

Chicago, November 21, 1913

Dear Mr. Stewart:-

Your favor of the 19th inst. with enclosure is at hand. I am sorry that I cannot see my way to being in Richmond for the meeting. I have a number of other engagements at that time which will make it difficult for me to get so far south.

I have read with interest the proposed address. It seems to me in the first place that it is too apologetic. It seems to imply that the Committee is on the defensive, and that there is any just criticism possible on the part of any group of our people. Especially it seems to me unnecessary to say, as near the bottom of the first page, "The American Committee was animated by no hidden motive." If anybody thinks that the Committee was animated by such hidden motive the denial of the Committee will not remove that suspicion.

Chicago, November 21, 1913

Dear Mr. Stewart:-

Your favor of the 19th inst. with enclosure is at hand. I am sorry that I cannot see my way to being in Richmond for the meeting. I have a number of other engagements at that time which will make it difficult for me to get so far south. I have read with interest the proposed address. It seems to me in the first place that it is too apologetic. It seems to imply that the Committee is on the defensive, and that there is any just criticism possible on the part of any group of our people. Especially it seems to me unnecessary to say, as near the bottom of the first page, "The American Committee was animated by no hidden motive." If anybody thinks that the Committee was animated by such hidden motive the denial of the Committee will not remove that suspicion.

In the next place, I was not quite aware that the celebration was to be that of our centenary of peace with France, Germany and other nations. We have had no war with France and Germany, and I am puzzled why we should celebrate a centenary of peace with such nations. In other words, it seems to me that the Committee is getting away from its primary purpose under the impact, perhaps, of national animosities which have no business to exist in this country.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

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

In the next place, I was not quite aware that
the celebration was to be that of our centenary of
peace with France, Germany and other nations. We
have had no war with France and Germany, and I am
puzzled why we should celebrate a centenary of peace
with such nations. In other words, it seems to me
that the Committee is getting away from its primary
purpose under the impact, perhaps, of national
animosities which have no business to exist in this
country.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

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

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
MARTIN H. GLYNN
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 COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

WILLIAM B. HOWLAND

PUBLICITY

ALBERT SHAW

HISTORICAL REVIEW

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

MEMORIALS

ANDREW B. HUMPHREY

EDUCATIONAL, EXTENSION
AND ENDOWMENT

E. B. 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

AMERICAN
PEACE CENTENARY COMMITTEE
1914-1915

HEADQUARTERS: WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

WOODROW WILSON

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

THOMAS R. MARSHALL

Honorary Chairman

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Honorary Vice-Chairmen

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

ELIHU ROOT

JOSEPH H. CHOATE

ADLAI E. STEVENSON

ALTON B. PARKER

LEVI P. MORTON

Honorary Treasurer

LYMAN J. GAGE

Honorary Secretary

HARRY P. JUDSON

June 3, 1914.

FINANCE COMMITTEE
(Membership incomplete)

Chairman

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

Vice-Chairman

WILLIAM CURTIS DEMOREST

BERNARD N. BAKER

WILLIAM A. CLARK

JOHN D. CRIMMINS

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON

CHARLES M. DOW

JAMES B. FORGAN

JACOB LANGELOTH

J. PIERPONT MORGAN

FRANCIS B. REEVES

HERMAN RIDDER

WILLIAM SALOMON

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON

DEPOSITORY

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Treasurer

JAMES L. WANDLING

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Chairman

ROBERT C. MORRIS

PERLEY MORSE, C. P. A.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Chairman

ALTON B. PARKER

Dear Sir:

At the conference held in Richmond on December 3rd and 4th, 1913, it was decided to hold an informal conference and meeting, in association with the Canadian and Newfoundland Committees, on Mackinac Island, Mich., beginning July 21st, 1914, for the following purposes:

1. To bring about the organization of a cooperating American-Canadian-Newfoundland Committee in reference of the Celebration in the Border States and Provinces.
2. To discuss the matter of International boundary monuments.
3. To take action in respect of legislation by the Boundary States and Provinces.
4. To bring about cooperation in the carrying out of a program of Celebration, and
5. To arrange for a maritime pageant, including a marine parade from Buffalo to Duluth, touching both American and Canadian ports.

You are cordially invited to attend.

Won't you kindly bring this matter to the attention of the Governor and request him to appoint 25 delegates to

represent
become me
the Commi

- Chairman
JOHN D. GRIMMING
Vice-Chairman
EDWARD F. DUNN
HUGHES H. FORD
HOWARD GINN
WILLIAM CHURCH GOSWOLD
THOMAS NELSON PAGE
DANIEL SMILEY
OSCAR S. STANLEY
- Secretary
ANDREW B. HUMPHREY
- Executive Committee
Honorary Chairman
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
Honorary Vice-Chairman
RICHARD BARTHOLOMEW
THEODORE E. BURTON
MARTIN B. GLENN
EMMETT O'NEAL
HERMAN RIDDER
JACOB H. SCHWARTZ
OSWALD WEST
- Honorary Secretary
J. HORACE NEWMAN
- Chairman
JOHN A. STEWART
Vice-Chairman
JOSEPH DANIELS
W. O. HART
THEODORE MARSHALL
- Secretary
WILLIAM B. SHORT
- Chairman
STANLEY COMMITTEE
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND
PUBLISHED
ALBERT BRAW
HISTORICAL REVIEW
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
MEMORIALS
ANDREW B. HUMPHREY
EDUCATIONAL, ECONOMIC
AND ENVIRONMENT
E. E. L. GOULD
CO-OPERATION PATRIOTIC
ORGANIZATION
BENJAMIN CAMERON
MARITIME
E. A. C. SMITH
ORGANIZATION IN NEW YORK
GEORGE F. KUNT
INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENT, ETC.
AUSTIN G. FOX

AMERICAN
PEACE CENTENARY COMMITTEE
1914-1915

- Chairman
COMMITTEE AMBASSADOR
Vice-Chairman
WILLIAM CURTIS REMONST
BERNARD M. BAKER
WILLIAM A. CLARK
JOHN D. GRIMMING
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON
CHARLES M. DOW
JAMES M. FORDAN
JACOB LANGHOLZ
J. HENRY MORGAN
FRANK B. NEWBY
HERMAN RIDDER
WILLIAM SALOMON
FRANK LINDA STETSON
- Secretary
I. T. MORGAN & CO.
Treasurer
JAMES L. WANDLING
Honorary Committee
Chairman
ROBERT G. MORRIS
HONEST MORRIS, C.T.A.
Committee on Legislation
Chairman
ALTON B. PARKER

- HEADQUARTERS: WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK
WILLIAM HOWARD TAYLOR
THOMAS B. MARSHALL
WOODROW WILSON
Honorary Chairman
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Honorary Vice-Chairman
JOSEPH H. GROAT
ADAM E. STEVENSON
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
ELIHU ROOT
Honorary Treasurer
LYMAN J. GAGE
Honorary Secretary
HARRY F. LUDSON

June 3, 1914.
Dear Sir:
At the conference held in Richmond
on December 3rd and 4th, 1913, it was
decided to hold an informal conference
and meeting, in association with the Canadian and New-
foundland Committees, on Mackinac Island, Mich., beginning

July 21st, 1914, for the following purposes:

1. To bring about the organization of a cooperating American-Canadian-Newfoundland Committee in reference of the Celebration in the Border States and Provinces.
2. To discuss the matter of international boundary monuments.
3. To take action in respect of legislation by the Boundary States and Provinces.
4. To bring about cooperation in the carrying out of a program of celebration, and
5. To arrange for a maritime pageant, including a marine parade from Buffalo to Duluth, touching both American and Canadian ports.

You are cordially invited to attend.

Won't you kindly bring this matter to the attention of the Governor and request him to appoint 25 delegates to

represent the State at this conference, who shall ex officio become members of our American Committee, if they are not now on the Committee?

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

John A. Stewart.

Chairman Executive Committee.

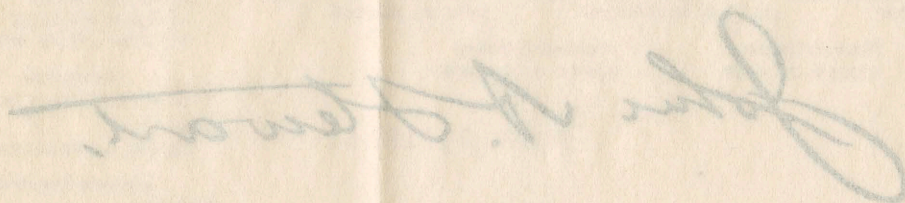
NOTE. The rule governing voting at the Conference gives ten votes to each State, regardless of the number of delegates present from each State. The Conference will be held under the auspices of our American Committee. In respect of all international questions the respective countries represented will vote as units, each country having one vote.

represent the State at this conference, who shall ex officio
become members of our American Committee, if they are not now on

the Committee?

I am,

Yours very sincerely,



Chairman Executive Committee.

NOTE. The rule governing voting at the Conference gives ten
votes to each State, regardless of the number of delegates
present from each State. The Conference will be held under the
auspices of our American Committee. In respect of all inter-
national questions the respective countries represented will vote
as units, each country having one vote.

