

## The Papers of Charles Hamlin (mss24661)

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Hamlin, Charles S., Miscellany, Speeches, April 1919 – Mar. 1937, N.D. (4 of 4)

CHARLES HAMLIN  
PAPERS

Box 356

Folder 13

Miscellany

SPEECHES -- APR. 1919 -  
MAR. 1937, H.D.  
(4 OF 4)

[April 14, 1919]

I only wish I could take my place in the ranks at Harvard and help in the Victory Loan Campaign. I should so like to look into the faces of the Harvard boys and tell them how proud I am of their record in the war, and to express what I feel about those of them now peacefully sleeping in France, who gave up their lives to save the world from the brutal attack upon its civilization, now happily averted. But such cannot be. My lines are fallen in other places. For the greater part of the campaign I shall be far away and I must content myself with this message of cheer and hopefulness.

Let me say at the outset, however, that there is no necessity for an appeal to Harvard men for support in the Victory Loan campaign. That support will be given unasked. They know what a task was laid out for us; they know that task is not yet done. The bare suggestion of breaking training before the last line has been crossed would be resented by them.

We have done marvellous things. We have given our brave Allies food, clothing, munitions, and battleships; we have bridged the Atlantic Ocean and sent over the finest army, man for man, in the world. With that army, in conjunction with our Allies, we have smashed the Hindenburg Line, we have taken the St. Mihiel Salient and have done so many other things which were considered impossible of achievement that the world's record has been enthusiastically accorded us.

Our work is not done. To the billions of money already spent in the cause of human freedom billions more must be added and we shall see it through at whatever cost. Our national resources are so great, however, that the job can be finished with little difficulty. Our country is

easily the richest and most powerful in the world. Our banking system is easily the soundest and the strongest in the world. The Secretary of the Treasury now calls on us for a final spurt and the goal is in sight. Every Harvard man will respond cheerfully and with enthusiasm. Successful subscription to the Victory Loan will not only put our house in order and clear the way for a marvellous revival of industry, but will also enable our people to <sup>help</sup> ~~provide for the necessities~~ of our Allies in their work of reconstruction by giving them the credits they so sorely need with which to buy the essentials of life, ~~from us,~~ and it will at the same time lay a sure foundation for the future peace of the world, a peace based upon contentment and justice.

April 14, 1919.

I.

Roxbury Historical Association,  
25th Anniversary.

\* Mother and <sup>II</sup> Father Forest Hills

Early Roxbury. *It is my own*

Typical Town.

*And is as rich in history  
such a jewel  
as 20 years*

Woods and Fields. *Of all Sands Beach*

French's woods.

*Water meadows*

*Rosie mine hole*

Bursey woods. *Brook Farm*

Near Chemical chimney.

Cliffs.

Regent Street.

Shawmut Avenue.

## Skating.

Harris pond.

French's pond.

## Coasting.

Nawn's hill.

Honey suckle hill.

## Swimming.

Savin Hill.

## III

Churches.

Tommy Rock.

Father O'Beirne

\* Dr King

Dr Plumb,

Dr. Putnams.

St. James.

Box Pews.

Studley, Organist.

Pinafore.

IV.

A separate community.

Far from Boston.

Independent social life.

Highland Railroad Company.

Plaid cars.

2 conductors.

Handsome uniforms.

Even the tickets were works  
of Art.

V.

Public Schools.

Universally attended.

(1) Miss Weston's private school.

(2) Winthrop Primary School.

Miss Brooks.

(3) Lewis Grammer School.

Boardman.



King.

Miss Seaverns.

(4) Roxbury Latin School.

Founded by John Eliot.

25 years after landing  
of pilgrims.

Teachers.

Collar.

Daniels.

Forbes.

Dr. Withington.

Julius Erchberg.

7 years there.

Latin as freely as  
English.

Graveyard. Dandelions.

Gymnasium.

Foot Ball - Rugby game.

Baseball. Miller's field.

(5) Military Drill.

Bacon Hall.

Brig.Gen.Hobart Moore.

Upton's tactics.

Adjutant.

Corner bakery.

Washington pie.

Eternal dyspepsia.

(6) Centennial day, 1876.

Military parade.

Dr. Putnam's Church.

Oration.

Gen. Horace Binney  
Sergeant.

VI

Social Diversions.

Kennedy Hall.

Dancing.

(8)

Lyceum Course.

John B. Gough.

Wendell Phillipps.

Opera Troupes.

• Tom Karl.

Barnabee.

Song: The Cork Leg.

Institute Hall.

Spelling Bees.

4th of July.

Peter McCann.

Drummer boy of Malvern Hill.

Roxbury City Guard. Blue.

Norfolk Guards. Gray.

VII.

Prominent Citizens.

*\* yr Kenly*

Dr. Putnam. Eliot Church.

Percy Browne. St. James.

Charles K. Dillaway.

Edward Everett Hale.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Mayor Curtis, Lewis. *Little*  
~~Letter.~~

Mayor & Governor Gaston.

Nath'l J. Bradley. House.

\* Schuman

Mayor O'Brien.

\* Patricia Maguire

James B. Forsyth.

\* S

Mayor

Curley

\* Judge Bolster

Col. Wm. T. Olin.

Secretary of State.

Baseball.

C.S.H. ran against.

\* Sheribb Bayley

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barry.

Actor.

C. Leslie Allen.

Viola Allen.

Col. A. D. Hodges.

McEtrick, Walker

Roxbury Horse Guards.

Parade. Wig blown off.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

Col. Raymond Lee.

Capt. John B. Swift.

Plymouth.

Night before election.

Admiral Winslow.

Kearsarge Avenue.

Stern and drastic.

VIII.

School and Playmates.

Joel Seaverns. Member of  
Parliament.

William A. Gaston.

Henry Nawn.

Rev. E. S. Rotismemire.

Rev. Percy Grant.

Rev. Walter Smith.

Rev. Augustus Lord.

Rev. Wilfred Robbins.

Good Boy.

Pin under Seat.

*Richard Sullivan  
Joel Kelly*

*Mr Byrne*



Prof. Grandgent.

Prof. Kittredge.

Prof. Haskell.

Judge McLaughlin.

Ned Curtis.

Howard Walker.

Curtis Guild.

IX.

Historical Land Marks.

Eustis Street Burying Ground.

Tomb of Governor Dudley.

Ancestor of H. P. H.

Home of Gilbert Stuart.

Roxbury High Fort.

Warren Homestead.

X.

Shirley-Eustis House.

Shirley Street. Mt. Pleasant.

(1) Governor Shirley.

Governor Mass. Bay.

1741-1756

Built House. 1750

"Shirley Palace".

1756. Washington a guest.

Came to explain death of  
son at Braddock's defeat  
in battle of Monongahela.

(1) Gov'r Shirley (Con't.)

1757. Govr of Bahamas.

1769. Returned to Boston.

1771. Died.

Buried in Kings Chapel.  
burying ground.

(2) Governor Eustis.

Gov'r. 1823 - 1825

Secretary of War. 1809-  
1812.

Minister to Holland.  
1815-1818.

Studied under Dr. Joseph  
Warren.

Served through Rev. War.

Died in office. 1825

1824. Lafayette guest of  
Nations; visited Roxbury.

Saluted by High Fort.

Escorted by:

Norfolk Guards.

Dorchester Rifles.

Grand Arch across Wash-  
ington Street.

At site of old  
fortifications.

Next Day.

Grand dinner - Shirley  
Eustis House.

Gen. Dearborn, et als,  
present.

Lafayette said:

Could drive coach and  
four up staircase.

(3) Madame Eustis.

Kept the house for many years  
exactly as when Gov.  
Eustis died.

(4) Shirley-Eustis Association.

Have bought the House.

Ultimately - give to New  
England Society for Pre-  
servation of New England  
Antiquities.

Mortgage of \$2,000.

Woodbury Langdon. Portsmouth.

Benefactor.

