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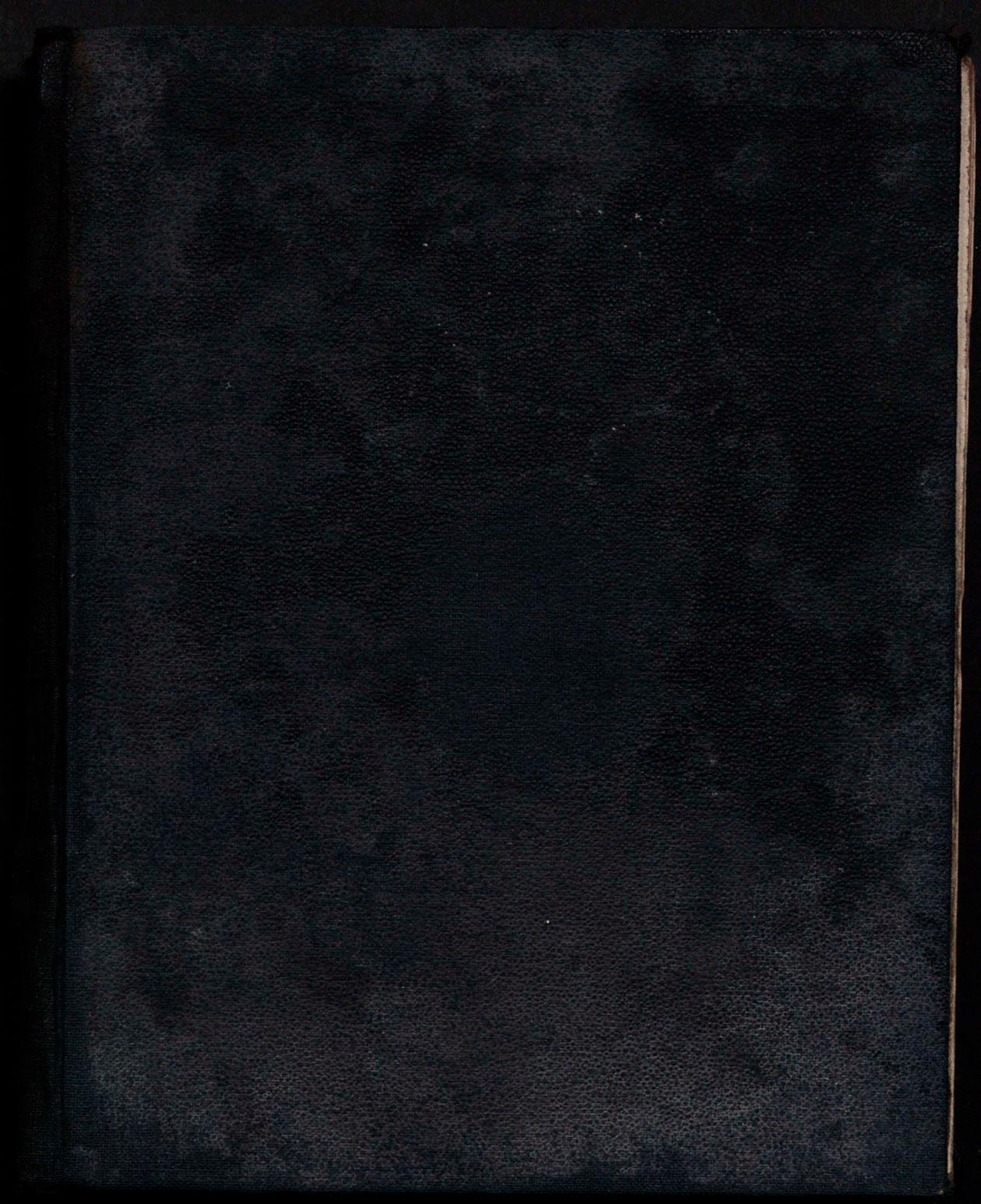


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Cat-

Recruiting Children

Mrs. Burleighman told me that none of her 3 sons smokes but one of her d-lrs - m-law does. The latter sent her little boy of 4 (rather young!) to buy some cigarettes for her. She ^{said}: "They are not for yourself?" "No" said the young ^{one} "the men in my family don't smoke : only the women!"

g5

✓

Diary of Voyage Home

[By Sir George Adam Smith]

New York Monday 19th August 1918

Left Peace Dale torn between regrets at leaving Holly House & the angels there and the sense that at last we were starting home. Mary Hazard saw us off at Kingstown Hot day and very crowded train. Took seats at one in dining car as none were available in the three parlor cars but after an interval in the dining car we got two seats at New London in ~~one~~ the parlor cars. Then a悵ful run to N. Y. & arrival at 5 nearly an hour late due to ~~inundate~~ immediate ~~inundate~~ arrival of a freight train with broken axle. Here saw wagons of a freight train with broken axle. Here the delay.