Chairman

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Vice-Chairmen

JOHN D. CRIMMINS
EDWARD F. DUNNE
EUGENE N. FOSS
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
MARTIN H. GLYNN
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 COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND

PUBLICITY

ALBERT SHAW

HISTORICAL REVIEW

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

MEMORIAL

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

AMERICAN
PEACE CENTENARY COMMITTEE
1914-1915

HEADQUARTERS: WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

WOODROW WILSON

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

THOMAS R. MARSHALL

Honorary Chairman

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Honorary Vice-Chairmen

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
ELIHU ROOT

JOSEPH H. CHOATE

ALTON B. PARKER

LEVI P. MORTON

Honorary Treasurer

LYMAN J. GAGE

Honorary Secretary

HARRY P. JUDSON

December 10th, 1914.

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

My dear Doctor Judson:-

Enclosed you will find copy of an address to
the people drafted by Joseph H. Choate and Nicholas
Murray Butler.

The Committee would ask permission to use your
name as one of the signers of this document, of whom Mr.
Choate will be Chairman, for release to the newspaper
press on December 24th.

As the time is now short in which to secure
its distribution, won't you kindly wire your permission
to this office?

Yours very truly,

J.A.S.C.

Chairman Executive Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE
(Membership incomplete)

Chairman

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT

Vice-Chairman

WILLIAM CURTIS DEMOREST

BERNARD N. BAKER

WILLIAM A. CLARK

JOHN D. CRIMMINS

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON

CHARLES M. DOW

JAMES B. FORGAN

JACOB LANGELOTH

J. PIERPONT MORGAN

FRANCIS B. REEVES

HERMAN RIDDER

WILLIAM SALOMON

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON

DEPOSITORY

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Treasurer

JAMES L. WANDLING

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Chairman

ROBERT C. MORRIS

PERLEY MORSE, C. P. A.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Chairman

ALTON B. PARKER

AMERICAN PEACE CENTENARY COMMITTEE 1914-1915

HEADQUARTERS: WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

Finance Committee
(Membership incomplete)
Chairman
CONNELLUS VANDERBILT
Vice-Chairman
WILLIAM CURTIS DEMAREST
Members
BENJAMIN N. BAKER
WILLIAM A. CLARK
JOHN D. CRIMMINS
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON
CHARLES M. DOW
JAMES H. FORDY
JACOB LANGFORTH
J. FREDERICK MORGAN
FRANKLIN M. NEWTON
HERMAN RIDDER
WILLIAM SALGADO
FRANKLIN LYNDEN STETSON
Deputy
J. F. MORGAN & CO.
Treasurer
JAMES L. WANDLING
Auditing Committee
Chairman
ROBERT C. MORRIS
FREDERICK MORSE, C.F.A.
Committee on Legislation
Chairman
ALTON B. PARKER

WILLIAM HOWARD TAYLOR
THOMAS M. MARSHALL
WOODROW WILSON
Honorary Chairman
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Honorary Vice-Chairman
JOSEPH H. CHOATE
ALTON B. PARKER
LEVI E. MORTON
Honorary Secretary
HARRY E. JUDSON
Honorary Treasurer
LYMAN J. GAGE
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
ELIHU ROOT

Chairman
ANDREW CARNEGIE
Vice-Chairman
JOHN D. CRIMMINS
EDWARD F. DUNN
HUGENE M. FOSB
WILLIAM CHURCH GORDON
THOMAS NELSON FARR
DANIEL SMITH
OSCAR S. STRAUSS
Secretary
ANDREW B. HUMPHREY
Executive Committee
Chairman
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
Honorary Vice-Chairman
NICHOLAS BATHOLDE
THEODORE N. HUSTON
MARTIN H. GLYNN
EMMETT O'NEAL
HERMAN RIDDER
JACOB H. SCHWAB
OSWALD WEST
Honorary Secretary
J. HOWARD MORGANLAND

December 10th, 1914.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Doctor Judson:-

Enclosed you will find copy of an address to
the people drafted by Joseph H. Choate and Nicholas
Murray Butler.
The Committee would ask permission to use your
name as one of the signers of this document, of whom Mr.
Choate will be Chairman, for release to the newspaper
press on December 24th.
As the time is now short in which to secure
its distribution, won't you kindly wire your permission
to this office?

Yours very truly,

Chairman Executive Committee.

J.A.S.C.

Chairman
JOHN A. STEWART
Vice-Chairman
JOSEPHUS DANIELS
W. O. HART
THEODORE MANSBURG
Secretary
WILLIAM H. SHORT
Chairman
STANDING COMMITTEE
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND
President
ALBERT SHAW
Historical Review
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
Memorial
ANDREW B. HUMPHREY
Educational Extension
ANDREW B. HUMPHREY
E. R. L. GOULD
Co-Operation Patriotic
Organization
BENJAMIN CAMERON
Maritime
R. A. C. SMITH
Organization in New York
GEORGE F. KUNE
International Conference, etc.
AUSTIN G. FOX

To the People of the United States:

One hundred years ago to-day there was signed at Ghent in Flanders the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, which marked the close of what has happily proved to be the last war between English-speaking peoples of the earth. To-day the city of Ghent is at the very center of the terrible conflict that rages in Europe. The American Peace Centenary Committee cannot permit this anniversary to pass without inviting the thoughtful attention of their fellow citizens to the contrast presented by the century long period of peace which English-speaking peoples have enjoyed among themselves on the one hand, and the appalling destruction of life, property and great monuments of civilization which the European war involves on the other. It had been our confident hope that the example which the English-speaking peoples have set in their relations with each other would be followed by the other great nations of the earth in their several international relations. It had been our earnest desire that the spirit of peaceful and friendly cooperation which each of these peoples manifests toward the people of the United States would also mark their dealings with one another. Unfortunately this was not to be, and we are sorrowfully called upon to mark our centenary celebration in the midst of the most terrible and destructive war

that history records.

Even at such a time, we must avow once more our emphatic faith in the supremacy of justice over force, of law over might. We rejoice in the peaceful relations of a hundred years among all English-speaking peoples, and particularly in the undefended and unfortified line nearly four thousand miles in length, which divides the territory of the United States from that of the Dominion of Canada. The mutual trust, forbearance and helpfulness which make that undefended boundary a link and not a barrier between two peoples, we offer as an example to our warring brothers across the sea.

It had been our purpose, when our Committee was organized in 1910, to plan for a great celebration of the centenary anniversary by various methods which have now, because of the terrible war which is still convulsing Europe and disturbing the whole world, become impracticable until the close of the conflict.

But we appeal to the people in all the States to mark this notable anniversary by suitable exercises in the churches of all denominations on the 14th of February, the date agreed upon for that purpose with our associate, the Canadian Committee, by formal addresses at the Capitals of the respective States on the 17th and 18th of February, the dates of the ratification and proclamation of the Treaty,

and also by appropriate exercises in all the schools on the 19th day of February, by which all the children of America should be instructed on the significance of this great event, and of the happy prospect which is assured to us, in spite of this horrible war, of another century of continued peace between all the English-speaking peoples of the world.

Chairman
ANDREW CARNEGIE
Vice-Chairmen
JOHN D. CRIMMINS
EDWARD F. DUNNE
EUGENE N. FOSS
WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN
THOMAS NELSON PAGE
DANIEL SMILEY
OSCAR S. STRAUS

Secretary
ANDREW B. HUMPHREY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Honorary Chairman
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

Honorary Secretary
J. HORACE MCFARLAND

Chairman
JOHN A. STEWART

Vice-Chairmen
JOSEPHUS DANIELS
W. O. HART
THEODORE MARBURG

Secretary
WILLIAM H. SHORT

AMERICAN PEACE CENTENARY COMMITTEE 1914-1915

HEADQUARTERS: WOOLWORTH BUILDING, 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 LEVI P. MORTON

Honorary Treasurer Honorary Secretary
LYMAN J. GAGE HARRY P. JUDSON

FINANCE COMMITTEE
Chairman
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT
Vice-Chairman
WILLIAM CURTIS DEMOREST
DEPOSITORY
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
Treasurer
JAMES L. WANDLING

COMMITTEE ON MEDALS
Chairman
CALVIN W. RICE
GEORGE F. KUNZ
AMBROSE SWASEY
CHARLES LATHROP PACK
GEORGE E. ROBERTS

September 30th, 1915.

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

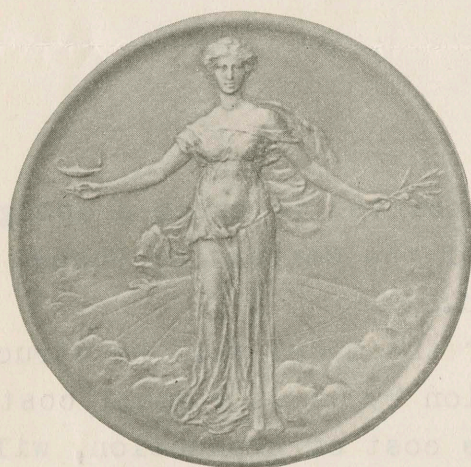
Dear Doctor Judson:-

The Committee on Medals, appointed to chose a design and to issue an official memorial medal of the Century of Peace, has selected the one herewith illustrated.

