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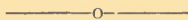
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Lafayette Day, September 6, 1919

Call issued by the Lafayette Day
National Committee

and

Report of the National Observance in the
United States of the double anniversary
September 6, 1918 of the Birth of
Lafayette (1757) and the Battle
of the Marne (1914)



This book contains the first publication of the full text of the address delivered by Theodore Roosevelt on Lafayette Day, 1918, (one of his last notable utterances dealing with Americanism and Peace) as also of the addresses delivered on the same occasion by His Excellency, the French Ambassador, Secretary Daniels, Count de Chambun, Major-General Crozier (on the Battle of the Marne), M. Stéphane Lauzanne, Hon. Alton B. Parker, Hon. John J. Bates, Mr. Justice de Courcy and M. Louis Mercier.

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By : Inc. :
The White House.

LAFAYETTE DAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1919.
ANNIVERSARY OF LAFAYETTE (1757) AND THE
MARNE (1914).

Call issued by the Lafayette Day National Committee

In August, 1915, this Committee upon its formation commended to the nation the opportunity to celebrate on September 6th of that year the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette in 1757 and that of the Battle of the Marne in 1914. On July 14th of each succeeding year since that first call, this Committee has renewed its appeal to the American people to honor the memory 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 the crucial period of the struggle for American Independence, and to commemorate the victory of the Marne in 1914 when world freedom was saved from a deadly peril. To these four successive calls the press and public have responded with ever increasing readiness and enthusiasm and, last year, the President of the United States attended the exercises of the double anniversary at the Lafayette Monument in Washington, while Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who joined in every call heretofore issued by this Committee, was its spokesman at the principal exercises held in the City Hall, New York; and simultaneously, in hundreds of cities, towns and villages throughout the land, the day was fittingly observed.

The movement thus initiated and carried on represents possibly the earliest expression on a national scale of the hope of America, now happily fulfilled, that liberty and justice might triumph in the greatest of human struggles which with our co-operation has been brought to a victorious end.

We gladly avail of this occasion to express publicly on our behalf and that of the numerous committees and societies throughout the land which have co-operated with us deep appreciation of the

action of the governors of the States of Tennessee, Nevada, Ohio, Massachusetts, Georgia and Indiana and of the Governor of Porto Rico who, in response to our preceding call when brought to their attention by the American Defense Society issued special proclamations for the fitting observance of Lafayette Day in 1918. Our report for last year includes these proclamations and, showing as it does that the patriotic observance of the day has become truly national, we trust it may induce the governors of the same states to take similar action this year and that their example may be followed by their colleagues in the other states.

Again issuing our call on July 14th, when France commemorates her age-long struggles for liberty which eventually brought the whole civilized world to her support and its defense, we venture anew to remind our people that in honoring Lafayette upon his anniversary, made doubly memorable for all mankind by the Battle of the Marne, we shall be giving expression to the feeling of fraternal regard for our sister republic, our ally of old and of today, which exists among all elements of our people, and shall be celebrating with her the day which turned the tide of battle for freedom and the right, giving us time to organize our forces on land and sea and to provide the factor which proved decisive.

Charles W. Eliot	(Mass.)	Henry Watterson	(Ky.)
Moorfield Storey	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	(Md.)
*Joseph H. Choate		Caspar F. Goodrich	(Conn.)
Joseph H. Choate, Jr.	(N. Y.)	W. R. Hodges	(Mo.)
Henry van Dyke	(N. J.)	Charles P. Johnson	"
*Theodore Roosevelt	(N. Y.)	Judson Harmon	(Ohio)
Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.	"	Myron T. Herrick	"
George W. Wickersham	"	Charles Stewart Davison	(N. Y.) Hon. Sec.
George Haven Putnam	"	Maurice Léon	" Rec. Sec.
William D. Guthrie	"	Room 1008, 60 Wall Street, New York	



The Lafayette Monument, Union Square, N. Y., on Lafayette Day, Sept. 6, 1918.

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LAFAYETTE DAY 1918

Anniversary of Lafayette and The Marne

Call issued by the Lafayette Day National Committee
60 Wall Street,
New York.

That the nation may celebrate this year, as it has in each of the three past years, the anniversary of Lafayette's birth, September 6th, 1757, and that of the Battle of the Marne on the same day in 1914, the undersigned for a fourth time commend to you 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, as also the Victory of the Marne in 1914 when again the threatened cause of Freedom was saved. In each of the last three 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 again hold suitable exercises upon that day, as has been done for now several years 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 own personal struggle for liberty, we are not unmindful that in honoring Lafayette upon his anniversary, a date made doubly memorable by the Battle of the Marne, we shall also 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 and shall be celebrating with her the day which turned the tide of battle for freedom and the right.

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

Proclamation by the Governor of Tennessee

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR

Because of the ravages of the war the civilian population of France has been submitted to great suffering. The women and children have in many cases lost their homes; in fact, their all and it is said that many are wanderers, traveling about the country living on charity. Notwithstanding this depressing situation her soldiers are fighting bravely with our own and we have reason to believe that she will continue to give as long as she has a soldier to offer.

Through an organization called the Fatherless Children of France, of which General Joffre is President, an arrangement has been made under which, for the sum of \$36.50 per year, a child can be clothed and fed. This arrangement was made for the purpose of caring for those children particularly whose fathers have been killed in the war and who are now without support, and it is said that it will permit the French mothers to keep their children at home where they may themselves care for them.

This appeal, coming as it does from little children, will, I am sure, reach the hearts of Tennessee's men and women; in fact, all Americans, and I recommend that on September 6th, which is Lafayette Day, and also the fourth anniversary of the First Battle of the Marne, our men and women and children interest themselves in a collection for the benefit of the children of France. Gifts of any size may be sent to Sam. H. Orr, Nashville Trust Company, Nashville, Tenn., who will forward the total sum donated to the French officers in charge of this charity which is headed by General Joffre.

I also recommend that on that day the French colors be displayed on all public and private buildings of this State and that the Marsellaise be sung or played as generally as possibly.

Done at the executive office this, the 3rd day
[STATE SEAL] of August, 1918. Witness my hand and the
Great Seal of the State of Tennessee.

By the Governor:
Secretary of State.
J. K. B. STEVENS.

TOM. C. AYRE
Governor.

Proclamation by the Governor of Nevada

STATE OF NEVADA
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
CARSON CITY

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, the La Fayette Day National Committee has called attention to the fact that the SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER marks two great events in the history of France and Freedom, to wit:

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE, 1757
and

THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE MARNE, 1914

AND WHEREAS, it is fitting that such an anniversary be observed in the State of Nevada in common with the other States of the Union;

NOW THEREFORE, I, EMMET D. BOYLE, Governor of the State of Nevada, by authority in me vested, do proclaim the foregoing and earnestly suggest to the people that this anniversary be observed and celebrated in the schools, churches and public places. As a permanent mark of the significance of this anniversary it is planned in some of the larger cities of the Union to set aside a site in some public place for a statue or bust of La Fayette, whose precept and example turned the tide of fortune in our Revolutionary times no less gloriously than the deeds of his gallant successors at the Marne preserved the liberties of our own times.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the
State of Nevada at the Capitol in Carson City,
[STATE SEAL] this 24th day of August in the year of our Lord
one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

By the Governor:

GEORGE BRODIGAN,
Secretary of State.

EMMET D. BOYLE,
Governor.

Proclamation by the Governor of Ohio

STATE OF OHIO
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Columbus

PROCLAMATION

The one hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the birth of Marquis de Lafayette, the great French hero and friend of the American Colonies, is September sixth, 1918.

The anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, 1914, which resulted in stopping the first German drive to Paris, falls on the same date. Every loyal American citizen knows today that our own liberty was at stake in that drive. Observance of this double anniversary is eminently fitting.

I, therefore, James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio, proclaim September sixth, 1918, as a day to be observed in perpetuating the memory of the Marquis de Lafayette and in evidencing our gratitude for the victory of the Marne. It is respectfully urged that wherever public meetings can be properly arranged throughout the state, attention be given to these matters, and such action taken as will demonstrate the sincerity of our words.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed, in the City of Columbus this twenty-sixth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

By the
Secretary of State
WILLIAM D. FULTON.

JAMES M. COX,
Governor.

Proclamation by the Governor of Massachusetts

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

By His Excellency SAMUEL W. McCALL, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

To the end that our thoughts may be more particularly directed toward those ties that bind us to France, not only of the present, when we are fighting by her side, but also of that day when she was instrumental in helping us obtain our liberties, and in recognition of that valient son of hers who was a friend of the American colonies, and who perhaps more than any other helped us in obtaining our freedom, I hereby set aside the

SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER

as

LAFAYETTE DAY

and urge its observance upon all our people in ways that will best show our lasting appreciation. The day falls on the one hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the birth of this great French hero. It is also the anniversary of the battle of the Marne which turned the tide of barbarism in nineteen hundred and fourteen. General Lafayette was the very knight errant of humanity and democracy. The benefit of his service to our country was incalculable, and his presence was a constant inspiration to Washington. He was a leader for democracy, for the distribution of the burdens of government, for freedom of speech, for the destruction of privilege, and for the establishment of an era of justice among all men, but he was opposed to the excesses, to the bloodshed, and to the crimes of the Revolution. His career is the treasure of the race. It is not merely a possession of his country or of our own but it exalts and ennobles mankind everywhere. His fame is all the more luminous because there was nothing about it of self seeking, and because of his steady devotion to high principles. In honoring him and the nation that gave him to us we can show our gratitude in no better way than by the generous bounty of our charity. The hero of the Marne, Marshall Joffre, is President of a most worthy French charity. The

Proclamation by the Governor of Porto Rico

Fatherless Children of France, and to the requests of this organization I direct the attention of all our people.

Given at the Executive Chamber at Boston this fourth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-third.

By His Excellency the Governor.

[STATE SEAL] SAMUEL W. McCALL,

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *September 4, 1918.*

*Administrative
Bulletin
No. 146.*

BY THE GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO

A PROCLAMATION.

"Lafayette Day."

Next Friday, September the 6th, will be the anniversary of the birth of the great French soldier and statesman the Marquis of Lafayette, who placed his intelligence and his sword at the disposal of America in the struggle for the principles of freedom that were and are the foundation of our Constitution and national life.

Lafayette was the noble and heroic leader of those French legions which throughout the war for our independence bravely fought shoulder to shoulder with the American troops in the memorable battles recorded on the first pages of the History of the United States, and it is the unquestionable duty of every good patriot to render an homage of love and gratitude to his memory, thereby extolling the notable deeds of his whole glorious life.

Proclamation by the Governor of Porto Rico

Besides being the birthday of that great man, September the 6th is also the anniversary of the first battle of the Marne. This was one of the greatest feats of arms that have ever taken place in the history of the world and was the turning point in this gigantic war for the liberty of mankind. Another battle of almost equal importance has recently taken place upon this sacred river of France, whose waters have twice been reddened with the blood of the heroes of liberty both French and American.

I request that as far as possible the buildings public and private be decorated with the colors of France and in other ways the respect of the people be shown for a great man and a great cause.

Let us therefore celebrate this double anniversary with the greatest enthusiasm, and trusting in the justice of our cause, let us all join in showing our love and devotion for Lafayette as a way of reaffirming our unshakeable faith in the heroic armies that have twice saved the world at the Marne and will continue their victories till the final triumph.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of The People of Porto Rico to be affixed.

Done at the City of San Juan, this fourth day of September, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

[SEAL]

ARTHUR YAGER,
Governor.

Promulgated according to law, September 4, 1918.

R. SIACA PACHECO,
Executive Secretary of Porto Rico.

Proclamation by the Governor of Georgia

PROCLAMATION.

Friday, September 6th next, marks a glorious day in the world's calendar. It commemorates an event sacred to two hemispheres. On this day—one hundred and sixty-one years ago—the great Palladin of Liberty was born. The approaching anniversary awakens in our hearts a feeling of gratitude, and reminds us once more of our debts to France. It reminds us, too, of the silent hillocks in which so many of our boys are sleeping, under foreign skies. These mounds of earth will be an eternal pledge of friendship between France and America. The soil in which our boys lie buried will always be dear to us.

At last a stigma upon our flag has been erased. It was in the darkest hours of the Revolution that LaFayette came to us, bringing upon his sword a new hope and a fresh inspiration. Without the help of France, it is doubtful if the independence of the colonies could have been achieved. In his own vessel, the great soldier of fortune came to America. Though born to a princely inheritance, he put everything aside for freedom. Till independence was achieved, his gallant blade was never for a moment idle and next to Washington he stood amid the culminating scenes of the Revolution. Great in success, he was greater still in misfortune. The forfeiture of his magnificent estates did not impair his devotion to free government. He was the steadfast friend of liberty while he lived and to all who cherish the rights of mankind the heroic sacrifices made by LaFayette to the cause of freedom will ever be held in grateful recollection.

To the end that his memory may be fittingly honored by the people of Georgia as an exemplar of the heroic virtues which, in the present crisis of the world, must characterize those who are fighting the battles of democracy—to the end that the youth of our state may be taught the lessons of an illustrious life, and that all of us may be strengthened for the tasks in hand, I, Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor of the State of Georgia, do hereby designate Sept. 6th next as LaFayette Day, to be observed with appropriate exercises throughout the State and likewise, in this official proclamation, I call upon all patriotic societies to unite in making the day one long to be remembered.

Given under my hand and Seal of the Executive Department,
this September 4th, 1918.

HUGH M. DORSEY,

By the Governor:

Governor.

C. A. WEST,

Secretary Executive Department.

Proclamation by the Governor of Indiana

PROCLAMATION

The 161st anniversary of the birth of the great Frenchman finds the descendants of Washington and LaFayette fighting side by side for the same precious liberty for which the two national heroes fought nearly a century and a half ago. And this, too, is to be a winning fight, a fight which will not end until the enemies of freedom and humanity shall lay down their arms and accept the dictates of modern civilization; will not end until the powers of political darkness are so decisively beaten that never again will a power mad monarch dare to defy the world under the slogan that 'might makes right.'

Therefore, in order that we may at this time reflect upon the great friendship and ideals now existing in common between the peoples of the United States and the republic of France, I, James P. Goodrich, Governor of Indiana, do hereby designate Friday, September sixth, the anniversary of the great Frenchman and of the first battle of the Marne as

LA FAYETTE DAY

and do suggest that the people of Indiana do observe it by the proper display of flags and by such patriotic exercises as are practicable.

[STATE SEAL] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Indiana, at the Capitol, in the City of Indianapolis, this 9th day of September, 1918.

J. P. GOODRICH,
Governor.

By the Governor:
WILLIAM A. ROACH,
Secretary of State.

LAFAYETTE DAY CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK

Lawrence F. Abbott
 John G. Agar
 Richard Aldrich
 Courtland V. Anable
 Gorham Bacon
 Robert Bacon
 Peter T. Barlow
 Philip Golden Bartlett
 Willard Bartlett
 George Gordon Battle
 Edmund L. Baylies
 James M. Beck
 Charles K. Beckman
 Maj. Gen. Bell, U. S. A.
 August Belmont
 S. Reading Bertron
 George Blagden
 C. N. Bliss, Jr.
 George M. Bodman
 John W. Brannan
 Edward C. Bridgman
 Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman
 Franklin Q. Brown
 George W. Burleigh
 Charles C. Burlingham
 Charles Butler
 Nicholas Murray Butler
 James Byrne
 William M. Calder
 Newcomb Carlton
 Oscar R. Cauchois
 John J. Chapman
 Joseph H. Choate, Jr.
 T. Ludlow Chrystie
 R. Floyd Clarke
 William A. Coffin
 Henry D. Cooper
 Paul D. Cravath
 William Redmond Cross
 F. Cumliffe-Owen
 William E. Curtis
 R. Fulton Cutting
 Howland Davis
 Chas. Stewart Davison
 E. Mora Davison
 Robert W. DeForest
 William Curtis Demorest
 F. S. Grand d'Hauteville
 Charles DeRham
 Cleveland H. Dodge
 Hon. Frank L. Dowling
 Hon. Victor J. Dowling
 Charles A. Downer
 William Kinnicutt Draper
 Henry Russell Drowne
 Carroll Dunham
 Ellsworth Eliot, Jr.
 Richard E. Enright
 Allen W. Evarts
 William Bailey Faxon
 Hamilton Fish
 John Flanagan
 John H. Finley
 Frederick DePeyster Foster
 Austen G. Fox
 Amos Tuck French
 Algernon S. Frissell
 Frederick Gallatin
 Sumner Gerard
 Franklin H. Giddings
 Cass Gilbert
 Lafayette B. Gleason

Lawrence Godkin
 Harold Godwin
 Richard Gottheil
 Madison Grant
 Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant
 Henry G. Gray
 Right Rev. Dr. David H. Greer
 William D. Guthrie
 Montgomery Hallowell
 Learned Hand
 Edward Harding
 Henry Winthrop Hardon
 J. Montgomery Hare
 McDougall Hawkes
 Job E. Hedges
 Alexander J. Hemphill
 A. Barton Hepburn
 Chas. R. Hickox
 Hon. George C. Holt
 Gerald Livingston Hoyt
 Charles E. Hughes
 Richard M. Hurd
 Hon. John F. Hylan
 Owen Johnson
 Lucien Jouvaud
 Boudinot Keith
 James E. Kelly
 Howard Thayer Kingsbury
 Maurice Kozmyuski
 Alvin W. Krech
 E. Henry Lacombe
 Thomas W. Lamont
 M. B. Leahy
 George L. Leblanc
 Maurice Leon
 DeWitt M. Lockman
 Will H. Low
 Charles E. Lycecker
 Wallace MacFarlane
 H. Snowden Marshall
 E. S. Martin
 Alexander T. Mason
 John G. Milburn
 Charles R. Miller
 Edward P. Mitchell
 Edward C. Moen
 Victor Morawetz
 J. Pierpont Morgan
 Robert C. Morris
 Charles C. Nadal
 Stephen P. Nash
 Carlisle Norwood
 Walter G. Oakman
 Stephen H. Olin
 Peter B. Olney
 Robert Olyphant
 Talbot Olyphant
 Samuel H. Ordway
 E. H. Outerbridge
 Alton B. Parker
 William Parkin
 Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks
 George Foster Peabody
 Edward H. Peaslee
 Hon. Francis K. Pendleton
 Rev. Dr. John P. Peters
 H. Hobart Porter
 William A. Purrington
 George Haven Putnam
 John Quinn
 William C. Redfield
 Ogden Reid

Theodore Roosevelt
 Talbot Root
 Theodore Rousseau
 Charles Howland Russell
 William J. Schieffelin
 Mortimer L. Schiff
 Charles Scribner
 Lawrence E. Sexton
 Edward W. Sheldon
 P. Tecumseh Sherman
 Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman
 Frank H. Simonds
 John W. Simpson
 R. A. C. Smith
 Nelson S. Spencer
 Francis Lynde Stetson
 Frederick Boyd Stevenson
 Augustus Thomas
 Col. Robt. M. Thompson
 Dr. William Gilman Thompson
 J. Kennedy Tod
 Allen Tucker
 Bayard Tuckerman
 Eliot Tuckerman
 Paul Tuckerman
 Rear Adm'l N. R. Usher, U. S. N.
 William B. Van Ingen
 Frank A. Vanderlip
 William R. Warren
 T. Tileston Wells
 Alfred T. White
 George W. Wickersham
 William G. Wilcox
 George T. Wilson
 Louis Wiley
 Beekman Winthrop
 Dr. Stephen S. Wise
 Arthur King Wood
 John M. Woolsey
 James A. Wright
 Rev. T. Wucher
 George Zabriskie

LADIES SECTION

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton
 Mrs. Robert Bacon
 Mrs. Sanford Bissell
 Mrs. Herbert L. Bodman
 Miss Helen Varick Boswell
 Mrs. Wm. Astor Chandler
 Mrs. John Jay Chapman
 Mrs. Charles H. Ditson
 Mrs. Carroll Dunham
 Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax
 Mrs. Herbert L. Griggs
 Mrs. William D. Guthrie
 Mrs. E. H. Harriman
 Mrs. J. Borden Harriman
 Miss Winifred Holt
 Miss Luisita A. Leland
 Miss Adah E. Marks
 Mrs. Frederick Nathan
 Mrs. Douglas Robinson
 Mrs. Livingston Row Schuyler
 Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner
 Mrs. Louis Livingston Seaman
 Mrs. William G. Slade
 Mrs. George Wilson Smith
 Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip
 Mrs. Whitney Warren

Officers and Special Committees of
Lafayette Day Exercises held in New York
In commemoration of the double anniversary of the birth of
Lafayette and the Battle of the Marne
September 6th, 1918.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Honorary President

VICTOR J. DOWLING
Chairman

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON
Honorary Secretary

W. REDMOND CROSS
Treasurer

MAURICE LEON, *Recording Secretary*
 60 Wall Street, New York

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Honorary Chairman

Peter T. Barlow
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J. Pierpont Morgan
 Carlisle Norwood

Maurice Leon
Chairman

William Curtis Demorest
 Charles DeRham
 Job E. Hedges

John Quinn
 Charles Howland Russell
 George T. Wilson

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Frank A. Vanderlip, *Honorary Chairman*
 George T. Wilson, *Vice-Chairman*
 August Belmont
 William A. Coffin
 E. Mora Davison
 William Curtis Demorest
 Charles A. Downer
 Henry Russell Drowne
 Richard P. Enright
 J. Montgomery Hallowell
 A. Barton Hepburn
 Hon. Charles E. Hughes

Hon. John F. Hyland
 Will H. Low
 Alexander T. Mason
 John G. Milburn
 J. P. Morgan
 Samuel H. Ordway
 Hon. Francis K. Pendleton
 Charles Howland Russell
 William B. Van Ingen
 George W. Wickersham
 William G. Willcox
 Rabbi Stephen S. Wise



Arrival at City Hall, New York.
Left to Right—R. Fulton Cutting, Maurice Léon, Sir Henry Babbington Smith, Brig.-Gen. Kenyon, Rear Admiral Grout, His Excellency the French Ambassador, Mr. Gaston Liebert, French Consul General.

Report in extenso of the principal

Lafayette Day Exercises

Held at the

*Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, New York
September 6th, 1913.*

Present: Hon. Victor J. Dowling, Chairman; His Excellency, the French Ambassador, Chief guest of honor and Mme. Jusserand; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt; John Jay Chapman, Esq., the officers and members of the Lafayette Day Citizens' Committee (see list at pp. 10 and 11) and the following officially invited guests:

France: Rear-Admiral Grout, Commanding Atlantic Division of the French Navy; Capt. Loyer; Capt. de Rocquefeuil; Commander LeGall, chief of staff; Lieut. de Mandat-Grancey, aide; Lieut. Commander Rebel; Lieut. de Chevigné; General Vignal, Military Attaché of the French Embassy; Mr. Gaston Liébert, Consul General of France; Mr. Henri Goiran, Consul of France; Comptroller Johannet of the French High Commission; Mr. Marcel Knecht; Mr. Daniel Blumenthal; Maître Frédéric Allain; Mr. André Chéradame.

Belgium: Major Osterreith of the Belgian Army.

British Empire: Sir Henry Babington Smith, Acting High Commissioner; Commodore L. Wells, R. N.; Brig. General L. R. Kenyon, C. B.; Major Norman G. Thwaites, Geoffrey Butler, C. Clive Bayley, Consul General; Lieut. Col. G. Maitland Edwards, Capt. B. S. Evans, R. N.; Capt. Kenneth Henderson, R. N.; Major Eric Lankester, Capt. C. P. Metcalfe, R. N.; Lieut. H. C. Treweets, R. N.

Italy: General Emilio Guglielmotti, Military Attaché, and Capt. Vannutelli, Naval Attaché of the Italian Embassy; Mr. Romolo Tritoni, Consul General of Italy; Col. Bindo Binda, Lieutenants Tappi and Tantimorri, Mr. Felice Ferrero.

Japan: Capt. Yakura, Naval Attaché; Chonosuke Yada, Consul General; Y. Hatada.

Russia: Col. A. M. Nikolaieff, and two aides; Lieut. Commander G. P. Piotrowsky, Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy; Lieut. Commander M. Gardeneff, Michael Oustinoff, Consul General.

Lafayette Day in New York—Principal Exercises

Czecho-Slovakia: Prof. T. J. Masaryk, General Stefank, Capt. Hurban.

Poland: Ignace Paderewski; T. M. Helinski; Dr. Sparzynski.

Portugal: Alfredo de Mesquinth, Consul General.

Haiti: Charles Moravia, Consul General.

United States: Brig.-Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., and Aide; Rear-Admiral W. R. Usher, U. S. N., and Aide; Rear-Admiral C. F. Goodrich.

These guests were 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.

ADDRESS BY HON. VICTOR J. DOWLING (Chairman).

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

It is my privilege as Chairman of the Lafayette Day Citizens' Committee of New York, to welcome this distinguished gathering, assembled to commemorate two events inseparably connected with the history of human liberty—the birth of Lafayette and the first battle of the Marne. Separated though these happenings were by more than a century and a half, they are logically connected, for the ardent and chivalrous love of freedom, which was the dominating force in the life of Lafayette, was the inspiration of French valor that made possible the first great overturn of the invaders at the Marne.

Few are the names that thrill the hearts of men for more than a generation. Fewer still those that can wield a power beyond the confines of their native land. Yet here is one whose memory is

Address of Hon. Victor J. Dowling, Chairman

revered by two great republics, after the lapse of a century, and at whose grave in Paris today our military leaders voice the gratitude of millions across the ocean which he found so sure a pathway to glory. It is singularly appropriate that immortal fame should have come to one of the most unselfish figures in history. The youth who could say of the American Revolution, "At the first news of this quarrel, my heart was enrolled in it," soon proved the sincerity of his affection. He risked everything in the cause, with all the ardor and the devotion which characterize a true Frenchman. His earnestness was irresistible and disarmed even the most suspicious, but defeated his desire to serve as a volunteer without command and without pay. And so, a Major General at 19, he entered on the career which made him one of the last heirs of the ages of chivalry, and a new Chevalier Bayard, "sans peur et sans reproche." What a destiny was his, to see the birth of the new Republic of the West, to view the death of autocracy in France, to witness the end of the attempt at world domination by Napoleon, and as well to have been the beloved confidant of Washington and to live to receive the homage of the fast growing republic which he had done so much to aid. His patent to fame may rest securely upon the motive which impelled him to risk all for America—"This was the last struggle of liberty; its defeat would have left it without a refuge and without a hope."

And it was animated by that same spirit of Lafayette's devotion, that the heroic French soldiers, after sustaining burdens seemingly beyond human endurance, and when the breathless world dared hope for no more from them, stood at the word of command from the great leader, Marshal Joffre and then leaped forward and delivered the blow for which they seemed to have gathered force from the soil of France itself, since mortal strength could do no more. But they knew it was not France alone that they were defending, nor even the homes and families so dear to their hearts. They were fighting for human liberty and human civilization, and with them fought the spirits of every hero who had drawn the sword to defend the right. What wonder that the exhausted but indomitable soldiers saw in the clouds above them, leading them into the fray, the vision of Jeanne d'Arc with glittering sword and shining armor, pointing the way into the heart of the foe? What wonder that

Lafayette Day in New York—Principal Exercises

others saw with equal clarity, St. Genevieve, who had intervened to save by her prayers her beloved city of Paris from the threatened assault of Attila and his earlier horde of Huns? With them went forth the hopes and prayers of every man and woman and child in the world who feared God and loved his neighbor. And where could the fate of civilization be more fitly determined than on the soil of France, already consecrated by the blood of those who had died to save it once before, when Charles Martel dealt the mortal blow to Saracen supremacy at Poitiers.

