REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE COMMEMORATION OF THE FIRST CENTURY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE, HELD IN NEW YORK, MAY 5TH-10TH, 1913. ... ... ...
THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES, 1914-1915

WOODROW WILSON
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT THOMAS R. MARSHALL
WILLIAM G. McADOO LINDLEY M. GARRISON
JOSEPHUS DANIELS DAVID F. HOUSTON
WILLIAM C. REDFIELD WILLIAM B. WILSON

Honorary Chairman:
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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

Chairman:
ANDREW CARNEGIE

Vice Chairman:

Executive Committee:
Honorary Chairman:
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

Honorary Vice Chairmen:

RICHARD BARTHOLODM THEODORE E. BURTON
EMMETT O'NEAL HERMAN RIDDER
JACOB H. SCHIFF WILLIAM SULZER

OSWALD WEST

Honorary Secretary:
J. HORACE McFARLAND

Chairman:
JOHN A. STEWART

Vice Chairman:

JOSEPHUS DANIELS THEODORE MARBURG

Secretary:
W. O. HART

WILLIAM H. SHORT
Finance Committee:
Chairman:
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT
Vice Chairman:
WILLIAM CURTIS DEMOREST
BERNARD N. BAKER
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON
JAMES B. FORGAN
J. FIERPONT MORGAN
HERMAN RIDDER
FRANCIS LYNE STETSON
Honorary Treasurer:
LYMAN J. GAGE
Treasurer:
JAMES L. WANDLING

Standing Committees:
Chairmen:
International Organization—
WILLIAM B. HLOWLAND
Historical Review—
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
International Conferences, Etc.—
AUSTEN G. FOX
Celebration in New York—
GEORGE F. KUNZ
Co-operation Patriotic Organizations—
BENEKAN CAMERON
Publicity—
ALBERT SHAW
Educational, Extension and Endowment—
E. R. L. GOULD
Legislation—
ALTON B. PARKER
Maritime—
R. A. C. SMITH
Memorials—
ANDREW B. HUMPHREY

Auditing:
ROBERT C. MORRIS
Depository:
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Delegates to the Conference
Municipality of Ghent

Mr. C. De Bruyne, Alderman.
Mr. Alphonse Van Werveke.

Great Britain
The Right Honourable, The Lord Weardale.
Captain The Honourable Sir Arthur Lawley, G. C. I. E.
The Right Honourable The Earl Stanhope.
The Right Honourable Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, P. C., Ll. D.
The Honourable Charles Thomas Mills, M. P.
The Honourable Neil Primrose, M. P.
Mr. Arthur Shirley Benn, M. P.
Mr. James Allen Baker, M. P.
Mr. Moreton Frewen, M. P.
Mr. Henry Vivian, M. P.
Mr. H. S. Perris, M. A.

Canada
Sir Edmund Walker, C. V. O., L. L. D.
The Hon. Raoul Dandurand, P. C., L. L. D.
Mr. Charles A. Magrath, M. P.
Mr. Travers Lewis, K. C., D. C. L.
Captain Charles Frederick Hamilton, M. A.

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

Newfoundland
Mr. Eugene H. Outerbridge.

United States
APPOINrIVE MEMBERS:
Honorary Chairman American Conference Committee, Joseph H. Choate.
Chairman, Alton B. Parker.
Charles Francis Adams, Boston.
Robert Bacon, Boston.
David Belasco, New York.
Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, Washington, D. C.
August Belmont, New York.
Rudolph Blankenburg, Philadelphia.
S. J. Bowie, Birmingham, Ala.
Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson, Miss.
Abraham Britton, New Orleans.
Judge William L. Carpenter, Detroit.
Winston Churchill, Windsor, Vermont.
John Clafin, New York.
William A. Clark, Helena, Mont.
Henry Clews, New York.
William V. Cox, Washington, D. C.
Robert Fulton Cutting, New York.
Chauncey M. Depew, New York.
Admiral George Dewey, Washington, D. C.
Judge Frank S. Dietrich, Boise, Idaho.
Dr. William H. P. Faunce, Providence.
Stuyvesant Fish, New York.
Henry Ford, Detroit.
Hon. Eugene N. Foss, Governor of Massachusetts.
Albert Eugene Gallatin, New York.
William J. Gaynor, New York.
Hon. George Gray, Wilmington, Del.
Benedict J. Greenhut, New York.
Howard D. Hadley, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Rev. Charles W. Harris, Bismarck, N. D.
Edward W. Hatch, New York.
Bayard Henry, Philadelphia.
Dr. John G. Hibben, Princeton, N. J.
Adrian Iselin, New York.
Breckinridge Jones, St. Louis.
James Keely, Chicago.
Edward Kent, Phoenix, Ariz.
Rev. James M. Kirwin, Galveston, Texas.
Chester S. Lord, New York.
Seth Low, New York.
Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago.
Hon. William Hodges Mann, Governor of Virginia.
General Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.
Dr. James S. Moffat, Due West, S. C.
Charles C. Moore, San Francisco.
Henry C. Morris, Chicago.

