

a - Ackison

War office

London 1916

50% COTTON

ENGLISH BOND

FOX RIVER



European Trip
1916

War Office,
Whitehall,
S.W.

24. 3. 16

Dear Mr Strong,

I have just

heard from Colonel Hunsicker
that you are in London.

You are sure

to be very busy, so I will
not waste your time by

long while since we met in
New York,

yours sincerely

Picheson

Tel: 187 was office.

coming to see you just yet.

When however you

find a little time at your

disposal will you let me

know, & we could lunch or

dine, or better still work in

a round of golf.

It seems a very

OPENED BY

18 DEC 1915

18-C 15P

Benjn Strong, Jr. Esq^o
Governor
Federal Reserve Bank
62 Cedar St
New York City

RECEIVED
DEC 3 1915 8 15 AM
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK

1504

A. Bryce, Lord

(James Bryce)

Member of House of
Lords

[From B. Strong Jr.]
Mar. 21/16

3, BUCKINGHAM GATE,
S.W.

Dear Mr. Strong
Yours

should happen to be free on
Tuesday next, March 28th.
Will you give us the pleasure
of seeing you to lunch here
at 1.30 P.M.? I am

Yours sincerely
James Bryce

4100 Montview Boulevard.

Denver, Colorado,

October 23rd, 1916.

James
My dear Lord Bryce:

Our conversation of last March when I enjoyed your hospitality in London, has so frequently been in my mind since then that I cannot refrain from telling you what a great pleasure I had in reading your recent admonition to your countrymen, when you reiterated in public the views which you had privately expressed to me. Amid all that is disheartening and depressing during this war, an occasional cause for hopefulness does appear. Your speech, which I know voiced England's best traditions, is a welcome recall to common sense. The growth of the conviction in this country that we must assume our share of the responsibility for the maintenance of peace, once it is established, is another cause for rejoicing.

Possibly you have seen Professor Stowell's book, "The Diplomacy of the War of 1914", in which his analysis of the British White Papers leads him to use the expression that Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy will stand forth "as one of England's glories and as a pattern for generations to come." What a calamity if by the pressure of public opinion this record should be marred by peace arrangements in which was consciously planted the germ of later strife and how can neutral support be accorded to a peace in which one half of the belligerents are left shackled in a commercial dungeon?

To The Right Honorable Lord Bryce.

Oct. 23, 1916.

A policy of commercial and financial "Coventry", such as now seems to appeal to a part of the press of England and France, surely means abandoning hope for reduced naval and military establishments - it surely means perpetuating the animosities, never more bitter, which have characterized this war from the start - it will surely force Germany to a more intense nationalism than ever - it will be a peace of form and not of substance.

Many of our leading men of letters and in public life, including Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hughes, Mr Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, have expressed views more or less strongly that peace must be insured hereafter by an arrangement in which the employment of economic and military force will be justified, and that this country should emerge from its isolation to the extent that it will share in the benefits and obligations of such an arrangement. Can such obligation be undertaken by neutral nations if it makes them the jailers of outlawed nations?

One reaction already noticeable here is the activity of the protective tariff advocated, many proposals for export trade combinations and other similar projects, all possibly proper enough as weapons of defence, but which will, I hope, not be required in order to face a world which has armed itself with every political contrivance for a commercial strife to be carried to the point of extermination.

To Right Honorable Lord Bryce.

Oct. 23, 1916.

I hope that brighter days are coming and that you may retain your good health and vigor to enjoy them to the uttermost.

Will you present my compliments and warm regards to Lady Bryce, and with every good wish, I am,

Sincerely yours,

The Right Honorable Lord Bryce,
London, England.

BS/VCM

COPY

P.S. Thank you very much for your [Fraser B. St. Louis] Christmas & New Year's greetings just received; & how forgive these pages, cut about by a mistake at the printer. 12.1.17

3, BUCKINGHAM GATE,
S.W.

20th December, 1916.

JAN 13 1917

Dear Mr. Strong:

Thank you for your very interesting letter of October 23rd, which I ought to have answered sooner and would have answered but for constant pressure of urgent work. I want to say to you how entirely I agree with what you say about the folly of a policy of commercial and financial **C**oventry. It would not only destroy the prospect of a renewal of tolerable relations between the belligerents and so increase the danger of a future war, but it would reduce the chance that the German people may revolt against the detestable system from which they suffer and it would be an injury in the long run to England herself. This policy is largely the fruit of momentary passion and we hope that its weakness will be seen when passion abates and when the difficulties inherent to the plan will have been more closely examined. In any case there is really no danger that we or France would enter on any policy prejudicial to trade between ourselves and the U.S. We Liberals would of course give the strongest resistance to any such proposal and I do not believe it would succeed.

I know Professor Stowell's book and think it one of the very best that the war has brought forth. It is certainly the best vindication of our diplomacy. Many of us

here deeply regret that a sudden upturn in politics has caused the retirement of Lord Grey from the Foreign Office.

Although Germany has come forward with the desire of peace upon her lips, we do not believe that she is in the least prepared to abandon her ill-gotten gains or to make the reparation which we deem necessary and there seems very little chance that any peace negotiations entered on now would have a useful result. The feeling in this country is quite against them. We have had too much experience of Germany to trust her good faith. The national sentiment is as much resolved as ever to prosecute the war to a successful issue.

I am rather curious to know whether you
think that the woman vote in Colo. and some
other Western States made any difference in the Presidential election

3, BUCKINGHAM GATE,

S.W.

Let me add, a number of these Peace Suggest-
ions, that there are difficulties involved for us which
you, I am sure, realize, but which I think are not
generally understood in America.

One is that it has become impossible to trust
the Germans. It told us when it invaded Belgium
that it did not regard the faith of treaties. You can
put any confidence in any promises it makes? We
must have material guarantees.

Secondly, we must believe that Germany is now
willing to accept any proposals we could make.
The Government is too much afraid of its own
Troops to do that. They must be defeated before they
can come to reasonable terms.

Thirdly, we are bound to regard the wishes of
the other Allies and can't believe an isolated
opinion. This may make it difficult for us to
to terms which are important for them & which
though they inflict no disadvantage on us
we are rather perplexed by the suggestion
cabled this morning as coming from your State
Department. Does it mean that America
wishes to be a party to the peace settlement?
Very sincerely yours James Bryce

J. Frank B. Stenberg

Denver, Colorado,
January 12, 1917.

James
Dear Lord Bryce:

It was a great pleasure to receive your kind letter of December 20th, particularly as I had hoped that my letter of October 23d would not be understood to impose upon you any obligation to reply.

My enforced absence in the West on account of illness, which has kept me away from New York and close touch with affairs since last May, makes it difficult for me to send you a very satisfactory reply to your letter.

On the whole, I do not think, nor do I believe that it is the general opinion, that the woman vote in Colorado and in other Western suffrage states contributed to Mr. Wilson's election; on the contrary, if anything, it increased his popular vote. This was no doubt due on the one hand to Mr. Hughes' outspoken pledge of his believe in National Woman's suffrage and the President's reiteration of his conviction that the question was one for the states to decide and not for the Federal government. It is claimed that the eight hour legislation contributed from 400,000 to 600,000 votes to the President's campaign, only partly offset by votes of those who were eliminated from Democratic ranks by what they regarded as class legislation. My personal opinion is that the outcome of the election resulted from two main causes, - one being the ignorance and indifference of the great mass of population in the central west to the issues of the war, the agricultural and laboring classes of these districts feeling strongly the arguments of prosperity growing out of war conditions. The other active influence and one which I think has

To - Lord Bryce.

January 12, 1917.

not been appraised at its full value was the mistaken theory upon which the Republican campaign was conducted. It was not constructive and was almost entirely confined to violent and even bitter attacks upon the administration at a time when the country needed a leader to point out a course for the future which would be intelligible to millions of voters who are too remote from the Atlantic seaboard, or too deeply engrossed in their own affairs, to do their own thinking on many of the pressing issues of the day.

Since writing you the exchange of notes has given emphasis to the President's conviction that an enduring peace in his opinion will require international arrangements of a character that will throw the weight of this country's unimpaired wealth, great population and productive capacity in the scales as a factor. Just what tangible form this can take is of course purely speculative. I cannot believe that it is in his mind that this will require participation by this country in peace parlies, although I have no knowledge on the subject and am expressing my personal views only. This would imply mediation at a time when the attitude of neither group of belligerents would justify intrusion of that character. On the other hand, I am gradually coming to the view that there are many advantages to be gained by all belligerents through the arrangement of terms of peace prior to the complete exhaustion and, if you please, subjection of the central powers, provided always that the continuance of such a peace is insured so far as human arrangements can be made effective by the assumption of obligations by this country, as well as the other neutral nations. I have been greatly shocked in reading an account sent me by a personal friend

To - Lord Bryce.

January 12, 1917.

in London, which was furnished him by one of his friends in Belgium of the details of the procedure being followed by the military government in Belgium in expatriating Belgian labor.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my hope and wish that happier times are in prospect for stricken Europe and particularly for you and your fellow countrymen who are making such sacrifice. If my present plans are carried out, I shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in London sometime this summer.