Silver and bronze copies of the medal will be struck by the United States Mint for distribution by us at a small cost. The proceeds from the sale, above the cost of production, will be turned into the Treasury of the American Committee to meet in part the expense of casting a statue of Abraham Lincoln, which, when the Celebration is held after the close of the war, will be presented to the people of the British Empire and placed on a pedestal opposite Westminster Abbey and the Parliament buildings in London; and also that of preparing bronze effigies for the Parkman memorial which is to be presented to the people of Canada and placed on a conspicuous site in the grounds of the Parliament buildings in Ottawa.

The price of the bronze medal will be \$5, and of the silver medal, \$12.

Later, a copy of this medal, in gold, will be presented by the Committee to the President of the United States, to the King of Great Britain, to the Premier of Canada, to the Premier of Australia, to the Chairman of the Belgian Committee at Ghent, and to others identified with the Centenary Movement.



The Committee on Medals will authorize the striking off of seven other gold medals, replicas of that struck off for the President of the United States, to be offered to collectors for the sum of \$350 each.

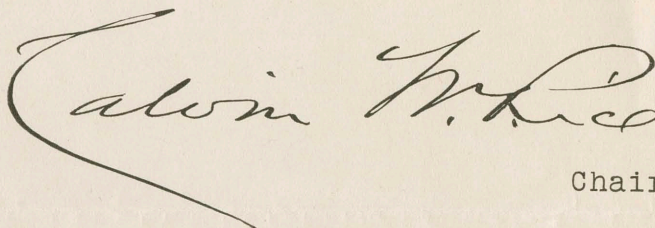
The memorial medals should have a value considerably in excess of the sale price, for the reason that when a number shall have been struck off equal to the number of members of the Peace Centenary Committee the die will be destroyed and no further medals of the kind issued.

Each medal will be placed in an attractive case, and with each will be given a handsomely bound monograph containing a history of the Centenary Movement and the preamble of the Treaty of Ghent.

You are cordially invited to subscribe for one of these official souvenirs of this great movement of which you have been a part, a movement to further the great and holy cause of peace, not only among English-speaking people, but, by their example, among all mankind.

Checks or postal money-orders should be made payable to the order of James L. Wandling, Treasurer, and addressed to American Peace Centenary Committee, Room 2560 Woolworth Building, New York.

Yours very truly,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Calvin T. White". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "Chairman.".

Chairman.

George F. Kunz
Ambrose Swasey
Charles Lathrop Pack
George E. Roberts

John A. Stewart,
Executive Chairman American Committee.

The Committee on Medals will authorize the striking off
of seven other gold medals, replicas of that struck off for the
President of the United States, to be offered to collectors for
the sum of \$500 each.

The memorial medals should have a value considerably in
excess of the sale price, for the reason that when a number shall
have been struck off equal to the number of members of the Peace
Centenary Committee the die will be destroyed and no further
medals of the kind issued.

Each medal will be placed in an attractive case, and
with each will be given a handsomely bound monograph containing a
history of the Centenary Movement and the principles of the Treaty
of Amity.

You are especially invited to subscribe for one of these
official documents of this great movement of which you have been
a part, a movement to further the great and holy cause of Peace,
not only among English-speaking people, but, by their example,
among all mankind.

Checks of postal money-orders should be made payable to
the order of James W. Wadsworth, Treasurer, and forwarded to
American Peace Centenary Committee, Room 3502, Madison Building,
New York.

Yours very truly,



George T. Knox
Ambrose Gwney
Charles Ephraim Peck
George W. Roberts

John A. Stewart,
Executive Chairman American Committee.

A WAY TO PERMANENT PEACE

The absolutely vital necessity for peace is almost complete disarmament with a treaty agreement that every national dispute shall be referred to the Hague, and that its rulings shall be enforced against any nation refusing to accept them by all the other nations in concert. The first step should be a clear line of demarcation for the boundary line of every nation's territory, and such boundaries should remain forever inviolate, unless by mutual agreement ratified by the Hague Court.

The next step should be the disarmament of every nation's army and navy except for an army proportional to its area and its population. It would be manifestly unfair and impolitic to allow a nation with comparatively small territory and large population precisely the same force as would be allowed to a nation with a sparse population and vast territory to be patrolled. The table then would run about as follows: Allowing one delegate in the Court to every ten million of population or less, and 1,000 soldiers to every million of population, and 10,000 soldiers to every million square miles of territory or less, we have approximately the following table.

	Population	Sq. Miles	Delegates	Army
U. S. A.	110,000,000	3,600,000	11	
Soldiers	110,000	36,000		-146,000
Russia	166,000,000	8,650,000	16	
Soldiers	166,000	86,500		-252,500
Germany	65,000,000	208,000	6	
Soldiers	65,000	20,000		- 85,000
Austria Hungary	51,000,000	261,000	5	
Soldiers	51,000	26,000		- 77,000
Great Britain	45,000,000	121,000	4	
Soldiers	45,000	12,000		- 57,000
France	40,000,000	207,000	4	
Soldiers	40,000	20,000		- 60,000
Italy	34,000,000	110,000	3	
Soldiers	34,000	11,000		- 45,000
Spain	20,000,000	185,000	2	
Soldiers	20,000	18,000		- 38,000
Portugal	5,000,000	35,000	1	
Soldiers	5,000	3,500		- 8,500
Belgium	7,500,000	11,000	1	
Soldiers	7,500	1,100		- 8,500
Sweden	5,500,000	172,000	1	
Soldiers	5,500	1,700		- 7,200
Holland	6,000,000	147,000	1	
Soldiers	6,000	1,400		- 7,400
Denmark	3,000,000	15,000	1	
Soldiers	3,000	1,500		- 4,500
Norway	2,000,000	125,000	1	
Soldiers	2,000	1,250		- 3,250
Brazil	21,000,000	3,300,000	2	
Soldiers	21,500	33,000		- 54,500
Argentina	7,500,000	1,135,000	1	
Soldiers	7,500	11,000		- 18,500
China	400,000,000	4,000,000	40	
Soldiers	400,000	40,000		-440,000
Japan	67,000,000	235,000	6	
Soldiers	67,000	23,500		- 90,500

Probably the Asiatics would have to be reduced, and an equitable allowance surely made for all the colonies of any importance. This table for European countries would give a total of 692,000 soldiers against the strongest, viz., 252,500, and a far greater disproportion for any of the strong though lesser armies. Also all the smaller nations, sure to join, would swell the total so that war would at its most favorable possibility for the strongest nation be a one to three proposition and practically end the chance of it. No nation is going to war with the certainty of losing. A weak man rarely attacks a strong one, and the strongest of men surrenders with five men opposed to him. If the millenium is ever to be brought about in the shape of universal peace, and the Hague Palace be a monument of truth and fact it will become so on some such lines as the above.

A WAY TO PERMANENT PEACE

The absolutely vital necessity for peace is almost complete disarmament with a treaty agreement that every national dispute shall be referred to the Hague, and that the ruling shall be enforced against any nation refusing to accept them by all the other nations in concert. The first step should be a clear line of demarcation for the boundary line of every nation's territory, and such boundaries should remain forever inviolate, unless by mutual agreement ratified by the Hague Court.

The next step should be the disarmament of every nation's army and navy except for an army proportional to its area and its population. It would be manifestly unfair and impracticable to allow a nation with comparatively small territory and large population precisely the same force as would be allowed to a nation with a sparse population and vast territory to be protected. The table then would run about as follows: Allowing one delegate in the Court to every ten million of population or less, and 1,000 soldiers to every million of population, and 10,000 soldiers to every million square miles of territory or less, we have approximately the following table.