Robert C. Morris, New York
Hon. Francis G. Newlands, Washington, D. C.
Edward R. O'Malley, Buffalo.
Henry Fairfield Osborn, New York.
William Church Osborn, New York.
Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Washington, D. C.
George W. Perkins, New York
H. C. Phillips, Lake Mohonk, N. Y.
Gifford Pinchot, Washington, D. C.
Dallas B. Pratt, New York.
George M. Reynolds, Chicago.
James Brown Scott, Washington, D. C.
Hon. Reed Smoot, Washington, D. C.
Hon. George Sutherland, Washington, D. C.
Hon. Chas. Spalding Thomas, Denver.
Bishop N. S. Thomas, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Col. Robert M. Thompson, Washington, D. C.
Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N. Y.
Henry White, Washington, D. C.
Brand Whitlock, Toledo, Ohio.
Ansley Wilcox, Buffalo.
Frank S. Witherbee, Port Henry, N. Y.

MEMBERS EX OFFICIO:

(Permanent Sub-Executive Committee.)

John A. Stewart, Chairman, Ex-Officio.
Bernard N. Baker, Baltimore.
Richard Barholtz, St. Louis.
Nicholas Murray Butler, New York.
Col. B. Cameron, Raleigh.
Andrew Carnegie, New York.
John D. Crimmins, New York.
Josephus Daniels, Raleigh.
Charles Stewart Davison, New York.
William Curtis Demorest, New York.
George E. Dunham, Utica.
Hon. Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois.
Dr. John H. Finley, New York.
James B. Forgan, Chicago.
Eugene N. Foss, Governor of Massachusetts.
Austin G. Fox, New York.
Edwin Ginn, Boston.
Samuel Gompers, Washington, D. C.
Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, New York.
Reuben B. Hale, San Francisco.
W. O. Hart, New Orleans.
Job E. Hedges, New York.
Charles D. Hilles, New York.
William B. Howland, New York.
Andrew B. Humphrey, New York.
George F. Kunz, New York.
Jacob Langeloth, New York.
Francis Lynde Stetson, New York.
William F. McCombs, New York.
Delos McCurdy, New York.
Theodore Marburg, Baltimore.
Marcus M. Marks, New York.
Andrew J. Montague, Richmond.
Emmet O’Neal, Governor of Alabama.
Thomas Nelson Page, Washington, D. C.
George Foster Peabody, New York.
Calvin W. Rice, New York.
Herman Ridder, New York.
Jacob H. Schiff, New York.
Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, New York.
Isaac N. Seligman, New York.
Albert Shaw, New York.
William H. Short, New York.
Daniel Smiley, Lake Mohonk.
Oscar S. Straus, New York.
William Sulzer, Governor of New York.
Col. Thomas W. Symons, Washington, D. C.
T. Kennard Thomson, New York.
Charlemagne Tower, Philadelphia.

Dr. James L. Tryon, Boston.
Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York.
Dr. George E. Vincent, Minneapolis.
James L. Wadling, New York.
Oswald West, Governor of Oregon.
George T. Wilson, New York.

HONORARY MEMBERS:

Theodore E. Burton, Cleveland.
Charles W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis.
Lyman J. Gage, Point Loma, Cal.
Harry P. Judson, Chicago.
J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg.
J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., New York.
Alton B. Parker, New York.
Theodore Roosevelt, New York.
Elihu Root, New York.
Adlai E. Stevenson, Bloomington, Ill.
Platform

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

1. International monuments, possibly of identical design.

(a) To be erected in Great Britain, the United States, and their dominions and possessions beyond the seas.
(b) The Committee to request their respective governments to defray the cost of these monuments, or that the cost be defrayed in part from public funds or by private subscriptions.
(c) The foundation stones to be laid on the selected day, if possible by His Majesty the King, in Great Britain, and by the President, in the United States, and by their representatives in their respective dominions and possessions over seas.
(d) In view of the good relations prevailing between the American and British peoples, and other nations, all foreign governments should be cordially invited to honor the more important of these occasions by an official representation.
(e) That at the time fixed for laying the foundation stones, there should be a stoppage of five minutes from work throughout all the countries interested, to be occupied, where a public gathering or other assemblage is practicable, by the reading of the agreed inscription on International monuments.
(f) At the time fixed, as stated, the work in all schools to be stopped, appropriate addresses to be delivered, and the two national anthems to be sung, followed by a half holiday.
(g) A sub-committee should be appointed to ascertain what dates, arrangements, etc., are in the minds of the several countries, with power to determine them and to make them generally known. This duty to be assigned to any international committee which may be appointed to carry out the objects of the joint celebration.

