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.
Dear Mr. Stewart:

Your letter of the 16th inst. with

your kind offer, that I cannot see

my way to decline in accordance for the meeting. I have

a number of other engagements at that time which will

make it difficult for me to go to your county.

I have read with interest the proposed changes.

It seems to me in the light place that it is too

apologistic. It seems to imply that the Committee

are on the defensive, and that there is any merit

criticism possible on the part of any person of any

people. I respectfully if seems to me unnecessary to

say, as means the position of the first place, "The

American Committee was surprised by no hidden motive."

It may be found that the Committee was surprised by

such hidden motive the general 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 am not quite made plain
the configuration was to be what of our government.

be one with France, Germany, and other nations. We
have paid no men with France and Germany, and I
have played with the enemy as my enemy a configuration of peace
between with the enemy. It seems to me
that it is impossible to expect men from the enemy
which might the interest, perhaps, of national
sentiments which have no purpose to exist in this
community.

Very truly yours,

H. L. H.

Mr. John A. Rsewek,
300 Cedar St., New York.
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
Dear Sir:

At the conference held in Washington on December 31 and Jan. 1, 1919, it was agreed to hold an informal conference and meeting in association with the Canadian and New Zealand Committees, on Mackinso Island, for the purpose of:

1. To print upon the organization of a cooperative American-Canadian-Royal-Canadian Committee to deal with the cessation of the publication of the Boer Presses and Provinces.

2. To define the matter of International Rounding.

3. To take action in respect of legislation by the Canadian States and Provinces.

4. To print upon cooperation in the carrying out of a program of co-operation and

5. To strive for a military program, including a written plan from both to fulfill the conditions of the agreement and Canadian roles.

You are accordingly invited to attend.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
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,

[Signature]

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.
Representatives of all the members of our American Committee, if they are not now or have not been members of our Committee, are invited to become members of our Committee. If they are now or have been.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

Chairman, Executive Committee.

NOTE

The full Committee voting at the Conference gives each delegate and each state one vote, regardless of the number of delegates present from each state. The Conference will be held under the auspices of our American Committee in St. Louis, St. Louis, in the interest of our Committee. The American Committee represents all votes from the states, each country paying one vote.

[Signature]
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.
December 4th, 1944

Dear Mr. Scott:

I received your letter and am very grateful for your interest in my education. I am currently enrolled at the University of Chicago, completing my education. I am happy to announce that I have been accepted into the graduate school of the University of Chicago. I am excited about this opportunity and I hope to be of service to my country in the future.

The Committee would like to express our gratitude for your assistance and your support. We are one of the many organizations that are committed to promoting peace and understanding. Your contribution has been invaluable and we appreciate your generosity.

As the time is now short to wish you a Happy Thanksgiving, I want you kindly write your congratulations to this office.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Chairman Executive Committee
To the People of the United States:

One hundred years ago today 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. Today 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
To the people of the United States:

One hundred years ago, our forefathers gave us liberty of conscience and freedom of speech. They founded a Nation which has been a beacon of hope to people everywhere. The United States, with its great wealth and resources, has been an inspiration to others. It is our duty to pass this legacy on to future generations.

The American Legion, a national organization of veterans, has been instrumental in helping to preserve our country and promote its values. We must continue to support the work of the Legion and its mission.

In the words of one of our founding fathers, "The true test of a nation is not in its victories, but in its adherence to the principles upon which it was founded." Let us strive to live up to those principles and honor our forefathers.
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.
and also by operation experience in all the aspects on the
12th of October, a report of the opinion of the
authority on the restoration of the right of
any of the public broadcast station to operate to
the foreign market, or exchange of continuing base
of the.middle East and European people of the world.
Dear Doctor Judson:—

The Committee on Medals, appointed to choose 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. Wandle, Treasurer, and addressed to American Peace Centenary Committee, Room 2560 Woolworth Building, New York.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Chairman.

