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Vice-Chairmen
EDWIN GINN
ALBERT K. SMILEY
OSCAR S. STRAUS

Secretary
ANDREW B. HUMPHREY
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Honorary Chairman
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
Honorary Vice-Chairman
THEODORE E. BURTON

Honorary Secretary
J. HORACE MCFARLAND

Chairman
JOHN A. STEWART

Vice-Chairman
THEODORE MARBURG

Secretary
WILLIAM H. SHORT

National Committee
for the

Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace
Among English Speaking Peoples
1914-1915

Honorary Chairman
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Honorary Vice-Chairmen
ELIHU ROOT LEVI P. MORTON ADLAI E. STEVENSON JOSEPH H. CHOATE
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN ALTON B. PARKER

Honorary Treasurer
LYMAN J. GAGE

Honorary Secretary
HARRY P. JUDSON

DEPOSITORY
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
Treasurer
JAMES L. WANDLING
FINANCE COMMITTEE
Chairman
WILLIAM C. DEMOREST
AUDITING COMMITTEE
Chairman
JOB E. HEDGES
COMMITTEE INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION
Chairman
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND
BERNARD N. BAKER
CHARLES M. DOW
JOHN HAYS HAMMOND
HAMILTON HOLT
THEODORE MARBURG
COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY
Chairman
ALBERT SHAW

50 Church Street, New York

September 6, 1911.

Dr. Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

Enclosed I am sending to you
a copy of a pamphlet, just issued, which explains
the purposes of our organization, and which con-
tains a list of members to date.

I know you will be interested
in an examination of this circular.

Yours very sincerely,

John A. Stewart

JAS/P

Chairman Executive Committee.

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Chairman
ALBERT SHAW

50 Church Street, New York

December 15th, 1911.

Dr. Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

I have the pleasure of informing you that on Thursday, December 14th, in London there was formally organized a British Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English Speaking Peoples, with Earl Grey as Chairman, and Lord Shaw, as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Among those who are endorsers of the movement are Sir Edward Grey, Premier Asquith, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Alfred Lyttelton, Sir George Reid, Lord High Commissioner of Australia; Lord Strathcona, Lord High Commissioner of Canada; Mr. Lloyd George, The Bishop of London, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir William Hall Jones, Lord High Commissioner of New Zealand; Mr. Robert Donald, Editor, the Chronicle; Mr. Harry E. Brittain, of the British branch of the Pilgrims Society; Lord Berresford, Lord Furness, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, and many others.

The meeting was preceded by a luncheon, the Chairman of the American Committee on International Conference, Mr. William B. Howland, of New York, being the guest of honor.

Of great interest to the American Committee is the acceptance by Mr. James G. Cannon, President, Fourth National Bank, of the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee. Mr. William Curtis Demorest shows characteristic interest by continuing as Vice-Chairman.

Very truly yours,

John A. Stewart
Chairman Executive Committee.

J.A.S.C.

Chicago, December 18, 1911

Dear Mr. Stewart:-

Your favor of the 15th inst. received. I am glad to know that the work is progressing favorably, and hope that there will be no drawbacks.

Very truly yours,

H. T. J.

Mr. John A. Stewart,
50 Church St., New York.

Chicago, December 18, 1911

Dear Mr. Stewart:-

Your favor of the 15th inst. received. I am
glad to know that the work is progressing favorably, and hope that
there will be no drawbacks.

Very truly yours,

H. J. F.

Mr. John A. Stewart,
20 Church St., New York.

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ANDREW CARNEGIE
Vice-Chairmen
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ALBERT K. SMILEY
OSCAR S. STRAUS
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HAMILTON HOLT
THEODORE MARBURG
COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY
Chairman
ALBERT SHAW

50 Church Street, New York

December 27th, 1911.

Dr. Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

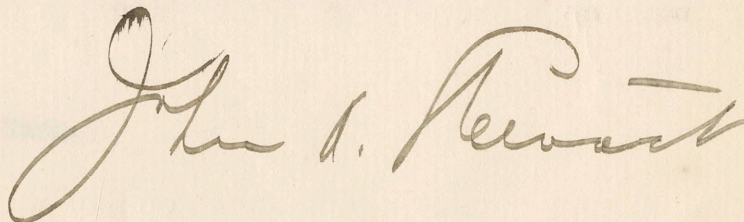
My dear Doctor Judson:-

I enclose herewith for your information
the Daily Chronicle's very interesting account of the organi-
zation on December 14th of the British Peace Celebration Com-
mittee with Earl Grey as the Chairman, and Lord Shaw as Chair-
man of the Executive Committee.

From word received this morning from
Canada I assume that the announcement of the organization
of the Canadian Committee is about to be made.

I am,

Yours very truly,



Chairman Executive Committee.

J.A.S.C.

Enclosure.

Chicago, December 29, 1911

Dear Mr. Stewart:-

Your favor of the 27th inst. with enclosure received. I am glad to know that the good work is going on in England as well as in this country.

Very truly yours,

H.P. J.

Mr. John A. Stewart,
50 Church St., New York.

National Committee

Committee of the Ontario Association of Teachers

General Secretary, Toronto

1914-1915

Chicago, December 29, 1911

Dear Mr. Stewart:-

Your favor of the 27th inst. with enclosure received. I am glad to know that the good work is going on in England as well as in this country.

Very truly yours,

J. P. J.

Mr. John A. Stewart,
20 Church St., New York.

State of Illinois.
Executive Department,
Springfield.

February 21, 1912.

My dear Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day appointed you member of a committee to cooperate with the National Committee for the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace among English speaking peoples to be held in 1914-1915, headquarters of which national committee is 50 Church Street, New York City.

You will doubtless be communicated with further by Mr. John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Yours truly,



Dr. Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

T-P

State of Illinois
Executive Department
Springfield

January 21, 1901

I have the honor to inform you that the
State of Illinois has received from the
United States Department of the Interior
a grant of land for the purpose of
establishing a national cemetery in
the city of Springfield.

With national cemetery in 30 acres of land.

New York City.

For all doubts be communicated with

Director of the National Cemetery, Department of the Interior

Executive Committee.

Very truly,

John A. Logan

John A. Logan

Director of the National Cemetery

Springfield, Illinois

Chicago, February 23, 1912

My dear Governor Deneen:-

Your favor of the 21st inst. received,
notifying me of appointment on a committee to coöperate with the
National Committee for the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniver-
sary of Peace among English-speaking peoples. I shall be glad to
be of service in that connection.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

Governor Charles S. Deneen,
Springfield, Illinois.

Chicago, February 23, 1912

My dear Governor Bennett:-

Your favor of the 21st inst. received,
notifying me of appointment on a committee to cooperate with the
National Committee for the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniver-
sary of Peace among English-speaking peoples. I shall be glad to
be of service in that connection.

Very truly yours,

H. T. B.

Governor Charles S. Bennett,
Springfield, Illinois.

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ANDREW CARNEGIE

Vice-Chairmen
EDWIN GINN
ALBERT K. SMILEY
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Among English Speaking Peoples

1914-1915

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JOHN HAYS HAMMOND
HAMILTON HOLT
THEODORE MARBURG

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY
Chairman
ALBERT SHAW

50 Church Street, New York

May 3rd, 1912.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing for your information a report just from the press. You will find, beginning with page 30, a list of the names of those who are members with you of the State Committee of our National Committee. There is also enclosed a list of the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

May we ask if you will not write any member of either Committee in Congress whom you know personally, urging them to support the Burton-Littleton Bill, upon which a hearing was had last week, April 24th, and which creates a National Commission for purposes of our celebration?

If you do not know any members of the Committees, won't you kindly write to Hon. William Sulzer, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, and Senator Shelby M. Cullom of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, urging that the bill be reported favorably? Also a letter to Senator Burton, asking his support of the bill, and likewise a letter to House Leader Underwood, and to Minority Leader Mann, asking their approval of the measure.

Our National Committee would also esteem it a very great favor if you would kindly write to the members of your own State Committee, asking them to do likewise.

The measure has no particular open opposition, and all that is needed for its passage is that it be kept constantly in the minds of the Members of Congress.

If the Commission Bill should become a law, it will give a great impetus to our movement and permit us to carry out more expeditiously the entire program as affecting the States.

Yours very truly,

John A. Stewart
Chairman Executive Committee.

J.A.S.C.
Enclosures.

UNITED STATES SENATE.
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois.
Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts.
William Alden Smith, of Michigan.
Elihu Root, of New York.
Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota.
George Sutherland, of Utah.
William E. Borah, of Idaho.
Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio.
William P. Dillingham, of Vermont.
Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia.
William J. Stone, of Missouri.
Benjamin F. Shively, of Indiana.
James P. Clarke, of Arkansas.
Isidor Rayner, of Maryland.
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

William Sulzer, of New York.
Henry D. Flood, of Virginia.
John N. Garner, of Texas.
George S. Legare, of South Carolina.
William G. Sharp, of Ohio.
Cyrus Cline, of Indiana.
Jefferson M. Levy, of New York.
James M. Curley, of Massachusetts.
J. Charles Linthicum, of Maryland.
Robert E. Diefenderfer, of Pennsylvania.
W. S. Goodwin, of Arkansas.
Charles M. Stedman, of North Carolina.
Edward W. Townsend, of New Jersey.
Byron P. Harrison, of Mississippi.
William B. McKinley, of Illinois.
Henry A. Cooper, of Wisconsin.
Ira W. Wood, of New Jersey.
Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri.
George W. Fairchild, of New York.
N. E. Kendall, of Iowa.

UNITED STATES SENATE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Shelby M. Cullum, of Illinois.
Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts.
William Alden Smith, of Michigan.
Elmer Root, of New York.
Porter J. McGowan, of North Dakota.
George Sutherland, of Utah.
William F. Borah, of Idaho.
Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio.
William F. Dillingham, of Vermont.
Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia.
William J. Stone, of Missouri.
Benjamin T. Shively, of Indiana.
James F. Clarke, of Arkansas.
Isidor Rayner, of Maryland.
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska.

