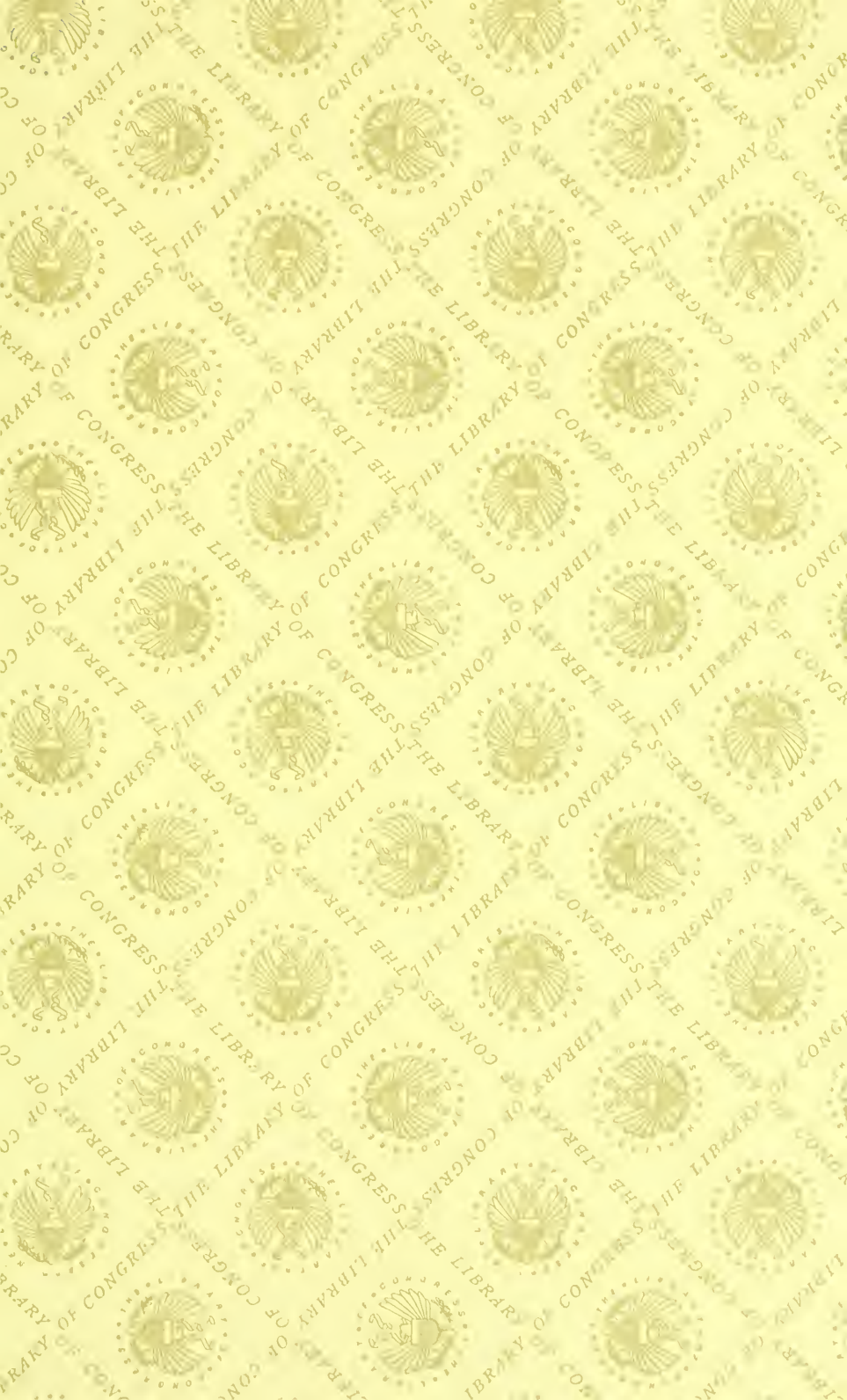


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“Lafayette, nous voilà!”

Lafayette Day Exercises

In commemoration of the double
Anniversary of the birth of
Lafayette and the battle of
the Marne: September 6th, 1917

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By the courtesy of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society the contents of this booklet insofar as they relate to the ceremonies which took place at the City Hall in New York will be included in its next annual report which, upon transmission to the Legislature of the State of New York, is regularly printed as a state document.

By *the author*.

The White House.



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60 Wall Street, New York

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In commemoration of the double anniversary of the birth of
Lafayette and the Battle of the Marne

September 6th, 1917

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THE LAFAYETTE DAY NATIONAL COMMITTEE was organized in the early part of August 1915. Its membership remained the same until the death of Mr. Choate this year, when Dr. Henry van Dyke was invited to fill the vacancy thereby created. No other change has occurred in the membership of the Committee since its creation.

The Committee issued its first call in August 1915 for the celebration on September 6th of that year of the one hundred and fifty-eighth anniversary of the birth of the famous hero of the American Revolution and the first anniversary of the victory won in 1914, thanks to which liberty still endures in the world. That first call being addressed to the press at large resulted in many leading articles being published throughout the country urging the observance of an anniversary doubly sacred in the annals of freedom.

In its second call issued on July 14th, 1916 the Committee, renewing its appeal to the press, added a request that patriotic societies arrange for the holding of suitable exercises on Lafayette Day in our principal cities. Such exercises were held in 1916 in New York, Boston, Washington, Fall River, Providence, New Orleans, San Francisco and Tacoma, Washington. His Excellency the French Ambassador Mr. Jusserand, after participating with the Governor of Massachusetts, the senior senator of the United States for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and others in the inauguration of the Statue of Lafayette, at Fall River, was the guest of the City of New York on Lafayette Day, being officially greeted on behalf of the City by Hon. Frank L. Dowling, acting mayor, when he spoke at the exercises held in the Aldermanic Chamber of City Hall. The other speakers on that occasion were his colleague Hon. William Graves Sharp, American Am-

bassador to France, Hon. Robert Bacon and Dr. John Finley, Hon. Alton B. Parker presiding as chairman of the exercises. Those who attended this first official celebration of Lafayette Day in New York will long retain a recollection of the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm which marked the peroration of Mr. Bacon when, addressing the French Ambassador, he repeated to him the words spoken by Rochambeau to Washington: "Entre vous, entre nous, à la vie, à la mort"; and of the cheers which greeted that passage of the French Ambassador's address in which, reminding the audience that Lafayette had designed the tricolor of France, he said: "It is the flag of Valmy, the flag of the Marne, the flag of Verdun."

A valuable feature of the celebration in New York this year as well as last year was provided by the banquet given by the France-America Society acting in co-operation with the Lafayette Day Citizens Committee of New York for the purposes of the local celebration there. The address of the French Ambassador at the banquet last year formed part of the account of the Lafayette Day celebration published by this Committee. His address at this year's banquet will be found in this book.

The call issued this year appears on the next page. Mr. Choate among his last activities, presided at the Committee's meeting May 1st, 1917, at which it was determined to issue that call. His regretted death occurring one month thereafter, was the first great loss this country was called upon to face in the cause, now made its own, of France and of Freedom. As is well known, he gave unsparingly his energy and strength to every aspect of those imperative duties of this fateful hour among which he numbered this one also. The Committee takes pride in having been associated with him in this phase of his earnest work.

December, 1917.

LAFAYETTE DAY 1917

Call issued by the Lafayette Day National Committee July 14th, 1917.

That the nation may celebrate this year, as it did last year and in 1915, the anniversary of Lafayette's birth, September 6th, 1757, the undersigned again commend the opportunity thus afforded to honor the memory and commemorate the deeds of one of the noblest heroes of the American Revolution, thanks to whose efforts France's sympathy for the cause of freedom was given effective expression at a crucial period of the struggle for American Independence. In each of the last two years the press at large has contributed to the ever-renewed patriotic interest of our people in the personality and achievements of Lafayette by means of leading articles published on or near the day of the anniversary and it is hoped it will do so again this year; and municipalities acting with the co-operation of patriotic societies are urged to hold suitable exercises upon that day, as was done last year in a number of our principal cities, many of which possess monuments in honor of Lafayette.

Issuing this call on July 14th, when France commemorates her struggle for liberty we are not unmindful that by honoring Lafayette upon his anniversary, a date made doubly memorable by the Battle of the Marne, we shall be giving expression to the sentiment of fraternal regard for our sister republic, our ally of old and of to-day, which exists among all elements of our people.

Charles W. Eliot	(Mass.)	Theodore Roosevelt	(N. Y.)
Moorefield Storey	"	George W. Wickersham	"
*Joseph H. Choate	(N. Y.)	George Haven Putnam	"
Henry van Dyke	(N. J.)	William D. Guthrie	"
Henry Watterson	(Ky.)	Judson Harmon	(Ohio)
Charles J. Bonaparte	(Md.)	Myron T. Herrick	"
Caspar F. Goodrich	(Conn.)	Charles Stewart Davison	(N. Y.)
W. R. Hodges	(Mo.)	Maurice Léon	"
Charles P. Johnson	"		

Hon: Sec
 Rec. Sec

Report *in extenso* of

Lafayette Day Exercises

Held at the

Aldermanic Chamber of City Hall, New York

September 6, 1917, 3 P. M.

Present His Honor the Mayor, Hon. Henry van Dyke, D. C. L., Dr. John H. Finley, James Stillman, Esq., honorary president, Hon. Willard Bartlett, chairman, the officers and members of the Lafayette Day Citizens' Committee and the following Guests of Honor:

France: Mr. André Tardieu, High Commissioner of the French Republic; Mr. Franklin Bouillon, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, delegate of the Interallied Parliamentary Commission; Colonel Claudon of the French General Staff; Commander de Blanpré, French Naval Attaché; Lieut. Legastellois.

Mr. Gaston Liébert, Consul General of France; Mr. Nettement, Consul and Mr. S. d'Halewyn, Vice-Consul of France.

Mr. Maurice Casenave, Minister Plenipotentiary; Mr. Gaston de Pellerin de Latouche; Mr. Daniel Blumenthal, former Mayor of Colmar, Alsace-Lorraine; Commandant Stefanik; Marquis de Polignac.

Belgium: Lieutenant General Leclercq and Major Osterrieth of the Belgian Military Mission.

British Empire: Commander Arthur T. Blackwood, of the Royal Navy of Great Britain and Ireland; Lieut. Colonel Campbell Stuart, of the Canadian Army; C. Clive Bayley, Esq., British Consul General.

Address by Hon. Willard Bartlett, Chairman

Russia: Colonel V. V. Oranovsky and Lieut. N. N. Smirnoff, of the Russian Military Mission; M. Michel Oustiuoff, Russian Consul General.

Italy: Colonel Bindo Binda, Lieutenants Mario Pasquali, Elmo de Paoli, Giuseppe Coppola and Ugo Spinola, of the Italian Army.

Brig. General Eli D. Hoyle, U. S. A.
Commanding Eastern Division
Col. W. A. Simpson, U. S. A.

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U. S. N.
Commandant Navy Yard
Lt. Com. J. W. Wilcox, Jr., U. S. N.

These guests had been met at the Bar Association Building, West 44th Street, by the Reception Committee, which accompanied them to City Hall, attended by an escort of motor-cycle police. The City was profusely decorated with flags, particularly along the route followed by the party. City Hall was suitably decorated for the occasion; the decoration of the Aldermanic Chamber centered about Morse's portrait of Lafayette which had been placed over the platform. As the guests entered, the "Marseillaise" was played.

Opening Address

HON. WILLARD BARTLETT (Chairman): Before entering upon the exercises it is my duty and pleasure to thank the President of the Board of Aldermen for the use of this beautiful chamber. Without his consent we should not be here.

We are assembled, ladies and gentlemen, to commemorate the patriotic virtues of one of the noblest characters in American history. Rudyard Kipling, in the title of his splendid recessional, has given expres-

Address by Hon. Willard Bartlett, Chairman

sion to the spirit of such an occasion as this: "Lest We Forget"! We are gathered here on this afternoon of the early autumn in the year 1917 "lest we forget" the old-time friendship between France and America which began with the coming of Lafayette to this country in the year 1777. We are here "lest we forget" how that friendship was maintained by the military and naval assistance which the infant nation received from Rochambeau on the land and from DeGrasse on the sea. And we are here most of all "lest we forget" the help which Lafayette gave to the Americans on that day when they needed help indeed; and, as the call for this meeting has indicated to you, we are here to commemorate another anniversary, the anniversary of an event which occurred three years ago in the once beautiful Valley of the Marne, an event which we celebrate with all the more enthusiasm because today American bayonets flash in the sunlight of France, and those who carry them march side by side with the French and British soldiery against the foe, not only of France and Britain, but the foe of civilization. (Applause.)

Guests whom we delight to honor have come to participate with us in this service of commemoration, and the Mayor of the City of New York, whose proud privilege it is to preside over the destinies of this great municipality at perhaps the most interesting period in its existence, will now welcome these guests in your behalf. (Applause.)

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of presenting—I need not introduce him—Mayor Mitchel. (Applause.)

Address by Mayor Mitchel

M. Tardieu, High Commissioner of the French Republic; gentlemen of France, distinguished guests representing the nations allied with us in this war, and ladies and gentlemen: America ever rejoices at the opportunity to honor the memory of Lafayette. The City of New York, as a patriotic community of this country, as the city that received Lafayette upon his return to the United State, welcomes indeed the opportunity afforded today of receiving these representatives of France whom come to join us in this celebration of the birthday of the great benefactor of our country, sent to us by France. (Applause.)

It is fitting, it seems to me, that this room, which has received in succession the Missions sent from France, from Great Britain, from Italy, from Russia and from Belgium,—this room in which the welcome of the people of New York has been extended to these, our Allies, should be the place where today we celebrate the birthday of the man who came to us from France to lend his arm, his name and his prestige to the cause of human liberty, represented by the thirteen colonies in that day.

It is one of those extraordinary accidents of Fate that on the birthday of Lafayette, who did so much to secure the liberty and independence of the people of the United States, there should have been fought out upon the soil of France the battle which was to determine, not alone the liberties of France, not alone the liberties of the self-governing nations of Europe, but which we confidently believe determined also the maintenance of the liberties of the people of the United States. (Applause.) Because, gentlemen, we recognize today that had your great Marshal Joffre failed to stop them at the Marne, the onward march of autocracy would not have been stayed by the Atlantic Ocean, but the people of this country, to maintain the institutions

Address by Mayor Mitchel

of free government that they have builded up, and to protect their homes and their persons and their liberty and property, would have been compelled to fight out here the battles that are now being fought out in France and along the Western front and Eastern fronts in Europe. (Applause.)

And so, we make acknowledgement today, not only of the great services of Lafayette, not only of the debt that we owe to him and to the men of France who came here in those days to serve with the people of the United States in our cause, but the debt that we owe today for this new service to our country that has been rendered by the great Republic that you represent. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, when your War Commission and the others did this city the honor to visit it, I took occasion to point out that America, in rallying all of her resources to the prosecution of this war, in calling upon her young men to go into these concentration camps and prepare themselves for service, in sending them across the seas to take their places with the soldiers of your nations in this war, was, as far as France is concerned at least, returning only something of the benefit that we received in those days at the hands of France. (Applause.) Our troops go there, of course, to fight the battle of human liberty, to protect the institutions of self-government, to insure that small nations shall be safe against aggression and conquest by the mighty, but they go there too, I submit, to discharge a part of this debt that America owes to France, and they go gladly for that reason as well as for the others. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, we are all engaged in a mighty undertaking, the greatest that the civilized world has ever seen. These nations that you represent and our nation are banded together to see that democracy, that self-government, that human liberty shall not perish

Reading of Messages by Mr. Léon

from the earth. America has resolved to see this struggle to its ultimate conclusion and to victory. (Applause.)

Many of you in Washington or here in the City of New York have seen, first the men of the National Guard contributed by the City of New York to the government service march through our streets acclaimed by all our people, and a few days later you have seen the men called under the draft to the country's colors march by, smiling, cheerful, ready, willing. These things contain promise for the future; they mean that the people of the United States will not falter, that they have deliberately undertaken to discharge a great duty, and that there will be no stop, no cessation, no hesitation, until that duty is completely discharged and until victory has come to the Allied arms. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, we have received a number of letters from those who are in sympathy with the objects of this gathering, but whose bodily presence is necessarily withheld. Our accomplished and indefatigable Recording Secretary, Mr. Léon, will now kindly read for us all but one of these letters.

Reading of Messages by MR. LEON

The first message is from the **President of the French Republic**: (Applause.)