Nephew of both Gov'r and  
Mrs. Eustis.

Mrs. Hamlin.

Collateral descendent of  
Gov. Shirley.

Direct descendent of Gov.  
Eustis.

Has much furniture of  
Gov. Eustis.

Also Gov. Eustis's watch.

Order of Society of Cincinnati. Signed by Washington.

Glad to return all.

Patriotic societies should restore rooms.

\* Afternoon \$1000  
Indian \$2000  
XI \$9000.

Development of our Country.

(1) Indians.

Committee of correspondence

Battles of Lexington and Concord.

Continental Congress.

Articles of Confederation.

Constitution of U. S.

(2) Original conception.

Union of States.

Jealous of National Gov't.

Now a Nation.

Marshall.

Webster.



## XII.

United States.

Followed by singular or plural.

Great Britain, 1814

The United States of America engage to put an end...to hostilities with all the Tribes... of Indians with whom they may be at War...

Spain.

The United States will... send back to Spain at its own cost the Spanish soldiers, etc.

## XIII.

U. S. at zenith of Prosperity.

Financial preparedness complete.

Federal Reserve System.

900 Millions of gold.

Population

Chicago - 12 Millions - exceeds  
Norway, Sweden & Switzer-  
land.

Area.

San Francisco.-Exceeds St.  
Britain. France, Italy. \*  
*Germany*

National Bank Assets.  
*Resources 16 Billions*

Exceed by more than 5 Billions.  
combined resources of Bank of  
England, France, Reichsbank, Italy  
Spain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden,  
Switzerland, and Japan.

## XIV.

War with Germany.

(1) U. S. loves Peace.

Slow to wrath.

Cautious in action.

When finally it moves.

Moves with great strength.

(2) Present war is a just war.

Arms taken up.

Not laid down.

Until justice and liberty  
restored.

(3) Some of our people im-  
patient.

Wanted earlier action.

Lincoln waited until  
Sumter fell.

- (4) Our President has shown  
great Statesmanship.

Cautious, calm, but firm.

While waiting U. S. has  
gained strength.

Finally President has acted.

Whole country has responded  
to call.

- (5) War may entail many sacri-  
fices. Economy must be  
practised.

\*

3 Course dinners  
Whole wheat bread  
1 Meaten day  
Simplicity

(6) People of Roxbury will  
quickly show love of  
country now as of old.

Will join with people of U. S.  
in pledging their poss-  
essions and their lives.

To our country, in fight for  
principles of eternal  
justice and liberty.

ADDRESS OF  
CHARLES S. HAMLIN  
AT THE DINNER TENDERED BY THE JAPAN SOCIETY TO HIS EXCELLENCY  
MR. HANIHARA  
AMBASSADOR OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED STATES  
HOTEL ASTOR, N.Y., MARCH 10, 1924.

MR. PRESIDENT, YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:-

I want, at the outset, to thank you for your invitation to attend this reception and dinner to our guest, His Excellency, Mr. Hanihara, Ambassador of Japan to the United States. When your invitation reached me, I feared at first that my official duties in Washington, as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, would preclude my acceptance, but when I realized what an opportunity was afforded me of paying a tribute of respect and affection not only to an old valued friend, but, as well, to the great country which he so worthily represents, I felt that the invitation from your Society came as a command, but indeed a command which it was a genuine pleasure to obey.

Our guest has had a distinguished diplomatic career. I first knew him as Secretary of the Legation, and later of the Embassy at Washington, in 1901. He held an important position at the Peace Conference at Portsmouth, N. H. in 1907. He was Consul General at San Francisco in 1916. In 1917 he came to this country as a member of the Mission headed by Viscount Ishii. In 1919, he was Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio. In 1921 he was one of the principal delegates to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments, and

in 1922 he came to us as Ambassador of Japan.

As I have said, I have known him intimately for many years. I remember so well delightful visits paid by him to me in Boston over twenty years ago, and I have followed his career since then with the greatest interest and admiration.

For the past thirty years it has been my good fortune to know intimately most of the representatives of Japan to the United States. I remember so well the names, - Tateno, Kurino, , Takahira, Uchida, Komura, Chinda, Sato, Ishii and Shidehara. They were all men of the first rank, worthy representatives of their great country. Our guest of the evening fittingly maintains their high standard; in fact, I can say with confidence that we have never had a representative from Japan who inspired in us such love and affection as does our present Ambassador. When I first came to know him, we were comparatively young men. He was most companionable, bright and cheerful, and quickly attained a reputation for good fellowship. On the other hand, he was a most serious and thoughtful student and whatever task was given to him to work out, he worked upon it assiduously and when he had finished, the subject had been thought through and exhausted. We all at that time predicted for him a brilliant career and our predictions have been more than verified.

The great nation he represents so well has shown to the world a marvellous progress. The grievous disaster she has just gone through has called forth a spontaneous expression of sympathy from our people. I predict, however, that those ruined cities will spring from their ashes and quickly rise to even higher planes of power and influence.

I have always had a deep interest in Japan, - an interest shared also by my wife, and I will point out, very briefly, some of the sources from which that interest has sprung.

My wife's great grandfather was Captain Edmund Roberts of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who, in 1833, was sent by President Jackson, in the sloop of war "Peacock," to negotiate treaties of trade and commerce with some of the far Eastern powers. In his autobiography he relates some very interesting experiences in the course of his diplomatic negotiations. Among others, he describes his experiences in negotiating a treaty with Cochin China. One of the powerful Mandarins of the country came on board, and, after a few minutes conversation, expressed grave doubt whether Captain Roberts was of sufficiently high rank to treat with him, as he understood that in the United States there were no titles of honor or nobility. The other members of Captain Roberts' party wondered how he could remove the doubts of the Mandarin but the Captain rose to the occasion and asked the Mandarin to take down a list of his titles which he would give to him through the interpreter. The Mandarin thereupon prepared his Chinese pencil and sat down with a single sheet of paper. Captain Roberts said it would not be possible to put down his titles on such a small sheet of paper. The Mandarin expressed great surprise saying that his titles would not occupy one-fourth of this sheet. Finally a large scroll was produced and Captain Roberts began: - "Edmund Roberts, special Envoy from the United States, and a citizen of Portsmouth in the state of New Hampshire."



He then proceeded to state the counties of Rockingham, Stafford, Merrimack and the other counties of the state, which the Mandarin painfully rendered into Chinese, asking somewhat impatiently if there were any more titles. Captain Roberts then resumed and enumerated the various towns of New Hampshire. These were finally done into Chinese, when the Mandarin, completely exhausted, his brow beaded with perspiration, asked plaintively if there were any more. Captain Roberts replied that he had hardly begun. The Mandarin said it was unnecessary to record the rest, that he had a headache and that the rolling of the ship had made him sea sick. Captain Roberts then said he would consent to an adjournment until the next morning when he would complete the list, as he considered it absolutely necessary to give all of his titles. The Captain intended the next morning to enumerate the mountains, rivers and lakes of New Hampshire, to be followed by the same information with regard to the other states of the Union. The next morning, the Mandarin returned and the Captain started to go on with his enumeration, but the Mandarin begged him to desist, saying that the titles already enumerated far exceeded those of any Prince of the Empire! The negotiations thereupon proceeded, with this initial difficulty removed.

The next year Captain Roberts made another journey to the East with a letter from President Jackson to the Emperor of Japan. He died on the way, however, at Macao, where his body now lies.

I shall always feel that if he had lived to reach Japan, the splendid services rendered later by Commodore Perry would have been

anticipated by him.

It may interest you also to learn that my wife was a cousin of Robert Pruyn, the first Minister to Japan sent from the United States, succeeding Townsend Harris.

On my own side, I have deep interest in this wonderful country. My great great grandfather, Major Eleazer Haslin, of Pembroke, Massachusetts, had twelve children, four of whom he named for the continents, Europe, Asia, Africa and America, respectively. My great grandfather was Asia Haslin and my friends have always ascribed my love for the far East and especially for Japan, to this interesting fact!