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COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

William Sulzer, of New York.
Henry D. Flood, of Virginia.
John H. Garner, of Texas.
George S. Rogers, of South Carolina.
William C. Clegg, of Ohio.
Cyrus Olney, of Indiana.
Jefferson M. Levy, of New York.
James M. Culliver, of Massachusetts.
J. Charles McMillan, of Maryland.
Robert E. Dillender, of Pennsylvania.
V. S. Goodwin, of Arkansas.
Charles M. Stedman, of North Carolina.
Edward W. Townsend, of New Jersey.
Byron F. Harrison, of Mississippi.
William B. Ewing, of Illinois.
Henry A. Cooper, of Wisconsin.
Ira W. Wood, of New Jersey.
Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri.
George W. Feltus, of New York.
N. E. Kendall, of Iowa.

7 100 to Anniv. Peace

GREAT BRITAIN DELEGATES

~~The Right Honourable Lord Weardale.~~ Chairman Interparliamentary Union.

✓ Captain The Honourable Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E. Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal 1902-6; Governor of Madras 1906-11.

~~The Right Honourable The Earl Stanhope.~~ Descendant of Chatham and Pitt.

~~The Right Honourable Sir Herbert Eustance Maxwell, P.C., LL.D.~~ A Lord of the Treasury 1886-92; author.

The Honourable Charles Thomas Mills, M.P. Member of Parliament; partner in the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

The Honourable Neil Primrose, M.P. Member of Parliament; son of the 5th Earl of Rosbery.

Mr. Arthur Shirley Benn. M.P. Member of Parliament; Chairman Highways Committee, House of Parliament.

Mr. James Allen Baker, M. P.

Mr. Moreton Frewen, M.P. Parliament; Writer on economic problems.

Mr. Henry Vivian, M.P.

Mr. H. S. Perris, M.A. Secretary British Peace Committee.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.C., L.L.D. President of Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

Mr. Charles A. Magrath, M.P.

Mr. Travers Lewis, K.C., D.C.L. Lawyer, President Rideau Club, Ottawa.

Captain Charles Frederick Hamilton, M.A. Honorary Secretary Canadian Committee.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

~~The Right Honourable Sir Edward Morris, P.C., LL.D.,~~ Premier of Newfoundland.

AUSTRALIA

~~The Right Honourable Sir George Houstoun Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G.,~~ High Commissioner for Australia.

MUNICIPALITY OF GHENT.

Alderman C. Debruyne

Mr. Alphonse Van Werveke.

7 100 lbs. Currant. 100 lbs.

The Right Honourable Lord Westdale. Chairman Interparliamentary Union.

Captain The Honourable Sir Arthur Lawley, G.O.I.E. Lieutenant-
 Governor of the Transvaal 1903-6; Governor of Madras 1906-11.

The Right Honourable The Earl Stanhope. Descendant of Chatham and Pitt.

The Right Honourable Sir Herbert Ernest Maxwell, P.C., M.D. A
Lord of the Treasury 1886-92; author.

The Honorable Charles Thomas Mills, M.P. Member of Parliament; partner in the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

The Honorable Nell Primrose, M.P. Member of Parliament; son of the 5th Earl of Rosbery.

Mr. Arthur Shirley Benn. M.P. Member of Parliament.
Committee, House of Parliament.

Mr. James Allen Baker, M. P.

Mr. Moxton Frewen, M.P. Parliament; Writer on economic problems.

Mr. Henry Vivian, M.P.

Mr. H. S. Perrie, M.A., Secretary British Peace Committee.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., J.L.D. President of Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

Mr. Charles A. Heston, M.P.

Mr. Travers Lewis, K.C., D.C.L., Lawyer, President Rideau Club, Ottawa.
Captain Charles Frederick Hamilton, M.A. Honorary Secretary Canadian
Committee.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Right Honourable Sir Edward Morris, P.C., M.D., Premier of Newfoundland.

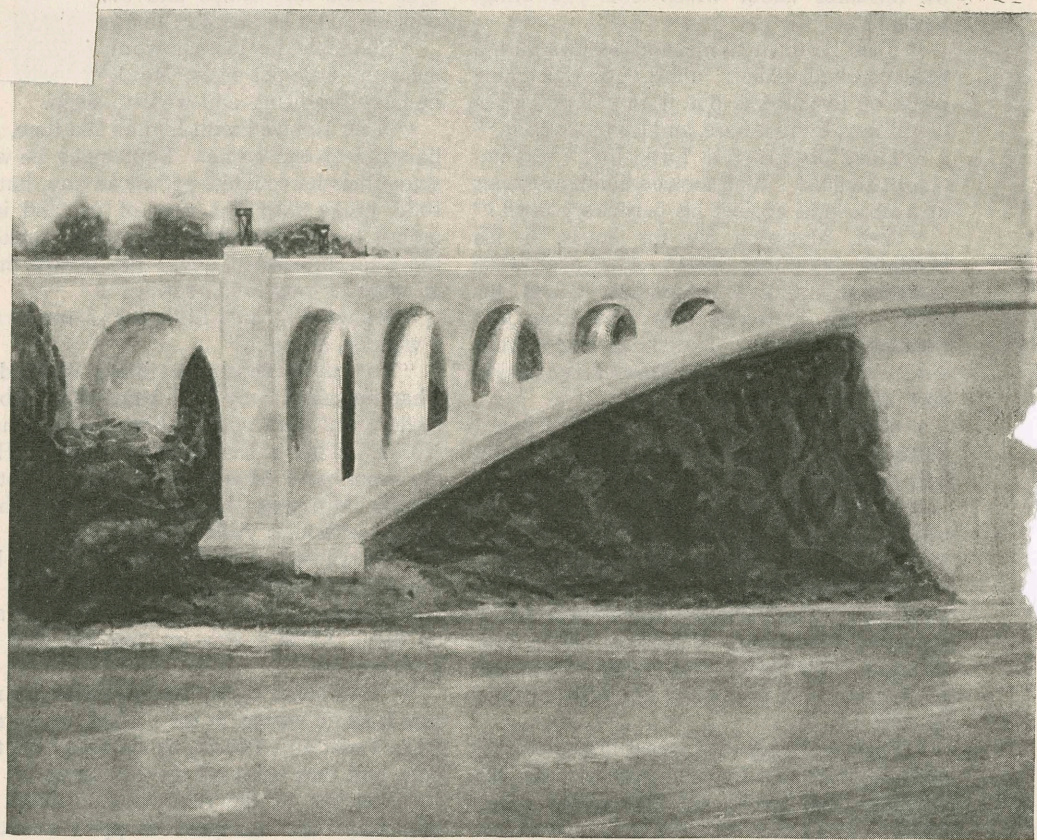
AUSTRIA

The Right Honorable Sir George Houston Reid, P.C., G.O.M.G., High Commissioner for Australia.

MUNICIPALITY OF CHIENT

Algerman G. Debyrne

Mr. Alphonse Van Werveke.



DESIGN PROPOSED FOR THE MEMORIAL



THE CENTENARY OF AN INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION OF ONE HUNDRED

IN the month of December last there were gatherings in New York and in London of unique interest and importance to people of the English-speaking race. The first was a banquet to the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, the retiring British Ambassador, given by the American Committee for Celebrating the Hundred Years of Peace. The Hon. Alton B. Parker presided, and speeches were made by ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate and the Hon. Job Hedges, among others. In all the addresses there was the note of congratulation that during the hundred years which are

NOTE.—The above drawing by T. Kennard Thomson, a member of the Committee on the Centenary of the Treaty of Ghent, is of an arch bridge of steel incased in masonry, designed by him, to be located on the site of the present trolley bridge. It would have a span of 840 feet in length, 143 feet high, and 100 feet wide.

soon to be completed peaceful relations have been sustained along a boundary line more than three thousand miles long, and in the face of many sharp and at times threatening difficulties. The second of the two gatherings was in the historic Mansion House in London, its purpose being to bring formally before the public the work of the British Committee for the Hundred Years' Celebration. The Lord Mayor presided, and the audience was a most distinguished one. Earl Grey, formerly Governor-General of Canada, who is the President of the Committee, made the principal address, outlining the plans which have already taken shape for the celebration. There was read a most cordial letter from the Prime Minister, and

*Done in triplicate at Ghent the
twenty fourth day of December one
thousand eight hundred and fourteen*

Gambier.

Henry Goulburn

William Adams

John Quincy Adams

J. A. Bayard

H. Clay

John P. Sullivan

Albert Gallatin

THE SIGNATURES TO THE TREATY OF GHENT

Hon. Auditors: Messrs. Delcotte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.

Secretary: H. S. Perris, M.A.

Chairman Memorials Committee: Earl of Plymouth.

Chairman Finance Committee: Lord Cowdray.

Chairman Dominions and Overseas Committee: Mr. Harry E. Brittain.

Chairman Publicity Committee: Mr. Sydney Brooks.

In August of last year an official visit to the city of Ghent was made by Mr. Harry E. Brittain, Chairman of the Overseas Committee of the British Committee, Mr. William B. Howland, Chairman of the American Committee on International Organization, with their wives; and Mr. H. S. Perris, Secretary of the British Committee. The party was cordially received by Mr. H. Abert Johnson, the American Consul, and Mr. Lethbridge, the British Consul, who presented them to the Burgomaster, the Hon. Emile Braun, and the other officials of the city. The Burgomaster entertained them at luncheon, where the city's welcome was voiced by prominent citizens, and escorted them to the points of historical interest connected with the anniversary, and to the extensive grounds of the Universal Exposition which is to signalize during the present year the industrial and civic prosperity of the ancient municipality.

The plans for organization of the Canadian Committee were begun during the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but the very vigorous campaign which preceded the change of government interrupted their progress. Soon after assuming the responsibilities of government the new Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, P.C., appointed the Hon. G. H. Perley, a member of his Cabinet, to take the matter in hand, and on the 4th of June, 1912, a largely attended meeting was held at the House of Commons in Ottawa, in response to an invitation sent out by Mr. George A. Cox, Senator R. Dandurand, L. A. Jette, A. Lacoste, William Mackenzie, W. R. Meredith, William Mulock, T. G. Shaughnessy, and B. E. Walker. Replies of a sympathetic nature were received from nearly three hundred persons, including the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden; the former

Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier; Sir William Van Horne, and Sir William Mackenzie. The presiding officer was Sir Edmund Walker; and the Secretary, Mr. C. F. Hamilton. After full discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting constitute itself into a Canadian National Association to join with the kindred Association in Great Britain for the purpose of co-operating with the National Committee in the United States, or any other body formed for a similar purpose, in commemorating the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and the United States in 1814; that such Association be known as The Canadian Peace Centenary Association; and that membership be open to all persons in sympathy with the object thereof.