With warmest regards, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Rt. Hon.
Lord Bryce,
3 Buckingham Gate, S.W.,
London, England.

BS/CC

[From B. Strong]

3, BUCKINGHAM GATE,
S.W.

8th February, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Strong

I am very glad to hear from you again and shall be happy to see your friend, Mr. Johnson, when he comes. He has, however, not yet apprised me of his arrival in London; possibly the disturbance of ocean sailings may have prevented it. I feel some doubt when this will reach you but will take my chance. The whole situation has been of course greatly changed by the action most properly taken by the President with regard to the threats made by Germany. My own belief is that should war come between Germany and the U.S., it would have a most important effect in shortening the present struggle in Europe, for the Germans would feel that they could not possibly succeed and nothing is more dispiriting to a nation than to have to go on fighting where no victory is imaginable. We in England have been much surprised that over the West generally and especially in the Mississippi Valley there has been comparatively little horror excited by the atrocious series of crimes which the German Government has committed. This would not surprise one so much in other nations but your people are so exceptionally humane and kind-hearted that I can only attribute it to the fact

that the conduct of the Germans has not been realised in its naked horror. In the Eastern States where it is realised, nothing of course could be stronger than the indignation that has been shown.

I should like to know whether you think that the woman suffrage in States like Colorado and Idaho made any difference in the Presidential election, especially in the way of inclining women to support Mr. Wilson because they thought he had kept them out of war.

I have been much struck by the view that the "advanced" or "Progressive" section in the West went strong for Wilson. What is it that this section desires from the National Government? It is not woman suffrage, nor Prohibition, because these things can be had from the States. The railroads & great corporations can hardly be any longer subjects for alarm. What is it then that the "Progressive" Party really stands for and desires to obtain? Initiative, the Referendum & Recall they have already

Believe me

Very sincerely yours

Brace

P. S.

-3-

Though some persons doubt whether the entry of America into the war will make any great practical difference, it seems to me clear that it must materially abridge the war, not only by adding financial strength to the Allies, but also by the conviction that it will inspire in Germany that success is for them impossible.

We earnestly hope that people will realize, out West, that this is a war for moral ideals, & that if the U.S. comes in, they will feel it is a war on behalf of Freedom & Right that they too will be waging.

[From B. St. Louis]

Denver, Colorado,
March 8, 1917.

My dear Lord Bryce:

Your interesting letter of February 8th has reached me safely and with unusual dispatch, as much of my mail from across the water has been taking well in the neighborhood of four weeks. By the same mail Mr. Johnson has advised me of the necessity of his leaving London almost immediately after his arrival in order to take up his work in Paris and it may be that he has found it impossible to present my letter of introduction. In any event, I appreciate and thank you for your hospitable intentions.

I wish it were possible to send you something conclusive and convincing on the various subjects mentioned in your letter. It is difficult to generalize as to the feelings and motives of a hundred million people, of every race, of all degrees of intelligence, scattered over such a vast territory as ours, and I think it is misleading to endeavor to supply some one formula to explain such a complicated and involved matter as public opinion in the United States in these difficult times. At the risk of tiring you, however, let me send you some personal reflections, which have almost grown into convictions after nearly a year's inactivity during my convalescence, with much time spent in thinking about these matters.

As to sentiment in regard to the war, you are entirely right in your estimate of the feelings which have been inspired in the eastern states. The sense of horror and resentment is strong enough to outweigh

To - Lord Bryce.

March 8, 1917.

personal and selfish considerations, and I think you must understand the reason for this. But in the middle west; that is in the Mississippi Valley and in this section where I have spent the last seven months, it is undoubtedly true that considerable indifference has existed, at least until recently. It can be explained in various ways.

First, long distance from the seat of war. It is probably fair to say that the indifference displayed in England at the outbreak of the war was largely due to twenty or thirty miles of water which separated and protected England from military operations. Three thousand miles of water and one thousand miles, or more, of land have caused an indifference in this region, only much magnified, such as England experienced when the war first started.

The second explanation is ignorance. People of the middle west have little direct contact with Europe; everything filters through New York as an intermediate Clearing House so to speak, where the current of direct contact is broken. The result is that political, social and economic Europe is quite a mystery to the middle west, and European affairs are regarded by the average citizen here as of no particular consequence to him. But I think it is even more true to say that he regards this country as of no particular importance to Europe in this awful struggle. We have had no political relations with Europe of consequence, we have never loaned money to Europe and our sense of detachment has led people out here to believe that in European affairs we do not count. The war suddenly imposes upon us both political and financial responsibilities of supreme importance to ourselves and to Europe; in fact, one might almost say of deciding importance, but the middle west has not yet fully waked up to it.

To - Lord Bryce.

March 8, 1917.

The third reason for the indifference is undoubtedly the fact that the farmers of the great valley between the Alleghenies and the Rockies, where we produce grain and cattle in such abundance, have seen the value of their products about doubled by reason of the war and unprecedented prosperity has resulted in a feeling of satisfaction with the status quo, which the farming community does not care to see disturbed.

The fourth cause of indifference, I believe, has been the comparatively little space given (until recently) to war news by many newspapers west of the Alleghenies. This is not so true today as it was six months or a year ago.

The fifth cause is undoubtedly the mixed character of our population, largely of foreign birth or descent, and very considerably German and Scandinavian who entertain German sympathies.

The sixth I think can justly be said, is the reluctance of many people, who conscientiously fear and disapprove of the military spirit of Europe of the last forty years, to see it introduced here.

A seventh cause, which cannot be minimized, is undoubtedly a rather hazey feeling that, while our people have been injured and abused both by the German submarine operations and the lawless propaganda in this country, nevertheless cause for complaint against Great Britain also exists because of the blockade. In other words, there is some feeling that disregard of neutral rights has been shown by both sides.

My observations in Colorado lead me to believe that probably more than 90% of the people here are sympathetic with the cause of the allies, but a great many people of intelligence and particularly ladies believe that the war is not our war and that we should keep out of it.

To - Lord Bryce.

March 8, 1917.

There is no doubt that the developments of the last few weeks, particularly the astounding disclosures of attempted conspiracies in Mexico, have awakened western people to a better appreciation of the real seriousness of our position.

I believe I can detect, both in the Press and in the expressions of individuals, the growth of a deeper appreciation of the true significance of the war and of its consequences, as is so often the case with us, public opinion is confused and is liable to remain confused until directed by strong leadership.

Your question as to the influence of the suffrage vote on the outcome of the Presidential election is almost impossible to answer conclusively, because of the confusion of local issues in so many of the states. You may have gathered the impression that the suffrage movement was directed against President Wilson's reelection, which would not be an accurate conclusion according to my views. In those states, particularly in the east, where suffrage has not been gained by the women, a determined effort was made during the campaign to get suffrage pledges from the candidates. Mr. Hughes gave an unqualified approval of "votes for women". Mr. Wilson responded that it was a state question and, while he was not opposed to it, the decision must rest with the voters of the different states. At once the suffrage leaders in sections where they had no vote organized to oppose Wilson. Inquiry in Colorado, however, which is the first suffrage state, and which gave Wilson 60,000 majority, leads me to believe that the women quite generally voted for Wilson, because they felt he had kept the country out of war and would continue to do so. The same was undoubtedly true in

To - Lord Bryce.

March 8, 1917.

Kansas and probably so in Wyoming and Idaho. I have heard of cases in California where the men of a family voted for Hughes and the women for Wilson on this very proposition. It is probably fair to say that the woman vote in suffrage states ran proportionately ahead of the men's votes for Wilson, to some extent and possibly to a large extent on this very ground. On the other hand, the influence of the suffrage propoganda was directed against Wilson in those sections where the women had no vote.

The complication that I refer to had principally to do with prohibition. The women have lined up solidly behind the prohibition movement, and there is no doubt that in some sections the active prohibition campaign has confused the issue somewhat and made it difficult to determine just how the woman vote went. Here in Colorado, Wilson's supposed interference in behalf of the coal strikers a few years ago undoubtedly gave him standing with the labor element, which gained him many votes. On the other hand, the administration's activity in opposition to so-called Anti-Japanese legislation in the Pacific Coast states, cost the President a good many votes that he would otherwise have had. I am inclined to think, however, that the woman vote as a whole was a vote for peace.

So far as the Progressive vote is concerned, what better explanation can be found than the legislative record of the Democratic party of the past four years? This administration has undoubtedly produced a great mass of legislation which the country has accepted as being "advanced", or "progressive" in character, as being anticapitalistic and antimonopolistic and designed for the better security and prosperity of the laboring classes. The Federal Reserve Act, the Federal Trade Commission, the Clayton Act, The

To - Lord Bryce.

March 8, 1917.

Federal Farm Loan Act, the Seamans Act and others less well known, and finally, on the eve of the election, the Adamson Eight-hour Law. These legislative accomplishments enabled the President, and I think with considerable justice, to make a very strong appeal to the Progressive vote, and I imagine that he more than divided the honors with Mr. Hughes in the partition that resulted from the abandonment of a separate Progressive party by its chief leaders.

