 17, 1917.

Publication Committee of the Illinois Centennial Commission:

There is nothing to add to my last report concerning the progress of the work on the Centennial History except that your editor-in-chief has not found his strength as he had hoped, so that the editorial work is not quite as far along at the present date as he had expected. There are now seven chapters of Dr. Pease's volume all ready to go to the press and five chapters are going through the process of being edited. Unquestionably the whole volume will be ready for the press early in November, but I am prepared to send to the printer sufficient chapters to keep him busy for some time.

On account of the urgency of the situation and with the approval of the chairman of the publication committee, I have made arrangements with Professor Charles M. Thompson of the Department of Economics to write half of the fourth volume of the Centennial History which it was expected Dr. Pease would write. His resignation has made it very necessary to find somebody else, and I congratulate you on securing the services of Professor Thompson. Professor Thompson is a son of the state of Illinois, was educated in its public schools and the University of Illinois, and took his doctor's degree at that institution several years ago. He edited

October 14, 1917.

Publication Committee of the Illinois Centennial Commission:

There is nothing to add to my last report concerning the progress of the work on the Centennial History except that your editor-in-chief has not found his strength as he had hoped, so that the editorial work is not quite as far along as the present date as he had expected. There are now seven chapters of Dr. Pooser's volume all ready to go to the press and five chapters are going through the process of being edited. Unquestionably the whole volume will be ready for the press early in November, but I am prepared to send to the printer sufficient chapters to keep him busy for some time.

On account of the urgency of the situation and with the

approval of the chairman of the publication committee, I have made arrangements with Professor Charles M. Thompson of the Department of Economics to write half of the fourth volume of the Centennial History which is now expected Dr. Pooser would write. His resignation has made it very necessary to find somebody else, and I congratulate you on securing the services of Professor Thompson. Professor Thompson is a son of the state of Illinois, was educated in its public schools and the University of Illinois, and took his doctor's degree at that institution several years ago. He edited

with Professor E. B. Greene the second volume of the Governor's Letter-book in the Illinois Historical Collections. His doctor's thesis which has been printed in the social science series in the University Studies is entitled "The Whigs of Illinois." Besides these he has edited with Professor E. L. Bogart "Readings on the Economic History of the United States" and within the past month there has appeared from the press his "Economic History of the United States." While his recent publications have been all on the economic side of history, his training during his graduate work was for the most part in history proper. With your consent I will prepare a contract for Mr. Thompson.

So far as I know no definite action has been taken upon the final name of this proposed history of Illinois. I recommend that it be known as "The Centennial History of Illinois." I have been considering the question of the backbone of the book and upon examination of the introductory volume I find there is some difference from that which I should like to propose. If we should follow the example of the introductory volume we should have upon the backbone the phrase "Illinois Centennial" three times, - at the top, in the middle, and at the bottom. I therefore recommend the backbone as here indicated. In order that the committee may see the changes proposed, I have had placed beside it the backbone of Buck's volume.

A question has arisen in regard to the length of the volumes of the Centennial History. The contracts signed with the authors call for one hundred thousand to one hundred twenty-five thousand words, but the first author, to have his

with Professor H. B. Green the second volume of the Governor's
Letter-book in the Illinois Historical Collections. His doctor's
thesis which has been printed in the social science series is
the University studies is entitled "The White of Illinois."
Besides these he has edited with Professor E. J. Rogers "Readings
on the Economic History of the United States" and within the
past month there has appeared from the press his "Economic His-
tory of the United States." While his recent publications have
been all on the economic side of history, his training during
his graduate work was for the most part in history proper.
With your consent I will prepare a contract for Mr. Thompson.
So far as I know no definite action has been taken
upon the final name of this proposed history of Illinois. I
recommend that it be known as "The Constitutional History of Illinois."
I have been considering the question of the backbone of the
book and upon examination of the introductory volume I find
there is some difference from that which I should like to pro-
pose. It would follow the example of the introductory vol-
ume we should have upon the backbone the phrase "Illinois Con-
stitution" three times, -- at the top, in the middle, and at the
bottom. I therefore recommend the backbone as here indicated.
In order that the committee may see the changes proposed, I
have had placed beside it the backbone of Mack's volume.
A question has arisen in regard to the length of
the volumes of the Constitutional History. The contracts signed
with the authors call for one hundred thousand to one hundred
twenty-five thousand words, but the first author, to have his

manuscript ready has chosen to give the Commission a very full measure. By a careful estimate Pease's volume on "The Frontier State" will number about one hundred thirty-eight thousand words including the text, footnotes, and bibliography. All the authors are agreed that it has been difficult to keep within the one hundred twenty-five thousand word limit and that they prefer a leeway of five or ten thousand words in the case of their volumes. Dr. Pease cannot cut down his volume since he is occupied in the Officers' Reserve Corps. No one else can do this satisfactorily, because it would mean the rewriting of a good part of the volume. Since Dr. Pease's style is very good and there is no evidence of padding in the volume, I recommend that it be printed as it is, and that the other authors be given a leeway of five thousand to ten thousand words apiece.

Respectfully submitted,

CWA:MJ

manuscript ready has chosen to give the Commission a very full
manuscript. By a careful estimate of the volume on "The Frontier
State" will number about one hundred thirty-eight thousand words
including the text, footnotes, and bibliography. All the authors
are agreed that it has been difficult to keep within the one
hundred-thirty-five thousand word limit and that they prefer a
fewer of five or ten thousand words in the case of their volumes.
Dr. Jones cannot cut down his volume since he is occupied in the
Officers' Reserve Corps. He can also do this satisfactorily,
because it would mean the rewriting of a good part of the volume.
Since Dr. Jones's style is very good and there is no evidence
of padding in the volume, I recommend that it be printed as it is,
and that the other authors be given a few thousand
to ten thousand words apiece.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. M.

ILLINOIS
CENTENNIAL
PUBLICATIONS

INTRODUCTORY
VOLUME

ILLINOIS
IN
1818

BUCK

ILLINOIS
CENTENNIAL
COMMISSION

CENTENNIAL
HISTORY
OF
ILLINOIS

Volume II

THE
PIONEER
STATE
1818-1848

PEASE

ILLINOIS
CENTENNIAL
COMMISSION

CENTENNIAL

HISTORY

OF

ILLINOIS

VOLUME II

THE

PICTURE

STATE

1818-1848

PLATE

ILLINOIS

CENTENNIAL

COMMISSION

ILLINOIS

CENTENNIAL

PUBLICATIONS

INTRODUCTORY

VOLUME

ILLINOIS

IN

1818

BOOK

ILLINOIS

CENTENNIAL

COMMISSION

MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL
COMMISSION ON THURSDAY MORNING,
DECEMBER 20, 1917, IN THE OFFICE
OF PRESIDENT JUDSON, IN THE CORN
EXCHANGE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

7

There were present: Messrs. Judson, Butterworth, Pelouze, Emnis, Schmidt, and Mrs. Weber; and by invitation, Professor C. W. Alvord, Mr. H. S. Magill, Mr. H. O. Crews, Messrs. Taggart, Davison, Heide and Small, Mr. Rice and Mr. W. N. Gillette.

The chairman being detained for a few minutes, President Judson, at the request of the secretary, called the meeting to order and asked for a temporary chairman. On motion of Mrs. Weber, seconded by Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Emnis was elected temporary chairman.