“I beg you to assure, on my behalf, the New York Committee of Lafayette Day of the heartiest sympathy with which I associate myself with the imposing manifestation which has been organized to commemorate the unforgettable date of the

Reading of Messages by Mr. Léon

sixth of September. By rendering homage to the heroes of former times and those who have recently given their lives for the same sacred cause, France and the United States consecrate once more their ancient and unbreakable friendship.” “Poincaré” (Applause.)

The next message is from **Marshal Joffre**: (Applause.)

“As in the great days of Lafayette, the United States and France have once more joined together heart and soul in the defence of justice and liberty. The two sister republics are combining their efforts for the triumph of a common cause. Lafayette, inspired by a spirit of splendid generosity, gave soul and sword to the service of the United States, then fighting for their independence. Lafayette symbolized the youth of France, with her eternal love of heroism. Today the entire American nation rises with an irresistible might against the Germanic oppression. The lofty ideas, in defence of which French blood flowed in America, demand new sacrifices, this time on the soil of France. As at Yorktown, victory will crown our efforts and the brotherly spirit which united the companions of Lafayette with their American allies will assure the triumph of our united armies for the independence of the world.” (Applause.)

The next message is from **His Excellency, the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand**: (Applause.)

“Hearty greetings to the faithful admirers of the defender of liberty in the two worlds. Nothing short of my commemorating his birthday in a place as sacred for him as for us—that is, Independence Hall, Philadelphia,—could prevent me

Reading of Messages by Mr. Léon

from being with you this year. As long as liberty shall endure in this world, so long will Lafayette's memory be blessed.

Jusserand, French Ambassador." (Applause.)

The next message is from **General Pershing**: (Applause.)

"On this, the third anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, the Americans in France unite with you at home in honoring the name of Lafayette. His services for the cause of democracy are characteristic of the great nation he represented. These same qualities inspire the French people of our day to make the heroic sacrifices they have made during the present world war." (Applause.)

The next message is from **Ambassador Sharp**, our Ambassador to France, who was our guest last year:

"The dual celebration throughout America of this memorable day will find an appreciative response in the hearts of the people of France as a touching evidence of our sympathy, admiration and gratitude. Lafayette and Joffre! With what illustrious names, past and present, may the cause of democracy conjure! As in the days of the victory of the Marne, so today the voice of France, with a courage and confidence, calm and indomitable, still calls her sons to a sacred and victorious sacrifice in the world's cause of liberty and humanity. Greater and more illustrious than the warring heroes of old, they battle, not for conquest or power, for the defence of their homes and the triumph of the inalienable right of a free people. I rejoice that the full realization of the vital principles at stake and of the far-reaching consequences of the outcome has brought the unit-

Reading of Message by Commander Blackwood

ed support of liberty-loving America to the side of valiant France and her Allïes.

William G. Sharp." (Applause.)

President Butler of Columbia says:

"America, old and young, turns toward France and the memories and achievements which the name of France recall with a genuine enthusiasm and affection that are difficult to describe in words. The noble spectacle of the French Republic defending, not only its own life and integrity, but the cause of human liberty for three long years on the firing line of unexampled difficulty and furore, is already a beacon light in history. To dwell upon all that France is and all that France means to the United States and to the world, is to gain new strength for the stern duties and obligations of our own national and international life." (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: I told you that our Secretary would read all the messages we had received but one. That one is from Admiral Sir David Beatty, of the High Seas Fleet of Great Britain. The British Navy is represented here today by a number of officers, among whom is Commander Arthur T. Blackwood, and he has kindly consented, at our request, to read this message.

COMMANDER BLACKWOOD: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: The message from **Admiral Sir David Beatty**, commanding the British Grand Fleet:

"The Grand Fleet send their greetings. We welcome warmly the co-operation of the gallant navy of the United States of America as a sign and guarantee of mutual determination to win final and complete victory over piracy on sea and land." (Applause.)

Address by Hon. Willard Bartlett, Chairman

When I accepted the courteous invitation of the Committee to preisde on this occasion, I did not suppose I should be expected to do more than introduce the several distinguished speakers; but the program calls for an address by the Chairman, and I cannot treat our program as a "scrap of paper" in any respect. I will fulfill its promise, therefore, so far as the Chairman is concerned by calling your attention for a moment to what seems to me to have been the most significant feature in the career of Lafayette. I mean his life-long devotion to the cause of constitutional liberty.

It is true that when we think of Lafayette we generally think of him in his character as a military man. We see him commissioned by Congress as a Major-General in the Army of the United States at the age of twenty years; we see him a few months thereafter wounded on the battlefield and in spite of his wound, endeavoring to rally his troops in the disastrous engagement on the Brandywine; we see him still later eluding the pursuit of Cornwallis with a vastly superior force, in the Carolinas after the Battle of the Cowpens; and we see him side by side with Alexander Hamilton leading one of the assaulting parties at the siege of Yorktown. In subsequent years after his return to France, upon the fall of the Bastile, we find him appointed to the command of the National Guard in Paris; then at the head of one of the French Armies in the field winning successive victories for his country; until finally the Reign of Terror compelled him to relinquish his command and become a fugitive and for five years a captive in an Austrian military prison. I will not attempt to trace his military career any further; but the point which I desire to emphasize is that in all places and at all seasons, he adhered to the

Address by Hon. Willard Bartlett, Chairman

doctrine that liberty could not be established or preserved except under the sanction of law; and in the assertion of this principle he sacrificed his personal interests and his military ambitions, time and time again, during his long career. The great lesson that liberty and law are inseparable has not been learned by the whole world yet. It is being taught, let us hope, successfully, in republican Russia today.

Looking back over thirty-three years of judicial service to my State, I feel a peculiar pleasure,—I might almost call it professional,—in joining with you on this occasion in the celebration of this double anniversary,—the birth of Lafayette and the Battle of the Marne. Lafayette realized that the supremacy of a fundamental body of law proceeding from the people was essential to the liberty of a nation. In the same spirit, we realize that the observance of international law is essential to the preservation of liberty throughout the world. The nations that are fighting the German Government today are fighting for the supremacy of international law, and are determined that it shall prevail. It is, therefore, peculiarly incumbent upon every lawyer and jurist to aid our brothers in arms by gratitude for the glorious past and encouragement for what we hope will be a glorious future. For these reasons, I am glad to be here, and I thank you.

Having now discharged the first duty imposed upon me by the program, I will proceed to the more grateful function of introducing the speakers who have kindly consented to address you. Those of you who have attended college commencements where honorary degrees are conferred—may have observed that it is the habit of the college president, when he hands the distinguished recipient his degree, to briefly characterize his achievements and tell what sort of a man he is. Now, I mean to make my introductions short, and I have concluded to adopt the same system in introduc-

Address by Hon. Henry van Dyke, D. C. L.

ing the gentlemen who are to speak to you this afternoon; so I now call upon Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the distinguished son of a distinguished father,—clergyman, college professor, poet, essayist, Minister to Holland and Luxemburg, and a fisher for trout and a fisher of men, equally successful in both capacities. (Applause.)

THE CHIVALRY OF LAFAYETTE

Address by HON. HENRY VAN DYKE, D. C. L.

In the great Calendar of Freedom September sixth is marked with a star to commemorate the birth of a hero,—Gilbert Motier de la Fayette.

He was one of Nature's noblemen.

He was a legitimate "Son of Liberty"; dedicating his youth to her cause in a far land; spending his manhood in her service in his own country; and standing fast in his old age, undaunted by defeat, wounds, imprisonment and poverty, uncorrupted by the bribes and blandishments of tyrants whether of the court or of the mob, unconquerably loyal to his ideal of freedom secured by law and democracy founded on justice.

Rightly has his birthday been marked with the hero-star. But today, in this year of grace and fiery trial, 1917, let us mark it with a double star. It stands for the mutual and indissoluble friendship of France and America,—sealed a hundred and forty years ago with French blood in America,—resealed and ratified now with American blood in France! (Applause.)

Yes, let us mark this day with a triple star. For now the British forces, which the Hanoverian King George III and his fat-witted Tory ministry had arrayed against us on the field of Yorktown, stand with us in the fight for the world's liberation from the menace of military autoeracy. Long since has that battle

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which Lafayette and the French helped us to win against the Germanic king and his Hessian mercenaries borne the fruits of peace with victory. Long since has England realized that our resistance to her monarch was a defence of her own cause, and felt the truth of Tennyson's words:

“What wonder if in noble heat
These men thine arms withstood,
Retought the lesson thou hadst taught,
And in thy spirit with thee fought!”

Long since has France escaped from the successive yokes of Bourbonism, Sans-cullotism, and Napoleonism and fulfilled the deferred hope for which Lafayette labored, a free government of a self-controlled people. Mark this day with a triple star, for by the law of nature and spiritual affinity, stronger than any political alliance or dynastic conspiracy, a three-fold constellation has formed and risen in the international sky. Along the banks of the Yser and the Somme, the Aisne and the Meuse, above the heroes who give their lives to make the world “safe for democracy”, the sun of this day sees floating side by side the Tricolor, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes! (Applause.)

It would be superfluous for the speaker on this occasion to describe, even in outline, that well-known life of Lafayette which is set forth in his “Memoirs” and in the biographies by Bayard Tuckerman and Charlemagne Tower. It would be presumptuous for him to try to add to those glowing eulogies which have been pronounced by such orators as Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, Edward Everett, Caleb Cushing, and only last year in this assembly by John Finley, and by that beloved Ambassador Jusserand (applause) who has done more than any man since Lafayette to reveal and endear France to us. (Great applause.) Only one line is left open to me, and that is to speak

Address by Hon. Henry van Dyke, D. C. L.

briefly of the personal qualities of this hero, which gave especial value to the service which he rendered to our country and to his own,—qualities that shine with living splendor now in the light of that fiery front which stretches from Ypres to Belfort, from the Trentino to the gateway of Trieste. (Applause.)

Nothing more eloquent has been said of Lafayette than the words in which Charles Fox, pleading for the aid of England to rescue him from an Austrian prison, described him to the British Parliament in 1796 as “that noble character which will flourish in the annals of the world and live in the veneration of posterity when kings and the crowns they wear will be no more regarded than the dust to which they must return”. But there is a clearer and more luminous vision in what Sainte-Beuve wrote in 1838: “I believe that if Lafayette had lived in the Middle Ages he would have been what he was in our own times, a chevalier, seeking still in his own way the triumph of the Rights of Man under the sign of the Holy Grail”.

Of all that has been said about Lafayette I like the words of Sainte-Beuve best. They give the key-note of the character which we desire not only to praise, but also to understand. He was a true knight of liberty, a chevalier. The distinctive glory of his career lay not in military genius, though he had a touch of it; nor in political sagacity, for he had none of it. The golden secret of his inestimable service to America, to France, to the world, lay in his whole-hearted chivalry.

The first element of chivalry is enthusiasm, a flame in the soul, a great love, a sovereign passion.

From the moment when young Lafayette, a junior officer in the French Musketeers, dining with his commander in the garrison of Metz, heard the Duke of Gloucester, a brother but no great friend of George III, tell the story of the fight for freedom in America, the heart of the eighteen year old boy, to use his own

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words, "enlisted"; the knight embraced his life-long quest.

I do not believe that he fully understood it then as he did later when he wrote: "This was the last struggle of Liberty; its defeat would have left it without a refuge and without a hope". No, in that first fine impulse of devotion there was less reasoning and more instinct. It was a coup de foudre, love at first sight. But it was real enough to carry him through a hundred obstacles to the accomplishment of his fixed purpose of crossing the ocean and offering his sword to America.

Everything was against him. The government of France, at peace with England, could not sanction the expedition of a great French nobleman to join the rebels. He wisely forgot to ask for the sanction. His family and all his titled friends and relatives, (except his noble wife, a girl of seventeen,) opposed his plan as a crazy whim. He prudently stopped talking about it and quietly worked at it. The American Commissioner in Paris who had at first accepted his offer and promised him the rank of major-general in the American forces, now discouraged him and said he could provide no ship for the voyage. He made the retort courteous by purchasing a ship at Bordeaux with his own money and offering a passage to twelve other French officers. The timid King, alarmed at the possible consequences of the action of this rash young man, forbade him to go, and issued one of those terrible *lettres de cachet* against him. Lafayette was arrested and virtually a prisoner. He escaped in disguise to a port in Spain, where his ship picked him up; and after a most sea-sick voyage of fifty-four days, landed him on June 13, 1777, in a wild creek on the shore of South Carolina, where he groped his way at midnight to the door of a plantation, and after the dogs had barked at him, he was received by the owner.

Major Huger, with all the warmth of Southern hospitality.

None of these experiences damped the enthusiasm of the young chevalier. He rejoiced in hardship. Everything pleased him in his new country. He wrote to his beloved wife, his "dear heart", in rapturous strain, of the beauty of the land; the agreeable simplicity of the people among whom "all the citizens are brothers" and "the richest and the poorest are on the same social level"; and above all the charm of the American women who "are very beautiful, unaffected in manner, and of a charming neatness". *Bravò, chevalier!*

Arriving in Philadelphia, after a slow and toilsome journey, he was rather coldly received by members of Congress, who were at that time surfeited with foreign officers of minor merit who demanded high command and pay. But Lafayette was of another type. He sent a frank and generous address to Congress in which he asked only two favors: "the one is, to serve without pay, at my own expense; the other is that I be allowed to serve at first as a volunteer". His offer was accepted, a commission as major-general was granted to him, and he was assigned, at his own request, to the staff of Washington, henceforth his adored Chief.

Thus began one of the most famous and perfect friendships in human annals,—the sublime Washington and the generous, loyal Lafayette. Thus America enrolled in the imperishable cause of Liberty a most noble, perfect knight,—a man so brave that when he was wounded at Brandywine he fought on with the blood running out of his boot,—a man so devoted that he refused the absolute command of an army to invade Canada because he detected in the offer a cabal against his Chief,—a man so unselfish that he resigned the leadership of the troops to another at Monmouth with-

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out a murmur because his Chief wished it,—a man so courteous that he neither took nor gave offense, but was always smoothing away jealousies and strifes between other officers, as he did at Newport,—a man so steadfast that he never relaxed his efforts until the alliance between France and America bore full fruit in the presence of the French fleet and the French army under Rochambeau at Yorktown,—and then, a man so high-minded that he would not advance to crush Cornwallis until Washington was present to command the final victory.

It was the youthful chivalry of this man, as Count d'Estaing said, that "so happily formed the first bond of union" between two great nations, to both of whom his fame now belongs.

My friends, history repeats itself before our eyes. When the mad Potsdam war-lords struck their treacherous blow through bleeding Belgium at the breast of France, in August 1914, the young heart of America "enlisted" in her cause,—the sacred cause of Liberty. In the air and in the ambulance, in the trenches and in the hospitals, thousands of the flower of our youth sprang to her service,—volunteers, volunteers! They asked no official sanction; they disregarded and overleaped all obstacles; they were mustered by enthusiasm and enrolled by devotion; they gave themselves as a true knight lays his gift at his lady's feet. Write the names of Victor Chapman, Richard Hall, Alan Seeger and the many young heroes who followed them on the road to glorious death, in the roll of that order of chivalry which is headed by the name of Lafayette. Write also the names of those brave boys,—yes, and girls too,—whom danger spared, as it spared him, and who live on as he lived to serve the undying cause of freedom. (Applause.)

Let us not forget the peculiar and inestimable value of just such chivalry. Even as Lafayette's "beau

geste" was a powerful and steady influence in bringing France to our side in that first struggle, so the example of our heroic youth has been of great avail among the potent, constant causes which have brought America to her inevitable place in this last fight for democracy against tyranny. The eloquent words in which President Wilson announced the participation of our country with France and Great Britain in this war, repeat and reverberate the very principles which Lafayette voiced a hundred times and in which he lived and died.

Remember also, and especially at this hour, the chivalrous tenacity with which he kept his faith. He came to us at the darkest time of our early history. The defeat of Long Island had put Washington's army to flight. The ragged Continentals were freezing in their refuge at Valley Forge. The defenders seemed unable to drive the invaders out, and the invaders unable to catch the defenders. It looked like a drawn battle, a stalemate. Many declared the struggle vain, and cried out for a conference, a compromise, a peace by arrangement. But Washington knew better than to dishonor the sacrifice already made in order to obtain a counterfeit of the thing he was fighting for. Lafayette stood with him. He had enlisted not for a campaign, but for the war. The word stalemate was not in his vocabulary. The words that stood emblazoned there were first, Victory; then Liberty; then, Peace. The chosen motto on his coat-of-arms was *cur non*,—"Why not?" and the spirit of his life was to "fight on".