After great patience, our country finally must face a decision hardly second in importance to that made by Mr. Lincoln for the relief of Fort Sumter. The decision will be decisive if leadership is directed towards crystallizing public opinion and, failing that, I fear an unfortunate division of public opinion. On the whole, the country's resentment that a few Senators have blocked the President's program, combined with the exposure of Germany's duplicity in all of their representations to our government, is going a long way towards solidifying public opinion.

With much of the criticism of our President I have little patience, although in all respects his policy has not been the one that I would like to have seen pursued. No one on your side is better acquainted than you are with the difficulties which the President of the United States must face during a period such as we have passed through. Until recently the President would have faced a seriously divided country, had he exercised the authority which he undoubtedly possesses to pursue a more aggressive policy than he has heretofore adopted.

You will, I hope, pardon this long letter from a friend whose only

To - Lord Bryce.

March 8, 1917.

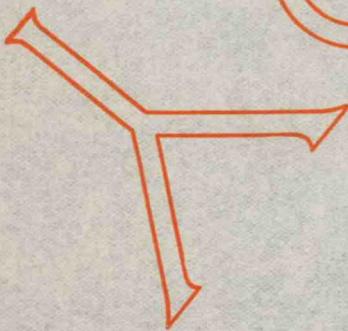
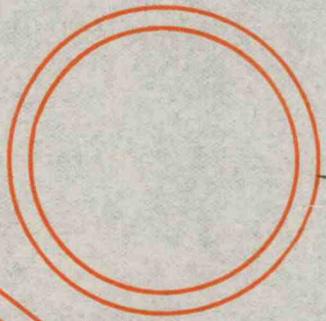
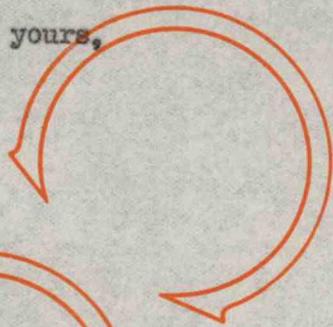
wish is that his country be not misunderstood, particularly by you and others who I know have a deep affection for the United States.

With kindest regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Rt. Hon.
Lord Bryce,
3, Buckingham Gate, S. W.,
London, Eng.

BS/CC



Lord Bryce's letter of Mch. 8th.

April 4, 1917.

P. S. I have been holding the above letter since it was dictated on March 8th, expecting that developments were pending which would make all speculation as to this country's position quite unnecessary. Exactly that has transpired. The President has determined upon a course which makes him truly the leader of public opinion and the country's enthusiasm has been awakened most unmistakably.

There are millions of Americans who feel the same satisfaction and elation that I do in having our country finally lined up alongside of the allies and pledged to contribute its wealth and energy to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

BS/CC

[From B Strong]

May 21, 1918.

Dear Lord Bryce:

Not sent to Files

Your note of April 24th reaches me just as we are responding in this country to the call of the Red Cross for a minimum of \$100,000,000, and were it not for that it would give me great pleasure to send you a larger check than the enclosed for the work of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. Of course, you are aware of the many demands made upon all of us for contributions of this kind but I do not want to plead that as an excuse for making no contribution at all so I am sending you a check for £25.

Very often I recall our discussions of where the United States stood in the war. None of your friends on this side feel any greater satisfaction than I do in witnessing the magnificent development of feeling which has taken place over here. This country is in the war to stay; to finish it; to beat Germany and to help with you and France in later years in constructing the basis for permanent peace. You really cannot understand how strongly the American people now feel without being over here.

The only complaint now heard on this side is when some evidence of failure, delay or inefficiency in getting our war machines started becomes apparent.

There is just a possibility that I will be in London this summer and if so, I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you and Lady Bryce in rejoicing, as I know you do, in our partnership to rid the world of the German menace.

2. Lord Bryce.

5/21/18.

With kind regards to Lady Bryce and to yourself, I beg
to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

The Right Hon. Viscount Bryce, O. M.,
British & Foreign Sailors' Society,
Wakefield House, Cheapside,
London, E. C. 2.

BS/HEG

C. Counsel General
in N.Y.

1919

COLLECTION
ENGLISH BOND
FOUR

B. St. Louis 1919.

LIBRARY

JUN 20 1919

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

June 19, 1919.

Dear Sir:

This letter, together with my passport and his own, will be presented to you by my secretary, Mr. Vaughan. I expect to visit Great Britain on official business of the Federal Reserve Bank at an early date, sailing from New York on or about the 1st of July, and shall appreciate it very much if you can accomplish the formalities of visaing these passports without requiring my personal presence, as the present pressure of business would make it very inconvenient for me to attend.

Very truly yours,

Governor.

Consul General of Great Britain,
44 Whitehall street, New York.

to Major. C. K. Crawford. Stuart
Foreign Office

1919

Major C. Kennedy-Crauford-Stuart

127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch L.I.

Carlton Club

British Embassy
Washington, D.C.

b
10

My dear General Strong.

The "Mauritania" is
crammed full; our Ministry of
Shipping have not a single berth
left at their disposal—

I have done my best to find
you a berth but have failed—

I can only suggest that you
direct the Command "Coy" to let you
know of the first berth they
have refused at the last moment.



It often happens that at the last
minute they have a cabin returned.

Lord says is very sorry that it
has been impossible to find you a room.

I shall hope to see you in
America if I do not see you
before -

Will you lunch with me
on Wednesday next at 1/2 pm at
the United Service Club. Park Road.
if you have nothing better to do -
In haste
Charles Cranford - Street
(near)

Ritz Hotel, London,

September 12, 1919.

My dear Major Crauford-Stuart:

Your note and card have just reached me as I am leaving the hotel for a week-end in the country, and I am indeed greatly disappointed that the arrangement for accommodations on the "Mauretania" could not be carried out.

I shall certainly adopt your suggestion and file an application for anything which happens to be given up just as soon as I get back Monday morning.

Unfortunately, my engagements next week, particularly if I must leave by the "Baltic", seem to make it hopeless for me to expect to have the pleasure of lunching with you, much as I should like to do so.

In any event, we shall have, I hope, many meetings in Washington and New York after arrival, and in the meantime many thanks for your assistance in the matter of the reservation.

Sincerely yours,

Major G. K. Crauford-Stuart,

Room 76,
Foreign Office,
London.

BS/FE

c) Grey, Lord
(Sir Edward Grey)

Temporary Ambassador
to US in 1919

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

DELIVERY NO.

TELEGRAM

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

This is a Day Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"N. L." (Night Lettergram) or "Nite" (Night Telegram).

Form 16

From B Strong

269GXFN 310PM 26 2EX RELAY VIA GX

205 NASSAU ST
TEL. 1273 DIRECTOR

BA

DEC 29 1226

WB WASHN DC 29

GOV STRONG, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

15 NASSAU ST

NYC

SHOULD BE VERY GLAD IF YOU WOULD GIVE ME PLEASURE
OF YOUR COMPANY AT LUNCHEON NEWYORK YACHT CLUB WEDNESDAY DEC
THIRTY FIRST ONE OVCOCK

GREY, OF FALLODON



DEC 29 10 32 PM '19

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK

Benj. Strong, 15 Nassau St., New York
Sent by

Frank B. ...
(SEND TO

COPY OF TELEGRAM

December 29, 1919

The British Ambassador

1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

I shall be pleased indeed to take luncheon with you at the New York Yacht Club on Wednesday at one o'clock

BENJ. STRONG

From Baltimore

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

IS
Tel. RECEIVED AT 5754-6517 NY

48NY ATA 13 2 EX

RN NEWYORK HARBOR NY 8A JAN 6 1920

GOVERNOR STRONG

051

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK 960 PARK AVE NEWYORK

VERY MANY THANKS KIND GIFT MY BEST WISHES FOR NEW YEAR

GREY

OF FALLODON

1105A

Please file -

Frank [unclear] by [unclear] Esq

Ok by hand

Falldon, 2/18/25

Embleton,
Alnwick,
Northumberland.

Parcels Station
Christon Bank.
L&N.E.Ry.
Telegrams, Embleton.

Jan. 4. 1925

Dear Mr Strong

I often think
if you & wish that we
might meet again.

My crippled sight
makes travelling very
tedious to me, but I
should be very grateful

if you will let me
know, whenever you
come to this country,
your Christmas card
with its good wishes
moves me to write.

With my very best
wishes to you for this
year & for many years

I hope you to come

Yours sincerely

Grey & P. Atkinson

Telephone & Telegrams,
Salisbury 58.

[From B. Slingsby]

Wilsford Manor,
Salisbury.

Ms. Personal -

Jan. 4. 1924

Dear Mr Slingsby

I was delighted
with your Christmas Card:
it brought back to me
the a song popular in my
hometown - "Went for the
wagon." I have heard of
you being on this side, but

never till you have left. To
send me a line, when you
are next coming over. I long
to see you again. A line to

Falloon

Embleton

Abnewick

Northumberland

Will always find me or be
forwarded

Yours sincerely

Grey of Falloon

[From B. Stuyvesant] Grey

Stuyvesant Road,
Biltmore Forest,
Biltmore, N.C., February 22, 1927.