But since we met a year ago to celebrate these glorious anniversaries, history has been in the making. Where then we were determined and hopeful, now we are confident and certain. The beast that has wallowed in the fairest fields of France is slowly dragging its wounded bulk back toward its lair, and while it still shows its reddened tusks and gory lips, it is bleeding from every pore. Soon it will be surrounded by a ring of steel from which escape will be impossible, and while its death struggle may be violent, its end is assured. What the invaded countries have suffered during the past year, no one can realize and I doubt if any one will ever dare to record. Attila boasted that no grass ever grew again on the spots where his horse had trod. The modern Huns have sought in insane fury to destroy the very ground itself. To destroy the homes of a people seemed commonplace to them; they sought to annihilate everything that spoke of past or present glory. The shrines which the devotion of centuries had reared to God and which had since been the inspiration of every age and land, were no more sacred to them than those whose lives had been devoted to God's service. They destroyed everything of historic value that they could not carry away, and then they killed the fruit trees, as the last monument of their valor. And when they had disposed of everything living within their reach, they violated the sepulchres of the dead. As they are retreating now, in impotent rage they crush everything within reach, for they know that they are going, never to return. But above the ruined, shell torn, corpse-strewn fields of France, there is a halo which never hovered there in her days of greatest glory, and for all time the soil of France will be sacred ground to every lover of human freedom. (Applause).

The situation in which the Allied nations find themselves today

is one to which each has contributed its share, nobly and unselfishly. What a glorious page in history will be written, when the full story comes to be told of the British Grand Fleet, that gallant, stalwart, heroic guardian of the seas, the skill and the dauntless courage of whose officers and men have caged the German navy in confessed impotency. Without that fleet, the transportation of reinforcements would have been impossible and the issue would have been settled adversely long ago. And behold the "contemptible little army" now grown to such proportions that it seems the spontaneous growth of an aroused nation, rather than the heroes remaining after four years of titanic struggle. Belgium, one of the most pathetic figures in all history, is still undaunted and unconquered. Small though the part may be which still remains uninvaded, a Belgian army is in the field, steadily growing in numbers, holding its own section of the common line, and preserving the best traditions of the valorous "Lion of Flanders." Not only has it been her mission to furnish one of the most heroic pictures in all history, but she has given to the world two great figures, typifying the spiritual courage which defies brute force, in King Albert and Cardinal Mercier. (Applause). Portugal has sent its full quota of gallant soldiers who have paid the price of freedom to the full. Japan has faithfully and loyally kept the faith (Applause), and her soldiers are fighting side by side with ours to save from itself that betrayed and helpless Russia, whose troops by their inroads into East Prussia, in the early stages of the War, kept busy many German divisions that otherwise would have been hurled against the Western line. And when has the world ever witnessed a more inspiring spectacle than that of gallant Italy, aroused and irresistible, triumphantly indicating her title to her heritage of valor by the glorious victory of the Piave. (Applause). It is with reason that the United States will tomorrow launch a 9,000 ton ship to be christened the "Piave," not only in recognition of that victory, but of the brilliant exploits of the Italian Navy as well. Greece, Serbia and all the other countries which are allied with us in the common cause, are equally bearing their share of the common burden. The call to arms for the preservation of human freedom has raised the hopes of all the oppressed throughout the world. New nations are in the making. Poles, Czecho-Slavs, Jugo-Slavs—all find hope for escape from tyranny in the triumph of the

Lafayette Day in New York—Principal Exercises

Allies and under their own banners they are fighting to earn that national independence which they have proven their worthiness to attain. The hopes of mankind are centered on a victory so decisive that there will be no disposition left to contest, at a peace conference, the grant to every oppressed people of the fullest possible measure of freedom, in order that whatever is settled then may be settled rightly, and for all time. And of course that includes the restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine (Applause), whose people not only are determined to be re-united to the motherland, but have proven it by the numbers of their sons who have distinguished themselves among the bravest of the French fighting forces.

One hundred and seventy-one of its generals came from these provinces, for whose annexation to Germany there is not the slightest excuse save the German desire to exploit their natural resources—particularly coal, iron and potash—in the struggle to subdue the rest of the world; which is very good reason why their opportunity so to do should be ended forever.

We in America have special cause to be proud of the contribution we have made and shall make to the Allied cause. It is not merely because of the 1,600,000 men we have been able to send abroad, but chiefly by reason of the indomitable pluck, the reckless daring, the steadfast courage, which have marked their career thus far. Who has read unmoved the account of the combined operations of the Marines and of the New England and Rainbow divisions in the earlier days of the second Marne victory? I have been told of one instance in July of this year, when the Prussian Guards were given orders to carry at all costs a section of trenches held by a battalion of a certain New York regiment which is giving fresh demonstration of the old friendship between France and Ireland. Nine successive times the Guards advanced in force against this unit, each time being repulsed, and after the ninth assault the American boys went "over the top" and routed the Guards with the cold steel, over 700 of their number lying dead or seriously wounded on the field. The refusal of a commanding General to order his men to retreat will find a place in our annals with the reply which John Paul Jones made to the demand for the surrender of his almost dismantled ship, "I have not yet begun to fight."

One of the most heartening things which the past year has

brought about has been complete unity among the Allied nations. Not only unity of command, but unity of purpose, of aim, and of effort. If to this is added real unity of resources, now on the way to accomplishment, the ideal will have been realized. There is not a sign of dissension or mistrust among the Allies. Labor has done its full duty, while women have done wonders, alike in the industrial and the welfare field. Money has been ungrudgingly given, both for governmental and war service purposes. A united nation has given its best to the greatest of all causes. Truly has President Wilson said that this is a "war of emancipation" and that "we solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms." Nothing short of that can end the constant menace to human rights from Prussian militarism, nor compel Germany to realize that the rules of morality apply to the relations between nations as well as between individuals. How the lesson can best be brought home to her, the future must unfold. Whether it is to be by indemnities for some of the wrongs she has committed; whether it is to be by international disarmament; or whether she shall be punished by industrial and commercial ostracism for a period proportioned to the duration of war;—all these things are still in the future. The German people have willingly lent themselves to this sordid scheme of aggression. They should be made in some way to pay a price which will deprive them—and every other people—of all desire to engage in any future adventure in international piracy.

At the present moment, so favorable is the prospect that there is but one thing to fear, and that is over-confidence. The foe is watchful, acute and vindictive. He is still too strong to be held cheaply, nor can our vigilance relax for a moment. It would be a calamity were we to slow up our preparations or curtail our efforts in the mistaken idea that the war is now won. Glaring headlines do not capture towns, nor do extravagant claims win battles. As long as there is an Allied soldier left in the field, let us support the cause with every bit of energy and every element of force that we possess. The victorious end is certain: let us help to hasten its arrival.

It is a great joy to Americans that we are at last able to repay our debt to France. Her influence was felt in the discovery, exploration, colonization and civilization of many sections of our country.

Lafayette Day in New York—Principal Exercises

Her aid was vital in the achievement of our independence. Our historical association with Germany is mainly that of the Hessians whose services a German princeling sold to help to defeat us—a memory which not even a few isolated, patriotic figures of similar blood can efface. That sale was in line with German tradition, for there is now existent today a single nation whose freedom Germany has helped to win. With the France of yesterday and today, we are bound by memories of Lafayette, Rochambeau, De Grasse and d'Estaing. (Applause). It was on the prophetically named "La Victoire"—an auspicious omen—that Lafayette arrived in America. It is an equally happy omen that American arms have helped to carry victory to France in the second battle of the Marne. The union between these two great republics is now closer and more tender than ever, for our hearts shall ever deem that a second motherland under whose sod, stained with their heart's blood, so many of our noble boys have found a resting place. For all time, we shall venerate as shrines those places which the gallantry of our soldiers has made sacred to us. Fresh landmarks for freedom are being blazed every day. Grateful France is affixing American names to many and widely scattered public monuments. Grateful America within a few days will launch the "Marne" at the Kearney shipyards, and when that vessel has taken the water, a new super-dreadnaught will be on the ways, to be christened the "Lafayette," both to be sponsored by the gracious wife of the distinguished French Ambassador. Thus shall again be demonstrated the attachment of these two countries to each other and to the cause of human freedom. The noble self-effacement of Lafayette, in his proffer of his services to Washington, has found a parallel in General Pershing's tender of his entire army for the disposal of General Foch. (Applause). The generous, sincere and devoted comradeship in a great cause which ensured immortality for the names of Washington and Lafayette is evident today in the loyal cooperation of Foch and Haig and Diaz and Pershing, as well as of all their efficient commanders. May that spirit soon win its reward in the complete triumph of the cause of justice, liberty and civilization. And when that day arrives, resplendent on the rolls on which a grateful world will record in letters of gold the debt it owes the heroes of the two great battles of the Marne, will appear a fresh

Reading of Messages by Mr. Léon

tribute to the memory of the chivalrous Lafayette, whose spirit animated every participant in those decisive struggles. (Great applause).

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maurice Léon, Chairman of the Committee in charge of the celebration of the anniversary, will now read several messages:

Reading of Messages by Maurice Leon.

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

"The French people, which feels itself, day by day, more closely united to the American people, is deeply touched by and grateful for the warm feeling once again shown by the citizens of the United States in honoring the double anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and the victory on the Marne.

"The celebration of these two events has now the grandeur and the lustre of an historical symbol.

"On the Marne France defended not only her own threatened liberty, but the injured rights of mankind itself. She has acted as the vanguard of the nations whom enemy imperialism had dreamed of subjugating. She gave the world time to prepare itself for the necessary struggle and thus saved it from slavery.

"It was for liberty, too, that Lafayette fought by the side of Washington. The names of these two brothers in arms are inseparable, as are forever inseparable the hearts of America and of France.

"If America has not forgotten Lafayette, if she has not forgotten Rochambeau, De Grasse, La Luzerne, and so many Frenchmen who had the proud joy of fighting for her at the dawn of her independence, how could France ever forget the wonderful influence that so many American soldiers bring her now? Every day I am witness of their magnificent ardor, of their courage and of their enthusiasm for the common cause.

"In the name of France, I send America a message of fidelity, affection and admiration."

(Signed) RAYMOND POINCARÉ." (Applause).

The second message is from Marshal Joffre: (Applause.)

"At the hour when you are celebrating at the same time

Lafayette Day in New York—Principal Exercises

the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne and that of the birth of Lafayette I join myself whole heartedly with you, happy to be able to applaud on this great day the first successes of the American Army upon the soil of France."

(Signed) "J. JOFFRE." (Applause).

The next message is from Marshal Foch: (Applause.)

"It is in perfect communion of sentiment that I am with you today in the celebration of 'Lafayette Day.' Once more the union of our peoples will make our strength; the valor of the American soldiers testifies to it.

"Those who fall die as brave men before God. If their eyes could open they would see the blue sky."

(Signed) "FOCH." (Applause).

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

"On this fourth anniversary of the great battle all people who love liberty and hate oppression unite in admiration and gratitude to those gallant soldiers of the French and British armies whose heroic acts turned back the advancing hordes of the enemy and made possible the progress of allied armies now gloriously advancing toward the final victory that will save the civilization of the world to future generations. It is with deep emotion that today we of the American Expeditionary Forces offer our homage to those brave men, both the living and the dead, and again confirm our devotion to their cause and again declare it to be our fixed purpose that their sacrifice shall not have been in vain."

(Signed) "PERSHING." (Applause).

The next message is from Admiral Sims: (Applause.)

"Today we rejoice in the celebration of two momentous events in our world's history, the birth of General Lafayette, September 6, 1757, and the fourth anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, which was so brilliantly fought September 6, 1914. Those two events have not only co-related us to date, but more so in the effect upon the happiness of our two great countries.

"General Lafayette, true general and talented officer, through the ceaseless vigil at Valley Forge and the trying times to come, lent his priceless energy and ability without stint and from those beginnings have sprung our great democracy, whose might, desire and willingness are today di-

rected toward securing for France the return of these same blessings.

"Had not the victorious Battle of the Marne been fought no one can say to what extent we could have succored or aided France, but because it was a victory, because it stopped, then turned back, the invading hordes, we today are able to take our part.

"Let us not forget that debt of gratitude which we owe France nor falter in our determination to assure to her the return of her territory and the outlook of continuing and prosperous peace.

"While the world has France, the world will have liberty."
(Signed) SIMS." (Applause).

The next message is from Ambassador Sharp, our Ambassador to France, who was our guest at the celebration held in 1916:

The incomparable courage and genius of the French Army was never more splendid than during these momentous days. We have added new lustre to the immortal fame of the battlefields of the Marne. A ruthless foe has made his last advance, and, except the wanton destruction in his retreat, has burned and plundered his last village on French soil. From today all his steps, recently so accelerated by the help of the gallant British troops and our own brave American boys, will be directed toward the Fatherland. The great generals of the allied armies have so decreed, and their decision is inexorable."

(Signed) SHARP." (Applause).

The following message was received from Sir David Beatty, Admiral of the British Grand Fleet, too late to be read; the announcement that it was on the way was greeted with applause:

"Grand Fleet desires you to express its pride and satisfaction at being so closely associated with American Fleet whose officers and men are bound to us by ties of closest comradeship. They typify spirit in which American nation has rallied to the cause of right and justice. Our union is a happy augury for peace of world."

(Signed) "BEATTY."

THE CHAIRMAN: Among the spiritual and literary products of this war, nothing so far has been more striking than the number of

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very beautiful poems to which this struggle has given rise. The poets have done their full duty in the war by services as well as with their pens, from the days of Rupert Brooke down to the latest loss which literature has sustained in the death of Sergeant Joyce Kilmer, of the 165th United States Infantry. The Committee upon this occasion have been able to obtain for you a distinguished writer and loyal American, who has made the great sacrifice of his heart's blood for his country,—Mr. John Jay Chapman. (Applause).

Mr. John J. Chapman.

Again we gather here,
Beneath the aegis of a sacred name,
To hold our feast, and with our altar-flame
Signal the passage of the furtive year.
Alas, how small our gifts, how light appear
Our vows, our songs, the words that we declaim!
While o'er the tortured nations from afar
Rolls the hot breath of universal war.

Yet must I speak: Again we dedicate
Ourselves, our children and our country's fame
To Her from whom our earliest welcome came.
Once more—but now in arms—we kneel,
Like Joan of Arc in shining steel
A Sword to consecrate,
To France, and to the Cause that makes her great!
And even while we hold our holiday,
The Allied ranks in fierce array
Press on the foe, like huntsmen on the prey.
The Wild Boar of the North is brought to bay!

Hark, did you hear the triumph in the air?
Horns and halloos—a universal shout.
The hunters have him; he has turned about;
The Teuton beast is lurching towards his lair
The boar is sorely wounded; but beware!
Strike, when you strike, to kill! For in his eye
Cunning and Hatred shine, a ghastly pair.
Which of these passions is the last to die.
When both are linked together by despair?

'Tis not alone the havoc; but his breath
Spreads desecration o'er mankind.

Poem by Mr. John J. Chapman
Address by Col. Theodore Roosevelt

Beware lest in his gasp of death
The German leave behind
A sting to hurt the heart of man
Worse than his living fury can—
The poison of his mind. (Applause).

When shall the shepherd sup in peace once more,
Or tend his trellis unafraid
While children play about the farmhouse door,
Or cows at even' watch the river
Beneath the elm-tree's shade?
Is heart's ease gone forever?
Must there be newer anguish, endless strife?
Ah, huntsman draw thy knife
To kill the creature at the core!
Plunge thy bright truncheon and restore
The bloom to human life. (Applause).

THE CHAIRMAN: ON any occasion which the speaker who is about to address you has honored by his presence, it has become of international importance. It is particularly fortunate for us all that the Committee has been able to secure his presence, and he has promised to speak at a time when conditions are such that constructive statesmanship and a clear prophetic vision of the future are necessary for the complete accomplishment of our aims. An ideal American, as he is in word and action, he has been able to communicate those same sentiments to the members of his family, and we deem him and his sons the picture of devotion and patriotic ardor that is offered, such as few families have had the opportunity of presenting at any time for the admiration of the world. I present to you, as the speaker of the day, Col. Theodore Roosevelt. (Applause).

Address by Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Ambassador, guests from the Allied nations to whom we owe so much, and you, men and women of New York, my fellow citizens: I felt a great privilege as well as a duty in accepting the invitation to speak here today, especially, Mr. Chairman, when I knew that you were to be the Chairman. (Applause.)

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For I wish to take this opportunity of saying that from the outset of the great war you have never faltered in your conviction as to where the right stood and as to the duty of this nation. (Applause.) I am about to say that after listening to your remarks I really might just as well tear up my speech and say ditto in just a word.

Of course, Lafayette Day commemorates the services rendered to America in the Revolution by France. (Applause.) I wish to insist with all possible emphasis that in the present war France, England, Italy, all the Allies, have rendered us similar services. The French at the Battle of the Marne four years ago, and at Verdun, and the British at Ypres, in short the French, the English, the Italians, the Belgians, the Serbians—all the Allies were fighting our battles exactly as much as they were fighting their own. (Applause.) Our army on the other side is now repaying in part our debt, and next year, we have every reason to hope, and we must insist that the fighting army in France from the United States shall surpass in numbers the fighting army in France of either France or Britain. I hope they may smash the Hun as hard. It is now time, and it has long been time, for America to bear her full share of the common burden, the burden borne by all the Allies in the great fight for Liberty and for Justice. (Applause).

We must win this war as speedily as possible. But we must set ourselves to fight it through no matter how long it takes (Applause), with the resolute purpose and determination to accept no peace until, no matter at what cost, we win the peace of overwhelming victory. (Applause.)

Let me make an interpolation. I every now and then meet one of those nice gentry in whom softness of heart has spread to the head, who say, "How can we guarantee that everybody will love one another at the end of the war?" The first step in guaranteeing it is to knock Germany out—that will guarantee it. (Applause.) The peace that we win must guarantee full reparation as you have said, Mr. Chairman, for the awful cost of life and treasure which the Prussianized Germany of the Hohenzollerns has inflicted on the entire world; and this reparation must take the form of action that will render it impossible for Germany to repeat her colossal wrongdoing.

Germany has been able to wage this fight for world domination

because she has subdued to her purpose her vassal allies, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Serbia and Roumania must have restored to them what Bulgaria has taken from them. (Applause.) The Austrian and Turkish Empires must both be broken up, all the subject peoples liberated and the Turk driven from Europe. (Applause.) We do not intend that German or Magyar should be wronged by others or oppressed by others, but neither do we intend that they shall oppress and domineer over others. France, as you have said, Mr. Chairman, must receive back Alsace and Lorraine. (Great applause.) We cannot go into any peace conference where everybody did not accept that before we entered it. Belgium must be restored and indemnified. (Applause.) Italian Austria must be restored to Italy, and Roumanian Hungary to Roumania. The heroic Czechoslovaks must be made into an independent commonwealth, and the southern Slavs must be united in a great Jugo-Slav commonwealth. Poland as a genuinely independent commonwealth must receive back Austrian and Prussian Poland, as well as Russian Poland, and have her coast-line on the Baltic. Lithuania, Livonia and Finland and the Baltic Provinces must be guaranteed their freedom and independence, and when I speak of independence, I mean independence of Germany as well as of Russia, and no part of the ancient Empire of Russia must be left under the German yoke, or subject in any way to German influence, even the slightest. Northern Schleswig should go back to the Danes. Britain and Japan should keep the colonies they have conquered. Armenia must be free, Palestine made a Jewish state and the Syrian Christians liberated.

It is sometimes announced that part of the peace agreement must be a League of Nations which will avert all war for the future and put a stop to the need of this nation preparing its own strength for its own defense. Many of the adherents of this idea grandiloquently assert that they intend to supplant nationalism by internationalism.

In deciding upon proposals of this nature it behooves our people to remember that competitive rhetoric is a poor substitute for the habit of resolutely looking facts in the face. Patriotism stands in national matters as love of family does in private life. (Applause). Nationalism corresponds to the love a man bears for his wife and children. Internationalism corresponds to the feeling he has for

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his neighbors generally. The sound nationalist is the only type of really helpful internationalist (Applause), precisely as in private relations it is the man who is most devoted to his own wife and children who is apt in the long run to be the most satisfactory neighbor. (Applause). If I met a new neighbor and he told me he loved me as much as he did his own family, I'd watch him. (Laughter). To substitute internationalism for nationalism means to do away with patriotism, and is as vicious and as profoundly demoralizing as to put promiscuous devotion to all other persons in the place of steadfast devotion to a man's own family. Either effort means the atrophy of robust morality. The men in this country who have stood the staunchest for the performance of international duty are the men who have most keenly felt nationalism and Americanism in their blood, in their veins. (Applause). The man who loves another nation as much as he loves his own, unpleasantly resembles the over-affectionate individual who loves other women as much as his own wife. (Laughter.) The man who practices either is just as worthless a creature as the other and the professional pacifist is as undesirable a citizen as the professional internationalist. The American pacifist has in the actual fact shown himself to be the tool and ally of the German militarist. (Applause.) They were screeching for peace three years ago and telling us that we must not prepare, because preparation invited war, and they were playing the game of the alien militarist—were playing the game of the men who by force of arms intended to win dominion over all the peace-loving nations of mankind. (Applause). The professional internationalist is a man who under a pretense of diffuse attachment for everybody hides the fact that in reality he is incapable of doing his duty by anybody.

We Americans should abhor all wrongdoing to other nations. We ought always to act fairly and generously by other nations. We ought always to act fairly and generously by all other nations, and in international matters I hold that we should have the same standard of morality that we have in private matters. But we must remember that our first duty is to be loyal and patriotic citizens of our own Nation, of America. These two facts should always be in our minds in dealing with any proposal for a League of Nations. By all means let us be loyal to great ideals. But let us remember that unless we

show common sense in action, loyalty in speech will amount to considerably less than nothing.

Test the proposed future League of Nations so far as concerns proposals to disarm and to trust to anything except our own strength for our own defense, by what the nations are actually doing at the present time. Any such League would have to depend for its success upon the adhesion of nine nations which are actually or potentially the most powerful military nations: and these nine nations include Germany, Austria, Turkey and Russia. The first three have recently and repeatedly violated, and are now actively and continuously violating not only every treaty but every rule of civilized warfare and of international good faith.

Russia played a heroic part for the first three years of the war (during the first two and a half years her conduct was in shining contrast to ours). But during the last year Russia, under the dominion of the Bolshevists, has betrayed her Allies, has become the tool of the German autocracy, and has shown such utter disregard of her national honor and plighted word and her international duties that she is now in external affairs the passive tool and ally of her brutal conqueror, Germany. (Applause.)

Germany stands among nations as a man-eating wild beast stands, and Russia as an infectious plague. What earthly use is it to pretend that the safety of the world would be secured by a League in which these four nations under the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, under the Sultan and the Bolshevists would be among the nine leading partners? Long years must pass before we can again trust any promises these four nations make.

As regards two of them I hope they won't be there to make any promise. I hope Germany will be in such a condition that we won't care whether it makes a promise or not. (Laughter). Any treaty of any kind or sort which we make with them should be made with the full understanding that they will cynically repudiate it whenever they think it is to their interest to do so. Therefore, unless our folly is such that it will not depart from us until we are brayed in a mortar, let us remember that any such treaty will be worthless unless our own prepared strength renders it unsafe to break it.

After this war the wrongdoers will be so punished and exhausted that they may for a number of years wish to keep the peace.

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But the surest way to make them keep the peace in the future is to punish them heavily now. And don't forget that China is now useless as a prop to a League of Peace simply because she lacks effective military strength for her own defense.

Again I wish to make an interpolation. If we had not gone into this war, when the war ended we would have been as helpless as jellyfish before even the weakest of the combatant powers, and we would have lost our own self-respect and the respect of every other nation, great or small. That would have been the penalty we would have paid. Thank heavens we went in in time, quite near the eleventh hour, but it was not the twelfth. (Applause). The one sure way to make these wrongdoers desirous of keeping the peace in the future is to punish them heavily now for having broken in. (Applause.)

Look across the Pacific! China is not an aggressive power, she is disarmed, and she is not a valuable prop to a League of Nations. No nation can help another unless it can help itself. If France had been disarmed and helpless when Germany treated the treaties that protected Belgium as scraps of paper—if France had been disarmed and helpless, if she would have listened to the teachings of the pacifists and internationalists, we in this Chamber now would hold this meeting only if men in spiked helmets permitted us to do so. Let us support any reasonable plan, whether in the form of a League of Nations or in any other shape, which bids fair to lessen the probable number of future wars and to limit their scope. But let us laugh out of court any assertion that any such plan will guarantee peace and safety to the foolish, weak or timid creatures who have not the will and the power to prepare for their own defense. Support any such plan which is honest and reasonable. But support it as an addition to, and never as a substitute for, the policy of preparing our own strength for our own defense. To follow any other course would turn this country into the China of the Occident. We cannot guarantee for ourselves or our children peace without effort or safety without service and sacrifice. We must prepare both our souls and our bodies, in virile fashion, alike to secure justice for ourselves and to do justice to others. Only thus can we secure our own national self-respect. Only thus can we

secure the respect of other nations and the power to aid them when they seek to do well.

In sum then I shall be delighted to support the movement for a League to enforce Peace, or for a League of Nations, if it is developed as a supplement to and not a substitute for the preparation of our own strength, and the cultivation of the intense Americanism which will make us able to use that strength for ourselves and for the well behaved peoples of the world. (Applause.) And I hold it, the duty of self-defense is a duty that no man ought to be permitted to shirk. If a man is too conscientious to fight for the country, he is too conscientious to see any good in the country. (Applause.) Therefore, let us base the defense, the defense of this nation, not on a small professional class of men trained to fight while the rest of the people are taught to think of money getting as their only serious pursuit, and sentimentality as a form of indulgence to offset the material aid of the others; let us introduce the principle of universal military training and universal service in this country (Applause)—the principle as practised in Switzerland, modified of course both along the lines indicated in Australia, and in accordance with our own needs. Let us accept the theory that a democracy can only be justified if exactly as each man receives certain privileges, so he pays for them by the performance of certain essential and vital duties. Let us cultivate our moral sense, so that we shall abhor doing any international wrong, exactly as an honorable private man, no matter how strong, abhors the thought of wronging another man in private life. But let us prepare our strength so that never again shall we have to sit by and see the rights of mankind jeopardized by brutal wrongdoers and saved by the valor of other nations to whose strength and to whose aid we only came after the loss in blood had been such as never before in the history of the world had ever been seen in any war. (Applause.)

There will be no taint of Prussian militarism in such a system. It will merely mean the acceptance by democracy of the principle that it must possess the ability to fight for self-defense so as to secure the continuance of liberty, of law and of order within its own limits, and so far as it can, to extend to other nations the rights that it has itself.

We come here today to celebrate the Birthday of Lafayette.

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He did not come here with an olive branch; he came with a sword. We come here today to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the Battle of the Marne. A distinguished Bishop, an American Bishop, was quoted not very many months ago—I trust wrongly—as saying that the way to avoid a war was not to fight. If four years ago at the Marne the soldiers of Joffre had acted on that principle, the whole world would have been under Prussian thraldom at this moment. Let us set our faces toward justice; let us prize peace as the hand-maiden of justice; let us stand for right within our own borders; let us recognize our duty to make the world a little better place for all liberty-loving and well-behaving nations in the future; and let us remember that today we must show ourselves to possess both strength and courage, and that is the strength which is effective, the courage which makes itself felt, which are evidenced by the cool, far-sighted and resolute purpose of a free people to prepare in advance its own strength for its own self-defense and for the cause of justice among the peoples of mankind. (Prolonged applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: It was one of the fortunate episodes of the Revolutionary War that this struggling Republic was represented at the court of France by one who was not merely a lover of his kind, but a great literary genius and philosopher, and one as well whose knowledge of human nature, whose suavity of manner and force of character did so much for the early recognition of the rights of the Colonies and the grant of aid to them. It was said of Benjamin Franklin while representing America at the French Court that he was worth to the Colonies more than an army in the field.

It has been the great good fortune of the French Republic to have been represented during these critical four years by one who was not merely a trained diplomat but a man of the highest literary gifts, which had led him to an appreciation, not only of the beauties of the writings of England but of the character of her people and rulers besides. The revelations of the past year have given us a clearer idea of the difficulties with which he struggled and which must have made his lot at times hard indeed, but he bore these plots and counterplots from the outset without a word of complaint. Courteous, dignified, suave, respectful, he has given us during these trying days, both before and after the entry of this nation into the war, the

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greatest possible example of what skilled and honest diplomacy can do for the interests of a free people.