Sir Edmund Walker was unanimously elected President of the Association, and C. F. Hamilton Secretary. A general committee was then created containing the names of two hundred and sixty-four representative citizens from various parts of the Dominion. The concluding words of the speech of the Hon. W. T. White were as follows:

"So far as I can see, no serious cause for conflict can possibly arise between Great Britain and the United States. On the contrary, there is everything to draw them together in conjunction to bring about the peace of the world. I venture to say, without disrespect to other great nations, that the United States and England together could keep the peace of the world. This celebration should do much to impress not only the people of the United States and Great Britain, but of the whole world, with the advantage of peace. I hope the celebration may take the visible form of a memorial which will

proclaim for all time that two great nations lived in peace and harmony for a period of one hundred years (and let us hope will for all time) without a gun upon a rampart or a gunboat upon a river or lake along three thousand five hundred miles of frontier, in the most friendly and neighborly feeling of amity and mutual respect and regard, and with no rivalry except in the enterprises of commerce and all the beneficent arts of peace."



SEAL OF GHENT

no mistakes about which one you bring, neither!"

"Then he turns to me, and he says, with a little crooked smile: 'Pard, get that same piece of rattleweed, put it in a little pasteboard box, bring it here, and let me hold it.'"

"That," interrupted Little Joe, "was untaught genius! Who showed him how to put up such a fight against his hereditary devil?"

"Well, Mariposa lay for hours in his blankets, breathing hard. His eyes were sometimes set, and sometimes looked far away. He muttered now and then, and clenched his hands. The sweat rolled from him. The little box of rattleweed lay beside him, but he didn't touch it.

"About midnight I woke up and I heard Mariposa. He had the little box and he was shaking it gently, and talking to himself:

"I like the sound of that pore little rattleweed," he said. "It never hurt no one; it never hurt me." He went to sleep holding the box.

"At breakfast Mariposa called up the teamster: 'You bring my little gopher snake pet—the nateral one. I've been missin' him all night. Set his box right down atween me an' Lewis. It's a mighty fine little snake,' he said.

"Then suddenly the sweat began to roll down his face, but he went right on with his breakfast and batted out the regular camp jokes. Every few minutes he'd look at his snake, which was in its box about six inches away, and pull himself together.

"It came over us all, just in a minute, that Mariposa was a mighty fine fellow, a-puttin' up the fight of his life right there. We saw the hair raise on his head, he shook all over; he looked at the snake; he gasped, slow and dreadful, as if he was drownin' in quicksand.

"Then something queer happened. Lanky Bill gave the fool teamster a dip that sent him ten yards from the hill, and two of us caught Mariposa's hands. The whole circle of cowboys round the stump the grub was on began to say in all sorts of ways: 'Go in and hit it again.'

"He always said that stunt pulled him through. In a minute more he laughed right out, the same cheerful laugh that we loved him for, and let go my hand.

"All right, pard," he says; "it's coming. I can hold my end of the rope now."

"Then he turns around and talks to that gopher snake, and finally opens the slide and slips his hand in and touches it, and shivers, and does it again, and sticks to it. His

eyes shine like lamps and every once in a while he puts his hand in mine again.

"Suddenly he looked worn out. 'Take away my little pet snake No. 1,' he said; and he curled right up and went to sleep.

"Well, I stayed with him all the time, and he stuck to the game. Sometimes he won, sometimes he couldn't get ahead any, but he rode range with the rest of us, and in a month he was handling his gopher snake—the plain, unpainted one. He almost made us think he was fond of it."

"He wasn't," said Little Joe; "but he was a wonder, all right."

"To cut it short, he finally ordered in what he called 'my reel bitin' di'mun'-back rattler; an' don't you call him Gopher Snake No. 2. This is the genuine article. He's my simon-pure Mountain Pet!' In another month Mariposa handled both of those snakes without a visible quiver.

"He wanted us to drop them into his bed some night, unbeknown, but we refused.

"Limits to that game, Mariposa," I said to him. "Don't you go too far and get knocked out."

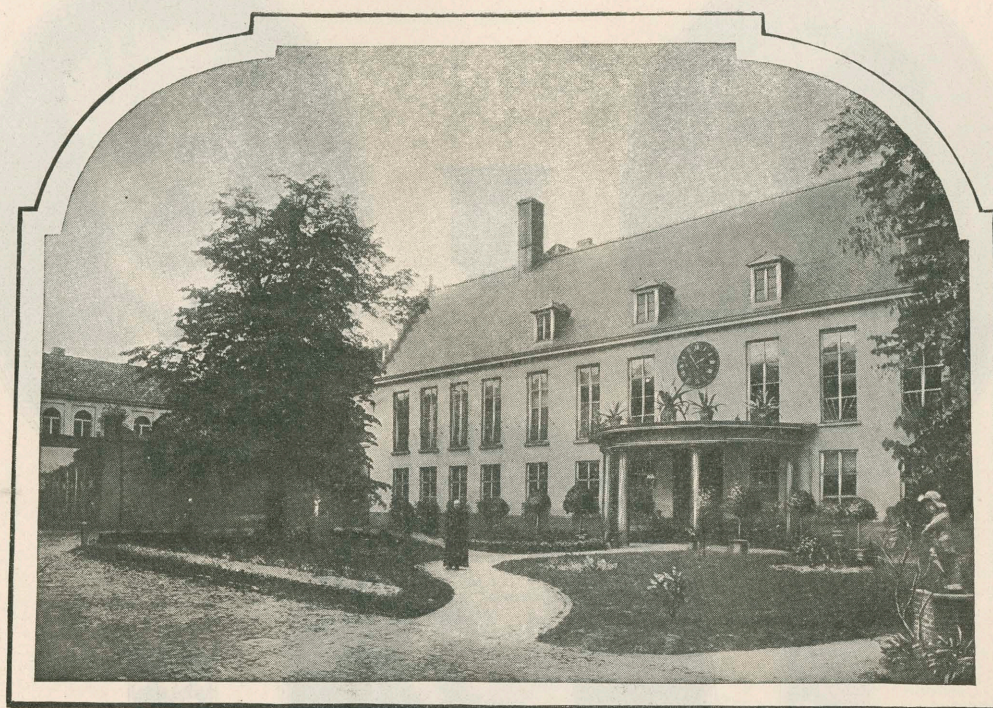
"That looks right," he answered, "but I can hold it where it is." Then he turned loose Twist and Twinie, as he called his two pets, and they went off up the cañon.

"The last of the funny things about all this was that Mariposa stopped shooting rattlesnakes. 'Gets me too excited,' he said once. 'They don't mean to do any harm. There's room enough for all of us. They look pretty, curled up in the sun.'

"I could see that these things were hard for him, but he was able to say them in good shape. I noticed, too, that whereas before all this happened snakes seemed to know when Mariposa was coming, and always put up a fight, they slipped quietly away and yielded the trail to him after these events. Accident, maybe, but queer, too.

"I asked Mariposa if he had noticed this. He said: 'These things go together. But some day I'll have to shoot a snake in a camp where there's women and children. I want to do that as a duty, and then forget all about it.'"

"Your story," said Little Joe, "explains old Mariposa as he was when we first rode together as forest rangers. He never knew what it was to be tired out, or discouraged. I don't believe that he really destroyed his obsession, but the rest of you helped him; he put it away inside, and locked it up there."



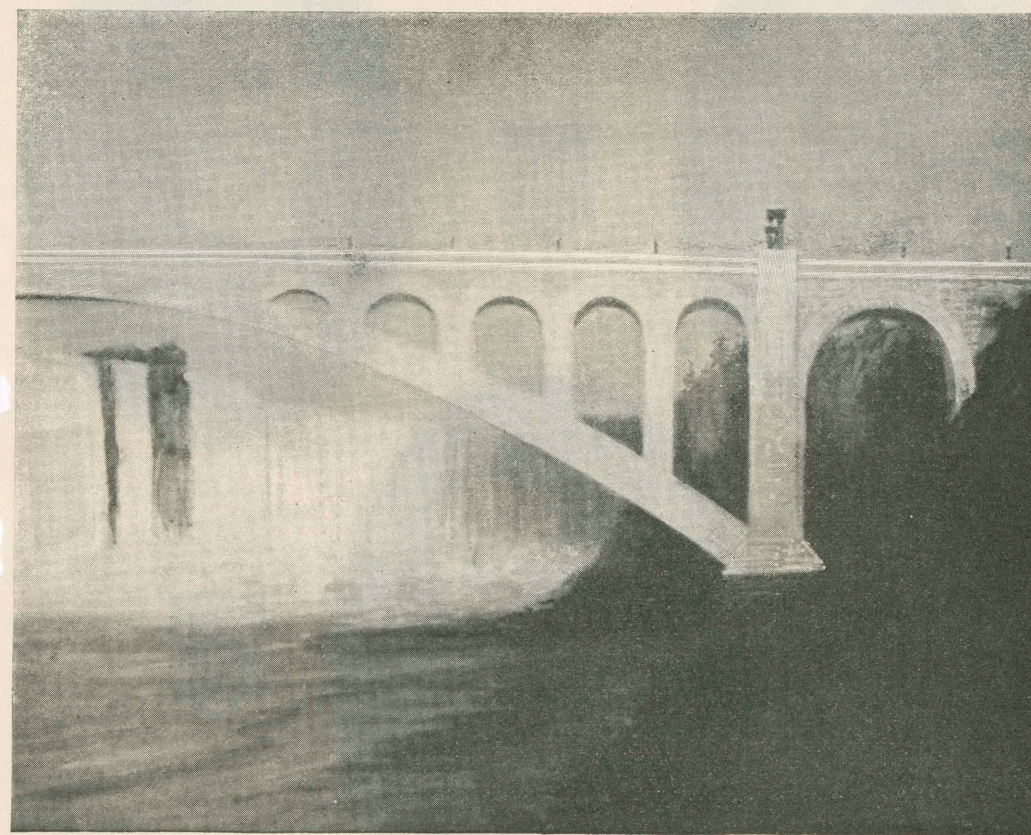
CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY WHERE THE TREATY OF GHENT WAS SIGNED, AND WHERE THE BRITISH DELEGATES RESIDED

Curzon, Lord Shaw, Earl Brassey, Lord Charles Beresford, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Gilbert Parker, and others. This luncheon was followed by the organizing meeting, which was held on the 14th of December, invitations having been sent to several hundred men representing the highest achievement in all departments of public, commercial, literary, and artistic life. This meeting had an attendance about ten times as large as the initial meeting in New York two years ago. Sir Philip Magnus presided and made an admirable address. He laid special emphasis on the fact that it is proposed to celebrate the historical fact that a century of peace had passed, rather than to conduct a campaign in favor of either peace or arbitration. The nomination of Earl Grey was made by Lord Weardale in a felicitous speech, in which he referred to the great popularity of the former Governor-General in Canada, in England, and in the United States. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Shirley Benn and the Rev. Silvester Horne, Members of Parliament on opposing sides, and was carried unanimously. Lord Shaw of Dunfermline was made Chairman of an Executive Committee of forty. Let-

ters expressing enthusiastic approval of the celebration and promising support were read from the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, from Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition, from Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George, and a score of others.