2. Educational features of the Celebration.

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

(a) The endowment of Chairs of British-American history with special reference to the peaceful progress and relations of the two peoples, and based upon the principle of an interchange of professors; and the endowment of traveling scholarships to enable journalists and writers to visit the various English speaking countries.
(b) The awarding of prizes for essays and some other topics in all schools, colleges and universities.
(c) The co-operation of the respective committees in the preparation of a history of the Century of Peace, from which text books and school books in the several countries may be prepared or revised.
(d) An annual peace day celebration in the schools.

3. Universal commemorative tablets.
4. Universal religious services of thanksgiving, to be held on a day to be hereafter selected.
5. Permanent monuments.
6. The cordial approval of the early appointment of a preparatory committee as recommended by the last Hague Conference.
7. Celebration in Ghent, after consultation with the Municipality.
8. An International commemorative medal.
9. The conference recommends that an international committee may be appointed through action on the part of the national committee, with power to deal with such matters as may be referred to them of the several countries concerned.
10. Appeal for cooperation.

The success of the movement requires not only the cordial support of national governments, but also local governments and municipal and religious bodies, as well as of those citizens seeking national methods for dealing with international problems. To that end, it is earnestly hoped that all will join in this movement.

The International Boundary

At a subcommittee meeting held between the delegations representing the United States and Canada, for the purpose of taking up the matter of appropriate marking of the international boundary in commemoration of the first hundred years of peace between the two nations, it was decided that suggestions be made to the organizations of the United States and Canada as follows:
That they urge upon their respective governments:

(a) The erection of arches at the points where the proposed highways—Quebec and Miami in the East, and Los Angeles to Vancouver in the West—cross the International boundary.

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

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

It was further felt that these outward and visible signs of the spirit of the occasion should not be restricted to the International boundary, but should also find a place in the great centers of population, often far distant therefrom, thus carrying the message of mutual goodwill to the mass of both peoples.

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

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

Address to the Nations by Conference

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

"We invite such co-operation to the end that it may be made clear and unmistakable to public opinion everywhere that the time has come when international rivalries and differences, though numerous and several, may be settled without the carnage and the horrors of war. Although it be unreasonable to disregard the possibility of conflict arising in the future, out of mutual or partial misunderstanding, yet we gratefully recognize that the chances of misunderstanding have been largely eliminated by the degree in which modern science has facilitated intercourse and accelerated communication. We are, therefore, encouraged to hope that the development of letters, science and the arts of commerce, industry and finance, of mutual knowledge, trust and good feeling on the part of those who owe different allegiances and who speak different tongues, may profitably absorb the energy of mankind, as well as offer opportunity for the display of the noblest and finest traits of mind and character.

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

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

[Letter read on the occasion of the dinner given at the Hotel Astor in honor of delegates attending the International Conference.]

Archdiocese of Baltimore,
Chancery Office,
408 North Charles Street,
April 27, 1913.

The Hon. Alton B. Parker,
New York.

My dear Mr. Parker:

I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to be present at the Conference to plan a commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace among English Speaking Peoples at Ghent. I cannot refrain, however, from expressing to you by letter my views anent the movement now on foot to promote closer and more amicable relations between England and this Country, which embrace practically the English speaking world. I am persuaded that the signing of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States would not only be a source of incalculable blessings to these two great powers but would go far toward the maintenance of permanent international peace throughout the civilized world. Both of these great nations have many things in common. We speak the same noble tongue, and the English language is more generally used today than any other language on the face of the earth. The classic writers of England are also ours, and the classic authors of America are likewise claimed by Great Britain. The literature of both countries is a common heritage to both nations.

We also live under virtually the same form of government. The head of one government is a King; the head of the other nation is a President; England is governed by a constitutional monarchy; the United States are ruled by a constitutional Republic. And I believe that both of these nations have been more successful in adjusting and reconciling legitimate authority with personal liberty than any other country of the world.