In 1897, President McKinley did me the honor to appoint me a Commissioner of the United States in connection with the controversy as to the proper protection of the fur seals of Bering Sea and adjacent waters of the Pacific Ocean, in which not only the United States, but also Japan, Great Britain, and Russia were interested. I was instructed to proceed to Japan to ask for the appointment of delegates from that country to a convention to be held later in Washington, to take up and to settle this question.

On the voyage over, I met Prince Ito, the Japanese statesman who was returning from the Queen of England's jubilee. He was then well along in years and I was a young man but he was very kind to me and we had many interesting talks together. One day, learning that my birthday fell on the following Sunday, he told me that he wished to give me a birthday supper on that evening, and you can well imagine with what avidity I accepted. But alas! difficulties arose which I

had not anticipated. On Saturday evening, precisely at midnight, our ship, as if with malicious intent, crossed the 180th meridian. As a consequence, there was no Sunday! On the contrary, it became immediately Monday, and I lost my birthday! The next year, however, I happened to be in Russia where I had two birthdays, one according to the Russian calendar, and one according to our own, - so the balance of power was in part restored!

When finally I landed in Japan, the first three days were indeed exciting, - on the first day we had an earthquake, on the second, a typhoon, and on the third, a flood. I looked forward with some apprehension to the fourth day. On the fourth day came an avalanche, - but it was an avalanche of courtesy, kindness, and hospitality which fairly swept me off my feet and which I never can forget were I to live a thousand years.

Nor shall I ever forget my first meeting with the venerable statesman, Count Okuma, then Minister of Foreign Affairs. After some discussion of fur seal problems he asked me if I had ever been in Japan. I said No. He then expressed the hope that I might see the country before I sailed back. I replied that it was my fondest hope that I might do this, but that as he had just told me that his country would send delegates to the Washington Convention and that they would sail in a very few days, I should not be able to have my hope gratified.

He then held a conversation with his Secretary, who at once left the room, and he turned to me and said that he had given instructions to his Secretary to cable Washington that his delegates could not

possibly sail until a month later. Had it been consistent with diplomatic propriety I should have embraced him on the spot!

I wish I could tell you of the courtesy and kindness visited upon me during that month. I was almost overwhelmed with hospitality. The only fly in the ointment was that the Government officials who entertained me, very naturally supposed that, being so interested in fur seals, I must be a distinguished Ichthyologist, and, as a result, I was taken to countless fisheries exhibitions, examining every species of beam, trawls, and fish hooks, - while my heart all the time was yearning for Miyanoshita and Nikko.

There is yet another cause for my deep interest in Japan. An international commission of scientists was appointed to study the fur seal question, and during their observations off the Coast of Japan they discovered a new species of fish, and later the commission decided to name that fish for me, sending me a photograph of it inscribed with its Latin name, - "Podothecus Hamlini." That to me was the greatest honor of my life! I used to show the picture to my friends who all agreed, perhaps somewhat ironically, that the photograph was a good likeness of me. One day, however, there came an anti-climax, for a distinguished scientist, after examining it, turned to me and quietly remarked that I had better not feel too proud as the fish was really only a species of sculpin! Sculpin or no sculpin, however, I shall cling to that fish and whenever I glance at the photograph there come to my mind those words of Shakespeare:

"It is my own and I am rich in having such a jewel, as twenty seas, if all their sands were pearl, their waters nectar, and their rocks pure gold."

The people living near Buzzards Bay in Massachusetts, where I live, are also intensely interested in Japan. In 1841 Captain Whitfield, a whaling Captain living at Fairhaven, on the Bay, rescued four or five young Japanese whom he found on a rocky island in the Western Pacific Ocean, where they had been wrecked. He landed all but one at the Sandwich Islands. That one was named Nakahama, and he begged Captain Whitfield to keep him. The kind hearted Captain decided to grant his request and took him back with him to Fairhaven where he lived in his house for six or seven years, studying in the public schools of the town. Finally Nakahama returned to Japan and later was one of the interpreters at the meeting between Commodore Perry and the Japanese officials. He afterwards became a Professor in the Imperial University, and when he died he was one of the eminent men of Japan. On July 4, 1918, Viscount Ishii, the then Ambassador of Japan, presented to the town of Fairhaven a Samurai sword in the name of Doctor Nakahama, the son of the boy whom Captain Whitfield had rescued. Over ten thousand people attended the ceremony. The sword was placed in the public library at Fairhaven, and stands as a perpetual token of affection between the people of Japan and of the United States, the Samurai sword typifying knightly chivalry and patriotism.

It may be a surprise to some of us when we are told that Japan

has a dynasty extending back over two thousand five hundred years. It was a cultured, highly civilized nation at a time when many of our ancestors, in somewhat scanty attire, were wandering around among the woods of Germany.

For two hundred and fifty years prior to the coming of Commodore Perry, Japan had cut herself off from other nations and lived in a state of almost complete isolation. She had a highly perfected civilization and her people were contented and happy. Subsistence was difficult indeed to obtain, but poverty was a mark of distinction. The chronicles of that time tell us that an exalted patriotism prevailed among all classes, and that it was considered a privilege rather than a burden to contribute to the expense of maintaining the Government. I notice that this statement brings a smile to many of your faces. Will the chronicler of our history a hundred years hence look back and say that our people considered it a privilege rather than a burden to contribute to the expenses of our Government long after the occasion for the swollen expenses has ceased? During the terrible world war our people showed an exalted patriotism equal to that of any nation on earth, but now that the war has ended, they demand immediate retrenchment.

Japan finally stepped forth from her isolation and became an active member of the Society of Nations. That phrase "the Society of Nations" is to me a pregnant phrase. It implies the interdependence of nations, one upon the other.

Two hundred years ago, there were two English philosophers,

Hobbes and Mandeville, who preached a novel doctrine of isolation both for individuals and nations. They looked upon men as wild beasts fighting for existence, the fittest<sup>only</sup> to survive. They said that in this struggle, both as to individuals and nations, the gain of one was the precise measure of the loss to the other. Their philosophy represented crude, extreme views, - individualism and isolation in its most extreme form. These distorted views, however, were soon swept away. It was quickly realized that not the individual, but the clan was the real unit, that the individual was only a part of society, and that the real lasting prosperity of the individual grew out of the prosperity of society.

So also in dealings between nations it was recognized that each may gain from intercourse and trade with the other; that the real, lasting prosperity of a single nation can best be secured out of the prosperity of all mankind; that no nation can have lasting prosperity when other nations are suffering under adversity. This is a lesson which our people should take to heart, and to which I am sure they are keenly alive today.

I am looking forward impatiently to the time when I can again visit Japan. I want again to see its people. It has been well said that to study the birth and development of religion you must turn to Judea; to trace out the development of art you must turn to Greece; to seek the sources of law you must study the history of Rome. If, however, you wish to examine into the love of beauty, the reverence for ancestors and patriotism in its most sublime form, you should turn to

the history of Japan, for these virtues represent the inmost soul of that country.

On July 4, 1918, Viscount Ishii, in his presentation address at Fairhaven, eloquently pictured the attitude of Japan towards the people of the United States. He said: -

"We trust you. We love you. If you will let us, we will walk at your side in loyal good fellowship, down all the coming years."

What should be the response of our people to these sentiments? Let us take the hand Japan has thus extended to us and let us walk together down the ages pledged to protect civilization and to maintain the peace of the world. It will then follow, as the day follows the night, that our children and our children's children will rise up and call our memories blessed.

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address of  
Charles S. Hamilton  
at dinner <sup>the</sup> tendered by  
The Japan Society  
to  
His Excellency, Mr. Hamihara  
Ambassador of Japan to the U.S.  
Hotel Astor. N.Y.