Spent evening writing letters. I went to see Allegiance a really clever lady illustrating the difficulties of a German American family returning to America from Manhattan to N. York 20th instant. Received from Mr. H. H. Aspinwall Jr. our personal effects early to British Pictorial Service. G. H. was in charge & had more talk with Butler & Goode. Great party of journalists to cross in our steamer.

Hence by taxi along the length of the City to the British Consul's office. Lent Boswell to whom I received information from Mr. Emolie. This caused us a rapid treatment. At one point only we had a check. He asked me if I had any written permission from the F. O. to take Macrae with me as my Secretary but I had none. He made some demur & finally passed us both. Our passports were viséed & with a note from Lent B. we went off to the U. S. Customs. Here there was a tremendous queue waiting for their permits to embark. But my uniform and the note gained for us immediate attention & having secured the permits we went off to the British Shipping Office, only to find that Mr. Graham (or Green?) there had just sent out tickets to the Brit. Pictorial Service. Had just time to get to the Yale Club by taxi while Mr. went off to shop at Wanamaker's.

D. Lynch presided at the luncheon & there were present on his right hand and slight black next me and Dr. Manning of Trinity Church next him

On the left of Lynde were Dr. Bridgeman and Dr. Tillet of the Vanderbilt School of Religion: & besides them Mr. Plympton, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Wilson N.Y. correspondent Daily News, Dr. Battin, Mr. Atkinson Mr. Gordon, Mr. Tower Dr. Jenkins Dr. Ames.

The speaking began before the courses were over with an introduction by Dr. Lynde, & an account of the work of the National C.tee by Mr. Atkinson. Then Dr. Lynde said many kind things about the object of the luncheon to bid farewell to myself on the close of my American work & called on four speakers who added to his kind words and enlarged with grace on the moral aims of the War - Dr. Bridgeman Dr. George Black, Dr. Manning and Dr. Tillet, and I was called on to reply. I thanked the C.tee for the luncheon was given by them - for the honor of their invitation, their trust in me and the greatness of the opportunity they had given me. I thanked Mr. Atkinson especially they had given me. I thanked Mr. Gordon & Mr. Tower for all the arrangements they had made for my talk. I spoke briefly of the experience I had had of the practical sympathy of the American people & this at last aroused much energy in the prosecution of the War. I had a few words on America being something else & bigger than an Anglo-Saxon nation ^{nothing} & smaller than an Anglo-Saxon nation and richer & stronger for all the rich variety of other elements in our people. I spoke too of the negroes and addressed with reference to the very pure speech we had on the subject from Dr. Tillet, a Southerner by race & tradition. but then some sentences of goodbye. So my speaking for the C.tee came to an end - five months all and 10 1/2 days. I felt much this close to no great or ex-ference.

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Dr. Tillett came over with me to see Maine in closing our proceedings Mr. Lynch after visiting me here voyage had added that they were much more in her good care of me throughout our long and many journeys, and all her companionship of me. My respects & thanks be at lunch, as Yale Club do not admit women in. Plympton took us both to the evening in "The Cascades" a bright cool restaurant at the top of the Baltimore Hotel and then as he could not get time places to see Friendly Enemies to America's Answer a moving picture show of the American achievements in preparing for war here & in France. The varieties of the works in France impressed us - docks, warehouses, railways etc etc. A speech was made half-way through by a lady good except for her ticklish manner of "poor old Britain". But yet the Americans blame us for indecision!

Wednesday 21st August

We c
and then I went to 70 Fifth Avenue where I finished off my business with the National Committee and received my final payments from them: i.e. their final payments of my expenses for those taken no fees from them. Their payment of expenses has been ample and amounts ^{that} to something over 2000 dollars.

Hence to 11 Wall Street the office of Mr. Wm. MacLean by appointment. He showed me the Library of Jacobite literature he wished to give to Aberdeen University and he & I and his lawyer signed 6 copies of a deed conveying it to us: The library to be sent as soon as the war is over.

Then by underground to the Hotel and joined Maine & Mr. Atkinson at lunch; while at table we were joined by Mr & Mrs. Gordon, and soon after they left a beautiful box of flowers arrived for Maine from them. & Dr. Lynch.