The minutes of the last meeting were called for. The secretary explained that the meeting was very informal, but a few moments in duration. A letter has been written to the several members of the Commission giving an account of this informal meeting. The minutes of the meeting previous to the last one were called for and the secretary stated that copies had been mailed to each member of the Commission. On motion of Mr. Judson, seconded by Mr. Pelouze, these minutes as mailed were approved subject to any minor corrections that might be necessary.

Doctor Schmidt came in at that time and took the chair, Mr. Emnis retiring.

Mrs. Weber explained what had been done at the meeting at the Governor's house, which was attended by the Commission and committees from the House and Senate and the executive officers of the State as well as the Centennial Commission. At this meeting Governor Lowden was elected chairman of the joint committee and Mrs. Weber was elected secretary. The Governor, in accordance with a motion passed at this meeting, has since that time appointed a special committee on invitations. This committee consists of: Judge O. N. Carter from the Supreme Court, Mr. George Pasfield of the Centennial Commission, Hon. Adam C. Cliffe of the Senate, Hon. John S. Burns of the House, and Hon. Francis G. Blair, on behalf of the State officers. Governor Lowden had suggested that the secretary of the Centennial Commission be made the secretary of this special committee but it is the duty of the committee to select its secretary. Mr. Judson moved that this letter sent out by the secretary be approved as minutes of the meeting. This motion was seconded and was carried.

Doctor Schmidt asked the secretary to report on the 3d of December meeting, which she did, stating that the afternoon session had been a round table conference with representatives from many of the counties and brief addresses were made by the chairman of the Commission, Mr. Magill, Mr. Crews, Mr. Rice, Mr. Remick and the secretary, and Judge Lyman McCarl of Quincy had made the principal address on behalf of the counties represented. The secretary reported also that the banquet in the evening had been largely attended and very successful.

The chairman then recognized the presence of the members of the State Board of Agriculture and called on Mr. Taggart, the chairman, for remarks. Mr. Taggart asked to be excused and suggested that the Commission call upon Mr. Davison the secretary. Mr. Davison then made some remarks explaining the plans of the Board of Agriculture for the Centennial State Fair, to begin on August 9th. He urged the cooperation of the Centennial Commission and suggested that they give medals or prizes and stated that the Agricultural Board desired that on the 26th of August the Centennial Commission take complete charge. He gave many interesting incidents and examples of the plans of the State Fair along the various lines, and stated that he would be glad to answer any questions. Doctor Schmidt asked about the cooperation of the University of Illinois. He stated that President James was much interested and would be glad to assist.

MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL
COMMISSION ON THURSDAY MORNING,
DECEMBER 20, 1917, IN THE OFFICE
OF PRESIDENT JUDSON, IN THE CORN
EXCHANGE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

Those were present: Messrs. Judson, Butterworth, Pelous, Smith, Schmidt,
and Mrs. Weber; and by invitation, Professor G. W. Alvord, Mr. H. S. Magill,
Mr. H. O. Grows, Messrs. Taggart, Davison, Heide and Small, Mr. Rice and Mr.
W. H. Gillette.

The chairman being detained for a few minutes, President Judson, at the
request of the secretary, called the meeting to order and asked for a tem-
porary chairman. On motion of Mrs. Weber, seconded by Mr. Butterworth, Mr.
Smith was elected temporary chairman.

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that the meeting was very informal, but a few moments in duration. A letter
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cordance with a motion passed at this meeting, has since that time appointed
a special committee on invitations. This committee consists of: Judge G. H.
Carter from the Supreme Court, Mr. George Pasfield of the Centennial Commission,
Hon. Adam C. Gillette of the Senate, Hon. John S. Burns of the House, and Hon.
Franklin D. Blair, on behalf of the State officers. Governor Lowden has
suggested that the secretary of the Centennial Commission be made the secretary
of this special committee but it is the duty of the committee to select its
secretary. Mr. Judson moved that this letter sent out by the secretary
be approved as minutes of the meeting. This motion was seconded and was carried.

Doctor Schmidt asked the secretary to report on the 24 of December meeting,
which she did, stating that the afternoon session had been a round table con-
ference with representatives from many of the counties and that addresses were
made by the chairman of the Commission, Mr. Magill, Mr. Grows, Mr. Rice, Mr.
Fennick and the secretary, and Judge Lyman McGary of Quincy had made the prin-
cipal address on behalf of the counties represented. The secretary reported
also that the banquet in the evening had been largely attended and very
successful.

The chairman then recognized the presence of the members of the State
Board of Agriculture and called on Mr. Taggart, the chairman, for remarks.
Mr. Taggart asked to be excused and suggested that the Commission call upon
Mr. Davison the secretary. Mr. Davison then made some remarks explaining
the plans of the Board of Agriculture for the Centennial State Fair, to
begin on August 29th. He urged the cooperation of the Centennial Commission
and suggested that they give medals or prizes and stated that the Agricultural
Board desired that on the 26th of August the Centennial Commission also
complete charge. He gave many interesting incidents and examples of the
plans of the State Fair along the various lines, and stated that he would
be glad to answer any questions. Doctor Schmidt asked about the cooperation
of the University of Illinois. He stated that President James was much in-
terested and would be glad to assist.

Mr. Heide was called on and seconded remarks of Mr. Davison.

Doctor Schmidt called on Mr. Magill for his opinion. Mr. Magill approved of the plans of Secretary Davison. Mr. Butterworth was called on and stated that he believed that the Centennial Commission should do its part and that he is in favor of an appropriation for this purpose if funds are available. Mr. Judson also agreed but thought medals or ribbons better than cash prizes. The secretary was called on to make a financial report, which she did, giving the items of the budget. She called the attention of the Commission to the fact that the appropriation for the Commission was not itemized by the Legislature but made in a lump sum, \$100,000.00 available the first year of the biennial period and \$60,000.00, the second. Doctor Schmidt asked Mrs. Weber what she thought would be an appropriate sum to set aside for cooperation with the State Fair. Mrs. Weber stated that she regarded the sum of \$5,000.00 suggested by Mr. Davison, as a suitable one.

Mr. Small was called on and expressed his pleasure at the plan for the cooperation of the Centennial Commission.

Doctor Schmidt explained the plans of the Centennial Commission for a pageant to be held in October, but it is his belief that a processional pageant can be arranged for August 26th, which will not conflict with the proposed historical pageant in October.

Mr. Rice was called upon to explain his ideas of an appropriate pageant for the 26th of October, and a general discussion followed, in which Mr. Judson, Mr. Pelouze, Mr. Rice, Doctor Schmidt, Mrs. Weber, Mr. Davison, took part. The representatives of the State Board of Agriculture then took leave after being thanked by the Commission for their attendance.

The chairman then took up the question of the book making of the Centennial History, and introduced Mr. Gillette, a representative of the State Printer. He produced a dummy volume showing samples of the paper to be used. He showed samples of paper called, "Blue Hill Text" and another called, "Caxton Laid". After some discussion in which Mr. C. W. Alvord, Editor of the Centennial publications, and Mr. Gillette, Mrs. Weber and Doctor Emis, took part, Doctor Emis moved that for the Centennial publications the paper called, "Blue Hill Text" be used, if it is found feasible to do so and that the Editor in Chief determine the exact shade or color and that he also select the paper for the inserts. This motion was carried.

A letter from Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, a member of the Publication Committee, was read. The Editor disclaimed any prejudice on the part of Mr. Buck, the author of the 1818 volume, or any of the other editors or authors against any nationality or religious denomination, and after some discussion Doctor Judson moved that we refer the matter to the Editor in Chief with the entire assurance of the scholarship and fairness and impartiality of the editors who are writing the history. This was seconded by Mr. Butterworth and was carried.