England is mistress of the ocean. Her ships ply through every sea on the globe. Her flag floats over every harbor of the world. Her empire embraces a territory comprising 10,000,000 square miles, or about one-fifth of the whole globe. Great was the Roman Empire in the days of her imperial splendor. It extended into Europe as far as the River Danube; into Asia as far as the Tigris and Euphrates; and into Africa as far as Mauritania. And yet the Roman Empire was scarcely one-sixth of the extent of the British Empire of today. It was Daniel Webster who in a speech delivered in the American Senate about 60 years ago, thus described the extent of the British possessions: “She has dotted the whole surface of the globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drumbeat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, encircles the earth with one unbroken strain of the martial airs of England.”

The United States rules nearly one hundred millions of happy and contented people. Our government exercises a dominant and salutary influence over the entire American continent. And our influence is exerted not to destroy, but to save, not to dismember our sister republics, but to preserve their peace and autonomy.

If then England and America were to enter into permanent arbitration with each other, such a bond of friendship and amity would be a blessing not only to these two great powers, but to all the nations of the civilized world. When the waters receded from the earth after the deluge, Almighty God made a solemn covenant with Noah and his posterity that the earth should never again be destroyed by water and, as a sign of this covenant, He placed a bow in the heavens. Let Britannia and Columbia join hands across the Atlantic and their outstretched arms will form a sacred arch of peace which will excite the admiration of the nations and will proclaim to the world the hope that with God’s help the earth shall never more be deluged with bloodshed in fratricidal war.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) J. Cardinal Gibbons.

How Britain Was Impressed

Report by the Right Honorable Lord Weardale, Head of Delegation, with Regard to the Visit of British Delegation to United States

The British Delegation, composed in the manner set forth in the Official Report of the International Conference, arrived in New York on May 4, and were received by the American Committee and their friends, who had most hospitably provided for our comfort and entertainment during the whole period of our stay in America.

The conclusions arrived at by the International Committee were the result of lengthened deliberation and discussion but resulted in complete unanimity.

As these conclusions have been separately printed, it is unnecessary to dwell upon this aspect of our mission, but its record would be wholly incomplete without some references to the public celebrations and receptions which took place in connection with our visit in the principal cities of the United States, and without calling attention more particularly to the absence of all partisan feeling and the hearty co-operation of the leaders of public opinion in America in support of the movement which brought us together.

Mayor Gaynor was the first to offer his welcome on behalf of the great city of New York. The opening address of the Conference at the City Hall was given by Judge Alton B. Parker, a former candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Ex-President Roosevelt received the deputation at his home in Oyster Bay, and made pregnant pronouncements upon
the question of arbitration, and upon the abiding and unalterable friendship of the people of Great Britain and the United States. At the public banquet on May 9, presided over by a man whose name is cherished in English memories, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, and whose sympathies for our country are entirely unabated in their sincerity, the Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, gave utterance to the first of a series of eloquent orations in which he enforced, in connection with our visit, his well-known views upon international arbitration and the cause of Peace. Attention should also be drawn to a remarkable letter from Cardinal Gibbons, read by Mr. Choate at this banquet, from which, though worthy of being fully transcribed, I may perhaps quote the following extract: “Let Britannia and Columbia join hands across the Atlantic, and their outstretched arms will form a sacred arch of peace which will excite the admiration of the nations, and will proclaim to the world the hope that with God’s help the earth shall never more be deluged with blood shed in fratricidal war.”

In addition to the notable deliverances of the most eminent public men, on every side and in every organ of the press during our week’s stay in New York, there were unmistakable evidences of popular approval of our mission.

In Boston, where the Deputation were received by Acting-Mayor Kenney, a distinguished Irishman, with the utmost cordiality, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, the venerable President Emeritus of Harvard University, delivered an address of moving eloquence. The Governor of Massachusetts and Governor Long, a former Secretary of the Navy, signified their enthusiastic support.

Washington, however, was naturally the chief centre of interest; and it is no exaggeration to state that, beginning with President Woodrow Wilson, whose kindly and sympathetic reception of the Delegation at the White House made upon everyone the deepest impression, and comprising the distinguished leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives, a career almost of triumph culminated in the banquet given by the Carnegie Foundation, and presided over by Senator Elihu Root. At this function many members of the diplomatic corps, including Sir Cecil Spring Rice, whose friendly assistance throughout their mission the Deputation desire specially to recognize, many Governors of States, and leading Senators and Congressmen, testified to the unanimity which prevailed in support of a fitting Celebration of the Centenary of the Signature of the Treaty of Ghent; while the presence of two representatives of that city added distinction to the gathering.

