

Asquith's First Interview

Discusses World Peace

Ex-Premier in Only Talk to Newspaper Men Outlines What Civilization Is Fighting For and How Its Fruits May Be Saved for Posterity

By EDWARD MARSHALL.

It is clear that if the peace which has become the first interest of a bleeding and devastated world is to be something more than a breathing space or a passing interlude we cannot be content with a mere re-painting of the map. Nor must our reconstruction concern Europe alone.

"We must aim at setting up a world-wide peace partnership, of which all the civilized communities will be members on a level footing, with equal rights and reciprocal duties."

The speaker was the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, one of the six or eight most striking figures in modern British history, and with these words he struck the keynote of the first interview he ever gave to an American or any other correspondent in the course of his long and eventful public career.

It has been a career profound in its effect upon humanity. Perhaps it may be charged with making strange linkings, but I do not hesitate to say that British modern history has revealed three grand old men, although but one, Gladstone, was lovingly given that title by the British public and the British press.

The two others, Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith, popularly are regarded rather as opponents than as copartners in the making of history of these stirring days, but whether or not they have wished to be copartners, whether or not they have intended to work together, the fact certainly remains that while what Lloyd George has accomplished could not have been accomplished by Mr. Asquith, it is equally true that Lloyd George never could have accomplished it had he not had as a less public spirited, less far-sighted predecessor than Mr. Asquith in the great office of Premier of Great Britain.

It is probable that to Lloyd George may be given the greater portion of the credit for the final act of winning the war. It is improbable that any General, even Joffre himself, will be accorded as great a measure of praise by the history which will be written in the decade immediately following the war, but I predict that later on, when history settles down to facts, devoid of political and personal prejudice, the major portion of those writing authoritatively about the great battle against horror for civilization will admit that while "L. G." as the whole British nation now calls him, it is spoken in affection or otherwise, built marvelously, he could not have built so well had he not had the foundation laid by the great genius, H. H. Asquith, usually in England, he is spoken in true love or by an enemy, now called nothing other than "Old Squith."

A Power in England.

To-day he is officially merely a member of the House of Commons, but really unquestionably he is the most powerful man in England save Lloyd George. He may be Prime Minister again before he dies, and it is more than probable, it is practically certain, that his subtle and sagacious mind automatically will make him Britain's chief representative at the peace table after the war ends. Most of the thinking Englishmen with whom I have discussed this vitally important matter say that no two men could take charge of Britain's case better than Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey.

He is a firm believer in and a vast admirer of the United States. His message to America at the time we came into the war was probably the most eloquent of all the splendid messages that throbbed across the wires at that momentous time. It is not probable that more than any man in Europe, his thought was and had been in consonance with that of President Wilson. And this takes us fairly to the in-

terview, which, after all, has more authority than that of a mere interview, for most of it lies on my desk written in Mr. Asquith's own minute and difficult cursive in answer to my questions as worked out during several meetings.

Aims of the Entente.

"The accession of America to the allied cause is a landmark in history," Mr. Asquith said. "The war was not only not of the Allies' seeking but they were drawn, or rather driven, into it to vindicate the public law of nations and to maintain the sanctity of treaties and to repel the wanton and aggressive invasion by Germany and Austria of territory to which they had not even the pretence of any moral title."

"As the contest developed other issues not less grave and equally vital to the permanent interests of civilization were seen to be involved. The German methods of warfare, both on land and sea, setting back the clock to where it stood in the darkest centuries, became a daily affront to the common conscience of mankind."

"There were, it is true, still lurking doubts in some quarters, otherwise both friendly and farsighted, as to the ulterior intentions in the event of a German defeat of some, at any rate, of the Allies. In particular there were suspicions that the rulers of the secular autocracy in Russia might not be in full accord of purpose and spirit with the three great western democracies of Europe, France, Italy and the United Kingdom."

"As far back as November, 1914, in the early months of the war, speaking at the Guildhall, I enumerated in concrete and unambiguous terms the objects for which we were fighting. Those objects—the recovery by Belgium (and at a later date I added Serbia) of what she had been compelled to sacrifice, the security of France, the placing upon an unassailable foundation of the rights of the smaller nations, the destruction of the German empire, the German people, not of Germany or the German people but of the military domination of Prussia, which is their curse, as it has become the curse of Europe and the world—these were and still are the purposes for which we have spent and are spending freely and without stint the best blood of the allied peoples."