Doctor Schmidt read a telegram from Professor Greene, chairman of the Publication Committee, relative to the matter of the responsibility of the editors and authors. Mrs. Weber referred to the submission of the manuscripts to the Publication Committee and suggested that this committee or any member who is interested have copies of the manuscript sent to them before publication. Mr. Alvord stated that Father Siedenburg is a member of the Publication Committee. "I am making three copies, the third copy to be kept on file by the Commission." Mr. Magill said to Mr. Alvord that he should think he would be glad to receive suggestions and Mr. Alvord said he would be glad to receive any suggestions.

Mr. Butterworth offered the following resolution: "That \$5,000.00 be appropriated for cooperation with the State Board of Agriculture and for medals and in putting on the pageant and other expenses in connection with the last day of the Fair." This motion was carried.

Mr. Heide was called on and seconded remarks of Mr. Davidson.

Doctor Schmidt called on Mr. Magill for his opinion. Mr. Magill approved of the plans of Secretary Davidson. Mr. Butterworth was called on and stated that he believed that the Centennial Commission should do its part and that he is in favor of an appropriation for this purpose if funds are available. Mr. Johnson also agreed but thought medals or ribbons better than cash prizes. The secretary was called on to make a financial report, which she did, giving the items of the budget. She called the attention of the Commission to the fact that the appropriation for the Commission was not itemized by the legislature but made in a lump sum, \$100,000.00 available the first year of the biennial period and \$80,000.00, the second. Doctor Schmidt asked Mrs. Weber what she thought would be an appropriate sum to set aside for cooperation with the State Fair. Mrs. Weber stated that she regarded the sum of \$5,000.00 suggested by Mr. Davidson, as a suitable one.

Mr. Small was called on and expressed his pleasure at the plan for the cooperation of the Centennial Commission.

Doctor Schmidt explained the plans of the Centennial Commission for a payment to be held in October, but it is his belief that a processional payment can be arranged for August 26th, which will not conflict with the proposed historical payment in October.

Mr. Rice was called upon to explain his ideas of an appropriate payment for the 26th of October, and a general discussion followed, in which Mr. Johnson, Mr. Polansky, Mr. Rice, Doctor Schmidt, Mrs. Weber, Mr. Davidson, took part. The representatives of the State Board of Agriculture then took leave after being thanked by the Commission for their attendance.

The chairman then took up the question of the book making of the Centennial History, and introduced Mr. Gillette, a representative of the State Printer. He produced a dummy volume showing samples of the paper to be used. He showed samples of paper called, "Blue Hill Text" and another called, "Oxton laid". After some discussion in which Mr. G. W. Alvord, Editor of the Centennial publications, and Mr. Gillette, Mrs. Weber and Doctor Smith, took part, Doctor Smith moved that for the Centennial publications the paper called, "Blue Hill Text" be used, if it is found feasible to do so and that the Editor in Chief determine the exact shade or color and that he also select the paper for the inserts. This motion was carried.

A letter from Rev. Frederic Steadman, a member of the Publication Committee, was read. The Editor disclaimed any prejudice on the part of Mr. Brock, the author of the 1818 volume, or any of the other editors or authors against any nationality or religious denomination, and after some discussion Doctor Johnson moved that we refer the matter to the Editor in Chief with the entire assurance of the scholarship and fairness and impartiality of the editors who are writing the history. This was seconded by Mr. Butterworth and was carried.

Doctor Schmidt read a telegram from Professor Greene, chairman of the Publication Committee, relative to the matter of the responsibility of the editors and authors. Mrs. Weber referred to the submission of the manuscripts to the Publication Committee and suggested that this committee or any member who is interested have copies of the manuscript sent to them before publication. Mr. Alvord stated that Father Steadman is a member of the Publication Committee. "I am making three copies, the third copy to be kept on file by the Commission." Mr. Magill said to Mr. Alvord that he should think he would be glad to receive suggestions and Mr. Alvord said he would be glad to receive any suggestions.

Mr. Butterworth offered the following resolution: "That \$5,000.00 be appropriated for cooperation with the State Board of Agriculture and for medals and in putting on the pageant and other expenses in connection with the last day of the Fair." This motion was carried.

The question of making a program for the official celebrations was introduced by Doctor Schmidt. Mrs. Weber stated that she had received a letter from the Lincoln Centennial Association through its secretary Mr. P. B. Warren, inviting the Centennial Commission to take charge of the Lincoln birthday celebration for this year, feeling that this important anniversary ought to be this year a State celebration. Some discussion followed, in which Mrs. Weber, Doctor Schmidt, Mr. Magill, Mr. Judson and Judge Carter, took part. On motion of Doctor Emis, the Centennial Commission agreed to cooperate with the Lincoln Centennial Association for the Lincoln birthday celebration in Springfield; this motion having been seconded by Mr. Judson and carried.

Doctor Schmidt explained the plans of the Commission for other celebrations, beginning with the Lincoln celebration, which will be a joint celebration; the dedication of the Lincoln and Douglas monuments on the 18th of April, which is properly the business of the State Department of Public Works and Buildings, but in which, of course, the Centennial Commission is interested. He thought there should be an official celebration at Kaskaskia, the first capital; one at Vandalia, the second capital, the Centennial Fair and the observance on the 26th of August and the official celebrations on the 5th and 6th of October. Mrs. Weber was asked to make suggestions and stated that Doctor Schmidt had outlined the plans as she understood them.

Mr. Magill said he would like to have the Commission consider the advisability of securing action of Congress for the issuance of a special or Centennial coin and thought a fifty-cent piece would be the best denomination. He stated that this had been done at nearly all of the larger expositions, and that Congressman Wheeler thought it might be possible to secure the issuance of such coin. Mrs. Weber asked if the making of the dies would require a great deal of time. Mr. Rice said he thought it would require a great deal of time and that the making of the die would also require great labor and thought and that, in his opinion, it was too late. Mr. Magill asked if there was any objection to having this done, if feasible. Mr. Emis said he thought there could be no objection.

Mr. Magill then asked the desire of the Commission as to whether or not the Director and Assistant Director ought to make addresses relating to other topics of public interest than the State Centennial. He said he had special reference to the proposed Constitutional Convention. Doctor Schmidt asked the opinion of President Judson. President Judson and Judge Carter both thought that this matter ought to be left entirely out of the Centennial work. Mr. Burns was also of the same opinion, and Doctor Schmidt said that he thought that Mr. Magill had been answered by the Commission on this point on the views of these gentlemen so well qualified to express an opinion.

The editor of the Memorial History, Mr. Alvord, was called on to make a report. He stated the second volume, edited by Mr. Pease, is ready for the press. The order of the volumes going to press will not be in chronological order. He stated there was no doubt but that the manuscripts of all these volumes can be ready for the press as fast as the press can handle them. He stated that owing to the fact that one of the editors was in the service of the United States and had been obliged to give up his work, some changes in the editorial staff had been necessary and that Professor C. M. Thompson of the University of Illinois has been engaged to do some work on the 4th volume.

Mr. Rice, pageant writer, was called on to report, and he stated that his first production is to be six fifteen-minute plays for children; the second to be a masque of Illinois for colleges and high schools and the second would be ready early in February.