March 10. 1924

Mr. President, your Excellency, Ladies and gentlemen: -  
<sup>at the outset</sup>  
I want to thank you for your invitation to attend  
~~last night~~ <sup>reception and dinner</sup> this testimonial to our guest,  
His Excellency, Mr. Hamihara, Ambassador of  
Japan to the United States. When your  
invitation reached me, I heard <sup>at first</sup> that my  
official duties in Washington, as a member  
of the Federal Reserve Board, would ~~prevent~~ <sup>include</sup>  
my acceptance, but when I realized  
what an opportunity was afforded me  
of paying a tribute of respect and  
affection not only to an old, <sup>valued</sup> friend,  
but, as well, to the great country  
which he so worthily represents, I  
felt that <sup>the</sup> ~~an~~ invitation from your Society  
<sup>came as</sup> ~~was~~ a commend, <sup>indeed,</sup> ~~but~~ a commend  
which it was a genuine pleasure  
to obey.  
Our guest has <sup>had</sup> a distinguished diplomatic  
<sup>career</sup> record. I first knew him as Secretary  
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held.  
 Embassy at Washington, in 1901. He occupied an important position at the Peace Conference at Portsmouth, N.H. in 1907. He was Consul General at San Francisco in 1916. In 1917 he came to this country as a member of the Mission headed by Viscount Ishii. In 1919 he was Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio. In 1921 he was one of the principal delegates to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments, and in 1922 he came to us as Ambassador of Japan.

As I have said, I have known him intimately for many years. I remember so well delightful visits paid <sup>by him</sup> to me in Boston ~~twenty three or twenty four years~~ <sup>over twenty years</sup> ago, and I have followed his career since then with the greatest interest and admiration.

In the past twenty years it has been my good fortune to <sup>know</sup> have known intimately <sup>most of</sup> the representatives of Japan to the U. S. I remember so well the names; Tateno, Kurino, Takahira, Uchida, Komura, Chinda, Sato, Ishii and Shidehara. They were all men of the best rank, worthy representatives of their great country. Our guests of the evening <sup>most</sup> <sup>bittingly</sup> maintained their high standard, <sup>in</sup> fact I can

say with confidence that we have never had a representative from Japan who inspired in us such love and affection as does our present Ambassador. When I first came to know him, we were comparatively young men. He was most compassionate, bright and cheerful and quickly attained a reputation for good oratory. On the other hand, he was a most serious and thoughtful student and whatever task was given to him to work out, he worked upon it assiduously and when he had finished, the subject had been thought through and exhausted by him. We all at that time predicted for him a successful brilliant career and our predictions have been more than verified.

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8. I have always had a deep interest in Japan, - an interest shared also with my wife, and I will ~~disclose to you~~ <sup>still, hand out,</sup> very briefly, some of the sources from which that interest has ~~come~~ sprung

9. My wife's great grandfather was <sup>Captain</sup> Edmund Roberts of Portsmouth, <sup>New Hampshire,</sup> <sup>1784.</sup> who, ~~and~~ in 1833, ~~he~~ was sent ~~out~~ by President Jackson, in the ~~slight~~ of war "Peace", to negotiate treaties of trade and commerce with some of the <sup>our</sup> Eastern Powers. In his autobiography he relates some very interesting experiences in the course of his diplomatic negotiations. Among others, he describes his experience in negotiating a treaty with Cochin China. One of the powerful Mandarins of the country came on board, and, after a few minutes conversation, expressed grave doubt whether Captain Roberts was of sufficiently high rank to treat with him, as he understood that ~~Roberts~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>of the U.S. that</sup> ~~had~~ <sup>no</sup> ~~title,~~ <sup>of honor or nobility.</sup> ~~the other members~~ <sup>of the</sup> party of Captain Roberts ~~pondered~~ how he could remove the doubts of the Mandarin but the Captain rose to the occasion and asked

the Mandarin to take down a list of his  
 titles which he would give to him through  
 the interpreter. The Mandarin then prepared  
 in Chinese pencil and sat down with a  
 small sheet of paper. Captain Roberts said  
 it would not be possible to take down his  
 titles on such a small sheet of paper.

The Mandarin expressed great surprise  
 saying that his titles would not occupy  
 one fourth of this sheet. Finally a long  
 scroll was produced and Captain  
 Roberts began, "Edmund Roberts, special  
 envoy from the U.S and a citizen of  
 Portsmouth in the state of New  
 Hampshire".

He then proceeded to state the counties  
 of Rockingham, Strafford, Merrimack,  
 and the other counties of the state,  
 which the Mandarin humbly  
 entered into Chinese, asking somewhat  
 impatiently if there were any more  
 titles. Captain Roberts then recited  
 and enumerated the <sup>various</sup> towns of  
 New Hampshire. These were

finally done into Chinese, when  
 the Mandarin, <sup>completely</sup> exhausted, asked  
<sup>again</sup> if there were any more.  
 Captain Roberts replied that he  
 had hardly begun. The Mandarin  
 said it was unnecessary to  
 record the rest, that he had  
 a bad ache and that he

see how  
 crowded with  
 hieroglyphics

sailing of the ship had made him sea  
 sick. Captain Roberts then said he would  
<sup>consent</sup> agree to an adjournment until the next  
 morning when he would complete  
 the list, as he considered it absolutely  
 necessary to give him all <sup>of</sup> his titles.  
 The captain intended the next morning  
 to enumerate the mountains, rivers  
 and lakes <sup>of</sup> Postmountain New Humboldt,  
 to be followed by the same enumeration  
 with regard to the other states of the  
 region. The Mandarin returned and <sup>started to go on</sup>  
 the next morning, the captain <sup>went</sup>  
 on with his enumeration, but the  
 Mandarin begged him to desist, saying  
 that the titles already enumerated  
 far exceeded those of any Prince  
 of the Empire! <sup>The negotiation</sup>  
<sup>thereupon</sup> <sup>was</sup> <sup>abandoned</sup>, with this mutual  
<sup>dejectedly</sup> <sup>removal</sup>.  
 § The next year Captain Roberts made  
 another journey to the East with  
 a letter from President Jackson to  
 the Emperor of Japan. He died on  
 the way, however, at Malacca, where  
<sup>he</sup> <sup>was</sup> <sup>buried</sup>. The body now lies.  
 § I shall always feel that if life  
 had lived <sup>to reach</sup> and ~~had~~ <sup>reached</sup>  
 Japan the splendid services  
 rendered later by Commodore  
 Perry would have been ~~anticipated~~  
 anticipated by him.

It may interest you also to learn that my wife was a cousin of Robert sent Prager, the best Minister to Japan, then the U.S., succeeding Townsend Harris.

On my own side, I have deep interest in this wonderful country. My great great grandfather, Major George Hamlin, of Pembroke Massachusetts, had twelve children, four of whom ~~were~~ <sup>he</sup> were named for the continents, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, respectively. My great grandfather was Asia Hamlin and my friends have always <sup>ascribed</sup> attributed my love for the far East and especially for Japan, to this interesting fact!

In 1897, President McKinley did me the honor to appoint me a Commissioner of the U.S. in connection with the controversy ~~in connection with~~ <sup>as to</sup> the ~~people~~ <sup>people</sup> matters of the fur seals of Bering Sea and adjacent waters of the Pacific Ocean, in which not only the <sup>United States</sup> U.S. but also

Japan, Great Britain, and Russia were interested. I was instructed to proceed to Japan to ask for the appointment of delegates from that country to a convention to be held later in Washington, <sup>to take up and to settle</sup> ~~concerning~~ <sup>this</sup> question.

9 On the voyage over, I met Prince Ito, the ~~great~~ Japanese statesman,

who was returning from the scenes of England's jubilee.