The British Committee has since been fully constituted, and it is within the bounds of truth to say that a more representative and influential voluntary organization has never been created in England. The officers elected are :

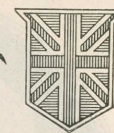
President: The Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.B.
Deputy President: The Earl of Plymouth.
Vice-Presidents: The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith; the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey; the Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt; the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George; the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.; the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; the Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P.; the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishop of London; Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster; the Rev. Dr. Clifford, and many others of high distinction.
Chairman Executive Committee: Lord Shaw of Dunfermline.
Hon. Treasurers: Lord Revelstoke, Lord Rothschild.
Hon. Secretary: Sir A. Conan Doyle.
Hon. Solicitors: Messrs. Coward & Hawksley, Sons & Chance.



BRIDGE OF PEACE AT NIAGARA FALLS

THE TREATY OF GHENT

YEARS OF PEACE BETWEEN ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

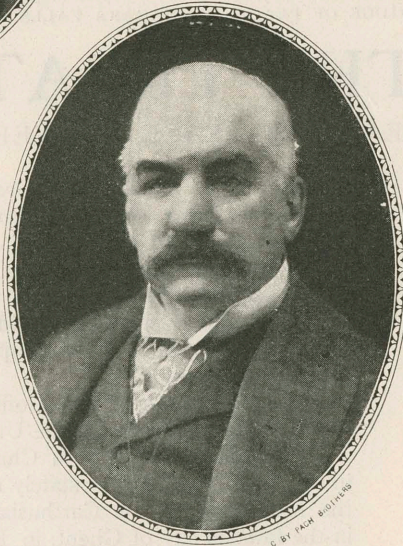
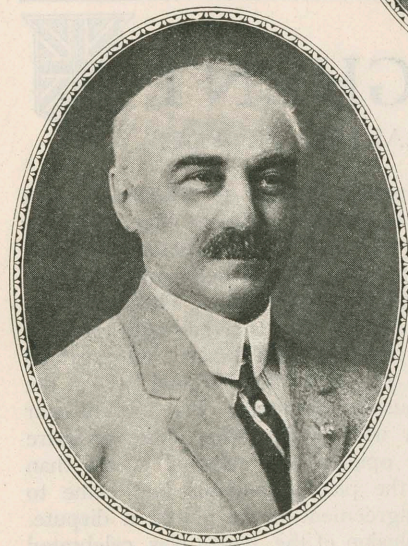
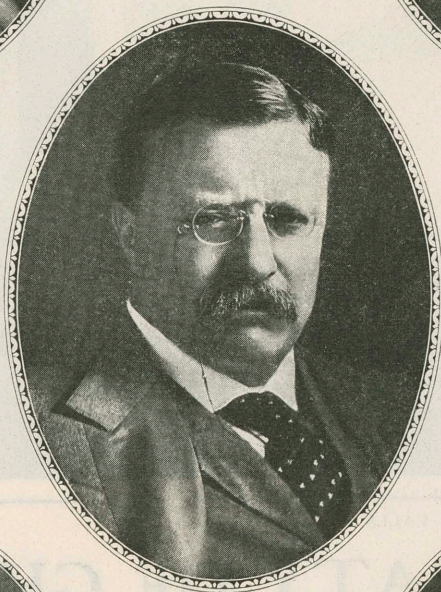
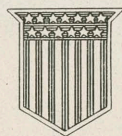


another from Sir Edward Grey; and an impressive letter of regret from the late Ambassador from the United States, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid—one of the last he ever wrote—concluded with these words: "I am sure the Centenary could not have come at a moment more helpful for the peace of the world."

The Treaty of Ghent, which officially closed the War of 1812 between the United States and England, was signed on Christmas Eve in the year 1814 in the stately refectory of the Monastery of the Carthusian Brothers, in the famous city of Ghent, in Belgium.

The American Commissioners appointed to negotiate the treaty were John Quincy Adams, American Minister to Russia; Jon-

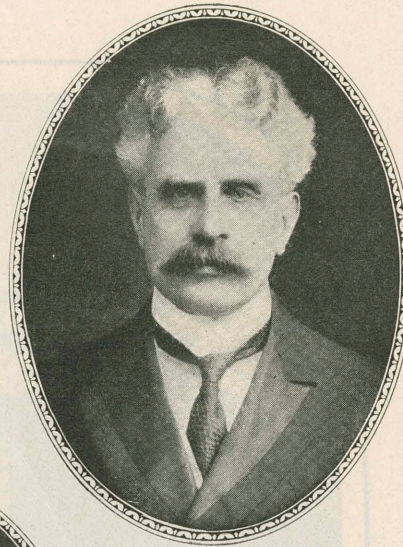
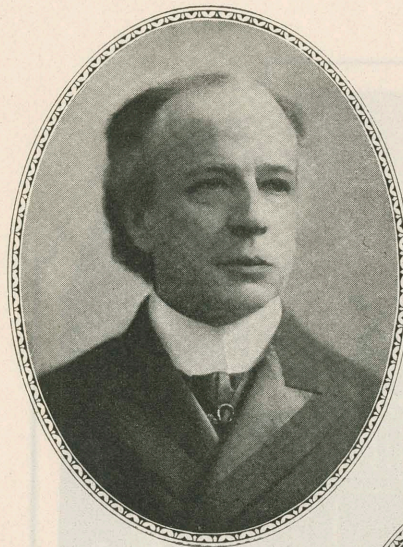
athan Russell, Minister to Sweden; James A. Bayard, Senator; Henry Clay, Member of Congress; and Albert Gallatin, Financial Secretary. The British delegates were Admiral Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams, and they had with them as secretary Anthony John Baker. They arrived in Ghent on August 6, 1814, and lived at the old Carthusian Monastery. Five months later the treaty was signed, rather under pressure of public opinion and external events than because the plenipotentiaries had come to any real agreement on the points in dispute. The conclusion of the treaty was celebrated by a gala performance at the theater, and on the evening of January 5 the Municipality of Ghent gave a splendid banquet to the Com-



JOSEPH H. CHOATE
JOHN A. STEWART

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

ANDREW CARNEGIE
J. PIERPONT MORGAN



SIR WILFRID LAURIER
GEORGE H. PERLEY

SIR EDMUND WALKER

ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN
MACKENZIE KING

Fourth, the acquiring and endowment of Sulgrave Manor, in Northamptonshire, England, the ancestral home of George Washington, and its use as an international gathering-place, as well as a repository of historical memoranda concerning the relations of the two countries. This manor house bears over its main entrance the armorial bearings of the Washington family, which became the basis of the American flag.

Fifth, the erection in Washington by the women of America of a statue of Queen Victoria, who was the first imperial ruler of Great Britain, and who during her sixty years' reign exemplified most conspicuously the lofty ideals, the homely virtues, the high character, and the devotion to public service of the women of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Sixth, the study in the schools of both countries and their colonies during the autumn of 1914 of the History of the Hundred Years of Peace, to the end that the children may learn how the various international difficulties of the century, many of them acute and dangerous, have been adjusted either by diplomatic conference or by arbitration. Special histories of the period are likely to be prepared under the direction of the Committees, and if the plan is carried out the school children of the two great nations will have the opportunity of studying for the first time a history which has no record of war.

The placing of a bust of George Washington in Westminster Abbey; the erection in London and Washington of identical monuments commemorating the Hundred Years of Peace; the erection of peace monuments along the United States Canadian border and in Ottawa, Baltimore, Toronto, Chicago, Savannah, San Francisco, and such other locations as may be selected and approved by those interested; the erection of statues of Chatham and Burke in appropriate places; the erection of a museum of industrial arts in New York City to be dedicated to the uses of the people for the promotion of the peaceful arts and sciences and friendly international intercourse; the holding of International Congresses opening in New York and ending at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, concentrating the peace sentiment of the world upon the specific accomplishments desired through the Third Hague Peace Conference; the issue of memorial postage stamps, coinage, and medals; and the building of a memorial arch to span the

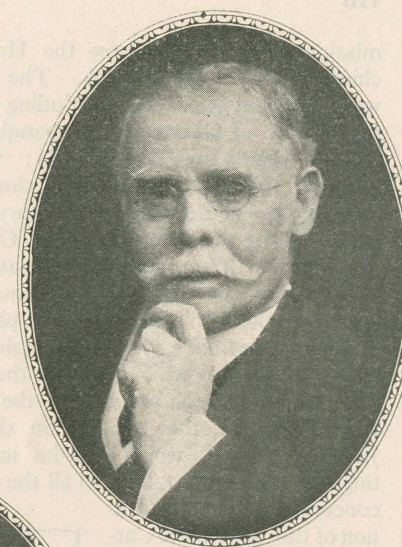
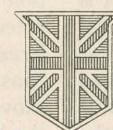
International New York to Montreal Highway at the American-Canadian frontier, are some of the other suggestions which have been offered.