Mr. Crews, Manager of Publicity, was called on and he offered his report in writing, which was accepted. His report is as follows:

"To the Centennial Commission:

During the past month, the Publicity Department has been occupied principally in arousing interest in the December 3d meeting at Springfield. For some time before the meeting, most of the news articles sent out to the newspapers of the state, through the press associations and directly

The question of making a program for the official celebration was introduced by Doctor Schmidt. Mrs. Weber stated that she had received a letter from the Lincoln Centennial Association through its secretary Mr. P. H. Warren, inviting the Centennial Commission to take charge of the Lincoln birthday celebration for this year, feeling that this important anniversary ought to be this year a State celebration. Some discussion followed, in which Mrs. Weber, Doctor Schmidt, Mr. Magill, Mr. Johnson and Judge Carter, took part. On motion of Doctor Burns, the Centennial Commission agreed to cooperate with the Lincoln Centennial Association for the Lincoln birthday celebration in Springfield; this motion having been seconded by Mr. Johnson and carried.

Doctor Schmidt explained the plans of the Commission for other celebrations, beginning with the Lincoln celebration, which will be a joint celebration; the dedication of the Lincoln and Douglas monuments on the 18th of April, which is properly the business of the State Department of Public Works and Buildings, but in which, of course, the Centennial Commission is interested. He thought there should be an official celebration at Kansas City, the first capital; one at Vandalia, the second capital, the Centennial Fair and the observance on the 26th of August and the official celebrations on the 8th and 9th of October. Mrs. Weber was asked to make suggestions and stated that Doctor Schmidt had outlined the plans as she understood them.

Mr. Magill said he would like to have the Commission consider the advisability of securing action of Congress for the issuance of a special or Centennial coin and thought a fifty-cent piece would be the best denomination. He stated that this had been done at nearly all of the larger expositions, and that Congressmen Wheeler thought it might be possible to secure the issuance of such coin. Mrs. Weber asked if the making of the coin would require a great deal of time. Mr. Rice said he thought it would require a great deal of time and that the making of the coin would also require great labor and thought and that, in his opinion, it was too late. Mr. Magill asked if there was any objection to having this done, if feasible. Mr. Burns said he thought there could be no objection.

Mr. Magill then asked the desire of the Commission as to whether or not the Director and Assistant Director ought to make addresses relating to other topics of public interest than the State Centennial. He said he had special reference to the proposed Constitutional Convention. Doctor Schmidt asked the opinion of President Johnson. President Johnson and Judge Carter both thought that this matter ought to be left entirely out of the Centennial work. Mr. Burns was also of the same opinion, and Doctor Schmidt said that he thought that Mr. Magill had been answered by the Commission on this point on the views of these gentlemen so well qualified to express an opinion.

The editor of the Memorial History, Mr. Alvord, was called on to make a report. He stated the second volume, edited by Mr. Pease, is ready for the press. The order of the volumes going to press will not be in chronological order. He stated there was no doubt but that the manuscripts of all these volumes can be ready for the press as fast as the press can handle them. He stated that owing to the fact that one of the editors was in the service of the United States and had been obliged to give up his work, some changes in the editorial staff had been necessary and that Professor C. M. Thompson of the University of Illinois has been engaged to do some work on the 4th volume.

Mr. Rice, pageant writer, was called on to report, and he stated that his first production is to be six fifteen-minute plays for children; the second to be a magazine of Illinois for colleges and high schools and the second would be ready early in February.

Mr. Grove, Manager of Publicity, was called on and he offered his report in writing, which was accepted. His report is as follows:

"To the Centennial Commission:

During the past month, the Publicity Department has been occupied principally in arousing interest in the December 3d meeting at Springfield. For some time before the meeting, most of the news articles sent out to the newspapers of the state, through the press associations and directly

through the mail, were devoted to the plans for the meeting and the "Illinois Day" banquet.

Since December 3d, articles have been sent out calling attention to the organization of the Legislative Advisory Committee and the plans for October 5th and 6th, and also to the plans of Springfield which has begun its preparation for the Centennial.

The December Bulletin is now on the press. It was not prepared earlier because it was decided to devote it exclusively to the December 3d conference. The report on the conference is made up principally of stenographic reports of the talks made by the various speakers. This gives a comprehensive, but brief, view of the Centennial plans.

The Bulletin probably will not be mailed out until after Christmas because of the congestion of the mail prior to that time, but it should reach every one on the mailing list before January 1.

The next month should be devoted largely to arousing interest in the Lincoln Birthday Observance at Springfield and elsewhere, which is the first feature of the Centennial Celebration. Doubtless there will be some publicity relating to the Lincoln and Douglas statues, which are to be unveiled in the spring. I am also attempting to get before the people a better understanding of the purpose of the commission relative to pageants. Mr. Rice has promised to write a news article on this subject to be mailed out within the next week or two, and he has already written a comprehensive review of the subject which is being used in the forthcoming Bulletin, in connection with his remarks at the conference.

The newspapers of the state are doing their part fully. I think practically every paper of importance in the state is using publicity matter relating to the Centennial and a great many of them are backing it up with strong editorials urging the celebrations. During the past few weeks, editorials on the Centennial have appeared in the Tribune, Herald, Journal, Examiner and Daily News of Chicago, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Illinois State Register, Illinois State Journal, Springfield News-Record, Peoria Journal, Rock Island Union, Quincy Herald, Beardstown Star, Alton Telegraph, Cairo Citizen, Quincy Journal, Jacksonville Courier, Shelbyville Leader, Marion Republic, Metropolis News, Belleville News-Democrat, Staunton Star-Times, Evanston Index, and others. These editorial endorsements show that there is no longer any doubt about the attitude of the press. The newspapers are with the Commission, and will give it their solid support.

A great deal of publicity outside the state is being secured through the press associations, the representatives of the Associated and United Press and Inter-National News Service at Springfield have sent out several articles prepared by the publicity department, and these have been published in every section of the United States.

In some instances they have been followed up by editorial comment. The Christian Science Monitor and the Boston Herald, both, have written lengthy editorials on the subject, praising Illinois and the spirit which has prompted the holding of the Centennial during the war.

Owing to the interest of the people in Christmas business, it has been thought best not to send out the posters at this time. The large size posters have been received by the department in Springfield and the window cards have been shipped but have not yet been received. A compilation has been made of Commercial Associations in fifty three counties which have agreed to distribute posters to their merchants, to be hung in store windows. Four thousand posters will be distributed in this way and every one will be used to the best advantage. The railroads of the state agree to hang posters in their passenger stations and one thousand will be distributed through this means.

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The forty nine counties not reached through commercial associations will receive posters through the Presidents of Woman's Clubs, county clerks and others. Beginning the first of the year, posters will be placed on display in every county in the state.

It will probably be best to retain half of the supply for use later in the year, as each community will want posters as the date of its local celebration approaches.

In addition to the general distribution, it is the intention to send two posters to each bank in the state, and to distribute a number of them among the schools.

There has been a great demand for Senator Magill's address at Quincy, but the supply is exhausted. It is the intention to publish another address of his, shortly, which will cover the same ground but will bring it down to date.

There will also be a publication, shortly, of editorials which have appeared in newspapers during the past few weeks, relative to the Centennial.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Halbert O. Crews

Manager of Publicity."

The report of the Director, Mr. Magill, was also offered in writing and was accepted. His report is as follows:

"To the Illinois Centennial Commission:

I beg to submit herewith a brief report on the two principal phases of our work - the state-wide celebration and the celebration at the State Capital - and to make a few recommendations for the consideration of the Commission.