ADSIT OMEN! May his example be prophetic. In this time of trial the faint-hearted are once more talking of a drawn battle, and the fatuous friends of a false peace are calling for conference and compromise. Between truth and treachery there can be no conference, between democracy and autocracy no stalemate. There is but one thing for us to do: fight on till we

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reach a peace worth having. The President has just said that "the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German Government ought to be repaired". They shall be! He has pledged our country "to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end this war." We shall be content with nothing less! When that is accomplished we shall rejoice with France and Britain in welcoming peace,—not a peace honorable to dishonor, but a peace worth having, a peace that will be good for all mankind. (Applause.)

The task which you have laid upon me for this day has been but imperfectly fulfilled. One word only remains to be spoken. Remember, I pray you, that the chivalry of Lafayette,—his enthusiasm, his devotion, his courage, his courtesy, his tenacity of noble purpose,—is the embodiment to the real spirit of France. Dismiss from your minds the silly Berlin talk about a decadent race. Dismiss the superficial notion of a frivolous and fickle people which tourists have gathered in the places prepared for their amusement. Dismiss even the mistaken reports of down-hearted friends who speak of a nation already "bled white" and ready to lie down and die. None of these things are true. (Applause.) I know the "foyers", the homes of France, and have warmed my heart at the fires of love and loyalty which glow there. I know the great schools and workshops of France and the steady industry which animates them. I know the battlefield of France.

I come from the world-famous fortress of Verdun,—its citadel, its ruined suburbs, its hospitals bombed by the barbarous Prussians, its far-flung trenches under fire. No drop of blood that falls there is white; it is all red. (Applause.) No man who fights there to defend his country dreams of surrender or under-

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stands the word stalemate. Serious, cheerful, fearless, indomitable, officers and soldiers, their thoughts are of victory, liberty, peace. The word with which they bade me farewell was the immortal phrase: "*On les aura*,—we shall get them!" (Applause.)

THE NAME OF FRANCE.

Give us a name to fill the mind
With the shining thoughts that lead mankind
The glory of learning, the joy of art,—
A name that tells of a splendid part
In the long, long toil and the strenuous fight
Of the human race to win its way
From the ancient darkness into the day
Of Freedom, Brotherhood, Equal Right,—
A name like a star, a name of light,—
I give you *France!*
(Applause.)

Give us a name to stir the blood
With a warmer glow and a swifter flood,—
A name like the sound of a trumpet, clear,
And silver-sweet, and iron-strong,
That calls three million men to their feet,
Ready to march, and steady to meet
The foes who threaten that name with wrong,—
A name that rings like a battle-song,—
I give you *France!*
(Applause.)

Give us a name to move the heart
With the strength that noble griefs impart,
A name that speaks of the blood outpoured
To save mankind from the sway of the sword,—
A name that calls on the world to share
In the burden of sacrificial strife
When the cause at stake is the world's free life
And the rule of the people everywhere,—
A name like a vow, a name like a prayer,—
I give you *France!*

(Great applause.)

Address by Dr. Finley

THE CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, you will now have the pleasure of hearing a distinguished educator, economist, historian and poet, one whose relations with France as Harvard Exchange Lecturer and whose studies on the French discoverers in America make his presence here peculiarly fitting. We welcome Dr. John H. Finley. (Applause.)

Address by Dr. Finley

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mayor, M. Tardieu: I should use all of your titles if I could repeat them as accurately as my excellent French men and women allies of France. An invitation to read a poem here today is not a tribute to my poetic ability; it is a tribute to my love of France. It was assumed by the Committee with knowledge that if the Judge who has so eloquently presided, and the Mayor and Dr. Van Dyke, were to speak in prose, there would be nothing worth while to say in prose. I suppose I should not have been asked to speak in verse, if I had been asked at all, if Dr. Van Dyke had been asked to read a poem. But now since he has spoken both in prose and in verse I have no rhyme nor reason for speaking upon that subject which is dear to me. I tried to say last year all that I could in prose and in verse. I read these lines simply because of the invitation and because of my love for France. These lines do not speak of Lafayette; they have little to say of him; nor do they have much to say of Joffre,—perhaps nothing.

I said to the people in France a little time back, "We understand one another, though we do not understand each other's language",—at any rate they could not understand my French. I said, "In America M. Viviani spoke no English, and yet he was understood

Address by Dr. Finley

everywhere; and Marshal Joffre did not speak at all, and yet he was understood. (Laughter and applause.)

I am going to tell of a land which is called—which I have called, at any rate—"Every Man's Land". It is that little strip of land, or ribbon, across the north of France, running from Nieuport down to Belfour,—that little strip of land whose boundaries Marshal Joffre had a part in determining. It was not far from there, as Dr. Van Dyke and Judge Bartlett have told us, that Lafayette set out. It was only an hour in an automobile, if he had one then, from Verdun that Lafayette enlisted; it was only an hour by aircraft from the Valley of the Marne that he enlisted, and he passed through that valley on his way to Paris and to the coast to come to our aid. It was somewhere in that valley that I saw in a little school, written upon the blackboard, two names; one was Washington and the other was Wilson. I sought to evoke the name of Lafayette, and I asked the boys, "Who was a great friend of Washington?" and one little fellow put up his hand and said "Wilson". Wilson is indeed today, in his message, our Lafayette to France.

If these lines have the smell of oil upon them I must tell you in advance that it is not the oil which scholars use; it is the oil that is used in the automobile; and if there is any dust upon them, it is not the dust of the bookshelf, it is the dust that has blown in the car window; and I think a bit of it is from the Valley of the Marne, in which I travelled a few days back.

Address by Dr. Finley

EVERY MAN'S LAND

(Le Pays de Tout Homme)

BY JOHN FINLEY

I

There's a strip of the Earth
That's of infinite worth,
 Though a craterous, sterile space;
Its border's a trench
And the ground of it's French,
 But it's leased by the human race.

II

It is many leagues long,
But so narrow, a song
 Can span with a quaver this strait;
Yet when Lucifer fell
From high Heaven to Hell
 No farther he flew to his fate.

III

No loved latitude's line
Does this region define;
 It wanders in aimless extent,
Like a trickle of blood
O'er a globe all bestud
 With landmarks of ancient descent.

IV

By the World it is tilled,
And its acres are filled
 With the harrows of Moloch's moil;
While the myriad mind
Of the whole human kind
 Comes daily to watch its grim toi'

Every Man's Land

V

In its skies are no birds,
In its pastures no herds,
 Save airplanes and tauben and tanks;
O'er its every red rood,
The cannon-clouds brood,
 All its rivers have flowerless banks.

VI

By a Pentecost flame
Is lit every name
 From Ypres to the Vosgian tarn;
In every known tongue
Are its syllables sung—
 Through every man's speech runs the Marne.

VII

For it's "Every Man's Land,"
And every man's hand
 That has fought for Liberty there
Has but helped clear the site
For the temples of Right
 That will spring in its valiant air.

VIII

And some day there will rise
In the sight of men's eyes
 A Pantheon, out in this field,
'Mid the iron-stained clods
Where the *poilus*, grown gods,
 The spirit of France have revealed.

IX

And with it will stand
In this "Every Man's Land"
 (Not *no* man's but *every* man's ground)
The impregnable walls
Of Delectable Halls
 Where Earth's greatest seers will be found.

Address by M. Tardieu

X

Where every land's Youth
Will look for the Truth
At the end of the planet's wars;
Where blood-burgeoning flowers
Love-lingering bowers
Will lift at their luminous doors.

XI

"Le Pays de Tout Homme"
By the Meuse and the Somme
We'll love thy brave soil as our own;
Thy tenuous thread
Is the pledge of thy dead
That Might "shall not pass" to Earth's throne.

XII

On the ruins of hates
The United World States
Will build in thy trenches their fane
To a Freedom, world-wide,
That they who have died
Shall not one have perished in vain.
(Applause)

THE CHAIRMAN: The speaker who is last to address you is a representative of France in every sense—a legislator at home and the head of the French Mission here, an experienced journalist and a writer on historical subjects, and most of all a tried soldier whose valor in the field has been attested by the tributes awarded to him by his own government. It gives me great pleasure to introduce M. Tardieu. (Applause.)

Address by Mr. André Tardieu French High Commissioner

M. TARDIEU: I am happy to have been able to accept your invitation and to come, on behalf of the French Republic's Government, in order to bring you the fraternal greetings of France on this memorial day in which the most glorious recollections of our own and of your own history are being united.

On account of a splendid coincidence we are to-day celebrating two commemorations.

We are meeting together to honor the memory of Lafayette upon the anniversary of his birthday. But to-day is also the day when, three years ago, the French armies, after retreating for two weeks, started the offensive of the Marne and began this heroic battle of six days duration in which they broke to pieces the criminal designs of the enemy.

Gentlemen, three years ago,—allow me to call up again this bright memory from my past as a soldier during the war—three years ago, along the whole front from Paris to Verdun, the armies of France were marching forward, and the fire of our batteries was opening the way to the bayonets of the infantrymen: civilization was saved. (Applause.)

During three years since, we have been bearing without giving way, without flinching, the main burden of this huge and awful fight: but on that very first day of the battle of the Marne, the main decision has been won.

Victory of liberty against autocracy, of right against violence, the battle of the Marne made possible the long endeavor by which we are, since, every day, brought nearer to victory; the battle of the Marne carried with her a decision in the history of mankind.

Through it, all the principles for which the U. S.

Address by M. Tardieu

have been living and for which they are now ready to fight, have been made safe against the onslaught of German brutality. Through it, civilization and the freedom of the peoples have been saved from the direst peril by which they were ever threatened and endangered.

Thus, Gentlemen, from century to century, the history of the world, again, begins anew. Thus is moral conscience meeting the great eternal issue of duty and of responsibility.

When Lafayette came over to put his sword at the service of your new born liberties; when invaded France gathered her energies to stop the foe; when the U. S. after thirty-two months of scrupulous neutrality, declared war upon German Imperialism—the same question was answered in each case, a question of conscience, a question of duty, a question of responsibility.

Gentlemen, the same question again we shall have to answer when, in a near future, after the victory of our arms, we will be called to work towards the organization of the world's peace.

Then, in the same way as we are doing now, we shall remember on which side stood the crime, on which the right, and, as through the clear conscience of the one and of the other, our arms have been given strength, so shall our peace aiming decisions be given value.

To our soldiers who have been fighting through three whole years, to your soldiers who are soon to fight side by side with ours, (applause), let us go on telling steadily again and again why they are fighting: let us, in this way, keep up their moral strength, which is not less necessary to our democracies than material strength, let us remind them that there has been in Europe a nation who, though enjoying an overfulness of all the riches of peace, with un-

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ceasing guile, planned war, willed war and let it loose.

Unceasingly let us bring back to our memory the years, in which Germany forced war upon a peace-willing world and deliberately doomed millions of young lives to death.

How many sacrifices, though, had been accepted by all the neighbors of Germany in order to keep peace.

In order to keep that peace which they deemed to be the most precious of their possessions, the Russians had allowed the annexation of Bosnia & Herzegovina by Austria Hungary to take place, the French had given over to Germany part of their Congo Colony. This failed to satisfy Germany. Aggression was decided by her.

Day after day, hour after hour, she prepared, while, through their insufficient preparations, as shown at the beginning of war, her present adversaries have evidenced how deep, how generous had been their faith in peace.

And whenever the Germans should be bold enough to contradict this and to state that we have willed war, let us answer simply by quoting facts, and let us point out, in August 1914, Russia without rifles, France without heavy artillery and Great Britain's army of six divisions.

Gentlemen, those have willed war who had not neglected anything which would enable them to make war. These have not willed war who, not believing war possible, did neglect to prepare.

This ought to be restated again and again, if we are expecting the soldiers on the battlefield to be clearly conscious of fulfilling the most sacred duty.

We have assembled today to celebrate the memory of the great man who volunteered to come over here and to fight in your ranks because he was under orders from his own conscience. Faithful to the example

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which he set for us, let us now declare and proclaim to the world the transparent clearness of our right.

Let us fasten the culprit to his own crime, and as he does still dare to ask what are our war aims, let us answer, as did Lafayette, as did the President in his last message, that we have one aim only: to prevent any possible reiteration of the crime and in this way to lay the foundation of the world's peace. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the exercises, the "Star Spangled Banner" was played.



ARRIVAL AT CITY HALL, NEW YORK, ON THE AFTERNOON OF SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1917

Left to Right—Maurice Léon, Acting Chairman, Executive Committee; Franklin Q. Brown, Marquis de Polignac, Gaston de Pellerin de Latouche, Maurice Casenave, André Tardieu, French High Commissioner, and Gaston Liébert, Consul General of France (between them in the rear, Commander de Blanpré, French Naval Attaché), Col. Claudon of the French General Staff, William D. Guthrie, Chairman Reception Committee, and R. Fulton Cutting.

On the steps of City Hall, New York after the Lafayette
Day exercises on the afternoon of
September 6th, 1917.

(Left to right)

First Row: Geo. T. Wilson, Admiral Usher, U. S. N., Judge Willard Bartlett, Chairman of City Hall Celebration, Mr. André Tardieu, High Commissioner of the French Republic, principal guest of Honor, Mayor Mitchel, Gen. Leclereq, head of Belgian Military Mission, Commander de Blanpré, French Naval Attaché, F. B. Stevenson and Mr. Watkins.

Second Row: Lieut. Col. Campbell Stuart, of the Canadian Army, British Military Attaché, Commander Blackwood, British Naval Attaché, Borough Pres. Marks, Mr. Gaston de Pellerin de Latouche, Mr. Maurice Casenave, Mr. Gaston Liébert, Consul General of France, Marquis de Polignac, Gen. Hoyle, Commanding at Governor's Island, Maurice Léon, Acting Chairman N. Y. Lafayette Day Committee, Major Osterrieth of Belgian Military Mission, S. R. Berton, Col. Oranowsky and Lieut. Smirnoff of the Russian Army.

Third Row: G. L. LeBlanc, C. Clive Bayley, British Consul General, Col. Claudon of French General Staff, Col. Binda and Lieut. di Paoli of Italian Army, Mr. Nettement, French Consul, R. Fulton Cutting, Col. Simpson, U. S. A., Richard Aldrich and Robert Olyphant.

Among those in the top Row: Osear R. Canchois, Dr. Carroll Dunham, Carlisle Norwood, Chas. Stewart Davison, John G. Agar, Lieut. Commander Wilcox, U. S. N., ex-Ambassador Elkus, Stephen H. Olin, Boudinot Keith, Hon. Henry Van Dyke, principal speaker at City Hall, Dr. John H. Finley, State Commr. of Education and James Stillman, Hon. Pres. of N. Y. Lafayette Day Committee.



Address by THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR
at the Lafayette Day Banquet, New York,
September 6, 1917.

One hundred and sixty years ago to-day, there was happiness in an old fortified manor in Auvergne; the chimes of the little village church pealed forth; the villagers were rejoicing; the family forgot for one day its grievous loss, for it was in mourning. The lord of the place had been killed a few weeks before, charging the Germans at the head of his grenadiers, dying young, a boy of 25, like most men of his family, but dying for the defence of his land on a day of victory.

The family, as often before, was threatened with extinction, when a child had been born which was taken with great glee to the church, and the little thing was pompously registered as consisting in the "very high and powerful lord, my lord Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert Dumotier de la Fayette".

Outside the castle and village the event passed of course unnoticed.

In the old world and in the new, the anniversary is now observed; from the early hours this morning, an American flag, a replica of the first one with the 13 stars, given by the City of Independence, Philadelphia, has been waving on the belfry of the Hotel de Ville Paris, and we convene once more in great New York at the call of a committee of citizens and of France-America, joining in thought the villagers of long ago, rejoicing with them for the birth of that little thing which, in spite of its being so high and powerful, knew only, on that auspicious 6th of September, how to cry.

A great change has been wrought, which will go increasing as the consequences of events continue to develop: for on that day had been born a fearless,

Address by the French Ambassador

honest man, in whom every noble thought awakened enthusiasm, a fit friend for a Washington, a man who knew the value of a pledge and who, from the day he was able to think, pledged his life to the service of Liberty. This general pledge he renewed when first touching American ground in 1777, he vowed, as he says in his memoirs, to win or die here with the cause of Liberty.