Wrong to Be Righted.

"They are none of them selfish objects. There is not the slightest taint of an aggressive or even a vindictive purpose in any one of them. Their common aim is to bring about a permanent cessation of past and prevention of future international crimes. 'Mear, while the Czarism has disappeared almost in the twinkling of an eye. It is indeed from Russia that the formula (wherever it was invented) of 'no annexation and no indemnities' has of late been most loudly proclaimed. As is the case with so many other generalities, it is excellent or misleading according to the sense in which its terms are interpreted and understood."

"We should be studying all our professions and the throwing away of incalculable sacrifices which we have made if we were to submit to a so-called peace which left France still dispossessed and Italy as a nation still truncated and incomplete; which did not curtail the Turk's powers and opportunities of misgovernment; which did not provide for an emancipated and restored Belgium, for an enlarged and autonomous Serbia, for the creation in Poland, the prey in the past of dynastic and military ambitions, of a united and self-governing State, and for the free and secure development of Rumania and of the southeastern Slav."

"These are illustrations, all of them involving compensation or rectification of boundaries or both. They do not profess to exhaust the indispensable material safeguards against the recurrence of the dangers which have come to prey on the civilized world. They do not imply any so-called 'imperialistic' objective, such as animated the dismemberment of the full rank of Lieutenant-General after Washington, Gen. Winfield Scott having received it by brevet."

I was engaged in the Quartermaster's Department at this time and was on duty in Knoxville, Tenn., and had been sent to Washington to confer with the Quartermaster-General, M. C. Meigs. This visit gave me opportunity to see Lincoln under conditions vastly different from those where I had seen him in Illinois. He was, however, the same Lincoln that I had known. If there was a change it was that he seemed to be stricken in stature. He was, however, both in manner and dress quite in keeping with his exalted station. He was at ease and well poised, nothing in his manner, dress or speech that even suggested awkwardness or that awful pose given him by the sculptor. He had indeed given his features more than a suggestion of nobility. There was clearly outlined and defined those characteristics that made him famous—that made him the savior of his country and the liberator of a race from bondage. It seems to me that any representation of Lincoln should at least aim to show him as teeming with, and in fact overflowing with, those qualities and characteristics that he was known to possess. On the contrary, the artist has gone far back to his early life and has sought to represent him even more than he could have been under the most adverse circumstances. The statue is to be a splendid, magnificent misrepresentation of Abraham Lincoln in the later years of his life—and he has given us what he conceived him to have been back in Kentucky before he had found himself. As evidence of this it is stated that he went to Kentucky and found a man who was and always had been a rail splitter and nothing else and gives it as Lincoln. Those of us who knew him cannot accept such a substitute.

Poland and the annexation by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine. They can be pursued with clean hands and a clear conscience by the democracies of the world. For indeed their achievement has become one of the conditions precedent to a permanent and fruitful future of democracy itself.

"But these geographical and ethnological redistributions and material compensations, necessary as they have become, do but clear the road to the attainment of an end which is of supreme importance not only to the nationalities of Europe but to all civilized mankind. It is here that the appeal comes in, not merely to the sentiments and the sympathies but to the direct and permanent interests of the United States."

John Bright once said that he was not prepared to make his country the knight errant of the world. And these days when social and industrial problems are both more complex and more clamorous than ever before no great community can afford to spend its time and energy in seeking out occasions for chivalrous adventure.

Remaking the World.

"What, then, is the cause which summons to its banner with an imperious call the free democracies of both hemispheres? "It is a cause which, if it triumphs, will bring about the reconstruction on a stable and enduring basis of the whole system of the relationship of States."

"The development during the last two generations of European armaments was due to a combination of causes, political and economic, which it is not my present purpose to analyze. Some of the international groupings which resulted were undoubtedly of a very artificial kind. History shows that both the animosities and the friendships between the nations, even those which appear to be the most deep rooted and immovable, are apt to be short lived."

"In a part which is not very remote it seemed that though the hereditary enmity between Great Britain and France was to be a fixed point in European politics. Within our own memory there have been times when most men would have scoffed at the idea of an alliance between Great Britain and Russia. On the other hand, the bonds which recently united Italy with the two Central Empires in the Triple Alliance were throughout both slender and brittle. Turkey has been in turn the enemy and the ally of almost all the great Christian Powers."