My dear Lord Grey:

It was most kind of you to acknowledge the receipt of that little Christmas card, and I feel somewhat guilty in having imposed even an acknowledgment upon you. On the other hand, I do want you to know that our association of former years is often in my mind, and always with keen delight.

Last year I was in London to appear before the Indian Currency Commission, but it was during the strike, when travel was out of the question, and besides that I was far from well at the time. Except for a few days on my way back from the Continent in September, I spent the rest of the time traveling. Had it not been for that, you would certainly have heard from me, and this letter is in fact in the nature of a preliminary notice of my hope to be able to visit England again this Summer. I have the further hope that I may then have the pleasure of seeing you.

Unfortunately, a few days after my return home I was taken desperately ill with pneumonia, and they now tell me that for a time they despaired of my pulling through. Something, however, pulled me back from the brink and since the last of December I have been here convalescing and gradually regaining my strength. In April I shall hope to be back at the Bank and, if health permits, some time in May shall sail for Europe and possibly spend most of the Summer there.

There are so many things that I would enjoy talking with you about, and I shall indeed do my utmost to make you a visit, if it proves to be convenient to you.

With many kind wishes, and with apologies for this dictated letter,

2/22/27.

which is the best I am able to do as yet, I beg to remain

Sincerely yours,

The Right Honorable Lord Grey,
Falloodon,
Embleton, Alnwick,
Northumberland, England.

BS:M

f. Sir Hardman Lever

British Treasury

1917, 1919

April 14, 1917.

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION WITH
SIR HARDMAN LEVER
OF THE BRITISH TREASURY.

Thos P. Jagg

The Bank of England, acting as fiscal agent for the Treasury, has taken entire charge of the flotation of the various issues, with the exception of the preparation of the prospectus. The National Committee of Advertising took charge of the publicity campaign but the Bank of England designated all the offices and agents through which subscriptions could be received and generally became responsible for the success of the issue. It was necessary, especially at the last issue, for the Bank of England to take outside quarters and organize a special staff.

The short-time Treasury bills were only converted in part into new bonds. Various accommodations were made to the joint stock banks to enable them to make their payments without dislocating funds, and the payments were made in a number of instalments lasting over a period of 2 1/2 months.

About \$80,000,000. a month has been received of late from the local savings societies of which there are about 20,000 organized throughout the Kingdom headed by the important business and laboring men in each community. These societies have placed a one pound obligation in non-negotiable form with wage earners maturing in five years, selling it to them for 15 shillings 6 pence, which is a discount of a little more than 4%. These have been extremely popular and bring in a steady stream of money as many of the wage earners are making excellent incomes just now. Neither the loans nor the sale of these one pound certificates have resulted in causing substantial withdrawals from the regular savings banks.

The gilt edged securities have gradually declined about 1% in

yield, but this has been gradual rather than sudden.

Sir Hardman Lever then spoke of the taxation, mentioning the munitions establishment tax under which establishments were permitted to retain the average earnings of two years prior to the war plus 20%, with an additional allowance for increased output. All above these amounts were taken by the Government. The income tax has been increased to 25% and the surtax as high as 50%. These figures will not be increased. He said that Lloyd George always planned in making a tax to have what he called a "buck" in it; that is, to leave an incentive for a man to exercise his initiative and energy to produce better results.

It was understood that Sir Hardman Lever would cable over for a complete set of all the printed matter and data regarding the placing of loans and the organization and working of the war savings societies.

B. Strong - European Imp-19

BRITISH WAR MISSION

OFFICE OF THE BRITISH TREASURY REPRESENTATIVE

LIBRARY
JUL 23 1919
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
NEW YORK CITY.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

THE EARL OF READING, G. C. B.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR FINANCE

SIR S. HARDMAN LEVER, K. C. B.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY

9 June 1919

Benjamin Strong, Esq.,
The Federal Reserve Bank,
120 Broadway, New York City.

My dear Strong,

I have your letter of the 7th and would be very pleased to do anything possible to make your trip on the other side more comfortable. I am writing by this mail to Sir John Bradbury, asking that all facilities be extended to you on your arrival in Liverpool, or whatever port you definitely decide to sail to. When you reach London he will no doubt be able to further assist you.

Please let me know when you decide on your boat so that I may send a cable.

Yours sincerely,

Hardman Lever X

June 7, 1919.

LIBRARY

JUN 18 1919

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Sir Hardman Lever,
Care Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company,
238 Wall Street, New York City.

My dear Sir Hardman:

It now looks as though I will sail for Europe the latter part of this month and I shall doubtless spend about a month in London.

Will it be possible to have some arrangements made for facilitating my trip by cutting the official red tape on the other side? I would not suggest this except from consideration of health, and I will greatly appreciate any countesy which can be arranged in connection with my trip.

Sincerely yours,

RO

Treasury Building, Washington

June 11, 1919.

Sir S. Hardman Lever, K.C.B.,
Care Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company,
25 Wall Street, New York City.

My dear Lever:

You are most kind to take a personal interest in
the comfort of my trip.

I have engaged space for the Baltic, sailing July
1st, and have every expectation of sailing on that date.

With kindest personal regards, believe me

Sincerely yours,

LIBRARY
JUL 1 1919
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

June 30, 1919.

My dear Lever:

Referring to my letter to you of June 11th, dated at Washington, the sailing of the Baltic which was postponed on account of labor troubles at Liverpool has now been definitely set for the 12th of July, on which date I expect to leave for England.

With kindest personal regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Sir S. Hardman Lever, K.C.B.,
c/o Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company,
23 Wall street, New York.

during your visit

Yours sincerely
Hardman Lever

Very truly
Yours

July 23/919

My dear Strong

This is just a
line to welcome you in
England. I believe various
arrangements have been
made for your comfort
& convenience. Let me know
if you want anything.
I hope to see you here

8) Paish, Sir George
1914-1917

Representative
of British Treasury
in 1914

786

November 13, 1914.

Sir George Paish
Hotel Shoreham
Washington, D. C.

In case, as I understand, you are in New York next week, I trust you will give us the pleasure of opportunity to see you and possibly reserve time for luncheon before you return to Washington.

Benj. Strong, Jr.

HOPE COTTAGE,
2, MATFORD TERRACE,
EXETER.

B.A.W.

MAR 15 1917 Feb 19. 1917

My dear Strouf,

It was very kind
of you to remember me
and to send me your
good wishes for Christmas.
Would you accept my
very best wishes for

The new year - a new
year that is likely to
witness such great
events for the world in
general and for America
and Great Britain in
particular. That America
and Great Britain are
likely to fight side by
side in the cause of
humanity gives me a

feeling of pleasure which
I find difficulty in
describing for I believe
it will mean a greater
measure of happiness
for the race in after
years than has ever
hitherto been experienced
or even regarded as
possible. Mr. Wilson
is simply splendid. All

the way through he
pursued a policy which
only a very great and
a very wise man could
have chosen - and now
he is going to help to end
the war and to bring
about a most beneficent
peace. You have reason
to be proud of him for

Yours sincerely
George Paish

It was learned today that the bankers in New York who drafted the report of conferences with Sir George Paish and Basil P. Blackett, Esq., had asked Mr. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Company, and Mr. Brown, one of the members of the Committee, to continue the discussion of the report in London. Mr. Brown is now in London, and Mr. Davison is sailing on the "Adriatic" on Wednesday, on which steamer Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett are returning home.

149

Ritz Hotel,
Piccadilly,
London, W.

March 22nd, 1916.

My dear Sir George:

[Paish]

If the address which you made yesterday before the Royal Statistical Society has been printed, I would very much appreciate indeed having a few copies to take home with me.

I am counting upon giving myself the pleasure of a call at your office some day this week, or early next week.

It was a great pleasure to see you at the dinner the other night.

With kindest regards, believe me,

Very truly yours,



TELEGRAMS: -
STATIST, CENT. LONDON.

TELEPHONE N^{OS}

CITY { 5258.
5259.

EDITOR'S OFFICE.

174
The Statist.

51, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

March 23, 1916.

My dear Strong:

I shall be very glad to see you at any time you can call
~~and~~ ^{now} I hope you will give me the pleasure of your company at
luncheon, or if more convenient to you at dinner. Could we not
meet on Monday at 1.15 at the Reform Club for luncheon, or
Tuesday evening for dinner at the Reform at 7.30?

My paper on "War Finance" is to be printed in the "Statist"
this week and I shall be very pleased to send you some copies.

With high regards

Sincerely yours
George Baish.

Benj. Strong, Esq.
Ritz Hotel.

Denver, Colorado,
March 15, 1917.

My dear Sir George:

It was most kind of you to write me for I know how very busy you and others who are devoting themselves to various war activities must be and how difficult it is to find time for ~~personal~~ correspondence.