On the sacredness of a pledge mainly rests the whole fabric of civilization. Let that disappear, and we go back to barbarism and the rule of sheer force. *Homo homini lupus*, Plautus has sneeringly said. What permits us to live otherwise than like wild animals is that inward feeling which early allowed both the stronger and the weaker to freely come together and say: let us be friends, and caused them to keep their word. There is scarcely a better test of the progress of mankind towards happiness and peaceful development than the degree of observance of the pledged word freely given. To the appetites, ambitions, furies of the beast that was in us, an invisible barrier is opposed, stronger, among honest men and honest nations, than walls and guns, a barrier consisting in a word, a pledged word.

From this results between nations peace, trust, joyful development; from the reverse results—what we see to-day, a state of things so fearful that the world has never seen the like, even in the days of those Huns on whose barbarity our enemies cheerfully pretend to model theirs; those Huns could spare a city; at the request of its bishop, they spared Troyes; their followers of to-day cannot spare a child, a woman, a wounded soldier, a church, witness the shelling from the air of the British and French open cities, the killing of Miss Cavell, the dropping of bombs, last week, on our hospitals back of Verdun, witness the “Lusi-

Address by the French Ambassador

tania". They, even take the trouble of killing trees, so great is their lust for killing.

The tragedy of it all is that since we are averse, even when the day of victory comes, to ruling our enemies and to turning against them their principles, for we love ours, no end is possible save by taking the word of those men for whom the pledged word is nothing, is a trifle, a bauble, something to make fun of. "We cannot", the President has said in his answer to the Pope, "take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure."

We had premonitions of what has happened, but we could not believe them. Just as the Savern incident was premonitory, and it has been justly said by an American paper that Louvain was Savern written in larger letters, so we had a foretaste of what the Germans think of pledges when they passed, as a proper thing to do, their monstrous law of July 1913, whose article 25 permits any of them to swear allegiance to a foreign country and thus become naturalized; and to secretly forswear himself before his Consul who thus becomes his accomplice, and to remain a subject of the Kaiser.

We had no right to be surprised after that and yet we were, so appalling was the regression toward barbarism, when the German Chancellor uttered his famous statements to the Ambassador of Great Britain, on the day of the unspeakable crime, the invasion of Belgium ". . . Just for a word, neutrality . . . just for a scrap of paper . . .", said the champion of Barbarism, for which a word is nothing, a word has no force. "I said", the champion of Great Britain and of civilization wrote, giving to his Government an account of the interview, "that, in the same way as he and Herr von Jagow wished me to understand that, for strategical reasons, it was a matter of *life and death*

Address by the French Ambassador

to Germany to advance through Belgium . . . so I would wish him to understand that it was . . . a matter of *life and death* for the honor of Great Britain that she should keep her solemn engagement . . . to defend Belgium's neutrality." And as, on behalf of barbarity, the other spoke of consequences, the answer was: "I hinted to His Excellency as plainly as I could that fear of consequences could hardly be regarded as an excuse for breaking solemn engagements."

Here spoke truth, and honesty, and civilization; here the future answered the past. For having spoken those timely words, the name of my friend Sir Edward Goschen will ever be gratefully remembered.

And what shall we say of the Belgian King and of Belgium's answer, safeguarded, as that country thought she was, by solemn treaties, and by German pledges just renewed the year before? "Belgian neutrality", Secretary of State Jagow had declared to the Reichstag on April 29th, 1913, "is provided for by International conventions, and Germany is determined to respect those conventions."

Requested to allow a "friendly" invasion of her territory, a "friendly" violation of her neutrality, Belgium answered in the very words of Sir Edward Goschen, for on every lip honesty speaks the same language: "The Belgian Government, if they were to accept the proposals submitted to them, would sacrifice the honor of the nation and betray their duty towards Europe", and to the answer of their Minister they added that of the guns of glorious Liège.

And what shall we say of America's answer? for her turn was to come; it could not be otherwise. All felt this, excepting that enemy who had thought Belgium would submit, and Belgium had answered at Liège; that England would keep aloof, and she had barred the sea and sent to France that admirable army

Address by the French Ambassador

which has ceaseless grown in numbers and efficiency; that France would be crushed, and she answered at the Marne and at Verdun; that Japan would be an on-looker, and Japan answered at Kiao Tchao; that Italy would join them, but Italy, one of the foster-mothers of civilization, joined civilization against Barbarism. The American answer was a memorable one; the words of the President, like the guns at Lexington, were heard round the world.

When the man whom we honor to-day, when his nation had come to the rescue of the struggling colonists, we had done a thing unexampled in the annals of the world. We had fought for a sentiment and an idea, debarring ourselves in advance from any material advantage, refusing special privileges which were offered us in a commercial treaty, for we wanted nothing that America could not grant as well to any other nation, the English included. Canada was offered us after Yorktown, and we refused.

This was unexampled then and had never been imitated since. It has been now. In the same spirit, at the call of the President, this nation, whose heart had been from the first with the defenders of liberty, has taken sides with them and will continue until "the world is safe for democracy". "We have", said the President in his immortal address of April 2, "no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind."

These words have been heard round the world; mankind has made them its own: East and West, North and South, it has aligned itself with those who trust in pledges and in the sacredness of treaties; from noble-minded South American Republics to distant highly-cultured China.

Address by the French Ambassador

When will the end come? It can come only when the enemy understands, when he sees the evil he has caused, and regrets it, when he is ashamed. The change must not be merely one on paper, one in the laws in his country, but one in his mind. Some favorable signs are already visible; they do not consist in the word peace being repeated, as it is, here or there, but in incipient confessions. A German General, a member of the supplementary General Staff, stated the other day, we are told, that the story of the French preparing to invade Belgium was a pure invention and that, to our great material damage (to our honor, in truth), we had actually mobilized towards the regular frontier. Only a few days ago we had from the lips of the new German Secretary of State the declaration that "a policy based on might alone and not on right is doomed to failure from the beginning". A good reading of history this, and a good sign; a good way of reasoning too. We always felt sure of the issue because one who, like us, possesses both might and right has more than one who, according to his own estimation, has only might. Sir Edward Goschen had heard different words three years ago.

When peace comes the situation will be the same too as at the time of the War of Independence, and with the change of one word, *President* instead of *King*, the head of our Republic will be able to write to your Ambassador in Paris what Washington wrote to my predecessor La Luzerne in 1783: "The magnanimous and disinterested scale of action which that great nation has exhibited to the world during this war and at the conclusion of the peace, will insure to your [President] and nation that reputation which will be of more consequence to them than every other consideration."

We must in the meantime pursue our common task, following the example of our common ancestors. The

Address by the French Ambassador

visit of Lafayette and of Rochambeau to these shores is now being returned; and a grand and moving scene it must have been the other day, in the Picpus cemetery in Paris, when the erect form of General Pershing was seen standing before a tomb sacred to every American, and those words were heard: "Lafayette, nous voilà!" Lafayette, here we are! What you did for our country, we are going to do for yours.

An English illustrated paper presented the other day a double picture; one part showed an old fashioned small ship disappearing towards the horizon, and it was called "the sailing of the *Mayflower*". The other was an actual photograph showing innumerable young Americans, alert and plucky, alighting somewhere in England, from a huge United States' transport; and it was called: "the return of the *Mayflower*".

We too, of the French nation, might print a similar double picture: one part showing the small ship with two guns *La Victoire*, which carried Lafayette; the other part representing its return in that long succession of ships which are bringing to France, for the first time in history, American citizens who, like Lafayette on his landing here, have pledged their lives in the cause of liberty. And, from the name of the old craft, that picture would be called: "The return of VICTORY".

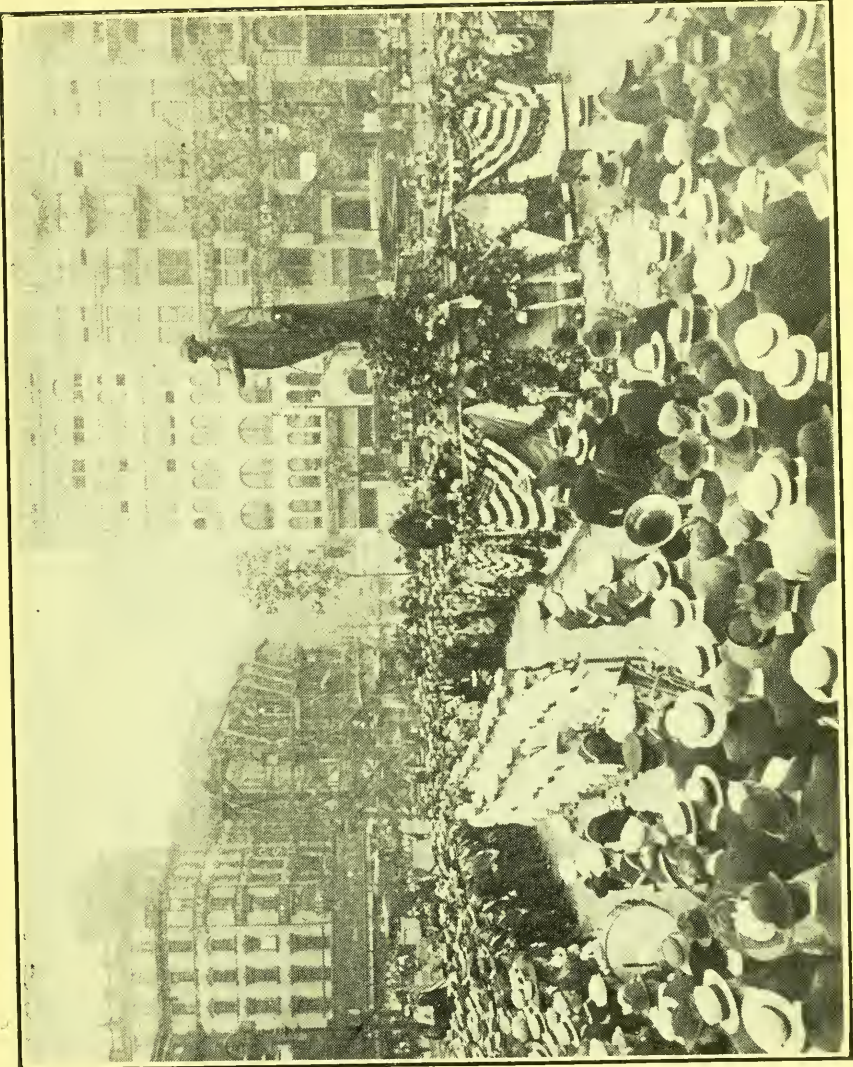
LAFAYETTE DAY EXERCISES

Held at the Statue of Lafayette, Union Square

New York City, September 6th, 1917

At eleven o'clock A. M. September 6th, 1917, exercises were held at the Statue of Lafayette in Union Square, which had been appropriately decorated for the occasion as had also the Washington Statue nearby. The Marine Band from the United States land battleship "Recruit", a naval recruiting station built to resemble a battleship, located in Union Square a short distance from the Lafayette Statue, followed by a battalion of uniformed naval recruits from the "Recruit" and two hundred Boy Scouts of America from the Manhattan Division, marched to the Statue playing the Marsellaise, and drew up in front of the platform erected to the west of the Monument. While the band was playing, Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner, and Alrick H. Man, President of the Manhattan Council, Boy Scouts of America, placed a large wreath on the Statue. There had previously been placed thereon wreaths from the following Societies: Aeronautic Society of America; American Defense Society, Inc.; Daughters of the American Revolution; Descendants of Signers of Declaration of Independence; National Security League; Order of Founders and Patriots of America and the Society of the Cincinnati. Delegates were present on the platform representing these Societies. A crowd of several thousand persons, gathered around the platform and statue, followed the exercises with close attention and manifested its patriotic appreciation of the occasion by repeated applause of the sentiments expressed.

The Chairman of the Committee in charge of the exercises, Lawrence F. Abbot, Esq., introduced the speaker of the day, Mr. John Quinn.



Lafayette Day exercises at the Lafayette Monument, Union Square, on the morning of September 6th, 1917. Mr. John Quinn speaking (Lawrence F. Abbott, Chairman, Edward Harding, Vice-Chairman).

Address by MR. JOHN QUINN

I am happy to utter here, as the representative of the Lafayette Day Citizens' Committee of the City of New York, a few words in honor of the memory of Lafayette.

I hope that Lafayette Day will soon come to be celebrated as a national American holiday.

Four great democracies are now engaged in war with Germany, in a sacred crusade for the protection of life and the saving of liberty. We are gathered here, on this anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, which also is the anniversary of the great French victory at the Marne, to do honor to Lafayette. Lafayette is the very type of eternal youth. He has the happy fate of having his name enshrined in history as one of the noblest examples of shining youth and high chivalry, as the champion of the oppressed, as the soldier of liberty. He is the darling and pride of the great French republic, and the admired hero of our republic, whose independence he helped to achieve. (Applause.)

As an American of pure Irish descent, I am happy to recall here that the bonds of feeling between Ireland and France are old and sacred ones. (Applause.) No Irishman ever forgets the heroic achievements of the Irish Brigade in France. They are among the undying glories of the Irish race. Irishmen all over the world recall the encouragement and the help that one of the greatest Irishmen that ever lived, Theobald Wolfe Tone, received from France. Irishmen are glad to remember also that Robert Emmet would have been aided by France in the same way.

The racial affinities of Ireland and France are many. The habits of thought and the passion for liberty are the same among Frenchmen and Irishmen. The old tradition of Ireland's loyalty to France is to-day car-

Address by Mr. John Quinn

ried on by the thousands and thousands of brave soldiers of Irish blood who are fighting in France shoulder to shoulder with Englishmen and Frenchmen, fighting for the life and liberty of Belgium and France. Nay, more; those thousands and thousands of loyal Irishmen are fighting not merely for the life and liberty of France and Belgium, but for the liberty of the whole world. (Applause.)

I am glad to stand here and bear testimony, and the Irish-Americans who take part in this celebration unite with me in testifying, that Americans of Irish birth and descent generally are heart and soul loyal to the Flag in this war. (Great applause.) They believe in the war. They know ours is a just and righteous war. (Applause.) They are loyally sending their sons by thousands to the war. (Applause.) They want no sham peace with a people who worship the doctrine of blood and iron and of might above right, no peace based upon fraudulent German political reforms, no peace based upon any mere German pledge or promise whatever. We want no peace until the believers in the religion of blood and iron and of might above right have surrendered. That symbolic battleship represents our determination to meet the Germans with the only argument that they can understand. (Applause.)

In a war in which chivalry and honor in our enemies are unknown, we proudly rejoice in the chivalry and unstained honor of Lafayette. He splendidly typifies the chivalry and honor of the great nation, one of whose allies we are proud and glad to be.

General Pershing a few days ago, at the tomb of Lafayette in France, spoke these stirring words: "Lafayette, *Nous voilà*": "Lafayette, we are here." To that I add these words: "Lafayette, we are sending more and yet more of our bravest and our best to

Address by Mr. John Quinn

France. They are coming, coming—coming a million strong!’’ (Great applause.)

After Mr. Quinn’s speech the Marine Band played the Star Spangled Banner.

The arrangements for the exercises at Union Square were in charge of Mr. Edward Harding, Chairman of the Executive Board of the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies.

LAFAYETTE DAY EXERCISES

*Held at the Lafayette Memorial, Prospect Park,
Brooklyn, September 6th, 1917, at 10.30 A. M.*

Hon. Lewis H. Pounds, President of the Borough of Brooklyn when as chairman he announced the holding of Lafayette Day exercises in Brooklyn, said: "This is Brooklyn's opportunity to do honor to General Lafayette's memory and pay her respects to our great sister republic of France. We can never forget the visit of the French Mission on May 10, when the Lafayette Memorial was dedicated."

The exercises were preceded by a band concert by the Naval Militia Band featured by French and American music. After a short speech of welcome by President Pounds, Henry Rowley sang the "Marseillaise"; the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, chaplain of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, delivered the oration; Mr. Rowley then sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." M. Stephane Lauzanne, who is in the United States as member of a mission of the French Government, then spoke.

Address by MR. STEPHANE LAUZANNE

*Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen:*

It is an honor for me to address such an audience on such a day. This is a great day. This is a day when we celebrate together the services of Lafayette and Joffre—the man of Yorktown, the man of the Marne. We celebrate American victory and French victory, but above all the victory of liberty.