I take pleasure in presenting the chief guest of the Lafayette Day National Committee, his Excellency, the French Ambassador. (Applause).

SPEECH OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR

When more than a century and a half ago, that event took place which we are commemorating today, the name of Lafayette was only known in the world of letters, to the select few who had been able to enjoy a brief novel of 200 pages, "La Princesse de Cleves," written by one who bore that name only through marriage.

The name is now of world-wide renown, a magic name to conjure by; at the sound of which only great and noble images come to the mind, the image of Washington, the souvenir of a people who wanted to be free, reached freedom and is the American Republic of today, the remembrance of a long life devoted from the earliest to the last years to the cause of independence.

That magic name has once more brought us together, celebrations are held in a number of cities, the greatest in the land take part in them. President Wilson does so in Washington; President Poincaré of France has sent us a message; Justice Dowling admired and respected by all, irrespective of party, presides over our meeting; he has just coupled my name with one so famous and so sacred that I blushed for my lack of deserts; and if you did not see the color, take it for granted that it was an inward blush, of deepest hue. A former President of the United States has come, the type of American forcefulness and generosity; a poet, a thinker, a writer has come too, who, like the former President has given to the world and to the good cause, besides his writings, a beloved son. Both belong of right to that association we have in France of the countless fathers and mothers who have lost a son in the war, and who, on the fourth of July, sent here what is perhaps the most memorable of all testimonials that ever came from France for your nation's birthday. They said:

"The union of the fathers and mothers whose sons have fallen

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for France, on this day, the anniversary of the birth of the free and noble American Nation, wishes to send, as the most touching tribute that exists, the homage of the gratitude of the dead who have fallen during the last four years for the world's sake.

"While on the graves where they await victory resound the footsteps of the young and proud American legions, our dead heroes are thrilled with hope and faith. They feel that, in common with their brothers in arms of all the Allied Nations, America's soldiers are as invincible as the ideal for which they fight. And they see before them, as clear and pure as this ideal, the glorious day of the triumph of independence and justice, dawning in the folds of the Star-Spangled Banner." (Applause).

Since today's anniversary was celebrated last year, many events have taken place, the chief one being the ever-growing part played by this nation, with the firmest will to win, in the world conflict. Anything that is asked of it is granted at once: be it subscription to immense loans, the giving up of the accustomed food, or the accustomed auto ride on Sunday, the acceptance of new taxation (4 billion dollars is the report), or the increase of the draft age, which will include boys of 18 and men of 45. And this increase has just come to pass owing to a unanimous vote of the two Houses. With their thousands of spies, and their million dollars for what they were pleased to call propaganda (which included murder), the Germans had no idea that this could be. There was one spot opened to us all, but in which German spies could not pry, that was the American heart.

One of the best French cartoons published during the war appeared recently, the work of Abel Faivre. It represents the Kaiser staggered at the sight of an immense host arriving in the distance. Before him stands an armed angel whose open wings show stars in their upper part, while the long feathers below simulate stripes. Says the Kaiser: "But what is the fleet which can have carried over the seas this numberless army? The Angel answers: "The Lusitania." (Applause).

A valiant army, if any, the praise of which is on every lip, a youthful, good-natured, cheery army, whose every soldier is welcome in the castle and in the hut, and is offered just as heartily the best cake or the last crust; an immense army that ceaselessly grows:

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for month after month you send over to France double the number of men Napoleon had at Waterloo. Many French names written on the map recall our presence here at the time of your fight for independence, chief among them that of Lafayette. Many American names will, in after time, recall the splendid part you are taking in the deliverance of France and of the world. The name of President Wilson is already written there, and one of our woods which used to be called Belleau Wood, will be known henceforth as the "Bois de la Brigade de Marine," having been freed by your marines in the Battle of Chateau Thierry. (Applause.)

The enemy is doomed. The day is unknown; the fact is certain. The enemy feels anxious; when he feels anxious, he raises his eyes to heaven, deploras the slaughter, complains of his being friendless and lonely, and wonders at the heartlessness of us who will not desist; he babbles of peace. Falstaff, on his deathbed, was, as you know, "babbling of green fields." They think they can lure us, having lured others; but they are mistaken, our peoples know how to read; they can even read between the lines. (Applause.)

Who could believe that it is really a German who talks thus: "The time must come when between peoples and peoples something like an impulse of confidence shall germinate; when oppressed human nature shall revolt against false doctrines, threatening to suffocate the innermost human affinities."

Yes, it is a German who is piping thus, an exalted one, but an anxious one. It is Dr. Solf, their Minister of Colonies (a man of leisure he must be just now); thus was he speaking not more than a fortnight ago. He was so good as to add: "We do not intend to retain Belgium in any form whatever." But it is a fact that for what Germans intend or do not intend on that score, we do not care. Noble Belgium shall owe nothing to her unspeakable tyrants. (Applause.)

In such cases, Germans rarely omit to refer to their grand offer to the Entente Powers on December 12, 1916, when they informed the world that "the four Allied Powers (that is themselves) proposed to enter forthwith into peace negotiations," saying all the possible good of the "propositions which they brought forward." What propositions? Giving the measure of their sincerity, they refused to tell. When the President of the United States asked us and

them for positive statements, we gave ours (January 10, 1917), but the Germans simply referred to their previous indeterminate offer which they had, however, embellished thus in a note to the Pope: "Europe, which formerly was devoted to the propagation of religion and civilization, which was trying to find solutions for social problems and was the home of science and art and all peaceful labor, now resembles an immense war camp in which the achievements of many decades are doomed to annihilation."

This from the very men who destroyed Rheims and Louvain, for the pleasure of it, and who, as Ambassador Morgenthau has shown beyond the possibility of a doubt, had determined upon war weeks before the Austrian Crown Prince had been assassinated by an Austrian subject. That death came opportunely for them; if it had not come, something else would have been found. The Serbs would have been told, just as we were, that they had bombarded Nuremberg; any fairy tale would have been good enough. But now the enemy babbles of green fields.

We are, however, more diffident than ever, for we are no longer reduced to suppositions, probable as those were, concerning the kind of terms they intended to propose. They have signed, in the course of the present year, a series of peace treaties so that any one can judge: treaties with Ukraine, Bolshevik Russia, Finland, Roumania (February 9, March 3, March 7, May 6).

The animus inspiring Germany while signing those deeds is thus described by "green fields" Dr. Solf: Germany was determined "not to bar the way now open to oppressed peoples—the road to freedom, order and mutual tolerance."

This is on a par with the Kaiser's own words: "The sword has been forced into our hands," after he had declared war on everybody. For the facts are there, indisputable, confessed by the Germans themselves: all those treaties are treaties not of freedom but of bondage; and each was violated at once, "scraps of paper" that they are, so as to make them worse in practice.

All the world now knows what is the "re-enforced protection" bestowed by the Germans on Ukraine and how the "road to freedom" open to that country led her oppressors to the banks of the Black Sea. The country is over-run with German troops, the

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peasants have risen in arms against them, and Ukrainians now realize what is meant by a German peace.

The treaty of Brest-Litvosk (March 3) took from Russia territories vaster than Germany and Austria put together, one-third of the total Russian population, one-half of the total mileage of railways, nine-tenths of the total coal production, three-fourths of the total iron. And worse perhaps than all the rest, the treaty prescribes the "orderly return to Turkey" of Russian Armenia and neighbouring provinces: so that it be possible to continue, until none be left, the orderly slaughter of the Christians in Armenia.

Esthonia and Livonia are handed by the same treaty to "a German police force until order in the state is restored," the Germans, of course, being the judges thereof.

Awaiting a German King, as the best promoter of freedom, Finland has been "liberated," which consisted in placing her under a German protectorate. By Article I of their treaty of March 7, the Finns undertake "not to grant a servitude to any foreign power without having first come to an understanding with Germany in the matter." What is a "servitude?" The Germans' it will be to say.

And what can be thought of the treaty with Roumania, which gags a brave, highly civilized nation, tramples her under foot, suppresses her army, transformed into a mere police force, takes from her the total of her sea coasts, introduces into each of her Ministries a German adviser, gives to Austria her best forests, population included, to Germany her petroleum resources, imposes a military occupation which the Germans will be able to prolong at will; places ports and railways in the hands of the Germans. In case of difficulties about petroleum, there will be arbitration: we think we can breathe; let us not: the umpire will be appointed by the President of the Court of Leipzig.

As usual, additional decrees or arrangements have aggravated conditions considered too lenient by the worshippers of Odin. One prescribes obligatory labor in the occupied territory, for all males from 14 to 60, under penalties including five years of prison and even death.

Bessarabia was, by the same treaty, annexed to Roumania. Can we find in this a trace of generosity? not the slightest; it is

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merely a way of submitting one more province to the "regime" of the Roumanian conditions.

Were we right or were we not when we declined to lay down our arms, as the Russians did, before discussing the terms in store for them, and when we refused to walk into the trap laid out for us? If there had been any doubt, it would have been removed by a casual remark of the German delegates at Bukharest. When the Roumanians expressed their horror at the terms proposed to them, the Germans coolly answered (and that I *do* know): "They are very moderate in comparison with what is in store for the Allies after the German victory.

Very probably so if there was to be a German victory. We cannot forget that one of their papers, the "Rhinish and Westphalian Gazette" once gave us an inkling, unobjected to by their censor, of what they really contemplated. It fully agrees with the dictum of the delegates at Bukharest, in the present year. "Our ultimate aim," that worthy sheet had said in November, 1916, "is to push through to the west and to the ocean. Whatever offers resistance is to be crushed. * * * What the victor gets, he holds. * * * Let us daily tell the French that every foot we conquer is ours. We need not waste words about Belgium. We need access to the Channel and we need Antwerp. Whoever wants Belgium may fetch it from it."

The Germans follow their leader and what can we expect of such a nation following such a leader? Few descriptions of him and of his deeds are better than this one, written by a man of his own race:

"Superb in his attitudes, casting his glances right and left, the very movements of his body seem to reveal his pride of power. * * * He planned the conquest of the universe. * * * His power has risen in spite of all justice and his cruelty has had such a success as to inspire horror. * * * Where can we find the cause of this immense slaughter? What hatreds can have incited so many nations to rush one against the other? That humanity could be but a tool in the hands of a king has been made evident when the mad folly of one man caused so many nations to be given over to carnage and the swelled fantasy of a monarch destroyed in an instant what it had cost nature so many centuries to produce."

Speech of the French Ambassador

Accurate as this portrait is, the Kaiser did not actually sit for the painter: it was written in the sixth century by Jornandes, the Goth, who had for his original Attila, King of the Huns.

"I am God's scourge," Attila had said. "I am the instrument of the Almighty. I am his sword, his representative. Disaster and death to all those who resist my will," said his imitator and admirer, the Kaiser, in a proclamation to his army in the East, in December, 1914.

In the Catalaunian fields, the first battle of the Marne was fought, and Attila defeated, A. D. 451. Those fields are the plains near the Marne about Chalons, the Catalaunum of those days. The second battle of the Marne was won four years ago to-day by one whom you saw and triumphantly received last year, Marshall Joffre: and it becomes more and more certain, as time passes, that it will be one of the great dates in the history of the world. The third battle of the Marne still goes on. It offers this unique character that American troops have played in it a splendid part; the first battle in Europe in which they have been associated. Starting from the Marne, the fight continues. Pershing's men win the admiration of all. Our English friends are doing wonders, and all acting together, led by that stout-hearted soldier, Marshal Foch, we bid fair to proceed from one river to another, until we pay the enemy the compliment of echoing on the spot one of his favorite songs: "The Watch on the Rhine." (Laughter and applause.)

The peace offensive of the enemy will fail as well as his other offensives. He chose and appointed the day when should begin what he himself now rightly calls "the atrocities of war" (1); we shall chose and appoint the day for peace. Our terms are known to the whole world; they aim at the destruction not of Germany, but of Germanism, at the liberation not only of our Alsace-Lorraine, but of all the Alsaces-Lorraines in the world. And we simply acted in accordance with our principles, with the principles of the hero of the day, Lafayette, the principles set forth in admirable language by President Wilson, when we and our allies recognized, only the other day, the independence of those splendid Tcheco-Slovaks whose anabasis through Siberia will have been one of the memor-

Lafayette Day in New York—Principal Exercises

able deeds of the war, the United States having joined us this very week in this work of honor.

Hand in hand when the day comes, after years of suffering and hope, having perfected their great task with an equal courage and abnegation, the honest nations of the world will walk towards the temple of Justice; two of them will look like twin sisters, the Republic of France and the Republic of America. (Prolonged applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: In declaring this meeting closed, and thanking you for your attendance, I trust it may be the privilege of the chairman of the next year's gathering to tell you of a complete victory for the Allied cause. (Applause)

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

(1) German note to the Powers Dec. 12, 1916.

ON THE STEPS OF CITY HALL, NEW YORK
AFTER THE EXERCISES.

(Left to Right.)

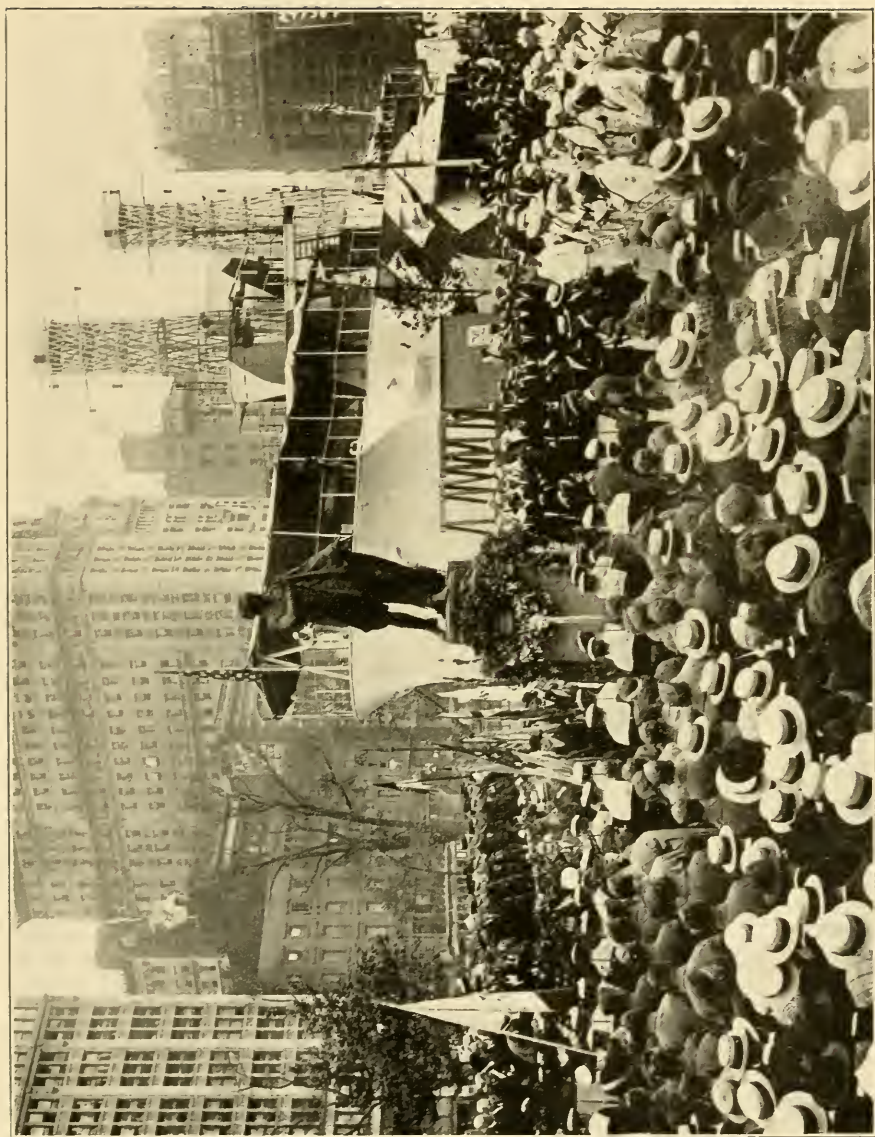
1st Row: Japanese Consul General, French Consul General, Frank A. Vanderlip, Honorary Chairman, French Ambassador, Justice Victor J. Dowling, Chairman, Mme. Jusserand, Maurice Léon, Chairman Executive Committee, Major Bastedo, Motor Corps of America, Geoffrey Butler, British Bureau of Information.

2nd Row: George T. Wilson, Vice-Chairman Reception Committee, Colonel Wilcox, U. S. A., Capt. Yakura, Japanese Naval Attaché, Capt. de Mandat-Grancey (a descendant of Lafayette and aide of Rear-Admiral Grout), Rear-Admiral Grout, in command of French Naval forces in the Atlantic, Capt. LeGall, chief of staff, General Vignal, French Military Attaché, Asa Bird Gardiner, Mrs. Léon, Miss Luisita Leland, Chairman of Fatherless Children of France, Major Lankester of the British Army, William D. Guthrie, Chairman Reception Committee.

3rd Row: Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Major Osterreith of the Belgian Army, Colonel Binda and General Guglielmotti of the Italian Army, Capt. Vannutelli, Italian Naval Attaché, Brig. Gen. Kenyon, C. B., chief British Army representative, Sir Henry Babington Smith, acting British High Commissioner.

4th Row: Richard Aldrich, Charles Stewart Davison, Honorary Secretary of Citizens' Committee (third from left).





Hon. Alton B. Parker speaking at Lafayette Monument, Union Square

LAFAYETTE DAY EXERCISES HELD AT THE
STATUE OF LAFAYETTE, UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK CITY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1918.

At 11:00 A. M., September 6th, 1918, 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 Battleship "Recruit", the 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", as also a detachment of French blue-jackets and a detachment of U. S. soldiers from Governor's Island marched to the Statue playing the Marseillaise and drew up in front of the platform erected to the west of the monument.

Wreaths were placed upon the statue by numerous patriotic societies: Delegates from the Sons of the Revolution, Lafayette Post G. A. R., Society of the Cincinnati, Order of Founders and Patriots of America and the Y. M. C. A. were present on the platform representing these societies. A crowd of several thousand persons which had gathered around the platform and statue followed the exercises very closely and manifested its patriotic appreciation of the occasion by repeated applause of the sentiments expressed.

The color guard of the Sons of the Revolution carried the flags which Major General Lafayette's command bore through its fighting in the last part of the 18th century.

The chairman in charge of the exercises, Charles A. Downer, Esq., Professor of French in the college of the City of New York and President of the Alliance Francaise, introduced the speaker on that occasion, the Hon. Alton B. Parker.

Address by Hon. Alton B. Parker.

Mr. Chairman, and distinguished guests, soldiers and sailors, friends of Lafayette and of France: enthusiastic supporters of the Allies in their great struggle for world wide liberty: We are gath-

Lafayette Day in New York—Union Square

ered about this statue erected by the people of the City of New York in honor of a distinguished son of France, who, in our struggle for liberty tendered to us his fortunes and his life—General Lafayette.

We come on this 161st Anniversary of his birth to pay our tribute of admiration and affection for his memory.

In order to value the spirit which prompted him to cast in his fortunes with those who were struggling for the liberties of this people, it must be borne in mind that at that time France and England were at peace, and when the King of France learned that a young French nobleman was engaged in an effort to strengthen the Rebellion in America, he caused his arrest, to the end that those relations which were then friendly, existing between France and England, should not be broken. But Lafayette escaped, and by the aid of disguise reached a port in Spain where his own ship, which he had fitted out in order to come to the United States, picked him up and at last, after a long and tedious voyage, he found himself in Philadelphia, and the first thing that he did was to address Congress then assembled, a letter tendering his services to the Congress without compensation and at his own cost, and further expressing the desire that at first he should be permitted to serve as a volunteer.

The outcome of it was that a little after the age of twenty, he was made a major-general, and assigned to the staff of Washington, and between those two great men there grew up an affection which endured while life lasted.

It is not necessary on this occasion for us to gather together the history that shows the great service which he rendered the people of the United States. We need not take the time to marshal the facts. We need not refer to his bravery shown on many a field, and yet it would seem to me that this occasion should not pass without referring to the fact that on the field of Brandywine he fought after he had been wounded, with the blood gushing from his wounds; but the reason why I take the liberty of saying to you today that it is no longer necessary for us to marshal the facts having to do with that wonderful service which he rendered to the people of the United States, because it was done while he lived by the Government of the United States, and by this people;

before—quite a little time before his life passed away, the Congress of the United States invited him to come to the United States to be the guest of the United States. He accepted the invitation. He was with us just a little more than a year. Two of his birthdays were spent here—his 67 and his 68th birthdays.

From one end of the country to the other he visited. The thirteen states which we had when he was here, had grown to be twenty-four. We had no railroad trains in those days to take him from one place to another, and so, either by watercourse or by the ordinary roads and coaches, he visited every single one of those twenty-four states, and wherever he went the people were out to acclaim him. Wherever he went there were receptions and fetes, and such honors as were never before or since bestowed upon any man in this country by its people. Ah! But not only did we have in that great reception by the people of the United States the judgment of the people while he was living, as to the importance of his services, but we had the judgment of Congress, for you have not forgotten that Congress appropriated \$200,000—"in part payment"—those were the words used in the "Appropriation Bill"—in part payment for General Lafayette's services to the people of the United States; and when he came to go away, leaving, as he did, the White House after a wonderful reception and a speech by the President on the front steps of the White House, he went away by direction of the President of the United States upon a war vessel—a new one, just completed and named "The Brandywine" after that battlefield upon which he was so severely wounded.

Therefore I say, my fellow citizens, we need not stop to discuss the facts. We have the judgment of the people of the United States, a judgment rendered by the Congress and the President of the United States, and such a judgment and such a token of respect and esteem as was never given by the United States to any other lone resident of the United States.

A great poet has said:

"There is a destiny that shapes our ends, rough
hew them how we will."

I prefer, as presenting more nearly the situation as I understand it now, another sentence, familiar to you all:

"God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform.

Lafayette Day in New York—Union Square

Was it not wonderful that 54 American citizens, leading citizens, men of ability, education and character, should have taken upon themselves the responsibility of signing the Declaration of Independence

Was it not wonderful that in that Declaration of Independence should have been written this sentence:

"We hold these truths to be self evident: That all men are created equal"—a sentence destined to ring around the world for years and years and years, and to focus the attention of the people of the world upon a country where that experiment was to be tried, where it was to be demonstrated that men are, in fact, "equal", "created equal" at the beginning.

Was it not wonderful, too, that for the first time in the history of the world, a form of government was created, the like of which the world had never seen? It is no small matter of pride to us that this constitutional form of government was created by those whom we are proud to call the fathers of the country. We know now why they adopted the constitutional form of Government. These men were in large measure descendants of England, familiar with the struggle in England for liberty, and they wished to secure for all time to come the benefit for themselves and those who were to come after them, of those great principles of English liberty which were the result of a struggle which took five hundred years to win. Was it not wonderful, too, that this country, without any great army, without remarkably trained soldiers, needing a great leader, could have found him in the form of a farmer on the banks of the Potomac, ready to lead the people in their effort for Liberty?

Was it not just as Lincoln was found in the Presidential Chair, and ready when the struggle in this country took place, whether this should be a Union of States, one and inseparable, and just as Wilson was found in the Presidential Chair, and ready when the broader field was entered upon by the great nations of the world, which is to result finally in the settlement of this problem—not only are men free within their own country, but that nations hereafter shall be free (applause), little or big, to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and to work out their own national problems without hindrance, without fear that any other

and a larger nation shall attempt to take their property and liberties from them and make them prisoners? (Applause.)

My fellow citizens, was it not wonderful, too—how much of it may be attributed to Lafayette I do not know—but we know that he went home to France when our situation here was a very troublesome one, when it seemed doubtful if we could win—he went over to France to plead the cause of the men here who were struggling for the equal rights of man, and we know what followed: Rochambeau, General Rochambeau and five thousand troops came over to the United States with a part of the French Navy, large enough to keep the English Navy at bay, and then the French troops under Rochambeau and the American troops under Washington with the navy standing off to protect them raised the Siege at Yorktown, which resulted finally in breaking the back bone of the war.

Oh, my friends, we have not forgotten France, nor will we ever forget France (applause).

It is with the greatest pleasure that we are now contributing our quota toward driving the barbarous Huns out of France and Belgium (applause); but what was the result of this effort? Why, all the people of the world when they saw we had gained our liberty, began to fasten their attention upon the fact that we had gained it, and so, they came from every quarter of the earth and from every nation speaking every language, they came here to build their homes where men could enjoy the great principles of liberty and feel that they were free to contribute their part towards the creation of the Government; and we trusted them, so that when this war broke out, we had over one hundred and eighty-seven billions of wealth, more than Great Britain and Germany put together. We had over one hundred million of people; but when this war broke out, you and I and some of us did not quite appreciate our responsibilities. There were people in this country who seemed to think that God had been doing this all for us—not at all. It is all a part of the Divine plan to build up this country, so that this country would be all able in this great struggle for human righteousness which is now upon us, to perform an important part and play a controlling part. We ought to have seen it; I am sorry that we did not. We just went quietly along, quite

Lafayette Day in New York—Union Square

a good many of us did. We ought to have seen earlier, you and I, that England was struggling, not alone for herself, she was struggling for Belgium. They knew over there better than we knew here, the situation. Our only excuse is that we did not understand Germany, and the German people, as we understand them now. (Applause.) Now, we know them; but at last we had to be forced in. The Supreme Ruler of the Universe did not intend that the program which had been worked out from the beginning, to make us a rich and popular nation, and a powerful one, should pass by without our doing our part; and so Germany kicked us at last into the war. But when we came in, under the leadership of our great President, we came at last to a full appreciation of our responsibilities and duties to God, to the Nations of the World, and to ourselves. That duty, as we all see it now, is to fight until the last armed force expires, to fight until the barbarous Hun has been driven out of Belgium, and France, and into Germany—fight on until they are all well satisfied they do not want any more (applause). No matter what it costs you and me, it is going to be done, is it not? (Cries of "Yes.")

All the people of the United States are behind the President, and with those glorious Allies of ours—England, France, Italy and Belgium. Oh, yes, we are fighting together for the peace of the world hereafter, and when it is all done, my friends—when it is all done—what then? What is there to happen which will make it worth while?

Now, I want to predict for you what I think will happen. I expect to see under the leadership of France and England, Italy, Belgium and the United States, a league of nations, formed strong enough to enforce the peace of the world hereafter (applause)—a league of nations determined that never again shall any other monarch whether he be called Kaiser or by some other name—that never again shall any monarch, backed by a selfish people, be permitted to drag millions of good men to a soldier's grave, and strong enough to check at the outset any attempt made by any country for another preparation for a forty years' war.

My friends, in conclusion, there was never a more brave and chivalrous knight than General Lafayette. He came to us.

to the end, although he did not know it, that we should be prepared to contribute our quota in this great contest for human rights. All he thought of then undoubtedly was that he was helping these men whom he could realize, whom he could see—he was helping them to gain their liberties; but whether he had a vision of the future or not, the fact is that he contributed his quota toward that great day when all the world shall be at peace, and the Allies shall have won the victory and the peace of the world is secured hereafter. So we do well to-day, aye, and we shall continue it in the years to come to treasure the memory of the Marquis de Lafayette, and to occasionally meet as we do here, to pay our tribute to one who fought in this country for humanity's sake. (Great applause.)

LAFAYETTE DAY BANQUET.

In the evening the annual Lafayette Day Banquet was given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel by the France-America Society in honor of His Excellency the French Ambassador, at which the principal address was delivered by Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

In connection with the celebration of Lafayette Day there was shown at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a small group of works of art associated with the name of General Lafayette. The exhibition was held in the recent accessions room near the main entrance and continued for two weeks. In the exhibition were portraits, engravings, miniatures, Staffordshire, printed plates, wedgewood plaques, medals, snuff-boxes and other small objects which show the widespread popular esteem in which Lafayette was held.