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

John A. Stewart,
Executive Chairman American Committee.
June 1950

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]

Regional Director, Western Region
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 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Sq. Miles</th>
<th>Delegates</th>
<th>Army</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U. S. A.</td>
<td>110,000,000</td>
<td>3,600,000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-146,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>165,000,000</td>
<td>8,650,000</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-252,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>165,000</td>
<td>86,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>55,000,000</td>
<td>208,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-86,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria Hungary</td>
<td>51,000,000</td>
<td>261,000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-77,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
<td>121,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-57,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>207,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>34,000,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>186,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-36,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-8,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-8,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>9,500,000</td>
<td>172,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>147,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-7,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>126,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-3,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-54,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>21,500</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentine</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
<td>1,135,000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-18,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>400,000,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-440,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>67,000,000</td>
<td>235,000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-90,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>23,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 surrender with five men opposed to him. If the millennium 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.
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
In September, 1908, we began the organization of a Committee to bring about the cooperation of the country at large and to organize people and money in various parts of the world to work together to:

compel the Peace Congress to demand the colonies. You were one of those who gave

Acting on the basis of the nations' needs, we moved in the following manner:

write any thoughts or comments?
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 seemed not to be possible, but that might be a way to improve the condition of the country. The Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Education were established to achieve some measure of permanent improvement in the education of the young and to form a lasting connection with the United States. The Committee on Education, in particular, was to have as its object the establishment of a school of education in the United States, and to bring to bear the force of the government of the United States, and to bring into their hands the funds which would be necessary to carry out their work.

The American Ambassador to Great Britain, in his capacity as the chairman of the executive committee of the United States, addressed the following resolution to the Senate of the United States:

A resolution for the establishment of an educational institution, a society to foster the intellectual and moral growth of the young generation, and to promote the advancement of science, and to bring about a more stable and enduring connection between the United States and the United Kingdom.
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 con-
crete, 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 au-
thority 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 Insti-
tution. I shall be very glad, at the same time, to receive any com-
ment which you may desire to make and to lay before the Board any
suggestions.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

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.
perpetuates the great committee of twenty-five thousand which had
been elected in all parts of the world to organize the country of
pence, and to make it a paramount goal of the Republic and our way of
organization similar to the practice of the Republic, our goal a work of
create, withholding, constructive. It has been pointed out to see a
number of the more prominent members of the Centenary Committee to
set as a committee to inaugurate the new foundation of more members of our
American Centenary Committee to transfer their membership from the
Centenary Committee, as such, will come to exist, having been merged into
The Centenary Institution.

To report to the American Committee and settle under our
participate gladly to any in exercising our part of the Centenary
Resolutions and any constructive recommendations of the Institution, upon which the
Articles of Incorporation of the Institution, I hope, will be of great assistance, and request them to me, together with your cooperation of the endeavor to become one of a committee to
invite our Centenary members to become members of the Centenary Institution.

I am now ready to depart, you may write to me at any time to let before the Board and
suggestion.

With appreciation,

Chairman, Executive Committee
American Peace Centenary Committee

Member, Board of Governors of Centenary Honors

and Chairman of Executive Committee to organize

The Centenary Institution.
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,

E.P.J. - L.

Mr. John A. Stewart
3903 Woolworth Bldg., New York City
Office, Manh. 14, 1914

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Your favor of the 14th of March with

enclosure is received. Heartily I am determining the

articles of incorporation with the utmost possible

pleasure to become one of the Committee to invite our

general members to become members of the Institute

Very truly yours,

H. P. L. Jr.

200 Woolworth Bldg. New York City
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 Wendenhall, 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 President Committee

July 25, 1931

Mr. Walter H. Huddleston

Chairman

Mr. George K. Cooper

We are writing to indicate the American Committee's

support of the National Recovery Act of the National Industrial

Reconstruction. The purpose of the National Recovery Act is to

restore the economy of the United States and to create

employment. The American Committee is concerned with the

safety and welfare of the American people.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Position]

American Committee
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,

[Signature]

Chairman Executive Committee.
In part of the committee and I hereby invite you to become one of the committee of the government of the country in which I reside, which will have charge of the arrangements of the said national convention.

As soon as the same is ready for printing, every member of the committee will be furnished with a full copy of the draft. The draft of the constitution and the national convention, as well as the draft of the national government, will be printed and distributed to all the states and to the executive committee of the national convention, and to all the states and to the executive committee of the national convention.

Very sincerely yours,

Committee of the Executive Committee.
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.J. - L.

Mr. John A. Stewart
233 Broadway, New York City
Chicago, April 9, 1914

Dear Mr. Grover:

Your favor of the 8th inst. has received

I am much interested to learn of the success as to the two

actions, and shall be glad to cooperate with the Committee

on the same for the same reason.

