

# Speakers and Some of the Guests at the Peace Dinner

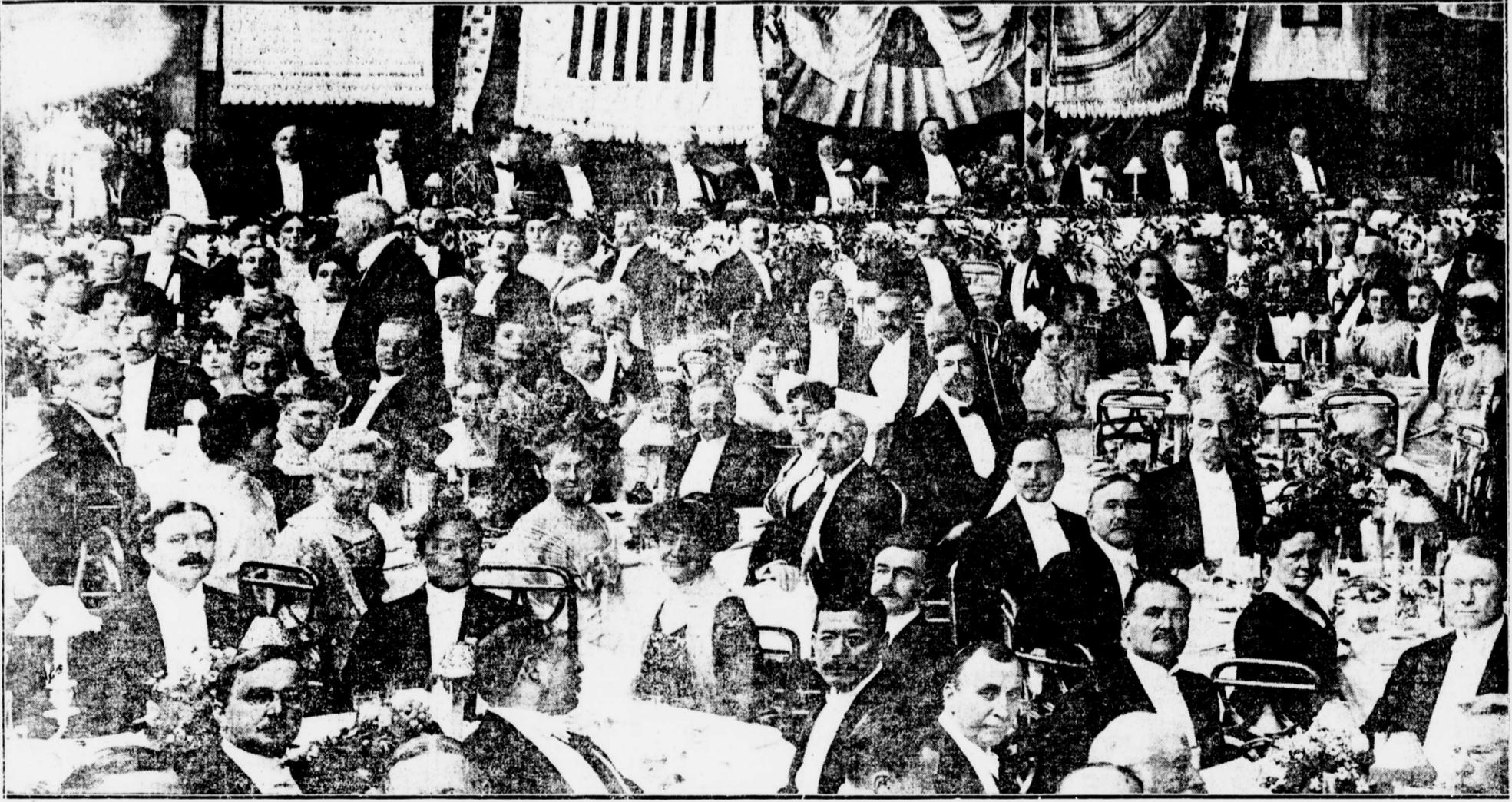


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FROM LEFT TO RIGHT AT THE SPEAKERS' TABLE ARE SETH LOW, EDGAR O. LOVETT, CONGRESSMAN SULZER, MAJOR A. W. BUTT, JOHN WANAMAKER, CHARLES A. TOWNE, OSCAR S. STRAUS, ANDREW CARNEGIE, PRESIDENT TAFT, JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, HENRY CLEWS, THE REV. DAVID J. BURELL, ISAAC N. SELIGMAN.