Before I came to this land, I knew already that you felt here the same spirit of liberty, that yours was the same democracy and that the same colors were in your flag as in ours. Today I know something more. I know today that you have the same heart beating

Address by Mr. Stephane Lauzanne

for the same cause. You gave us your hand—the clean hand of a free people. We gave you ours—the clean hand of an unsubjected people—and that clasp shall never be broken.

That 'wretched' war, as so many Americans call it, France never wanted it, never prepared it, never declared it.

FRANCE NEVER WANTED WAR.—If there could be any doubt in any mind about those who wanted War, I would recall only one fact. . . . I would recall that Mr. Giolitti, prime Minister of Italy, recently revealed, that in 1913,—one year before any Austrian Archduke was assassinated—Italy was offered by her two Allies, Germany and Austria, to attack the little kingdom of Serbia, to invade it, to exterminate it and to have a share in its spoils. . . . Here are those who wanted war! . . .

FRANCE NEVER PREPARED WAR.—If any one desires to know what nations prepared War, he will remember that from 1883 to 1893—twenty years before the War—whereas *the increase of the military expenses* in France was only of 70%, in England 53%, in Russia of 97%, in Germany the increase was of 229%, and he will remember that in 1913 when France spent 120 millions in War material Germany spent 700 millions.

There you have those who prepared War.

FRANCE NEVER DECLARED WAR.—Not only did she not declare War, but she seconded every proposal which could prevent War from being declared; proposal of international conference, proposal of arbitration before The Hague aribunal. All these proposals were rejected by Germany. Not only did France not declare War, but she did what never any nation had done before, and on the very eve of the war she withdrew her own troops, on her own soil, five miles behind her own borders.

Those who declared War are those who, on August 3rd, 1914, at 6.45 P. M. sent a gentleman calling him-

Address by Mr. Stephane Lauzanne

self Baron de Schoen and being German Ambassador in Paris, called on the French Foreign Office and handed an official lette, saying that "as French military aviators had thrown bombs on the railway near Nuremberg, the German Empire considered itself in a state of war with France."

Each term of this letter has proved subsequently to be untrue; and on May 18 of last year, a German publication, the "*Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift*" published a letter from the German Dr. Schwalbe, burgnester of the town of Nuremberg, formally declaring that "the rumor that bombs had been thrown by French aviators on Nuremberg or its railway was utterly untrue." So that War was not only declared upon France but was declared on a false pretext.

And, now, let me state once more what is at stake in this World's War.

If, since thirty-two months, France is bleeding and struggling, fighting and suffering, it is not for money, for Domination, or for Territories. It is for something much higher and much nobler. It is to restore in Europe a spirit of Liberty, of Humanity and, above all, of Respect of International Law. That spirit will be restored only when the spirit of *Domination*, of *Brutality* and of *Aggression*, symbolized by the Prussian militarism, will be extirpated from Europe. That spirit must go. It will go when the people who are animated by it will feel that they have been beaten;

When they will realize that they are not the strongest, but the weakest;

When they will understand that they have not to dictate terms of peace but to agree to terms of peace;

When they will understand that they have not to offer, as an alm, not to annihilate other nations but that they have to respect the independence of every nation, big or small, as a supreme and imperative law.

For that we will fight to the end, whatever may be the sufferings of the Nation, whatever may be the hardness of Destiny.

Address by Mr. Stephane Lauzanne

In the dark days of the battle of Verdun, General de Castelnau once exclaimed: "*The whole French race will perish on the battlefield rather than submit to Germany.*"

This as true today as it was a year ago. We would prefer to die than to live in a degraded Humanity and Humanity would be degraded if Germany could ever be victorious.

A French statesman, M. Louis Barthou, ex-Premier, has summarized the French "*état d'ame*" in a striking formula, which must be always remembered: "All France for all the war."

Yes, all France, with her children, with her men, young and old, with her women, with her dead, for all the war. And I may add, all France in all the trenches. In the trenches of Verdun, where we had sworn to ourselves that, even if we had to give the last drop of our blood, Germans would not pass—and the Germans have not passed; in the trenches of Rheims, where in the shadow of the glorious mutilated Cathedral we have sworn to punish barbarism—and we will punish it; in the trenches of the Somme, where with our brothers-in-arms of Scotland, of England, of Ireland, of Canada, of Australia, of New Zealand, we have grasped the aggressors by the throat—and we will not loosen the grasp.

For all the war, whatever may be the length of that war, whatever may be the sufferings of the nation, whatever may be the hardships imposed by destiny, in order that we may punish those who in declaring this war have committed a crime against humanity, and who in carrying on this war as they have done, with every needless cruelty the mind can conceive, have committed all the crimes against civilization which it was in their power to commit.

All France for all the war! But the whole of France also for the whole victory—for the victory which will not alone be the victory of France but also the victory of right, of justice, of humanity.



Premier Ribot delivering address at Fere-Champenoise on Lafayette Day at exercises held in commemoration of the Battle of the Marne. Among those in the front row: President Poincaré, Mr. Painlevé, Minister of War, Marshal Joffre and General Foch.

LAFAYETTE DAY IN FRANCE

The account of Lafayette Day 1917 would not be complete if it did not include reference to the fact that it was observed in France under inspiring circumstances. In Paris the ceremony was held at the Hotel de Ville where a replica of the first American flag was flown, the gift of the City of Philadelphia. The following telegram was sent by the head of the Paris municipality to Mayor Smith of Philadelphia:

“Today, the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, the flag offered to France by your noble city and delivered to the City of Paris by the President of the French Republic was raised on our City Hall (Hotel de Ville) in the presence of Mr. Sharp, the eminent ambassador, delegations of American and French officers and delegates of the American Red Cross. On the historical City Hall square where so many glorious events of our national life have taken place, the Parisian population, associating itself with its representatives, greeted with enthusiastic cheers your great democracy now standing against autocracy and firmly resolved like ourselves to terminate victoriously this liberating war. I am its interpreter in expressing to Philadelphia sentiments of fraternal sympathies of Paris and our dearest wishes that the ancient bonds which bind our two countries may be even closer.”

The great event in France took place, however, at Fere-Champenoise where a decisive—some believe the decisive—phase of the Battle of the Marne was fought. The President of the French Republic, Premier Ribot, Minister of War Painlevé, Marshal Joffre, General Petain and General Foch were present, as also Mr. Chaumet and Mr. Leon Bourgeois. The Premier, Mr. Ribot, delivered a superb address which was primarily a national homage to the

Lafayette Day in France

soldiers of the Marne and their leaders. The address ended in the following peroration:

“May we steel our courage and fortify our will at the contact with these memories of the first days of the war in which France showed a heroism so beautiful and proved that she possessed a spirit of unity so admirable. Days of suffering and of grief, but also days of victory won over ourselves as well as over our enemies, may your image be ever before our eyes; may the heroes of the Marne remind us ever of the single duty imposed upon us all, to think only of the country and to forget our quarrels and divisions. They who have died for France, may they teach us to live for her and to sacrifice all for her. Thus we will feel raised above ourselves to the height of our duties toward the country.”

General Foch spoke of the days when his army formed the centre of the French Army which the enemy sought to pierce between Sezanne and Mailly. He described the situation on the sixth, which was precarious, and told how on the seventh the Germans were attacking him with “a magnificent artillery” which did not however dismay the heroes who were holding on to the plateau over which shells were raining. He described the daring manoeuvre by which the Forty-second Division was shifted from the left to the right wing in the midst of the battle and how General Grossetti aided by the Moroccan Division succeeded in carrying out this movement. He spoke of the Breton regiment who, their officers almost all killed and their ranks decimated, did not fall back but asked for new officers. He referred to the “fragments” of regiments which got together and organized themselves into new regiments and on the 9th at 5 o'clock in

Lafayette Day in France

the evening started their irresistible offensive. Then the attack on the Chateau de Mondemont with two 75s brought by man-power before the gate, the rush of the French through the orchard, the flight of the Germans toward the east; with a broad gesture General Foch points to the roads, the plains, now covered with crops, the immense open-air amphitheatre in which the German Army sustained the initial and decisive defeat of the great war. As he spoke (without any reference to himself) Marshal Joffre followed on the map the movement of these army "fragments" which triumphed because they retained faith, spirit and discipline. It was for the President of the French Republic to add a few words recalling the admirable work accomplished by the man who described the battle.

On their way to Fere Champenoise the President of the French Republic and the Minister of War Painlevé, as also General Petain and several other French generals stopped at the American Field headquarters where they were greeted by Generals Pershing and Sibert. A review was held on the top of a plateau. The appearance of our troops is described as magnificent; their bands played the Marseillaise as the French president arrived. After the review, as the men stood at ease, all of the officers of the Expeditionary forces were detached and assembled in a semi-circle about the President and his party.

General Pershing stepped forward and addressed them briefly: "We are being paid a great honor today", he said, "in the visit of the President of the Republic to which we have come to do our share in the fight for liberty. This happens also to be the anniversary of the beginning of the battle of the Marne, a day which will ever stand out in the history of the world. It is peculiarly fitting that this army should be so honored on this day. for I am sure it will give us

Lafayette Day in France

a still greater feeling of patriotism and loyalty for the principles for which we shall fight and will instill into us a still higher spirit for the accomplishment of the task which is before us. It will make us, the advance guard of America's forces, feel still more keenly the responsibility that has been placed upon us."

President Poincaré then spoke:

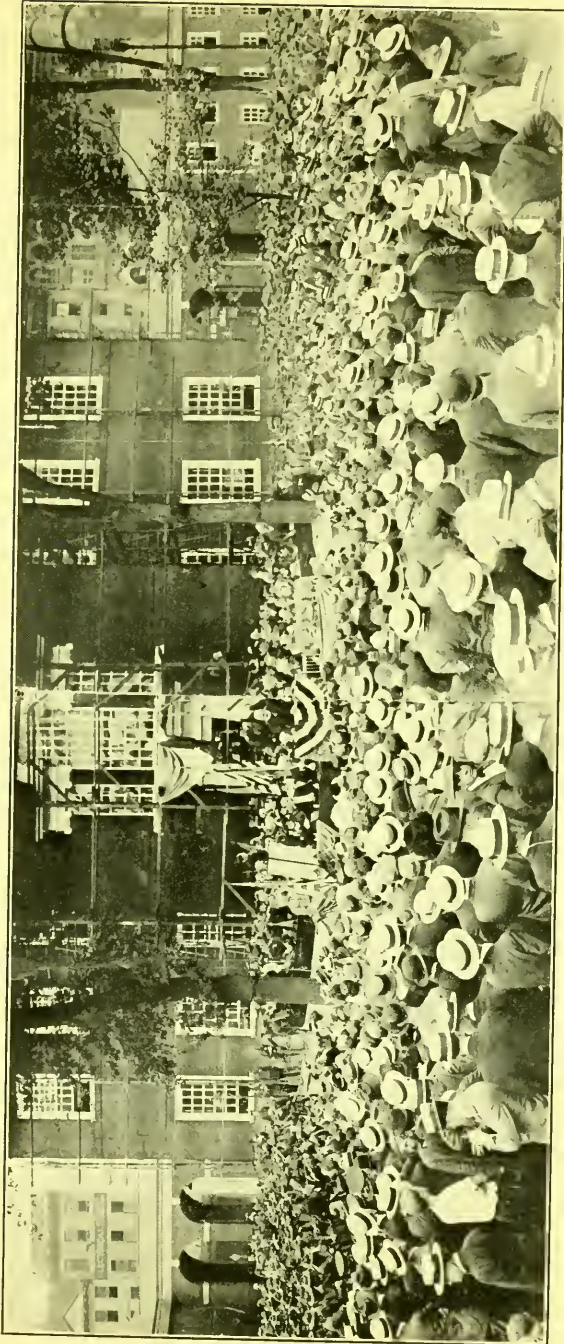
"It makes me very happy to be able to bring today the congratulations of the French republic to this very fine army commanded by General Pershing and which I have just seen marching before me in such a magnificent manner. It filled me with emotion at seeing so many gallant officers and so many brave soldiers who braved the dangers of the sea to come to the soil of France to defend the common cause of the allies and to consecrate their lives, if need be to the common cause of liberty. As President Wilson said the other day, we are all fighting for the same ends and the interests of the free United States are at stake everywhere the allied armies are at grips with the enemy, whether it be in Flanders, before Verdun, or on the Isonzo.

"Today in all of the great cities of America is being celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette. Today also I will visit the tombs of the heroes of the battle of the Marne, the men fallen in the advance guard of the armies, which are now fighting for right and civilization. Thus our two countries are celebrating today two common anniversaries which must draw them still more closely together and inspire them in the struggle in which they are engaged."

The president referred briefly to the gift of a flag from the mayor of Philadelphia to the municipal council of Paris and concluded his address with the cry: "Long live President Wilson! Long live the free United States!"

Lafayette Day in France

President Poincaré was warmly applauded and then the officers gave three cheers and a tiger. The cheering was taken up by the troops in the distance and continued while the president and his party were leaving the reviewing field.



Lafayette Day celebration at Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Mr. C. Stuart Patterson speaking. The French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, principal guest of honor, is seated on the platform, at the speaker's right.

LAFAYETTE DAY IN THE UNITED STATES OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK

The following is a summary of the celebrations held in the United States outside of New York:

Philadelphia: The celebration took place on the same ground over which Lafayette passed following his appointment as a major general of the Continental armies and began at about two o'clock p. m. following the arrival of Ambassador Jusserand.

Philadelphia was decked with the stars and stripes and the tricolor of France, as also the flags of Great Britain, Italy and our other Allies in the great war. The Ambassador was escorted from the station to Independence Hall (in front of which a platform had been erected for the exercises) by Col. J. Campbell Gilmore, Col. John Gribbel, president of the Union League; Mr. Victor Fonteneau, acting French Vice-Consul; Charles Bailey, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, chairman of the French war relief committee, and two battalions of the First Regiment Infantry, commanded by Major David Simpson, and the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment. Their progress from Broad Street down Chestnut to Independence Hall was marked by a continued series of cheers and ovations. Before the State House Col. Gribbel formally presented the Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand to the receiving party, Col. Gribbel being chairman of the ceremonies. The Reception Committee at Independence Hall included E. J. Cattell, representing the Mayor of Philadelphia; Brigadier General Waller, General R. Dale Benson, Dimmer Beeber, Cyrus Borgner, Benjamin P. Opdike, D. Newlin Fell, Joseph P. Bailey, James Pollock, Francis B. Reeves, John Wood, Jr., Thomas M. Thompson, Alfred John Miller and Charles W. Alexander.

Lafayette Day in Philadelphia

Banners of the Société Française of Philadelphia and emblems of other associations devoted to perpetuating the friendship between France and the United States were carried during the celebration.

Thousands of spectators crowded around the historic home of American liberty as the Ambassador's party, passing through Independence Hall beyond the Liberty Bell, made their way to the speaker's stand. Platoons of infantry in olive-drab service uniforms were lined up before the steps where the flags were to be unfurled and as the speakers took their seats on the platform the mass of spectators spread almost to the Walnut Street boundary of the square.

After the "Marseillaise" was sung, Ambassador Jusserand made a brief address in which he said that brotherly love, the symbol of Philadelphia, and the clarion call of "Independence" would be the future watchwords of nations. Addressing the veterans he spoke of the American army as "soldiers for France and for America who will be received in France with the same love that followed Lafayette wherever he went in this country." He added: "This Hall is indeed to me a sacred spot; when Lafayette came here the bell had shortly before sounded liberty for the whole world. Today we are all fighting for that liberty. We want it for everyone, even for those who do not like it. The time will come when they will learn to like it and perhaps that time is not so far away as they think."

Mr. Henry Winthrop Hardon, representing the Lafayette Day National Committee, then read the messages which the Committee had received from President Poincaré, Marshal Joffre, Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the British Grand Fleet, General Pershing and Ambassador Sharp,

Lafayette Day in Philadelphia

which were being read simultaneously at the exercises held in City Hall, New York. The text of these messages will be found in this book in the report of the New York exercises.

Hon. John M. Patterson, the principal speaker, was then heard. He declared that "the part which Lafayette played in the American cause was great enough and grand enough to make his name live as long as men and women shall delight in honoring the brave." He added:

"In 1787 we find Lafayette doing good service in behalf of those who were being persecuted because of their religion. We find him actively interested in plans to abolish slavery. We find him demanding, and he alone signing the demand, that the King invoke the States General. Later we find him vice-president of the National Assembly, and on July 11, 1789, presenting a declaration of rights, modelled on our own Declaration of Independence.