"But the recent groupings of the European States were not only more or less accidental; it was, as the course of events proved, in the highest degree precarious. For the best part of ten years it was the ceaseless and successful preoccupation of Sir Edward Grey, as shock followed shock, to higher and more arduous tasks, to circumscribe and localize disputes, and to postpone the outbreak of the storm clouds. That policy he pursued to the end, and it was through no fault of his that in July, 1914, when the quarrel between Austria and Serbia became acute, the great Powers as a whole were not allowed to play the part of impartial arbiters."

"Such a state of international relations, without any solid foundation, ethical or political, was bound by its very instability to stimulate naval and military activity. No one felt secure, and one was led to expect a new round of debates at the Hague conference to realize how impracticable, in the circumstances of the time, was even the tentative and nebulous pacifism of the Czar."

America's Part.

"The storm broke, as sooner or later it was bound to do. The great war has not only fulfilled most of the forecasts of the experts and the prophets, but in its sacrifices and its horrors it has surpassed the blackest experience of the worst imagination of mankind. "The first thing needed is without doubt not a reestablishment of the balance of power but the removal of one of the chief of the chronic causes of unsettlement by the emancipation and regrouping of subject peoples in accordance with their aspirations and interests. This would go a long way to heal the festering sores which Europe has inherited from dynastic ambitions, from diplomatic chicanery, from military rapacity."



HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH

tion of armaments. These changes, which involve the definite repudiation of militarism as the governing factor in the relation of States, will not be brought about by a stroke of the pen or by an avalanche of rhetoric.

Partnership of Nations.

"They will involve the creation of that which must be in the first instance a tentative and elastic machinery and system of procedure, judicial, consultative and executive. They must aim from the beginning at something more than the negative functions of policing the world and preventing breaches of the peace; at nothing less than a partnership of the nations in the joint pursuit of a freer and fuller life for the countless millions who by their efforts and their sacrifices, generation after generation, maintain the progress and enrich the inheritance of humanity." (Speech at Queen's Hall, August 4, 1917.)

"Canning in a famous and vainglorious phrase boasted that he had called in the New World to redress the balance of the Old. The New World is summoned now, not by an extraneous voice, but by its own conscience and its own best ideals, to a higher and more arduous task, to circumscribe and localize disputes, and to postpone the outbreak of the storm clouds. That policy he pursued to the end, and it was through no fault of his that in July, 1914, when the quarrel between Austria and Serbia became acute, the great Powers as a whole were not allowed to play the part of impartial arbiters."

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"But it is clear that if the peace, which has become the first interest of a bleeding and devastated world, is to be something more than a breathing space or a passing interlude we cannot be content with a mere re-painting of the map. Nor must our reconstruction concern Europe alone. As President Wilson said in his message to the Senate on the 22d of January last: 'No covenant of cooperative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war.' "We must aim at setting up a world-wide peace partnership, of which all the civilized communities will be members on a level footing, with equal rights and reciprocal duties."

"The wanton recourse to the use of force by one nation against another must be guarded against and in time superseded by a common agreement to submit disputes to the common judgment, and in case of need to unite the strength of all by appropriate means in order to give effect to the common will."

like George Washington, for whom his followers feel a respect akin to awe; once has arisen a Roosevelt, force incarnate, fiercely loved and fiercely hated; perhaps even more uncommon the Woodrow Wilson type, calm, intellectual, perhaps more conscious of his place in and his duties to the history which will be written in the books of the next generation than of his place and duties to the history which is being written in the newspapers of his own time, and therefore prone to take incredible chances of irreparable error if his judgment chances to be wrong—a man who, nervous as he may make the onlooker with a quicker sight and more red corpuscles, is likely to do the right thing, a similar thing, with their slow force of education he has forced a vast majority to get behind him where a smaller man might have or might not have done as well.

Wait and See" His Motto.

Mr. Asquith is of the Wilson type. His most famous phrase is "wait and see," as that of Woodrow Wilson is "watchful waiting." Both did their best by the great countries which had trusted them by following the policies which their pet phrases indicated. There are those on either side who did not think it really was the best which might have been accomplished, but none will deny that it was certainly the best these men could do. There is an amazing similarity between the mental processes of Woodrow Wilson and those of H. H. Asquith, a similarity almost as great as the dissimilarity between their personalities.