Seven members of the Committee on International Conference and Organization found themselves in England during the weeks following the coronation of his Majesty George VII. They were: The Hon. Theodore Marburg, the Hon. John Hays Hammond, Bernard N. Baker, William B. Howland, Dr. Lewis L. Seaman, Mrs. Elmer Black, and Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff. All were desirous that a strong and influential British Committee should be promptly created to co-operate with the people of the United States and Canada in organizing a celebration worthy of the event.

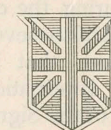
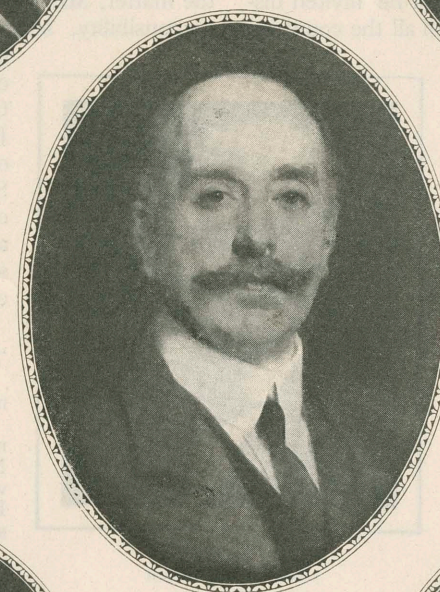
The first practical step was taken at a luncheon on the terrace of the House of Commons, when the Hon. John Hays Hammond and the Hon. Theodore Marburg met Lord Charles Beresford and several other eminent Englishmen, and suggested the appropriate step of approaching the Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey, who was about to return to England, with a view to his becoming the honorary head of the English Committee. Other conferences were held by the various members of the Committee, and everywhere there was very cordial response to the suggestion. It was not, however, until the return to England in October of the Chairman of the Committee that conditions were such as to make possible the further steps which have culminated in an organization of the highest dignity and efficiency. A preliminary conference at the Manor House Club in Bredon resulted in a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, in November, given by the editor of the "Daily Chronicle," Mr. Robert Donald, and the Secretary of the Pilgrim Society, Mr. Harry E. Brittain, to the Chairman of the American Committee on International Conference and Organization, Mr. William B. Howland. There were present a score of influential men, including the Colonial Secretary, who introduced the American guest; the Bishop of London, who responded; the Lord High Commissioners of Australia and of South Africa, the editors and proprietors of leading newspapers, the president of the leading Peace Society, and eminent members of Parliament, representing both the Government and the Opposition; while letters of warm approval were read from Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Lord



EARL OF PLYMOUTH
HARRY E. BRITTAIN



EARL GREY



LORD SHAW
ROBERT DONALD

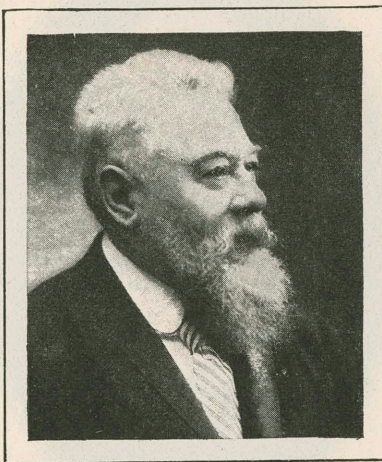


missioners in what is now the Hall of Archives in the Hotel de Ville. The occasion was a brilliant one. In concluding his toast to the city of Ghent at this banquet, John Quincy Adams used these words: "May the gates of the Temple of Janus, closed here, never be opened during the century." It is proposed by the Burgomaster of Ghent, the Hon. Emile Braun, and his associates of the municipality, to restore the fine vaulted chamber where this banquet took place to its original appearance, hanging again on the walls the pictures which adorned them a century ago, and which are still in the building, and to give another banquet on the 5th of January, 1915, to which shall be invited distinguished representatives of all the countries concerned. The restoration of the room in the Carthusian Monastery where the treaty was signed, and its dedication as a place of historical pilgrimage, is also proposed.

It was during the closing year of Mr. Roosevelt's administration that the idea of an International Celebration of the Signing of the Treaty of Ghent was suggested by Mr. John A. Stewart, of New York. At about the same time a similar suggestion was made in Buffalo, and a little later one of the Commissioners of the Niagara Reservation proposed at a regular meeting of the Commissioners that the centenary be signalized by the erection across the Niagara River of a free Memorial Bridge to take the place of the present steel arch toll bridge, and thus to open unobstructed communication between Canada and the United States at the point most closely identified with the hostilities of the War of 1812. This proposal was indorsed at the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference in the spring of 1910, in an address by the Hon. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Minister of Labor, who had already, at the Harvard Commencement in 1909, made what is supposed to be the first public utterance in favor of celebrating the anniversary. At the same place a year later Mr. Andrew B. Humphrey, of New York, delivered an interesting address reviewing the preliminary

work of organization which had in the meantime been achieved.

The formal beginning of the movement was a meeting called by Mr. John A. Stewart at the Republican Club in New York in June, 1910, at which a preliminary organization was created. A special committee of fifteen visited the Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States, at Beverly, Massachusetts, on July 15, 1910, where the movement was fully discussed and received the hearty approval of the President. Shortly afterward the Committee invited the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt to accept the Honorary Chairmanship. After carefully considering the matter, Mr. Roosevelt accepted the high responsibility, and became the Honorary Chairman of the "American Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English-Speaking Peoples." The complete list of officers and the Chairmen of the sub-committees thus far created is as follows:



EMILE BRAUN
Burgomaster of Ghent

Honorary Chairman: Theodore Roosevelt.

Chairman: Andrew Carnegie.

Honorary Vice-Chairmen: Elihu Root, Levi P. Morton, Adlai E. Stevenson, William Jennings Bryan, Alton B. Parker, Joseph H. Choate.

Vice-Chairmen: Edwin Ginn, Daniel Smiley, Oscar S. Straus, John D. Crimmins.

Depository: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Honorary Treasurer: Lyman J. Gage.

Treasurer: James L. Wandling.

Chairman Auditing Committee: Job E. Hedges.

Honorary Secretary: Harry P. Judson.

Secretary: Andrew B. Humphrey.

Executive Committee: Charles W. Fairbanks, Honorary Chairman; John A. Stewart, Chairman; Theodore E. Burton, Jacob H. Schiff, Honorary Vice-Chairmen; Theodore Marburg, Vice-Chairman; J. Horace McFarland, Honorary Secretary; William H. Short, Secretary.

Chairman Committee on Legislation: Hon. Alton B. Parker.

Chairman Committee on Historic Review of the Century of Peace: Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

Chairman Committee on International Conference and Organization: William B. Howland.

Chairman Committee of Publicity: Dr. Albert Shaw.



SULGRAVE MANOR

The Manor House bears the Washington shield with the two bars and three stars upon it which formed the origin of the American national emblem, the Stars and Stripes

Chairman Committee on Memorials: Andrew B. Humphrey.

Chairman Committee on Celebration in the City of New York: Dr. George F. Kunz.

The list of honorary Vice-Chairmen-at-large comprises the Governors of all the States, the Ambassadors, the Members of the President's Cabinet, and others eminent in public life. The membership of the General Committee has extended all over the country, and is already approaching the five thousand mark. The Governor of each State in the Union has been invited to name five distinguished citizens to represent the National Committee in all State matters. Numerous conferences have been held, and ideas for the celebration have been invited from all sources. Nearly half a hundred suggestions as to various forms of celebrating the anniversary have been made. Those which are at the moment under special consideration, and most of which seem likely to be adopted, are mentioned below.

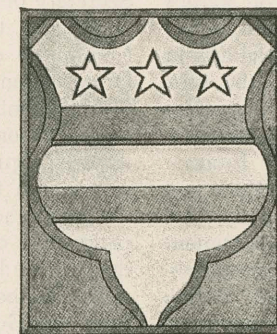
First, a general inauguration of the celebration on Christmas Eve, 1914, by religious services

in cathedrals, churches, synagogues, and chapels, in schools and universities, and wherever Anglo-Saxon people are gathered together. Appropriate music, historical information, and other material will, it is hoped, be widely distributed, so that this introductory observance may be participated in wherever English is spoken.

Second, a formal banquet in the great hall of the Hotel de Ville, in the city of Ghent, to be given by the Burgomaster and the Municipality, on January 5, 1915, in memory of the banquet given to the British and American Commissioners on the corresponding date in 1815, to celebrate the signing of the treaty. The

restoration of this hall to its condition a century ago is an important feature of this suggestion.

Third, the erection of a Memorial Free Bridge across the Niagara River, connecting the State Reservation on the American side with the Reservation on the Canadian side—the bridge to be a perpetual symbol of the peaceful relations between the Dominion and this country, and of their community of commercial and social interests.



THE WASHINGTON SHIELD

72

American Committee

for the

Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English Speaking Peoples

1914-1915

Honorary Chairman
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Honorary Vice-Chairmen

ELIHU ROOT LEVI P. MORTON ADLAI E. STEVENSON JOSEPH H. CHOATE
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN ALTON B. PARKER

Honorary Treasurer
LYMAN J. GAGE

Honorary Secretary
HARRY P. JUDSON

50 Church St., New York,
March 8th, 1913.

Dr. Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Doctor Judson:-

I enclose copy of a bill, which was
drafted from a bill drawn up by Senator Root, for a
purpose which is self explanatory.

Inasmuch as the Legislature of Illinois
is biennial, it would seem to be fairly desirable to have
the matter of legislation considered now rather than later.
Of course, the National bill, to effect the purpose of the
Committee, will not be introduced until the session beginning
with December of next year.

The project involved is, in particular,
a five minutes silence throughout the English-speaking
world, - something that will be tremendously impressive.

Won't you kindly submit the enclosed
either to Governor Dunne or else mail it with a recommen-
dation to some member of the Legislature?