He was then well along in years and I was a young man but he was very kind to me and we had many interesting talks together. One day, learning that my birthday fell on <sup>the following</sup> Sunday, a few days later, he told me that he wished to give me a birthday supper on that evening and you can well imagine with what avidity I accepted. But, alas! difficulties arose which I had not <sup>anticipated</sup> ~~thought of~~. On Saturday evening, precisely at midnight, our ship, ~~stupidly~~ <sup>with</sup> malicious intent, crossed the 180th Meridian. as a consequence, <sup>on the contrary,</sup> there was no Sunday! <sup>it became</sup>



immediately Sunday, and I lost my birthday! The next year, however, I happened to be in Russia where I had two birthdays, one according to the Russian calendar, and one according to our own, - so the balance of Power was <sup>in part</sup> restored!

§ When finally I landed in Japan, the best three days were indeed exciting; in the best day we had an earthquake, in the second, a typhoon, and in the third, a flood. I looked backward with some apprehension to the fourth day. On the fourth day came an avalanche, - but it was an avalanche of courtesy, kindness and hospitality which barely swept me off my feet and which I never <sup>can</sup> ~~can~~ forget were I to live a thousand years.

§ <sup>Now</sup> I shall <sup>I will</sup> never forget my best meeting with the venerable statesman, Count Okuma, then Minister of Justice. After some discussion of our seal problems

he asked me if I had ever before been in  
 Japan. I said No. He then expressed the  
 hope that I <sup>might</sup> see the country  
 before I sailed back. I replied that  
 it was my fondest hope that I  
 might do this but that as he had  
 just told me that the country would  
 send delegates to the Washington  
 convention and that they would  
 sail in a very few days, I should  
 not be able to <sup>have my hope gratified</sup> see much of Japan.

§ He then had a conversation with the  
 secretary, who at once left the  
 room, and he turned to me and  
 said that he had given instructions  
 to the Secretary to call Washington  
 that our delegates could not  
 possibly sail until a month  
 later. Had it been consistent with  
<sup>diplomatic</sup> propriety I should have  
 embraced him on the spot!

§ I wish I could tell you, country  
 and kindness visited when and  
<sup>during</sup> that month. I was almost  
 overwhelmed with hospitality.  
 The only bly in the visitment was  
 that the Government officials  
 who entertained me, very

naturally supposed that, being so interested  
 in our seals, I must be a distinguished  
 leithologist, and, as a result, I was  
 taken to <sup>counsellor</sup> ~~successful~~ fisheries, <sup>of</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>exhibitions;</sup> ~~trawls,~~  
 examining every species of beam, <sup>beam,</sup> trawls,  
 and fish traps; while my heart  
<sup>all the time,</sup>  
 was yearning for Menoshiba and  
 Nipso.

Insert  
 (A)

7. The people living near Buzzards Bay  
 in Massachusetts, where I live  
 are also intensely interested in  
 Japan. In 1841 Captain Whitfield,  
 a whaling captain living at  
 Fairhaven, on the Bay, secured  
 4 or 5 young Japanese whom he  
 found on a ~~rock~~ rocky island in  
 the western Pacific Ocean, where  
 they had been wrecked. He landed  
 all but one at the Sandwich  
 Islands. That one was named  
 Nawahama and he begged Captain  
 Whitfield to keep him. The kind  
 hearted captain decided to grant  
 his request and took him back  
 with him to Fairhaven where he  
 lived <sup>in his house</sup> with him for 6 or 7 years,  
 studying in the public schools  
 of the town. Finally Nawahama

There is yet another cause for my deep  
 interest in Japan. An international commission  
 of scientists was appointed to study  
 the fur seal question, and during their  
 observations of the coast of Japan  
 they discovered a new species of  
 fish, and later the commission  
 decided to name that fish for me  
 sending me a photograph of it  
 inscribed with its Latin name,  
 "Podothecus Hamlini". That to me  
 was the greatest honor of my life!  
~~and I~~ used to show the picture  
 to my friends who all agreed,  
 perhaps somewhat ironically,  
 that it looked just like me.  
 One day, however, there came  
 an anti climax, for a distinguished  
 scientist, after examining it, turned  
 to me and quietly remarked that  
 I had better not be too proud  
 as the fish was really <sup>only</sup> a species  
 of sculpin!  
 Sculpin is no sculpin, however,  
 I shall cling to this ~~treasure~~  
 and regard it

That the  
 photograph  
 was a good  
 likeness of  
 me.

(A)

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I shall cling to <sup>that</sup> ~~them~~ fish and whenever  
I glance at the photographs there  
come to my mind those words of  
Shakespeare:

"It is my own and I am rich in  
having such a ~~treasure~~ jewel,  
as twenty seas, if all their sands  
were pearl, their waters nectar,  
and their rocks pure gold."

returned to Japan and <sup>later</sup> was one of the  
 intermediaries at the meeting between  
 Commodore Perry and the Japanese  
 officials. <sup>later</sup> He <sup>afterwards</sup> became a professor  
 in the Imperial University and <sup>when he died</sup> he  
 was one of the eminent men of  
 Japan. On July 4, 1918, Viscount  
 Ishii, the then ambassador of  
 Japan, presented to the town of  
 Fairhaven a samurai sword in the  
 name of doctor Nakahama, the  
 son of the boy whom Captain  
 Whitfield had rescued. Over ten  
 thousand people attended the  
 ceremony. The sword <sup>was placed</sup> ~~is now~~  
<sup>now</sup> ~~is now~~ <sup>is now</sup> ~~is now~~ <sup>is now</sup>  
 resting in the public library at Fair-  
 haven, and stands as a memorial  
 token of affection between the  
 people of Japan and of the  
 United States, the samurai sword  
 typifying knightly chivalry and  
 patriotism.

§ It may be a surprise to some of  
 us when we are told that  
 Japan has a dynasty of <sup>emperor</sup>  
 been over two thousand five  
 hundred years. It was a cultured

roughly civilized Nation at a time when many  
of our ancestors, <sup>somewhat</sup> in <sup>scanty</sup> attire, were  
wandering around <sup>among</sup> the woods of Germany.

§ In two hundred and fifty years prior  
to the coming of Commodore Perry,  
Japan had cut herself off from other  
Nations and lived in a state of  
almost complete isolation. She had  
a highly perfected civilization and  
her people were contented and  
happy. Subsistence was difficult indeed  
to obtain, <sup>but</sup> ~~and~~ poverty was a mark  
of destruction. The chronicles of that  
time tell us that an exalted  
nationalism prevailed among all  
classes, and that it was considered  
a privilege rather than a burden  
to contribute to the expense of  
maintaining the Government.

I notice that this statement brings  
a smile to many of your faces.  
Will the chronicles of our history  
a hundred years hence look  
back and say that our people  
considered it a privilege rather  
than a burden to contribute to  
the expense of our Government  
long after the occasion for the

swollen expense has ceased? During the  
trouble world war one people showed  
an exalted patriotism equal to that  
of any Nation on earth, but now that  
the <sup>war</sup> occasion has ceased, they demand  
immediate retrenchment.

§ John <sup>finally</sup> stepped forth <sup>as</sup> <sup>an</sup> isolator and  
became an active member of the  
Society of Nations. Next phrase "the  
Society of Nations, is to me a  
pregnant phrase. It implies the  
interdependence <sup>des</sup> of Nations, one when  
the other.

§ Two hundred years ago, there were two  
English philosophers, Hobbes and  
Locke, who preached a novel  
doctrine of isolation both for  
individuals and Nations. They  
looked upon men as wild beasts  
fighting for existence, the bitter  
only to survive. They said that in  
this struggle, both as to individuals  
and Nations, the gain of one was  
the precise measure of the loss  
to the other, and their philosophy  
represented crude, extreme views,  
individualism and isolation in  
its most extreme form.



<sup>distorted</sup>  
 These views, however, were soon swept  
 away. It was <sup>quickly</sup> soon realized that not  
 the individual, but the clan was the  
 real unit, ~~that~~ that <sup>the individual</sup> ~~was~~ was only a  
 part of society, and that the real  
 lasting prosperity of the individual  
 grew out of the prosperity of society.