Events over here are developing with astonishing rapidity and it looks as though, whatever may have been the patience of the President and his advisors, this country really will have no choice as to its position and, frankly, for many of us it comes as a relief to have the issues of our neutrality so sharply defined. If war comes with Germany, we will have the satisfaction and comfort of knowing that it is justified and more than justified; in fact, forced upon us.

With kindest regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Others
Sir George Paish,
Hope Cottage, 2, Matford Terrace,
Exeter, London, Eng.

BS/CC

h. Sara Reading

1916-1923

N.B.—This Form must accompany any inquiry respecting this Telegram.



STRA & SPOTTISWOODE, Ltd., Lond.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

Office Stamp.



155

If the Receiver of an Inland Telegram doubts its accuracy, he may have it repeated on payment of half the amount originally paid for its transmission, any fraction of 1d. less than $\frac{1}{2}$ d. being reckoned as $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and if it be found that there was an inaccuracy, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded. Special conditions are applicable to the repetition of Foreign Telegrams.

Office of Origin and Service Instructions.

Royal Courts of Justice

Charges }
to pay } s. d.

Handed }
in at } 11. 40

Received }
here at } 11. 44

.M.

TO

Benjamin Strong Ritz Hotel
Piccadilly
Dinner tonight private room Savoy
Hotel 8.30
Reading

I want you to meet
I who will interest
you - On other grounds
personal to myself.
I look forward to
the pleasure of
your company.

Yours sincerely
Reading

Perhaps you could telephone
answers in the morning.

March 31 9 16 5
15
Reading

32 CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, W.

Sunday

My dear Mr. Strong.
I will join dine
with me on Thursday
next 8.30 here?
I hope you will be
able to come as there
are friends whom

155

Denver, Colorado,
January 2, 1917.

My dear Lord Redding:

This letter will be presented to you by a warm friend of mine, Mr. Charles A. Johnson, who is one of Denver's leading citizens. He is on his way to Paris to undertake some relief work in connection with the American ambulance.

It has occurred to me that if you are not too closely engaged at the time of his arrival, you might be interested in having a little talk with him and he will be most grateful for the opportunity of meeting you, if you are able to spare the time.

With warmest regards and wishing you a Happy New Year,
I am,

Faithfully yours,

Rt. Honorable Lord Reading,
Royal Law Courts,
Strand, London, England.

BS/CC

155-

Denver, Colorado,
January 2, 1917.

Handwritten: B. C.

My dear Lord Reading:

The enclosed copy of a note which I am taking the liberty of handing to my friend Mr. Charles A. Johnson explains itself. Mr. Johnson is one of the leading citizens of Denver and I think you may be interested in having a little chat with him, in case you are able to spare the time.

Realizing that it is taking something of a liberty with a very busy man to give a letter of introduction to a friend, I write thus separately to assure you that Mr. Johnson will fully understand if you are not able to accord him an interview.

With warmest regards and every good wish for the New Year, I beg to remain,

Faithfully yours,

Rt. Honorable Lord Reading,
Royal Law Courts, Strand,
London, England.

BS/CC

Denver, Colorado,
April 19, 1917.

My dear Lord Reading:

It seems a long time since we were discussing the arrangement of a loan in the United States which at that time appeared to be a difficult, if not impossible, task. Since then I have watched the development of feeling in this country with the conviction for many months past that the time would come when the people of the United States would insist upon an active participation in the war. That time has now arrived and with it I am glad to say comes an enthusiasm and determination to place the resources of this country behind the cause of the allies, without stint.

Unfortunately, my health will not permit my doing much more than to assist in some small way in various financial arrangements. My oldest son, however, has been mustered into the Federal army, he is now on active duty, guarding interned German sailors, and I have no doubt, as he has had over a year's military training, that he will be among the first to go abroad with any expeditionary force that is sent.

I cannot refrain from sending you these few lines of felicitation and to express my confidence that the moral and material influence of this country as one of your allies will bring the war to a decisive and successful conclusion before very long.

I am happy in realizing not only the pledge of success which we are now about to extend to you, but further than that the assurance of a closer sympathy and kinship between your country and ours when the war is over.

To - Rt. Hon. Lord Reading.

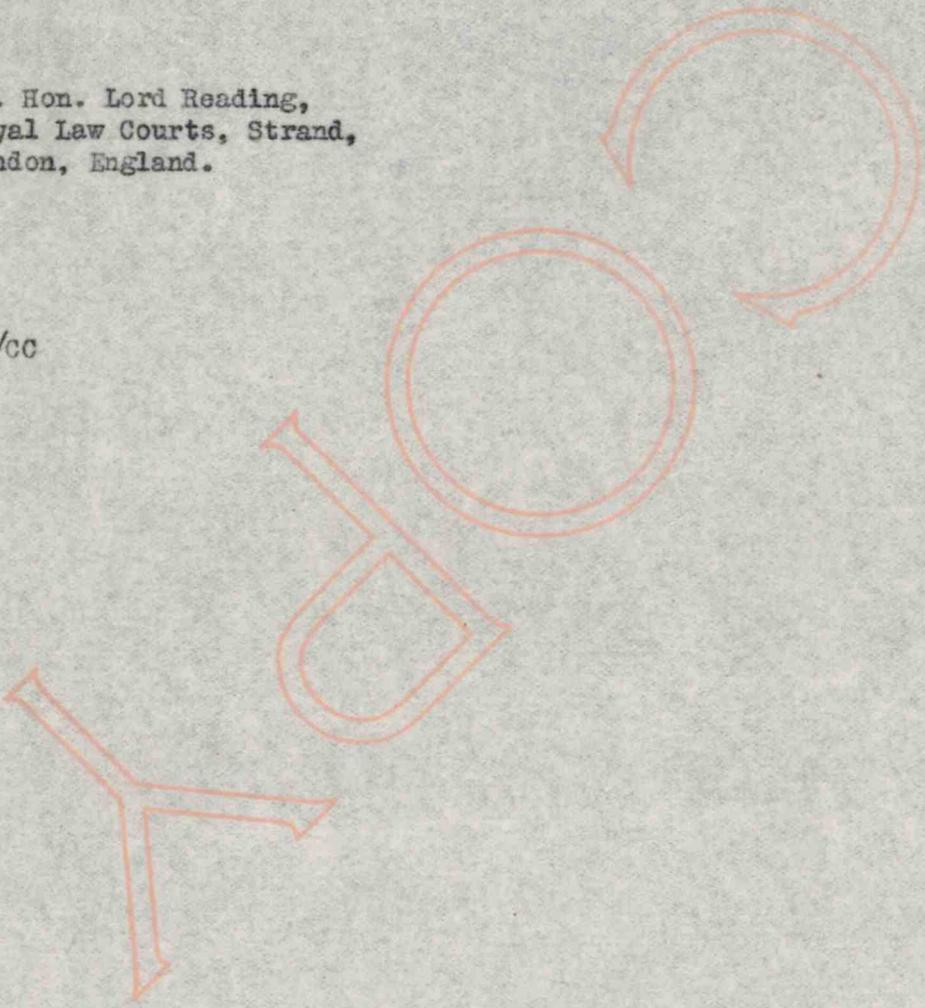
April 19, 1917.

With warmest regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Rt. Hon. Lord Reading,
Royal Law Courts, Strand,
London, England.

BS/CC

A large, faint red ink scribble is present on the right side of the page. It consists of several overlapping circular and rectangular shapes, resembling a stylized signature or a large stamp. The scribble is composed of multiple parallel lines, giving it a textured appearance. It is located to the right of the recipient's address and below the signature line.

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE,

LONDON, W.C.

May 25th, 1917.

My dear Mr. Strong,

I thank you warmly for your letter and for the thought that prompted you to write it. The entry of the United States of America into the war serves to increase the esteem and friendship already existing between so many Americans and Englishmen, including you and me.

Times have indeed changed since the Autumn of 1915, but even the world-momentous entry of the American people into the titanic struggle between progress and reaction has not dimmed my recollection of the services you and others rendered to the Allied cause when I visited New York at the head of the Anglo-French Mission. I have never wavered in the conviction I then formed that America was heartily in sympathy with our cause, as was made evident by the desire for the success of the Mission. Thoughts of this visit bring back very vivid recollections of the late Mr. Joseph Choate and of the splendid assistance he then gave us. I have never spoken with greater conviction and sincerity than when from the Bench in the presence of all the Judges and Law Officers and many of the Bar I had the opportunity of testifying to

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE,

LONDON, W.C.

the admiration and affection felt by the lawyers of England for this very distinguished American gentleman.

Not even yet are we able to realise the full effect of America and ourselves making common cause against the enemy. The memory of past differences dies hard, old prejudices linger long but this joint march in the van of progress will, I trust and believe, sweep both differences and prejudices away and give place to the immeasurable vista of good our two Nations may be able to achieve together for the benefit of humanity.

Lord Reading
I am, my dear Mr. Strong,

155

2315, Massachusetts Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

16th. October, 1917.



Dear Governor Strong,

In reply to your letter of October 13th, and to confirm Lord Reading's telegram R.9 of the 15th, I am writing for Lord Reading to let you know what information I gave to Mr. Croxton about Lord Reading's visit to New York.