"From 1789 until the end of the constitutional monarchy in 1792, the history of Lafayette is largely the history of France. When the plain people of France rose up and became just as cruel and just as lawless in their anarchy as the nobles had been in their tyranny, Lafayette stood forth and defied the mob with the same courage with which he had defied the King.

"It was he who rescued Queen Marie Antoinette from the hands of the populace on October 5th and 6th, 1789. It was he who saved many humbler victims who had been condemned to death.

"We find him in the Assembly, pleading for the abolition of arbitrary imprisonment; lifting his voice in behalf of religious tolerance; advocating popular representation; demanding the establishment of trial by jury,

Lafayette Day in Philadelphia

asking for the gradual emancipation of slaves; vindicating the freedom of the press; requesting the abolition of titles of nobility, and the suppression of privileged orders.

“Lafayette was not only fascinated by the genius of Napoleon, but was, of course, filled with a deep sense of gratitude for what Bonaparte had done in having him released from captivity. The patriotism of Lafayette and his love of liberty was greater even than his gratitude.

“He not only typifies unselfish patriotism, but he also stands forth as an example of constancy, of a determination to remain faithful to principles at any sacrifice. No man has been more constant in his public career than Lafayette. He remained the man of 1789 to the day of his death. Offers of power from the Jacobins failed to swerve him from his principles. The Directory was unable to drive him by permitting his return to France from exile. While other public men waited and bowed at Napoleon’s court, then deserted him for Louis XVIII, and then waited and bowed again at Napoleon’s court in 1815, and then turned their backs on the Little Corporal in the hour of his adversity, to again seek favors of the Bourbon King, Lafayette alone remained true to France and true to himself.

“Let the young men of this day and generation try to emulate his unselfish devotion to liberty. Men do not live to die in vain. What does the life of Lafayette teach? I should say that it teaches us that the common individual man is the sublimest asset of the world, that a republic is a final form of human society, where political power rests, or should rest, on fitness alone, and where the sole object of such power should be the public good.”
The address of C. Stuart Patterson follows:

“Day by day our boys, the flower of American manhood are sailing, proud to fight,

Lafayette Day in Philadelphia

side by side with the splendid soldiers, who, under the banners of France, England, Italy, Russia and Belgium, have held the foe at bay since the fateful days of August, 1914. Behind our men-at-arms is the nation, more than 100,000,000 strong, men too young to fight now, men too old to fight and, last, but not least, women, all united, all devoted, all determined that every moral and every material resource shall be lavishly poured forth in this greatest of battles, the battle of mercy against cruelty and the battle of right against might.

“No one dare doubt that the victory will be won. It may not come this year. It may not come for many years. But come it will. And when the angel of peace shall rise from out of the carnage and spread her wings over the world, the fair lands of France and Belgium will be relieved of the polluting footsteps of the invader, industry will turn from works of destruction to construction and the sun of prosperity will rise again after the long night of horror. But alas! Nothing will bring to life on earth the brave souls who have died that their nations might live or those other brave souls who have been brutally murdered on land or at sea.

“They must not have died in vain. It must be made certain that their sacrifice has not been useless. Every reasonable being earnestly wants a speedy end to the carnage; but that end, to be final, must be a peace, not a truce. No real and lasting peace can be based upon a compromise. It can only rest securely upon the decisive and conclusive triumphs of right. As Mr. Lincoln said in 1864, when timorous souls who cried for peace at any price assailed him. ‘We accepted this war, we did not begin it; we accepted it for an object, and when that object is accomplished the war will end: and I hope to God it never will end until that object is accomplished.’

Lafayette Day in Philadelphia

“Every word of that masterly statement is applicable to our situation today. Our object in this war is to make certain that no nation shall ever again be able to terrorize the habitable globe, and at its will to inflict upon mankind the losses, the suffering, the miseries of modern warfare; and until that object be accomplished this war will not end.

“I cannot conclude without paying my humble tribute of respect and admiration to the heroic soldiers and the not less heroic people of France. Nothing can better typify the unconquered and unconquerable France of the republic than the story of the mother bending with sobs over the body of her son fallen on the field of honor, and then proudly rising to her full height and saying with flashing eyes and clenched fists, ‘C’est pour la patrie.’

“In that is the needed lesson for us today. Never in our history has there been a time when it was so imperatively a duty as it is now for everyone to consecrate oneself, all that one has and all that one can do to the service of our country, to whose free institutions we owe all that we have and are.

“And now, in the words of Mr. Lincoln, ‘with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right’ let us strive to finish the work we are in * * * to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan, and to do all which may achieve a just and lasting peace.”

When the signal was given for the raising of the two flags, there was a stiffening of the lines of soldiers ranged about the flag-draped platform. The white ropes had been attached to a point high up on the original bell tower and with the first blast of a bugle eager hands reached out, the ropes tightened, and while the American emblem floated upward the “Star Spangled Banner” was played. Higher, higher the flag rode, until the

Lafayette Day in Philadelphia

first glint of the Lafayette emblem, directly below, followed the one with the forty-eight stars. The name of Lafayette was seen imprinted across the top of the thirteen-star flag, and the cheers went upward until the two emblems of Freedom were flung aloft.



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Lafayette Day celebration at San Francisco; Col. Edouard de Billy, deputy High Commissioner of France, accompanied by Col. James Martin, Capt. E. J. D. Rouvier and Lieut. Henri de Courtivron reviewing troops at the Presidio.

Lafayette Day in San Francisco

San Francisco: The celebration in San Francisco was participated in by the municipal and federal authorities in the City represented respectively by Mayor James Rolfe, Jr. and Postmaster Charles W. Fay, and was attended by a delegation of the French High Commission to the United States headed by Mr. Edouard DeBilly accompanied by Col. James Martin, Capt. E. J. D. Rouvier and Lieut. Henri de Courtivron of the French Army. The delegation was greeted at the City Hall by a Reception Committee headed by the Mayor and Postmaster, where an official reception and welcome was held. A military review was held in honor of the delegation at the Presidio. The guests of honor were taken thence to the luncheon given to them by the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club. On entering the banquet hall the envoys were given a warm ovation, the whole gathering rising and cheering.

In the course of his address Mr. DeBilly dwelt upon the common ideals of France and the United States. Speaking of the war he said:

“We were insufficiently prepared which was proof of our peaceful intentions. One-eighth of our territory was invaded and it contained the best of our iron and coal districts. But we obtained coal, copper and steel from America and England. From the first we always had a sufficient quantity of 75 millimeter guns but when the war broke out we had only 300 guns of heavy calibre. Now, in July, we have 6,000 of these guns. Notwithstanding our losses, which I do not attempt to minimize France has still three million men under arms and reserves to keep this number up to its present level for a long time. And now you have come to us, fighting your war, but fight-

Lafayette Day in San Francisco

ing it with us, our aims being in common, our ideals the same.”

The Lafayette Day banquet took place in the evening under the auspices of the Friends of France at the Fairmont Hotel. On the following day the delegation was entertained at a luncheon given by the San Francisco Women's Centre at the Hotel St. Francis under the chairmanship of Miss Marion Delaney. The delegation visited four of the largest public schools of the city and in the evening attended a reception given in their honor by the San Francisco Labor Council.

The main feature of the exercises centered about the dedication of the Library of French Thought, a gift of the French Government to the University of California, where the guests of honor were greeted by President Benjamin I. Wheeler. The ceremonies at the University had been arranged by the Friends of France. Mr. W. B. Bourne, president of that organization, and Mr. Porter Carnett, its secretary, both made addresses, as did also President Benjamin I. Wheeler, Bruce Porter, founder of the Friends of France, and Professors Henry Morse Stevens, Charles Mills Greeley and Charles Chinard. After accepting the gift, President Wheeler said:

“These books speak for the artistic life, inspirations of a great people. Imagine what Lafayette would have said could he have been told that a Library of French Thought would have been established on the Pacific coast—he for whom the country west of the Mississippi Valley was *terra incognita*.”

This notable two day event has added a stirring chapter to the history of San Francisco.

Lafayette Day in Los Angeles

Los Angeles: The celebration took place at the Exposition Park. It had been arranged by a Committee appointed by Honorable Fred H. T. Woodman, Mayor of Los Angeles, the leading members of the committee being William A. Spalding, Esq., General Charles R. Whipple, U. S. A. Retired, Charles R. Fletcher, Professor William H. Knight, Edward L. Doheney, Esq., Major George P. Robinson, Pierson W. Banning and Dr. Hector Alliot. Several thousand patriotic citizens of Los Angeles gathered to hear the addresses by the Mayor, Mr. Spalding, president of the Lafayette Day Committee, Mr. Charles R. Fletcher, representing the National Committee, who read the message from Hon. Henry Van Dyke, Mr. Louis Sentous, Jr., Consular Agent of France, Mr. E. Monette, president of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and Hon. Robert L. Hubbard. The musical arrangements under the direction of Mr. Edward Lebegott included the singing of American national anthems and the Marseillaise.

As an interesting outcome of the celebration a permanent organization has been founded in Los Angeles called the "Lafayette Society" whose object is to aid in the perpetuation of the traditions which bind this country to France, including the adequate observance of Lafayette Day.

Members of the Lafayette Day Committee in Los Angeles secured Four million Dollars in subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan.

Seattle: A large gathering which included American and British soldiers and sailors and a group of Spanish war veterans heard the Lafayette Day address which was delivered by Judge Thomas

Lafayette Day in Seattle and New Orleans

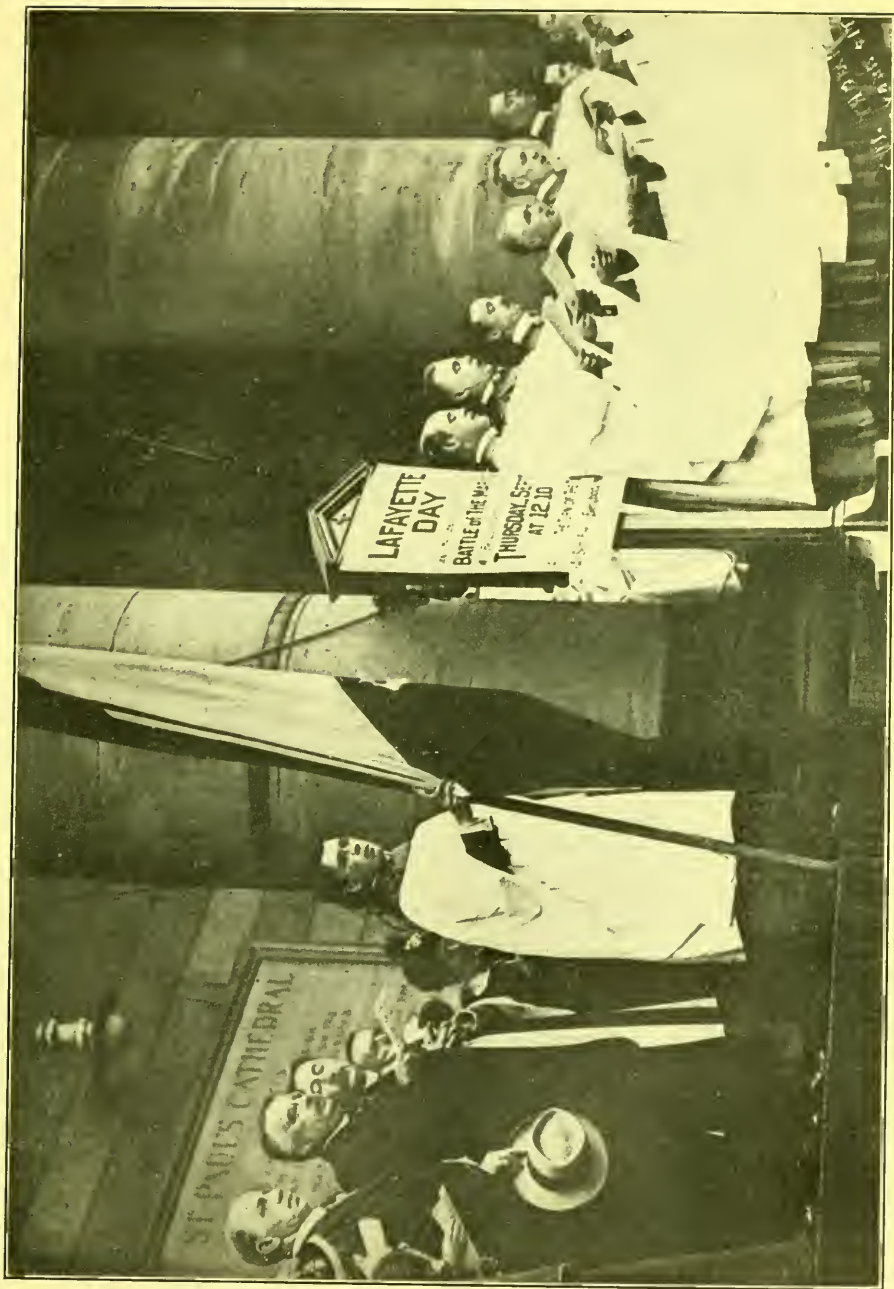
Burke, who aroused great enthusiasm when he said:

‘We are again in a conflict, a second war for independence and liberty.’

On behalf of the French residents of Seattle, Mr. Marcel Daly delivered a response to Judge Burke’s address. This was followed by tableaux depicting the career of Lafayette arranged by Miss Jolivet, supplemented by a sketch of his life read by Mrs. Mack. A silk badge worn on the occasion of the Lafayette Memorial services held in this country in 1834 was sold at auction for the benefit of the French War Relief.

New Orleans: Lafayette Day was celebrated at City Hall. The ceremonies opened with the singing of the Marseillaise by the High School chorus under the leadership of Miss Mary Norra and closed with the singing of the national anthem. The Mayor of New Orleans, Hon. Martin Behrman, greeted the Acting Consul General of France, Mr. Emile F. Genoyer, who, in responding, dwelt upon the brotherhood of arms which again united France and the United States in a struggle for liberty. The principal address was delivered by Mr. Andre Lafargue, a leader of the bar of New Orleans. In the course of his address he said:

‘We should all bear in mind that the present world conflict is being carried on to work out the salvation of the great democratic institutions which Lafayette and Washington helped to so firmly establish both on the European and on the American continents. We are waging today the same fight. There is but one difference—the magnitude of the conflict. In 1776 and in 1798 the struggles that took place were in a limited area and as between



Lafayette Day celebration in Boston. At St. Paul's Cathedral; singing of the "Marschallise."

Lafayette Day in Boston and New Bedford

the inhabitants of a nation. Today the conflict is a worldwide one. For the democratic nations of this world it is a struggle for life or death. The struggle that we have entered into must be brought to a successful termination, and with help of God and through the instrumentality of the boundless resources and indomitable will of this nation we propose to see that the ideals and policies that Washington and Lafayette labored for and fought for are kept intact and inviolate. The very happiness of the world calls for this.'

Boston: The celebration took the form of a memorial service in St. Paul's Cathedral. On the cathedral porch at noon four trumpeters and a vested choir of men rendered patriotic hymns including the Marseillaise. The French flag was displayed on the porch and carried in the procession. The service was attended by the French Consular Agent J. C. J. Flamand and representatives of the patriotic societies of Boston. The address, "The Turning of the Tide" was delivered by the Rev. Edward M. Sullivan.

The French High Commission was represented by Mr. Francois Monod, who was the guest of honor.