The work in my office for the past several months has been devoted almost entirely to the state-wide celebration. Mr. Bancroft, Assistant Director, has done excellent work in perfecting county centennial organizations in a large number of counties. Mr. Crews, Manager of Publicity, has secured a remarkable amount of space in the newspapers of the state, and that there should be a proper observance of our state centennial in every part of the state, is accepted now by all the press and urged by many of the leading editors of the state. In addition to directing the work of the office, I have continued to devote a large portion of my time to making addresses before large assemblies in different parts of the state, and have met with very satisfactory response.

The strong, whole-hearted endorsement that has been given to our work by Governor Lowden has been of inestimable value. I feel that his hearty support has contributed more than any other one cause to the molding of public opinion in favor of a centennial celebration in the present world crisis.

The Illinois Day Meeting, at Springfield, on December 3d, furnished conclusive evidence that the state is thoroughly awake to the idea of holding a patriotic celebration throughout the state during the centennial year. Fifty-eight counties were represented at this meeting. The discussion at the afternoon conference was animated, and intense interest was shown by the representatives present from all parts of the state. The banquet held in the evening, was a great historic occasion, and in addition to being a most inspiring occasion to the guests present, it made a tremendous impression upon the representatives of the press and gave a most propitious opening to our centennial year.

We shall continue our efforts to promote the state-wide celebration, laying particular emphasis at this time upon the outlining of plans and programs, and the formation of organizations to carry them out.

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We shall continue our efforts to promote the state-wide celebration, laying particular emphasis at this time upon the outlining of plans and programs, and the formation of organizations to carry them out.

Turning our attention to the celebration at the State Capital, there are four principal dates which require our careful consideration. First - Lincoln's Birthday on February 12th. The Lincoln Centennial Association, which has had charge of the observance of this day in Springfield since 1909, proposes turning over the celebration this year to the Illinois Centennial Commission. The offer is a very generous one, and deserves very careful consideration. There are, however, some difficulties in the way when it comes to working out the details, which will have to be carefully considered. I would recommend that this matter be taken up at once with the Lincoln Centennial Association and a plan of action agreed upon.

The second principal event - the unveiling of the statues of Lincoln and Douglas - will probably take place on April 18th, or at about that time. As our Centennial Commission must cooperate with the Department of Public Works and Buildings in this matter, I think your Director should be authorized to work out a plan for the observance of this occasion with Judge Puterbaugh, Director of the Department of Public Works and Buildings, and submit the same to the Commission for approval.

The third event - the Illinois State Fair and Centennial Exposition - will be held from August 9th to August 26th. The State Fair Board is very desirous of securing the hearty cooperation of our Commission, and I think we should cooperate with them as fully as possible. I would particularly recommend that plans be made for a processional pageant, or something similar, to be given on August 26th, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the adoption of our first state constitution.

The fourth great event of the year - the pageant and ceremonial to be held during the first week of October, in commemoration of the meeting of the first general assembly and the inauguration of the first governor - has been pretty clearly outlined, but great care should be taken that these plans shall be carried out successfully. The Governor has emphasized to me on several occasions that he desires that the observance of this week shall be impressive and dignified, but that there should be no lavish expenditure of money. In fact, Governor Lowden wishes that all of the occasions shall be marked with simple dignity, avoiding elaborate and costly display. I am sure we all heartily concur with him in this matter.

In conclusion I will state that while the influence of the war will be greatly felt upon our centennial celebration, nevertheless I feel confident that the people of Illinois are responding heartily to our suggestions and plans for a fitting observance of our State's hundredth anniversary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Hugh S. Magill, Jr.,

Director."

Doctor Schmidt stated that Captain Lewis of Chicago, president of the State Flag Day Association of the United States, had criticised the head-plate of the Centennial Bulletin, thinking that it infringed upon the Flag law but that the Attorney General of the State had been consulted and he holds the opinion that no infringement of the flag law has been committed. Judge Carter stated that he thought the Attorney General was correct in this view.

Colonel Pelouze moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the University of Chicago for the use of its rooms for the meeting. This motion was seconded by Mr. Butterworth and was carried. Doctor Judson stated that he was honored to have the Commission use his rooms and that they are open to them at any time.

On motion of Mr. Pelouze, seconded by Mr. Judson, the Commission adjourned.

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OTTO L. SCHMIDT, Chicago, President.
JESSIE PALMER WEBER, Springfield, Secretary.

January 5, 1918.

Dear Sir:

As you no doubt are aware, a meeting was held on December 3, 1917, at the Executive Mansion, at which were present representatives of the Legislative Committee appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Governor and other executive officers of the State and the Centennial Commission. This joint committee was organized by the election of Governor Frank O. Lowden as Chairman and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber as Secretary.

It was voted that the 5th and 6th days of October next be observed as the two great official days for the celebration of the State Centennial. October 5th, which comes on Saturday, will be called "National Day" and it is planned that the corner stone of the Centennial Memorial Building will be laid on that day.

This joint committee decided to invite the President of the United States, the Ambassadors or other representatives of France and England, the two countries of which Illinois has been a Colonial possession, the Governors of all the states of the Union and other distinguished persons. It is expected that the Governors of the states carved out of the old Northwest Territory, of which Illinois was a part, and the Governor of the State of Virginia, of which Illinois was once a county, will be asked to take part in some special way in the celebration. A subcommittee is to be appointed by the Governor for the purpose of preparing the invitations to be presented to the persons named.

The 6th of October, which is the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of the first Governor of the State of Illinois, and which this year falls on Sunday, will be observed in an appropriate manner.

It is extremely important that this work be begun immediately and carried on vigorously.

Illinois State Historical Society

January 5, 1918.

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Chicago, January 9, 1919

Governor Lowden has by his proclamation urged the people of the State to take active part in this important celebration. In this significant proclamation, the Governor says:

"We have a hundred years of noble history as a background. Whether we shall have another hundred years equally inspiring, depends upon the issue of this world-wide war. It will help Illinois to play a great part in this war, if her people will refresh their courage and strengthen their will by a study of our first hundred years."

I will be very glad, as the Secretary of the joint committee and of the Centennial Commission, to receive advice and suggestions from you as to the work which we have in hand.

Very truly yours,

Jessie Palmer Weber

Secretary, Illinois Centennial Commission.

Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

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Pres. Harry Pratt Johnson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago, January 8, 1918

Dear Mrs. Weber:

Yours of the 5th
inst. is received. I am interested
in the definite statement of plans
for next October, and am sure they
will be worked out satisfactorily.
I may write further with suggestions.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber
Illinois Centennial Commission
Springfield, Illinois

Chicago, January 6, 1916

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Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber
Illinois Centennial Commission
Springfield, Illinois

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

7 M. Cant.

Committee on the University of Chicago Exhibit
at the Centennial Exhibition of the State Fair, to be
held at Springfield, August Ninth, 1918:

E. D. Burton, Chairman

Trevor Arnett

J. H. Breasted

John M. Coulter

Ernst Freund

John Paul Goode

E. J. Goodspeed

Wellington Jones

C. H. Judd

Newman Miller

J. F. Moulds

Walter A. Payne

D. A. Robertson

Walter Sargent

Julius Stieglitz

Gertrude Van Hoesen

H. G. Wells

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

Committee on the University of Chicago
at the International Exhibition of the World Fair, 1911
held at Burlington, August 1911.