Lord Reading would be very grateful for the use of a private car. He and party leave Washington at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th, arriving at New York at 5.56pm. He also has great pleasure in accepting your kind invitation to be your guest at the Plaza Hotel during his stay, and also to meet the members of the General Committee at dinner at 6.30 p.m. on the evening of the 18th.

In regard to the order of making his address, so long as he is not last of the three speakers he is content to leave the matter in your hands.

A box containing six seats will be ample for his party for the meeting.

In regard to rooms at the Hotel, Captain Sir William Wiseman, Bart., 115 East 53rd. Street, New York, had already selected the rooms for the party before it was known that we were to be your guests. I have let Mr. Croxton know this in order that the rooms already engaged might be retained and that there might be no clashing.

Lord Reading desires me to thank you very much for all the arrangements you are making for his comfort.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ed. Minton
Reading

Governor Strong,
Federal Reserve Bank,
NEW YORK.

October 19th, 1917.

Dear Lord Reading:

Your willingness to help in our campaign by making that magnificent address last night is appreciated by every member of our organization. I have been asked by my associates if you would have any objection to our publishing what you said in full. They all seem to think that it was a very great address and we want to preserve it in the archives as well as use it in the course of our efforts in this and later loans. Of course, a copy of the manuscript would be sent you before it was printed.

Again, with warmest thanks for your help, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

To the
Right Honorable Lord Reading,
2315 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

BS/M

Misc. 34

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK

Sent by BS:VCM
WESTERN UNION
DAY LETTER

(SEND TO FILES)

155

COPY OF TELEGRAM

FILING DEPT.

OCT 8 1917

Oct. 30, 1917.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Ford Reading,
2315 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Am going to Washington tomorrow afternoon remaining probably rest of week attending reserve bank meetings. Stop. Would appreciate wire advising if you will be disengaged for lunch or dinner Thursday or Friday.

Strong, Governor.

Charge Federal Reserve Bank,
120 Broadway.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

195 BROADWAY N.Y.

C304W 23

MC WASHINGTON DC 707P 30

GOVERNOR STRONG

2568

FED RES BANK NEWYORK NY

R BEVERY PLEASED IF YOU WILL LUNCH WITHUS THURSDAY AT 130PM

2315 MASSACHUSETTS AVE

READING.

12 p.m.
OCT 31 1917

155
155
RECEIVED
1917 OCT 30 PM 7 18
FILING
NOV 2 - 1917
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
F. R. B. N. Y.
OCT 31 1917



FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK

Sent by

M/H
Western Union
10:00 A.M.

(SENT
144

COPY OF TELEGRAM

RECEIVED
October 31, 1917.

NOV 1 - 1917

Lord Reading

2315 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Thank you for your telegram. Regret that I find it necessary to postpone my trip to Washington until next week. Will advise you later.

Benjamin Strong.

Charge Federal Reserve Bank,
15 Nassau Street, New York.

ASSOCIATION OF FOREIGN PRESS
CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

0161 12 11
APR 22 1919
RECEIVED
APR 22 1919

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
April 19th, 1919.

FAREWELL DINNER TO THE EARL OF READING

You are cordially invited to a farewell banquet to the ~~Earl of Reading~~, British Ambassador and High Commissioner and Lord Chief Justice of England to be given by the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the United States at the Hotel Plaza at 7.30 P. M. on

THURSDAY, APRIL 24th.

Cheques for twelve dollars per cover should accompany acceptance and be made payable to the Treasurer of the Association,

Percy Sutherland Bullen,
Secretary,
66 Broadway,
New York.

N.B. An early reply is requested.

LIBRARY

APR 22 1919

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

April 21, 1919.

My dear Lord Reading:

Your many friends in this country are almost regretful that the time is approaching when you are to return home. We will miss you very much indeed, and will retain memories of a most happy personal relationship founded upon your great work in this country.

I am sure the basis of this feeling is the belief in the minds of so many of us that the penalties of this terrible war can only be minimized by the closest of friendship and cooperation between your country and ours. Such a relationship, in order to be permanent, must rest upon mutual confidence and friendship, which you have been so successful in promoting.

I didn't want you to return home without sending you a word of this kind. We will miss you very much, but will always remember you. I am wondering whether, in the multitude of your duties, it may be possible for you to find time to send me one of your photographs, with your name written on it. I will value it as a souvenir of our association in some important matters in which our objects have been identical, and, if I may say so, with some pride, the results have not been without success.

With warmest regards, which I hope you will also convey to Lady Reading, I beg to remain,

Sincerely your friend,

Right Honorable Lord Reading,
British Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

BS/MSB

first with whom I established
close relations in the U.S. and
I shall always remember the
advice and assistance you
so kindly gave me when I
appealed to your great knowledge.

I do indeed hope with
you that the Cooperation
of America will continue with
ever continue and strengthen
as the years pass. For myself
I can never forget the extreme
kindness of you. I have
met here. I shall be in
New York on Thursday evening
I am bringing a photograph
which I shall send to you with pleasure
Yours very sincerely
Reedberg

BRITISH EMBASSY

WASHINGTON

April 28/19

My dear Mr. Strong.

Many thanks for your
letter and the good wishes you
express. It is always difficult
to break a connection which
has been so extremely interesting
as mine with the United States
in the various missions that
have brought me here - but it must
be done now that the war is, let
us hope, over and that Peace is
about to come.

My relations with you
have been especially pleasant
and have led, I verily believe, to
the mutual advantage of our
Countries. - You were one of the

LIBRARY

MAY 3 1919

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

May 2, 1919.

Dear Lord Reading:

I have just this minute received the splendid photograph which you were good enough to let me have and which I shall prize most highly.

This and more I had hoped to say to you and to Lady Reading before your departure. I know that it is no kindness to take even a minute of your time when so many matters are pressing and so again convey to you my warmest regards and best wishes by letter.

It is quite probable that I may have the pleasure of seeing you in London this summer.

Cordially yours,

Right Honorable Lord Reading,
Plaza Hotel, New York.

MSB

From B Strong [Mar 5, 1915]

15
Rising

32 CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, W.

Monday

My dear Mr Strong.

Will you dine

with me on Thursday

next 8.30 here?

I hope you will be
able to come as there
are friends whom

I want you to meet
to who will interest
you - On other grounds
personal to myself.
I look forward to
the pleasure of
your company.

Yours sincerely

Reading

Perhaps you could telephone
answer in the morning.

[F. B. H. ...]

N.B.—This Form must accompany any inquiry respecting this Telegram.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.



WALKER & WOODHEAD, Ltd., Lond.

amount equally paid for its transmission, any fraction of 1d. less than 1/2d. being reckoned as 1/2d.; and if it be found that there was an inaccuracy in the amount paid for repetition will be refunded. Special conditions are applicable to the repetition of Foreign Telegrams.

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Office Stamp.



Royal Courts of Justice

Charges }
to pay } a. d.

Handed } 11. 44. 00 }
in at } M. } Received }
her at } here at }

TO { Benjamin Strong Ritz Hotel
Dinner tonight private Room Savoy
Hotel 8.30 Reading

[From B. Slattery] 155

Denver, Colorado,
January 2, 1917.

My dear Lord Reading:

This letter will be presented to you by a warm friend of mine, Mr. Charles A. Johnson, who is one of Denver's leading citizens. He is on his way to Paris to undertake some relief work in connection with the American ambulance.

It has occurred to me that if you are not too closely engaged at the time of his arrival, you might be interested in having a little talk with him and he will be most grateful for the opportunity of meeting you, if you are able to spare the time.

With warmest regards and wishing you a Happy New Year,

I am,

Faithfully yours,

Rt. Honorable Lord Reading,
Royal Law Courts,
Strand, London, England.

BS/CC

[Ferm B Story p.]
155

Denver, Colorado,
January 2, 1917.

Handwritten: send

My dear Lord Reading:

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With warmest regards and every good wish for the New Year, I beg to remain,

Faithfully yours,

Rt. Honorable Lord Reading,
Royal Law Courts, Strand,
London, England.

BS/CC

[From B. Slattery p.]

To - Rt. Hon. Lord Reading.

Denver, Colorado,
April 19, 1917.

My dear Lord Reading:

It seems a long time since we were discussing the arrangement of a loan in the United States which at that time appeared to be a difficult, if not impossible, task. Since then I have watched the development of feeling in this country with the conviction for many months past that the time would come when the people of the United States would insist upon an active participation in the war. That time has now arrived and with it I am glad to say comes an enthusiasm and determination to place the resources of this country behind the cause of the allies, without stint.

Unfortunately, my health will not permit my doing much more than to assist in some small way in various financial arrangements. My oldest son, however, has been mustered into the Federal army, he is now on active duty, guarding interned German sailors, and I have no doubt, as he has had over a year's military training, that he will be among the first to go abroad with any expeditionary force that is sent.

I cannot refrain from sending you these few lines of felicitation and to express my confidence that the moral and material influence of this country as one of your allies will bring the war to a decisive and successful conclusion before very long.