U. S. A.	Population	Sq. Miles	Delegates	Army
Soldiers	110,000,000	3,600,000	11	-140,000
Russia	110,000,000	8,400,000	16	-250,000
Soldiers	100,000,000	208,000	8	-80,000
Germany	60,000,000	30,000	6	-77,000
Soldiers	51,000,000	25,000	5	-67,000
Austria Hungary	51,000,000	121,000	5	-67,000
Soldiers	45,000,000	12,000	4	-60,000
Great Britain	45,000,000	207,000	4	-60,000
Soldiers	40,000,000	20,000	3	-45,000
France	40,000,000	11,000	3	-38,000
Soldiers	34,000,000	18,000	3	-38,000
Italy	34,000,000	28,000	1	-28,000
Soldiers	20,000,000	3,500	1	-28,000
Spain	20,000,000	11,000	1	-28,000
Soldiers	20,000,000	11,000	1	-28,000
Portugal	8,000,000	11,000	1	-28,000
Soldiers	5,000,000	1,100	1	-28,000
Belgium	7,500,000	172,000	1	-28,000
Soldiers	5,500,000	1,700	1	-28,000
Sweden	5,500,000	147,000	1	-28,000
Soldiers	4,000,000	1,400	1	-28,000
Holland	4,000,000	18,000	1	-28,000
Soldiers	3,000,000	1,800	1	-28,000
Denmark	3,000,000	128,000	1	-28,000
Soldiers	2,000,000	1,280	1	-28,000
Norway	2,000,000	3,300,000	2	-28,000
Soldiers	21,000,000	32,000	2	-28,000
Brazil	21,000,000	1,150,000	1	-28,000
Soldiers	7,500,000	11,000	1	-28,000
Argentina	7,500,000	4,000,000	40	-40,000
Soldiers	400,000,000	40,000	8	-90,000
China	400,000,000	33,000		
Soldiers	67,000,000			
Japan	67,000,000			
Soldiers	67,000,000			

Probably the Asiatics would have to be reduced, and an equitable allowance surely made for all the colonies of any importance. This table for European countries would give a total of 622,000 soldiers against the strongest, viz., 228,500, and a far greater disproportion for any of the strong though lesser armies. Also all the smaller nations, were to join, would swell the total so that war would be the most favorable possibility for the strongest nation be a one to three proposition and practically end the chance of it. No nation is going to war with the strongest of men with arms with five men opposed to one. If the million is ever to be brought about in the shape of universal peace, and the Hague Palace be a monument of truth and fact it will become as on some such lines as the above.

**AMERICAN
PEACE CENTENARY COMMITTEE
1914-1915**

HEADQUARTERS: WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

Chairman

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Secretary

ANDREW B. HUMPHREY

Chairman Executive Committee

JOHN A. STEWART

WOODROW WILSON

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

THOMAS R. MARSHALL

Honorary Chairman
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Honorary Vice-Chairmen

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
ELIHU ROOT

JOSEPH H. CHOATE

ALTON B. PARKER

LEVI P. MORTON

Honorary Treasurer
LYMAN J. GAGE

Honorary Secretary
HARRY P. JUDSON

March 15th, 1917.

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

My dear Dr. Judson:-

In February, 1909, we began the organization of a committee to bring about the celebration of the century of peace among English-speaking peoples; and until the war began, twenty-three thousand men and women in various parts of the world were working together to accomplish the projects incident thereto. You were one of those who early became an Executive Member of the Committee, and who participated in our work. When the movement was interrupted by the war we had already accomplished much that was good. Sixteen books had been written and published on the subject of the centenary; the home of Washington's ancestors had been purchased by the British Committee and presented to the American people; a public-spirited member of our Committee had guaranteed the cost of the monument which we voted to present to the people of Great Britain; monuments were erected in various parts of the world; and, all in all, we had more than justified the time, expense and effort put into the accomplishment of our original program.

The underlying idea of those identified with the celebration

was to do a work that should not be ephemeral, but permanent; to build up a superstructure of good-will upon a sure foundation; to establish some means of permanent intercourse and association which would outlast the second century following the Treaty of Ghent.

On Washington's Birthday, 1914, the British branch of the International Committee to Celebrate the Century of Peace purchased Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington, in Northamptonshire, England, as a gift of good-will to the American people, title to which estate now lies with a Board of Governors, of which the American Ambassador to Great Britain is Chairman ex officio.

At a meeting held in the City of London, March 7th, 1914, at the American Embassy the Board of Governors unanimously approved of a resolution creating The Sulgrave Institution, a society "to foster friendship and to prevent misunderstanding," to center in Sulgrave Manor, and in some counterpart hereafter to be purchased in America. I had the honor to put the matter of the creation of The Sulgrave Institution before the Executive Committee of the American Centenary Committee upon my return from London in March, 1914; and the action of the Board of Governors of the Sulgrave Manor was, without dissenting vote, approved.

Subsequently steps were taken to organize Sulgrave, but owing to the interference of the war nothing material was done until within the past several months, when steps were taken to incorporate The Institution. What the Institution will be is set forth in the enclosed printed Articles of Incorporation, which I respectfully ask you carefully to read. At our meeting in London, as I explained to our Committee at the meeting in New York City in 1914, we took the step to organize The Sulgrave Institution in order to keep alive and

was to do a work that should not be ephemeral, but permanent; to build up a superstructure of good-will upon a sure foundation; to establish some means of permanent intercourse and association which would outlast the second century following the Treaty of Ghent.

On Washington's Birthday, 1914, the British branch of the International Committee to Celebrate the Century of Peace purchased Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington, in Northamptonshire, England, as a gift of good-will to the American people, title to which estate now lies with a Board of Governors, of which the American Ambassador to Great Britain is Chairman ex officio.

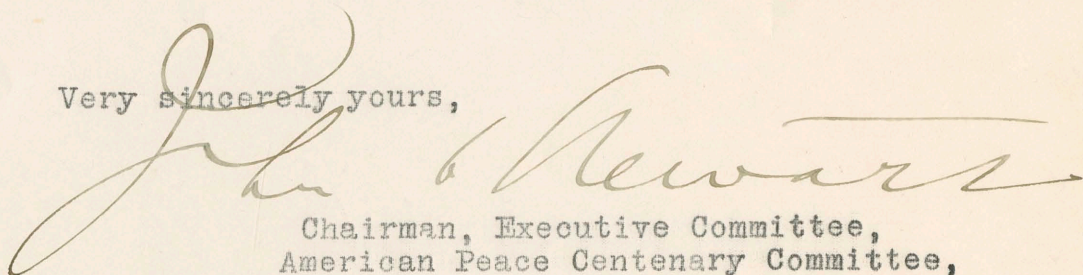
At a meeting held in the City of London, March 7th, 1914, at the American Embassy the Board of Governors unanimously approved of a resolution creating The Sulgrave Institution, a society "to foster friendship and to prevent misunderstanding," to center in Sulgrave Manor, and in some counterpart heretofore to be purchased in America. I had the honor to put the matter of the creation of The Sulgrave Institution before the Executive Committee of the American Centenary Committee upon my return from London in March, 1914; and the action of the Board of Governors of the Sulgrave Manor was, without dissenting vote, approved.

Subsequently steps were taken to organize Sulgrave, but owing to the interference of the war nothing material was done until within the past several months, when steps were taken to incorporate The Institution. What the Institution will be is set forth in the enclosed printed Articles of Incorporation, which I respectfully ask you carefully to read. At our meeting in London, as I explained to our Committee at the meeting in New York City in 1914, we took the step to organize The Sulgrave Institution in order to keep alive and

perpetuate the great committee of twenty-three thousand which had been erected in all parts of the world to celebrate the century of peace, and to make it a permanent body of friendship and good-will - an organization unique in the history of the world, and doing a work concrete, definitive, constructive. It has been thought wise to ask a number of the more conspicuous members of the Centenary Committee to act as a committee to invite the ten thousand or more members of our American Centenary Committee to transfer their membership from the Centenary Committee to The Sulgrave Institution. When this has been done and the commitments for the American Committee met, the Centenary Committees, as such, will cease to exist, having been merged into The Sulgrave Institution.

In behalf of the American Committee, and acting under authority directing me to aid in carrying out the terms of The Sulgrave Institution resolution, I respectfully and cordially ask you to read the Articles of Incorporation of The Institution, sign them at the foot by way of endorsement, and return them to me, together, I hope, with your acceptance of the request to become one of a committee to invite our general members to become members of The Sulgrave Institution. I shall be very glad, at the same time, to receive any comment which you may desire to make and to lay before the Board any suggestions.

Very sincerely yours,



Chairman, Executive Committee,
American Peace Centenary Committee,

Member, Board of Governors of Sulgrave Manor,

and Chairman of Executive Committee to organize
The Sulgrave Institution.

Enclosure.

Chicago, March 17, 1917

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Your favor of the 15th of March with enclosure is received. Herewith I am returning the Articles of Incorporation with my signature. I shall be pleased to become one of the Committee to invite our general members to become members of the Sulgrave Institution.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. John A. Stewart
3903 Woolworth Bldg., New York City

Chicago, March 17, 1917

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Your favor of the 15th of March with

enclosure is received. Herewith I am returning the

Articles of Incorporation with my signature. I shall be

pleased to become one of the Committee to invite our

general members to become members of the Engrave Institution.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. John A. Stewart
3903 Woolworth Bldg., New York City

3

**AMERICAN
PEACE CENTENARY COMMITTEE
1914-1915**

HEADQUARTERS: WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

Chairman
ANDREW CARNEGIE

Secretary
ANDREW B. HUMPHREY

Chairman Executive Committee
JOHN A. STEWART

WOODROW WILSON

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

THOMAS R. MARSHALL

Honorary Chairman
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Honorary Vice-Chairmen

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
ELIHU ROOT

JOSEPH H. CHOATE

ALTON B. PARKER

LEVI P. MORTON

Honorary Treasurer
LYMAN J. GAGE

Honorary Secretary
HARRY P. JUDSON

July 5th, 1917.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago,
Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

As you will recollect, the American Centenary Committee obligated itself by formal resolution to present statues of Abraham Lincoln and of George Washington to the people of Great Britain. The State of Virginia, through Legislative enactment, relieved the Committee of carrying out its intention as regards the Washington statue, through an appropriation for the making of a replica of the Houdon statue of George Washington, which now stands in the corridor of the Capitol at Richmond.