CHILDREN'S FETE, THE MALL CENTRAL PARK.

Under the auspices of the Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society, several thousand children took part in a fete on the Mall in Central Park. A number of settlements and children's societies formed into line and marched from 59th Street through the Mall to the band-stand, led by boy scouts dressed in French costumes and carrying American flags. The Pelham Bay band rendered the music for the afternoon.

Dr. George F. Kunz, President of the American Scenic Historical Society who was in charge of the celebration delivered an address which opened a carefully arranged program intended to inspire patriotism and reverence for the flag in the budding minds of an attentive juvenile audience.

While the ceremonies were in progress 18 aeroplanes soared above the Mall and the City in battle formation headed by Major East of the Mineola Field. They dropped cards reading "Lafayette Day, Greeting from the French and American Aviators." Captain Jacques Boyriven, of the French Aviation Mission soared over the battleships in the North River in the evening.

The fete which was in charge of Mrs. William S. Skinner and Mrs. McAllister Smith, offered a program contributed to by Lieutenant Adrien de Pachmann of the French High Commission, who was the speaker of the occasion, Rose LaHarte, Miss Sally Hamlin, great granddaughter of Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President with Lincoln, the Police Glee Club and Miss Edythe Gibson. The Marine Band played the national airs of both countries.

Lieutenant de Pachmann in his address explained to the children the history of Lafayette and why all France joins America in honoring his name and memory today.

Among the women patrons of the celebration were Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mrs. John Marshall Gallagher, Mrs. George Evans, Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, Misses Virginia Furman, Frances Tilghman, Florence Guernsey, Teresa R. O'Donohue, H. V. Boswell, Mrs. F. E. Bradner, Mrs. John H. Griesel, Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim, Mrs. William J. Smyth, Mrs. William Sporborg, Mrs. M. McAllister Smith, Mrs. Caspar Whitney and Mrs. E. D. Moseley.



Lafayette Day, 1918, in Washington.
The President and Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Daniels, Brig.-Gen. Richards, Count Charles de Chambrun and
Commander and Mme. de Blaupré at Lafayette Monument, Washington.

Lafayette Day in Washington

JOINT CELEBRATION

by

The National Society, Daughters of The American Revolution
The Sons of The Revolution In The District of Columbia

and

The District of Columbia Society
Sons of The American Revolution

of the

One Hundred Sixty-First Anniversary of The Birth of
MARQUIS De LAFAYETTE

and

The Fourth Anniversary of The Battle of the Marne

Friday, September 6, 1918, at Five P. M.

AT THE LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The joint celebration by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia, and the District of Columbia Society Sons of the American Revolution, of the 161st anniversary of the birth of Marquis de Lafayette, and the fourth anniversary of the Battle of the Marne, took place at the Lafayette Monument, Washington, D. C., on Friday afternoon, September 6, 1918.

There were present the President of the United States and Mrs. Wilson; the Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Josephus Daniels; the Count de Chambrun, representing the Ambassador of France; Mr. Louis F. Brownlow, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and various representatives from the Embassies of the Allied powers, and other distinguished guests as follows:

Lafayette Day in Washington

Commander de Blanpré, Naval Attaché of the French Embassy; Honorable Thomas B. Hoehler, Chargé d'Affaires, British Embassy; M. K. Debuchi, Secretary Japanese Embassy; Sr. and Mme. Belisaris Parras, Panamanian Embassy; Sr. Don. Ignacio Calderon, Bolivian Embassy; General and Mrs. J. D. Cormack, British War Mission; M. O. Guerlac of the French High Commission, and several members of the Belgian Embassy.

Invocation.

The Reverend Charles T. Warner, Rector of Saint Alban's Church, Washington, D. C.

Presentation of the Colors.

To the air of "Stars and Stripes Forever" by the Marine Band.

Presiding officer, Mr. Louis Annin Ames:

We will have the reading of The American's Creed by the author, William Tyler Page of Maryland.

Mr. William Tyler Page:

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, and for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed, a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many-sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag and to defend it against all enemies." (Applause).

"The Star Spangled Banner", by The Marine Band.

The Presiding Officer, Louis Annin Ames, Esquire, of New York City, President General, National Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Address by Hon. Josephus Daniels

Mr. President, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The women and men who have arranged this celebration are proud that they are the descendants of men, who with Washington and Lafayette achieved American independence. While they feel that upon them rests a sacred and a holy duty to preserve the ideals for which their revolutionary forefathers fought, they recognize that it is not ancestry nor birth, but it is only service to the common good that counts for Americanism. The milestones that mark humanity's progress are the natal days of heroic souls. We have gathered here to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the great Lafayette—our friend, champion soldier in the war for American Independence, prophet of democracy, who saw a land of brotherhood where liberty, the fond hope of every honest soul would flourish. He was an apostle of the Golden Rule among the nations and he caught a glimpse of the federation of the world.

Lafayette, we pause today with loving hearts, full of gratitude to remember thy birthday. This pause is to us a moment of inspiration to carry on the great work at hand for human freedom. (Applause.)

"The World Turned Upside Down", was then played by The Marine Band. (Played at Yorktown, 1781.)

The Presiding Officer:

I would announce that through the courtesy of Count de Chambrun, the committee has made a change in the program so that our honored Secretary of the Navy may leave the city at 5:45 to present a stand of colors to the 13th Regiment of Marines at Quantico, Va., this evening. I have the honor of presenting the next speaker, the Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. (Applause.)

Address by Hon. Josephus Daniels.

Every notable period furnishes its prophet. Contrary to the accepted opinion, prophets are not dreamers. They are doers. They prophecy and help to fulfill that which they fore-

Lafayette Day in Washington

tell. For more than a century, upon each recurring September 6th, when the birthday of Lafayette has been celebrated, gifted speakers have presented him as the superb soldier, the chivalric knight, the chevalier of "the gentleman among nations," the devoted friend, the courageous champion of the rights of man, and the foe of every form of tyranny and absolutism.

Today, as we stand at the base of this noble monument, erected in a country whose love shines brighter than its gratitude, let us think of him rather as the man of prophecy and faith. He was the seer who saw where others were blind, the believer in a generation which lacked vision. There were other men as courageous, many who gave their lives in battle. Then, as now, courage was the commonest as well as the noblest virtue of our humanity. France was not wanting in men of ideals, in men who dreamed of liberty, and in men who hoped and prayed that the Americans would win their independence. Lafayette, with the audacity of faith found only in youths of adventure, saw in the young Republic the hope of humanity. It was as real to him before he set out on *La Victoria* to become the associate and friend of Washington as when his prayers were answered as the French fleet appeared in the offing at Yorktown and won a notable naval victory, the significance of which was long not appreciated. Looking back upon the Revolution, in which he bore so conspicuous a part, Lafayette wrote: "This was the last struggle of liberty. Its defeat would have left it without a refuge and without a hope."

Lafayette the Prophet! Let that be our theme today. In 1825, with the natural desire of the old to revisit the scenes of their youthful struggles, he made a visit to America which will ever be memorable. No citizen of our own country ever received so loving a welcome. His journeys were triumphal processions. The ardor of revolutionary days was rekindled. In the capital of the Republic he was received with every honor and distinction. At a dinner in his honor, attended by President Monroe, Mr. Gaillard, the presiding officer of the Senate; Henry Clay, Speaker of the House, and other eminent men, in responding to a toast which gave him title as "the great apostle of rational liberty" Lafayette counselled against any division of the

Union and accompanied it with a prophecy which is this day being fulfilled before the very eyes of more than a million and a half Americans in France, who, with brave men of other free nations, are making real his prediction. The toast he offered was

“Perpetual union among the United States; it has saved us in our times of danger; it will save the world.”

That prophecy did not pass without comment, for Niles' Register in remarking upon the occasion said it was “one of the proudest days in the annals of the country,” and with the prescience which enables the writer to see the year 1918, added, “a day which will be told with high satisfaction to our remote posterity.” As we stand beneath the figure of Prophet Lafayette the echoes of that gathering come down to us. The union of the United States has secured the independence of our country and made it the beacon light of liberty. Lafayette, with an insight into the struggle of this decade, with the assurance of the prophets of old, stood up in that assembly and declared, “It will save the world.”

Glorious vision of the man to whom the secrets of all ages were revealed! Was it given to him to see the 6th of September, 1914, when Liberty in this generation was in the death struggle in Europe when the life of his own great Republic across the seas hung in the balance? Do noble natures of separated centuries have communion? It has been said that it was an accident of fate that made the first victory of the Marne fall on the birthday of Lafayette. Should we not say it was a glorious coincidence? Or, better still, that Marshal Joffre's victory was a providential and fitting celebration of the hundred and fifty seventh birthday of Gilbert du Notier de Lafayette? We come now to another victory of the Marne thankful for the genius of Foch, who wears worthily the mantle of Lafayette. And again, on Lafayette's birthday, victorious encounters by the allied armies in France bring us nearer to the success at arms which will mean to the whole world what Yorktown meant to the Western Hemisphere. There never was a darker day in the American Revolution than when at Georgetown, S. C., January 13, 1777, Lafayette landed to offer his sword in the unequal struggle. In his memories he says when he arrived in America

Lafayette Day in Washington

he vowed to win or die here in the cause of Liberty. All his dreams of what he would find in the new world were realized, and to his wife, whom he called "Dear Heart," he writes, "All citizens are brothers," "the richest and the poorest are on the same social level," and he described the American women as "beautiful, unaffected in manner, and of a charming neatness." Of Congress he asked only two favors, "the one to serve without pay at my own expense, the other that I be allowed to serve at first as a volunteer." His offer was accepted, he was commissioned as a major general at the age of twenty—an age which some people think too young for men to be entrusted with military command. Lafayette was only eighteen when a junior officer in the French Musketeers, dining with his commanders of the garrison at Metz, he heard the Duke of Gloucester, a brother but not a friend of King George III, tell the story of the fight for freedom in America. As he listened, the heart of the eighteen year old boy spanned the Atlantic and he "enlisted" with all the enthusiasm and the faith of the knights who went in quest of the Holy Grail. Every member of his family except his seventeen year old wife regarded his determination to aid America as a mad adventure. Let us pay tribute to the wisdom of youth and never again bow down to the accepted superior judgment of age! Lafayette is the type of eternal youth. With years come prudence and caution and conventions which aid knowledge, but youth has the courage of its ideals, the audacity of its faith, and the readiness to risk all, even life itself, for Liberty. All great wars have been fought by what older people call "mere boys." In the war between the States the vast majority of those who followed Grant and Lee were youths, hundreds of thousands under 21 years of age, many of them under 18. There never were finer soldiers in all history. It was the dash and daring of youth that swept all before it in that mighty struggle, and it is the same spirit which today animates our armies fighting their way across the battle-scarred fields of France and which, with our allies, will eventually drive the last invader from the soil of Lafayette's beloved country. (Applause.)

Lafayette knew that the heart of France was with America during the disheartening days that followed Valley Forge just as all France knows the heart of America warmed toward France from the moment of its invasion. All the while he worked for an understanding between America and France. He was rewarded when the French fleet under DeGrasse and the French Army under Rochambeau, (who with Portail and d'Estaing are honored as the four minor figures grouped below or around the central figure of Marquis de Lafayette in the statue before us) gave Washington the preponderance that compelled the surrender of Cornwallis. In the year of alternate hope and fear Lafayette and Rochambeau urged upon France the opportunity and duty of helping the colonists. Rochambeau wrote: "Nothing without naval supremacy!" He sent his son to France to ask for more ships and Washington sent Henry Lawrence, saying: "This is our last chance, our country is exhausted, our force is nearly spent, the cause nearly lost. If France delays a timely and powerful aid in this critical posture of our affairs, it will avail us nothing should she attempt it hereafter."

In May, 1781, Rochambeau received a message saying: "It is impossible to send you troops, but a new fleet is being sent. Washington's army, passing Philadelphia on their march to the South, were entertained by La Luzerne, the French minister. Abbe Robin, chaplain of the French troops, wrote: "We were scarcely seated when a courier was introduced. An anxious silence reigns among the guests; all eyes are fixed on the Chevalier de La Luzerne; people try to guess what the news can be." He relieves their suspense and thrills them when he says: "Thirty-six ships of the line, under the command of Count de Grasse, are in Chesapeake Bay, and three thousand men have been landed and established communication with the Marquis de Lafayette." He fought the British fleets and so damaged them that they put back to New York. Washington wrote to De Grasse: "The honor of the surrender of York belongs to your Excellency." To Congress he said, "I wish it was in my power to express to Congress how much I feel myself indebted to the Count de Grasse and the officers of the fleet under his command." Congress passed a resolution expressing to De

Lafayette Day in Washington

Grasse "The thanks of the United States for his display of skill and bravery in attacking and defeating the British fleet off the Bay of Chesapeake." The French navy and the French soldiers saved the day.

When America entered the war, at the hour when the need of the Allies was sorest, history repeats itself. In the first days we said, as France said to Rochambeau: "It is impossible to send you troops at once, but our fleet is being sent." Naval vessels were despatched at once to join the allied fleet and take part in the war against the submarine menace. It was a return of the visit of the French fleet that came into the Chesapeake in 1783. The Army, now numbering in France 1,600,000, have been safely conveyed across the Atlantic, and with the men under arms from all the allied nations, will fulfil the prophecy of Lafayette and "save the world." It will add to the million and a half already engaged as many more million as may be needed, for all America has highly resolved that the brave men of this country and all the allied nations shall not have died in vain. And as the brave Americans embark, every one of them will recall that the independence we won in the Revolution was largely due to Lafayette and his patriotic countrymen.

When Pershing reached France with the first American troops, he made a pious pilgrimage to the Picpus cemetery in Paris, placed a wreath on the grave of Lafayette and simply said: "*Lafayette, nous voila (we are here).*" And as the millions more will reach the shores of France, they will not pause from their grim determination to say much. The advances made steel our courage and confirm our faith. Deeds alone count. All that is necessary will be to invoke a double portion of the spirit of the Knightly Marquis and say: "Lafayette, we are here!" (Applause)

Singing of National and Patriotic Airs by the Audience.

The floral tribute by the distinguished guests, the participating societies, and the audience, to the music "Partant pour la Syrie" by the Marine Band. This consisted of the laying of wreaths, garlands and flowers upon the monument as a tribute to the memory of Marquis de Lafayette. The wreaths presented consisted of the following:

Address by Count Charles de Chambrun

President Woodrow Wilson.
French Embassy, represented by Count de Chambrun.
The Daughters of the American Revolution.
The Sons of the American Revolution.
The Sons of the Revolution.
Belgian Legation.

Reading of the poem "The Name of France" by Henry Van Dyke, by Mr. Barry Bulkley of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia Society.

Mr. William M. Lewis read messages received by the Lafayette Day National Committee from the President of France and from Marshal Joffre, the text of which is found in the report of the principal exercises held at the City Hall, New York (p. 23).

"The Marseillaise" was then sung, led by Lieutenant Labat, French Military Mission.
Presiding Officer:

Our last speaker is the great-great grandson of Marquis de Lafayette—Count de Chambrun, Counselor of the French Embassy.

Address by Count Charles De Chambrun.

On this anniversary, particularly dear to my heart, I feel deeply the honor of being called upon to speak, in the name of the Ambassador of France, before this assembly graced by the presence of the President of the United States, whose name, blessed by all my fellow countrymen, is to-day as popular among them as Lafayette's with you. I am greatly honored also to address the distinguished representatives of the patriotic societies whose mission it is to preserve the sacred memories of the American Revolution.

Lafayette Day in Washington

No one ever more ardently cherished that revolution of independence and liberty, whose purity of motives remains unsurpassed; no one ever served it with greater fervor; no one has worshipped it with more heartfelt piety, than he whose birth you are celebrating to-day.

Others may say what he did on the fields of battle at the age of twenty years. What I wish to tell you, speaking at the foot of this monument, is not that which his sword brought over to America, but, rather, that which his heart brought back to France. For it is not only the generous spontaneity with which he came to you, that causes you to bless his memory; it is also the unfaltering fidelity with which, throughout the vicissitudes of a long career and in the midst of most troublous times, he never ceased to belong to you. He remained all his life the aide-de-camp of General Washington, whom he loved, as you know, with the tenderness of a friend and the respect of a son. All his life he was the zealous missionary of the cause of which that great man was the inspired patriarch. He had first set foot on your shores filled with all the enthusiasm of youth, eager for adventure, seeking fame; you sent him back to us with a soul truly republican, having exchanged his courtly manners for democratic simplicity—American in ideal and in conduct.

This ideal, which was yours alone at that time, and whose lofty course more than a century of prosperity has not retarded, he proposed to his country. Through his example, America became popular at the Court of Louis XVI. And later on, when the people of France, swayed by the spirit of the century and seized in their turn with the fever of Liberty, wished to build upon new foundations their political institutions and their social code, he had only one thought—to induce the French revolution to adopt the principles proclaimed by the revolution of America, and to start his own country along the road of this free and democratic government, of which your United States were then just beginning the great and conclusive experience.

Read the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen, which is the charter of our public rights, and of which Lafayette was the principal author, you will see there more than one re-

semblance to the Declaration of Rights of Virginia. Is it astonishing that we should be fighting for the same principles?

On the morrow of the fall of the Bastille, Lafayette presented France with her new colors. These were, by a providential coincidence, which he was the first to perceive and to rejoice over, the three colors of your glorious flag. They had been, in your country, the symbol of national independence; with us, the emblem of political liberty. To-day, illumined by the sun of victory and acclaimed by two peoples whom they inspire with mutual love, they float together over the battlefields where are being decided the independence and liberty of all nations.

To this ideal, to these principles, to this flag, he was invariably faithful. He was the enemy of absolutism from whatever source, whether it issued from the court, from the omnipotence of an assembly or from a mob. At the Tuileries, as at the Town Hall of Paris, at the sessions of the Constituante, or in the presence of popular uprisings, and even in the dungeons of Prussia and Austria, where he was confined for five years (for the despots of Central Europe have never had any tenderness for those who cherish liberty) everywhere and always, in good fortune as in bad, you find him as you have known him, as you have loved him, as you have made him.

Such fidelity to the cause of Liberty and to America was bound to receive its reward. America was generous of it. When, in 1824, he came to pay you a visit and to say farewell, Washington and his companions in arms were no longer there to welcome him; but he saw rise from the new generation, like a beneficent harvest, that immense gratitude which was the pride of his old age and one of the joys of France.

It was reserved to our generation, however, to witness more than he could have foreseen, more than would have surpassed his most ambitious dream: The United States sending millions of men to fight, on the soil of France, this war of all wars, and help humanity to win its suit.

The honorable Secretary of the Navy has most eloquently recalled the historical words of noble General John Pershing when he was led to the family cemetery where the friend of America reposes. No Frenchman will ever forget them. But

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allow me to tell you something more. At the time of the first Battle of the Marne—four years ago to the day—the enemy penetrated to the very hedge of Lafayette's property, Lagrange. At the second Battle of the Marne, they did not succeed in advancing so far; your own soldiers were there protecting the approach.

Among those heroes of Chateau Thierry and of Fismes, among those who combat on our fields, among those who soar in our skies, may there be found many who have the soul of Lafayette; I mean to say, who understand and love the land of France as he understood and loved America. That is the wish that I express at the end of this touching celebration. Never have two countries been more intimately united than ours. If there is no written pact between us, there is a great act; there is a great fact. Your men are living at our firesides, and defending them. Your dead repose in our meadows, under the shadow of those thousands—those hundreds of thousands—of little white crosses, which will signify to future generations the meaning of their native land, and the price of Liberty. May the people of France and the people of America forever live, according to the words of Washington, "as brothers should do, in harmonious friendship!" May we, like our victorious soldiers, forever remain united, through life and unto death, *a la vie et a la mort!*

Benediction.

The Reverend Doctor Charles Wood, Pastor of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C.

March "Lorraine," by The Marine Band.

Lafayette Day in Boston

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Lafayette Day in Boston

BOSTON CELEBRATION OF
LAFAYETTE DAY

and of the

BATTLE OF THE MARNE

Faneuil Hall, Boston,
Friday, September 6, 1918.

(Concert by Commonwealth Pier Band of U. S. Navy from
7:30 to 8.)

Introductory Remarks by His Honor, Mayor Andrew J. Peters.

Your Excellency, Fellow Citizens: It is indeed a privilege to meet here to-night in this historic hall, dedicated as it is in the hearts of all American citizens to the cause of Freedom, to pay our obeisance here to the name of Lafayette. (Applause.)

Lafayette belongs to two countries and has more than one title to distinction. For us he lives as one of the founders of the American republic. It is not too much to say that without the aid of this boy under twenty the independence of the colonies might not have been achieved. He brought us not only inspiration but substantial assistance. His ship laden with supplies fitted out at his own expense; his skill as a commander; his loyalty to Washington amid temptation and intrigue; his influence in securing recognition and support from France; and finally his insistence upon unity of command—so that Pershing, offering his army to Foch at the hour of peril, is only following the chivalrous example of Rochambeau, who subordinated himself to Washington—those services of the young Frenchman were decisive for our cause and, in their sum, were hardly surpassed by those of any native patriot.

We rejoice that Americans stood side by side with the French at Chateau-Thierry and helped to turn the tide that is never coming back. We mourn proudly a Chapman, a Lufbery, a Prince, and many others who, like Lafayette, violated a nominal neutrality to die for those principles about which none of us were ever really neutral. We are planning now to send to

Address by Hon. John J. Bates

France, not one youth of nineteen, but all that may be needed until France and the world are made free. (Applause.)

As Mayor of this city, I am glad to welcome you here, proud to welcome you here, and it is my privilege to-night to introduce the presiding officer of this meeting. We have with us a gentlemen whose heart and soul and effort has been given without stint to the people of this Commonwealth, who has always responded to the opportunity of public service, and who to-night is doing us the honor of assisting in this celebration. I am pleased to introduce ex-Governor Bates to you. (Applause.)

Remarks by Honorable John J. Bates.

Your Honor, Fellow Citizens: I thank the Mayor for his gracious introduction, and I esteem it a privilege and an honor to take a part, even though it be a small part, in the proceedings of this evening.

This morning on an early train, I left the salt and invigorating atmosphere of Cape Ann and came up on the train, and I noticed that there were several empty cars. As we reached the City of Lynn and looked down from that elevated structure out of the car window, I noticed that the great Central Square of that city, where ordinarily the tides of business sweep fast and constantly, seemed to be stifled, almost, with a mass of humanity that had collected in the Square. There was a band there, and the platforms of the station were crowded with men and women, And I saw the dress-suit cases, the bags and the bundles, and I looked at the men, and I knew it was the recruits wending their way to camp. And I saw the exultant but tearful faces of the women as they were bidding them good-bye—the mother with her hair streaked with gray and her face beginning to be wrinkled, giving her blessing to the boy and striving to stifle her feelings; I saw the sisters parting from the loved brothers, and I noticed the sweethearts occasionally giving a farewell kiss to the ones so dear to them. And then I noticed one or two men handing back the baby to the wife, and the little child cooing in happiness, little realizing the solemnity of the occasion for the parents, or what it all meant. And I thought,

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these boys are going to Boston, and then they are going to Camp Devens, and then they are going over to the beautiful land of the tricolor, and there they are going to keep on going, fighting their way through, until, if necessary, they shall reach Berlin (applause), and there they are going to perform or help to perform the greatest surgical operation that was ever performed on humanity (applause)—and humanity is going to be free from that great cancer of tyranny and autocracy that has so long kept it in subjection.

And I thought that I did not wonder that occasionally a tear would stream down the faces of the women-folks, but I was glad to notice that the men looked exultant, determined, willing, glad to go. And every window in all the buildings that surround that Square seemed filled with a mass of faces. Down below they were upturned to get a last view of the cars as the boys looked out from the windows of the train. And then all of a sudden the train started and the crowd that had been so silent began to cheer, and the boys in the train cheered back, and then suddenly the band lifted up its instruments and began to burst forth in loud, pealing notes of the National Anthem, and every hat down in the Square came off and every woman seemed to stand at attention. And something that I never noticed before happened. In the crowded car, and through that crowded train, as if but one person, every one rose to their feet, and as the train moved on they all stood uncovered as long as they could hear any of the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner."

It was a scene long to be remembered, and yet a common scene nowadays. You have all witnessed it. And as I looked at it I said, "This is what is taking place at a thousand, and ten thousand stations throughout these great United States this morning; it has taken place before." And I thought of General Pershing, the forerunner, with his staff of American troops, standing only a few months ago with only a few Americans around him and saying, as he stood with uncovered head at the tomb of the great Lafayette, "Lafayette, here we are!" (Applause) Then there were 5,000 Americans in France; to-night there are 1,600,000 Americans in France helping to rid her soil of the tyrant. Indeed, Pershing was right.

Lafayette, here we are; America with all her manhood is on the way—America, a thousand times larger and a thousand times more powerful than in the old days when you fought for her, is coming over to bring all her strength and all her might, to the end that the principles for which you helped her to fight way back in 1777 shall not be defeated but shall prevail over the principles which have so long kept humanity in chains. (Applause.)

And then it came to me that this was Lafayette Day, the anniversary of his birth, and how he, a young man nineteen years of age, had left a wife and a little child and taken a vessel that he had to buy himself—because the American nation was too poor to furnish him with transportation—a vessel that he called "Victory"—significant of this day as well as of the days of the revolution—how he had taken that, gone aboard with other French officers, paid all the expenses and started for the New World, to the end that he might give the glorious cause of America all the assistance within his power. And he wrote from the cabin of the Victory to that wife that he had left behind, "I want you, for my sake, to become a good American, for the welfare of all the world is bound up in the welfare of America." And at that time it was the darkest hour of the American Revolution. He tells us that there were but three thousand men in the American Army at that time—about 1/15 as many as you keep most of the time out here at Camp Devens—only three thousand men in all the American Army. And yet he, with an invincible courage, was ready to come and offer all to help that little army as against the hosts and the great power of England. And so he wrote to his wife, with full significance of the meaning of the struggle, a significance that had not dawned upon the kings as they sat upon their thrones, or upon the statesmen of Europe—"the welfare of all the world is bound up in the welfare of America."

So we do well through the City of Boston,—this great magnificent City,—to pause and to come together in this old Cradle of Liberty and consider some of our debt to that man and to the nation that he represented. We are here tonight, then, to show our respect for our brothers of the tricolor across the sea, and for the

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example and the progressive leadership of France as a republic among the nations of Europe for many, many years. We are here to show something of the gratitude that we, in common with all the peoples of civilization, feel to that nation for standing at the Thermopylae of the Marne and holding back the hordes of barbarism that threaten every civilized land. And we are here to show our respect for the great spirit of the leader of the revolutionary times who bound by his example and by his sacrifice our two nations so close together,—the man who through his unselfish life exhibited the ancient christian principle that it is more blessed to give than to receive, the man who showed the world that he had rather live in poverty under liberty than in luxury under tyranny, the man who showed the world that he had rather champion the cause of the downpressed than that of the mighty oppressor, the man who showed the world that he would rather help bring liberty to mankind than to dedicate his life to any other object (Applause.)

Oh, if Lafayette were here tonight, and if Mrs. Lafayette were here—for you know that after he went back to France he gave up all his titles save that of General; he would have nothing to do with them—so if General Lafayette and Mrs. Lafayette were only here tonight, I can imagine the General saying to her,—“Wife, wasn’t I right It was a long, long time ago, wife,—you and I were young then, I was only nineteen, you had a little child, and yet I left you and went away across the seas and exposed myself and my life in order that I might champion a principle, and that principle was the principle of liberty for the people and of the right to self-government, and I wrote you, wife, that I did that because I believed that the cause of America was bound up in the cause of the world. And, wife, was it not so? That was over 140 years ago, wife, and in that day there were no peoples governing themselves; America was beginning to try and was setting the example. Tonight, wife, look: All over this world that has changed so much since we were here,—all over you notice that among 45 independent sovereignties that 27 of them are now republics, only 18 of them are monarchies, and in those 18 the monarchs have lost their power to the people in every instance but three. There has been a great change, wife. Did it pay? I helped bring about this change in

the government of the world; I helped bring liberty to all the peoples of the world.