## ALL IS PEACE AT THE PEACE DINNER

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one looked for Ambassadors that had been invited by the dinner promoters. There was Senator Don Gilbert Cressy of Martinez, the Mexican Ambassador of Mexico, Youssef Zia Fasha, the Turkish Ambassador, where were Ambassadors Bakhtoff of Russia and Domingo A. Gama of Brazil, along with H. E. Masmano Hanbara, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires; Yung Kwai, the first secretary of the Chinese Embassy, and the Chevalier von Loeventhal-Linan, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires.

John Temple Graves answered these questions quite simply by saying that the settlement had decided to stay in Washington. It appeared, according to the dinner committee, that the Italian Ambassador had got a hint from his Government that as the representative of a nation at war a peace dinner was no place for him. The Turkish Ambassador got a similar hint. The Russian decided that embarrassing situations might arise. The others followed the lead of their colleagues.

It was true that a special car had been built at Washington all day for these gentlemen, a car provided for by J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry Clow, Andrew Carnegie and others, but it had to be hitched on to the noon train without its diplomatic passengers.

THE GUESTS NOT THERE.

There were inquiries also for Charles M. Schwab's fifty guests, the members of the Argentine Commission that is up here to study steel and perhaps give orders for big things. Mr. Schwab had treated 50 dinner tickets at \$10 a ticket, but when the commissioners learned that the diplomatic representative of their country would be unable to attend they too stayed away. Mr. Schwab was present, however.

There were also present, Secretary of State Woodrow Wilson, Governor Charles D. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, George W. Perkins, Senator and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, William B. Hornblower, R. C. Ogden, Comptroller William A. Prendergast, Capt. H. M. Randall, General Stewart L. Woodford, F. W. Woolworth, Charles M. Schwab, Isaac N. Seligman, Borough President Steers of Brooklyn.

the progress of the peace dinner arrangements. "There never was a banquet swaddled in stunner," he said, "that has passed into serene consummation. Since the reorganized executive committee there has been no war within its ranks. There has been peace in every conference (laughter) and progress in every council. The dove has hovered above every session and its white wings have not been called by the stormy petrels of the press that have whizzed and whirred about its council doors." (Laughter and applause.)

Under full sail, Col. Graves spoke of the "new era of republican representation" at the dinner, the solid foundation of wealth on every side, and pronounced the following metaphor: "The Italian beauty and the flower of American chivalry clasped hands with the gracious and gallant nations beyond the seas to pledge universal peace in the last bumper that has been taken by the twenty second year of the old year out and the new year in." (Great cheering.)

The Colonel spoke of the foolishness of war and the influence of a better understanding between nations, and praised President Taft in these words: "But the staidest sops that have been taken for peace in human history have been taken by the twenty second year of the United States. While patriots have preached and poets have sung and journalists have written the President of the United States has presented the evangel of peace at the door of every chancery in Europe and the East. His two great treaties await the eggs of the peace-loving and godly, with the fervor of a citizen and with the full pride of an American. I present to you William Howard Taft, the great peace President of the republic's life."

Mr. Carnegie, before turning the reception of the banquet over to John Temple Graves, read letters he had received from Mayor Gaynor, Gov. Wilson of New Jersey, Gov. Foss of Massachusetts, Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut, Gov. Dix of New York and Alton B. Parker, letters that endorsed the peace movement or praised the pending arbitration treaties. Mr. Carnegie's talk was brief. He had prepared it beforehand and had copies ready in simplified spelling.

As president of the New York Peace Society I took the liberty last March of addressing the Democratic Governors of States, then recently elected, and some other prominent members of that party calling attention to the acceptance of our President's wish that one great nation could be found willing to join our country in an arbitration treaty embracing the settlement of all international disputes. The Secretary of Foreign Relations in Parliament, sir Edward Grey, on behalf of the Government of Britain, responded promptly to the President's desire. He was followed by the leader of the Conservatives, Mr. Balfour, who declared that in no part of the House would this action receive more cordial support and then followed the leader of Ireland in the same strain. Thus all three parties rose from partisanship to nationalism sinking the partisan in the patriot. I believe that our own statesmen of front rank would do no less, that they also would rise above party when sturdily by a great moral issue. The masses with us are too apt to underrate and often to censure our public men, a closer knowledge of their characters and aims would abate this evil.