E. H. Burton, Chairman

Trevor Austin

J. H. Brewster

John E. Coulter

Ernest Ingham

John Paul Goode

E. J. Goodspeed

Williamson Jones

C. E. Lusk

Samuel Miller

J. F. Norris

Walter A. Payne

D. A. Robertson

Walter Sargent

William Stagg

Lawrence Van Rensselaer

H. G. Wells

7. Ill. Cent. Com.

Chicago, June 10, 1918

My dear Governor:

I am planning to leave the country about the last of this month for Persia, as head of a relief commission for that country, to be gone at least six months. Under the circumstances I can of course do nothing in connection with the Illinois Centennial Commission. It seems only right that someone should be in my place who can take an active part, and I beg to tender my resignation to take effect immediately. I appreciate very much the honor bestowed upon me in the membership in the Commission in question, and am hoping that the Celebration may be in every way worthy of the great state of which you are the head.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

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Governor F. O. Lowden
Springfield, Illinois

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Governor F. O. Lowden
Springfield, Illinois

MRS. JESSIE PALMER WEBER, SECRETARY
SPRINGFIELD

CHAIRMAN
COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL PAGEANT

MEMBER
COMMITTEE ON STATE-WIDE CELEBRATION
COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION AT STATE CAPITAL

1818



1918

Illinois Centennial Commission Springfield, Ill.

206
OTTO L. SCHMIDT, CHAIRMAN
CHICAGO

JESSIE PALMER WEBER, SECRETARY
SPRINGFIELD

June 21, 1918.

Dear Sir:

The Illinois Centennial Commission will unite with the Randolph County Centennial Association and hold an observance on July 4, 1918 in Randolph County. This will be in the nature of a pilgrimage to the locality where the State of Illinois had its birth. Old Kaskaskia has been washed away by the floods of the Mississippi River but memories of its historic happenings cluster around the neighborhood where remnants of Fort Chartres, Fort Gage and the home of Pierre Menard still stand. Chester, the county seat, is a most interesting old town. In its Court House are preserved the original records of Kaskaskia. A Centennial Fourth of July celebration will be held first at Chester.

The plans for the occasion are as follows: a Pullman sleeper will be attached to the Illinois Central regular train which leaves Springfield at 3:45 a. m. July Fourth. This will reach St. Louis at 7:08 a. m. and be switched on to the regular train which reaches Chester at 11:05 a. m. Luncheon will be served at Chester. Governor Lowden will address the Randolph County celebration at Chester and will visit the grave of Shadrach Bond, the first Governor

OTTO SCHMIDT, CHAIRMAN
1918
LESLIE PALMER, VICE CHAIRMAN
1918

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THE ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION
CHICAGO, ILL.
1918

Illinois Centennial Commission Springfield, Ill.

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of the State, who is buried in Evergreen Cemetery at Chester. The Governor, the Centennial Commission and party will then go by automobile to the Pioneer Cemetery near Fort Gage, where the Governor will make an address. Rt. Rev. Henry Althoff, Bishop of Belleville, has been invited to deliver the invocation and an original ode by Mr. Wallace Rice will be read. After the conclusion of the services the party will take the train at Fort Gage station.

The Centennial Commission invites you and any member of your family to accompany the party on this pilgrimage to the scenes of Illinois' first settlements and its first capital.

Exact information as to cost of transportation, time of departure of train and of its return will be sent you if you wish to join the party.

Please inform the Secretary of the Commission at your earliest convenience if you desire reservation made for you.

Very respectfully,

Jessie Palmer Weber
Secretary, Illinois Centennial Commission.

of the State, who is buried in Evergreen Cemetery at Ches-
ter. The Governor, the Centennial Commission and party
will then go by automobile to the Pioneer Cemetery near
Fort Gage, where the Governor will make an address. Rt.
Rev. Henry Althoff, Bishop of Belleville, has been invited
to deliver the invocation and an original ode by Mr. Wal-
lace Rice will be read. After the conclusion of the ser-
vices the party will take the train at Fort Gage station.
The Centennial Commission invited you and any member
of your family to accompany the party on this pilgrimage
to the scenes of Illinois' first settlements and its first

capital.

Exact information as to cost of transportation, time
of departure of train and of its return will be sent you
if you wish to join the party.

Please inform the Secretary of the Commission at
your earliest convenience if you desire reservation made

for you.

Very respectfully,

Secretary, Illinois Centennial Commission.

Ill. Cent. 68

NATIONAL BOARD FOR HISTORICAL SERVICE

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ROBERT D. W. CONNOR
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WALLACE NOTESTEIN
JAMES T. SHOTWELL
FREDERICK J. TURNER

Telephone, Main 1697

1133 Woodward Building

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 1, 1918.

My dear President Judson:

President McLaughlin writes me from Edinburgh as follows:

"I am told that Lord Charnwood would be likely to accept an invitation to speak at the Illinois celebration. Can it be brought off? He is a pleasant, attractive man and is, I think, a good speaker. He is much interested in America."

Since Lord Charnwood is probably the most successful European biographer of Lincoln, it seems to me that his participation in the Centennial exercises next October would be very appropriate and would add great interest to the occasion. It seems especially appropriate in view of the proposed unveiling of the new Lincoln statue at that time. If this suggestion appeals to the Commission, and I hope it will, it is desirable that action be taken as soon as possible. If I can be of any service in this matter I shall be only too glad.

Very sincerely yours,

Evarts Greene

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL BOARD FOR HISTORICAL SERVICE

CHARLES H. HILL
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J. S. HARRIS
JAMES H. HARRIS
CHARLES D. HARRIS

Telephone, Main 1857

1115 Woodward Building

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 1, 1918.

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Very sincerely yours,

Frank Johnson

President Harry Pratt Johnson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, July 6, 1918

Dear Mr. Greene:

Your favor of the 1st inst. was duly received. Mr. McLaughlin is now in Chicago, and you can confer with him. It would seem to me highly appropriate that Lord Charnwood should take part in October.

Incidentally, as I am going out of the country next week, to be gone some six months, I have sent to the Governor my resignation as a member of the Centennial Commission, and the resignation has been accepted.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Evarts B. Greene
National Board for Historical Service
1133 Woodward Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, July 6, 1918

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With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. R. L. - L.

Mr. Everett B. Greene
National Board for Historical Service
1133 Woodward Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, Ill.

December 7th, 1905.

Illinois College
Mr. F. A. Vanderlip,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Vanderlip:-

I was pleased to hear recently from President Rammelcamp of Illinois College that you are interesting yourself in the affairs of the College, and I gladly comply with his request to give you briefly my opinion of the College, especially as to its standing and its right to survive.

The institution has an unusually fine record of achievement extending over more than seventy-five years. It has served well the community in which it is situated, the state, and the nation. Few of the small colleges of the west have done so well their work of educating young men for useful and enlightened citizenship. Few also are more favorably situated geographically for the continuance of that work, now more needed than ever before. For a large section of the central part of this state it is the only first-rate

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Mr. F. A. Vanderbilt,
New York City.

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college within reach, and the maintenance of such an institution there is from every point of view most desirable. Further, the town in which it is situated has for more than three generations supported the institution most generously according to its resources, and can be counted upon to continue such support. The alumni, too, are loyal, and have already done a good deal and are now organizing to do more in the way of active support. As, in my opinion, as I have stated to President [unclear], such support, and the modest endowment which was once adequate, are no longer sufficient to maintain the College in a state of efficiency. You know, of course, the present critical position of most small colleges in the west and the reasons for it. Many will undoubtedly be forced to close their doors, but the best of them should not be permitted to die. An adequate endowment must be secured to insure for Illinois College the future which it well deserves. A considerable portion of the \$200,000. raised two years ago for endowment produces no income at present, and when it all becomes productive it will not be sufficient, with the other sources of income, to meet the legitimate expenses. The College imperatively needs at least an equal amount for the maintenance of a good staff of instructors and for books and supplies, etc.