Mr. Asquith's waiting was of a somewhat different character. He refused hurriedly to endorse probably efficient policies, and in the judgment of some Englishmen, lost opportunity thereby. But both men, with their waiting or in spite of it, have well done that which they eventually have done. If Mr. Wilson's waiting prolonged this war's incredible slaughter none ever will affirm that he intentionally promoted the tremendous tragedy; if Mr. Asquith's "wait and see" delayed any deal of Britain's willing struggle in the great cause of humanity he never will be held a guilty man by history.

Now and then there comes a leader

Now and then there comes a leader into a friend's home for a pleasant visit and found yourself ushered into a place designated as "the drawing room" or "the parlor." Immediately your spirits decline as a result of the surroundings and you are likely to start sneezing, as the place is probably airtight and has not been opened since the last visitor was there, such gloomy places being kept only for company."

Many homes, the doctor pointed out, have lots of old stuff which is kept for memory's sake, but which should be got rid of as quickly as possible. Houses of elderly persons or those who have been married long are the worst. Elderly persons hate to part with anything, but they are the very ones whose falling strength is undermined by the unconscious effect of the hideous household gods.

Many old time pictures are especially depressing. In the days when the people were singing "The Ship That Never Returned," "Empty is the Cradle, Baby's Gone," and similar songs the walls were hung with "Grant's Bedside," "Garfield's Death," "The Retreat from Moscow," and many other pictures historically correct but far from cheering.

Much of the waiting and the seeing has had good results. I know people familiar with the psychology of Britain who shudder at the thought of what might have occurred had matters been forced rapidly. They declare and to their own satisfaction prove that patience is especially a virtue in a statesman's makeup, and that it is that quality which has done most to make of Mr. Asquith a great leader. Always he has figured that it is better to be slow than to be wrong.

Has a Passion for Freedom.

In his case this strong characteristic is notably combined with an immense general sagacity, and as every journalist who has come into direct contact with him knows, an extraordinary personal shyness. It would be impossible to find two men offering a greater contrast of character than Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith. I have said that the latter frequently is called "Old Squith," so I may say of the former that some wit has said that while Mr. Asquith's motto is "Wait and see," that of Lloyd George is "Never wait and cannot see." So the case is nip and tuck perhaps.

H. H. Asquith has a tremendous passion for freedom. That is the man who way to tell it. And he has as well a great a passion for justice—justice to every individual as well as justice to the mass. That is where a friend of mine from the United States declares that he most widely differs from the average American. He is a man rather of passions than of understandings which perhaps is to be expected in one with his vast intellectual contempt for the pusher, the self-advertiser.

Probably Mr. Asquith has done more than any man in Britain to prove the superiority of the power of brain over that of birth and wealth. His battle made him many enemies in Mayfair, but speaking generally it made friends for him. He did not become the champion of the hot polo, the mob; he became the champion of constructive thinkers, whether rich or poor, declaring that the best democracy must be the democracy of brains rather than of numbers.

He is and always has been disdainful of both applause and criticism. In his own mind he decides that which he believes to be right and then he goes ahead. One of his great assets is the perfect trust which the labor elements in Britain have in him. If he says he will do a thing for labor he will do it, labor men declare, and he never will sell them out in a political deal. If he refuses a request of labor he refuses it quite frankly, after a dispassionate thought has brought him to the conclusion that it cannot be or ought not to be granted. The country owes him a great debt because of the wise way in which he familiarized the various labor elements with compulsory service.

With regard to the change of Government which sent him out and sent Lloyd George to the Premiership, Mr. Asquith showed a selfless magnanimity. In the minds of many he was faced by the alternative of giving way to Lloyd George or having him stamp the country. Asquith's argument, some believe, must have been: "I can be of more service to the country by stepping out than by staying in because if I step out my followers will remain loyal to the Government, whereas if I remain a campaign may be conducted which will split the country and necessitate a general election in the midst of war."

How the War Hits Latin Americans

Financial Condition of Sister Republics Improving, Though Trade Has Been Dislocated in Several Instances

By JOSE F. GODOY.