§ So also in dealings between Nations  
 it was recognized that each may  
 gain by intercourse and trade <sup>with the other;</sup> that  
 the real, lasting prosperity of a  
 single Nation <sup>can</sup> could best be secured  
 and ~~grow~~ grow out of the prosperity  
 of all mankind; that no Nation  
 can have lasting prosperity when  
 other Nations are suffering <sup>under</sup> ~~with~~  
 adversity. This is a lesson which  
 our people should take to  
 heart ~~today~~, and to which I am  
 sure they are keenly alive today.

§ I am looking forward impatiently  
 to the time when I can again  
 visit Japan, I want again to  
 see its people. It has been well  
 said that to <sup>study</sup> ~~see~~ the birth and  
 development of Religion you must  
 turn to Judea; to trace out the

development of art you must turn  
 to Greece; to seek the sources of law  
 you must study the history of Rome.  
 If you wish to study the love of beauty,  
 the reverence for ancestors and patriotism  
 in its most sublime <sup>form,</sup> you should  
~~not~~ <sup>turn to the history of</sup> study Japan, for these virtues  
 permeate <sup>the</sup> ~~its~~ <sup>innmost</sup> soul of that country.

§ On July 4, 1918, President Wilson, in his  
 presentation address at Fairhaven,  
 eloquently pictured the attitude of  
 Japan towards the <sup>people of the</sup> United States. He said:

pick  
down

"We trust you. We love you. If you  
 will let us, we will walk at your  
 side in loyal good fellowship, down  
 all the coming years."

§ What should be the response of  
 our people to these ~~bold~~ senti-  
 -ments? Let us take the hand  
 of <sup>Japan</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>them</sup> ~~our~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~extended~~ <sup>to</sup> us and let  
 us walk together down the ages  
 pledged to protect civilization  
 and to maintain the peace of  
 the world, ~~and~~ <sup>then</sup> ~~it~~ <sup>will</sup> ~~follow~~ <sup>follow</sup>,  
 as the day follows the night,  
 that our children and our  
 children's children will rise  
 up and call our memories  
 blessed.

Speech given by C.S.H. before  
Maine Bankers Asso., Poland Spgs.  
Maine, June 22, 1929.

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-1-

Represents my personal views.

-2-

Federal Reserve System  
12 Central banks

Size:

F.R. Bank, Boston, larger  
than National Bank of  
Belgium.

F.R. Bank, New York, largest  
central bank in world.

Area:

Dallas - German Empire

San Francisco: - Italy,  
France, Germany, Great  
Britain.

A D D R E S S O F  
HONORABLE CHARLES S. HAMLIN  
AT THE DINNER IN HONOR OF THE  
VISITING EUROPEAN JOURNALISTS  
Washington, D. C.  
May 26, 1930.

Your Excellencies, Visiting Journalists, and Gentlemen:

The honor has devolved upon me to act as presiding officer in the absence of the President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who is now abroad engaged in work in behalf of international peace, - of which cause he is one of the most influential advocates now living.

In the name of this Endowment, as well as of the distinguished gathering here present, permit me to extend to our guests, the visiting European Journalists, our most sincere and heartfelt greetings.

Their visit to us is of great significance, both nationally and internationally.

Their visit will enable them to interpret to their readers more intelligently our country and our people, and our own journalists will greatly profit by their visit.

They are starting on a long journey, and I want to impress upon them as they journey over the country, to study carefully our system of public education, the very cornerstone of our national life.

It may seem to some that their visit at this present time of industrial recession is not opportune. We should remember, however, that falling prices and industrial recession exists today practically over the whole world. It was intensified in the United States by the recent fever of speculation which collapsed in October last. Some of our people were carried <sup>away</sup> with enthusiasm over our marvelous development, and they believed that there could be no recession in the steady growth of our prosperity. Some of them placed their last dollar on a wager that an inflated bubble can never burst. They are now sadder but wiser men. This speculative craze and its sudden collapse, however, is but an incident in our country's growth, and will quickly be absorbed by new normal activity.

Undoubtedly for a time we were in a serious condition, but the President of the United States met the crisis boldly, and grouped together under him the forces of agriculture, commerce, and industry. Never before in the world's history has there been such a thorough and complete organization of industrial forces. It was the work of a great engineer, - a "Master Builder."

The President's efforts have been successful. Fear was at once dispelled and calm judgment and intelligent effort came to the front. I can see the dawn of normal activity, and believe the sun will soon rise.

The coming of the foreign journalists impresses upon me the real interdependence of nations. I remember so well the theories of the early English philosophers Hobbs and Mandeville, who set forth the doctrine that society was simply armed neutrality; that men fought one another like wild beasts for self-preservation; that the gain of one man in trade was the precise measure of the loss of the other, and the same rule was applied to intercourse between nations.

These pessimistic philosophers, however, were soon swept away, and we now, largely through the writings of that great philosopher, that citizen of the world, - Immanuel Kant - have learned that sympathy not rivalry is a bond which welds society together. We now realize that two individuals can trade together, and each may profit from the transaction. So also we realize that in the intercourse of nations, each nation may be the gainer; that no nation can prosper permanently when other nations are prostrate; that the true prosperity of a nation grows out of the prosperity of all nations.

This interdependence of nations is well brought out by the present position of our great country. Our marvelous industrial edifice rests on a foundation much broader than the needs of our own people. The United States has never been so dependent on "abroad" as it is today. We look to our foreign customers to buy our surplus agricultural and industrial products. While our exportable surplus is small, relatively to the value of our domestic exchanges, yet this surplus may determine the future progress of our agricultural and industrial development. The great problem facing the United States today is the problem of increasing the purchasing power of foreigners for our exports.

We have done much along this line in the past, and much more remains for us to do. We have loaned them gold with which to stabilize their standard, - the gold standard - of value, and we have loaned them vast sums to build up their purchasing power.

They must find some way in which to pay for what we export to them. They can send us their products in exchange, but these will not offset their debt to us for what we export to them.

They may ship us gold for the balance, but this may imperil the gold standard so recently established, or reestablished, by them. We do not need this gold. The Federal Reserve banks now have over a billion dollars of free gold over and above their deposit and note liabilities.

The only method left to us would seem to be the purchase of foreign securities in order to enable our foreign friends to continue their purchasing of our exports. We have done this in past years to a very large extent, but the recent speculative activity has greatly diminished the amount of these investments. We must now resume, and by buying their securities, give them the money to pay for our products. This would seem to be merely an enlightened self-interest.

I want to point out to our visitors also, that our great development in the last ten years has been materially facilitated by our system of banking known as the Federal Reserve System. We have now probably the strongest and soundest banking system in the world.

Central banks are familiar to our visitors, as there is one in every country from which they come.

When Congress took up the subject of banking reform, many believed that there should be one central bank in Washington to cover the whole United States. Congress, however, found this impossible owing to the magnitude of our area and our resources. It created, accordingly, twelve Federal reserve banks, independent of one another, but under the general control and supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, - a public body appointed by the President and sitting in Washington. These twelve Federal reserve banks, to all intents and purposes, are central banks, as they hold the reserves of the member banks and have power to issue, in the name of the Government, so-called Federal reserve notes.

As an illustration of the size of the twelve Federal reserve districts, into which the country is divided, I would point out that the Federal Reserve District of San Francisco, in which is situated the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, covers the states of California, Oregon, Washington, and part of Arizona and New Mexico; that this district is of such enormous size that you could place in it England, France, Germany and Italy, excluding colonial possessions, and still have a very large area left over.

On the other hand, the resources of these Federal reserve banks are enormous. For example, one of the Federal reserve banks, - the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, stands out as the strongest and most powerful central bank in the world.

But I must not forget that my function this evening is primarily to preside, and not to speak.

I am sure we are all waiting eagerly to hear from our foreign visitors, and I take pleasure in introducing to you a distinguished foreign journalist, - Dr. Ernst Feder of the "Berliner Tageblatt"- who will speak in behalf of the foreign journalists.