With best wishes I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. John A. Revere
333 Broadway, New York City
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 19th ult., 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 underhanded 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 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 13,000 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
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN
NEW YORK
FOUNDED 1861

[Handwritten text]

[Signature]

[Address]

[Notes and comments]

[Address]

[Signature]
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 Grey 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 D. 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 and 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
Offer of a replica of the St.audens 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 accept 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 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 pese on the Continent, especially in Germany prior to the war and which found expression in such monstrousities, exaggerating the ugly, the untruth, 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,

Howard Russell Butler.

Please make whatever use of this letter you choose.
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 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.
January 16th, 1919

Mr. Harry Field Jackson
Professor, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Jackson:

I have your letter of January 9th. Let me explain that the Centenary Committee transferred the authority of the second committee of seventeen, part with the committee, being over the opinions of the second committee for the purpose of certain functions that it might seem to be necessary to conduct in keeping the movement alive and in extending to carry out the application. The second committee, in the pursuit of the object, and under the authority with which it has been given to it, submitted the offer of Mr. Charles Playfair to the British Committee in London. It was for the British Committee to say whether they wanted to accept it. The British Committee, after the American Centenary Committee's appearance, decided to accept it. Mr. Telfair offered — and after that, the genie was out of the bottle.

The American Centenary Committee has nothing whatever to say in the business, nor under the recognition, practically, of the work of the former committee. Nevertheless, the appointment of the section of the sub-committee as a post that came to.

Would have gone the same.
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,

John A. Leavitt

Mr. John A. Stewart
233 Broadway, New York City
Chicago, January 17, 1918

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Your favor of the 16th 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
Dear Mr. Governor:

Thank you for your letter of yesterday. It was a great pleasure to read it and to see your interest in the matter. I am grateful for your support and assistance.

As you know, I have been working on the new legislation for several months. I am confident that it will be passed soon.

I look forward to hearing from you again soon.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John A. Smith
325 Broadway, New York City
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. R. P. 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 23rd 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
Dear Mr. George W. Bancroft,

I regret to call your attention to the article in the London Times of October 29th last, to the effect that the Secretary of State in the Cabinet has altered the notice to the American Peace Congress Committee to the House of Commons.

Referring to your statement before the Peace of the Commons,

The article in the London Times of October 29th last, to the effect that the Secretary of State in the Cabinet has altered the notice to the American Peace Congress Committee to the House of Commons, and that you are now the subject of a resolution in the House of Commons, I trust you will find this notice to the American Peace Congress Committee to the House of Commons to be a "matter of most importance." I am sure that every member of the Peace Congress Committee will see the importance of the notice to the House of Commons.

I regret to call your attention to the article in the London Times of October 29th last, to the effect that the Secretary of State in the Cabinet has altered the notice to the American Peace Congress Committee to the House of Commons.

The Secretary of State has taken the necessary steps to ensure that the American Peace Congress Committee to the House of Commons is represented at the meeting of the committee at the Peace of the Commons.

The Secretary of State has taken the necessary steps to ensure that the American Peace Congress Committee to the House of Commons is represented at the meeting of the committee at the Peace of the Commons.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
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 letters received to date shows as follows:

In favor of the Barnard Status 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

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 Hespress article was not convenient for the recollection of the committee's views. It appears that "in the words of Wahab, the existence of the Germanic "Great Game" not only of the forces in the countries, which are necessarily associated with the Great Game."

But the particular reason for the letter is to call your attention to the attitude of the Hespress German Committee. That Committee goes for Germany (as you seem to believe) to substantiate the German stance for the Germanie, but on the contrary the members are extremely opposed to such action. The statement to breed an academic and official letter under the authority of the National Academy and official letter, was addressed to me by all the members of that committee. The many requests for research which are of your serenity are of paramount importance. The extension of research to any nation in the St. Germaino.

The extension of research to any nation in the St. Germaino that the members have never seen an opportunity with how to express an opinion on the one or the other.

An example of the sixty-five letters received to date above.

As follows:

none

In favor of the German stance.

Peter & Co. German has written to say the German interest in favor of the St. Germaino with usage across in front. This member may have influence to endorse the German stance.

Expects the German and from the St. Germaino. Expressing no preference. Same feeling, same position.

Who may write to express the selection of the majority. There is no use of writing for further letters. The views of the committee are strongly multi-lobalities interested. They see compromise.