ENOUGH time has elapsed since the United States entered into the European war to make it possible to ascertain how the participation of this country in the struggle has affected the financial and commercial interests of other nations, especially the Latin American republics, which have intimate and cordial relations with the United States.

In order to obtain authoritative opinions on the subject, opinions which will convey to the reader the exact viewpoint of Latin Americans, statements regarding the present situation were secured from several of the diplomatic representatives residing in Washington.

As Senor Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia, is the Latin American diplomat who has been longest in service in Washington, his opinion was first sought. Senor Calderon had just delivered an address before the Southern Commercial Congress lately convened in Washington. He penned the following:

"The financial and commercial situation of Bolivia is very satisfactory at present, because, although the public treasury has had a heavy deficit owing to the increase in custom house duties the people at large are prospering on account of the high prices obtained through the exportation of the various mineral products which are so abundant in that country. "The banks have successfully maintained their metallic reserves and are on solid basis. The Banco de la Nacion (Bolivian National Bank) which is a semi-official institution, as the Government holds more than one-half of its shares, has been giving half yearly dividends of six and eight per cent., and by virtue of the law it will soon become the only bank of emission. Bolivia Wants American Capital.

"Bolivia issued its first foreign loan here in the United States, and its foreign debt is comparatively low, as it does not even represent 23 per cent. of its revenue. The payments for interest and amortization have been effected with scrupulous and prompt exactness. "The construction of railway lines connecting all the leading cities of the republic was also contracted for in the United States. There are now lines which will be built in Oruro, an important mining center, with Potosi, well known for its silver mines, and with Cochabamba, capital of an extensive district abounding in all kinds of agricultural products. "The line that is to connect La Paz with Buenos Ayres, and of which only 150 miles remain to be built, is now being constructed. This route will offer the advantage that it crosses the greater portion of Bolivia, Peru and the Argentine Republic without any inconvenience during the whole year. "The establishment of branches of banking institutions and the building of a great number of houses in the elevated regions of Bolivia and connect them with the extensive eastern districts of the country, which yield every kind of tropical product, are enterprises that would not only afford profit to American financiers but would exert a powerful political and financial influence in favor of the United States in the South American Republics."

"Bolivia has always shown a preference in favor of American business men for the establishment of enterprises for colonization purposes and for the building of its railways. "The next diplomat approached was the Mexican Ambassador, Senor Ignacio Bonillas. Though he is a comparatively recent arrival from his country, at the same time he is a keen observer of events and keeps himself in constant touch with his Government. His opinion, therefore, is of great weight and importance. Ambassador Bonillas's statement is as follows:

"Mexico Objects to Restrictions. "The situation in Mexico as a consequence of the European war concentrated the foreign commerce of Mexico almost entirely to trade with the United States. During the period before the United States entered the conflict the financial and commercial situation in Mexico suffered in part only as regards exports to Germany, chiefly coffee, tobacco, dye goods and flour. "The entrance of the United States into the war has caused a noteworthy dislocation in the commerce of Mexico not so much as regards exports, which continue with some regularity, but chiefly because of restrictions imposed by the United States on its export commerce. While Mexico ships to the United States petroleum, precious metals, copper, zinc, antimony and other metals indispensable for the manufacture of war materials, and also, hemp, guayule, hides, skins and cattle, on the other hand the United States has greatly restricted the exportation of articles of first necessity for Mexico, and recently the exportation of gold and silver."

"Under such conditions Mexico has suffered greatly from the restrictions imposed by the United States, for it is generally thought that there should exist complete freedom of commerce between the two countries. Mexico needs principally to import from the United States wheat and flour, cotton and cotton manufactures, machinery of all kinds, especially agricultural and mining machinery, electrolytic copper in the shape of wire and cables, manufactured articles of iron and steel, railroad materials and rolling stock, and mining exploitation material. "Mexico would wish that such articles could be exported freely from the United States. Mexico purposes to uphold its present prohibitions regarding the exportation of certain articles of first necessity, but it is entirely disposed not to place any restrictions on the exportation of petroleum and its by-products, wool, hemp and other vegetable and mineral fibers, guayule, guayule, cattle, dye goods, fine woods and other tropical products peculiar to Mexico, such as coffee, cocoa, chicle, etc. "The general public opinion is no way of trading with countries inimical to the United States and it is an adverse neighbor of the country, there is no reason whatever for placing in effect as regards Mexico the embargo which has been decreed against European neutrals."