The Committee has likewise been fortunate as regards the gift of a Lincoln, for through the generosity of Mr. Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, a variant from the original Lincoln by George Grey Barnard, recently unveiled in Cincinnati, was offered to our Committee as a gift to the British people. The matter was taken up by our Executive Committee with the British Committee, Lord Weardale, Chairman, with the result that the offer was enthusiastically and gratefully accepted by them and us. The statue is now in process of casting, and will be ready for

AMERICAN
PEACE CENTENARY COMMITTEE
1914-1915

HEADQUARTERS: WOODBURY BUILDING, NEW YORK

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
THOMAS E. MARSHALL
WOODROW WILSON
HENRY CLAY
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
HENRY VICK
JOHN H. CHASE
ALTON B. PARKER
LEVI P. MORTON
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
ELIHU ROOT
HENRY TAYLOR
LYMAN J. GAGE
HENRY POTTER
HARRY E. JUDSON

JOHN A. STEWART
Chairman Executive Committee
ANDREW B. HUNTER
Secretary
ARTHUR CANNON
Editor

July 25th, 1915.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago,
Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

As you will recollect, the American Centenary Committee obligated itself by formal resolution to present statues of Abraham Lincoln and of George Washington to the people of Great Britain. The State of Virginia, through Legislative enactment, relieved the Committee of carrying out its intention as regards the Washington statue, through an appropriation for the making of a replica of the Hodon statue of George Washington, which now stands in the corridor of the Capitol at Richmond.

The Committee has likewise been fortunate as regards the gift of a Lincoln, for through the generosity of Mr. Charles F. Telf of Cincinnati, a variant from the original Lincoln by George Grey Barnard, recently unveiled in Cincinnati, was offered to our Committee as a gift to the British people. The matter was taken up by our Executive Committee with the British Committee, Lord Westdale, Chairman, with the result that the offer was enthusiastically and gratefully accepted by them and us. The statue is now in process of casting, and will be ready for

Dr. H. P. J.

-2-

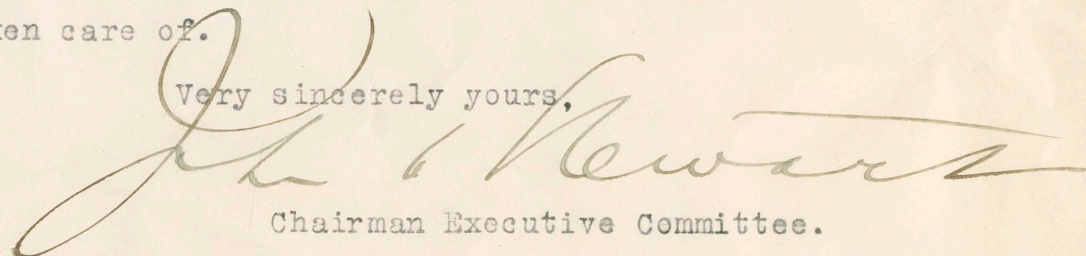
7/5/17.

shipment about the first of August. Of all the statues of Lincoln, those who have seen it and other statues that knew Lincoln, assert that the Barnard statue of Lincoln is more nearly the Abraham Lincoln that they knew than any other. What arrangements will be made for unveiling the statue will depend largely on the course of the war. In any event, the statue on completion will be shipped to Great Britain, erected upon the site reserved for it opposite Westminster Abbey and the Parliament Buildings, the best site in London, and probably informally unveiled about September first, to await dedication at a formal ceremony after the war.

In behalf of the Committee may I cordially invite you to become one of a Committee of Presentation, representing all the States, which will have charge of the arrangements of the unveiling ceremonies.

As soon as the statue is ready for shipment each member of the Committee will be consulted as to what should be done, the which, of course, will depend largely upon the wish of the British Government and the British Centenary Committee. The cost of the Statue and everything pertaining to it is already taken care of.

Very sincerely yours,

A large, flowing handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "John H. Newmark". The signature is written over the typed name and title.

Chairman Executive Committee.

P.

Chicago, July 9, 1917

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Your favor of the 5th inst. is received.
I am much interested to learn of the success as to the two
statues, and shall be glad to coöperate with the Committee
on the plans for the ceremonies.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. John A. Stewart
233 Broadway, New York City

Chicago, July 9, 1917

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Your favor of the 5th inst. is received.

I am much interested to learn of the success as to the two
statues, and shall be glad to cooperate with the Committee
on the plans for the ceremonies.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.L. - L.

Mr. John A. Stewart
233 Broadway, New York City

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN

NEW YORK

FOUNDED 1825

COUNCIL

HERBERT ADAMS	PRESIDENT
HOWARD RUSSELL BUTLER	VICE-PRESIDENT
HARRY W. WATROUS	CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
CHARLES C. CURRAN	RECORDING SECRETARY
FRANCIS C. JONES	TREASURER
FREDERICK W. KOST	ROBERT AITKEN
ELLIOTT DAINGERFIELD	DOUGLAS VOLK
COLIN CAMPBELL COOPER	E. IRVING COUSE

109TH STREET AND AMSTERDAM AVENUE

January 7th 1918.

President Harry P. Judson
University of Chicago
Honorary Secretary, American Peace Centenary Committee

My dear Sir:—

I desire to thank you for your favor of the 14th ulto., in which you express your strong desire that a replica of the St. Gaudens Lincoln be sent to London and your deep disapproval of the Barnard Statue. In these views you express the almost universal sentiment of the American Peace Centenary Committee.

Of the 70 members of that Committee who have replied to the inquiry authorized by the National Academy of Design not one favors the Barnard statue, unless it be the one who says he favors the St. Gaudens statue "with the hands folded in front." My table is covered with letters from the members of your Committee angry at the substitution of the Barnard statue for the St. Gaudens and at the apparently underhand way in which it was brought about. Many of these letters assert that the writers were never consulted or given a chance to express their opinions.

The substitution was effected—according to the statement of Mr. John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Centenary Committee (N.Y. Times, Jan. 3, 1918) by a sub-committee. He could only recall a few of the names of the members of that ^{sub-}Committee. His excuse is that it was found impossible to raise the fund needed for the St. Gaudens replica, although he affirms that the matter was brought up before the 168 members and also the 13000. members of the General Committee. I cannot understand how this statement can be true for not a single one of the 70 replies mentions having received such an appeal. I have called on Mr. Stewart to publish

2

the appeals. It looks to me as if no bona-fide effort was ever made to raise the small fund (about fifteen thousand dollars) necessary to cast the replica of the St. Gaudens, and that a very few members of the Committee, acting without either the authority or knowledge of the rest of the Committee effected the substitution, secured the acceptance of the statue by the English Committee and the Government of Great Britain, and the right to place it on the site which that Government had set aside in 1914 for the St. Gaudens Lincoln -

In doing this it would seem that they made an unwarranted use of the names of your Committee for who else could have informed Sir Alfred Mond and inspired his statement in the House of Commons that "The American Committee for the celebration of 100 years of peace are anxious to send a replica of the Statue of President Lincoln xx by Mr. George Gray Barnard, xx which they consider to be a superior monument".

Whatever may have been the manner in which the substitution was accomplished your Committee cannot, I should think, allow the affair to stand as at present, but must in some way protect its good name - The action of these few men, evidently claiming the support of your Committee, should, if I may be allowed to suggest through the knowledge that has come to me, be officially repudiated by the Committee -

The Chairman of your Committee is Mr. Andrew Carnegie and I naturally hesitate to call on him for action in the present state of his health. The Secretary is Mr. Andrew R. Humphrey, who is, I understand, one of the few who have been active in effecting the substitution. Mr. John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee is the moving spirit working for Barnard -

It would seem to me therefore that you, as Honorary Chairman of the American Centenary Committee would be the right man to speak for your Committee - to call its attention to the extraordinary & fatal actions of this sub-Committee and demand that the action of the sub-Committee be repudiated, the offer made by it to England be withdrawn and the original

the speaker. It looks to me as if we have just effected
and made to raise the small fund (about fifteen thousand
dollars) necessary to carry the expenses of the St. Lawrence, and
that a very few members of the Committee, acting without
the authority or knowledge of the rest of the Committee
effected the subscription, secured the acceptance of the State
by the English Committee and the Government of Great Britain,
and the right to place her the like which that Government has
not made in 1841 for the St. Lawrence bridge.

As to this it would seem that they made an enormous
use of the names of your Committee for what the world has
information Sir Alfred Russel and perhaps his statement in the
House of Commons that the American Committee for the celebration
of 100 years of peace are anxious to have a replica of the statue
of President Lincoln as by Mr George Day, however, as what they can
be to be a superior monument.

Whatever may have been the manner in which the
statue was accomplished your Committee cannot
I should think, allow the effort to stand as at present,
but would in some way protect its good name. The action
of these few men, certainly claiming the support of your Com-
mittee, should, if I may be allowed to suggest through the
medium that has come to me, be officially repudiated by
the Committee.