Gov. Foss's letter said that the scope of international disputes should be extended until it includes all subjects in dispute between the nations. Gov. Dix wrote that nations, like individuals, should settle their differences by an appeal to law. Gov. Baldwin said he was heartily in favor of the proposed treaties with no reservations. Gov. Wilson wrote that he was in favor of every treaty which puts international affairs upon the basis of reason and accommodation. Mayor Gaynor hoped that the English and French treaties would be negotiated successfully. Alton B. Parker sent his heartiest good wishes for the success of the President's treaties.

Mr. Carnegie presented the toastmaster, John Temple Graves, and Mr. Graves went to work conscientiously on a fairly long speech. He had memorized it, so it didn't take him so very long.

ORATORY INTRODUCING TAFT.

Col. Graves didn't try to sidestep a reference to the ructions that marked

when it doesn't cost us anything (laughter) and won't involve us, and which possibly would not get into any rate, because it always happens this way: if they have a revolution on down here, we have to send a fleet of the navy, and they will win it around until some of the revolutionists forge themselves and begin to appropriate foreign property, and then we have got to interfere. So it is just as expensive one way as the other.

"Why not go down there with the right to stop the revolution and let these poor people go on and enjoy a prosperity they have not known for years? They have countries that are rich with what has given them, and if they could only have peace they could work out their own salvation, and all they need is a little encouragement of those treaties. Applause and cries of 'Good.' And I ask you whether I have not carried out my promise to point to a place where we can put our fingers and make peace right away. (Applause.)

THE ARBITRATION TREATIES.

On the subject of the arbitration treaties the President said: "The ratification of these treaties for the immediate purpose of promoting peace is not of pressing importance, because there is not the slightest indication of war with France or England, but the important thing is the example we are all in favor of peace until temptation comes to go to war. We are all in favor of the Ten Commandments. The trouble is the individual instances (laughter) when we are not making plain speeches."

"We ought to be able to form a reasonable and definite plan. My plan is to establish an arbitration court by the power of all the powerful nations, into which the aggrieved nation may summon the aggressor. The case could be stated and the nation have judgment with a penalty enforced; if necessary, through an international police force."

"We have gone on in this age until we are all in a sense, armed camps. Not so much this country, because of our two oceans separating us from danger. I can't overstate the European danger. Congresses have been summoned for the purpose of advising disarmament, but they have been advised to continue. We have not done anything to reduce the armaments. Why do I favor the treaties? Because I regard them as the first step toward establishing such a court. Arbitration has been in the past useful, and it will be useful in the future. I mean arbitration between different nations. We have settled the controversies with Great Britain in the past, but individual instances of arbitration are not enough. We've got to extend the scope of arbitration so as to include the whole world. And that's the importance of these treaties. They do extend the scope of arbitration further than any treaties that have been made."

WHY NOT ARBITRATE NATIONAL HONOR?

"The present treaties between the United States and other countries include the questions of national honor and vital interest. It is as well to propose that we make treaties on every question except those likely to lead to war as a step toward peace. I don't see why the questions of national honor and vital interest are not included in these treaties, and I'm not here to take that back. (Prolonged applause.)

"If there ever were subjects which ought to be submitted to peaceful arbitration these subjects are personal interests and national honor. This was recognized under the code duello. If a man grossly insulted you you had to call for a duel and fight. That showed that a third person had to be called in there to settle a dispute. (Laughter.) The idea that if a man insulted me I had to give him a chance to take a shot at me because he insulted me it took three centuries to laugh down. But if I shot

him it was a proper arrangement. If he shot me, which was much easier for him to do, it would be hard for me to reconcile myself that the arrangement was proper."

"Some hundred years ago if a man was sued on a covenant or a bond if he had a good right arm he went to court about it. A 24 foot square ring was fixed up and the defendant and complainant were put in it. If you won it was established in the courts that you had never made a covenant or a bond, and that if you had you would pay it. Is that any more ridiculous than the method today of settling controversies by war? If we had a war and sent our army out and it beaten does it prove that we were wrong? No, it simply proves that the Lord was not on the side of the weaker battalions and that we were right all the way through. Wouldn't you prefer to have controversies settled with justice and equity by a great tribunal?"

"I mentioned another peace dinner given in Washington that it was of the highest importance that we should have a treaty which would cover all the questions. When I sat down I was taken up by Sir Arthur Grey and two other British diplomats. They said because such a treaty would cover all the questions, when I sat down I was taken up. 'I'm your man,' I said."