I am happy in realizing not only the pledge of success which we are now about to extend to you, but further than that the assurance of a closer sympathy and kinship between your country and ours when the war is over.

[page 2]

With warmest regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Rt. Hon. Lord Reading,
Royal Law Courts, Strand,
London, England.

BS/cc

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE,

LONDON, W.C.

May 25th, 1917.

My dear Mr. Strong,

I thank you warmly for your letter and for the thought that prompted you to write it. The entry of the United States of America into the war serves to increase the esteem and friendship already existing between so many Americans and Englishmen, including you and me.

Times have indeed changed since the Autumn of 1915, but even the world-momentous entry of the American people into the titanic struggle between progress and reaction has not dimmed my recollection of the services you and others rendered to the Allied cause when I visited New York at the head of the Anglo-French Mission. I have never wavered in the conviction I then formed that America was heartily in sympathy with our cause, as was made evident by the desire for the success of the Mission. Thoughts of this visit bring back very vivid recollections of the late Mr. Joseph Choate and of the splendid assistance he then gave us. I have never spoken with greater conviction and sincerity than when from the Bench in the presence of all the Judges and Law Officers and many of the Bar I had the opportunity of testifying to

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE,

LONDON, W.C.

the admiration and affection felt by the lawyers of England for this very distinguished American gentleman.

Not even yet are we able to realise the full effect of America and ourselves making common cause against the enemy. The memory of past differences dies hard, old prejudices linger long but this joint march in the van of progress will, I trust and believe, sweep both differences and prejudices away and give place to the immeasurable vista of good our two Nations may be able to achieve together for the benefit of humanity.

Lord Reading

I am, my dear Mr. Strong,

~~in affection. I have never wavered in the~~

[Rec'd / page torn off]

From B. Cling

155

2315, Massachusetts Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

16th. October, 1917.

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1917



Dear Governor Strong,

In reply to your letter of October 13th, and to confirm Lord Reading's telegram R.9 of the 15th, I am writing for Lord Reading to let you know what information I gave to Mr. Croxton about Lord Reading's visit to New York.

Lord Reading would be very grateful for the use of a private car. He and party leave Washington at 12.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th, arriving at New York at 5.56pm. He also has great pleasure in accepting your kind invitation to be your guest at the Plaza Hotel during his stay, and also to meet the members of the General Committee at dinner at 6.30 p.m. on the evening of the 18th.

In regard to the order of making his address, so long as he is not last of the three speakers he is content to leave the matter in your hands.

A box containing six seats will be ample for his party for the meeting.

In regard to rooms at the Hotel, Captain Sir William Wiseman, Bart., 115 East 53rd. Street, New York, had already selected the rooms for the party before it was known that we were to be your guests. I have let Mr. Croxton know this in order that the rooms already engaged might be retained and that there might be no clashing.

Lord Reading desires me to thank you very much for all the arrangements you are making for his comfort.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Ed. Quinton
Reading

Governor Strong,
Federal Reserve Bank,
NEW YORK.

[From B. Slings Jr.]

October 19th, 1917.

Dear Lord Reading:

Your willingness to help in our campaign by making that magnificent address last night is appreciated by every member of our organization. I have been asked by my associates if you would have any objection to our publishing what you said in full. They all seem to think that it was a very great address and we want to preserve it in the archives as well as use it in the course of our efforts in this and later years. Of course, a copy of the manuscript would be sent you before it was printed.

Again, with warmest thanks for your help, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

To the
Right Honorable Lord Reading,
2315 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

BS/M

[From B Strong Jr.]

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK

Sent by **ST:VCM**
WESTERN UNION
DAY LETTER

(SEND TO FILE)

155

COPY OF TELEGRAM

FILING DEPT.

OCT 24 1917

Oct. 20, 1917.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Lord Reading,
2315 Massachusetts Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Am going to Washington tomorrow afternoon remaining probably rest of week attending reserve bank meetings. Stop. Would appreciate wire advising if you will be disengaged for lunch or dinner Thursday or Friday.

Strong, Governor.

Charge Federal Reserve Bank,
120 Broadway.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



CLASS OF SERVICE	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

195 BROADWAY N.Y.

13-p. hr.
OCT 31 1917

C304W 23

RECEIVED
1917 OCT 30 4 PM 7 13
NOV 2 - 1917
FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
NEW YORK



MC WASHINGTON DC 707P 30

GOVERNOR STRONG

2568

FED RES BANK NEWYORK NY

BE VERY PLEASED IF YOU WILL LUNCH WITH US THURSDAY AT 130PM

2315 MASSACHUSETTS AVE

READING.

Misc. 34

[From Billing to]

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK

Sent by

W/U
Western Union
10:00 A.M.

(SENT

124

COPY OF TELEGRAM

RECEIVED
October 31, 1917

NOV 1 - 1917

Lord Reading

2315 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Thank you for your telegram. Regret that I find it necessary to postpone my
trip to Washington until next week. Will advise you later.

Benjamin Strong.

Charge Federal Reserve Bank,
15 Nassau Street, New York.

[From B Sloney Jr.]
LIBRARY

APR 22 1919

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

April 21, 1919.

My dear Lord Reading:

Your many friends in this country are almost regretful that the time is approaching when you are to return home. We will miss you very much indeed, and will retain memories of a most happy personal relationship founded upon your great work in this country.

I am sure the basis of this feeling is the belief in the minds of so many of us that the penalties of this terrible war can only be minimized by the closest of friendship and cooperation between your country and ours. Such a relationship, in order to be permanent, must rest upon mutual confidence and friendship, which you have been so successful in promoting.

I didn't want you to return home without sending you a word of this kind. We will miss you very much, but will always remember you. I am wondering whether, in the multitude of your duties, it may be possible for you to find time to send me one of your photographs, with your name written on it. I will value it as a souvenir of our association in some important matters in which our objects have been identical, and, if I may say so, with some pride, the results have not been without success.

With warmest regards, which I hope you will also convey to Lady Reading, I beg to remain,

Sincerely your friend,

Right Honorable Lord Reading,
British Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

BS/MSB

[Frank B. Slingby]

apt 28/14

My dear Mr. Shing.

Many thanks for your letter and the good wishes you express. It is always difficult to break a connection which has been so extremely interesting as mine with the United States in the various missions that have brought me here - but it must be done now that the war is, let us hope, over and that peace is about to come.

My relations with you have been especially pleasant and have led, I very believe, to mutual advantage of our countries. - You were one of the

[From B Slingsby]

Apr 28/19

My dear Mr. Shing.

Many thanks for your letter and the good wishes you express. It is always difficult to break a connection which has been so extremely interesting as mine with the United States in the various missions that have brought me here - but it must be done now that the war is, let us hope, over and that peace is about to come.

My relations with you have been especially pleasant and have led, I verily believe, to the mutual advantage of our countries. - You were one of the

first with whom I established
close relations in the U.S. and
I shall always remember the
advice and assistance you
so kindly gave me when I
appealed to your great knowledge.

I do indeed hope with
you that the Cooperation
of America obtain will
ever continue and strengthen
as the years pass. For myself
I can never forget the extreme
kindness of you. I have
met here. I shall be in
New York on Thursday evening
I am bringing a photograph
which I shall send to you with pleasure.
Yours very sincerely
Residing

E. F. M. B. Slingsby

LIBRARY

MAY 3 1919

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

May 2, 1919.

Dear Lord Reading:

I have just this minute received the splendid photograph which you were good enough to let me have and which I shall prize most highly.

This and more I had hoped to say to you and to Lady Reading before your departure. I know that it is no kindness to take even a minute of your time when so many matters are pressing and so again convey to you my warmest regards and best wishes by letter.

It is quite probable that I may have the pleasure of seeing you in London this summer.

Cordially yours,

Right Honorable Lord Reading,
Plaza Hotel, New York.

BS/MSB

Ritz Hotel, London,

September 17, 1919.

My dear Lord Reading:

It has been a great disappointment to me not to have had opportunity of seeing you on my visit to London. When I first arrived from America I had only a few days before proceeding to the Continent and had to be satisfied with a glimpse of you at the Law Courts when I stopped there on the chance that you might not be engaged in court. I returned to London from the Continent last week but, unfortunately, find you out of the city.

I am writing particularly to ask you also to express my regrets to Lady Reading.

With kindest regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Rt. Hon. The Earl of Reading, G.C.B., etc.,
32, Curzon Street,
London, W.1.

BS/PE

[From B. Stanley]
1111.3 5/10

January 18, 1923.

My dear Lord Reading:

With this I am enclosing a copy of a note of introduction which I have taken the liberty of giving to Mrs. Charles T. Barney of New York, who expects shortly to make a trip through India, accompanied by her friend Mrs. Stanford White.

These ladies are travelling in a tour party but are unaccompanied by any men of their families, and I have not hesitated to take the liberty of giving them this note to you because they may need some advice or counsel, which I have assured them you and your associates will gladly give them. ~~They are both members of old New York families and well known to all your friends in this country.~~

I think it is quite likely that Lady Reading may recall Mrs. Barney or Mrs. White, or possibly both of them, as I am under the impression that they had the pleasure of meeting Lady Reading when you were in this country. They are both members of old New York families and well known to all of your many friends in this country.