The Chairman of your Committee is the Chairman of your
and I naturally hesitate to call on him for action in the future
state of his health. The meeting in the National Assembly, the
10, I understand, one of the first who has been seen in offering
the subscription. The John A. Brown Memorial Committee, the
Committee is the moving spirit working for America.

It would seem to me therefore that you, as the
Chairman of the American Centennial Committee would be the
right man to speak for your Committee - to call its attention
to the extraordinary & noble action of the sub-committee and
demand that the action of the sub-committee be repudiated
The offer made by the English Committee and the speaker

offer of a replica of the St. Gaudens confirmed - Any appeal for the small sum needed, would I am sure, meet with a quick response.

I trust you will not think this suggestion a piece of presumption on my part, but I do hope that the Committee can get the benefit of the information which I have collected and be enabled in some way to assert its stand.

This is an inter-national question. The President of a University writes me "My chief objection to the presentation of the Barnard Statue is that in a time when we are seeking to promote international understanding and sympathy, the setting up of such a grotesque and ludicrous figure as embodying our conception of the 'foremost American' cannot fail to injure the relations of Great Britain and the United States. If that weird and deformed figure really represents the result of democracy, we can hardly expect Europe to fight that democracy may be made safe." This is a national question - The statue in front of the Parliament Buildings will always be regarded as the gift of the American people and yet throughout the Country there is an indignant protest against the Barnard Statue.

This is a question for the world of art. The National Academy of Design, the foremost representative body of Artists in this Country has taken its stand against it. We artists feel profoundly the insult which has been given to the Art of America. The neurotic movement which was rife on the Continent, especially in Germany, prior to the war and which found expression in high monstrosities, exaggerating the ugly, the uncouth, the grotesque and the abnormal is not American and we must not allow it to infect this atmosphere. Thus far we have been quite clean from it. But here comes an example of that kind of degenerate art, which a few men on your Committee, by evidently misusing your names, have succeeded in foisting on the people of England.

Americans Cannot stand for it.

The artists of America cannot stand for it

Your Committee, the most abused of all, cannot stand for it.

I trust you will come forward and call on your Committee to take the necessary action to end this mischief before it is too late.

I am, very truly yours

Please make whatever use of this letter you care to.
H.R.B. -
Howard Russell Butler

Dr. H. P. J.

JOHN A. STEWART
233 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

Pratt 145
15/18.

January 15th, 1918.

Let me close with the hope that your health and are not feeling more than most of us the burden of this awful war, and assurances of my sincere respects.

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

Dear Dr. Judson:-

I have your letter of January 9th. Let me explain that the Centenary Committee transferred its authority to a Sub-Committee of seventeen, but with the transference, placed upon the shoulders of the Sub-Committee the burden of caring for any expense that it might deem to be necessary to contract in keeping the movement alive and in arranging to carry out its obligations. The aforesaid Committee, in the pursuit of its duty, and under the authority which, without reserve, had been given to it, submitted the offer of Mr. Charles Phelps Taft to the British Committee in London. It was for the British Committee to say whether they wanted to accept Mr. Taft's offer; the American Centenary Committee's business to do whatever the British Committee wanted done. The British elected to accept Mr. Taft's offer - and after that, the deluge!

The American Centenary Committee has nothing whatever to say in the premises, nor, under the resolution, practically bringing the work of the larger Committee to an almost full stop, has the Centenary Committee as a body just cause to complain of the action of the Sub-Committee. Any committee would have done the same.

JOHN A. STEWART
233 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

January 15th, 1918.

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

Dear Dr. Judson:-

I have your letter of January 9th. Let me explain that the Centenary Committee transferred its authority to a Sub-Committee of seventeen, but with the transference, placed upon the shoulders of the Sub-Committee the burden of caring for any expense that it might deem to be necessary to contract in keeping the movement alive and in arranging to carry out its obligations. The aforesaid Committee, in the pursuit of its duty, and under the authority which, without reserve, had been given to it, submitted the offer of Mr. Charles Phelps Taft to the British Committee in London. It was for the British Committee to say whether they wanted to accept Mr. Taft's offer; the American Centenary Committee's business to do whatever the British Committee wanted done. The British elected to accept Mr. Taft's offer - and after that, the delay. The American Centenary Committee has nothing whatever to say in the premises, nor, under the resolution, practically bringing the work of the larger Committee to an almost full stop, has the Centenary Committee as a body just cause to complain of the action of the Sub-Committee. Any committee would have done the same.

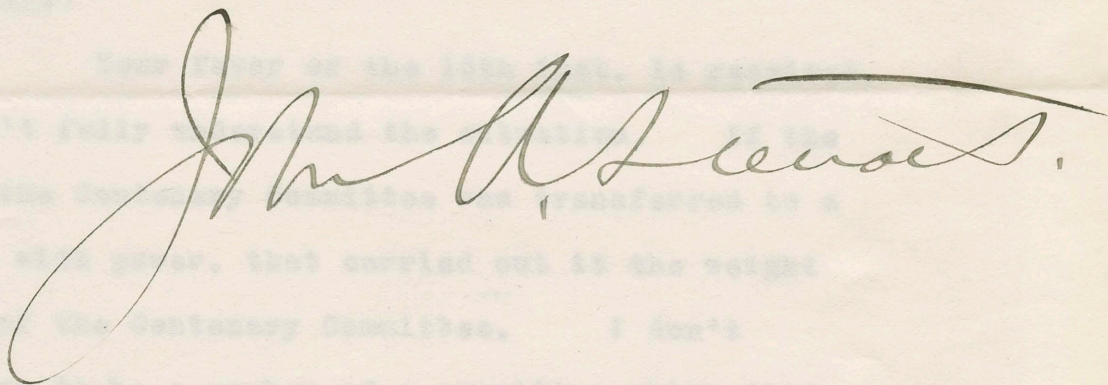
Dr.H.P.J.

2.

1/15/18.

Let me close with the hope that you are in good health and are not feeling more than most of us the burden of this awful war, and assurances of my sincere respects.

Very sincerely yours,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John A. Stewart". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent loop at the end of the last name.

Thank you for the burden of this contest is
shared by the people, and it is our duty to do
what we can to help the nation.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

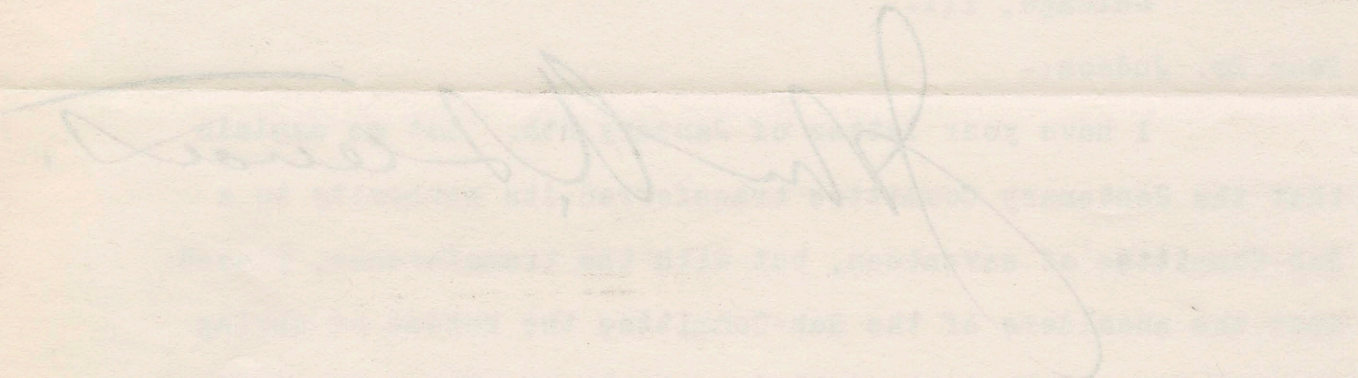
J.A.S. - L.

Mr. John A. Stewart
205 Broadway, New York City

1/18/18.

Dr. H. P. J.

Let me close with the hope that you are in good
health and are not feeling more than most of us the burden
of this awful war, and assurances of my sincere respects.
Very sincerely yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to the sender of the letter.

Chicago, January 17, 1918

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Your favor of the 15th inst. is received. Perhaps I don't fully understand the situation. If the authority of the Centenary Committee was transferred to a sub-committee with power, that carried out it the weight and the name of the Centenary Committee. I don't personally care to be a member of a committee which finds itself saddled with responsibility for actions in which it has practically no voice or no authority. If I am wrong in my understanding of the situation please let me know. Otherwise I shall think it advisable to resign membership.

We are all feeling the burden of this contest in which we are engaged, and of course are anxious to do what we can to help the nation.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. John A. Stewart
233 Broadway, New York City

Mr. John A. Stewart
233 Broadway, New York City

H.P.L. - L.