In the evening we went to see Allegiance - a strong play finely acted. It turns on the attitude of a German-American family to the War, and illustrates in a very impressive fashion the trials & conscience and feeling to which Germans & German-Americans were exposed from the time War broke out till America joined the Alliance. I got a closer sight of these than anything else has given me. The curtain rises on the family celebrating the birthday of the grandfather - a fine old man splendidly represented by the best actor in the play. He dwells on the charms of his fatherland & his early associations there, & you have deep sympathy with his feelings until admiration for his mild sweet character. There is no conflict between his love for Germany & his allegiance to his adopted country - tho' (I think) he hints either then or later that it would beat his heart if they went to war with each other. He loves them both honestly and foresees no clash between them. His eldest son is obviously an American gentleman but with a ^{the 3rd generation} ~~harmonious~~ conviction that Germany is in the right. This again is heart & soul with the actress (Mrs. Gordon) who plays the wife of the old man's daughter. She is a - actress takes this part) sympathises with her son. She is a - American (I think). The old man's daughter is a relentless German, with a humorous half-cynical American for husband & they have two young children. Among the other characters are a German Count, the villain of the piece, who proves an American, but is really a German agent and works the old man's eldest son into his toils; a genuine secret agent of the American police; an old German the servant of the family; etc. The opposition between the son & his son breaks out in the first act while the grandfather's birthday is being celebrated. The old man

for the time reconciles them & ~~old~~ In the next act the 5
grandsons hearts change and joins the British Army
From this the situation develops to a crisis at the ~~sudden~~
~~is the shortest notice.~~ The declaration of war by America
against Germany breaks the old mans heart & he dies
The third act brings the discovery of the Count's real plan
after the escape of the son of the Count from his torts and
the return of the grandson wounded in action &
blinded by the deliberate atrocity of a German surgeon
while he had been prisoner. This completes the concern
of his father, & the blind boy is content to have lost his eyes
now that his fathers have been opened. Maine & I agreed
as to the power of the play & this power is exercised
with delicacy & conveyed the audience by the actors with
restraint. There is nothing sensational. It is a true & very in-
structive picture of what hundreds of thousands of German
American families must have honestly passed through
to a firm conviction of the justice of the Allies cause.

Thursday 22nd August.

I took my tickets down down to the White Star Office
17 Broadway and got some errors on them corrected.
Marie had been entered on hers as Mrs. Buchanan.
I went by subway to the Bowling Green Station from the
Grand Central - a maze of underground passages. As I got
my ticket an English or rather Scotch voice said to him
the way to my train. This turned out the Captain
Kenneth Henderson of the Gordons who knows excellent
Adams well & we travelled down together.

From the White Star Office I walked up Broadway
and was stopped by an immense crowd staring
at the Human Fly - a man who had undertaken
to climb up a skyscraper in order that a collection
for the Red Cross might be taken from the spectators.
Here he was in white, slowly making his way up the
angle of a colossal building by the shallow lines of
rope between the corners of the masonry. He had no-

thing else to hold or buy, except when he occasionally & devoted the angle for a window sill on which he rested. When I first saw him he was about the 17th or 18th story. The sight of him crawling slowly upward was hideously fascinating. I watched him for a few minutes and unable to bear the sight longer I turned down a side street to get round the crowd. Had a new glass to get for my watch & when I returned to Broadway took another side street & looked up again, there was the fly coming down, having finished his climb. I watched him last for a minute this time and then turned away. It was worse than before!

When I got to the hotel Mr. Graham came in and said to hand me money for Mr. Graham.

I got back to the hotel and after lunch went over to 244 Madison Avenue to see Mr. George H. Brian. He agreed to publish the American edition of my addresses. After some discussion we agreed on a title Our Common Conscience Addresses delivered to Americans by Sir George Adam Smith Principal Secy-Chancellor of the Univ. of Aberdeen. He is to give me 15 per cent of a royalty. I brought away the most recent British Weeklies who have visited this country down to August 1st.

Mainie & I spent the rest of the afternoon in meeting and after dinner we took a horse-car, a brougham & from 8.45 till 10.30 drove slowly up Fifth Avenue through the Park & along Riverside Avenue along the Hudson to Grant's Tomb & back, returning by Broad way and Forty Ninth Street. It was a gloriously cool evening very refreshing after the heat & noise of the last three days. The moon rose over the tops of the houses. On the Hudson side the great river, with its lighted ships, the lights of Hoboken on the other side, crowded everywhere walking, sitting in the moonlight.