New Bedford: The exercises were held in the High School Auditorium which was decorated with French, British and American flags. The audience was large and enthusiastic. Mayor Ashley presided and with him on the platform, besides Mr. Monod, were Captain Scott, commandant at Fort Rodman, John Morris, the Rev. W. B. Geogeghan, Charles F. Archambault and Julius Berkowitz. The "Marseillaise" having been played Mayor Ashley officially welcomed Mr. Monod on behalf of the City. Amid great applause he exclaimed,

Lafayette Day in New Bedford

referring to the struggles for liberty in the days of Lafayette, now renewed: "Should we not today bend every effort to assist the people who are now fighting the fight we were fighting at that time?" The Rev. William B. Geoghegan followed the Mayor and spoke inspiringly: "This is the supreme conflict," he said, "between organized materialism represented by the central powers, and ideality as expressed by the French army and the devoted spirit of the French people. The finest soldiery of the world are the French soldiers. How much they have sacrificed! And now, thank God, we have heard the call and in the same spirit in which Lafayette came to America, we are going across to battle unselfishly, to make the world safe for democracy. Let us do all we can to help. Let us remember that we are now united forever in one great federation, which means to extract the fangs from militarism." The Star Spangled Banner, led by Miss Irene O'Leary was then sung by the audience and after a brief address by Mr. C. F. Archambault on behalf of the French residents, Mr. Monod was introduced; he received an ovation and delivered a notable address from which the following is taken:

'By treachery, by dishonor, by the violation of Belgian neutrality, the German armies had been enabled to invade France. Three years ago last week, at the end of August 1914, the German armies were rushing forward to seize the prize of 43 years of aggressive preparation. On the first Sunday of September, the sound of German guns was audible in Paris and the tramp of the barbarians was within a few miles of our capital. Not unprepared, but unavoidably surprised by the violation of Belgium, the French armies had been, after the hardest battles, retreating for

Lafayette Day in Albany, Baltimore and Washington

two weeks till they could reach the ground appointed for a new stand. To-day, three years ago, they received from Marshal Joffre the orders to resume the attack; on this morning of the 6th of September they started the offensive of the Marne and began, along the whole front, this huge and heroic battle of six days duration in which they broke to peices the criminal designs of the enemy.'

Albany: The Albany schools observed Lafayette Day, the arrangements being made by Superintendent of Schools C. Edward Jones, at a meeting of the principals. The Albany Argus reports that the exercises, which consisted in the reading of papers and the delivery of addresses impressed the pupils with the significance of the "ties which bind this country to Lafayette and the French people in the present crisis as they did when France was our benefactor in the Revolution."

Baltimore: Exercises were held in all public schools, where "the story of Lafayette" a paper specially prepared for the Baltimore Committee for the Celebration of Lafayette Day, of which DeCourcy W. Thom is acting chairman, was read to the students. The address was supplied for the purposes of similar exercises in all county public schools throughout Maryland.

Washington: The celebration took place under the chairmanship of Dr. Joseph G. B. Bulloch, of the Order of Washington, and General H. Odin Lake, president of the Army and Navy Union. Mr. Alfred B. Dent, acting as secretary and Mr. Daniel Smith Gordon, as treasurer. The principal address was made by Hon. Jacob E. Meeker, of Missouri, member of the House of Representatives. There was a large attendance which included the repre-

Lafayette Day in Charleston

sentatives of the Allied Embassies and armies, a number of French officers being present in uniform.

Charleston: The exercises were arranged by a citizens committee headed by H. T. Soubeyroux, Esq., appointed by Mayor Hyde, who presided, and were participated in by a large audience which repeatedly gave voice to its patriotic fervor. Addresses were delivered by Hon. J. P. K. Bryan of the Charleston Bar and the Rev. Florian Vurpillot, rector of the French Huguenot Church. During the exercises Major Gen. W. P. Duvall, U. S. A., Commander of the Southeastern Department, with headquarters in Charleston, was introduced by Major Hyde and spoke briefly. He said that the object of all of us now must be to see the war through "to a satisfactory end, successful in every way, and to sustain the honor and dignity of our country." The hall was decorated with the stars and stripes and the tricolor and Miss Dufort sang the "Marseillaise".

Mr. Bryan in the course of a stirring oration, said:

'Today, when we send our own sons to France, we send them to holy ground,—to the fields where France fought the fight for freedom for all the world; and they go to urge just such a battle as their forefathers waged when they stood with Lafayette and conquered and gave to the world a lesson in what liberty, equality and fraternity can be.'

The Rev. Mr. Vurpillot aroused enthusiasm repeatedly, especially when he said: 'The entrance of the United States in the war is an assurance that the heroes of the Marne did not die in vain.'

At the conclusion Monsignor P. L. Duffy, pronounced the benediction. A committee of young girls sold tricolor badges for the benefit of the Lafayette Fund.

Lafayette Day in Allentown, Pa., and Saratoga

Allentown, Pa.: Exercises were held at the United States Ambulance Corps Camp at Allentown, which were attended by over 1500 persons. There was a camp review headed by Capt. O. K. Keanan who served with the French Army at Verdun. The Lafayette College Unit carrying a private flag of Lafayette and the French and American standards was included in the procession. Addresses were made by Majors Clarence P. Franklin and H. C. Hallett, and a response was delivered by Mr. Fontenieux, French Consul at Philadelphia, who was the guest of honor.

Saratoga: The session of the annual meeting of the American Bar Association which took place on Lafayette Day was presided over by Hon. Alton B. Parker who presided at the Lafayette Day exercises in New York last year, and was addressed by Maitre Gaston de Leval, the distinguished Belgian barrister who defended Edith Cavell. The French and British governments were represented by General Vignal, French Military Attache, and Commodore Guy Gaunt, British Naval Attache, both of whom attended the Lafayette Day exercises at City Hall, New York, last year. Judge Parker said:

‘Who can forget the noble reply of the Belgian Government to the insolent demands and threats of Germany? When has a nation sacrificed so much for honor? The story of her sufferings has been borne to us upon every wind that blows from the Atlantic, until the details of outrage committed upon old men, upon women, and upon children—of the enslavement of her able-bodied and their deportation to Germany to labor for their enemies—of her spoliation by fines levied upon towns, cities, banks and individuals—of

Lafayette Day in Saratoga

the destruction of her ancient and beautiful churches and public buildings, sicken our hearts. But the time is soon to come when her wonderful service to humanity will be the theme of the great masters of both prose and verse, for she held the German armies in check while France and England made ready, with her assistance also, to stop them at the Marne.

‘The Battle of the Marne! What a place it will have in history, marking as it does, the beginning of the end of wars waged for the purpose of robbing peoples of their territories and making them unwilling subjects of unfriendly powers. This day is its anniversary. So too, is it the anniversary of the birth of General Lafayette which in this country we have of late years been widely celebrating. This year, under the leadership of our Lafayette Day National Committee, we are celebrating both anniversaries together and as we do so, we rejoice that we are at last to pay our debt to France, for Lafayette, Rochambeau and the Army and the Navy she sent us when we needed them sorely.

‘Is it not wonderful that, one hundred and thirty years from the time we secured our freedom from England with France’s assistance, more than one hundred of which are years of increasing friendliness and confidence between all these three nations—evidenced in many ways, but in part by an unwatched and unguarded boundary, the longest in the world—we find Great Britain, France and the United States side by side in a mighty struggle to secure in the future for all the nations in the world, great and small, including our own, freedom to develop each in its own way and without fear of being pounced upon by a larger nation wishing as I have said to steal her territory and make her inhabitants unwilling subjects of an unfriendly power. Surely, it

Lafayette Day in Hudson, N. Y.

is true that 'God moves in a Mysterious Way
his Wonders to Perform.'

Hudson, N. Y.: Prominent masons from all parts of the State were guests of the Lafayette Commandery, Knights Templar, at a celebration of the double anniversary, which happened to be also that of the founding of the commandery, in September 1824 on the occasion of Lafayette's visit to Hudson. A parade opened the ceremonies; a meeting was then held in St. John's Hall, followed by a Lafayette Day banquet attended by more than 300, which was addressed by Charles S. Williams, superintendent of the public schools of Hudson; William Graf, a past commander of Lafayette commandery; the Rev. R. I. Watkins, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hudson; Charles H. Armitage of Albany, a past commander; Charles O. Kuhnert, senior past commander of Morton commandery, No. 4 of New York city; Randall C. Saunders, commander of Lafayette commandery, and Grand Warden George C. Hanford, of Syracuse. Mr. Graf gave a history of Lafayette commandery. When General Lafayette on his second coming to the United States in 1824, visited Hudson to be feted and honored by an elaborate demonstration, Mr. Graf said, a group of Masons, who were instituting an encampment of Knights Templar, enthusiastically appropriated the name of the distinguished French patriot and instituted what is now Lafayette commandery on September 6. In his address on the life of Lafayette, Mr. Williams said:

'The same passion for human rights which drove Lafayette to America, is impelling the American youth today to take an important part in the battle against autocracy. The

Lafayette Day in Irvington, N. Y., & Wheeling, W. Va.

American Revolution produced two world citizens of a distinct and hitherto unknown type, Washington and Lafayette. Close friends while life lasted, both champions of liberty, both loving their fellowmen with a passion that precluded and excluded selfish considerations, their names will ever be linked together as the flower of that memorial conflict.

'We should resolve to dedicate our own lives to the perpetuation of that same liberty for which Lafayette fought and which today is threatened in the cauldron of war by powerful and cruel adversaries, that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.'

Irvington, N. Y.: The Lafayette Day exercises, held in Town Hall, were presided by Mr. R. G. Abercrombie. The main address was delivered by Mr. Lawrence Godkin of the New York Committee and the Rev. George M. Whitmore; Dr. Carroll Dunham, Messrs. R. V. Lewis and K. D. Conger also spoke. Dr. Finley's poem, "September 6th" which appeared in the Outlook last year, was read, the "Marsaillaise" and "Star Spangled Banner" were sung as also a new song composed especially for Lafayette Day, entitled "Along the Brandywine."

Wheeling, W. Va.: Lafayette Day was celebrated at Wheeling, W. Va. under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The meeting was arranged by Mrs. G. A. Bishop, chairman and was held in the hall of the Y. W. C. A. which had been decorated for the occasion with French and American flags. The proceedings were opened by the playing of a march composed in 1824 on the occasion of Lafayette's visit to this country. Addresses were made by Mrs. Charles Flanigan,

Lafayette Day in Wheeling, W. Va.

Mrs. Blanche Dunlevy Steamrod and Mrs. John B. Garden, regent of the chapter, as also Mrs. Charles J. Milton.

Lafayette Day was observed in many other places from which detailed accounts have not yet been received including, Davenport, Iowa; St. Joseph, Mo., whose Lafayette Day Committee under the chairmanship of M^r. James L. Davison raised over \$250. by the sale of color badges for the benefit of the Lafayette Fund similar to those sold in New York under the chairmanship of Mrs. Gertrude Atherton. These badges were also a feature of the celebrations at Irvington, N. Y., Davenport, Iowa, Charleston, S. C., Los Angeles, Cal., and in other cities. Interest in Lafayette Day has been evidenced through an increase of contributions to the Lafayette Fund, which sends Comfort Kits to the French soldiers at the front.



General Pershing at Tomb of Lafayette in Paris, July 19, 1917

“LAFAYETTE, HERE WE ARE!”

A TEST OF AMERICAN SENTIMENT ABOUT THE WAR

(Reprint of an Article by Maurice Léon
in *The Outlook* for October 17, 1917)

The celebration on September 6 of the double anniversary of Lafayette and the Marne, detailed accounts of which have appeared heretofore in *The Outlook*, served, among other things, to test American sentiment about the war. The value of that test will be understood when it is borne in mind that within the space of two or three days the press throughout the country commented editorially on the theme suggested by the double anniversary. On the eve of Lafayette Day the New York “Tribune” had published an account by an American woman living in Paris of General Pershing’s visit to Lafayette’s tomb in the Picpus Cemetery in Paris. The three words spoken by General Pershing on that occasion, “*Lafayette, nous voila*” (Lafayette, here we are), quoted by her, spread like wildfire through this country. Out of hundreds of articles published on or about Lafayette Day which have been collected by the Lafayette Day National Committee to be forwarded to France, there are well over a hundred editorials, many of which quote General Pershing’s words as America’s message on Lafayette Day. No one can read these editorials without realizing the existence of an overwhelming American sentiment in favor of a peace founded upon victory in the field.

Judging by its extensive reproduction through the country, one of the most noteworthy editorials published on Lafayette Day is the following brief leader of the New York “Sun:”

TO FRANCE

To-day is the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, friend of the

“Lafayette, Here We Are!”

American colonies. It is the third anniversary of the beginning of the battle of the Marne, the pivotal conflict of a war still in progress.

Lafayette, aged nineteen, landed at Georgetown, South Carolina, in the spring of 1777, was commissioned a major-general on July 31, and was wounded in rallying American troops at the Brandywine, September 11. He brought with him to these shores companions, money, and powerful influence.

American wealth and resources were placed at the service of France in the spring of 1917, and American troops landed in France early in the summer of 1917.

France, who sent us a man in our hour of need, we shall send you a million men, if wanted, in your hour of greatest need. For the millions of dollars you sent us we shall send you thousands of millions.

For the victory you won for us at the Marne we shall give you a greater victory nearer the Rhine.

General Pershing's words furnished the title and keynote of the New York "Tribune's" editorial:

Lafayette, nous voila! There could be no more fitting phrase to express the sentiment of the people of the United States, whose sons are now in France on Lafayette's birthday.

The same note is struck in the New York "Globe" under the heading: "Lafayette, Joffre, Pershing:"

The real commemoration that gives grip to our grasp of the hands of the Frenchmen we rejoice with, that gives meaning to our words, that steadies our eyes as we look into theirs, is the assembling of our armies and our fleets, our camps, on the battlefields of France.

Even the financial press of the metropolis respond-

“Lafayette, Here We Are!”

ed to the call of Lafayette Day, as witness the following from “Financial America:”

Out of the heart of that son of France America gathered hope, high resolve, victory.

Out of the gratitude that is strong, that never will wither or die in the heart of America, the people of the greatest of republics will pour men, money, munitions to free France, to repay France, to make France know the debt America never can repay in full.

The New York “Times” paid a deserved tribute to the men who fought as American volunteers in the Allied armies:

All through the war Clancey, of Boston and Texas, carried an American flag in his kit, and when he heard the news that his country had at last come up to join him he brought it out and carried it “over the top” at Viny Ridge and fell wounded with it in his hand. The west front is dotted with Clanceys. They are the men who returned Lafayette’s visit.

Across the East River the response was full of martial fervor. Says the Brooklyn “Citizen:”

Yes, the war will go on until Germany is brought to her knees and made to give up her conquests. She lost the war when her armies failed at the Marne, and all her subsequent victories in the Balkans and in Russia have brought her no nearer to a decision. The decision inevitably will have to come on the western front, where the might and power of France and Great Britain and our own country confront her.

The sentiment of the up-State papers is not less emphatic. Perhaps the briefest, certainly not the least significant, is that of the Elmira, New York, “Advertiser:”

“Lafayette, Here We Are!”

Lafayette, here we are! Why say more? In that one brief sentence General Pershing symbolized the attitude of all America.

The interest aroused by Lafayette Day in Pennsylvania found its expression in the exercises at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, which were participated in by the French Ambassador. The press of the entire State gives us the thoughts of the people of Pennsylvania on September 6. From these expressions of the public thought of the State we select, as typical, four.

The Philadelphia “Public Ledger:”

But now the opportunity is ours, and in a measure the cry that rang out from American throats recently at the tomb of Lafayette in France, “*Lafayette, nous voila!*” is the beginning of the repayment.

The Philadelphia “Record:”

We are hurrying our troops to France to aid in the work of civilization and human freedom by rescuing it from the invading and destroying Germans. Here yesterday Ambassador Jusserand, who has endeared himself to the American people, received an ovation on his arrival to aid in the suitable commemoration of the service of Lafayette, not alone to America, but to mankind. We salute our ancient friend and benefactor, the French nation.

The Washington “Reporter:”

A great chapter is being written in 1917, when men from the land of Lafayette have reminded us of their early friendship and thousands of American soldiers are on the soil of France to repay the debt created sevenscore years ago.

The Pittsburgh “Telegraph:”

France is now our companion in arms, as she

“Lafayette, Here We Are!”

was nearly a century and a half ago. Our soldiers are encamped upon her soil as were French soldiers upon ours in those dark days of the Revolution.

Some of the New England papers take the occasion to redefine with clearness the issue between freedom and despotism which has again joined France and America on the battlefield. Thus the Hartford, Connecticut, “Post,” quoting in full the New York “Sun’s” editorial “To France,” adds:

Let America remember that in sending men and money to France she strikes not only for the France which struck for us, but strikes for America as well, for America stands or falls as a free state according as the issue now being fought out in Europe is decided there.

To the same effect the Ansonia, Connecticut, “Sentinel:”

Those who sin with open eyes must pay. That is the lesson of Lafayette Day, and it is a lesson that the kindly people of the United States must learn by heart in the dark days that are coming. Half-way measures with the deadly disease of frightfulness are worse than useless. The germ of paganism, brutality, and deceit must be eradicated utterly before the world can be well again.