I am not able personally to record the incidents connected with the Programme of the Deputation after leaving Washington, but my friend and colleague, Sir Arthur Lawley, who so admirably took the lead thereafter, tells me that the reception at Philadelphia, where the evening banquet was presided over by Mayor Blankenberg, an eminent citizen of German origin, was on a level with previous gatherings; while in Chicago the luncheon offered by the Chicago Press was specially remarkable from the fact that representatives of the whole press from the Middle West of the United States, comprising probably the editors of not less than a hundred journals, were present, and recorded their signal approval of the universal sentiments which happily possessed the imagination and inspired the convictions of the entire American people.

Along the Canadian frontier the fraternization of the population on either side of the border only emphasized the hearty and mutual sympathy of the Canadian and American people, which during a whole century have derived such priceless benefit from the wise provisions of the Rush Bagot Treaty of 1817—an Agreement which has turned their minds to peaceful occupations free from the anxieties of frontier defence that are so burdensome and suicidal on the continent of Europe.

At Detroit, Niagara, and Buffalo, full expression was given to these views, many public men, including Governor Sulzer, and the Mayors and Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of these cities, joining in their endorsement. It may be said, indeed, that our visit progressed with accumulated effect, and terminated with every evidence of complete unanimity having been achieved in the furtherance of our great project.

It merely remains for me to express, on behalf of our Delegation, our cordial appreciation of the unbounded kindness, hospitality, and attention with which we were almost overwhelmed by the Committee, presided over by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and by our American friends in general, and we left for home firmly convinced that the American people will be found wholeheartedly in support of the Movement for the
Celebration of the Hundred Years Peace, and of the Worldwide manifestations to which it is hoped it will give rise.

* * *

Statement by the Right Honourable R. L. Borden
Taken From Report of Conference by Canadian Peace Centenary Association.

Reference to the Conference was made in the Canadian Parliament. On June 5, 1913, Mr. W. M. German, M. P., asked in the House of Commons:

"1. Is the Government aware that an International Conference has recently been held in the City of New York for the purpose of discussing methods of celebrating the centenary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent?

"2. Does the Government contemplate the granting of aid towards the holding of such a celebration?"

The Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, in reply, laid before the House of Commons information furnished by the officers of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association substantially identical with the earlier portions of this report. He proceeded.

"The American Committee showed a zeal and interest in the movement which created a most favorable impression on all who came in contact with them.

"The British and Canadian delegates received many courtesies and attentions from the United States Committee as well as from other prominent and representative citizens.

"The Government understands that the proceedings of the conference, which were entirely harmonious, resulted in the passing of resolutions recommending a definite scheme of commemoration, partly by the erection of visible monuments, possibly of identical design; partly by the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of these monuments, and partly by the establishment of lectureships, scholarships, and similar methods of diffusing correct information upon international relations.

"The Canadian delegation has communicated full information with regard to the conference in a letter which is herewith laid on the table for the information of the House.

"While the Canadian Peace Centenary Association is an unofficial body, the Government strongly sympathizes with and approves of its object and purpose of promoting good will and peace between the nations of the world. The Government is disposed to give favorable consideration to a grant such as that mentioned in case similar action should be taken in other countries."

Royal Hospitality
(From Proceedings Canadian Parliament)

The letter, which appears at length in Hansard of June 5, contains the information already given, and in addition included the following passages:

"The proceedings of the Conference began on May 5th and terminated on May 9th. During their continuance the American committee constituted themselves the hosts of the visiting delegates, and discharged that function with the utmost generosity. Great interest was evinced in the Conference while it sat in New York, an interest which in part took the form of a hospitality which culminated in a banquet held on the evening of May 9th. The visiting delegates were afterwards conveyed to Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities, where flattering attentions were paid to them; the Canadian delegates were unable to visit all of these places. It may not be out of place to add that the newspapers of the United States devoted to the proceedings of the Conference a degree of attention which is quite unusual; while there was much editorial comment, couched in terms of a gratifying friendliness.

"The propinquity of the United States and Canada renders anything which either may do in regard to the erection of monuments along the boundary line of interest to the other, and it thus happened that while the British, Australian, Newfoundland and Canadian delegations felt themselves all one in representation of the Empire, special consultation was necessary between the American and Canadian delegations on the subject of the various proposals put forward to signalize the occasion at the international boundary. In these consultations the Canadian delegates can testify to the utmost consideration of their point of view shown by their American friends and co-delegates. Apart from this necessary co-operation, the general principle was followed that each of the countries concerned should carry out such celebrations as it determined upon independently of the others. Thus the nature of the celebration in the United Kingdom was regarded as a domestic matter resting with the British Committee, though the Conference, as will be seen, suggested that certain general features be regarded as common to all. In like manner, the Conference expressed the opinion that memorials of the First Century of Peace might profitably be erected in great centres of population in the United States remote from the border, but such memorials would be exclusively a matter for the American Committee and allied or similar bodies in the American Republic. The keynote of the action of the Conference was substantial unity of purpose, with circumstantial variety in detail."
With Compliments of