“And, wife, do you remember that when I came back from America I hung up in my library a framed copy of the Constitution of the United States, and I left a blank space on the wall beside, and you asked me what I left the blank space there for and I said I left it to hang there a copy of the constitution of France? And, do you know, wife, in a few years France had a constitution,—she copied America’s,—a constitution that said how far the rulers should go and no further, and that the liberties of the people shall be protected. Why, wife, when America adopted her constitution there was not a constitutional government in the world. No people had the protection of a written constitution. But now, wife, 140 years have gone since the days I went to America, and now throughout the world there is not a nation but what has adopted the American idea of a constitution to protect the people’s liberties. To be sure, wife, there are a few exceptional nations that did not adopt the right kind of a constitution; they were not quite complete, and they were designed to only satisfy the people and to save revolution; but the other nations have got constitutions that protect them, and these that have not will soon have them, because that is the trend of the times. And wife, you remember in those days, way back when I went to America, that after I came back I went to our king and I demanded that the staff generals should be called together. Do you remember that in those days there was not a representative parliament in the world? The British parliament was not representative. Ten thousand people in England elected all the members of the House of Commons; it was not a representative parliament. And there was none in the world. Do you know, wife, that in France we had had one way back, but no king had allowed it to come together for 171 years; and when I came back from America I said, “King, in the name of the people I demand that you call together the staff generals”; and he said, as the result of my importunity, that he would do it. And in 1789, after a vacation or recess of 173 years, the king called together that representative body of the French people. And now we have it here. There was no representative body anywhere else in the world. Tonight there is not a nation, be it in Europe or in Asia,

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but what has a representative parliament to make the laws for the people in order to protect their liberties.

- "And, wife, do you remember one other thing, too? Do you remember in those days kings were absolute tyrants and that no one could gainsay them? And, wife, America set the example when I was over there fighting with the idea that rulers should be elected by the people and that in the course of a limited time they should be returned to the people and the people should have the right to change them, and there should be no hereditary monarchs ruling by so-called divine right but that the right must come from the people. Wife, today, with the exception of three countries there is no nation but what has either a president or an executive corresponding to a president elected for a limited term, responsible to the people; or, if they still retain the semblance of a monarchy, the monarch is subject practically to the powers of the ministry, and it is the ministry who are responsible to the people, and when things do not go to satisfy them the ministry has a change. And, wife, the only three nations that have not come to this new order of things in the world and adopted these ideas of constitutional, representative government, and the responsibility of the ministry, are the nations of Germany and of Austria and of Turkey, who have a form of a constitution that is not one that protects the people, and who have a ministry that is responsible to the king only and not to the people. But, wife, see,—these nations are gasping for breath; the allies, who represent the great principles that America started, are moving on, and there is coming a downfall of those who represent the other form of government. (Applause.)

"I said 141 years ago that the welfare of the world was bound up in the welfare of America. I prophesied truly, wife. And now I prophecy that autocracy is dying but democracy lives. I prophecy that the tyrant is dead. Liberty wins." (Great applause).

We shall now have a most pleasant change in listening to one of the sweetest singers in Boston—Miss Elsie Thiede. The audience is requested to join in singing the chorus.

(Singing of Star Spangled Banner by Miss Elsie Thiede, the audience joining in the chorus).

Address by Mr. Charles A. DeCourcy.

Ex-Gov. BATES: Massachusetts has ever had reason to think highly of her judicial officers. Her Supreme Court ranks equal to that of any in the land—and this is not the verdict merely of her citizens but of the bench and bar from every State in the Union. And among the members of the Supreme Bench, there is none who has acquitted himself with greater credit to the Commonwealth, who has more of the respect of the bench and the bar, or who has more of the love of all who know him than the one who is next to address you. A son of Massachusetts—Mr. Justice Charles A. DeCourcy of the Supreme Court of this State. (Applause).

Address by Mr. Charles A. DeCourcy.

Ladies and gentlemen: An evening in August, 1776, very soon after our Declaration of Independence, the commandant of the military garrison at Metz, France, was giving a dinner in honor of the Duke of Gloucester, a brother of King George III. The Duke had been banished by reason of an unapproved marriage into which he had entered, and at this dinner of a select company was rather free in criticizing his brother's conduct in prosecuting the war against the American colonists.

Among the guests was a youth scarcely nineteen years of age, an officer of the musketeers, who became intensely interested in what the Duke said in reference to the conflict and the time and purposes of the colonists. And he asked the Duke many questions, evincing a tremendous interest and wanting to know more about the subject. Many years afterwards this young man told our historian Sparks, the biographer of Washington, explaining what occurred that night—let us quote his own words:

“The cause seemed to him just and noble from the representations of the Duke himself; and before he left the table the thought came into his head that he would go to America and offer his services to a people who were struggling for freedom and independence. From that hour he could think of nothing but this enterprise, and he resolved to go to Paris to make further inquiries.”

Lafayette Day in Boston

This youth was Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, (Applause), born 161 years ago today of one of the noblest families of all the ancient French nobility. His father had been killed at the head of his band of grenadiers but two months before his birth. At thirteen he lost his mother, leaving him with no near relative in the world, and with a large fortune. At sixteen he married the daughter of Duc d'Ayen, the head of the old family of de Noailles—one of the greatest families of France. The offer was made to him, only to be rejected, that he take the position to which his family associations entitled him of the leading courtier at the palace of the king. He preferred to go to the military school of Versailles, where the sons of the nobility were trained for military service, and to enter upon the profession of arms, in which the members of his family had been eminent from the days long back, dating to the Crusades.

If we seek the influence which moved this scion of nobility to espouse the cause of a strange people seeking self-government, I think we shall find it in a letter which he wrote to his wife—the letter to which Governor Bates has just referred—written during that long and tiresome voyage in *La Victoire* on the way to America. And to his wife, speaking in the intimacy of his heart, he said:

“As the defender of that liberty which I adore, free myself beyond all others, coming as a friend to offer my services to this most interesting republic, I bring with me nothing but my own free heart and my own goodwill, no ambition to fulfil and no selfish interest to serve; if I am striving for my own glory, I am at the same time laboring for its welfare. * * * The happiness of America is intimately connected with the happiness of all mankind; she is destined to become the safe and venerable asylum of virtue, of honesty, of tolerance, of equality and of peaceful liberty.” (Applause).

Lafayette meant to act, and he set out at once and put into practical operation his decision to help the struggling colonists. At that time France and England, you know, were at peace, and it was only by the secret connivance of the court that Deane and Franklin and Lee later were able to get the aid that they did get

from the French people, and to buy the necessary supplies for our army in the markets of France. At this time, with the connivance of the government, it was intended to fit out a vessel and send it with supplies for the benefit of the Continental army. But about that time came one of those frequent news reports from here telling of defeat and disaster. Washington had suffered at Long Island, White Plains and Fort Washington. It did not seem a proper and wise time for the King of France to espouse the cause of the United States. And Lafayette soon became known to the keen ambassador of England at Paris, Lord Stormond—as being actively interested in planning some aid for this country, and at once very pertinent objections were lodged with the French court against any aid from the French people, and especially from the Marquis de Lafayette. And the King felt compelled to send word to Lafayette that he must resist any temptation to help the colonists, he must refrain from giving the aid that he contemplated and must return to his studies at Versailles. And that opposition was seconded by the equally strong opposition of his father-in-law.

But opposition only made the purpose of Lafayette the stronger. Finding that the government was not going to supply the need or fit out the contemplated vessel, from his own funds he purchased the vessel known as *La Victorie* and sent her to Bourdeaux to be prepared and fitted out for the trip to America. Through Franklin he met Major De Kalb, or Baron De Kalb, who had been here and who was an experienced soldier in the French army. He interested many other of the young nobility of France with military ambition and experience and prepared to sail from Bourdeaux when word came that the king peremptorily ordered him to immediately report for duty at Versailles and desist from further effort. Lafayette realized then that his plan was likely to be defeated. He suspended the work then being done in fitting out his vessel, and with her sailed from the harbor of Bourdeaux and went to the coast of Spain, putting in at the harbor of *Los Pasajes*, nearby the French border, and then he came back in answer to the order of the king and reported in person. And then again he used all his efforts and all his influence to obtain from the king consent to proceed with his efforts; but in vain.

And then this youth of nineteen, imbued with the love of lib-

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erty and determined to aid a liberty-seeking people, set at defiance the orders of his monarch, cast aside the hope of preferment in the great court of the king, went in disguise, escaped the messengers of the king, reached the Spanish port and then went aboard *La Victoire* with De Kalb and some other officers and sailed for America on the 20th day of April, 1777. As you know, he landed on the coast of South Carolina.

He undertook then to make his way to Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress was in session. Starting out in great state with a carriage, he found some difficulty in finally ending his 900-mile journey even on horseback, and arrived in a sore-distressed condition at Philadelphia and sent in word to the Congress of his arrival. His reception was anything but cordial. Congress had grown rather impatient with the class of men that our Commissioner Deane had been sending over with promises of commissions, with promises of large salaries—men who were taken up by Congress and tested, only to be found wanting. But Lafayette, with the patience that comes to men of his size, sent into Congress this manly protest:

“After the sacrifices I have made I have a right to exact two favors; one is to serve at my own expense—the other is to serve at first as a volunteer.”

Then, with such a manly letter before them, Congress felt called upon to examine into the credentials and learn what this young man was, what sacrifices he had been making, what promises he brought with him; and it was but a short time afterwards when he was voted a commission as Major General in the Colonial Army, although at that time not given any particular troops under his command. Within a few days later he met Washington at Philadelphia, and immediately the spark of friendship was kindled, which became more and more intimate between those two men and which proved such a tremendous advantage and solace to them both while both of them remained on earth.

Time will not permit tonight to dwell upon the next two years' activities of Lafayette in the army. We know he fought valiantly at Brandywine, and suffered a rather severe wound in the leg which confined him in the hospital for a few weeks; that he fought, too,

with distinction at Gloucester, Barren Hill, Monmouth, and elsewhere.

In December of that year—1777—he was appointed to the command of the Virginia Division of the Continental Army. In the winter of 1777-1778 he shared with Washington the privations and hardships of Valley Forge. He was placed in charge of that impracticable contemplated expedition to Canada that grew out of the Conway Cabal. During the disagreements that arose with the ill-starred Comte D'Estaigne's expedition, especially in connection with the siege of Newport, his intervention was invaluable in keeping alive good feelings between the Americans and their allies. And then late in the fall of 1778, disinclined to spend the long, dreary winter in camp inactive, he asked leave to go back to France to see his wife and child, to whom he had not had a chance to bid farewell when he came, and to get that assistance which only he could obtain in France, because, as we shall see, in the spring of 1778 the treaty of alliance had been formed between France and America, and no longer was France a neutral in our war.

In passing this furlough, Congress passed a resolution which tells in its own way the appreciation held by our people of what those two years by Lafayette meant to the American cause. And here are the resolutions:

“Resolved, That the marquis de la Fayette, major general in the service of the United States, have leave to go to France; and that he return at such time as shall be most convenient to him.

“Resolved, That the president write a letter to the marquis de la Fayette, returning him the thanks of Congress for that disinterested zeal which led him to America, and for the services he hath rendered to the United States by the exertion of his courage and abilities on many signal occasions.

“Resolved, That the minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America of the court of Versailles be directed to cause an elegant sword, with proper devices to be made and presented, in the name of the United States, to the marquis de la Fayette.”

That ends the first period of our hero's services in America. Lafayette sailed from this port of Boston on the 11th of January,

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1779. You will remember the treaty of alliance had been carried through between France and America the April before.

And now Lafayette spent a year in his own land, in 1779, doing such invaluable service to the colonies as no other living man could have done. This was due to his friendship with his king, the officers of the ministry, the strong love and affection borne towards him by the entire French people. They were troubled days not only here but in France, and it required the unremitting efforts of Franklin and of Lafayette to obtain from time to time from France the needed funds for carrying on operations here. It was during that year that he took up with the Minister of Foreign Affairs—Comte de Vergennes—a plan for a second expedition to America, and in every way aided in whatever could be done to help the enfeebled cause of the colonists. And when he came back to America in the spring of 1780 he came bringing tidings to Washington that ships and troops were promised him and soon would be on their way to our shores. And, indeed, in the July following there came Comte de Rochambeau with a fleet of seven ships of the line and two frigates, convoying transports with more than 5,000 soldiers. Unfortunately, the second expedition which was promised, and which was really needed to make the first one effective for any operations here, could not be sent by reason of the then condition in France, and even the fleet sent over with Rochambeau was penned up in Narragansett Bay by the new fleet that came over from England.

Now we go to 1780, after he came back. I think it is not too much to say that that year, from the summer of 1780 to the summer of 1781, was the darkest time of the many dark days of our revolution. Sir Henry Clinton was in New York with 12,000 well-equipped troops, many of them Germans, making it impossible for the colonials of the Northern and Southern States to cooperate with their forces; and against him Washington, with his 3,000 discouraged patriots, hung on the heights of the Hudson River. In the Southern States Cornwallis was at the head of superior forces. Lord Roydon was holding Charleston; the traitor Arnold was ravishing Virginia; Gates had been routed at Camden, and De Kalb had been killed. And against this overwhelming loss, Lafayette and Green and Morgan fought the fight with fearful

odds. How hopeless the condition of the colonists was at that time cannot be better expressed than in the words of the great Washington in a letter which he wrote in April of 1781 to Col. John Laurens, whom he had sent over to France for additional aid. He wrote:

“If France delays a timely and powerful aid in the critical posture of our affairs, it will avail us nothing should she attempt it hereafter. We are at this hour suspended in the balance; not from choice, but from hard and absolute necessity; and you may rely on it as a fact, that we cannot transport the provisions from the States in which they are assessed to the army, because we cannot pay the teamsters, who will no longer work for certificates. It is equally certain that our troops are approaching fast to nakedness, and that we have nothing to clothe them with; that our hospitals are without medicines and our sick without nutriment except such as well men eat; and that our public works are at a stand, and the artificers disbanding. But why need I run into detail, when it may be declared in a word, that we are at the end of our tether, and that now or never our deliverance must come.”

And on June 16 that same year, Rochambeau wrote to the Comte de Grasse, who had charge of the French fleet then in the West Indies, as follows:

“General Washington has about a handful of men—this country has been driven to bay, and all its resources are given out at last. The Continental money has been annihilated.”

And he urged with all the force he had upon the Admiral to come up from the West Indies with his fleet, to bring with him such land forces as he could gather in order that the country might be saved.

What answer did France make to this demand? France, which at that time had a treasury almost in a bankrupt condition herself, in response to the urgent request of Col. Laurens, advanced 6,000,000 livres tournois, in addition to 8,000,000 which were borrowed by us, but only on the guarantee of the French government. Comte de Grasse left the West Indies on the 5th of August, bringing with him a fleet of twenty-eight ships, bringing with him all

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the land forces he could borrow from the Islands, and after he had pledged his own personal responsibility for the necessary money to pay the expenses. When he was off the coast of Virginia he met the English fleet of about equal size—twenty ships and seven frigates. The Admiral's men used to say of de Grasse: "Our Admiral is six feet tall on ordinary days, and six feet six on battle days." And so the English found. In a fight on September 5th he sunk the *Terrible* of seventy-four guns, he sunk the 40-gun frigates *Iris* and *Richmond*, he compelled the British fleet to retreat to New York, and then he blocked Cornwallis from escape by sea from the position where he had entrenched himself at Yorktown and Gloucester. (Applause).

In the meantime, Washington, with the instincts of a military genius, knowing that de Grasse was coming to Yorktown, got word to Rochambeau in Rhode Island to bring his 7,000 men overland and meet him at King's Bridge, New York. There they went through the pretence of preparing for an attack on Clinton, in New York, and they so completely deceived him that he did not know until they were well on their way overland to Virginia what their plan was, and it was then too late for him to go to the aid of Cornwallis. The artillery for siege purposes, which had been brought over from France by Rochambeau, was brought around by water in time for the siege. In the meantime, Lafayette, acting under the orders of Washington, had so posted his troops that the British army was held fast on the land side. And this, by-the-way, was the last movement of his as an independent commander in America. And then under the lead of Washington, ably seconded by the veteran of sieges, Rochambeau, aided by the brilliant Frenchman, none the less brave than LaFayette himself, began that siege of Yorktown which culminated on the 19th of October, 1781, in the surrender of Cornwallis with 8,000 men, 800 sailors, 214 guns and 22 flags. (Applause).

After the fall of Yorktown, of which I will speak more in a moment, Lafayette again obtained leave to spend the winter in France. And that leave was granted again by resolutions of Congress in these words:

"Resolved, That Major General the marquis de la Fayette have permission to go to France; and that he return at such time as shall be most convenient to him:

Address by Mr. Charles A. DeCourcy.

“That he be informed, that on a review of his conduct throughout the past campaign, and particularly during the period in which he had the chief command in Virginia, the many new proofs which present themselves of his zealous attachment to the cause he has espoused, and of his judgment, vigilance, gallantry and address in its defence, have greatly added to the high opinion entertained by Congress of his merits and military talents:

“Ordered. That the superintendent of finance furnish the marquis de la Fayette with a proper conveyance to France.”

And there came from the French Minister of War on the 5th day of December, 1781, a letter which in part is as follows:

“The King having been informed, sir, of the military skill of which you have given repeated proof in the command of the various army corps intrusted to you in America, of the wisdom and prudence which have marked the services that you have performed in the interest of the United States, and of the confidence which you have won from General Washington, his Majesty has charged me to announce to you that the commendations which you most fully deserve have attracted his notice, and that your conduct and your success have given him, sir, the most favorable opinion of you, such as you might wish him to have, and upon which you may rely for his future good will. His Majesty, in order to give you a particular and flattering mark of favor, promises you the rank of Marechal de Camp in his armies, to be enjoyed by you after the war in America shall be ended, at such time as you shall leave the service of the United States to return to that of His Majesty.

“By virtue of this decision, you will be considered as Marechal de Camp from the date of the surrender of General Cornwallis after the siege of Yorktown, on the 19th of October of the present year, in view of the fact that you then held that rank in the army of the United States of America.”

That ended Lafayette's military services. He sailed from the port of Boston on the 23rd day of December, 1781, a General, 24 years of age. This is not the occasion to dwell upon the stirring and romantic life of Lafayette after he returned to his own land—his efforts during the French Revolution, and indeed later in the uprising of 1830, his refusal to bend the knee to Napoleon

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when he sought autocratic control, his sufferings in the dungeons of Prussia and Austria, and his position as a trusted leader of the French people up to the very day of his death in 1834. But we may spend a moment in recalling the fact that he came back to us—first in October of 1784, when at the invitation of Washington he came back to visit—and it was during that visit, by-the-way, that the third anniversary of the fall of Yorktown was celebrated in this historic hall, with General Lafayette the guest of honor, and the officials of the city and the State doing honor to him. (Applause).

He came again, as you know, when he was along in years—some 65 or 66 years of age—in 1824—At that time, in response to a request of President Monroe, issued upon the orders of Congress. Then he spent a year among us, which was one continued ovation given by the American people in recognition of his invaluable services during the Revolution. And there again we are reminded that it was during that visit that he was present and actually laid the cornerstone at Bunker Hill Monument on the 17th of June, 1825, and Daniel Webster, the orator of that occasion, took occasion to address him in these words:

“Fortunate, fortunate man! with what measure of devotion will you not thank God for the circumstances of your extraordinary life! You are connected with both hemispheres and with two generations. Heaven saw fit to ordain, that the electric spark of liberty should be conducted, through you, from the New World to the Old, and we, who are now here to perform this duty of patriotism, have all of us long ago received it in charge from our fathers to cherish your name and your virtues.” (Applause).

What further need of eulogy? The best eulogy we can give for that aid he rendered us in the Revolution is this plain story of his life among us, and the best evidence of our grateful affection is the fact that from that day to this his name has been enshrined in the hearts of the American people alongside that of the sainted Washington. (Applause). History records no character that surpasses him for love of liberty, romantic chivalry, unbounded generosity and unwavering devotion.

The surrender of Bourgoyne at Yorktown virtually secured the

independence of America. As Tarleton wrote in his History of the Campaigns, this "superiority at sea proved a strength to the enemies of Great Britain, deranged the plans of her generals, disheartened the courage of her friends, and finally confirmed the independence of America." The elated French and Spanish nations planned a mighty campaign against England which rendered it advisable for her to conclude with us a treaty of peace; it was largely in consequence of that growing zeal from Yorktown that England began negotiations for peace, and the very next year after Yorktown, under Lord Shelburne's ministry, the independence of the United States was acknowledged. (Applause).

In recognizing the invaluable aid rendered by the Marquis de Lafayette, we are not unmindful of the credit due to the other brilliant Frenchmen who came to our assistance, and to the great country of which they were citizens. Unquestionably it was the participation of France in the war of independence that made American liberty possible in the 18th century. When, in 1778, following the decisive victory at Saratoga, she made the treaty of alliance with the colonists, the conflict ceased to be one for the suppression of a mutiny, and became a war between the British Monarchy on the one hand and the American people and the King of France on the other. The outcome of that was settled at Yorktown. From an almost bankrupt treasury France gave millions of pounds to supply our urgent needs, and she gave the blood of her best sons to carry on our battles—and she never once reminded us of the debt we owed her. (Applause).

Today America, in common with other civilized nations, owes to France another great debt. Four years ago the autocratic military caste of Prussia undertook to carry out its long-cherished plan of dominating the world by force. They openly violated every accepted rule of international law, they trod under foot every obligation of humanity, they resorted to every method of fiendish, scientific savagery. And France—France of Joffre and of Foch, the same France as the France of Lafayette and Rochambeau—met the shock with characteristic bravery and self-sacrifice. For a long time we were blind to the fact that France and her allies, in fighting for the liberty of Europe, were defending our liberty as well. Now it has been demonstrated that if we were not war-

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ring in France today we would be defending ourselves against that same tyranny on our own soil, in the midst of ruin and bloodshed. (Applause).

America at last has resolved to sacrifice, if need be, her last man, her last dollar, her last mite of energy and resources, to see to it that the end, and the final end, comes to this menace of military tyranny (Applause); let us see to it that at the same time the old debt to the protector of our national childhood is paid at last (Applause); let us see to it that France has restored to her every foot of her territory, including Alsace-Lorraine (Applause); let us see to it that she is fully recompensed for all the sacrifices and all the suffering and the loss she has sustained (Applause); let us not rest until we can assure for her a future of safety to carry out, in her own way, in peace and happiness, her own salvation. (Applause).

This is a good day, my friends, to remember. We owe it to the founders of the Republic and we owe it to ourselves to see to it that we repay in full, generously, joyfully, the debt we owe to France for making possible liberty in America in the eighteenth century, and for all she suffered to preserve freedom, self-government and Christian civilization in the twentieth century. (Great applause).

EX-GOV. BATES: The next speaker was born in Ohio. He graduated from our military academy at West Point in 1876, in the centennial year, and from that day to this, so far as I can recall, America has never had any scrap with anybody that he has not participated in it. (Applause). He went against the Sioux Indians in the Powder River campaign the year that he graduated—1876 and 1877; and he went against the Bannocks in 1878. And then you will remember that we had some trouble with Spain, and he was a participant in that struggle. Then we had trouble, if you recall, as the result of an insurrection in the Philippines, and he was one of the officers who were sent to put down that insurrection; and it was put down. And then we had trouble in Peking, and nobody knew what was going to happen there, and he was sent with the officers that were sent with the American forces to the relief of Peking. And now I present to you a gallant officer of an invincible army—Major-General William Crozier, Commanding Northeastern Department. (Great applause).

The Battle of the Marne

Address by Major-General William Crozier, U. S. A.

Ladies and gentlemen: There are many kinds of satisfaction in receiving that kind of an introduction. One kind which occurs to me is that it gives me at least one characteristic in common with that which General Grant said that he himself possessed. In speaking of the Mexican war he stated in his memoirs that he had to confess that that war would probably have turned out just as it did if he had not taken any part in it. Here I shall be obliged to state that these different incidents in which our government and its military forces have been engaged, which your presiding officer has been kind enough to refer to me in connection with, would have had the same kind of termination if I had not been there as a party to your forces.

I have been asked to speak to you this evening about the Battle of the Marne. At this time, with the war still upon us and with many of the actors of that battle still intensely occupied in the prosecution of the war, it is difficult to put together an accurate account of it and to answer all the questions that occur in connection with it, which in their entirety will afford an answer to the great question as to why that momentous engagement turned out as it did turn out rather than to turn out differently. There are, however, certain outstanding facts which are well known—at least, they can be well known to one who has studied them—and which give us a general idea such as we can be content with until we get the more complete knowledge which will come from the disclosure of the information which is until now held in the offices of the general staffs, particularly of France and of Germany.

Among those things which of course can be well known, and which are well known to most of us and to most of this audience, is the character of the theatre of war—the north-eastern part of France and of Belgium. The salient features of that theatre are the boundary line of France on the eastern and northeastern side. The boundary line between France and Belgium commences at Switzerland and runs in a northerly and somewhat westerly direction for about 200 miles, into what is practically the southernmost end of Belgium. From that point it turns at an angle and runs

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approximately northwest for about 200 miles to the North Sea. Paris is situated a little south of west of the point of the angle—that is, the northern extremity of the eastern boundary between France and Germany—and distant from the boundary line about 200 miles. It is situated about 125 miles southwest of the nearest point of the northwestern part of this frontier—that is, the dividing line between France and Belgium.

Before the war, in expectation of which France and Germany had been confronting each other along these two frontiers for a number of years, France had made preparations which consisted primarily in the maintenance of two armies near the eastern frontier, so disposed that they could be mobilized or concentrated in about three days. No adequate preparation had been made by France to repel an invasion which might take place along the frontier dividing France from Belgium. The fortifications, few in number, along that frontier, had not been kept in efficient condition. No new fortifications had been established, and those actually in existence had been allowed to lapse into a state of comparative inefficiency. There was no lack of citizens of France who were dissatisfied with this treatment of that frontier, but nevertheless it was the treatment which the French government thought was justified under the circumstances. The reliance of the French government was upon international law with regard to this frontier. That law should have safeguarded France from invasion through the neutral territory of Belgium. Her friends were well aware of the advantage which an advance through Belgium would give to Germany, and perhaps their attachment of a sufficient value to the protection of international law rested upon the fact that there had been recently concluded a convention covering this subject, more solemn and more formal than any which had up to that time been agreed upon between the nations of the world. At the Peace Conference at the Hague in 1899 there was concluded, among other treaties, the convention of the laws of war on land, to which all the parties to this war were signatories. This convention declared that the territory of neutral countries in war should be inviolate. It was the first convention for the laws of war on land which had ever been agreed upon internationally. Up to that time no nation except the United States had even a code of the laws of war on

land for the government of its armies, and those laws were in the main such as a commander of armies in the field would choose to interpret them to be, or would interpret them to be under such compulsion as he felt normally subject to.

Now for the first time France felt that she did not have to rely alone on Germany's interpretation of this particular feature of international law, but that she had a support for it which justified her in running a risk of which she well appreciated the consequence of a mistake in. The sanction of international law will necessarily form a serious subject of discussion at the conclusion of the present war.

On August 3d, Germany declared war on France and invaded Belgium. On the 7th of August the German forces entered Liege, about 200 miles northeast of Paris. The French forces at this time consisted principally of five armies, numbered from the eastward, or the right flank, from one to five consecutively. Two of these armies—the first and second—afterwards fought facing approximately to the eastward from Verdun, with their line extending in a southeasterly direction. The remaining armies were extended to the westward and took part in the Battle of the Marne.