The American Committee believes it to be
desirable that as many States act now on the proposition as

FINANCE COMMITTEE
(membership incomplete)

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT
Chairman

WILLIAM CURTIS DEMOREST
Vice Chairman

BERNARD N. BAKER
JOHN D. CRIMMINS
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Jr.
WILLIAM SALOMON
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON

DEPOSITORY
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

JAMES L. WANDLING
Treasurer

AUDITING COMMITTEE
JOB E. HEDGES
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION
ALTON B. PARKER
Chairman

Chairman

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Vice-Chairmen

SIMEON E. BALDWIN
JOHN D. CRIMMINS
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
EDWARD F. DUNNE
EDWIN GINN
WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN
THOMAS NELSON PAGE
DANIEL SMILEY
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Secretary

ANDREW B. HUMPHREY

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Chairman

JOHN A. STEWART

Vice-Chairmen

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W. O. HART

Secretary

WILLIAM H. SHORT

STANDING COMMITTEES

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Chairman

WILLIAM B. HOWLAND

PUBLICITY

Chairman

ALBERT SHAW

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Chairman

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

MEMORIALS

Chairman

ANDREW B. HUMPHREY

EDUCATIONAL, EXTENSION
AND ENDOWMENT

Chairman

E. R. L. GOULD

CO-OPERATION PATRIOTIC
ORGANIZATIONS

Chairman

BENEHAN CAMERON

MARITIME

Chairman

R. A. C. SMITH

CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK

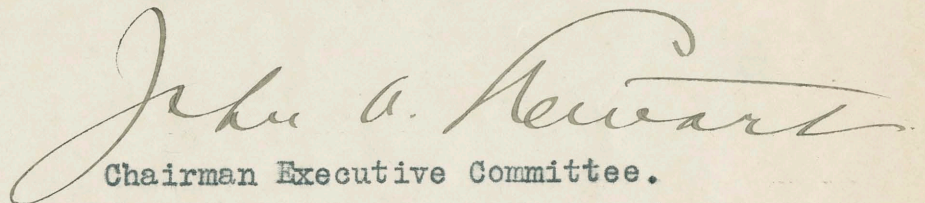
Chairman

GEORGE F. KUNZ

possible, in view of the approaching conference in this country in April among representatives of Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, and the United States, at which time the International part of our Celebration program will be formulated and the movement formally launched.

I have the honor to be,

Yours very sincerely,


Chairman Executive Committee.

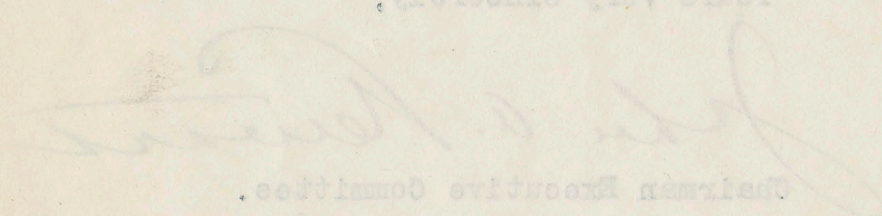
J.A.S.C.

Enclosure.

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our Celebration program will be formulated and the move-
ment formally launched.

I have the honor to be,

Yours very sincerely,


Chairman Executive Committee.

J.A.B.C.

Enclosure.

Be it enacted -

That the 17th day of February, in the year 1915, being the one hundredth anniversary of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, commonly known as the Treaty of Ghent, be observed in the State of Illinois, and throughout the jurisdiction of said State, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and for that purpose the said day shall be made a public holiday.

Section 2. That throughout the State of Illinois, at twelve o'clock noon, and for the space of five minutes thereafter, all travel shall cease; all labor, business, recreation, and active employment shall be suspended; and all persons within the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois are recommended then to address their minds and hearts to thanksgiving for the continuance of peace during the past hundred years, and to prayer that peace may still endure.

Section 3. The Governor is respectfully requested to communicate a copy of this statute to the respective officials of the State, and to issue on or before the first day of January, 1915, a proclamation to the citizens of the Commonwealth announcing the establishment of such special day of thanksgiving and setting forth the high purpose of such official act.

Chicago, March 10, 1913

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 8th inst. is received. I am interested in the proposition. The setting aside of the 17th day of February, 1915, as a day of thanksgiving and celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the peace between Great Britain and the United States seems to me highly desirable. The other proposition impresses me as rather fanciful and difficult to carry out adequately, and I seriously doubt the wisdom of attempting legislation on such a subject.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. John A. Stewart,
50 Church St., New York.

Chicago, March 10, 1913

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 8th inst. is received. I am interested in the proposition. The setting aside of the 17th day of February, 1915, as a day of thanks-giving and celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the peace between Great Britain and the United States seems to me highly desirable. The other proposition impresses me as rather fanciful and difficult to carry out adequately, and I seriously doubt the wisdom of attempting legislation on such a subject.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. John A. Stewart,
50 Church St., New York.

Chicago, May 9, 1913.

Mr C.M.Douglas,
The University of Chicago.

Dear Mr Douglas,

The foreign delegates to the International
Conference in connection with the proposed Celebration
of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace among English
Speaking Peoples will visit the University of Chicago
Friday, May 16. Please arrange the stage of Mandel so
that all the guests and some of the members of the Faculties
may be seated thereon. We should have about 40 chairs
upon the stage. Please secure a large British flag and a
large American flag for draping at the back of the
stage.

Sincerely yours

Secretary to the President.

DAR.C.

Chicago, May 14, 1925.

Dr. E. A. Mearns,
The University of Chicago.

Dear Dr. Mearns:

The fossils suggested by the illustrations

conformity in connection with the proposed collection

of the late Silurian system of the University of Chicago

specimens which will show the University of Chicago

specimens, May 14, 1925, please examine the report of Mearns

that all the fossils are now in the possession of the University

may be placed together. To avoid any delay in the

and the fossils, please return a copy of the report to

large number of the fossils of the Silurian

specimens.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. E. A. Mearns.

1925.

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE
FOR THE
CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF PEACE
AMONG ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES

1914-1915

50 Church Street, New York,
June 5th, 1913.

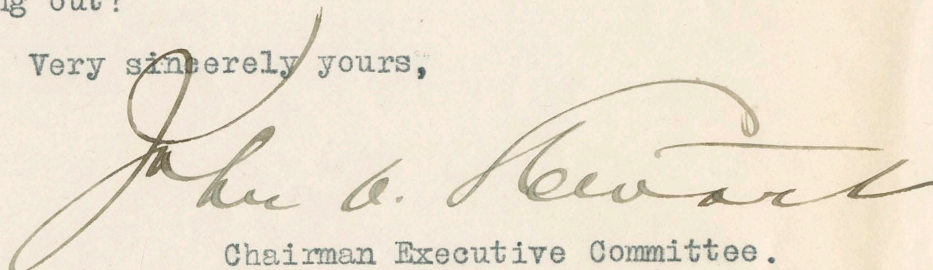
Dr. Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Doctor Judson:-

I enclose copy of the
program and recommendations made at the recent
International Conference.

As the Sub-Committee,
continued under resolution by Judge Parker at the
meeting of May 23rd, consisting of Charles Stewart
Davison, R. A. C. Smith, Dr. E. R. L. Gould, and
myself, will sit at various times during the coming
several months, will you not kindly send to me any
recommendations or suggestions which you may care
to make in amplification of the program or relating
to its carrying out?

Very sincerely yours,


Chairman Executive Committee.

J.A.S.C.

Enclosure.

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE

FOR THE

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF FREEDOM

AMONG ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES

1914-1915

50 Church Street, New York,
June 2nd, 1915.

Dr. Harry F. Johnson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Doctor Johnson:-

I enclose copy of the

program and recommendations made at the recent

International Conference.

As the Sub-Committee,

continued under resolution by Judge Parker at the

meeting of May 23rd, consisting of Charles Stewart

Devision, R. A. G. Smith, Dr. E. R. I. Gould, and

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several months, will you not kindly send to me any

recommendations or suggestions which you may care

to make in amplification of the program or relating

to its carrying out?

Very sincerely yours,

Chairman Executive Committee.

J. A. G. S.

Enclosure.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE
CONSIDERATION OF THE COMMEMORATION OF
THE FIRST CENTURY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE
SUBMITS THE FOLLOWING REPORT TO THE
NATIONAL BODIES FROM WHICH ITS DELE-
GATIONS DERIVE THEIR AUTHORITY.

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GATIONS DERIVE THEIR AUTHORITY.

1. PLATFORM.

The central idea for consideration is not only a programme for the celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace, but a statement of purposes for the perpetuation of peace.

2. INTERNATIONAL MONUMENTS, POSSIBLY OF IDENTICAL DESIGN.

(a) To be erected in Great Britain, the United States and their dominions and possessions beyond the seas.

(b) The Committee to request their respective governments to defray the cost of these monuments, or that the cost be defrayed in part from public funds or by private subscriptions.

(c) The foundation stones to be laid on the selected day, if possible by His Majesty, the King, in Great Britain, and by the President, in the United States, and by their representatives in their respective dominions and possessions over seas.

(d) In view of the good relations prevailing between the American and British peoples, and other nations, all foreign governments should be cordially invited to honor the more important of those occasions by an official representation.

(e) That at the time fixed for laying the foundation stones, there should be a stoppage of five minutes from work throughout all the countries interested, to be occupied, where a public gathering or other assemblage is practicable, by the reading of the agreed inscription on international monuments.

(f) At the time fixed as stated, the work in all schools to be stopped, appropriate addresses to be delivered, and the two national anthems to be sung, followed by a half-holiday.

(g) A sub-committee should be appointed to ascertain what dates, arrangements, etc., are in the minds of the several countries, with power to determine them and to make them generally known. This duty to be assigned to any international committee which may be appointed to carry out the objects of the joint celebration.

3. EDUCATIONAL FEATURES OF THE CELEBRATION.

An organized endeavor should be made in British-American countries to promote, by well considered methods, the growth of these feelings of mutual respect and good will, which already

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(b) The awarding of prizes for essays and some other topics in all schools, colleges and universities.

(c) The cooperation of the respective committees in the preparation of a history of the Century of Peace from which text books and school books in the several countries may be prepared or revised.

(d) An annual peace-day celebration in the schools.