Very truly yours,

With sincere regards, I am,

What we can to help the nation.

which we are engaged, and of course are anxious to do

We are all feeling the burden of this contest in

membership.

know. Otherwise I shall think it advisable to resign

wrong in my understanding of the situation please let me

it has practically no voice or no authority. If I am

itself saddled with responsibility for actions in which

personally care to be a member of a committee which finds

and the name of the Centenary Committee. I don't

sub-committee with power, that carried out it the weight

authority of the Centenary Committee was transferred to a

Perhaps I don't fully understand the situation. If the

Your favor of the 18th inst. is received.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Chicago, January 17, 1918

I enclose a copy of my recent letter to Sir. Alfred Mond, which
has many quotations from letters received by me from members
of the Ann. Peace Centenary Committee

H. R. D. —

Sir Alfred Mond, M. P.

First Commissioner of Public Works-

London, E.C.

My dear Sir:-

I feel that I ought to call your attention to the situation, which has developed in this country, relative to the Statue of Abraham Lincoln, proposed to be donated, through the American Peace Centenary Committee, to the people of England-

Referring to your statement before the House of Commons, as quoted in the London Times of October 23d last, it is noted that the site in the Canning inclosure was originally offered "for a replica of the St. Gaudens Statue." From other expressions in the same statement it would seem that you are under the impression that Americans in general and the members of the American Committee for the Celebration of one hundred years of Peace in particular "are anxious to send a replica of the statue of President Lincoln recently erected at Cincinnati and executed by Mr. George Gray Barnard," to occupy the site intended for the St. Gaudens Lincoln, and which they-the committee-consider to be a "superior monument."

If this is a correct interpretation of your impressions then I greatly fear that you have been misinformed. The substitution of the Barnard statue for the St. Gaudens is calling forth a storm of indignation here. The discussion has raged in the newspapers and art periodicals and by far the majority of voices have condemned the Barnard statue as a false and libellous representation of our great President and Statesman.

The Council of the National Academy of Design, the leading art body of this country, recently passed a resolution condemning

ing art body of this country, recently passed a resolution condemning
The Council of the National Academy of Design, the lead-

President and Statesman.

Barnard statue as a false and libellous representation of our great

periodicals and by far the majority of voices have condemned the

indignation here. The discussion has raged in the newspapers and art
of the Barnard statue for the St. Gaudens is calling forth a storm of
then I greatly fear that you have been misinformed. The substitution
If this is a correct interpretation of your impressions

to be a "superior monument."

for the St. Gaudens Lincoln, and which they-the committee-consider

and executed by Mr. George Gray Barnard," to occupy the site intended

replica of the statue of President Lincoln recently erected at Cincinnati

of one hundred years of Peace in particular "are anxious to send a

in general and the members of the American Committee for the Celebration

statement it would seem that you are under the impression that Americans

of the St. Gaudens Statue." From other expressions in the same

the site in the Canning enclosure was originally offered "for a replica

as quoted in the London Times of October 23d last, it is noted that

Referring to your statement before the House of Commons,

American Peace Centenary Committee, to the people of England-

Statue of Abraham Lincoln, proposed to be donated, through the

situation, which has developed in this country, relative to the

I feel that I ought to call your attention to the

My dear Sir:-

London, E.C.

First Commissioner of Public Works-

Sir Alfred Mond, M. P.

the Barnard statue as not conveying the recognized characteristics of Lincoln- It stated that "In it we are unable to discern evidences of his genius, or humor, or any of those lofty qualities which are invariably associated with his great name."

But the particular reason for this letter is to call your attention to the attitude of the American Peace Centenary Committee. That Committee does not desire (as you seem to believe) to substitute the Barnard statue for the St. Gaudens, but on the contrary its members are strongly opposed to such action- This statement is based on accurate information- Under authority of the National Academy a circular letter was addressed by me to all the members of that committee- The many replies thus far received-which are at your service-are overwhelmingly opposed to sending the Barnard statue and in favor of the St. Gaudens. The surprising fact is also disclosed that the members have never been consulted many claiming that they have been given no opportunity until now to express an opinion one way or the other.

An analysis of the sixty ~~two~~ letters received to date shows as follows:-

In favor of the Barnard Statue	none
Prefers St. Gaudens but willing to send the Barnard	1
In favor of St. Gaudens with hands crossed in front	
This member may have intended to endorse the Barnard	1
Against the Barnard and in favor of the St. Gaudens	41
Expressing no preference,--some feeling themselves	
unqualified to pass on art questions, others	
wishing to abide by the decision of the majority	17
	<hr/> 60

There is no use of waiting for further replies. The views of the committee are already sufficiently indicated- They are overwhelmingly against the Barnard statue-the vast majority of answers being scathing denunciations of it or highly in praise of the St. Gaudens-

the Bernard statue as not conveying the recognized characteristics of Lincoln- It stated that "In it we are unable to discern evidences of his genius, or humor, or any of those lofty qualities which are invariably associated with his great name."

But the particular reason for this letter is to call your attention to the attitude of the American Peace Centenary Committee. That Committee does not desire (as you seem to believe) to substitute the Bernard statue for the St. Gaudens, but on the contrary its members are strongly opposed to such action- This statement is based on accurate information- Under authority of the National Academy a circular letter was addressed by me to all the members of that committee- The many replies thus far received-which are at your service-are overwhelmingly opposed to sending the Bernard statue and in favor of the St. Gaudens. The surprising fact is also disclosed that the members have never been consulted many claiming that they have been given no opportunity until now to express an opinion one way or the other.

An analysis of the sixty ~~two~~ letters received to date shows

as follows:-

In favor of the Bernard Statue	none
Prefer St. Gaudens but willing to send the Bernard	1
In favor of St. Gaudens with hands crossed in front	
This member may have intended to endorse the Bernard	1
Against the Bernard and in favor of the St. Gaudens	41
Expressing no preference,--some feeling themselves	
unqualified to pass on art questions, others	
wishing to abide by the decision of the majority	17
	60

There is no use of waiting for further replies. The views of the committee are already sufficiently indicated- They are overwhelmingly against the Bernard statue- the vast majority of answers being scathing denunciations of it or highly in praise of the St. Gaudens-

The question naturally arises:- who is responsible for this substitution of the Barnard for the St. Gaudens statue and how has the impression been produced here and in England that it was not through the wishes, if not the direction, of the American Peace Centenary Committee- the Committee which is supposed to be giving the gift-but which is in reality irreconcilably opposed to the substitution.

I would be glad therefore if you would favor me with the names of those who have been successful in bringing you and the people of England to the erroneous conclusion that the American Peace Centenary Committee favors the substitution.

The generous donor may also be under this false impression believing that he is aiding the Committee to carry out its wishes. I am sending him a copy of this letter.

I have the honor to remain

Yours very truly,

(Signed) *Howard Russell Butler*

Vice President, National Academy of Design

The question naturally arises:- who is responsible for this substitution of the Bernard for the St. Gaudens statue and how has the impression been produced here and in England that it was not through the wishes, if not the direction, of the American Peace Centenary Committee- the Committee which is supposed to be giving the gift-but which is in reality irreconcilably opposed to the substitution.

I would be glad therefore if you would favor me with the names of those who have been successful in bringing you and the people of England to the erroneous conclusion that the American Peace Centenary Committee favors the substitution.

The generous donor may also be under this false impression believing that he is aiding the Committee to carry out its wishes. I am sending him a copy of this letter.

I have the honor to remain

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Howard Chandler Christy

Vice President, National Academy of Design

P.S. I append a few quotations, each from a different letter but all from Members of the American Peace Centenary Committee-practically in the order received.

"I believe that the Barnard Statue is a hideous caricature, while I regard the St. Gaudens statue as a wonderful and moving piece of work."

"As regards the Barnard statue of Lincoln I consider it grotesque and the most unsatisfactory likeness of the man that has ever been produced in an important way. I am not able to find words that fittingly express my dislike of it. The St. Gaudens statue is in my opinion eminently satisfactory. I should regard it a national calamity if the Barnard statue were to be erected in London as an American Contribution to the memory of the great man."

"Yes, I have very peastive views about it. I happened to see the Statue in Cincinnati. To me it seemed to embody sensational realism.xx I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion it would be a most unworthy representation of our martyred President to place before the English people."

"I am irreconcilably opposed to the so-called Barnard statue of Lincoln on two grounds, first, because there was no authority to substitute it for the replica of St. Gaudens' work, which was designated originally, and, second because I consider the Barnard statue a poor production."

"If you care to know my opinion I may say that I much prefer the St. Gaudens statue."

"I unhesitatingly say that every American Citizen should regret that such a statue (the Barnard) should stand for a just image of the

W.S.

I append a few quotations, each from a different letter but all from Members of the American Peace Centenary Committee-practically in the order received.

"I believe that the Bernard Statue is a hideous caricature, while I regard the St. Gaudens statue as a wonderful and moving piece of work."

"As regards the Bernard statue of Lincoln I consider it grotesque and the most unsatisfactory likeness of the man that has ever been produced in an important way. I am not able to find words that fittingly express my dislike of it. The St. Gaudens statue is in my opinion eminently satisfactory. I should regard it a national calamity if the Bernard statue were to be erected in London as an American Contribution to the memory of the great man."