The German forces consisted of eight armies in principal composition, numbered from their right also—that is, from the westward—from one to eight consecutively. The first five of these took part in what we call the Battle of the Marne; the other three faced the first and second French armies to the southeastward of Verdun. The resistance of the Belgians, unexpected to the Germans, gave a sufficient time to the French to particularly concentrate their armies in Belgium, where they had not expected to concentrate them. Behind the two armies which were kept in readiness for mobilization on the eastern frontier and which I have just spoken about, it was intended to form a third army, a large army, which should be used as the initial incidents of the war should indicate was necessary. This army was prepared with reference to an invasion of the Eastern front, and all the movements were prepared in reference to that invasion. It therefore required a very considerable time to change those preparations, which consisted of volumes of instructions and all information in regard to what they were to do, which were disseminated among the various people who

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were to take part in their execution, and also to make new dispositions of the various accumulations of means of transport and of supplies, so that these could form a part of the equipment of an army to be concentrated in this unexpected place in Belgium, to the northward. But, as I stated, the resistance of the Belgians gave sufficient time for this concentration to be effected to such an extent that the French were able to give battle to the Germans on the 23rd or 24th of August at Charleroi, about 140 miles northeast of Paris and almost in a direct line between Paris and Liege, which the Germans had entered on the 7th of August.

I mention these places, giving distance and direction from Paris, not because Paris was the first object of the German army but because the position of Paris, being well known, I can by this means refresh your ideas of the location about which I am speaking. The first object of the German army—the great object of the German army—was of course the French army and its destruction or demoralization so that it should no longer count as a factor in the war, and Germany and Austria could then be free to turn their attention to their larger but less advanced adversary in the east—that is, Russia.

General Joffre was not yet ready to try the issue with Germany at the time of the Battle of Charleroi; the issue would undoubtedly have gone against France seriously if it had been pushed at that time. Therefore, he broke off that battle and fell back, and two days later the French fell back still further, accompanied by the British, who in the meantime had been landed in France to the extent of about 70,000 men. About this time, August 25th, General Joffre announced the plan of the formation of two new armies for the purpose of forming what he called maneuvering troops, to operate in the neighborhood of his left or western flanks. These two armies were the sixth, under General Maunoury, and the seventh under General Foch. This seventh army by some curious confusion is sometimes spoken of as the ninth army, and in reading about the war it may avoid obscurity by remembering that fact—that General Foch was put in command in the early part of the war of what is sometimes called the seventh army and sometimes the ninth army. General Joffre planned that his army must continue to fall back until these two new armies had been collected

together, partly by transferring troops from the other armies to the new organization and partly by the collection of soldiers from the body of the republic. He had not at the time of the Battle of Charleroi really determined the place where his final stand should be made, but he knew it was farther to the rear, somewhere near the vicinity of the Aisne or the Marne, or perhaps even as far back as the Seine. In pursuance of this plan he directed his armies to fall back until they got into what was finally the field of the series of contests which have received the name of the Battle of the Marne. This field extended from Paris almost due east for about 150 miles to Vitry-le Francois, and from that point it extended in a northeasterly direction to Verdun. Of course these were not the lines upon which the armies met exactly, they were not the battle lines at all; but they mark the direction and the extent of that zone of territory which can be considered in general the battle field. The French armies which took part in this battle extended from Verdun toward Paris southerly and westerly in a great loop which dipped to the southward.

The German advance had been, after the Battle of Charleroi, extremely rapid and along lines which spread out in something like a fan shape. They had brought General von Kluck's forces to within 25 miles of Paris, to a place called Senlis, almost to the north of Paris. Here he found himself somewhat separated from the army of General von Buelow almost to the eastward of him—the second army. The other armies were distributed between that point in facing the French army in the direction of Verdun. In these conditions General von Kluck found that he was too far from the army next to the eastward of him—General von Buelow's army. He apprehended that he was also very considerably to the westward of the left of the French army, which he thought was well to the eastward of Paris and which he thought also consisted of the fifth French army alone. He was unaware of the fact that in the meantime General Joffre had succeeded in placing General Maunoury's army, the sixth, to the northward of Paris, and therefore dangerously upon his right flank, and he was also unaware of the fact that there had been formed General Foch's seventh army, which had been inserted between the French fourth and fifth armies, which had permitted the fifth army to be extended farther to

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the westward. He also opined that the British army on the left of that portion of General Foch's forces which were to the eastward of Paris had been so thoroughly done up by the handling it had received and the retreat that it had made, that it could no longer be of any particular service. Under these circumstances he did the obvious thing in moving to the southeastward, making an effort to encircle the French left flank and to overwhelm it. He probably cannot be excused for his ignorance of the extent of General Maunoury's army.

General Joffre had formed his plan by this time, which was to bring General Maunoury's army down on the western flank and in the rear of von Kluck's army, and at the same time attack that army in front with the French fifth army, to overwhelm it and disintegrate it and cut the lines of communication of the German army to bring upon it a great disaster. Carrying this idea out General Maunoury attacked General von Kluck on the 5th of September. It was about the 4th of September that General von Kluck had started on his move to the southeastward past Paris. General Maunoury hoped that by that time General von Kluck would be so engaged with the British forces to the southwest of him that he could not untangle himself and would be in no position to turn and meet him. The attack, however, was made without this having taken place. General von Kluck was not yet desperately engaged, even keenly engaged, with General French's army, and therefore he was in a good position to withdraw his army from the southern positions to which he had penetrated and throw it against the advancing army of General Maunoury, facing his army to the west against General Maunoury. There then developed a very great battle in this part of the field, which has been called the battle of the Ourcq, and in it General von Kluck not only was able to hold back the forces of General Maunoury, but by bringing additional reinforcements down from the north, which he was able to do, he partially enveloped the left or northern flank of General Maunoury's army so that that army was strongly put to it to save itself from being greatly damaged by being crumpled up from the northward. It, however, did so save itself. It received eventually reinforcements on that left flank, four days after the attack of General Maunoury on General von Kluck, during which four days the

Address by Major-General William Crozier, U. S. A.

fighting had been proceeding with great severity. This reinforcement consisted of the famous Taxicab army. The military governor of Paris had sent an army of about ten thousand or twenty thousand out from Paris, where it had but just disembarked, in taxicabs which he had ready in anticipation of a need of this kind. It was not this taxicab army which fully met General von Kluck's army, but it was a reinforcement of General Maunoury's army in this way which enabled it to hold its place against General von Kluck's army.

The engagement thus commenced on the 5th of September, but it was on the day of this anniversary—the 6th, the next day—that, in accordance with the orders of General Joffre, the forces began their general engagement through the whole extent of the line. The center of the French army under General Foch, commanding the seventh army, and the army to the right of him, the fourth army, was very strongly attacked by the German center. This attack was particularly violent from the 7th to the 10th of September, in pursuance of a plan of the Germans to break through the French center and defeat the French army, which plan had been hastily formed when it was evident that General von Kluck was not going to succeed in enveloping the French left. General Foch's army was very severely handled in this effort, and it was during a part of it that, after he had been pushed back first in one part of his line and then in another part of his line, that he made his report to headquarters which has been since admiringly quoted, stating that the different parts of his line had been attacked, driven from their positions, pushed back, and when he came to that part of his statement when he might very well have been expected to put up to his superiors the desperate condition that his troops were in and the necessity for helping him out of a strait, he ended his report by saying, "I shall attack," and he did. (Applause). And he put his attack through. He penetrated the German line and he penetrated so far that momentous consequences followed.

While this fighting was going on the armies to the eastward as far as Verdun were strongly engaged with those in their front. The one to the extreme east near Verdun, the third army of General Sarrail, attacked to the eastward about the 5th of September, about the same time that General Maunoury's army

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attacked Von Kluck to the westward, in an effort to push back the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia—the fifth German army—which faced it, and to get behind the German communications upon that flank. In this it was not successful; but it prevented any advance of the fifth army.

Right here it is desirable to say a word as to why General Foch's army was able to so successfully penetrate the German center and to produce the state of affairs which, more than any other, contributed to the German retreat which was precipitately commenced on the 10th of September. General Maunoury's army, as I have stated, had not succeeded in enveloping the German western flank; it rather got somewhat enveloped itself. Therefore, General Joffre's plan of an overwhelming victory could not be realized at this time. But General Maunoury's army did accomplish a very important thing. It drew against it such a large proportion, such a complete proportion of General von Kluck's army, and by sympathetic attraction, so as to avoid the opening of a dangerous gap, such a proportion of General von Buelow's army immediately to the east of General von Kluck's army, that it left a gap or a thin place between General von Buelow and General von Hausen's army, which was the next one to the eastward of that, and it was into this gap that General Foch seized the opportunity to penetrate—a most creditable action, giving promise of the military perspicacity which that officer has continued to show. Realizing that their attempt to envelop the French left had failed, and realizing that General Foch's army had penetrated far into its lines—he crossed the Marne on the 11th of September—the German army realized that that particular game was up and that there was nothing for it to do but to go back by the way it had come, and back it went. (Applause.)

After this very sketchy outline of this highly important event it is interesting to isolate, if possible, the principal reason why it turned out as it did as a French victory rather than in the final German victory, as far as the French were concerned, which had been the confident expectation of the German high command. The Germans are said to have, in consequence of their belief that the French were retreating in rout and not as a

matter of strategy, advanced with great precipitation, to such an extent that they outran their supplies and became otherwise disorganized. They ran ahead of their important supplies—munitions for their artillery. We will know later, perhaps, how much weight to assign to this reason. As far as the shortage of ammunition was concerned, the French were also troubled, and we know of distressing items of information which were sent to the French commanders as to the time when the replenishment of their munitions might be expected. There has been a great deal of discussion as to whether Maunoury's attack upon Von Kluck's army was premature and should not have been dealt until the design had been assured—that Von Kluck's army should be keenly engaged with Sir John French's army on the French left. Being thus engaged it is not easy for an army to be extricated so that it can be used for a new attack in another part of the field.

There is also a discussion as to whether Sir John French was too slow and did not sufficiently soon attack General von Kluck's army so as to aid General Maunoury's attack on the left flank. I think it is a matter of easy speculation, in the light of such information as we have, that General von Kluck stopped and turned against Maunoury too soon for the French plans, because he had finally become aware of the presence of Maunoury's army, which could not, being a large force, be withheld from his knowledge for the length of time it was necessary for the complete realization of General Joffre's plan. We know that there were various means of information not available for generals in former wars, particularly the information which they obtained by their aviation service. We do not know definitely whether Von Kluck had this information, but his action was just such as he might have been expected to take if it had suddenly come into his possession.

There are, however, several very strong outstanding facts as to Germany's blunder. Their general staff made several bad guesses. They made a bad guess that the French were in rout. They made another bad guess that there had been a greater concentration of French troops to the eastward, which guess was induced by the spirited fighting which General Castel-

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nau, particularly with the second army, was doing in that region, than there actually was. They failed to get the extent of Maunoury's army, or that General French or General Joffre would be able to place any force in this, to them, very dangerous position.

This has been said to be, by different persons speaking of it, a war of various things. It has been called a war of munitions. It has been called a war of ocean transports. It has been called a war of man-power, and of various other elements which happened at the time to be uppermost in the speaker's mind. The Battle of the Marne has also been said to have been won by certain particular elements which the speaker thought particular weight should attach to. Among the brilliant things which were done in connection with it were certain performances by the railroad of France, which have not been very extensively noticed. The new armies of General Foch and of General Maunoury were formed by the transfer to them, as I have stated, particularly of troops from the forces farther to the eastward, and this army just before the 9th of September received a very strong reinforcement from the entire fourth army corps which had been transported by rail from the third army way to the eastward, near Verdun, across and behind the French army, crossing the natural lines of communication, and had been landed at a place where it would do the most good. I have personally heard General Joffre say that the Battle of the Marne was a victory for the railroad. But all commentators unite in saying that for one thing it was a victory of the French soldier. (Applause.)

By September 5 General Joffre had his dispositions all made. They had required a master mind, and the master mind was present to compass them. It had been the practice of the French for many years to select one of their generals in time of peace and assign him to the command of their forces when the expected war with Germany should take place. General Joffre had been the man so selected, and he justified the selection. Having made his dispositions he knew that the matter was from that time up to the French subordinate generals and to the individual instruments of war—the men. As a final announce-

ment to his troops he issued the order which has become famous. A part of it ran as follows:

“At the moment when a battle on which the welfare of the country depends is about to begin, I feel it my duty to remind you that it is no longer appropriate to look behind. We have now but one business in hand—to attack and repel the enemy. An army which can no longer advance will at all costs hold its ground and allow itself to be slain where it stands rather than to give way.”

How well the citizens of France responded is well known. (Great applause.)

The right of this battle to be included among the decisive battles of the world, those which have changed the whole subsequent history of civilization, has also been somewhat discussed already. Whether it shall be permanently entitled to a place in that list depends upon the outcome of the war. If the outcome shall be a German victory, or an inconclusive peace, some other contest to take place later will be found upon that list; but if the outcome shall be what we intend to make it (applause), the Battle of the Marne will go on that list to stay there, no matter what may subsequently take place, as being the event at which the German system of handling peoples first was definitely arrested and turned back.

The German system of government is a very efficient system for preparation for war. The system is autocratic, and if the central governing power adopts as one of the prime objects of government military preparation, military preparation will be added. A central authority, a central command, is the best for wielding the entire power of a national organism against another power. It has been said in a very interesting little book that in primitive times the despotic government of tribes and communities was necessary because in the earlier stages of humanity, when every little tribe was at war with its neighbor, that kind of a government, able to wield unquestioned the total strength of the little organization, was the only one that could survive. Are we, then, driven to admit that in those future contests, which we can only faintly hope will some time come to an end through better methods of settling international disputes,

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autocratic government must in the nature of things ultimately win out because of this greater military efficiency of that kind of government? I judge the contrary, and for the reason that a government by the consent of the governed breeds better men than a government of suppression of the masses of the people. It not only attracts to itself the majority of men, as is evidenced in this war—because counting the four principal free governments at war with Austria and Germany we outnumber them in population about two to one—but the system of the independence of the individual as promoted by a free government develops a resource which is the principal resource of any nation in war—namely, its man power. (Applause.) If the centralized government can better handle its resources, especially in the stage of preparation for war, when free peoples are thinking of something else, the free government has better resources to handle when these representatives of the two kinds of government confront one another on the battle field. The man trained to independent thought is not only a more intelligent soldier, better able to master the weapons of war, which are of increasing number and delicacy of construction, but understanding and being in full sympathy with what he is fighting for, his heart is steeled to determination to bring about the outcome which he understands; and in a contest which may perhaps again take place between those who live under the two forms of government, we have a right to hope that victory will rest with the sounder, the finer, the more comprehending and the more devoted human aggregation. Such a victory was had at the Battle of the Marne. (Great applause.)

EX-GOV. BATES: When I came in this evening the band was playing the stirring strains of "Over There," and when we hear the band playing this piece it makes us all want to take a part. It is not possible for many of us to take a part over there.

The next speaker was born in France but has spent most of his life in this country. When the war broke out he heard the call to colors and he enlisted in the French army and has seen eighteen months' active service. He will speak to us for our beloved friend and ally—France. I introduce Professor Louis Mercier of Harvard. (Great applause.)

Address by M. Louis J. A. Mercier.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It is indeed a striking coincidence that the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and the anniversary of the Battle of the Marne should fall on the same day, because it forces us to consider together in commemoration the champion of the American Revolution and the soldiers of the Marne, it makes us realize that the soldiers of the American Revolution and the soldiers of the armies of France and of England in 1914 fought for the very same principles. (Applause.)

And in the few minutes at my disposal I should like to emphasize this one thought, which is especially precious to the people of French blood, in whose name I have the honor to speak this evening. It is this thought: That the war of which Lafayette was the champion, the war of the American Revolution, and the present world war are one and the same war. (Applause.) The roar of the cannons of the Marne were but the echo of the shots fired by the embattled farmers of Lexington and Concord. The principles proclaimed by the allied governments were the very same principles which inspired the men who met in this hall—the fathers of the American Revolution. Not that I mean to insinuate that the nation they stood up against is to be compared with the nation we are fighting. (Applause.)

It is very interesting to note that the explanation of the battle of Concord by the people of Massachusetts to the English King—or, rather, to the German Prince who then happened to be King of England (applause)—was that his soldiers had first fired against them, and that they had fired only in answer, and that they had fought through the day—note the words, ladies and gentlemen—they had fought through the day in straight defence of their rights and their homes as Englishmen. So you note the colonists still used the term “Englishmen” in the sense of freemen. And free men they meant to remain.

But the point I want to make is this: That the words of the soldiers of Concord could have been used by the soldiers of the Marne. They, too, had been first fired upon; and they, too, fought through the day in straight defence of their rights and of their homes. (Applause.)

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So, ladies and gentlemen, it is not a distinction of nationalities we are making today. There is only one distinction today, and it is a distinction of ideals. There is only one issue today, and it is the issue voiced by the American colonist: "Shall the homes and shall the rights of free men survive?" It is the issue which Lafayette in the French city of Metz heard about and which thrilled him. He tells us himself in his diary: "When I first heard the story of the quarrel between England and her American colonies I thought of nothing more save of espousing their cause; such a glorious cause had never before attracted the attention of mankind; it was the last struggle of liberty; if she were, then, vanquished, neither hope nor asylum would remain for her."

Now, ladies and gentlemen, are these not strange words to have been written in 1775? Do they not seem rather to have been written more today? Are they not the words we have been repeating for the last four years; and if so, is it not clear that this war and the war of the American Revolution are one and the same war? The last struggle of liberty, the struggle Lafayette himself engaged in, the last struggle to consecrate the world to freedom. Oh, my friends, we do realize that this is not a war and never has been a war, between England and Germany, or between France and Germany. It has been from the start a world war against everything which Germanism stands for. (Applause.) And we realize that we have to take our share in it as Americans. But as Americans you have the right to go further and to say that if this war belongs to any nation in particular, that nation is the United States of America. (Applause.) We should realize the full truth and know that this is primarily America's war.

I had the privilege of being at the front during the years before America entered the war, and I cannot tell you what an agony it was while we waited for America to enter the roll call of the lovers of freedom. Not that we doubted for an instant that she would answer it, but as long as she had not the meaning of this war she could not be fully claimed, nor the issue of this war decisive or permanent. The European nations with their ancient feuds could only speak in terms of their own rights.

America alone, because she had fired the first shot for freedom, and because through her history she has kept aloof from European affairs, America alone in this great world crisis could step forward and speak in the name of the whole world, speak in the name of the rights of all humanity. (Applause.) And to realize this is to know that this is primarily America's war, and because it is primarily America's war, because the meaning of the war could not be fully clear until the Stars and Stripes were unfurled upon its battlefields, we should not be surprised at the changes that have come since America entered the war. (Applause.)

Today the whole anti-German world is ringing with the slogan, voiced by America and adopted as the slogan of the war: "We are fighting to make the world safe for democracy." (Applause.) Today a new spirit, a spirit of confidence and joy, runs through the allied armies; but my friends, that spirit could not be born until the day when, as Governor Bates so well said, General Pershing stepped to the tomb of Lafayette and in words of matchless eloquence in their simplicity said, "Lafayette, here we are!" (Applause.) These were the words that told the world that this world war and the war of the American Revolution were but one war; these were the words that France had long prayed for, not so much because they meant to her material help, not because she was tired of the battle and the sacrifice, but because she longed to hear her elder sister in freedom say to her, "Yes, I recognize it—you are fighting my battle, and I, as the first nation born of free men, for whose defence you are bleeding—I must come and take my place and suffer by your side." (Applause.)

Oh, my friends, you cannot know what it has meant to France to hear these words. I am thinking of comrades who fell in 1914 and 1915. They could not know that their cause would triumph, they could not know for certain that the sacrifices of the fathers would save the children from slavery. But now it is all different. Now the individual may fall, but he knows that his cause is marching on, marching on, marching on to victory. (Applause.) And it is marching on to victory right now, (applause) and with gigantic strides. And, my friends, I

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know you are not ready to claim that the allies had to wait the coming of our boys to learn how to fight. I know you understand that under God the great victories are due to the unity of command and the genius of the commander-in-chief, to the new mechanics of war—the tanks and the new guns, and the new shells. But you have a right to feel as we all feel, that the allied armies are going forward today with a new ardor that will not be denied, and that a part of this ardor at least is due to the inspiration which the American boys have brought over there, and to the fact that over the battlefield, along with the bravery of England and the genius of France, now sweeps on the irresistible spirit of America. (Applause.)

Aye, the face of the battle has changed because Pershing's Crusaders have come (applause) and the face of the world will change because Pershing's Crusaders will win. Let the oppressed people of the earth look up, for we know the victory of the Crusaders will bring their liberation; and let the leaders that are oppressing peoples, including their own, reap their full punishment, for we know that the Crusaders will see to it that they pay the penalty of oppression. (Applause.) For, my friends, the world is not going to be dominated by the leaders whose spirit could inspire the invasion of Belgium, the torturing of women and children, the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the enslaving of whole populations, the bombing of hospitals and the torpedoing of hospital ships. No, it is not going to be dominated by the ideals of men who would fasten all these hellish degradations upon men. But it is going to be vitalized anew by the ideals of the men who met in this hall through the Revolution, by the ideals of the soldiers of Lexington and Concord, and of the soldiers of the Marne, by the ideals which inspired Lafayette and which thrill the blood of the victorious allies today. The world is not going to be dominated by Germanism, but it is going to be inspired forever by the ideals of America. (Great applause.)

EX-GOV. BATES: The Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth is on the platform, but he has asked to be excused from speaking because of the lateness of the hour. But on your behalf I want to extend to him a most cordial welcome as the

representative of our Commonwealth—the Commonwealth of Liberty. (Applause.)

I think our fondness for the French national anthem is excelled only by that of the French themselves. (Applause.) We are you going to be led in the singing by the voice of one who has so often thrilled Boston audiences that we feel as though we have a proprietary interest in him, although he comes from across the sea. Monsieur Ramon Blanchart will lead us in singing “La Marseillaise,” and you will all join heartily in the chorus.

(Singing of “La Marseillaise” by M. Ramon Blanchart, the audience joining in the chorus.)

An address by the Hon. Channing Cox was a feature of the Lafayette day celebration held at 4 o'clock by the Naval Service Club, at its rooms on Beacon Street. Mayor Peters, Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood and Captain W. R. Rush were present as also several hundred sailors from the warships, the Navy Yard and Commonwealth Pier. A bust of Lafayette, the work of Rodin, the French sculptor, occupied a prominent place between the two windows on the outside of the building.

Lafayette-Marne Day was also celebrated at the St. Paul Cathedral with a patriotic service at noon. A vested choir of men with trumpets led in patriotic hymns on the porch, while a patriotic service was held in the church with an address by the Rev. Edward T. Sullivan on “The Spirit of Lafayette and the Mystery of the Marne.”

Among the guests of honor were J. C. J. Flamand, French Consul and Admiral Spencer S. Wood and his staff.

The Algonquin Club also had exercises in connection with Lafayette Day. Fred H. Prince sent the following message to Marshal Joffre:

“Our army of citizens fighting side by side with the French heroes is worthy of your prophecy. Our Boston population is full of joy and recalls your triumphant visit with emotion.”

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To which Marshal Joffre replied:

“With you, dear Mr. Prince, I heartily applauded last year the birth of the American army, and again with you I applauded with joy the first successes of the army. Like you and with you, I foresaw from the very first what a great and fine army would soon help us to pursue the Germans out of our beloved France and to deal the final blow to the enemies of democracy and of liberty.

“Pray accept, dear Mr. Prince, the expression of my affectionate regard.

(Signed) “J. JOFFRE.”

Exercises were also held on the Boston Common where the public gathered and sang the Marseillaise. The ceremony of “Honor to the Flags” was another feature. Portraits of the French war leaders were shown upon a screen erected for the purpose as also pictures of American and French troops, while new war films made up the remainder of the programme.

The Knights of Columbus Hall on the Boston Common also held special exercises which included addresses by Judge William J. Day, State Department of the Knights of Columbus, Rev. James N. McNair, chaplain, and first class machinist's mate, Louis Schwarn, U. S. N. The patriotic programme which was arranged by John W. McAcy, director of the Boston district, took place on a platform erected in front of the Knights of Columbus Building on the Common. Soldiers and sailors furnished the music for the exercises.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

An audience filled the auditorium to capacity at the celebration given under the auspices of the City Club. The speakers grouped on the platform were: Doctor Paul S. Reinsch, Minister to China, Chief Justice John B. Winslow, Ex-Justices J. E. Dodge, John Barnes and Fred S. Hunt, President of the City Club.

The principal speakers were Hon. James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany and Mr. Stephane Lauzanne.

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The exercises began with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Miss Clementine Malek who also sang the "Marseillaise" and the Great Lakes Naval Band played.

Characterizing Lafayette as "The man who more than any other historical figure symbolizes the union of the spirit of France and America," F. S. Hunt introduced Chief Justice Winslow.

Both Mr. Gerard and Mr. Lauzanne were given ovations as Mr. Winslow presented them in turn; the audience rising to welcome them with waving flags and applause. Mr. Gerard said in part:

"Since I last spoke to you here, a great deal of water has run under the bridge, and a great many Huns have also run over the bridge. I told you last October how the kaiser shook his finger in my face and told me that after the war he would stand no nonsense from the United States

"We are now in a position to inform the kaiser that we will stand no nonsense from Germany. We have learned a lot about Germany and we have been surprised. But what do you think must have been Germany's surprise at us—first when we broke relations, then when we went to war, and more when we showed them we could make war as efficiently as they?

"President Wilson has done two great things. He has put this war for ideals on the plane of a great crusade and he has led us to battle with an efficiency that a German general staff never dreamed of.

"I want Lieut. Lauzanne to take back to France this message from all the people of America—the words of Lafayette: 'I am with you until the end and until victory.'"

Messages were read from Ambassador Jusserand, saying that there was one place the German spies had not been able to pry into—the American heart; from President Poincare, voicing admiration and affection for America; from Marshal Foch; Marshal Joffre; from General Pershing.

The full text of Mr. Stephane Lauzanne's address follows:

TO THE LAST HEART BEAT FOR VICTORY

By M. Stéphane Lauzanne, member of the French High Commission to the United States and Editor of Le Martin, Paris, at the Milwaukee Celebration of Lafayette Day.

This is a great day. This is a day where we celebrate together the services of Lafayette and of Joffre—the man of Yorktown, the man of the Marne. We celebrate American victory and French victory, but above all the victory of Liberty.

Since years and years, we all knew in France that you, Americans, and we, Frenchmen, had many things in common; the same spirit of Liberty, the same love for Democracy, the same colors of the flag. But today we know that there is something more. There is the same heart beating for the same cause. For that cause your boys are giving their blood, the pure blood of a free people and our men are giving their blood, the pure blood of an unsubjected people. This makes between you and us a link which will never be broken.

You know against what we are fighting: It is Germanism and you know what is Germanism.

Germanism, it is von Bethmann-Hollweg, coming on the fourth of August, before the German reichstag—that is before the German nation—and roughly saying: “Yes, it is true that our troops are now invading Belgium and that it is against international law. But we are in necessity and necessity knows no law.”

Germanism, it is the Kaiser issuing in 1914 four declarations of war in three days and exclaiming in 1918: “God knows what I have not done to prevent such a war.”

Germanism in Roumania.

Germanism is von Kuehlmann, imposing on the Roumanians a treaty which wrests from Roumania 15,000 square miles of territory with 800,000 inhabitants, at the same time that it takes away from Roumania all the wheat, all the oil, and declaring to the reichstag: “What characterizes the treaty of Bucharest is

that it is a treaty without annexations and without indemnities.”

Germanism, it is all the hypocrisy, all the wickedness, all the frightfulness, that we meet in the world.

Germanism, it is all the horrors, all the atrocities, all the crimes that we have witnessed in this war.

The other Huns, the predecessors of the Huns of today, when several centuries ago they invaded France, they at least showed some pity. They spared a town, the French town of Troyes, in Champagne, at the request of the bishop of the town. But the Huns of today they have spared nothing; they have killed old men, they have killed women, they have even killed trees, so great was their lust for killing.

I remember when I was on the front before Verdun in the trenches. I remember graves on which I could read the names and the inscriptions of the men lying in the graves, and under one name these two lines: “Shot down at the age of 83 by the Germans.” Yes, men shot down at the age of 83! We have seen all that in France. We have seen other things. We have seen our women and children deported and enslaved; we have seen our cathedrals and our monuments destroyed; we have seen our cities and our villages burnt to the ground.