SIR EDMUND WALKER
Chairman, Board of Governors
University of Toronto

and

Chairman
Canadian Peace Centenary Association
SIR EDMUND WALKER
Chairman Board of Governors
University of Toronto

Chairman

Canadian Peace Centenary Association
Special Convocation
by the
University of Toronto
to confer the
Honorary Degree of LL.D.
on
Members of the
American Peace Centenary Committee
Special Convocation
held on
September 28th, 1915
by the
University of Toronto
to confer the
Honorary Degree of LL.D.
on
Members of the
American Peace Centenary Committee

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS
TORONTO
1915
A SPECIAL Convocation of the University of Toronto was held in the Convocation Hall of the University on Tuesday, September 28th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Chancellor, Sir William Meredith, LL.D., Chief Justice of Ontario, presiding, for the purpose of conferring the honorary degree of LL.D. upon the following members of the American Peace Centenary Committee:—

The Hon. Joseph Hodges Choate, Honorary Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and formerly Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain; the Hon. Alton Brooks Parker, Honorary Vice-Chairman of the Committee, one of the leaders of the American Bar, and a former Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States; Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the Sub-committee on Historical Review and President of Columbia University; William Bailey Howland, Chairman of the Sub-committee on International Organization; William Church Osborn, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, and John Appleton Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Sub-committee.
Sir Edmund Walker, LL.D., C.V.O., Chairman of the Board of Governors, spoke as follows:

"Early in 1912 certain Americans, who deeply cherished the friendly relations existing between the United States and the British Empire, felt that we should not allow the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent to pass by as if it were an event not worthy of commemoration. A Committee was, therefore, formed which, while nominally a committee of citizens, has always had the President of the United States and some ex-Presidents among its members, and at its suggestion were formed the British Committee, with Lord Grey as the Chairman, and the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, of which I have the honour to be Chairman.

"After much preliminary work by correspondence the three Committees met in New York in May, 1913, and later in Boston, Washington, Philadelphia and other cities, and arrangements were made with a view to many most interesting functions in celebration of the peace. It was also planned to erect monuments of a national character in London, Washington and Ottawa and others in various cities, at many points along the 49th parallel and on certain historical sites, all carrying a tablet on which a joint message from the King of England and the President of the United States would urge the continuance forever of peace between the English-speaking peoples of the world. We also hoped that this tablet might be erected in every high school, college and university throughout the British Empire and the United States, so that the next generation would accept as a fundamental factor in international relations the principle that those who speak English do not fight one another. Many of the functions I have mentioned may never take place, but the monuments will I hope arise after this terrible war has passed, and they will doubtless seem to be grander tokens of what is possible between two ambitious but right-minded nations than they would have seemed but for the war.

"We contemplated a history of the relations of the United States and Great Britain during this hundred years, so that students might know what the years of peace have meant, what dark moments of anger there have been, what rough places to pass over, and what problems to be solved that might easily have
created war. This history has been written by Professor Dunning of Columbia University, and it goes to the world with an introduction by Lord Bryce and a prefatory note by Dr. Butler, whom we are to honour today. Nor did the war prevent the prayers poured out at one moment in hundreds of churches in the United States and in Canada in thankfulness for the 3,600 miles of undefended boundary which lie between us. So while much must await a happier day for its consummation the Senate of the University of Toronto, deeply conscious that the great war in Europe emphasizes most painfully the blessings of honourable peace, desires to express its profound gratitude for the happy relations which for a century have existed between us and our cousins and to mark this occasion by honouring, as far as lies in its power, those good American friends who so strongly laboured to bind the Empire and the Republic together by chains of love.

"I have the very great honour, Mr. Chancellor, to present the Hon. Joseph Hodges Choate for the degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Choate had begun to receive degrees as early as 1852 when he graduated from Harvard at the age of twenty. He finished his law course within two years thereafter, and by 1860 had become a partner of the most celebrated lawyer in the United States, the Hon. William M. Evarts.

"In his own country six universities have conferred honorary degrees upon him, while in Great Britain Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's and Glasgow, and in Canada McGill University have done likewise. Mr. Choate is an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature and has the very great distinction of being a Bencher of the Middle Temple, the highest honour that can be conferred by English lawyers on an outsider. As early as 1870, when a Committee of seventy citizens was formed in New York to break up the Tweed Ring, the public were gratified to know that the brilliant young lawyer Joseph Choate was a member of that Committee, and to him was largely due the success attending their efforts at municipal reform.