"Yes, I have very positive views about it. I happened to see the Statue in Cincinnati. To me it seemed to embody sensational realism. I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion it would be a most unworthy representation of our martyred President to place before the English people."

"I am irreconcilably opposed to the so-called Bernard statue of Lincoln on two grounds, first, because there was no authority to substitute it for the replica of St. Gaudens' work, which was designated originally, and, second because I consider the Bernard statue a poor production."

"If you care to know my opinion I may say that I much prefer the St. Gaudens statue."

"I unhesitatingly say that every American Citizen should regret that such a statue (the Bernard) should stand for a just image of the

American ideal of President Lincoln."

"I am absolutely opposed to the Barnard Statue as a substitute for the St. Gaudens statue."

"My opinion is that that statue is a caricature of Mr. Lincoln. It is not comparable in any respect with St. Gaudens' statue, and in my opinion to substitute Barnard's for St. Gaudens' is to substitute a caricature for the original portrait."

"If the responsibility of decision rested with me I should decide in favor of the St. Gaudens."

"Personally, I much prefer the St. Gaudens to the one by Barnard. I certainly feel that the St. Gaudens statue will represent our great President to better advantage in a foreign city."

"My understanding was that the St. Gaudens statue was decided upon and have received no correspondence from any source asking for expression or informing of any other action."

"I wish to definitely express my preference for the St. Gaudens statue as the one much better in every way to represent a normal, sane American Lincoln.xxx Mr. Barnard's genius is not normal. He may have expressed in the face of the great martyr President something that is wonderful and descriptive, but he has chosen, if this is true, to make the whole figure abnormal, grotesque and repellant.xx To send abroad a replica of that (the St. Gaudens) statue will show to the English the Lincoln we revere. To send abroad a replica of the Barnard statue, requiring as it does an elaborate explanation as to why the sculptor

American ideal of President Lincoln."

"I am absolutely opposed to the Barnard Statue as a substitute for the St. Gaudens statue."

"My opinion is that that statue is a caricature of Mr. Lincoln. It is not comparable in any respect with St. Gaudens' statue, and in my opinion to substitute Barnard's for St. Gaudens' is to substitute a caricature for the original portrait."

"If the responsibility of decision rested with me I should decide in favor of the St. Gaudens."

"Personally, I much prefer the St. Gaudens to the one by Barnard. I certainly feel that the St. Gaudens statue will represent our great President to better advantage in a foreign city."

"My understanding was that the St. Gaudens statue was decided upon and have received no correspondence from any source asking for expression or informing of any other action."

"I wish to definitely express my preference for the St. Gaudens statue as the one much better in every way to represent a normal, sane American Lincoln. Mr. Barnard's genius is not normal. He may have expressed in the face of the great martyr President something that is wonderful and descriptive, but he has chosen, at this time, to make the whole figure abnormal, grotesque and repellent. To send abroad a replica of that (the St. Gaudens) statue will show to the English the Lincoln we revere. To send abroad a replica of the Barnard statue, replying as it does an elaborate explanation as to why the sculptor

has accentuated the unessential, would be a sheer misfortune. The Lincoln replica which is to stand in the Canning inclosure ought not to require any excuse or explanation whatever. It ought to stand there as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived."

"I am strongly opposed to the substitution of the Barnard statue for the St. Gaudens. By all means the St. Gaudens should be sent to London and not the Barnard."

"I should very much regret to have the Barnard statue sent to England under any conditions."

"I greatly fear that the average citizen who pauses to look at the Barnard statue will find only a slouchy individual with enormous hands and feet and a general air of lazy dejection. He (Lincoln) was not a dancing master but he carried himself with a simple dignity which is not suggested by the Barnard statue."

"I infinitely prefer the St. Gaudens statue."

"It has seemed to me that Barnard's Lincoln represents democracy at a low stage. Democracy does not mean the exaltation of the common and vulgar, but rather the triumph of man."

"What I have seen of it, (the Barnard statue) I am free to say, I do not like. On the other hand, Mr. St. Gaudens' statue seems to me admirable from every point of fact."

"I favor giving England a replica of Saint Gaudens' statue of Lincoln and strongly object to having Barnard's statue go there. xxx Leaving aside the not altogether unimportant question of the agreement or understanding of the English Committee as to the statue to be received,

has accentuated the unessential, would be a sheer misfortune. The Lincoln replica which is to stand in the Gannan enclosure ought not to require any excuse or explanation whatever. It ought to stand there as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived."

"I am strongly opposed to the substitution of the Barnard statue for the St. Gaudens. By all means the St. Gaudens should be sent to London and not the Barnard."

"I should very much regret to have the Barnard statue sent to England under any conditions."

"I greatly fear that the average citizen who passes to look at the Barnard statue will find only a slovenly individual with enormous hands and feet and a general air of lazy dejection. He (Lincoln) was not a dancing master but he carried himself with a simple dignity which is not suggested by the Barnard statue."

"I infinitely prefer the St. Gaudens statue."

"It has seemed to me that Barnard's Lincoln represents democracy at a low stage. Democracy does not mean the exaltation of the common and vulgar, but rather the triumph of man."

"What I have seen of it, (the Barnard statue) I am free to say, I do not like. On the other hand, Mr. St. Gaudens' statue seems to me admirable from every point of fact."

"I favor giving England a replica of Saint Gaudens' statue of Lincoln and strongly object to having Barnard's statue go there. xxx leaving aside the not altogether unimportant question of the agreement or understanding of the English Committee as to the statue to be received"

the heart of the matter is that this statue will in very large measure stand henceforth to Englishmen as a representative thing, as the embodiment forth to them of that great democratic soul, that inspiring leader of the common people, that patient, humble, undaunted man, God-sent to guide a nation in its peril. As never before, the heart of England turns to us with longing and with love. Into other cities and countless homes will go replicas and photographs to be a consolation and an inspiration in the days of trouble that may be ahead."

"My chief objection (to the presentation of the Barnard statue) is that in a time when we are seeking to promote international understanding and sympathy, the setting up of such a grotesque and ludicrous figure as embodying our conception of the foremost American cannot fail to injure the relations of England and the United States. If that wierd and deformed figure really represents the results of democracy, we can hardly expect Europe to fight that Democracy may be ^{made} safe."

"If the site in the Canning inclosure was originally offered for a replica of the St. Gaudens statue, I am decidedly in favor of carrying out the original intention."

"I regard the Barnard statue as an unworthy travesty. I knew Mr. Lincoln well--was often in his company,--and my recollection is clear on every point. I am afraid there has been some 'shenanagin' about this business."

"You may write me as one of the members of the American Committee on the Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace not favoring that (the Barnard) statue."

the heart of the matter is that this statue will in very large measure stand henceforth to Englishmen as a representative thing, as the embodiment forth to them of that great democratic soul, that inspiring leader of the common people, that patient, humble, undaunted man, God-sent to guide a nation in its peril. As never before, the heart of England turns to us with longing and with love. Into other cities and countless homes will go replicas and photographs to be a consolation and an inspiration in the days of trouble that may be ahead."

"My chief objection (to the presentation of the Barnard statue) is that in a time when we are seeking to promote international understanding and sympathy, the setting up of such a grotesque and ludicrous figure as embodying our conception of the foremost American cannot fail to injure the relations of England and the United States. If that wild and deformed figure really represents the results of democracy, we can hardly expect Europe to fight that Democracy may be ^{made} safe."

"If the site in the Gannett enclosure was originally offered for a replica of the St. Gaudens statue, I am decidedly in favor of carrying out the original intention."

"I regard the Barnard statue as an unworthy travesty. I knew Mr. Lincoln well--was often in his company,--and my recollection is clear on every point. I am afraid there has been some 'shenanigan' about this business."

"You may write me as one of the members of the American Committee on the Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace not favoring that (the Barnard) statue."

"Nothing, during all my years of accountability, has filled me with such indignation as the proposal to place George Gray Barnard's Cincinnati statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Canning Inclosure. I am thoroughly familiar with Mr. Barnard's concept of Lincoln and the grotesque monster which he pleases to call his interpretation of the typical American."

"The Barnard statue emphasizes, magnifies and intensifies the natural awkwardness of Lincoln almost to the point of caricature and absurdity. The spiritual side of Lincoln is lost in the grotesque."

"I am decidedly in favor of the St. Gaudens statue over that by Barnard if the Barnard statue is like the photograph I have seen of it. I have seen the St. Gaudens and it is certainly great."

"Nothing, during all my years of accountability, has filled me with such indignation as the proposal to place George Gray Bernard's Cincinnati statue of Abraham Lincoln in the Gannett Inclosure. I am thoroughly familiar with Mr. Bernard's concept of Lincoln and the grotesque monster which he pleases to call his interpretation of the typical American."

"The Bernard statue emphasizes, magnifies and intensifies the natural awkwardness of Lincoln almost to the point of caricature and absurdity. The spiritual side of Lincoln is lost in the grotesque."

"I am decidedly in favor of the St. Gaudens statue over that by Bernard. If the Bernard statue is like the photograph I have seen of it. I have seen the St. Gaudens and it is certainly great."