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But such support, and the modest endowment which was one adequate, are no longer sufficient to maintain the College in a state of efficiency. You know, of course, the present critical position of most small colleges in the west and the reasons for it. Many will undoubtedly be forced to close their doors, but the best of them should not be permitted to do so. An adequate endowment must be secured to insure for Illinois College the future which it well deserves. A considerable portion of the \$200,000 raised two years ago for endowment produces no income at present, and when it all becomes productive it will not be sufficient, with the other sources of income, to meet the legitimate expenses. The College imperatively needs at least an equal amount for the maintenance of a good staff of instructors and for books and supplies, etc., more needed than ever before. For a large section of the central part of this state it is the only first-rate


As for the management of the College, so far as I can judge it is now in good hands. The Board of Trustees contains some able and devoted men, who have the right conception of their obligations toward the trust funds. I understand that they regard themselves as responsible for the annual deficits, and that these will not be permitted to entrench upon endowment funds. I should add, however, that the Board has, in my opinion, as I have stated to President Rammelcamp, been allowed recently to become too largely local in its constituency and that some strong men from outside should be added. With a few such men added to its Board the College would make a stronger appeal and to a larger number of men of means, and would probably be saved from such mistakes as the erratic and unwise policies of the last year. You might be able to suggest some good men. Why not go on yourself?

In general such is my interest in Illinois College and my belief in it, that I would say that if you can help it in any way, especially in the way of helping secure additional funds, you will be rendering an important service and one altogether worthy of your efforts.

Yours very truly,

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52 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.



December 11, 1905.

President Wm. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Doctor Harper:-

I am greatly pleased to have your letter in reference to Illinois College, for it is the sort of statement that will help the institution in the eyes of men who are interested in the work of our smaller colleges. I have been much impressed with what I have learned of it through President Rammelkamp, and your letter, of course, increases my interest and my desire to be of service. I shall make an earnest effort to accomplish something here in the direction of an increased endowment and hope that I may soon have something favorable to report.

I judge from what I have heard that you are somewhat improved in health and trust that you will continue to make good progress. It was a great disappointment to all of us that you could not be present at the Annual Meeting of the Carnegie Foundation.

With kind regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

F. V. Anderson

M-W

Illinois College
Good
H

February 6th, 1907.

President Charles H. Rammelkamp,
Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.

My dear Mr. Rammelkamp:-

Your favor of the 31st of January is received. I am interested in what President Harper wrote ~~you~~ on the subject. As I said in our interview, all these matters must be presented through Mr. Buttrick, the secretary. Of course I am glad to know all the facts from any source.

Wishing you all success, I am

Very truly yours,

Albion
Jan 14

February 6th, 1907.

President Charles H. Rammelskamp,
Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill.

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January is received. I am interested in what President
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Very truly yours,

ILLINOIS COLLEGE
JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

25

January 31, 1907.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago, Chicago.

My dear President Judson:-

In connection with my conversation with you regarding the application from Illinois College to the General Education Board, you may be interested in the inclosed letter which President Harper wrote a few weeks before his death. It was written at the time that I was asking Mr. Vanderlip to see Mr. Carnegie on behalf of the college.

I might say regarding President Harper's suggestions regarding the personnel of our Board of Trustees, that I have recently taken steps which I hope will result in the addition of some new valuable members of the Board from Chicago and New York.

I am sure we shall greatly appreciate anything which you may be able to do to bring the needs of the college to the attention of the General Education Board.

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Russell

JANUARY 22, 1917.

President Harry Street School,
University of Chicago, Chicago.

My dear President Street:-

In connection with my conversation with you re-

garding the application for Illinois College to the General

Education Board, you may be interested in the enclosed letter

which President Harper wrote a few weeks before his death.

It was written at the time that I was asking Mr. Vanderbilt

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I am sure we shall greatly appreciate anything

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Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Johnson

Copy of Dr. Harper's letter to
Mr. F. A. Vanderlip regarding
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"I was pleased to hear recently from President Rammelkamp of Illinois College that you are interesting yourself in the affairs of the college, and I gladly comply with his request to give you briefly my opinion of the college, especially as to its standing and its right to survive.

The institution has an unusually fine record of achievement extending over more than seventy-five years. It has served well the community in which it is situated, the state, and the nation. Few of the small colleges of the West have done so well their work of educating young men for useful and enlightened citizenship. Few also are more favorably situated geographically for the continuance of that work, now more needed than ever before. For a large part of the central section of the state it is the only first rate college within reach, and the maintenance of such an institution is from every point of view most desirable. Further, the town in which it is situated has for more than three generations supported the institution most generously according to its resources and can be counted on to continue such support. The alumni, too, are loyal, and have already done a good deal and are organizing now to do more in the way of active financial support.

But such support, and the modest endowment which was once adequate, are no longer sufficient to maintain the college in a state of efficiency. You know, of course, the present critical position of most small colleges in the West and the reasons for it. Many will undoubtedly be forced to close their doors, but the best of these should not be permitted to die. An adequate endowment must be secured to insure of Illinois College the future which it all deserves. A considerable portion of the \$200,000.00 raised two years ago for endowment produces no income at present and when it all becomes productive it will not be sufficient with the other sources of income to meet the legitimate expenses. The college imperatively needs, at least an equal amount for the maintenance of a good staff of instructors, books and supplies, etc.

As for the management of the college, so far as I can judge, it is now in good hands. The Board of Trustees are able and devoted men who have the right conception of their obligations towards trust funds. I understand that they regard themselves as personally liable for the annual deficits and that these will not be permitted to intrench upon endowment funds. I should add, however, that the Board has, in my opinion, as I have stated to President Rammelkamp been allowed recently to become too largely local in its constitution and that some strong men from outside should be added. With a few such men added to the Board, the college would make a stronger appeal and to a larger number of men of means, and would probably be saved such mistakes as the erratic and unwise policy of the last year. You might be able to suggest some good men. Why not go on yourself?

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27

WOMAN'S EMERGENCY LEAGUE
OF THE
ILLINOIS EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
(FOUNDED 1869)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Executive Chairman, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Oak Park

Executive Adjutant
Mrs. Lyman A. Walton, Chicago
Executive Adjutant
Mrs. E. B. Coolley, Danville
Treasurer, Mrs. G. A. Soden, Chicago
Field Marshal, First Corps
Mrs. J. W. McGraw, Glencoe
Field Marshal, Second Corps
Mrs. Stella S. Jannotta, Chicago

Field Marshal, Third Corps
Mrs. Ernst Freund, Chicago
Field Marshal, Fourth Corps
Mrs. Blanche B. West, Bushnell
Field Marshal, Fifth Corps
Mrs. Harrison Monro Brown, Peoria
Field Marshal, Sixth Corps
Mrs. George T. Palmer, Springfield
Field Adjutant, First Corps
Miss Margaret B. Dobyne, Chicago

Field Adjutant, Second Corps
Mrs. Albert H. Schweizer, Chicago
Field Adjutant, Third Corps
Mrs. Howard M. Peirce, Evanston
Field Adjutant, Fourth Corps
Mrs. A. C. Roberts, Galesburg
Field Adjutant, Fifth Corps
Mrs. Frank H. Funk, Bloomington
Field Adjutant, Sixth Corps
Mrs. George Wilkinson, Alton

STATE SUFFRAGE HEADQUARTERS
ROOM 603, TOWER BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

September seventh,
Nineteen seventeen.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President Judson:

Enclosed you will find letters from the Governor, Attorney General and others endorsing the efforts of the Woman's Emergency League of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association in its work to secure the passage of the Constitutional Convention in 1918.