There is not time to refer to the many great legal contests in which Mr. Choate has taken part, but I am sure that every citizen of Canada who has studied the history of the Civil War in the United States must remember with deep satisfaction that when, after years of disgrace, justice was
finally done to General Fitz-John Porter, it was Mr. Choate who obtained the reversal of the court-martial. In this country, however, he is doubtless best known as the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James from 1899 to 1905 and as Ambassador and first United States Delegate to the Peace Conference at the Hague in 1907.

"Joseph Choate came into prominence almost immediately after the death of his great ancestor Rufus Choate. The lives of these two men stretch from 1799 to the present time; they have given to their country one long line of greatness in law, of high-minded citizenship and eloquent and powerful exposition of national questions. Especially is this true in constructive statesmanship, and it is interesting to note that Rufus Choate was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts in 1853, while Joseph Choate was president of the New York State Constitutional Convention in 1894.

"I may remind you, Mr. Chancellor, that it is not altogether our fault that we are so late in the day in conferring upon Mr. Choate an honorary degree. An American citizen, as you know, established in this University what are known as the Marfleet Lectures which provide that eminent Americans and Britons shall from time to time deliver lectures bearing upon the relations between the two countries or upon subjects of equal interest to both. When we decided that the first Marfleet lecture should be delivered we asked the Hon. Mr. Choate to open the course, but unfortunately his engagements made that impossible.

"Admired and beloved as he is by all who speak the English tongue I present him for the degree of Doctor of Laws honoris causa."

The Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, presented Judge Parker in absentia, and alluded to his legal and public life. He also took occasion to refer to the Hon. Mr. Choate, to his public service, his culture, his intellectuality, and his urbanity. He termed him "the dean of the great international gentlemen of his day and generation". Referring to the relations between the United States and Canada, Mr. White declared that the best assurance for the continuance of that peace lay in many fortunate circumstances. "We speak the same tongue, we have inherited the same traditions, we understand each other..."
stand each other better than any two other nations in the world to-day. There is between us an understanding of and a sympathy for and with each other which cannot fail to make for peaceful relations. We have the same problems to solve, the same difficulties to surmount, and, above all, as making for peace, we are both self-governing countries where the people really rule. The great foe of war, the great foe of militarism, is democracy, and it seems to me that in the rule of the people as we have it in Canada and the British Empire and in the United States lies the best hope of the world for universal peace.”

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., M.P.P., in presenting Mr. William Bailey Howland, declared it to be one of the tragedies of history that when they were celebrating one hundred years of peace they should find themselves engaged in the greatest war of all times. Because of that fact they appreciated all the more one hundred years of peace, and the testimony that reason was better than the sword in settling international disputes.

The Hon. I. B. Lucas, M.P.P., Attorney-General of Ontario, in presenting Mr. William Church Osborn, looked with confidence to continued peaceful relations between the two countries. Difficult questions might arise as in the past, but if they were approached in the same spirit as hitherto he was confident that an honourable way out of these disputes would be found during the next hundred years.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell, in presenting Mr. Stewart, said:

“I ask that you take into our fellowship my friend Mr. John Appleton Stewart of New York, by conferring upon him the Degree of Doctor of Laws of the University of Toronto, honoris causa.

“Mr. Stewart has taken a leading part in the formation of organizations for the celebration of the Century of Peace among the English-speaking nations. We might have had some movement toward that end, but had it not been for him it would assuredly not have been the movement in its present form.

“Never obtruding himself on the public, he has withdrawn from the front of the stage, which he left to others; he has contented himself with the more laborious, if less conspicuous task of organizing, arranging, settling in advance what might easily become
matters of controversy. He has brought to this business capacity and has applied business methods—a drop of oil here, a belt tightened there, now a cog-wheel adjusted, and again a nut loosened, have kept the machinery in splendid working order and enabled it to perform the grand work for which it was constituted. Others played parts which have earned more public applause; none a part which more deserved public gratitude.

"In my by no means infrequent visits to our friends in the south on occasions like this intended to promote and cement our international harmony, in New York, New Orleans, and elsewhere, I have almost invariably met Mr. Stewart and have found him always courteous in receiving, eager to assist, aiding by counsel, encouraging by example. Of British and Canadian descent, he recognizes a Canadian and a Briton as a brother; he is himself almost Canadian and British, and wholly democratic.

"I ask you, Sir, to honour the University by honouring Mr. John Appleton Stewart."