Honduras Doing Well. "Owing to the absence of Senor A. Membreño, Minister of Honduras, the inquiry made at the legation of that country was answered by Senor R. Camillo Diaz, its Charge d'Affaires Interim. His statement fully covers the subject and is as follows: "With regard to the present financial and commercial situation of Honduras, I may state that the war has not affected my country so injuriously as other countries of this continent. "Exchange has remained at the same figure as before. The Republic has produced all the necessary food and other products for its own urgent needs, and notwithstanding the scarcity of marine transportation owing to the war, Honduras has kept up the exportation of its mineral, agricultural and industrial products to the United States and other countries. "However, it may be stated that the importations have diminished owing to the scarcity of marine transportation. As giving a fair and well balanced opinion as to the financial and commercial situation of one of the republics in the islands of the Caribbean here is the statement of the Charge d'Affaires of Santo Domingo, Senor Luis Galvan: "When the European war began in 1914 the commerce of the Dominican Republic suffered greatly because all the tobacco gathered there was being sent to Hamburg and the German ports were closed to all foreign commerce. Soon new markets were obtained for the Dominican Republic and thereupon the crisis passed away. "The war had no other effect on the Dominican Republic. Owing to the able administration of the Dominican Republic has attained a notable development and the financial situation of the country is now on a sounder basis than ever before. The Republic at present enjoys true prosperity and in the very near future it will attain an enviable advancement, steady confidence and is flowing into the country in order to develop its wonderful natural resources."

Prosperity in Calamity

From Maiden Lane, where the passage looks the staid respectability which marked it when it began to be being at Wall Street, to Broadway, where it regains its sobriety, the street is a riot of sales. The man who found the first sale of a stock, even in this home of the market, counted in one short hour more than fifty million dollars. The man who found the first sale of a stock, even in this home of the market, counted in one short hour more than fifty million dollars. The man who found the first sale of a stock, even in this home of the market, counted in one short hour more than fifty million dollars.

THE REAL LINCOLN

By H. M. HIGINTHOM.

AM I impelled by your full page illustrated article on Lincoln and the artist's representation of him to be given to a nation that believed in and sympathized with him and that desires to honor and perpetuate his memory, to give you and the public my views. I was born in Illinois in 1838 and have always been a resident of that State. I knew Lincoln not intimately, but well. I saw and heard him speak frequently during the years next preceding the civil war. I knew him before he was a candidate for the Presidency and best during the contest between him and Douglas for the Senatorship. It is, I think, well understood that the contest between these two great men was the stepping stone to the Presidency for Lincoln and gave him to the nation and the world as one of its foremost noble and heroic characters. I knew him later as President, and I am the only person living that was present on the occasion of the first meeting between Lincoln and Gen. U. S. Grant. This meeting took place in the White House on the evening of the 23d of March, 1864. Gen. Grant came to Washington escorted by Congressman E. R. Washburne to receive his commission as Lieutenant-General. Those present on that occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Gen. Grant, E. R. Washburne, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. James and myself. We were all from Illinois, and as I said before I am the only one of the number now living. In Harper's Weekly published at that time was a full page illustration of the presentation of the commission by President Lincoln in the presence of the members of the Cabinet on the day following the first meeting. This presentation took place at the Capitol. It may not be generally known, but Gen. Grant was the first to enjoy the

CAMOUFLAGE IN THE HOME

CAMOUFLAGE in the home," or the elimination of household deceptions, by which cheerfulness instead of depression is diffused, is one of the principal prescriptions advocated and given by a New York physician. His plan, he believes, acts in a more stimulating manner than many drugs, besides having the advantage of being without a reaction. "The old junk" is his way of explaining his method. "Get rid of the superannuated furniture, pictures or ornamental abominations. They act as a poison in many cases on persons who do not know what is wrong with them. Some patients I have attended had imaginary fits and were only suffering from their surroundings. Dark days instead of depression is diffused, is one of the principal prescriptions advocated and given by a New York physician. His plan, he believes, acts in a more stimulating manner than many drugs, besides having the advantage of being without a reaction."

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