They express the German stance, the vast majority of the same, including the German stance of sixty-five in favor of the St. Germaino.
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 remains as to whether the substitution of the Farnese for the Saffier estate and how the petitioner been based on false premises. If not the direction of the American Peace Congress Committee, the Committee which is now engaged in studying the file and

I would go into further detail if you would allow me with the

Committee favors the substitution.

The executive order may also be under the false impression that the Committee to carry out the wishes.

I have the honor to remain.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Vice President, Republican 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 positive 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
I speak a few discouraging words from a different letter
but still from members of the American Peace Committee-Prerogatory
in the order received.

I believe that the Berkeley estate at a previous occasion, while
remains the estate of the Carnegie estate as a memorial and mourning piece of work.

As regards the Berkeley estates of Lincoln I consider it premature and
the most material provision of the many that were ever tried by
in an important way. I am not able to find words that sufficiently express
my estimate of it. The estate remains to me a mystery, a mystery to the
Berkeley estate. I am not able to regard it as an American contribution to the
estate were to be accepted in London as an American contribution to the
memory of the great men.

"Yes! I have very seldom a view point. I deny the power to see the
estate in California. To do it seem to me a mockery of a most important
I go not for it seems to me that in my opinion it would be a most important
representation of our martyred President to place between the
people.

I am absolutely opposed to the so-called Berkeley estates of Lincoln
on the grounds, that it seems to me to be an unnecessary and
for the preservation of the estate, work much against the estate.
and second because I consider the Berkeley estate a book recognition.
"If you are to know my opinion, I say that I much prefer the life.

Carnegie estate.

"I am not satisfied that every American Citizen should accept that
make a statute ( the Berkeley) except for a short 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 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, if this is true, to make the whole figure abnormal, grotesque and repellant. 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
"I am specifically opposed to the Patent Act as a substitute for the

et. Censure of et. Lincoln."

My opinion is that the act is a censure of et. Lincoln. It is
not comparable to any censure with et. Censure, act. and in my
opinion to contemplate et. Lincoln. for et. Censure is to contemplate a
substitute for the original portrait.

"If the responsibility of nation can be with me I am not afraid to

Teach of et. Censure."

"Because I know better the et. Censure to the one of et. Lincoln. I
certainly feel that the et. Censure acts with represented our great
President to better advantage in a foreign ally.

"My mistake was that the et. Censure acts was nothing new and
have receded to contemplate from any reason seeking for expression
of information of any other section." I wish to deliberately express my preference for the et. Censure act.

"Mr. Lincoln's actions are not my own. He may have
expressed in the face of the Great East, President outstanding feat in
wonderful and germane. But do not conclude it if I am time to make
the whole thing absurd. Retraction and repentance to the English
a reflex of grief (the et. Censure) act. will appear to the English
the Lincoln as reverse. To speak directly a reflection of the patent act in
accepting as if given an appropriate expression as to why the suspect

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..."
The question of whether the proposed Penny Post will be a success depends on the provision of a sufficient number of postmen and the efficiency of their work. If the Penny Post is to be a success, it must be provided with adequate facilities and sufficient staff to ensure its efficient operation.

"As a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived, I am affectionately attached to the establishment of the Penny Post for the St. George's Day. By all means, the St. George's Day should be sent to London.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.

"I am afraid my heart to have the Penny Post sent to England, as a great tribute to one of the greatest men who ever lived.
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 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 the state of the employment situation, as a representative of the American people, is deeply concerned. My experience in the state of the American people, as a representative of the employment situation, as a representative of the American people, has convinced me of the necessity of going to the heart of the matter. As never before, the heart of the matter, we are faced by a situation which has many significant implications and ramifications.

In my opinion, the key to the presentation of the American people is that at a time when we are seeking to promote international understanding and sympathy, the attitude of each and every American cannot fail to influence the attitude of each and every American. If that is true, and if the situation is as I represent, then we owe it to ourselves and to the future of America to do all in our power to ensure that the future of America can be secure.

If the state of the American people is appropriately altered for a better understanding of the situation, I agree with you. But I know Mr. Lincoln.

I regard the American people as an important factor. I believe that the American people are capable of solving any problem. I am well aware that there has been some apprehension, but not to any great extent.

You may write me as one of the members of the American Committee on the Certification of the Honorary Years of Peace for Learning and the Harvard University.
"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."