"These treaties have received a tremendous support from the common people in England. It is the common people, plain people as Lincoln loved to call them, who are themselves chiefly interested in peace, because such a burden of war will fall on them, their mothers and sisters and daughters."

"But it isn't so easy after talking about the treaties to make them. The first clause in our treaty says that every justiciable question between England and the United States in the one instance and France and the United States in the other instance should be referred to a court of arbitration. Justiciable has been defined as meaning whatever is capable of settlement by the rules of law and equity."

"The court would consist of three Americans and three Englishmen, or three Americans and three Frenchmen. Some have objected because the Americans would be outnumbered by the President and without the benign influence of the Senate. I wouldn't object to this, it is a more detail and ought not to interfere with the result."

HIS COURSE NOT INCONSISTENT.

With regard to the abrogation of the Russian treaty and the consistency of this course with his arbitration treaty policy President Taft said: "The inconsistency which is said to exist in the abrogation of this treaty and the matter of arbitration treaties, I say doesn't exist. President Taft put great emphasis on the last four words and got a round of applause. As for the Monroe Doctrine, he said: 'The question comes up that we would have to abrogate the Monroe Doctrine. I say the Monroe Doctrine isn't a justiciable question. It is a question of national and international policy and cannot be arbitrated. Of course if we make a treaty to let a man in we are bound to let him in or arbitrate. We could exclude redheaded men if we wanted to, but they're too valuable.'"

"They say that we may get a tribunal that may decide wrongly. We may get a fool judge in a court, but are we going to give up courts for that reason? This criticism is a statement of human error, that's all."

"Something has been said about state bonds. The treaty says, 'all cases hereafter arising.' These cases have already arisen."

"But, ladies and gentlemen, the question is a much broader question. It is a question of whether we are going into a court to have a matter settled by law and equity and eternal justice or whether

we are not. It is a question of whether we are willing to meet an unfavorable decision or not. This business of heads I win, tails you lose, makes no progress in a Christian civilization. As they said in Andrew Carnegie's orthodox days, 'We must be willing to be damned if we are going to be saved.' We've got to abide by the judgment of a court."

THE MOST FAITHFUL OF MAIDS

LYMAN H. ELLINGWOOD LEAVES MISS DUBOIS \$1,000.

And \$1 Apiece to Two Sisters and a Brother - The Maid Had Worked 28 Years in the House - She is a Silver-haired Colored Woman of 55.

The will of Lyman Haskell Ellingwood leaves \$1 each to two sisters and a brother, but gives \$1,000 and any articles she may choose from his effects to Gertrude A. Dubois of 141 West Eighty-third street, who is described as "the most faithful and devoted maid that ever graced his earth."

THE POLICE A PLENTY FOR TAFT.

Twenty-two in Uniform and Fifty in Plain Clothes at the Waldorf.

President Taft reached New York at 6:05 o'clock last night and went straight to the Waldorf. John Wanamaker accompanied the President from Philadelphia. Mr. Ellingwood lived with the professor and his wife for many years.

Then the professor died and afterward his widow and Mr. Ellingwood acquired the property. The matter had stayed through all the changes.

She came originally from Louisiana, where her home was on the bank of the Mississippi about 200 miles north of New Orleans. Yes, she realized that it was unusual for a serving woman to stay with the same people for twenty-eight years. But it has seemed very natural for her to stay on and they had always seemed to want her to stay. And when she was reminded of the praise which her former employer used in describing her she laughed and said:

"Oh, Mr. Ellingwood used to get excited sometimes and say a lot of things that I don't believe he meant."

Second Arrest in Alleged Bond Swindle.

Harry Ingram, a bond broker of 50 Broadway, who lives at 306 Lincoln road, Brooklyn, surrendered himself at the District Attorney's office yesterday on a bench warrant issued December 11. Ingram is accused of defrauding Marguel & Co. of 5 Nassau street by ordering the firm to buy Canadian Coal bonds at 80 for a supposed customer. When Ingram wouldn't take the bonds they were found to be worth 4. The customer, John L. Douglas, has also been arrested.

REPUBLICAN NOTICES.

TRINITY CHAPEL

West 25th and 26th Sts. Just Off Broadway. Sundays, 9 and 11 A. M. & 3 P. M. Weekdays, 7:30 and 9 A. M. & 3 P. M. Special Sunday Night Service at 8 o'clock.

Beginnings January 1 to the Steamers of the Maine Steamship Line between New York and Portland, Me., will arrive at and depart from Pier 9, North River, foot of Rector street, instead of Pier 20, East River.