4. UNIVERSAL COMMEMORATIVE TABLETS.
5. UNIVERSAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES OF THANKSGIVING, TO BE HELD ON A DAY TO BE HEREAFTER SELECTED.
6. PERMANENT MONUMENTS.
7. THE CORDIAL APPROVAL OF THE EARLY APPOINTMENT OF A PREPARATORY COMMITTEE AS RECOMMENDED BY THE LAST HAGUE CONFERENCE.
8. CELEBRATING IN GHENT, AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE MUNICIPALITY.
9. AN INTERNATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.
10. THE CONFERENCE RECOMMENDS THAT AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE MAY BE APPOINTED THROUGH ACTION ON THE PART OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES, WITH POWER TO DEAL WITH SUCH MATTERS AS MAY BE REFERRED TO THEM OF THE SEVERAL COUNTRIES CONCERNED.
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12. MANIFESTO TO THE NATIONS.

The following manifesto was approved and issued:

"Representatives of Great Britain, of Newfoundland, of the United States, of the Dominion of Canada, of the Commonwealth of Australia, and of the municipality of Ghent, having been in conference concerning an appropriate celebration of the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which marked the end of the last international war between the British and American peoples, unite in offering to the governments and the peoples of the civilized world an earnest invitation to take part in making this celebration in every way worthy of the one hundred years of peace that it commemorates.

"We invite such cooperation to the end that it may be made clear and un-mistakable to public opinion everywhere that the time has come when international rivalries and differences, though numerous and several, may be settled without the carnage and the horrors of war. Although it be unreasonable to disregard the possibility of conflict arising in the future, out of mutual or partial misunderstanding, yet we gratefully recognize that the chances of misunderstanding have been largely eliminated by the degree in which modern science has facilitated intercourse and accelerated communication. We are, therefore, encouraged to hope that the development of letters, science and the arts of commerce, industry and finance, of mutual knowledge, trust and

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good feeling on the part of those who owe different allegiances and who speak different tongues, may profitably absorb the energy of mankind, as well as offer opportunity for the display of the noblest and finest traits of mind and of character.

"Great Britain has been a colonizing nation, and the United States has drawn to its population various and powerful elements from different countries and from different flags. Therefore, a century of peace between Great Britain and her dominions beyond the seas on the one hand, and the United States on the other hand, touches directly both the interest and the imagination of every land to which Great Britain's sons have gone, as well as those of every nation from which the present-day population of the United States has been drawn. Such a celebration will not only mark the close of a century of exceptional significance and importance, but it will call attention to an example and an ideal that we earnestly hope may be followed and pursued in the years to come. What nations have done nations can do.

"We respectfully request that His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State of the United States transmit this invitation, through the proper official channels, to the governments of the world, to the end that both by the participation of governments and by the cooperation of men of goodwill in every land, this celebration may be so carried out as to mark not merely the close of one hundred years of peace between English speaking peoples, but the opening of what we sincerely trust will be a fresh era of peace and goodwill between all the nations of the world."

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THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.

In addition to the foregoing, at a sub-committee meeting held between the delegations representing the United States and Canada, for the purpose of taking up the matter of appropriate marking of the international boundary in commemoration of the first hundred years of peace between the two nations, it was decided that suggestions be made to the organizations of the United States and Canada, as follows:-

That they urge upon their respective governments:-

(a) The erection of arches at the points where the proposed highways -- Quebec and Miami in the east and Los Angeles to Vancouver in the West -- cross the international boundary.

(b) The erection of shafts at a few historical and prominent points upon or on each side of the boundary (which, in the latter case should be erected in the immediate ~~sixin~~ vicinity of the boundary) at points to be selected hereafter. This might properly include water gates on opposite sides of the Detroit River, near the City of Detroit.

(c) That such arches and shafts be briefly and suitably inscribed.

It was further felt that these outward and visible signs of the spirit of the occasion should not be restricted to the international boundary, but should also find a place in the great centres of population, often far distant therefrom, thus carrying the message of good-will to the mass of both people.

It was urged before the Sub-committee that an enduring monument in the shape of a memorial bridge be built across the Niagara River. This and other like projects appealed quite strongly to the Sub-Committee, but it felt that, involving as it does very large expenditures on the part of the governments of both countries, they might very properly be allowed to stand for further consideration until the respective committees shall

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have had greater opportunity to look more closely into these larger projects in accordance with the following resolution:-

"This Sub-Committee recommends that after the American and Canadian committees shall have decided upon a plan of celebration regarding boundary monuments, memorials and arches, a committee of six composed of three members from each of the respective committees shall be appointed with instructions to consult experts in art, architecture and engineering with a view to the preparation of plans and the execution of the particular works to be undertaken".

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Chicago, June 7, 1913

My dear Mr. Stewart:-

Your favor of the 5th inst. with enclosure received. I am glad to know that matters are proceeding, and hope that out of it all will be evolved a plan which will be worthy of the occasion. I have nothing to suggest here excepting that I am very skeptical about the last item on page 5, that relating to bridges.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

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The Richmond Chamber of Commerce,

OFFICES MAIN & 6TH STREETS
POST-OFFICE BOX 747.

T. M. CARRINGTON, PRESIDENT
WM. T. REED, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
E. C. LAIRD, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
R. A. DUNLOP, SECRETARY
W. T. DABNEY, BUSINESS MANAGER
E. S. GOODMAN, TRAFFIC MANAGER
F. D. DUNLOP, TREASURER

Richmond, Va., Nov. 12, 1913.

Dr. Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

You are cordially invited to attend at the Hotel Jefferson, City of Richmond, Va., on December 3rd and 4th a conference called by the American Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English Speaking Peoples 1914-15, as well as a century of peace with Germany, France, Norway, Sweden and other great nations of the world, and to discuss with the Committee a program for State and local celebrations.

The Richmond meeting is called for the purpose of formulating such a program, and to bring about a coordination of the dates of local celebrations, so that there should be no conflict.

As you are aware, a great American Committee has been organized, with an imposing membership including President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall, Mr. William Jennings Bryan and members of the Cabinet, former President William Howard Taft and the members of his Cabinet, with former President Roosevelt as Honorary Chairman, Andrew Carnegie as Chairman, and including among its members in active association in the work of forwarding the plan of Celebration all the Governors of all the States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and men representative of the life and character of the Republic in all sections of the country.

All the States and most of the cities and principal towns of the country have established local committees for purposes of the Celebration.

Peace between America and Great Britain, established by treaty, and, in the Providence of God, maintained for a century in the face of provocation, is one of the events which stands out in the history of civilization as being of incalculable influence in advancing the moral, intellectual and industrial development not only of the two countries directly interested, but of the world as well.

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#2

To no generation in 1900 years has been given such a splendid opportunity to signalize in a great celebration the blessings which have been conferred, not only upon the peoples of the Anglo-Saxon-Celt world, but upon all nations, through this century in which there has been no armed conflict between two ancient enemies.

Therefore, it is particularly fitting that not only the nations, but that all localities in America, should take part in the celebration: and it is peculiarly fitting, too that the South, which inspires so many historical memories, should enter wholeheartedly into the spirit of this Celebration.

The Conference will take place at the Hotel Jefferson beginning on Wednesday morning, December 3rd, at ten o'clock.

The rates at the various hotels are as shown on the enclosed printed list. Reservations should be made at the earliest date practicable.

The City of Richmond and the Chamber of Commerce will act as hosts in the entertainment of the conferees.

Any particular information desired may be obtained by writing to Mr. E. S. Goodman, Chairman, Committee on Information at this address.

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J. M. Carrington

President.

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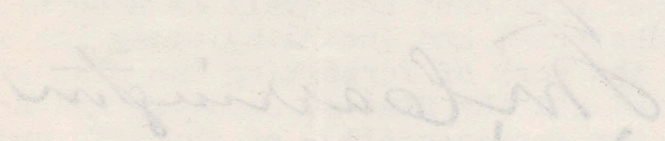
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President.

HOTELS IN RICHMOND

Rates and Capacity of Rooms

THE JEFFERSON

COMPARATIVELY NEW

400 ROOMS

	Per Day
Single rooms, overlooking the court, one person	\$1.50
Double rooms, overlooking the court, two persons	3.00
Single rooms, overlooking the court, one person, with bath	2.50
Double rooms, overlooking the court, two persons with bath	4.00
Single outside rooms, one person	2.00
Double outside rooms, two persons	4.00
Single outside rooms, one person, with bath	3.00
Double outside rooms, two persons, with bath	5.00
Larger outside rooms, two persons, with bath and twin beds	\$6.00-\$8.00

HOTEL RICHMOND

NEW

375 ROOMS

	Per Day
Single, without bath	\$1.50-\$3.00
Double, without bath	3.00- 6.00
Single, with bath	2.50- 5.00
Double, with bath	4.00- 7.00
Bedroom, bath and parlor	\$10.00 per day upward

MURPHY'S HOTEL—Main Building

NEW

500 ROOMS

	Per Day
Double rooms, with bath, outside, two persons	\$2.50
Double rooms, with bath outside, three persons	2.00
Double rooms, running water, outside, two persons	2.00
Double rooms, running water, outside, three persons	1.50
Single rooms, with bath, outside	3.00
Single rooms, running water, outside	2.50
Double rooms, with bath, east court, two persons	2.00
Double rooms, with bath, east court, three persons	1.50
Double rooms, running water, east court	1.50
Single rooms, running water, east court	2.00

BROAD and GRACE STREET ANNEX

	Per Day
Double rooms, with bath, outside, two persons	\$2.00
Single rooms, with bath, outside	2.50
Double rooms, with bath, court, two persons	1.50
Single rooms, with bath, court	2.00
Single rooms, with running water	1.50

RUEGER'S HOTEL

NEW

165 ROOMS

	Per Day
Single rooms, without bath	\$1.50
Single rooms, with bath	2.50

LEXINGTON HOTEL

175 ROOMS

	Per Day
Single rooms, without bath	\$1.00
Single rooms, with bath	1.50

STUMPF'S HOTEL

NEW

75 ROOMS

	Per Day
Single rooms, without bath	\$1.50
Single rooms, with bath	2.50

Note well. As the Jefferson has been selected as the headquarters for this Convention, and meetings will be held in its auditorium, persons preferring to have quarters in that Hotel should apply for reservations at once.