President Falconer said, in presenting Nicholas Murray Butler in absentia for the honorary degree: "It is not on account of his purely personal academic attainments (the many honorary degrees that he has already received are a proof that these are widely recognized) that I ask you to confer this honour upon Dr. Butler, but as a representative of the academic world whose common interests in the intellectual life, finding expression in many scientific and literary associations, are a strong factor in creating a mutual feeling of respect and friendship between the two countries."

MR. CHOATE'S ADDRESS

The Hon. Mr. Choate spoke on behalf of the recipients of the degree.

"I am ordered by the highest authority to speak for a few minutes and pronounce the benediction which will bring these exercises to a close. I was set upon this morning by a great body of the reporters of Toronto, and I was struck with their wonderful gallantry and dash, and thought they ought to be in the trenches, and for a moment I wished they were. They wanted to know what I was going to say this afternoon, and I was obliged to tell them that during a long lifetime I had cultivated the habit of speaking without
saying anything. So they got nothing out of me.

"I am a neutral and therefore my tongue is nationally tied, but I can say for myself that wherever men are fighting for liberty and justice and civilization I am in full sympathy with them. Perhaps it is only fair for me to say that I believe that of the 100 millions of my compatriots at least 90 millions are in full sympathy with me.

"It is a wonderful thing that two great nations living side by side, who for forty years before had been squabbling all the time, and in those forty years had fought two wars, one of seven years' and the other of three years' duration, were able afterwards to live together in peace for one hundred years. When I went to The Hague as the delegate of the United States in 1907, to attend the second Peace Conference, all nations of the world, great and small, were living in peace with each other.

'No war nor battle's sound
Was heard the world around.'
We sat four months cheek by jowl with the Germans, the Austrians, the Turks and all other outlying nations. We all thought that we had done something at the end of the four months to advance the cause of peace, to prevent the breaking out of war, and, if war must come, to mitigate the horrors of war. Well, it seems that our success was only for the moment, it was only transient. Everything we did at that conference, every provision that we enacted for the purpose of preventing war or mitigating its horrors, has been trampled upon and violated, and all our agreements have been torn into shreds of paper and thrown to the winds.

"I am often asked what is going to be the end of all this. Is it a fact that a century of united labours on the part of all the universities of the world, including this great University of Toronto and the McGill University, have all been for nothing? Has civilization been thrown to the winds? Has liberty been entirely forgotten? Has justice ceased to be respected among men? And what is to be the end of all this? Well, by-and-by peace will come. We do not know when or how, but it will come, and the work of the universities will have to be resumed with greater ardour and, I believe, with greater success than ever before. I should like to recommend the motto of my own University of Harvard for general acceptance and as a guide of conduct for all
the universities of the world. That motto is 'Veritas', the Truth. Harvard has flourished under that watchword for nearly 300 years. There is only one thing that can hold civil society together. There is only one rule which can hold the nations of the world together in peace, and that is the law of good faith, and nobody knows it better than the men who are fighting in the trenches on your side and on the other side.

"I have little confidence in, although much sympathy with all the schemes that are on foot for promoting peace, but it is no use crying 'Peace, peace' when there is no peace and no possibility of peace—no possibility of peace until the authors of this awful war are brought to a condition where their adversaries and the whole world can see that hereafter they will obey our rule, the rule of good faith, the rule of keeping contracts, the rule that when they make a treaty they must stand by it, whether it is to their interest or not, and put an end forever to this awful theory which they have propounded and which they have acted upon during the last twelve months: that whenever their interests required they could throw all treaties and contracts to the winds.

"When war broke out, the idea prevailed in some malignant minds that the British Empire would fall to pieces, that Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and other British dominions beyond the sea, great and small, would go each its own way; but instead of that, when the first blow was struck, when Belgium was invaded, the British Empire proved to be more closely united and more impregnable than ever before.

"When we heard how your strong young men were marching to the fight, when we heard of their great and gallant achievements, when we heard how freely they laid down their lives in this cause of liberty and justice and civilization, our hearts bled with yours, and the people of the United States were actually in full sympathy with you. Of course there are a few—shall I say, malignants? I do not wish to use any offensive words, but we have many millions of men of foreign descent, one-half of them on one side and one-half on the other. But if we should go to war with you against an unspeakable enemy—I do not want to mention its name—I think nineteen-twentieths of all those people would stand by
our flag, the Stars and Stripes. I wish in closing to express for myself and on behalf of all my colleagues on whom you have bestowed the signal honour to-day our deep sense of gratitude and our high appreciation of the honorary degrees conferred upon us by this great University. We wish also to acknowledge the generous enthusiasm with which your Canadian Committee joined with us and the British Committee in the programme for celebrating the Centenary of Peace, and to express the confident hope that Peace between your nation and ours and our common Mother Country may last forever."