And it is because we have seen all that, it is because we have suffered all that, that we say today that this is not an ordinary war, but that it is a holy war, in which all the Christian world must join. It is because we have seen all that and suffered all that that we say today we are not fighting against a nation, or against a race, or against a creed, but that we are fighting against perjury, against corruption, against the power itself of evil.

The Spirit of France.

You know also how we have waged this war. We have waged it with all our heart, with all our courage, with all our determination. We are waging it with our men, with our women, with our children; as regards the men, I have lived with them, side by side, during the months which were perhaps the most tragic, but also the most magnificent of all my life; and, when today I speak of my men, I cannot do better than to repeat

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what our commander-in-chief, Gen. Petain, said a few weeks ago: "Don't mention us, the officers, the generals. Mention only the men; we have done nothing. The men have done everything; the men have been admirable. We, the chiefs, can only kneel down before them."

I think that they have been admirable. Never has their morale been better, never has their fighting spirit flamed forth more ardent and more pure. And, believe me, my friends, it is with the morale, it is with the spirit, as much as with material and with guns, that today you win a battle. When, three months ago, they were retreating toward Amiens and Paris, we knew that we could say: "Their bodies are falling back, but not their hearts." And, when, today, we see them advancing, hand in hand with their American brothers, we know that we can say: "**They shall pass.**"

Yes, they shall pass and they know why they are fighting. You know it, too. They are not fighting for money or for domination or for new territories. They are fighting for something which is much higher. They are fighting for the very right thing for which you, in this country, you have fought and suffered, battled and bled, in the past—for an ideal.

To Restore Spirit of Liberty.

Our ideal is to restore in Europe a spirit of liberty, of humanity, but above all, of respect for international law. That spirit will be restored only when the other spirit, the spirit of brutality, of aggression, of domination will have been extirpated from Europe. That other spirit is symbolized by the Prussian militarism, the Prussian militarism must go. It shall go when the Germans will realize that they are not the strongest, but the weakest; when they will realize that they have not to dictate terms of peace, but that they have to agree to terms of peace; when they will realize that they have to respect the independence and the liberty of every nation in Europe, great or small, strong or weak, as the supreme law of Europe and of the world. For that, we shall fight to the end.

All our terms of Peace—all these terms of Peace about which there have been so many talks—blong to that Ideal. They

can be summed up in three words: Reparation, restitution, and guarantees. Reparation there cannot be for the cathedral of Rheims, for the slaughter of women and children, but there are some other things for which there can be reparation. Treasures of art have been taken away from all the museums of the north of France and of Belgium. They must come back. All the castles, all the residences of northern France and Belgium have been stripped of their tapestries, furniture and paintings. These must all come back. All the factories have been robbed of their equipment, their machinery, their pumps, their trucks. Other pumps and machinery must be put in place. All the great cities of Belgium and the north of France have been obliged to pay enormous indemnities of war to Germany. These indemnities amount to more than \$1,000,000,000. This \$1,000,000,000 must come back. No indemnities, quite so, we agree to that, but precisely because there must be no indemnities, all the indemnities already extorted must be made good.

Want Alsace-Lorraine.

Just as we want reparation we want restitution. We want restitution of all the territories occupied by Germany and in France we cannot make any difference between the territories occupied since forty-seven months and the territories occupied since forty-seven years. We make no difference between the five departments forming the provinces of Champagne and Flanders, and the five departments forming the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. This is a question of right, and you cannot bargain with right. You have to hold on with right or you have to fall with it.

Just as we want reparation and restitution, we want guarantees, and those are our terms of peace. I don't need to tell you that they are not the terms of peace of autocracy. Autocracy has not lost every hope. Autocracy has still the hope that having been unable to defeat us by the sword, it will be able to defeat us by words. Autocracy has found a new and powerful ally. It is anarchy, and this, my friends, is not the first time in the history of the world that we see autocracy and anarchy attempting to crush democracy, but to autocracy even talking

Lafayette Day in Philadelphia

of peace, even helped by anarchy, we say today and we shall say tomorrow: "No, you have appealed to the guns. We'll let the guns speak." Those guns are speaking magnificently today and they will speak still better in a few days when all the American boys will be behind them. We are winning, my friends, we are winning.

A year ago when Joffre and Viviani visited the United States they were received in a great university of the middle west and the president of that university, in greeting them, said: "We are brothers in the same cause. For that cause we shall give our last man and our last heart-beat." Those were magnificent words and they should be carved in bronze. Yes, to the last man and the last beating of heart, so that free people may live free under the flag of liberty! To the last man and the last beating of heart, so that our children and the children of our children may live proud and happy and enjoy the blessings of the sunshine without having to fear the return of such horrors.

To the last man and the last beating of heart, until victory is won!

That victory will not be our victory, it will not be your victory; it will not be the victory of our Canadian or of our British brothers; it will not be the victory of any people. It will be the victory of an ideal, of the immortal ideal for which fought Lafayette and Washington, for which we all are fighting; it will be the victory of Right of Justice, of Humanity and of Civilization.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Exercises were held at Independence Square, as also in the grand court of the Wanamaker store. A message more subtle than ever sped across the seas by wireless, passed invisibly and soundlessly between France and the United States, when the Lafayette-Washington flag was raised on the tower of Independence Hall. Simultaneously, a sister flag unloosed its folds from the tower of the Hotel de Ville in Paris, which flag was presented by the Lafayette Committee at Philadelphia to the City of Paris on the occasion of the celebration of Lafayette-

Lafayette Day in Philadelphia

Marne Day last year. The stars in both flags are set in the wreath design of the first flag made by Betsy Ross, the stars representing the 13 original states. Messages were read from the President of France, Marshals Foch and Joffre, General Pershing, Vice-Admiral Sims and Ambassador Sharp, all breathing the spirit of victory for the Allies, the messages of the French President and marshals in praise of American soldiers on the western front, and of the American General, Vice-Admiral and Ambassador, in praise of the valor of the French and British forces.

The celebration in Independence Square was a combined naval, military and civil function, arranged by the Lafayette's Birthday Citizens' Committee, assisted by officials of the 10 local societies comprising the French colony.

Shortly before 2 o'clock, led by Doctor G. F. Giroud, the members of the societies in the French colony, carrying their flags and banners marched to the square from the French Consulate at No. 524 Walnut Street, where they were soon joined by the singing battalion of marines and 500 sailors from League Island Navy Yard. The marines and sailors marched separately from the yard, and each was headed by its own band.

The chief orators of the day were Dr. Charles E. Sajous, of Philadelphia and Lieutenant R. d'Aigny, a descendant of Rochambeau. The Lieutenant had fought with his command until the last officer died and then had succeeded with a little machine gun battery in holding off 400 Germans until help arrived. Lieutenant d'Aigny was introduced as the "man who had fought 400 Germans alone." He wore the insignia of the 19th Battalion, Chasseurs a pied, classed in France as "Blue Devils of the Marne." He also described the Battle of the Marne in which he participated and where he displayed extraordinary heroism.

The "Singing Battalion" of the United States Marines, 500 strong, paraded to the place of the ceremonies and led in song the surprisingly large crowd which had gathered.

The Marine Corps Band from the navy yard made up of Kansas State College men sang camp favorites. Adjutant J. Campbell Gilmore, President of the Lafayette Citizens' Committee, pre-

Lafayette Day in Philadelphia

sided over the ceremonies and introduced the speakers and after announcing the object of the demonstration read the message from the distinguished French and American fighters and statesmen.

Doctor Sajous, the first orator of the day reviewed in detail the life, achievement and sacrifices of Lafayette. Lieutenant d'Aigny said in effect:

"Had it not been for the spirit of men like Lafayette, France might well have shrunk from the task which she fronted at the outbreak of the war. Remember her small army, her inadequate equipment; then remember how she answered to Lafayette's own words:

"Men who fight for liberty must win."

Daniel Donovane, the French tenor, sang the "Marseillaise" in French and the "Star Spangled Banner" in English. The throng joined in the latter, and as it was sung the flag in honor of Lafayette was raised to its staff on the tower. It was carried by twenty women of the ladies of the American-French Club, of the city, at the head of the French colony parade, attended by Miss Marion Reel, attired as "Columbia," and two sailors from a French warship, Theophil Cellier and Leroy Joseph, one carrying the American, the other the French flag.

Gabriel H. Moyer, retiring president of the P. O. S. of A., and City Statistician Edward J. Cattell were the other speakers. The flag was drawn to its staff by Charles W. Alexander and Acting French Consul Victor Fonteneau.

The exercises in the court of Wanamaker's store was attended by the sailors and marines of the navy yard. The "Singing Battalion" led the audience in patriotic songs.

A message from the French Ambassador, Jules J. Jusserand was read to the audience by Dr. Joseph Kossuth Dixon. The programme included the playing of the Marines March, "Semper Fidelis," by the bands from the Marine Corps and the Sailors' Battalion, the band from the Wanamaker Commercial Institute and the grand organ.

The "Marsellaïse" and the "Star Spangled Banner" were given, the former as a salute to the flag of France and the latter at the end of the programme which included a "Liberty Song" with the marine hymn and other numbers, under Director Albert H. Hoxie.

Lafayette Day in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Here the exercises were in charge of the Lafayette Society of California under the direction of Hector Alliot, who arranged a fitting programme for the celebration of the birthday of Lafayette at Exposition Park.

The Naval Reserve Band and the Oratorio Society Chorus added the stimulus of patriotic music. President Alliot read a poem by Ernest McGaffey and cables from President Poincaré, Marshal Joffre, General Pershing and Ambassador Sharp. The first speaker was John Baptiste Christain, a direct descendant of Lafayette who alluded with moving pride to his ancestor and what he stood for. An impressive ceremony was the flag raising, commanded by Captain France of the G. A. R. with a detail of his comrades, the whole being preceded by the playing of "America" by the Naval Reserve Band and an invocation by Father Johnson of the Navy.

A delightful symbolic tableau was that of Miss Helen Eyraud as the tricolor with Miss Rose Vergez as "Alsace" and Miss Louise Vergez as "Lorraine" while Miss Antoinette Balade as "France," sang the "Marseillaise."

Louis Sentous, French Consul, gave a comprehensive and stimulating review of the accomplishment of Lafayette, showing the wonderful scope of his effort and its direct application to the present conflict and this nation's devotion to the liberty of the world. His words evoked the warm response in the hearts of his hearers. Judge Benjamin Franklin Beldose followed in an impassioned appreciation of Lafayette based on the eulogy given by John Quincy Adams in 1834 which proved to be largely prophetic of the conditions today. George S. Patton, a descendant of Washington was then introduced. He spoke on "American Lafayette's" saying in part: "Any man who advocates a peace without a final victory or a peace not dictated by the Allies is a traitor to the country. Any pacifism in America until we finally win would make all that has been done in vain."

Father Johnson concluded the speaking with an appeal for constant support of the war and a firm adherence to the Allies; he urged a greater recognition of what the French nation had

Lafayette Day in Chicago.

done and what Lafayette stood for in this struggle. At the close of the exercises the assembly sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

Those in charge of the above programme were Doctor Alliot, Pierson W. Banning and General Charles Henry Whipple, U. S. A., retired, and the musical programme was directed by Maestro Edward Lebegott.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Lafayette Day was observed in Chicago at the United States Government Exposition, the day being known as "France and Allies Day". Edouard de Billy, Deputy High Commissioner of the French Republic was the speaker of the day. In his address which was devoted mainly to Lafayette, he said:

"What Lafayette sowed in his valiant fighting during your Revolutionary War, France gloriously reaps today in the fighting equally valiant, of your men under General Pershing.

"Both wars were struggles for liberty. This one, greater in scope, extends to many more peoples and to more countries, and involves armies more powerful, but the essential principle is the same—freedom, for which your country and my country stand."

Mr. de Billy was introduced by Charles S. Hutchinson. He was followed by A. Barthelmy, Consul of France, to whose speech a response was made by Dean Shailer Matthews of the University of Chicago. Messages were read from President Poincare and Marshal Joffre. Miss Nannette Marchand and Miss Ruth Leslie, flanked by a soldier and a sailor sang the "Marseillaise" and the "Star Spangled Banner."

At the same time, Mr. de Billy, on behalf of France, presented to the organized labor of Chicago one of the famous French 75's—A Marne veteran.

A large reception was held at the Art Institute where over a thousand paintings from the brushes of French soldier artists were exhibited. The works were painted during rest periods and between service in the trenches.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Governor Pleasant and Mayor Behrman issued official proclamations designating Lafayette Day as "Tag Day" of the *Secours Louisianais à la France* in celebration of the Lafayette-Marne anniversary. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine organized a large parade in which three large bands featured in addition to the West End Naval Band and the Algiers Naval Band. The parade toured the business sections of the city.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

The life of Marquis de Lafayette and his influence in the American war of the Revolution, the Battle of the Marne and the reciprocation of America's debt to France in the present war, were rehearsed in story and essay by children of the schools in celebration of Lafayette-Marne Day.

At the grammar schools and at Franklin, Jefferson, Washington and Lincoln High Schools the students observed the day with patriotic programs.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

A large audience joined in singing the French national hymn "Marseillaise", the opening number on the program at a celebration of Lafayette's Birthday at the Scottish Rite consistory. The song was led by the consistory choir and the exercises closed with the "Star Spangled Banner". Selections were given by the 162nd Depot Brigade Band under the direction of Sergeant R. L. Lesem. Addresses were made by Major Happe of the French Mission; Major Charles E. Taylor, Governor Brough and George A. McConnell of the Four Minute Men. Fay Hempstead, chairman of the celebration, recited an original poem "To Lafayette", Mrs. H. A. Tune gave a solo selection of "Joan of Arc", an organ rendition of "America" with chimes accompaniment was particularly pleading as was a tableau representing Columbia honoring Lafayette. Guests

Lafayette Day in Nashville, Squirrel Island and Beaumont

of the occasion were Colonel Miller of Camp Pike and members of the French Mission.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

An interesting and appropriate program was given at the Court House in memory of Lafayette under the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The program included patriotic songs by the Liberty Chorus, vocal solos and duets, readings and a talk on "The Belgian Orphans" by the Rev. W. W. Akers and Professor R. K. Morgan gave an interesting talk on Lafayette and our debt to France. The exercises closed with the singing of "America".

SQUIRREL ISLAND, MAINE.

Lafayette Day was observed here with fitting exercises. The islanders gathered at the Casina and opened the exercises by singing the "Star Spangled Banner". This was followed by the reading of a poem on "Lafayette" by Mrs. John Oldham of Wellesley Hills, Mass. The audience sang "Rally Round the Flag" and Alexander Doyle sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic". An address was made by Daniel Stanwood of Augusta, regarding his experience with American boys who joined the British Army fighting for an ideal as Lafayette had done here a century or more ago. Miss Elsa Reed of New York City then sang the "Marseillaise". Dr. George S. Dickerman of New Haven, Conn., made an interesting comparison of the ideals of Lafayette and Frederick the Great and the ideals that the armies are fighting for today. The exercises concluded with the singing of "America" by the audience.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

The spirit of the gallant and liberty-loving Lafayette pervaded Magnolia Park, when the Orphans of America sang for the Orphans.

Lafayette Day in Cincinnati

of France. The entire celebration was in charge of Garland S. Brickley, general manager of the Chamber of Commerce. The opening address was made by Major O. C. Guessaz in command of troops stationed at Beaumont. He paid a glowing tribute to the gallant Frenchman who came to the rescue of the American colonies and explained to the people what a gigantic task the Allies had undertaken but that the strife must continue with all the forces at command until Kaiserism had been stamped from the face of the earth.

Alfred DuPerier, a descendant of the French colonists in America, recounted the hardships through which the American army passed in 1776 in which they were joined by Lafayette.

Mrs. W. G. Lovell, "mother" of the French war orphans adopted by Jefferson County, made a brief address describing the conditions which confronted the orphans of bleeding France and how necessary that sympathy for them should be crystalized into some concrete form. Community singing was led by Mr. Brickley and Tom J. Lamb.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

While there was no general observance of Lafayette Day in Cincinnati, yet the simple but fitting ceremony at Fountain Square had a far-reaching effect. In the very simplicity of the ceremony lay its chief merit. The sounding of "Taps" (proclaimed by Major Galvin) has a significant meaning and when promptly at 5:30 the clarion notes of the bugles sounded, the hurrying crowd around Fountain Square stopped, traffic was momentarily hushed and with bared heads the people stood until the notes of the bugles died away.

This was a fitting testimonial to the memory of the immortal Lafayette and the American boys who are fighting in France. It was in keeping with the nature of this great patriot, who, when our country was in peril, gave to us the strength of his wisdom, his wealth and courage so that this land should forever be free. The debt we owe to France is being paid and we are fighting in his beloved land so that France and the world may have the freedom that Lafayette helped us to gain.

Lafayette Day in Seattle, St. Paul and Richmond

SEATTLE, WASH.

Lafayette Day was fittingly observed by a program given in Douglas Hall under the auspices of "L'Union Francaise and Alsaciens-Lorrains. American, French and Belgian soldiers and sailors sang the "Marsiellaise" and the "Star Spangled Banner". Judge Thomas Burke, the chairman, introduced Judge Fred V. Brown, the principal speaker, in addition to which historical tableaux were presented by the women of L'Union Francaise and several songs sung by Mrs. Lida Schirmer, accompanied by Mrs. Ethel Wood Hildreth.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

A tableau was given at the Fair Grounds under the joint direction of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Committee for the Fatherless Children of France.

Miss Alica Forepaugh was in charge of the St. Paul Committee while Miss Mary Cutler of Minneapolis directed the tableaux.

RICHMOND, VA.

Impressive ceremonies were held in the auditorium of the John Marshall School when the flag was presented to the City of Richmond by August Simonpietri, Franch Consular Agent, on behalf of Ambassador Jusserand, as a material symbol of honor for the old dominion. Besides the address of the personal representative of Ambassador Jusserand, addresses were delivered by Mayor George Ainslie, Col. LeRoy Hodges and Captain Veissieres, a French Military Instructor at Camp Lee. Captain Veissieres chose as his topic "The Miracle of the Marne," while that of Col. LeRoy Hodges was on the Marquis de Lafayette. Mayor Ainslie gave an outline of the war activities of Richmond. William R. Meredith presided.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Thousands participated in the celebration of Lafayette-Marne Day at the monument circle under the auspices of the War Community Service. The celebration was in the form of a community sing which opened with the singing of "America". The exercises closed with the singing of the "Marseillaise". Claris Adams made a short speech.

The exercises were brief but filled with the deep appreciation and gratitude America feels toward France.

ATLANTA, GA.

The birthday of Lafayette was celebrated in Georgia in accordance with a proclamation by Governor Hugh N. Dorsey. Exercises were held at Piedmont Park in Atlanta, where military bands from Camps Gordon and Jessup furnished the music and the High School girls of the City sang the "Marseillaise". General Sage of Camp Gordon and representatives of the French and British armies were the guests of honor.

The celebration was arranged by the Daughters of the American Revolution of which Mrs. Charles S. Rice is the regent.

Major Riviers delivered an address on the Battle of the Marne and Doctor N. Ashby Jones on Lafayette.

ATHENS, GA.

Athens fittingly observed Lafayette-Marne Day at the Octagon on the University of Georgia Campus. A monster parade was held previous to the exercises in which the pupils of the public school, college students and citizens generally took part. The stage at the Octagon was artistically decorated with American and French flags and a picture of Lafayette was hung in the centre of the stage.

Addresses were delivered by Judge Andrew H. Cobb, Lieutenant Andrew Uhlmann of the French Army and Lieutenant Walter Griffith.

Lafayette Day in Hartford, Berkeley and Jersey City

HARTFORD, CONN.

The celebration was given under the auspices of the Bridgeport War Bureau at Lafayette Park. The Faetana Band rendered appropriate selections while Miss Esther Berg sang the "Marceillaise." Attorney T. L. Cullinan and Hon. George W. Wheeler, chairman of the Executive Committee of the War Bureau presided, and Doctor John F. Coyle was the principal speaker.

The Four Minute speakers paid tribute to the hero of France and the Battle of the Marne at all the theatres of the city.

BERKELEY, CAL.

Lafayette Day was observed by the University of California. The French flag was flown from the University flag pole, and the chimes of the Saher Tower played the Marseillaise.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

A committee of 100 was organized for the celebration at Lafayette Park in Jersey City. A detachment of 150 French sailors participated. Tableaus were presented by the Elks' Club while the Police Quartet sang and Miss Adele Rankin gave a number of patriotic songs. Commissioner A. Harry Moore also succeeded in obtaining a number of short reel moving pictures of a patriotic nature which were shown between the tableaus and the singing.

Lafayette Day in Bayonne and Seattle

BAYONNE, N. J.

With a parade fully a mile long in which several thousand marchers took part Lafayette Day was appropriately observed in Bayonne. It was reviewed by Mayor Pierre P. Garben and Commissioners M. T. Cronin, Hugh A. Mara and Horris Rober-son along with Col. Arthur Orme.

School Trustee Thomas Kernan, Alfred Beling, William Os-bahr and Harry Levy marched in the procession, as did J. T. R. Proctor, head of the Four-Minute Men, and Rev. Stephen Crock-ett, Rev. Ben Turner, G. G. Slesmar and John J. Hickey, Four-Minute speakers.

School Trustee Edward Zeller marched at the head of a com-pany of Home Guard men which he commands.

Among the floats which attracted much attention was one entitled "Joan of Arc," also several hundred Red Cross workers marched in line.

Another feature of the Bayonne celebration was the dedica-tion of the Lafayette monument, at which Governor Edge and Captain Walter K. Harris were the principal speakers. Gov-ernor Edge briefly summed up the sacrifices Lafayette had made for America. He ended by voicing the following hope:

"May the American defenders of France, as many of them as possible, live to return to the bosoms of their families and afterward to observe the fruits of their unstinted courage and generous patriotism. For this fruit will be world-wide de-mocracy, where Lafayette's was national democracy, and these defenders are showing themselves to be worthy of this heritage of Lafayette."

SEATTLE, WASH.

Lafayette Day was celebrated in Seattle by the staging of tableaux by the French organizations and Belgian Club of the City. Soldiers and sailors from Washington training camps as-sisted. The organizations participating were l'Union Francaise de Victoria, B. C., and the new Belgian Club. Mme. Isabelle Mack, president of l'Union Francaise was in charge of the cele-bration.

Lafayette Day in Albany, Buffalo and Auburn

ALBANY, N. Y.

The birthday of Lafayette and the Allied victory of the Marne were celebrated in the public schools at Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Jones, Superintendent of Schools, requested all the principals to explain in the classrooms what Lafayette did, who he was and what the Battle of the Marne meant. Professor Pratt gave an informal talk at the High School on the same subject.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Lafayette Day was celebrated by a rousing rally at Lafayette Square, which was named for the French hero.

Capt. Hamilton Ward was the principal speaker and after sketching the debt of gratitude this country owes to Lafayette ended his talk by calling upon the people to buy war stamps in Lafayette Square on Lafayette Day as they had never done before.

The orchestra played the Marseillaise and Charles L. Mache led the singing by the people. Mrs. Katherine Finnigan Molter delivered a stirring address.

AUBURN, N. Y.

Under the joint auspices of Cayuga County Historical Society, Daughters of American Revolution, Chamber of Commerce and Home Defense Committee, Lafayette Day exercises were held at the High School Assembly Hall at Auburn, New York. The program was begun by the singing of the Star Spangled Banner and were presided over by the Rev. George B. Stewart, Chairman of the Home Defense Committee. Following the singing, the allegiance to the flag was pledged at the entrance of the Allied flags. "America's Prayer," which was sung to the tune of "America," was next rendered by the entire assemblage, after

Lafayette Day in Auburn

which Rev. Robert Hastings Nicols gave a comprehensive history of the life of Marquis Lafayette.

In introducing Mr. Nicols, Doctor Stewart said a few words about the hero of the day and also about the French people of to-day. He said Lafayette was a great man and a great prophet, and America may well be proud of celebrating his birthday. In touching upon present conditions Doctor Stewart said: The Battle of the Marne, the fourth anniversary of which was yesterday, was a big issue in the war. It pronounced victory for the Allied cause, and it became apparent that the Huns would not eat their Christmas dinner of 1914 in Paris, and it also was decided that they should never eat a Christmas dinner in Paris.

Mr. Nicols sketched the life of Lafayette with many interesting details, concluding as follows:

“He won his place in the world by his unselfish devotion to an ideal, and his name will always live in the hearts and minds of Americans.”

Doctor Stewart then read a telegram of good-wishes from Ambassador Jusserand as follows:

“The spirit of Washington and the spirit of Lafayette are still with us. They inspire their descendants who will win the day as they themselves did in their time.”

The guests of honor were French naval petty officers.

One of the sailors sang the Marseillaise in French after which Second Mate Albert Raymond made an address in his native tongue, a translation of which is as follows:

“In the name of the French people we thank you for this splendid reception of our men. This day reminds us of the great day when Lafayette came to this country in 1776, and it also reminds us of the wonderful day when the first American troops landed on French soil in 1917. After three years of hardships and suffering the weary French have seen America come into the struggle and it gives them new courage to go on. While the Americans are helping abroad, the people at home are sacrificing that the French people may have food to eat, and shortly the great cause for right and liberty will be won. While

Lafayette Day in Auburn
Lafayette Day in Stamford

America did not forget the help received in 1776, the French of today will never forget the help given by the United States in 1917."

A solo, "Lafayette, I Hear You Calling Me," was then sung by Mrs. William A. Aiken after which General Lafayette's visit to Auburn in 1825 was described by the Rev. John Quincy Adams.

The Lafayette Committee in charge was as follows:

Charles G. Adams, chairman; Hon. Mark I. Koon, Dr. George B. Stewart, Capt. Harry B. Kidney, Henry D. Hervey, Miss Annette Tilden, Miss Florence M. Webster, Miss Julia C. Ferris, Mrs. Albert H. Clark, E. H. Gohl, John Van Sickle, H. D. Titus, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Meyland, Mrs. Thomas M. Hunt, Mrs. Marcella Malcolm, Stephen Hurish, Dominic Jaia, Tony Oropallo, Col. Edgar S. Mosher, Capt. Sidney J. Aubin, John F. McGrath, George B. Turner, William T. Galt, Dr. Robert Nichols, Capt. A. H. Jones.

Grand Marshal of the Day, Col. Edgar S. Mosher with the following aides: Capt. Sidney J. Aubin, Capt. A. H. Jones, Courtney C. Avery, Jules Meyland, Mrs. Marcella Malcolm and assistants.

Quartette—Mrs. William A. Aiken, soprano; Mrs. F. W. Shaver, contralto; A. L. Hemingway, tenor; Charles G. Adams, basso; William H. Adams, pianist.

Ushers—Elbert C. Wixon, John C. O'Brien, Porter Beardsley, Eugene C. Donovan, George E. Snyder, Fred B. Wills.

STAMFORD, CONN.

The Lafayette-Marne Day celebration held at Stamford, Conn. under the auspices of the Stamford Vigilance Corps of the American Defense Society is worthy of special note. From reports and photographs of the fete, the Stamford celebration was unquestionably among the most elaborate and artistic held in the country. The celebration was under the direction of Mr. Arthur W. Cabot,

Lafayette Day in Stamford, Conn.

president of the Stamford Vigilance Corps. He secured the endorsement and support of Mayor John Treat, who later issued a proclamation to the citizens of Stamford officially announcing the fete which was held in the evening. The Mayor also appointed an adjunct Lafayette Committee of citizens to assist Mr. Cabot and among other local organizations co-operating in the celebration were the Daughters of the American Revolution, Stamford Historical Society, the Shubert Club and the Women's Club. The celebration took the form of a street pageant symbolical in character with the participants in costume representing various nationalities and eras. The exercises which followed were extremely artistic and of historical value.