We would appreciate very much a letter of endorsement from you to use in our publicity work this month.

May we also use your name as a member of our state-wide Advisory Committee with whom we will consult later on about the educational work, which is to be carried on throughout the state.

Very sincerely,

Grace Wilbur Trout

State President.

GWT M

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL.

August 15, 1917.

My dear Mrs. Trout:

I am just in receipt of your letter of August 13. I wish the Woman's Emergency League of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association every success. I am sure that it can do a great work in securing a favorable vote from the people upon the proposition for a new Constitutional Convention.

I heartily endorse your efforts and I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Frank C. Bowen.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout,
Equal Suffrage Association,
Tower Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Illinois Equal Suffrage Association

(FOUNDED 1869)

GRACE WILBUR TROUT, PRESIDENT

State Suffrage Headquarters

TOWER BUILDING, MADISON ST. AND MICHIGAN AVE.

TELEPHONE RANDOLPH 6862

Officers

1st Vice-President
MRS. GEO. A. SODEN
2nd Vice-President
MRS. JUDITH W. LOEWENTHAL
Recording Secretary
MRS. EDWARD L. STEWART
Corresponding Secretary
MRS. AUGUSTUS PEABODY
Treasurer
MRS. CHARLES E. NAGELY
Auditor
MRS. SAMUEL SLADE

Directors

MRS. J. W. MCGRAW
MRS. LYMAN A. WALTON
MRS. MABEL GILMORE REINECKE
MRS. CHARLES FRANKENTHAL
MISS KATHARINE M. PORTER
MRS. BLANCHE B. WEST, BUSHNELL
MRS. H. M. STRYKER, GALENA
MRS. E. B. COOLLEY, DANVILLE
MRS. MARY E. SYKES, MONMOUTH

Advisory Committee

MRS. WILLIAM ALESHIRE,
Woman's Emergency League
MRS. W. B. AUSTIN,
Pres. Chicago Chapter D. A. R.
MRS. GEORGE BASS
Chief of the Woman's Bureau
Democratic National Committee
DR. M. D. BROWN, DE KALB
Pres. 12th Cong. Dist. I. F. W. C.
MRS. MARY BUSEY, URBANA
Trustee University of Illinois
MRS. HARLAN WARD COOLEY,
Pres. Woman's Legislative Congress
MRS. JOHN TAYLOR COWLES,
Arche Club, Chicago
MRS. FREDERICK A. DOW,
Past-Pres. State Federation
of Women's Clubs
MRS. JOANNA E. DOWNES,
Pres. Illinois Woman's
Democratic League
MRS. HENRY M. DUNLAP, SAVOY
Past-Pres. Household Science
Dept. of Farmer's Institute
MRS. MAIDA LEE FOSGATE
Woman's Emergency League
MISS ALICE HENRY,
National Woman's Trade
Union League
MRS. MARY HOLMES,
Pres. Ill. Equal Suffrage
Ass'n for 12 years
MRS. ALFRED JANNOTA,
Pres. Chicago Political Equality League
MRS. REBECCA H. KAUFFMAN, OREGON
Pres. Oregon Equal Suffrage Ass'n.
MISS FLORENCE KING,
Pres. Woman's Association
of Commerce
MRS. FELIX LEVY,
Pres. Jewish Woman's Council
MRS. ROBERT MCCALL,
Pres. Chicago Y. W. C. A.
MRS. MEDILL MCCORMICK,
National Congressional Committee
MRS. JAMES W. MORRISON,
Pres. Chicago Equal Suffrage Ass'n.
MRS. WILLIAM SEVERIN,
Pres. Republican Woman's Ass'n
of Illinois
DR. JULIA HOLMES SMITH,
MRS. HARRIETTE TAYLOR TREADWELL,
Member Board of Directors
Woman's Legislative Congress
DR. LUCY WAITE,
MRS. ALICE BRADFORD WILES,

CHICAGO, December 20, 1917

Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.
Chicago.

My dear President Judson:

The National Suffrage situation
has been given a tremendous impetus by the recent
victory in New York. It is a victory of strategic
value and political significance, as it doubles the
number of Congressmen who come from states having
full suffrage.

There seems to be a good fighting
chance for the passage of the now pending Federal
Amendment in Congress. Our Illinois Congressmen are
practically solid for it.

As a friend of full suffrage, will
you sign the enclosed memorial and return to me
immediately, if possible.

Very sincerely,

Grace Wilbur Trout

State President

Chicago, December 21, 1917

Dear Mrs. Trout:

Your favor of the 20th inst. is received. I am herewith returning the memorial, unsigned. In my opinion this is a matter wholly for the states, and I am not at all in favor of a federal amendment which would force on any state a matter of this kind contrary to its will.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout
Illinois Equal Suffrage Association
Tower Bldg., Madison St. & Michigan Ave.
Chicago

Chicago, December 21, 1914

Dear Mrs. Trent:

Your favor of the
30th inst. is received. I am herewith
returning the memorial, unsigned. In
my opinion this is a matter wholly for
the states, and I am not at all in favor
of a Federal amendment which would force
on any state a matter of this kind
contrary to its will.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trent
Illinois Rural Suffrage Association
Tower Bldg., Madison St. & Michigan Ave.
Chicago

August 31, 1917.

.....

A letter from the Attorney General
of the State of Illinois to the Woman's
Emergency League of the Illinois Equal
Suffrage Association.

Ladies:

The limitation of Woman's Suffrage in Illinois to the offices not enumerated in the Constitution produces an illogical and anomalous situation. It is justified only because the general assembly could grant no fuller suffrage without the submission of an amendment to the Constitution.

The method of amending the Constitution is so restricted as to make complete suffrage by that course decidedly doubtful.

A Constitutional Convention affords the surest and most direct method of securing equal suffrage.

The partial suffrage granted to women has been exercised so wisely that complete suffrage could not, in my judgment, be successfully opposed in a Constitutional Convention.

The adoption of the Constitutional Convention resolution, in 1918, is essential to bring about other and important changes made necessary by the lapse of time, and by the present world war. Before this deluge of blood we needed changes in our organic law---doubly so now.

The Woman's Emergency League has taken an intelligent grasp of the situation and in the campaign outlined promises to perform a valuable service, not only for women's suffrage, but for the entire people.

I wish you success in your undertaking.

(Signed) Edward J. Brundage
Attorney General.

* * * * *

ANNALS OF THE

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

1911

ILLINOIS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

A report from the Executive Council
of the State of Illinois to the
Legislature, January 1, 1911.

Section

The Commission on Women's Rights in Illinois was organized
in 1909. It is a body of five members, one of whom is
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The purpose of the Commission is to study the
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I am very glad to see this report.

Respectfully,
Governor Deneen

Chicago, September 8, 1917

Dear Mrs. Trout:

Your favor of the 7th inst. is received. I prefer at present not to take any part in any of these public movements, and least of all in a way which is in the interest of any specific proposition which may come before the Convention.

Thanking you for the suggestion,
I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout
Illinois Equal Suffrage Association
Tower Bldg., Chicago

Chicago, September 8, 1914

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