

PRESENTATION OF PAN-AMERICAN GOLD MEDAL TO ANDREW CARNEGIE

Mr. Carnegie's efforts in behalf of international peace, both at home and abroad, have long been recognized by partisans of peace. The gift of the Peace Palace at The Hague, the construction of the building for the Central American Court of Justice, the beautiful and stately structure in which the Pan-American Union is housed in Washington are but a few of what may be termed his public benefactions. The aid he has given to individuals and societies amounts to large figures, and he has centralized and made permanent his contributions to the cause of peace by the creation on December 14, 1910, of an endowment for international peace which has, at its disposal, the income from \$10,000,000, with which he has endowed this institution. The gratitude of the pacifists of all countries was to be expected. A formal recognition of his services by an official act of the nations is indeed a rare honor, but this is what has happened, for on the 4th day of August, 1910, the following resolutions were adopted:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires, resolves:

First. The Fourth International American Conference declares that Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE deserves the gratitude of the American Republics.

Second. The Union of the American Republics, on behalf of the Governments therein represented, shall have a gold medal struck bearing these inscriptions in English: On the obverse "The American Republics to ANDREW CARNEGIE," and on the reverse "Benefactor of Humanity."

Third. That the medal referred to in article 2 hereof, together with a copy of this resolution and of the documents thereto relating, shall be presented to Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE at a special session of the Governing Board of the Union.

On May 5, 1911, the medal was presented to Mr. Carnegie in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan-American Building by His Excellency, Senor Don Manuel de Zamacona é Inclán, the Ambassador of Mexico, in the presence of the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, members of the diplomatic corps, senators, congressmen, and a large audience of representative men and women of the national capital.

His Excellency, the Mexican Ambassador, said on presenting the medal:

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. CHAIRMAN, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: As chairman of the special committee appointed by the Board of the Pan American Union, and in accordance with the resolutions passed at the Fourth Pan American Conference, held last year at Buenos Aires, it is my privilege, and I

appreciate it very highly, to address a few words to this distinguished assembly on the presentation of a medal, which is a testimonial of gratitude from the American Republics to the great apostle of peace, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Mr. CARNEGIE's efforts to promote the welfare of humanity are known throughout the world, yet I hope I may be permitted to refer briefly to some of the characteristics of this noble work.

The "peace fund" created by Mr. CARNEGIE, with unprecedented liberality, aims, as you are all aware, at the suppression of war and at the solution by rational means of all international difficulties. This endowment, with ample resources at its disposal, will undoubtedly facilitate the study, propaganda, and action that may be necessary in the furtherance of universal lawfulness. Repeating the words of a great statesman, universal lawfulness, that is to say, the respect of the rights of others, implies the attainment of universal peace and the realization of the biblical prophecy of happiness and prosperity, for the lion shall lie down with the lamb, the swords shall be beaten into plowshares and the spears into pruning hooks.

A "hero fund" has also been created by the same generous benefactor for the heroes that do not kill, for the heroes that respect human rights and human interests, for the true heroes that alleviate human suffering in the civil and peaceful walks of life. The "hero fund" tends to exalt altruism and self-sacrifice, without vainglory, and to condemn that secular error that even to our days persists in claiming that a hero should always be clothed in the garb of war, thus surrounding war, the greatest calamity that can afflict the human race, with a misleading halo of false prestige and glory.

Mr. CARNEGIE, not satisfied with these most liberal endowments, and with others that he has made and that are too numerous to mention in my speech, has also donated the building where we are now assembled, to serve as headquarters of the Pan American Union — the Peace Court Building in Central America, and the sumptuous Palace at The Hague, where war is being substituted, more and more every day, by the judicial procedure of international arbitration.

Long may these palatial structures stand as monuments to the memory of their generous donor, and may the doctrine of peace, for which they have been created, radiate from them for the happiness and welfare of mankind.

The cause of peace prospers most rapidly. An arbitration treaty has been signed at the City of Mexico and ratified by six Latin American Republics; in the United States peace and arbitration are the favorite topics of daily discussion and these are evident indications of the general aspirations for peace prevailing throughout the American continent.

It is only natural, therefore, that the Republics of America respond with gratitude to the generosity, and with enthusiasm to the high ideals of the great apostle of peace, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

By the unanimous vote of twenty-one nations, represented at the Fourth Pan American Conference held at Buenos Aires in 1910, this expression of sympathy and gratitude is conveyed in a medal which I have now the honor to present, on behalf of the American Republics, to *Andrew Carnegie, Benefactor of Humanity.*

On accepting the medal, Mr. Carnegie, deeply touched by the ceremony and this outward and permanent evidence of appreciation of his services by the twenty-one nations of the western continent, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND AMBASSADORS OF OUR SISTER REPUBLICS: Addressing you in this hall a year ago, the President expressed how ardently our Republic longed for the reign of peace between the twenty-one sister Republics, stating, "We twenty-one Republics can not afford to have any two or three of us quarrel." Thus, the President's first invitation to establish the reign of peace was very properly made to you. Much has taken place since then. He recently offered the olive branch of peace to any one strong nation, and it was instantly accepted by the other branch of our English-speaking race with such enthusiasm, not by one but by all parties, that to-day we have every reason to believe war as a means of settling disputes between the two branches of our race will soon become a crime of the past. May I, addressing through you your respective Governments, and returning thanks for the great honor conferred upon me this day, accompany these with the expression of the ardent wish of my heart that prompt action should now be taken by the twenty-one Republics to establish the reign of peace among ourselves by adopting our President's policy of submitting all disputes to arbitration. As the words spoken by me in the first American conference expressed this desire, so my last words to you, gentlemen, representing your respective countries, are the same. May the sister Republics become sisters indeed, members, as it were, of one peaceful family, resolved to allow no dispute, should such arise, to endanger their peaceful relations. Perhaps, when the foremost and most successful apostle of peace has concluded his first compact of peace, abolishing war within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, he will next turn again to our sister Republics, begging them to draw closer to each other, and by suitable treaties covering all disputes render it impossible that our sisterly, peaceful relations can ever again be disturbed. My earnest prayer and hope is that my life may be spared until I see us all participating and rejoicing in each other's prosperity, united in the bonds of everlasting peace and good will.

Mr. President, I can not close without at least attempting to express my deep sense of the great honor conferred upon me and mine by your august presence to-day.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AGAIN

The American press seems to find in a recent address of Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a recognition of the Monroe Doctrine, and a distinct understanding on the part of this illustrious statesman that there will be excluded from the terms of the general arbitration treaty about to be concluded between Great Britain and the United States any question involving the Monroe Doctrine. In an address delivered on May 23, 1911, at the Pilgrims' dinner to the Prime