[12 OCT. 1931]

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE CHARLES S. HAMLIN, MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD, AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE, IN HONOR OF THE FOURTH PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

Gentlemen of the Convention,

In the unavoidable absence of our President, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the honor has fallen upon me, as one of the Trustees, to preside at this luncheon.

In the name of the President and the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, I extend to you our warmest greetings and good wishes.

It is a deep pleasure to me to act in this capacity, for I have always followed with keen interest the proceedings of these conferences, in some of which I have myself participated.

In May, 1915, I had the honor, - as then Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, - of delivering an address before the Pan American Financial Conference, and again in the latter part of 1915, I took part in the Pan American Scientific Congress. Again, in 1920, I participated in the Financial Conference, and since then I have followed the proceedings of the conferences with ever increasing interest.

I have made many personal friendships at these conferences, and, looking back, I realize what a power for good they have been to all of the nations participating.

When I addressed the Financial Conference, in 1915, the greatest war the world has ever known was being waged, and the world stood aghast and feared almost for civilization itself.

Today, although the war has sunk below the horizon, the world stands aghast at the economic and financial problems the war has left with us pressing for solution.

A cloud of despondency and depression has settled down upon us, not only in this country, but in every country of the Globe, and confidence, the mainspring of prosperity, has been rudely shaken.

Through this fog of uncertainty and doubt, there is now to be seen a beacon light. The plan announced by President Hoover, agreed to, in principle, by political leaders of all the Parties and now being carried into effect by the bankers, will speedily clear away the fog and mists, and will restore confidence among our people.

The people of the world have come to the realization of the fact that the progress of science, invention and trade has welded the nations together, economically, financially, and industrially, in bonds of steel. The spirit of national isolation is waning, and the recognition of the real interdependence of nations is growing.

It was not always thus. If we read the writings of some of the English philosophers of the 18th century, especially Hobbes and Mandeville, we find the idea expressed that society was simply a kind of armed neutrality; then men fought like wild beasts for self preservation, only the fittest, that is, the most powerful, to survive; that in trade the gain of one was but the measure of the loss to the other; that the same principles applied to trade between nations; that what one trading nation gained, the other nation lost; that national isolation was the true goal for mankind.



Such doctrines, however, did not long survive. It was soon recognized that men were bound together by sympathy out of which developed group action; that the real object of society was not the selfish gain of the individual, but the greatest good of the greatest number. It soon came to be recognized that trade between individuals was not one sided, but that each party might gain by commercial intercourse.

Soon also it became recognized that the same principle applied to trade between nations; that such trade was for the advantage of each nation involved; that each bale of goods imported into one country is, in the long run, paid for by a bale of some other kind of goods, whether representing agriculture or manufactures, exported to the other country, balances only being settled in gold. In other words, the real interdependence of nations became recognized.

No nation can really be prosperous except for short intervals, at the expense of the adversity of other nations, and the real, lasting prosperity of the individual nation follows from the prosperity of all nations.

The hope and foundation of peace grows out of the interdependence of nations. The weary world demands the removal of every bar to the continuance of peace and looks to its political leaders to bring this about.

The great bar to peace today lies in the militaristic spirit calling for ever increasing armaments. The great hope for lasting peace lies in the universal reduction of armaments, to which end the nations of the world should pledge themselves.

I must not forget, however, that my principal duty is to present to you the principal speaker for this occasion, - one whom we all are looking forward to hear. He has held important Cabinet positions in his own country.

He has twice served as Minister to France. He came to this country on a diplomatic mission only a few years ago. He now represents his country as Minister to the United States.

I take pleasure in presenting to you, His Excellency, Mr. Dantès Bellegarde, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Haiti to the United States.

October 12, 1931.

[18 MAR. 1937]

Grover Cleveland

By

Charles S. Hamlin

I gladly join in this tribute to the memory of Grover Cleveland, who was born 94 years ago today, - March 18, 1837, and who died nearly 23 years ago - on June 24, 1908.

I had the good fortune to know him when I was a comparatively young man, as he spent his summers on the shores of Buzzards Bay in Massachusetts where I also had a summer home.

Later I had the privilege of serving under him as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury during his second term, from 1893 to 1897, and from that time on until his death, I kept more or less in touch with him and with his family.

Mr. Cleveland was the son of a Presbyterian Clergyman, and spent most of his boyhood days in New York, largely in Fayetteville and Clinton.

It was his earnest ambition to receive a college education, but he found this impossible as he was obliged to work to help those dependent upon him. In this connection, it is interesting to note that his first employment was in the village store at Fayetteville, where he received the munificent sum of \$50 a year salary together with his board. By hard work and strict saving, he was enabled to continue his studies, and finally obtained admission to the Bar and practised law in Buffalo, N. Y. He was a sound adviser, and his abilities were generally recognized.

He was elected Assistant District Attorney of Erie County, New York, and later was elected Sheriff of the same County. After that he was elected Mayor of Buffalo, and the following year Governor of the State of New York.

In 1884 he was elected President of the United States after a most exciting campaign. In 1888 he was defeated for reelection by Benjamin Harrison; in 1892 he was reelected President, taking office in 1893.

On June 2, 1886, he married Miss Frances Folsom, who presided over the White House during the remainder of his first term and during his second term. She endeared herself to all by her charm, courtesy, and kindness.

Mr. Cleveland's life was typically that of a reformer. He was a reform Mayor, a reform Governor, and a reform President. He was bitterly opposed by all those who sought special privileges, by political rings and spoils politicians, - in short, by all those who opposed reform.

During his first term, he developed the Civil Service Law, extending it to many offices previously beyond its scope. He favored earnestly arbitration in disputes between capital and labor. He protected the Indians as wards of the United States. He signed the Interstate Commerce Act creating the Interstate Commerce Commission. He vigorously asserted the independence of the Executive against what he considered undue demands of the United States Senate interfering with the Executive power of removal from office, and several Presidents since have relied upon the precedent which he established. He fought courageously for lower customs taxes, and his insistence on this reform was one of the principal causes for his defeat in 1888 by President Harrison, but proved to be a stepping stone for victory in 1892.

His second administration was a memorable one. In it occurred the famous Pullman strike in Illinois, which for a time effectually closed the highways of interstate commerce to the passage of the United States

mails. Mr. Cleveland appealed to the courts, and later ordered out the United States troops, and he opened those highways and brought to the American people the realization that the laws of the United States are supreme, and applicable to every foot of territory of the country. The Supreme Court of the United States later fully sustained Mr. Cleveland.

Shortly after the beginning of his second term occurred the panic of 1893, - a world-wide condition of distress similar to the conditions from which we are now slowly emerging. There was a special reason for uneasiness in the United States growing out of the purchase of silver bullion under the so-called Sherman Act of 1890, and the issue of legal tender Treasury notes against the purchases of this bullion. It should be remembered that India had closed her mints to the free coinage of silver early in 1893, and there was fear that the continued purchase of silver by the United States under the Sherman Act might expel our gold from the country and bring us to a silver basis.

Mr. Cleveland, with great clearness and courage, pointed out the danger of further purchases of silver under this Act, and under his leadership the purchasing clauses of the Sherman Act were repealed, members of both parties assisting him in this effort.

Perhaps the most valuable contribution to the country was Mr. Cleveland's successful effort in maintaining gold payments during the early years of his second administration. Under President Harrison's administration the surplus cash in the Treasury had been drawn down by the purchase of United States bonds in the open market at very high premiums. The Tariff Act of 1894 did not produce revenue sufficient to meet the needs of the Government, largely because one of its provisions

- the income tax - was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. The fear that the United States might be forced off the gold basis caused the presentation of Government notes known as greenbacks for payment in gold. Inasmuch as the Government was not balancing its budget, these greenbacks, after redemption, had to be reissued in payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government. Then they were re-presented for payment in gold, and an endless chain was established which threatened the ability of the Government to continue payment of its obligations in gold. Mr. Cleveland had to meet the difficulty by issuing bonds of the United States. In doing this, he really merely reissued the bonds which the previous administration had purchased at high premiums. Although his efforts were bitterly opposed, he was successful, and he had the satisfaction of maintaining the standard of gold payments, overcoming almost insurmountable difficulties.