May I take this opportunity to congratulate you upon the addition of Sir Basil P. Blackett to your staff. It will I am sure be not only a personal help to you but added strength to your fine organization.

Also may I convey my warmest regards to Lady Reading, and my best wishes to you.

I beg to remain,

Faithfully yours,

To His Excellency,
Right Honorable the Earl of Reading,
Viceroy and Governor General of India,
Delhi, India.

BS.MM
Enc.

i) Tyrrell, Sir William George

in

Foreign Office

[From B Strong Jr.]
I.

February 26th, 1920.

My dear Governor Strong,

I was very glad to hear from you and to gather from your letter that you are out of touch with all that is taking place. You are much to be envied and I wish I could say the ~~the~~ same of myself. The outlook is about as depressing as it could be, but I cling to the belief that we have reached low-water mark and that therefore, there may be a prospect of improvement.

We had a stormy passage back in a very comfortable ship, and our bridge operations were on the whole successful, as we discovered two English ladies who treated us far more kindly than our American friends did on board the Mauretania. Lord Grey has gone to his Northumberland home, and expects to start his salmon ~~xxxxx~~ operations in Scotland at the end of ~~the~~ this month.

I need not tell you that we will do our best to make your trip to India, Burma, and Ceylon as great a success as it is possible to make it, and you will find the necessary letters awaiting you at your Embassy at Tokio.

It is a great disappointment that you have had to



change your plans, as I cannot tell you how much Lord Grey and I were looking forward to seeing you over here in April.. Our only consolation is that we may still look forward to seeing you next winter, having reaped all the benefits of your trip.

With my warmest regards, believe me,

always yours very sincerely,

W. Tyrone

[From B. S. Slough Tyrrell]

Phoenix, Arizona, March 29, 1920.

Sir William Tyrrell,
The Foreign Office,
London, England.

My dear Sir William:

Your kind letter of February 26th reached me today upon our return from a wonderfully interesting trip by horseback which took us down into Old Mexico within a few miles of the Gulf of California. We have covered about four hundred and fifty miles on our horses and about the same distance on some special trips by automobile. Many times I have thought of you and of Lord Grey, for we passed through the southwestern desert country when the northern bird migration was just starting, and I have never seen a more interesting variety of bird life and habits than we saw during a part of our trip. Every night and morning was a serenade, the principal part in the chorus being taken by the mocking bird which seemed to surround our camp every night in great numbers. The well known western Gambels, Quail were so plentiful and tame down in the region of the Pinacates that they literally were under our horses feet. One interesting feature of the trip was to see the birds come into the water holes in the evening, these watering places, by the way, in some sections being as much as twenty miles apart.

Unfortunately we were not equipped with suitable cameras for good results in that type of photography, but we did get some splendid pictures of the country, some of which I shall send you when printed.

This letter was not intended simply as an account of our doings, which I shall give you in person when we reach London next winter, but I am writing at once to thank you for those letters of introduction which you have been good enough to send to the American Embassy at Tokio.

Incidentally, you may be interested in learning that neither my son nor Mr. Miles play bridge. Obviously by the time I reach London, my hand will be sadly out of practice, but if you are able to find some patient, long-suffering partner for me when I reach London, I can promise to do at least my share and more in restoring to Lord Grey and yourself those ill gotten games which Senator Saulsbury

Sir William Tyrrell

"2"

London England

and I were fortunate enough to share on the Mauretania.

I hope that Lord Grey has some good fishing and as great freedom from the bothers of the world as I have recently had, and that your share of these bothers will not prove to much for my good friend Sir William. The world is up side down, but I am not quite sure that that justifies so many people of importance over here standing on their heads, as they seem to be trying to do. Possibly, it is a natural effort on their part to put their brains in the position which nature intended them to occupy.

With warmest regards which I hope you will also convey to Lord Grey, should you see him, or have occasion to write him. I am

Very sincerely yours,

March 29th, 1920.

My dear Governor Strong,

I enclose a letter of introduction to the Governor of the Straits Settlements from Lord Milner.

I find that the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England had already obtained for you letters of introduction for use in India and Ceylon. I did not therefore, move further in the matter.

If there are any further facilities which you think we could obtain for you in order to ensure the success of your trip, I shall look upon it as a great proof of friendship if you will unhesitatingly let me know.

I cannot tell you how much I envy you being away from a World , which is still trying frantically hard, but not yet successfully to apply common-sense to the settlement of world affairs.

yours always sincerely,

W. Tyrrell



From B...
Ack by hand
2/18/25 13
Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

Jan. 9. 1925

My dear Strong

I was deeply touched
by your short but warm
and friendly thought
of me.

I need not tell you
how heartily I appreciate

Your good wishes,
May the coming year
bring you health and
happiness & induce you
to pay no visit this
year so that we may
catch sight of you again.
I hope the wretched

lives on which allied
debts are being disbursed.
It is very saddening.

Yours sincerely
W. Lyne

I From B Strong to W Lynell

March 2nd. 1925.

My dear Strong,

It was a real pleasure to get your note to-day of February 18th, as it opens up a happy prospect of our meeting again. In "our" I include Lord Grey who will have to be included in our meeting so please give me plenty of notice of the date of your arrival here.

With every good wish

Yours

W. Lynell

[From B Slough]

Hotel Brighton,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
March 5, 1928.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

It was interesting that I should have recognized your voice after seven years, unless I am mistaken, and I should have apologized for interrupting what I fear was an engagement with the Prime Minister. Your reference to the Christmas box turned out to be a case of mistaken identity. I imagine the box was somewhat like Pandora's, for the day I got off the steamer I went to bed with a narrow escape from another case of pneumonia. That alone has delayed my sending you heartiest congratulations and good wishes upon your new post as Ambassador to France.

Some of my friends in London tell me that the most desirable post is Washington. My own belief just now is that the most important post in your foreign service is Paris.

My program for the summer will take me there, possibly in May, when I count upon having the pleasure of seeing you, and of giving you my congratulations in person and having an old-fashioned visit together. In the meantime, my good wishes are just as hearty as though delivered in person.

Very sincerely yours,

Sir William Tyrrell,
Foreign Office,
Downing Street,
London, England.



I From B Strong
W. Lyell

Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

19 March, 1928.

My dear Strong,

Many congratulations have reached me from your country but none were more welcome and more appreciated by me than yours, as I look upon you as an old friend who has the same outlook as myself on life, but whom I do not see sufficiently often to please me.

I do not expect to take up my appointment until the summer, but I hope very much that on your next visit to Europe in May you will extend your trip to London. I shall take it as a great favour if you will let me know of your presence here so that we may meet.

Yours always sincerely,

W. Lyell

Benjamin J. Strong, Esq.

j) Young, E. Helton

Chairman of the
Royal Commission
on Indian Currency + Finance

1926 - 1927

TEL: VICTORIA 5953.

[From B Strong to
Young]

174, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, S.W.

September 28th, 1926.

My dear Mr. Governor,

- a pleasure to see your handwriting,
and a real disappointment to have missed you on your
return journey. Had I seen you, I could have told
you at length of the favourable reception of our Report,
which I attribute in large measure to the impetus given
to its launch by your evidence.

Perhaps I should have had courage, too, to
express to you a word of admiration for the most distinguish-
ed work which you did for our common cause during those
months, whilst suffering, as I now learn, under a disadvan-
tage from ill-health.

With expressions of the warmest regard, my
dear Mr. Governor, and of the hope that our paths may cross
again, and before long,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Hulton Young

[From Belmont to Young, E. Helin]
Stuyvesant Road,
Biltmore Forest,
Biltmore, N.C., February 14, 1927.

My dear Commander:

This seems indeed a most tardy response to your kind letter of September 28th, but you may indeed have learned that immediately upon my return from Europe I was smitten with pneumonia and since then have been incapacitated from any work or even reading most of my mail. It seemed to me to be a fact that I had something of this sort in store for me when I was abroad last Summer, as I was not feeling well then, and possibly only by a miracle was my illness delayed until I got safely home. But I am now gradually recovering and hope by April to be back at the office.

It was most kind of you to write me so appreciatively of our efforts to assist in your great work for the cause of Indian currency. Possibly you have been good enough to somewhat exaggerate the importance of what we did. If it was helpful, I am sure you understand that no purely self-interested motive led to our appearance. After some study, I was convinced that the proposal with which we were dealing would have been a calamity for India, for Great Britain, for us and for the world, and it is the greatest possible relief to feel that the danger is past and that under your guidance India will shortly, I hope, embark upon a really modern, progressive system of monetary reform. While it is interesting to deal with such matters academically, it is even moreso to deal with them practically, and I only wish that I might spend some time in India and see the matter take shape personally and on the ground. I hope it will be a great success, and that it will redound, as it should, to your credit.

2.

2/14/27.

May I ask you to give my kindest regards to Mrs. Young and
accept the same for yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

Right Honorable E. Hilton Young,
174, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.,
LONDON.

BS:M