By no journal is this issue stated with greater clearness, by none are the slackers repudiated with more passionate indignance than by the Baltimore, Maryland, “Star;” under the title Lafayette and the Present War” it uses these plain words:

Sacrifice and suffering gave birth to our great Nation, and bloodshed was a necessary adjunct to its final accomplishment. In the present crisis the same elements are necessary in order to obtain

“Lafayette, Here We Are!”

the desired results. The slacker, by whatever name he desires to be called, has not done his duty, and it would appear that the United States is burdened with more than its share of this class of scorpions. They stand in the same position in our struggle as did the Tories that harassed Washington's army. Whether they are active pro-German sympathizers, pacifists, or militant suffragists, their temporary influence has the same effect. In the light of the golden sunlight democracy must win and Americans must learn, to its fullest extent, the lesson of sacrifice and suffering that characterized the United States' stand before the nations as “Liberty Enlightening the World.”

Let those who claim that the war is “not popular” in the Middle West take note of the following expressions.

St. Louis, Missouri, “Democrat:”

The American soldiers in France preparing to aid the French in the world's greatest war in defense of liberty will bring to the celebration of Lafayette's birthday a passionate devotion to his memory which will make the French proud to own him as a son.

The St. Louis, Missouri, “Star” sees our present as well as our historic debt to France:

Without Lafayette the history of this country would have been changed—less glorious than it is we may be sure. Without the battle of the Marne and its results we might be fighting Germany on our own soil now instead of on foreign soil; or, indeed, the fight might well have been over and we a subjugated people, for we were in poor fettle to make such a fight as we would have been called upon to make.

“Lafayette, Here We Are!”

The Toledo, Ohio, “Bee” shows what we ought to do and can do to help pay the double debt:

It is fitting also that all Americans make resolve that in so far as in them lies they will help this country in its task of smashing Germany, which wantonly invaded and ruthlessly ravaged the homeland of the great Lafayette.

So also does the Cleveland, Ohio, “Press:”

In this year of 1917 we are preparing in some modicum to pay the immeasurable debt we owe to France and to Frenchmen. Even as they helped us fight for liberty then, we are preparing to stand by their side in the fight for liberty now.

The Fort Wayne, Indiana, “Gazette:”

It is very appropriate that the leading metropolis of this country should have taken notice of the birth anniversary of Lafayette with proper ceremonies Thursday, for the succor that he brought us in the darkest days of our struggle for National existence will soon be adequately repaid when a million Americans under the Stars and Stripes line up beside the compatriots of Lafayette in France.

The Council Bluffs, Iowa, “Nonpareil” speaks volumes in a dozen words:

There’ll never be a La Follette day to compare with Lafayette Day.

The Omaha, Nebraska, “World-Herald” foresees an international Liberty Day in the future:

And it will be strange if one of the heritages of the present world struggle is not a day which all the nations engaged in combating the powers of darkness will celebrate in common—a day larger,

“Lafayette, Here We Are!”

it may be, than any national holiday, signifying a patriotism that has become extra-national, the testimony to a common triumph and a common ideal.

The Waterloo, Iowa, “*Courier*” seems to be in no doubt as to what the war is about:

Now our soldiers are on the soil of France, as Lafayette and his men came to America, and we are going to help free France from the grip of the invader, and from the menace of autocracy and militarism, though in doing so it must not be forgotten that we are fighting our own battle and that of all other free peoples. So the spirit of Lafayette is alive to-day, and it is inspiring the soldiers of France and the soldiers of America in their battle side by side against the “natural foe to liberty.”

The Milwaukee, Wisconsin, “*Journal*” is not less clear on the subject:

America did not know when the battle of the Marne was fought that its own liberty was at stake, but it knows now. It knows also, and should never be allowed to forget, the heroic service of the Marquis de Lafayette at Brandywine, Monmouth and Yorktown.

The Minneapolis, Minnesota, “*Tribune*” perceived without difficulty the solidarity of free nations in the present struggle:

This is a good year and time to express with special emphasis American appreciation of and gratitude for the distinguished service by Lafayette and by France in making victory possible for the colonists. It will be a good day also to proclaim that old scores with Great Britain are closed and that a new book of democratic comradeship has been opened in which all liberty-loving peoples

“Lafayette, Here We Are!”

may enter their pledge to help make the world a place of enduring peace.
plexion of the world.

The Pacific Coast made itself heard. Its sentiment is unmistakably and well expressed by the Los Angeles, California, “Express:”

For nearly a century and a half our speech in America has evidenced our gratitude. Now let our acts in France attest the sincerity of our words.

Southern appreciation of the meaning of Lafayette Day is emphatic.

The Atlanta, Georgia, “Constitution” (by James A. Hollomon):

From the White House, Tuesday, President Wilson referred to the new selectman as the “soldier of freedom.” It is a coincidence that this new soldier of freedom should be born into military life on the anniversary of the birth of one whose spirit of democracy is so firmly fixed in every American institution, and that side by side with the soldiers of Lafayette’s native and beloved France they shall fight for the perpetuation of the same institutions that Lafayette, the man,

The voice of the Northwest was heard on Lafayette Day, whose message the Seattle, Washington, “Times” translated thus:

In part, Americans can repay that debt by honoring the name and memory of Lafayette next Thursday. In greater measure they can repay by sustaining the Government in all its efforts to beat down the foe who menaces democracy in France.

The Salt Lake, Utah, “Tribune:”

At no time since the Revolution have France

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and the United States been in closer contact or in greater harmony, and in 1776, as in 1917, they were working for the freedom of mankind, although at that time no one could have predicted the immense influence the erection of a new republic on this side of the Atlantic would have on the political com-
helped establish in sensational victories that marked his path from Yarmouth to Yorktown.

The Columbia, South Carolina, “Record:”

This year, therefore, in the name and for the sake of the soldiers that we are sending across the sea, let us commemorate the name and the fame of Lafayette, and, above all, the generous and exalted principles for which he fought and of which his name is significant.

Charleston, South Carolina, which held a beautiful celebration on Lafayette Day, spoke through her press with fervent enthusiasm. The following is from the Charleston “News and Courier:”

For us to-day a new significance surrounds the name of Lafayette. He was a champion of those same principles of freedom for which America has now drawn the sword; and he came to us in the moment of our great need from France—from this same glorious, effulgent France by whose side we now stand in another fight for freedom.

General Pershing’s words were not alone America’s message to France; they were also a clarion call heard throughout America. The response of the country to the commander of the American expeditionary forces in France is summarized in these words spoken by Mr. John Quinn, a member of the New York bar, American born, but of distinguished Irish ancestry, at the Lafayette Monument in Union Square on the morning of September 6:

“Lafayette, Here We Are!”

General Pershing a few days ago, at the tomb of Lafayette, in France, spoke these stirring words: *“Lafayette, nous voila”* (Lafayette, we are here). To that I add these words, “Lafayette, we are sending more and yet more of our bravest and our best to France. They are coming, coming—a million strong!”

LAFAYETTE DAY AND THE PRESS

Among the articles devoted to Lafayette Day 1917 are those which appeared in the following publications, clippings of which are being forwarded to the French Government through its Ambassador here, in a book prescribed on behalf of the Lafayette Day National Committee and the Lafayette Day Citizens' Committee of New York:

- Alabama:**
Birmingham News
Mobile Register
- Arizona:**
Tucson Star
Yuma Sun
- Arkansas:**
Hot Springs Sentinel Record
Little Rock Gazette
Pine Bluff Graphic
- California:**
Bakersfield Echo
Eureka Times
Los Angeles Examiner
" " Express
" " Evening Herald
" " Times
" " Tribune
Sacramento Bee
" Union
San Diego Tribune
" " Union
San Francisco Bulletin
" " Call
" " Chronicle
" " Examiner
Woodland Democrat
- Colorado:**
Colorado Springs Gazette
Denver Post
- Connecticut:**
Ansonia Sentinel
Bridgeport American
" Farmer
" Telegram
- Bristol Press
Hartford Courant
" Post
" Times
Meriden Journal
" Record
Middletown Press
Naugatuck News
New Britain Herald
New Haven Courier
" " Times-Leader
New London Telegraph
Norwich Courier
Waterbury Democrat
" Republican
Winsted Herald
" Leader
- Delaware:**
Wilmington Every Evening
" Journal
" News
- District of Columbia:**
Washington Herald
" Post
" Star
" Times
- Florida:**
Jacksonville Times
Key West Journal
Tampa Tribune
- Georgia:**
Atlanta Constitution
Augusta Chronicle
- Illinois:**
Bloomington Daily Bulletin

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|--|--|
| <p>Chicago Examiner
 " Herald
 " Journal
 " News
 " Post
 " Tribune
 Jacksonville Journal
 Kankakee Republican
 Quincy Herald
 " Journal
 Pekin Times
 Peoria Journal
 " Transcript</p> | <p>Portland Argus
 " Express
 " Press</p> |
| <p>Indiana:
 Anderson Bulletin
 " Herald
 Evansville Courier
 " Journal-News
 Fort Wayne Gazette
 " Sentinel
 Goshier News-Times
 Indianapolis Star
 Richmond Palladium
 South Bend News-Times
 Terre Haute Star
 Washington Herald</p> | <p>Maryland:
 Baltimore American
 " News
 " Star
 " Sun
 Cumberland Alleganian
 " Times</p> |
| <p>Iowa:
 Council Bluffs Nonpareil
 Marshalltown Republican
 Mason City Globe-Gazette
 Sioux City Journal
 Waterloo Courier</p> | <p>Massachusetts:
 Boston Advertiser
 " American
 " Daily Globe
 " Eve. "
 " Herald
 " Post
 " Record
 " Transcript
 " Traveler
 Brockton Enterprise
 " Times
 Clinton Item
 Fall River Eve. News
 " " Herald
 Haverhill Gazette
 Holyoke Telegram
 " Transcript
 Lowell Eve. Citizen
 " Morn'g "
 " Sun
 Lynn Item
 " Telegram
 New Bedford Mercury
 " " Times
 " " Standard
 Springfield Eve. Union
 " Union
 Worcester Gazette
 " Post
 " Telegram</p> |
| <p>Kansas:
 Salina Journal
 Wichita Eagle</p> | |
| <p>Kentucky:
 Henderson Journal
 Louisville Herald
 " Times</p> | |
| <p>Louisiana:
 New Orleans States
 " " Times Picayune
 Shreveport Times</p> | |
| <p>Maine:
 Augusta Journal
 Bangor Commercial
 " News
 Lewiston Journal</p> | <p>Michigan:
 Calumet News
 Detroit Free Press
 " Journal
 " Times
 Flint Journal
 Jackson Press
 Marquette Chronicle
 Menominee Leader
 Muskegan Chronicle</p> |

Lafayette Day and the Press

Minnesota:

Albert Lea Tribune
Duluth Herald
Maukato Free Press
Minneapolis Journal
" Tribune
Northfield News
Rochester Record
St. Paul Dispatch
" " Pioneer-Press

Mississippi:

Meridan Star

Missouri:

Kansas City Globe
" " Journal
" " Star
St. Joseph Gazette
" " News-Press
" " Observer
St. Louis Democrat
" " Post Dispatch
" " Star
" " Times

Montana:

Anaconda Standard
Helena Independent
Missoula Missoulian

Nebraska:

Omaha World-Herald

Nevada:

Reno Gazette
" Journal

New Hampshire:

Manchester Leader

New Jersey:

Atlantic City Press
Bayonne Review
Camden Telegram
Hoboken Observer
Jersey City Journal
Newark Evening Star
" News
Passaic " Herald
" " Herald
Patterson Guardian
" News
Trenton Gazette

New Mexico:

Albuquerque Journal
East Los Vegas Optic

New York:

Albany Argus
" Journal
" Knickerbocker
Auburn Citizen
Brooklyn Citizen
" Daily Eagle
" Standard Union
" Times
Buffalo Commercial
" Courier
" Evening Times
" News
Elmira Advertiser
Jamestown Post
Kingston Express
" Leader
Long Island City Star
New York City American
" " " Call
" " " Commercial
" " " Evening Sun
" " " " World
" " " Financial Amer.
" " " Globe
" " " Harlem Home News
" " " Jour. of Com.
" " " Journal
" " " Mail
" " " Post
" " " Sun
" " " Telegram
" " " Times
" " " Tribune
" " " World
Oswego Pattadium
Rochester Chronicle
" Post Express
Schenectady Gazette
Syracuse Herald
" Post Standard
Troy Evening Record
" Times
Utica Herald Dispatch
" Observer
Watertown Times
Yonkers Statesman

North Carolina:

Charlotte Democrat
" Observer
Greenville Reflector

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- Ohio:**
 Akron Times
 Bucyrus Forum
 Bellefontaine Index
 Cincinnati Enquirer
 " Post
 " Star
 " Tribune
 Cleveland News
 " Press
 Columbus Citizen
 " Despatch
 " State Journal
 Coshockton Times-Age
 Dayton News
 Hamilton "
 Lima "
 Marietta Journal
 Massillon Evening Independent
 Newark American-Tribune
 " Advocate
 Springfield Sun
 Toledo Bee
 " Blade
 Youngstown Telegram
 " Vindicator
- Oklahoma:**
 Guthrie Leader
 Oklahoma City Oklahoman
- Oregon:**
 Pendleton Oregonian
 Portland "
- Pennsylvania:**
 Allentown Leader
 " Democrat
 Chambersburg Spirit
 Chester Republican
 Easton Free Press
 Erie Herald
 Greensburg News Record
 Hazelton Standard
 Harrisburg Patriot
 Norristown Times
 Philadelphia Evening Ledger
 " North American
 " Press
 " Public Ledger
 " Record
 " Telegraph
 Pittsburgh Despatch
 " Gazette Times
 " Ledger
 " Post
 " Telegraph
- Pottsville Republic
 Washington Reporter
 Westchester News
 Wilkesbarre Independent
 " Record
 York Daily
 " Despatch
 " Gazette
- Rhode Island:**
 Newport News
 Providence Bulletin
 " Evening News
 " Journal
 " Tribune
- South Carolina:**
 Charleston American
 " Evening Post
 " News-Courier
 Columbia Record
 Greenville News
 Spartanburg Journal
- South Dakota:**
 Aberdeen News
 Gupon Spirit
 Madison Leader
- Tennessee:**
 Chattanooga News
 Knoxville Sentinel
 Memphis Appeal
 " Scimitor
- Texas:**
 Galveston News
 Greenville Herald
 Jefferson Jimpl'cte
 Fort Worth Record
 Waco Times-Herald
- Utah:**
 Salt Lake City News
 " " " Republican
 " " " Tribune
- Vermont:**
 Burlington Free Press
 " News
 Barre Times
 Montpelier Evening Argus
 Rutland Herald
- Virginia:**
 Danville Register

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Newport News Herald	Clarksburg Exponent
“ “ Press	“ Telegraph
Norfolk Dispatch	Grafton Sentinel
“ Virginian Pilot	Morgantown New Dom.
Richmond Journal	Wheeling Intelligencer
“ Leader	“ News
“ Times Dispatch	“ Register
“ Virginian	
Washington:	Wisconsin:
Seattle Intelligencer	La Crosse Tribune
“ Times	Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin
Spokane Review	“ Journal
W. Virginia:	Wyoming:
Bluefield Telegraph	Cheyenne Tribune

The National Lafayette Day Committee take an especial pleasure in availing of this opportunity to thank Mr. Maurice Léon for his unremitting interest and care to which are attributable both the originating of and the steady growth of public interest in the due celebration in this country of the birthday of the friend of Constitutional Liberty and of America and the anniversary of the conflict which has determined that that Liberty should continue to prevail and spread through the world:-the decisive Battle of the Marne. Mr. Léon's determination that the day should be marked in this country:-which owes so much to the Franco-American Hero and no less to the intrepid legions who contended for the right on the plains of France on September 6th, 1914;- and his subsequent efforts in that regard have in our opinion aided distinctly in reviving, in revivifying and in broadening the kindly sympathetic and friendly relations between the two lands and we feel, in tendering him our thanks for a zeal and a discretion which have so happily resulted, that we are bearing testimony to a well deserved gratitude on our part towards him and, if the country will permit us in this respect to speak for it, on its part also.

September 7th, 1917.

Wm. Linnell
 H. R. Hodges

Henry van Dyke
Chas. Wendell Davis

Charles W. Eliot
Worfield Stone
Judson Harmon
Theodore Roosevelt
Geo. W. Kiefferman
Geo. Henry Putnam
William D. Putnam
Henry Waterman
Charles J. Bonaparte
Charles F. Todd
Chas. P. Johnson





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