I think all today realize the value to the country of the Federal Reserve System. If we seek the bedrock upon which this System was founded, we should have to bore down and first reach the Act of 1900 which made gold the monetary unit, and effectually disposed of the danger of gold withdrawals through presentation of the greenbacks. This Act, however valuable as it was, is not the bedrock of the structure represented by the Federal Reserve System. We must bore down deeper, but when we reach the second administration of Grover Cleveland we realize that his successful effort in maintaining gold payments was the very bedrock and foundation for the Federal Reserve System upon which our country now so depends.

Foreign affairs did not occupy as important a position in our national life in Mr. Cleveland's time as they do today. We were then

relatively an isolated country, and a debtor country. Times, however, today have greatly changed. We are no longer isolated from the body of nations, and we stand forth as the great creditor country of the world. To show how we have developed, we should remember that the gross income of the American people in 1928 was greater than the total wealth of the country in 1890. In addition, as I have stated, we were relatively in a position of isolation. Mr. Cleveland's ideas of foreign policy, however, represented the highest standard. In one of his messages to Congress, he stated as follows:

"I mistake the American people if they favor the odious doctrine that there is no such thing as international morality; - that there is one law for a strong nation and another for a weak one\*\*\*\* The law of Nations is founded upon reason and justice, and the rules of conduct governing individual relations between citizens or subjects of a civilized state are equally applicable as between enlightened nations."

In practice he faithfully carried out these principles.

During his first administration, he successfully blocked Germany who, through Bismarck, was attempting to secure control of Samoa.

In his second administration, he had the courage to pull down the flag of the United States in Hawaii, as he believed that the revolution there had been instigated by American residents with the assistance of the American Minister. He had no objections to annexation, as such, but he felt that it should come from the free will of the people.

In the latter part of his second administration came the famous Venezuelan message in which he laid down and expanded the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, showing a courage which all our people now recognize.

He was a man of great courage, indomitable strength of will - a veritable Rock of Gibraltar, and in my opinion, will easily rank as one of the great Presidents of the United States.

I have not time to say much in the way of personal recollections of Mr. Cleveland. He was an ardent fisherman, and used to go out into Buzzards Bay almost every day, often with his friend, Joseph Jefferson, the actor, returning late in the evening.

I remember so well the early summer of 1893 when the country faced the peril of suspension of gold payments. Mr. Cleveland called an extra session of Congress for August, 1893 for the purpose of repealing the silver purchasing clauses of the Sherman Act. The country did not then know of the perilous condition of Mr. Cleveland. Immediately after calling the extra session, he was operated on for a malignant growth in his mouth. The operation was performed in Long Island Sound on the yacht of a friend, and was kept from public knowledge, fearing that it might precipitate a panic. He ultimately recovered perfect health. Ten days after the operation I had to visit him at Buzzards Bay to bring him some statistical material, and I shall never forget the impression he made on me. His mouth was packed so that he could scarcely speak. He seemed to be in much pain, but he quietly discussed financial questions as if he were in the best of health.

He was an indefatigable worker. He told me that one night he was working on some veto messages when he looked up and saw the clock pointing to 11 p.m. He said it would be disgraceful for him to give up work as early in the evening as that, although he felt rather tired. Later he said



he looked up again and found the clock still pointing at 11 p.m. and realized that it had long since stopped. Looking at his watch he found it was 2:30 in the morning, and he then regretfully went to bed.

I shall never forget the many pleasant days I had at the White House and the many courtesies I received from his beautiful wife, still, I am glad to say, living at Princeton, N. J. I think, looking back, all will agree that she was one of the most charming hostesses of the White House.

Nor shall I ever forget one irate spoilsman who once called upon me, and incidentally told me how he hated President Cleveland. He said, "I hate that man. I hate him so, - that I don't even think his wife is pretty!" This certainly was the superlative in the way of hatred!

One day last June I went with my wife to Princeton as the guest of Mr. Cleveland's widow. It was a day filled with delightful reminiscences. Later I went to the cemetery and placed some flowers on Mr. Cleveland's grave, and I said to myself, "Here lies the body of one of the really great men and great Presidents of the United States. Our children and our children's children will rise up and call his memory blessed."

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[undated]

Mr. Charles S. Hanlin, of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: The American people admire frankness, sincerity and courage in public life, and I should be false to Massachusetts, -the old Bay State, -if I did not pay my personal tribute, as well as that of my State, to this expression of these qualities just given by our nominee for President. The courage he has shown is the courage that elects Presidents of the United States.

My friends, I shall take but one moment of your time. The distinguished Democratic leader of the House, Mr. Williams, has told you that in committee we voted down every kind of a financial plank because we wished to keep the monetary standard out as an issue; that we thought it had no place in this campaign.

This is true, so far as concerns a majority of the resolutions committee; but to prevent any misapprehension, I want to say that we of the minority believed there should be a positive declaration for the gold standard and we did not cease our efforts until hours after the gold resolution, after long, weary debate, had been defeated, by a vote of thirty-five to fifteen. As a result of that vote there has arisen some misapprehension throughout the United States. I am frank enough to say here that I think that apprehension, unexplained as to the facts, in some respects may not be without justification.

On being defeated on that resolution, as the representative of Massachusetts, I felt it my duty to file a minority report; and I am going to tell you why I did not do so. It was because I feared that a minority report might not be accepted by this convention, and that such a result would seriously affect us in the coming campaign. Why? Not because we do not all acknowledge that the gold standard is a fact,--undisputed and uncontested,--the law of the land,--but because the delegates might say, "Being not an issue, being a dead issue, we do not want it in a platform devoted to live issues, and therefore we will keep it out." I feared the people of the country might misunderstand such action, if taken, and I relied with certainty upon a declaration from the candidate, whomsoever he might be, to remove any possible doubt of his or the Party's position upon this matter.

I therefore filed no minority report.

Our nominee, however, by his manly telegram, has made known his views and we must reply in no uncertain terms. If there is any hesitation now, the Democratic party is lost. If, however, we rise to our feet and take advantage of our opportunity, we shall find that the American people, admiring courage, truth and honor, will rally to our standard and we will enter on a lasting career of pure Democracy, the Democracy of the people.

I appeal to you, our friends in the South. You know what danger is over-hanging you. You know what the Republican platform means. It means future Force bills. The people of Massachusetts do not fear Force bills. We never would submit to be interfered with in our just rights of voting. But, my friends, when the Force bill was introduced in 1890, the South called to us for help. We rallied to the polls; we challenged the Republicans to debate that measure under the shadow of Bunker Hill, and we buried it by our votes as deeply beneath the ground as Bunker Hill monument rises proudly above it.

Let us show the courage of our convictions. Let us vote to send this telegram to this great leader, and we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that the response from the people will be immediate and sure. Let us not fear to be courageous. The people admire courage. Let us say what we mean. Let us tell our ~~xxxxx~~ standard bearer that we understand his views and that they are not objectionable to the Party.

The gentleman who nominated him yesterday uttered a noteworthy sentiment. He said,—"He is content to be the servant, not the master, of the Democratic convention". Those were true words, as true today as yesterday. But, my friends, in this respect the Master in that platform has not spoken, and the servant, with a

sense of honor worthy of emulation, has frankly revealed <sup>to</sup> the master his opinion and asks that that opinion be recorded.

My friends, we have the opportunity of a lifetime. We have the opportunity to re-establish a government of laws in place of the government of men now at Washington. Let us not cast it away. Let us send out this message, and I make the prediction that when the votes are counted on election day, we will find that the country has declared overwhelmingly for that upright Judge, that worthy citizen, yes, that proved statesman--Alton B. Parker. (Applause)