American Defense Society Meetings

AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Vigilance Committees of the American Defense Society held or participated in celebrations on Lafayette Day, September 6th, 1918, of the anniversary of Lafayette and the Marne in the following named cities of a total of 201, representing 43 states and the District of Columbia :

<i>Alabama</i>	<i>Kansas</i>	<i>Nevada</i>
Montgomery	Huntington Topeka	Reno Tonopah Lincoln
<i>Arkansas</i>	<i>Kentucky</i>	<i>New Hampshire</i>
Little Rock	Louisville Paducah	Manchester
<i>California</i>	<i>Louisiana</i>	<i>New Jersey</i>
Los Angeles San Jose Sacramento Oakland San Francisco Berkeley Stockton Martinez Hanford	Shreveport Alexandria New Orleans Crowley	Atlantic City Trenton Hoboken Weehawken Asbury Park Newark Camden Elizabeth Bridgeton Perth Amboy Bayonne Jersey City
<i>Colorado</i>	<i>Maine</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>
Denver	Portland	Albuquerque Santa Fee E. Las Vegro
<i>Connecticut</i>	<i>Maryland</i>	<i>New York</i>
Stamford Meridan New London New Haven Hartford	Baltimore Frederick	New York City Brooklyn Watertown Rome Mt. Vernon White Plains Jamestown Hornell Niagara Falls Syracuse Ithaca Middletown Rochester Troy Lockport Yonkers Auburn Poughkeepsie New Rochelle Bronx Glens Falls Tonawanda Ballston Spa Utica Buffalo Batavia
<i>Delaware</i>	<i>Massachusetts</i>	
Wilmington	Worcester Beverly Boston Lynn New Bedford Taunton Fall River Lowell Haverhill Westfield Gloucester Attleboro	
<i>Florida</i>	<i>Michigan</i>	
Jacksonville Tampa Gainesville	Detroit Bay City	
<i>Georgia</i>	<i>Minnesota</i>	
Riseville Atlanta Rome Albany Buelin Albany Buelin Savannah Augusta Dublin	St. Paul St. Cloud Rochester Mankato Winona Madi-on	
<i>Idaho</i>	<i>Mississippi</i>	
Boise	Vicksburg	
<i>Illinois</i>	<i>Missouri</i>	
Rockford Decatur Peoria Chicago Quincy	Carthage Kansas City St. Louis Hannibal Jackson Springfield	
<i>Indiana</i>	<i>Montana</i>	<i>North Carolina</i>
Indianapolis Evansville Ft. Wayne	Haave Missoula	Charlotte Wilmington Greensboro
<i>Iowa</i>	<i>Nebraska</i>	<i>North Dakota</i>
Ft. Dodge Des Moines Cedar Rapids Webster City Coon Rapids	York Omaha Lincoln	New Rockford Bismark Fargo

American Defense Society Meetings

<i>Ohio</i>	<i>Rhode Island</i>	<i>Virginia</i>
Canton	Providence	Richmond
Youngstown		Lynchburg
Columbus		Petersburg
Cincinnati	<i>South Carolina</i>	Leesburg
Dayton	Columbia	Harrisonburg
Urbana		
Mansfield	<i>South Dakota</i>	<i>Washington</i>
Tiffin	Sioux Falls	Seattle
	Mitchell	
<i>Oklahoma</i>	Yorkton	<i>West Virginia</i>
Tulsa	Lead	Wheeling
Muskogee		Bloomfield
	<i>Tennessee</i>	
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	Memphis	<i>Wisconsin</i>
Philadelphia	Lafayette	Milwaukee
Reading	Nashville	Beoit
Pittsburg	Knoxville	Madison
Morristown	Bristol	Green Bay
Memphis		Plymouth
Pottsville	<i>Texas</i>	Spuria
Altoona	Beaumont	Superior
Roanoke	El Paso	Platteville
Hazelton	Galveston	Sheboygen
Wilkes-Barre	Dallas	Athens
Doylestown	Houston	Marinette
Uniontown	Austin	
Erie	Ft. Worth	<i>Dist. of Columbia</i>
Lancaster		Washington
Easton	<i>Utah</i>	
Washington	Ogden	
Cambridge Springs		

In the following named cities numbering 74, branches of the Women's Committee of the American Defense Society held celebrations on Lafayette Day of the anniversary of Lafayette and the Marne:

Donaldsonville, La.	Chinook, Mont.	Summerville, S. C.
Freeiland, Pa.	Veedersburg, Ind.	Lafayette, R. I.
El Dorado Springs, Mo.	Lincoln, Kans.	Spokane, Wash.
Janesville, Wis.	Muskogee, Okla.	Dublin, Ga.
Forsyth, Mont.	Whitesboro, Texas	Fernandina, Fla.
Riverton, Wyo.	Salisbury, Md.	Monessen, Pa.
Doylestown, Pa.	Grenada, Miss.	Grafton, N. D.
Leechburg, Pa.	Towanda, Pa.	Morgan City, La.
Brookings, Ind.	Hoopeston, Ill.	Somerville, N. J.
Weiser, Idaho	Camden, Ohio	Riverside, R. I.
Afton, Wyo.	Lebanon, N. J.	Harriman, Tenn.
American Fork, Utah	Alameda, Calif.	Clinton, Okla.
Sac City, Iowa	LaKe Okabogi, Iowa	North Bend, Ore.
Blackstone, Va.	Cloquet, Minn.	Rupert, Idaho
Norfolk, Neb.	Vancouver, Wash.	Davenport, Wash.
Aurora, Ind.	Sheboygan, Wis.	New Hartford, Conn.
Ellis, Kans.	Wilmington, Ill.	Bishop, Calif.
Croswell, Mich.	Cambridge Springs, Pa.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Sugar City, Colo.	Apalachicola, Fla.	Burley, Idaho
Livingston, Mont.	Blowing Rock, N. C.	Hackensack, N. J.
Willsboro, N. Y.	Au sable Forks, N. Y.	Milford,
Maquoketa, Iowa	Colusa, Calif.	Seaside, Ore.
Ely, Nev.	Wymore, Nebr.	Charlestown, W. Va.
Saint George, Utah	Wichita Falls, Tex.	
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Nampa, Idaho	

Lafayette Day in the Camps

LAFAYETTE DAY IN THE CAMPS

CAMP BEAUREGARD, LOUISIANA

A mass meeting for white troops was held at the camp, Chaplain Clifton R. Miller, Fifth Infantry, presiding. The Fifth Infantry Band rendered the music. A prayer was said by Chaplain Thomas L. Kelly, while the Liberty Quartet rendered some selections. Mass singing was led by Mr. Frank R. Hancock, and an address made by H. H. White of Alexandria. The ceremonies closed with the singing of "America."

At the Base Hospital the presiding officer was Major Donald J. Frick. The prayer was led by Chaplain Stephen R. Wood, while the 29th Infantry Band furnished the music. Mass singing was led by Mr. W. G. Klingman and an address given by Norman Brighton. These ceremonies also closed with the singing of "America."

A meeting was also held in the quarantine enclosure by Company K, Development Battalion, where Lieut. F. P. Robinson presided. Chaplain Gee opened with prayer and the Liberty Quartet sang. The address was made by Norman Brighton.

The Labor Battalion held its exercises with Capt. Newman Smith, presiding. Mass singing was led by Rev. Davis of Alexandria, while the colored Male Glee Club rendered some appropriate music. The speaker was Rev. J. R. Campbell, of Alexandria, and an added musical entertainment that of a quartet of colored negro soldiers.

CAMP JOHNSON, FLORIDA

The soldiers were gathered around the bandstand where the "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Marseillaise" were played, while the commanding officer made appropriate remarks in commemoration of the Birthday of Lafayette and the Battle of the Marne. Owing to the unfavorable weather, the exercises were very brief.

CAMP KEARNEY, CALIFORNIA

The troops were paraded by regiment at retreat. Retreat was sounded and the troops being at attention, the "Marseillaise" followed by the "Star Spangled Banner" were played.

The following sketch on the Life of Lafayette was then read:

The Marquis de Lafayette

We hear continually, patriotic men of affairs who are sacrificing time, money and opportunity to serve not their country alone but the whole world. Today we commemorate the birth of one of the greatest patriots the world ever knew; one who sacrificed position, wealth, youth and royal favor to help make democracy a fact and not a dream in the world.

The Marquis de Lafayette was born September 6th, 1757, in Auvergne, known as the Siberia of France. At the age of thirteen he was left an orphan, inheriting a vast fortune. As between the life of a courtier and soldier, he chose the latter, subjecting himself to the severest training. The thoroughness of his education may be shown in an incident of his youth; a difference of opinion arose at school as to the exact position of the Athenians and the Persians in the Battle of Plataea. Lafayette set out to find out whether he was right or not in his opinion, and actually went on foot to Marseilles and from there sailed as cabin boy to Greece, Alexandria and Constantinople. At the latter city a French consul caught the young investigator and sent him home.

When scarcely eighteen years of age, while captain of the dragoons at the French garrison of Metz, the struggles of the thirteen colonies came to Lafayette's notice, and to quote his own words, "such glorious cause had never before attracted the attention of mankind; it was the last struggle of Liberty, and had she then been vanquished, neither hope nor asylum would have remained for her. The oppressors and oppressed were to receive a powerful lesson; the great work was to be accomplished, or the rights of humanity were to fall beneath its ruins. When I first learned of this quarrel, my heart espoused warmly the cause of Liberty, and I thought of nothing but of adding

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also the aid of my banner. * * * I ventured to adopt for a device on my arms these words "Cur non?" (Why not), that they might equally serve as an encouragement to myself and a reply to others."

Then it was that the first expeditionary force sailed not to France, but from France. In the spring of 1757, Lafayette bought and secretly equipped a vessel named the *Victory*, to carry himself and a dozen other officers across the Atlantic. After a seven weeks' voyage, they landed near Charlestown, and a tedious journey of nine hundred miles awaited them. Arriving in Philadelphia, the seat of the government at that time, they presented their credentials. At first Congress did not wholly believe in the disinterested motives of men who had endured untold hardships to help an unknown people, but determined to gain a hearing, Lafayette wrote asking two favors of Congress: "One is that I may serve without pay, at my own expense; the other that I may be allowed to serve at first as a volunteer." This amazing offer secured attention. Immediately the services so generously tendered were accepted and the rank of Major General was granted the young Frenchman.

And young man he certainly was, so young that he would have missed our draft of the past year. His twentieth birthday was celebrated six months after he set sail from France, and yet General Washington addressing Congress concerning the titled volunteer, wrote as follows: "It is my opinion that the command of troops in that State cannot be in better hands than the Marquis'. He possesses uncommon military talents, is of a quick and sound judgment, persevering and enterprising, without rashness, and beside these, he is of a conciliating temper and perfectly sober, which are qualities that rarely combine in the same person. And were I to add that some men will gain as much experience in the course of three or four years as some others will in ten or a dozen, you cannot deny the fact and attack me on that ground." On this recommendation Lafayette was appointed to command a division, and served with the interruption of one trip to France, till the close of the war.

Thus, it was, (to quote Ambassador Van Dyke), "that America enrolled in the imperishable cause of Liberty a most noble,

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perfect knight, a man so brave that when he was wounded at Brandywine he fought with the blood running out of his boots; 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 without a murmur, because his chief wished it, a man so courteous that he neither took nor gave offense * * * 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."

When Lafayette appeared the colonies had been bled almost white, a succession of defeats; (again to quote his own words): "New York, Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington, and the Jerseys had seen the American forces successively destroyed, three thousand Americans alone remained in arms." With Lafayette's help we won.

A year ago General Pershing placed a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette in the Picpus Cemetery in Paris, and the three words spoken by him on that occasion, "Lafayette nous voila" (Lafayette we are here), may fittingly be repeated today. We are in France and there our armies shall remain until Lafayette's country is made safe for democracy.

CAMP WHEELER, GEORGIA

The brief formal exercises were held in the grove at Division Headquarters, which were followed by an informal smoker. Music was furnished by the bands of the 122nd and 124th Infantry Regiments. The soldiers encamped at Camp Wheeler are known as the "Dixie Division," commanded by Major General Leroy S. Lyon, who made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. Addresses were made by Brig. Gen. W. A. Harris, on "General Lafayette," and Capt. Masson-Forrestier, of the French Military Mission, on "The Battle of the Marne." The exercises closed with the singing of "The Marseillaise."

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CAMP GORDON, GEORGIA

This camp is an infantry replacement and training school, where intensive training is essential to accomplish the mission of training men for active duty abroad in the shortest practicable time. However, in spite of the fact that there was little time to give to celebrations, Lafayette Day was not overlooked. The "Marseillaise" was sung and the birthday of Lafayette honored.

CAMP JACKSON, COLUMBIA; S. C.

Lafayette Day was celebrated in the camp on a large scale. Advantage was taken of this day to celebrate at the same time the recent naturalization of more than 2,000 soldiers of 44 different nationalities.

The auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. was taxed to its capacity with soldiers and civilians, featured by the attendance of Governor Manning, General Danford and other civilian and military dignitaries, inspiring music and ceremonies appropriate to the occasion. The two-hour program held the interest of the audience throughout and was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers.

General Danford in his address reviewed the career of Lafayette, referring to the debt which the United States owes to France, and emphasized his pride in his men who have come from almost every country in the world to help the United States repay this indebtedness and help make the world safe for democracy. "When I go about the camp and watch the troops at drill," said General Danford, "I am not so much interested in seeing whether they do their 'one-two, one-two' exercises exactly right, but I am vitally concerned in watching their faces and the determination that I see reflected there. It is the spirit they show which has been characterized by Premier Clemenceau as 'peculiarly American,' the spirit which the Germans have all learned to fear. And at night when I hear singing here and there and everywhere throughout the camp and remember this determination exhibited in the day and the wonderful morale indicated by their songs I know that this war must end in one way and in one way only."

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Governor Manning complimented the soldiers of Camp Jackson upon their snap and "pep." He said he had heard that the salute was the index of a soldier and he knew from the way the Camp Jackson men came up to a salute that they were indeed a wonderful body of troops. He paid tribute to the bravery of the British, French, Italians and other allies, recalling how they had fought the world's battles for three years until the United States had reached the limit of human endurance and gone to their aid. He emphasized the fact that there must be no negotiated peace in which the lying diplomats of Germany would have the least opportunity to dictate to the Allies in any way because of the fact that an armistice had been declared or an undecided issue was at hand.

"We are all starting now to pay back to the French what they did for the American colonies more than 100 years ago," continued Governor Manning. "The United States should not lend a few paltry millions or billions to France, but we should give these billions to them as a part payment of our immemorial debt to that great nation. I understand now why Pershing, when he approached the grave of Lafayette, said: "Lafayette, we are here."

Under the direction of William McEwan, camp song leader, the audience sang "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner." Representatives of the French, British, Italian and Greek soldiers naturalized during August sang their national anthems. One of the features of the program was the ceremony of pinning small silk American flags on the blouses of the 2,000 soldiers recently naturalized, conducted by 60 nurses from the base hospital and 20 young ladies from Columbia, under the leadership of Miss Frances Pender. As they left the rostrum Governor Manning, General Danford, members of the French Visiting Commission and the other guests were similarly decorated by Miss Walsh of the base hospital.

William Carl Lafayette of the Ninth Regiment, F. A. R. D., a direct descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette, was called from the audience and expressed his appreciation of the opportunity to fight for the two countries which his distinguished ancestor had served.

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CAMP CUSTER, MICHIGAN

In commemoration of the double anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and the Battle of the Marne the following exercises took place in the camp.

At 2 P. M. Deputy Secretary of the State of Michigan, George L. Lusk made an address, as also Judge H. Wirt Newkirk, of Ann Harbor.

At 4 P. M. Joseph L. Hooper of Battle Creek, Michigan, spoke, as also H. L. Stuart, Y. M. C. A. of Chicago, who has been overseas.

All officers and enlisted men attended, companies were marched to the assigned places of assembly by their sergeant, and arranged around the speakers' platform.

CAMP HANCOCK, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

In the presence of Brig. Gen. Oliver Edwards, camp commander, his staff, the French and British Military Missions and a large attendance of civilians, the officers and enlisted men from the companies of the seven groups and the 3,000 students of the Central Machine Gun Officer's Training School passed in review at the camp.

The parade started at 9 A. M. The men formed in platoons and preceded by the band and the commanding officers of each group marched past the Commanding General and reviewing party.

The tri-colors were repeatedly cheered by the soldiers and civilians who witnessed the spectacle. A large assemblage of ladies were also present.

At 6 o'clock the Augusta chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution tendered a reception at Meadow Garden, to the members of the French Mission at Camp Hancock. The honor guests also included the commanding officers at the camp, General Oliver Edwards and his staff, the members of the Eng-

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lish Mission who are here as special instructors, Mrs. L. S. Arrington, local chairman National Council of Defense; Mrs. John N. Clark, president of the U. D. C.; Mrs. Isabella Jordan, president Colonial Dames; Mrs. James F. Wood, State regent of the D. A. R., and the members of the local chapter D. A. R. The band from headquarters furnished the music.

CAMP UPTON, NEW YORK

The French National Flag was hoisted at Camp Headquarters at noon, at which time the French National Air was played by the 152d Depot Brigade Band.

CAMP DIX, NEW JERSEY

The total strength of the camp at this time was about 50,000 men. Every organization large or small held some form of ceremony in commemoration of the day. A general celebration could not be held on account of troop movements in and out of camp.

The ceremony of escort to the color was held by the **136th Infantry Regiment** at 11 A. M. Capt. M. Clavel, of the French Military Mission, as also the Non-Commissioned Officer personnel of the French Military Mission were the guests of honor of the Commanding Officer. The Division Commander and his staff, all Field Officers and members of the British Military Mission, as representatives of our Allies at the Battle of the Marne, were also present.

The **34th Division**, then just arriving from the West, held a regimental review and escort to the colors. The review was received by the Senior French Officer present and by the French and British instructors on duty in the camp.

The **109th Engineers** formed under arms at usual place of

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assembly. The Commander delivered a short address on Lafayette, while the Regimental Band played the "Marseillaise."

Casual Detachment, 153d Depot Brigade: The members of the Casual Detachment were assembled and a suitable talk on the subject of "Lafayette" and the "Battle of the Marne" was made by the Detachment Commander.

The Commissioned and enlisted personnel of the **Sub-Depot Quartermaster** were assembled at Y. M. C. A. Hut No. 9 at 6:15 P. M. where suitable ceremonies were held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Secretary Smith made an address outlined the history of Lafayette in relation to his devotion to this country; he also gave a brief talk on the Battle of the Marne in 1914. The **Conservation and Reclamation Detachment** also attended these ceremonies.

At the Base Hospital the ceremonies were opened with songs by the soldiers. A brief introductory address relating to the nature of the celebration and its significance was made by Lieut. R. T. Fox, Commander of the Detachment. Vocal and instrumental selections were given by Y. M. C. A. talent. An address was also made by Mr. J. J. Edwards who has just returned from France. The exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the soldiers.

Capt. F. E. Wertz gave his officers and men of the **Camp Ordnance Depot** a talk on the subject of the Birthday of Lafayette and the Battle of the Marne.

The ceremony held by the **811th Pioneer Infantry** consisted in an explanation of the great obligation which this nation has been under to the French people, that Lafayette and Rochambeau were among the generals sent us by France, and that it was in great part due to their efforts and other Frenchmen that the independence of our country was made possible.

The men of the **Utilities Co., Q. M. C.**, assembled and the life of Major General de Lafayette and his invaluable aid to the United States during the Revolutionary War was reviewed. The Battle of the Marne was described and the ravages of the "Hun" forcibly impressed upon the men.

The **407th Engineer Sub-Depot** were given a lecture, em-

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phasis being laid on the distinguishing features of the Battle of the Marne and the aid secured through the efforts of Lafayette.

The 153rd Depot Brigade, Headquarters Company, were given a banquet. The Headquarters Band rendered several selections and appropriate remarks were made.

Headquarters First Training Battalion, 153d Depot Brigade: This Battalion was formed on Sept. 6th in a hollow square accompanied by a band on the parade grounds East of 3rd Street. The French and United States national airs were played and respects given thereto and an address was made to the men of this organization by Capt. J. H. M. Dudley upon the life and services to this country of Lafayette during the Revolutionary War, and the significance of the Battle of the Marne was explained and the events leading thereto in connection with this anniversary. **Headquarters 2nd Training Battalion**, as also **Companies 6 and 8**, attended this celebration. The **9th and 10th Companies** were addressed by Chaplain B. S. Levering and the **11th and 12th Companies** were addressed by Capt. H. J. Kimball. A special dinner was served in all the company messes following the addresses.

Headquarters 4th Battalion, 153rd Depot Brigade: Four Battalions, of approximately 3,000 men assembled in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, where a concert was given by the Depot Brigade Band and patriotic songs sung by the entire assembly. A patriotic address was made by Professor W. A. Mears of Philadelphia and the "Marseillaise" was sung by Private Mutch, 15th Company. An address was also made by Sergeant Major Jones, of the British Mission, who took part in the Battle of the Marne. The ceremonies were closed with "There's a Long, Long Trail a Winding."

Headquarters 7th Battalion: The battalion was assembled for a patriotic address by the Chaplain concerning Lafayette, while the Battalion Commander (Major H. N. Arnold) prefaced the parade by remarks concerning its significance. On parade, the "Marseillaise" was played while officers and men saluted, immediately before the playing of our national anthem. A special supper was served and in the evening the battalion orchestra played at the soldier's club.

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Headquarters 10th Battalion: A program under the direction of Lieut. James N. Clinch, Inf., U. S. A. was observed. Patriotic songs were sung, including the "Marseillaise" and the "Star Spangled Banner." Lieut. R. M. McDonald and Sergeant O'Neill of the A. E. F. made addresses. An exhibition close order drill by overseas non-commissioned officers, attached to 40th Company, was also given, Capt. J. F. Hanley, commanding.

Headquarters 13th Training Battalion: Companies were formed for retreat at 4:50 P. M. and had read to them by Company Commanders, extract from Vol. 2, "The American Revolution," by John Fiske, concerning General Lafayette, and also an extract from "The Elements of the Great War," 2nd phrase, by Hillyar Belloc, concerning the Battle of the Marne. At the conclusion of the reading of these extracts, retreat was sounded, and the Companies were held in formation during the playing of the "Marseillaise."

Headquarters 14th Training Battalion: The Battalion was formed and the Company Commanders made appropriate addresses. The boys then stood at retreat rendering the proper salute for the French National Anthem.

CAMP MEADE, MARYLAND

The Lafayette Division of the new and rapidly growing American Army celebrated the anniversary of the Birth of Lafayette and the Battle of the Marne at Camp Meade. The tri-color flew by the side of the Stars and Stripes at several points in the camp. In the morning the soldiers practiced with rifles, bayonets and artillery to go to France at a later date on a mission which was similar to that which brought Lafayette to America. In the afternoon they laid aside their weapons and joined on Liberty Field in paying tribute to the great Frenchman whose feats made possible the writing of such interesting pages in American history.

Senator Wesley L. Jones, U. S. Senator of the State of Wash-

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ington, addressed the boys and told them about Lafayette. Forty thousand of these youths gathered on the big field to listen. Mingled with them were officers of the French Army who are here in an advisory capacity. An address was also delivered by Major General Jesse McI. Carter, Commander of the new division. In addition to this, athletic contests were held, also master singer and band concerts. The camp was thrown open to visitors and thousands attended to aid the soldiers in celebrating the day. In the evening the festivities continued in the bungalows of the Knights of Columbus and Y. M. C. A., while in the main auditorium of the Knights of Columbus the motion picture of Joan of Arc was thrown upon the screen.

Lafayette Day and the Press

LAFAYETTE DAY AND THE PRESS

Among the articles devoted to the double anniversary of Lafayette and the Marne, September 6th, 1918, are those which appeared in the following publications, clippings of which have been forwarded to the French Government through its Ambassador here, in a book presented on behalf of the Lafayette Day National Committee and the Lafayette Day Citizens' Committee of New York:

- Alabama:**
Birmingham Ledger
Birmingham Herald
- Arkansas:**
Little Rock Gazette
- California:**
Los Angeles Express
" " L'Union Nouvelle
" " Times
San Francisco Chronicle
" " Examiner
- Chicago Journal**
" News
" Post
" Star
" Tribune
- Connecticut:**
Bridgeport Post
" Telegram
" Times
Hartford Courant
- Delaware:**
Wilmington News
- District of Columbia:**
Washington Evening Star
" Evening Times
" Herald
" Post
" Star
" Times
- Florida:**
Jacksonville Metropolis
Macon Telegraph
- Georgia:**
Atlanta Constitution
- Illinois:**
Chicago American
" Examiner
" Herald
- Indiana:**
Bedford American
Indianapolis American
" Examiner
" Star
" Times
Richmond Palladium
- Iowa:**
Burlington Hawkeye
Waterloo Courier
- Kansas:**
Leavenworth Times
Wichita Eagle
- Kentucky:**
Louisville Courier-Journal
- Louisiana:**
New Orleans L'Union Nouvelle
" " Times Picayune
Shreveport Times
- Maine:**
Bangor Commercial
Lewiston Journal
- Maryland:**
Baltimore American
" Star
- Massachusetts:**
Boston Advertiser
" American
" Christian Science Monitor
Union

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Boston Daily Globe	New York City Evening Sun
“ Eve. “	“ “ “ “ World
“ Herald	“ “ “ Exhibitors Trade
“ Post	“ “ “ Review
“ Record	“ “ “ Financial Amer.
“ Transcript	“ “ “ Globe
“ Traveler	“ “ “ Herald
Fitchburg Sentinel	“ “ “ Jour. of Com.
Springfield Republican	“ “ “ Journal
	“ “ “ Mail
Michigan:	“ “ “ Motion Picture
Detroit Free Press	“ “ “ Musical America
“ News	“ “ “ Morn. Telegraph
	“ “ “ Financial America
Minnesota:	“ “ “ News
Minneapolis News	“ “ “ Outlook
St. Paul Pioneer-Press	“ “ “ Post
	“ “ “ Review
Missouri:	“ “ “ Sun
Kansas City Journal	“ “ “ Telegram
St. Louis Post Dispatch	“ “ “ Times
	“ “ “ Town Topics
Nebraska:	“ “ “ Tribune
Lincoln Star	“ “ “ War Weekly
Omaha Bee	“ “ “ World
	Rochester Chronicle
New Jersey:	“ Herald
Atlantic City Gazette Review	“ Post Express
Elizabeth Evening Journal	Schenectady Gazette
Hoboken Observer	Syracuse Post Standard
Jersey City Journal	Utica Press
“ “ Evening Journal	
Newark Call	Ohio:
“ Evening News	Cincinnati Enquirer
“ News	“ Post
Trenton Times	“ Tribune
Union Hill Dispatch	“ Tribune
“ Observer	Toledo Times
New York:	Oregon:
Albany Journal	Portland Oregonian
“ Knickerbocker	
Auburn Advertiser-Journal	
“ Citizen	Pennsylvania:
Brooklyn Citizen	Altoona Times
“ Daily Eagle	“ Tribune
“ Standard Union	“ Enquirer
“ Times	Philadelphia Bulletin
Buffalo Courier	“ Evening Ledger
“ Enquirer	“ North American
“ Express	“ Press
“ News	“ Public Ledger
New York City Aerial Age	“ Record
“ “ “ American	Pittsburgh Despatch
“ “ “ Call	“ Leader
“ “ “ Commercial	“ Post
“ “ “ Courier des Etats	“ Press

Lafayette Day and the Press

Rhode Island:

Providence Journal

South Carolina:

Charleston American

Tennessee:

Memphis Commercial Appeal
Nashville Banner

Texas:

Beaumont Journal
Galveston News

Virginia:

Danville Bee
Norfolk Virginian Pilot
Richmond Journal
" Times Dispatch

Washington:

Seattle Times
Spokane Spokesman

W. Virginia:

Wheeling Intelligencer
" Register

Wisconsin:

Milwaukee Evening Journal
" Evening Sentinel
" Free Press
" Journal

Wyoming:

Sheridan Enterprise

CANADA

Montreal Star
Toronto Star





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