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Chairman

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Vice-Chairmen

JOHN D. CRIMMINS
EDWARD F. DUNNE
EUGENE N. FOSS
EDWIN GINN
WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN
THOMAS NELSON PAGE
DANIEL SMILEY
OSCAR S. STRAUS

Secretary

ANDREW B. HUMPHREY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Honorary Chairman

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

Honorary Vice-Chairmen

RICHARD BARTHOLDT
THEODORE E. BURTON
EMMETT O'NEAL
HERMAN RIDDER
JACOB H. SCHIFF
OSWALD WEST

Honorary Secretary

J. HORACE MCFARLAND

Chairman

JOHN A. STEWART

Vice-Chairmen

JOSEPHUS DANIELS
W. O. HART
THEODORE MARBURG

Secretary

WILLIAM H. SHORT

CHAIRMEN

STANDING COMMITTEES

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND

PUBLICITY

ALBERT SHAW

HISTORICAL REVIEW

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

MEMORIALS

ANDREW B. HUMPHREY

EDUCATIONAL, EXTENSION
AND ENDOWMENT

E. R. L. GOULD

CO-OPERATION PATRIOTIC
ORGANIZATIONS

BENNEHAN CAMERON

MARITIME

R. A. C. SMITH

CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK

GEORGE F. KUNZ

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, ETC.

AUSTEN G. FOX

THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE

FOR THE

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF PEACE

AMONG ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES

1914-1915

HEADQUARTERS: 50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK

WOODROW WILSON

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

THOMAS R. MARSHALL

Honorary Chairman

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Honorary Vice-Chairmen

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

JOSEPH H. CHOATE

ALTON B. PARKER

ELIHU ROOT

ADLAI E. STEVENSON

LEVI P. MORTON

Honorary Treasurer

LYMAN J. GAGE

Honorary Secretary

HARRY P. JUDSON

November 19th, 1913.

Dr. Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Judson:--

By far the most important function of the Committee as represented at the Richmond conference will be the preparation of a formal address to be published to the people of the United States, setting forth the purpose, plan and scope of the Celebration of the Centenary of the Signing of the Treaty of Ghent.

It is of great moment that there should be a happy blend of status and sentiment in the signers of the address. Inasmuch as some of our most representative members cannot be present at the conference, I am put to the expedient of preparing something in collaboration, in advance, and of asking you to criticise, so that when the Committee on Address shall meet in Richmond it may have before it the ideas of those, who, while they may not be present, shall have assented to the invitation to become one of the signers of the address. Therefore, may I ask, and invite, you to become one of the signers of this address, and to return a copy of the enclosed together with such suggestions as you may care to make.

In an attempt somewhat to preserve and observe the historical amenities, I have invited Mr. Albert Eugene Gallatin, grandson of a signer of the Treaty of Ghent to become Chairman of the Committee on Address.

I am,
Yours very respectfully and sincerely,

Chairman Executive Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE
(Membership incomplete)

Chairman

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

Vice-Chairman

WILLIAM CURTIS DEMOREST

BERNARD N. BAKER
JOHN D. CRIMMINS
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON
CHARLES M. DOW
JAMES B. FORGAN
JACOB LANGELOTH
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, JR.
FRANCIS B. REEVES
HERMAN RIDDER
WILLIAM SALOMON
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON

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THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF PEACE
AMONG ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES

1914-1915

HEADQUARTERS, 50 GURDON STREET, NEW YORK

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HARVEY E. JUDSON

November 15th, 1913.

Dr. Harry E. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Judson:--

By far the most important function of the Committee as represented at the Richmond conference will be the preparation of a formal address to be published to the people of the United States setting forth the purpose, plan and scope of the celebration of the Centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent.

It is of great moment that there should be a happy blend of states and sentiment in the signing of the address. Inasmuch as some of our most representative members cannot be present at the conference, I am out to the extent of my power to bring in collaboration, in advance, and of asking you to participate, as first when the Committee on address shall meet in Richmond, it may have before it the ideas of those who, while they may not be present, shall have assisted to the invitation to become one of the signers of the address. Therefore, may I ask, and invite, you to become one of the signers of this address, and to return a copy of the enclosed together with such suggestions as you may care to make.

In an attempt somewhat to preservative and observe the historical amenities, I have invited Mr. Albert Eugene Gallatin, grandson of a signer of the Treaty of Ghent to become Chairman of the Committee on address.

I am,
Yours very respectfully and sincerely,

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To the People of the United States:-

Four years ago there was organized an American Committee to bring about an adequate celebration, beginning on Christmas Eve, 1914, of the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which established lasting peace between America and Great Britain and Ireland, and to cause to be commemorated, in fitting manner, the peace which has existed for the last hundred years among the United States and Great Britain, France, Germany and other nations.

Inspired by the belief that in no wise could the blessings which follow peace in honor be the better brought to the understanding and comprehension of the Peoples of the world than in a celebration of the centenary of a treaty of amity between two nations twice at war, a celebration in which all the nations of the world should be invited to take part, the American Committee, at the meeting at which it was organized, formulated a proposal of celebration which was soon thereafter laid before the peoples of Great Britain and Canada and the representatives of all other nations.

The American Committee was animated by no hidden motive, and harbored no other thought than that through an adequate world-wide celebration of a century of peace some concrete good might be accomplished in the direction of a rational settlement of International disputes through the creation of a sentiment which would tend to turn the mind of the peoples of the world towards forbearance and mutual understanding as virtues to be

To the People of the United States:-

Four years ago there was organized an American Committee to bring about an adequate celebration, beginning on October 1st, 1914, of the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of 1793, which established lasting peace between America and Great Britain and Ireland, and to cause to be commemorated, in fitting manner, the peace which has existed for the last hundred years among the United States and Great Britain, France, Germany and other nations.

Inspired by the belief that in no other could the blessings which follow peace in honor to the better brought to the understanding and comprehension of the Peoples of the world than in a celebration of the centenary of a treaty of unity between two nations after a war, a celebration in which all the nations of the world should be invited to take part, the American Committee, at the meeting at which it was organized, formulated a proposal of celebration which was soon thereafter laid before the Peoples of Great Britain and France and the representatives of all other nations.

The American Committee was assisted by its British and French partners in order that they might be able to give to the world-wide celebration of a century of peace some concrete good might be accomplished in the celebration of a national centenary of international friendship through the creation of a celebration which would lead to the aim of the Peoples of the world towards friendship and mutual cooperation as virtues to be

cultivated by governments and nations, as well as by individuals.

The Committee was moved also by the assurance that, through the world-wide association of millions of people of many nationalities in a common commemoration, there would be an outgrowth of acquaintance and friendship which would make to the more intelligent, broader, more tolerant apprehension of the natural differences in one another's point of view; and, hence of an understanding of one another - which is the very basis and essential of all friendship, whether it be among men as individuals, or among men as nations, or among governments.

Therefore, the undersigned, a special committee acting for the American Committee, a body whose ten thousand members are representative of every section of the United States, of every walk in life and of every profession and calling, invite and urge the cooperation of good people everywhere throughout the United States, and the active, sympathetic interest of citizens of America, under whatever flag, in whatever land, they may temporarily reside, to take part with the American Committee, or with similar committees in other lands, wherever they may be organized, in the preparation and the carrying out of an adequate and a fitting program that shall signalize, as no other occurrence in the last centuries would permit us to do, the triumphant accomplishment of one of the greatest events in the world's history.

Every citizen of America, and every man of good will, fair mind and helpful purpose, whether native, or abiding here while

collaborated by governments and nations, as well as by individuals.
The Committee was moved also by the conviction that, through
the world-wide association of millions of people of every race
localities in a common commonwealth, there would be an un-
growth of acquaintance and friendship which would lead to the
more intelligent, brother, more tolerant comprehension of the
human situation. In one another's point of view and, hence
of an understanding of one another - which in the very basis
and essential of all friendship, whether it be among men or
individuals, or among men or nations, or among governments.
Therefore, the undersigned, a special committee acting for
the American Committee, a body whose ten thousand members are
representative of every nation of the United States, of every
walk in life and of every profession and calling, invite and urge
the cooperation of good people everywhere to strengthen the United
States, and the entire, representative interest of citizens of
localities, under whatever flag, in whatever land, they may be
generally invited, to join first with the American Committee, or
with similar committees in other lands, whenever they may be
organized, in the cooperation and the carrying out of an ad-
vance and a fitting program that shall recognize, on no other
circumstances in the least restricted world world as to be, the
triumphant accomplishment of one of the greatest events in the
world's history.
Every citizen of America, and every man of good will, who
kind and helpful response, whether active, or aiding more fully

the citizens of some other nation, with absolute assurance that they by so doing are not jeopardizing in any way the welfare or sacrificing the inherited policy of America, or the interests of any other country, can join with us in carrying out the celebration of the centenary of the signing of the Ghent Treaty and the close of a hundred years of peace and amity between us and Great Britain, Ireland and Canada, and other nations of the world.

The objects of the American Committee and the Committees organized in Great Britain, Canada and elsewhere, which are hereafter briefly set forth, are such as can harm no one, hazard no individual or governmental concern, and offend no National sentiment; on the contrary, the plan and scope of the celebration are such as will mark an advance in the progress and peaceful purposes of the nations and bless and uplift humanity.

(Signed) ALBERT EUGENE GALLATIN,

Chairman.

Richmond, Va.,
December 4th, 1913.

the citizens of some other nation, with absolute assurance that they by no means are not participating in any way the activities or exercising the imperial policy of America, or the interests of any other country, nor join with us in carrying out the celebration of the centenary of the signing of the Great Treaty and the close of a hundred years of peace and unity between us and Great Britain, Ireland and Canada, and other nations of the world.

The objects of the American Committee and the Committee organized in Great Britain, Canada and elsewhere, which are hereafter briefly set forth, are such as can have no one, having no individual or governmental concern, and afford no national sentiment; on the contrary, the plan and scope of the celebration are such as will mark an advance in the progress and peaceful purposes of the nations and their rights humanity.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE DALLAN,

Chairman.

Richard B. ...
December 1st, 1911.