Friday 23rd August. 7

After breakfast last visit to British Consular Service. Gave \$ out of my Goods for expenses in Liverpool - wanted \$50 more to cover railway from Liverpool to Amsterdam. But he said that for that must apply to American Office. And more shopping & completed packing. Mr. Gordon came in with one large letter for me, nine wh. It said he had been ~~sick~~ ^{working another} day but had not come in. He gave ~~sick~~ ^{12.30} at lunch. His luggage was all taken down before this: a stupid porter leaving my umbrella case before it was fastened (had meant to take it myself) and scattered all my carefully arranged papers, tickets etc on the floor. I picked them up & seemed to have recovered everything; but of this more hereafter.

I was greatly troubled these last two days by having to write for Rev. Tillet a commendation of the course of Vanderbilt School of Religion; & y'day evening he had called while we were out with a letter for Mr. S. Scott offering him the Chair of History at the New Haven Seminary for one year from October, wh. he called me to go on my arrival. As we are not allowed to take letters for England on board with us I posted this in New York but had first to copy out the details and I might have written Scott immediately on my arrival. This & some other business items on me at the last minute troubled me the three previous hours.

We left the hotel at one o'clock in two taxis with all our luggage, stopped at 7th Avenue to get a silver cigarette case in Alice (\$16) and reached the White Star dock at 1.35. On drawing past the sentry we were stopped by a man in charge & asked for our Steamer tickets and permits to embark from the U.S. Customs Authority. I could not find my permit

but fell into it would get through without a charge. It must have fallen into my hands first when the hole poster split my papers. I gave the tickets and Mr. S permit to the man in charge while the cars stood in the yard behind the scutry; he rushed off to some another cab arrived in, and when he came back said to my dismay that he had only my ticket and Mr. S permit! For more than 20 minutes I waited & I seated on the cab went carefully thro' my bumbled papers. He did this twice but no trace of the money ticket was there except the envelope from Mr. Mad taken it astern handing it to the man. He denied he had ever received it. I was now mad handed & out of the cab window to him touching in the yard. It was 20 minutes of undiluted mental agony. I didn't know whether I could get another ticket before the steamer sailed. There was too the probability that both ticket & permit had been stolen. Mr. S finally decided that it was necessary to report the matter to the authorities in the dock. As we were about to step out of the cab to do so, the two Dutch cabmen put his face to the window & said "Does this belong to you sir?" It was the money ticket. I said "Where did you get this?" Placed it on the ground, sat on the dust, almost under the wheels of the cab. Had handed it out to the man in charge of the cab. Had handed it out to the man in charge of the cab. In his hurry of getting another cab he had dropped it. What a relief. I then discovered that I was denied my perquisites & had swatted 3 hemetren chaffs.

We got our luggage into the dark van and
saw it placed on the mown grass & climbed
up after it to the next story. Here it was piled up
~~and~~ the whole 12 pieces, & after having one carrier
where my head but was enough without the ferment &

though my uniform added some moral weight I had to
to take an effort to get it packed & then came
two further queries to stand in and barriers. Thus
- leaving the baggage behind, as every other passenger
had to do. The next hour ^{and a half} was spent in getting our
bulky ^{expensive} goods sent a cabin to the purser to whom
best for us. But the number of first class passengers was
unusual taking the accommodation to the utmost, &
I found myself in a Palauo ^{on a Commodore} with other two ladies &
I in an unward cabin, by myself it is true, but with
little air & far from marine, this I had overlooked to
the sailors for weeks before that we should ^{refuse}
not each other. When the British officials in N. Y. all
had urged an increase in the number of passengers had
been prevented our wishes from being carried out. It was
a wholly disastrous and uncomfortable after
noon. Had to watch too for the baggage. Finally
about 5, the ten pieces marked for our cabin
had all been deposited there. But two trunks Mr.
and the new one we had brought at Wallfield
& marked for the Baggage Room have not been
seen & we can only trust that they are stored there
all right. The Purser promised us better accommodations
of that were possible - but ~~they~~ never came about.

We lay out the away all night, & I fear that Mr.
found it stuffy & uncomfortable. I had a yellow win-
dow in my cabin open and secured a slight draught
of air for I opened to the face alone the ^{down} of the
dunny above where the lights are. When there are
on they blow my cabin but at least some air is also
let in

Saturday 24 August

10

We landed from the steamer at 8 & passed slowly down the river, getting our last view of the city on a barge. For over an hour we lay in the bay watching the transports wh. were to accompany us gathering. By noon we were off the Ambrose Light. As we saw nothing of Long Island, nothing indeed after Coney Island except the New Jersey shore it was easy to see that we were bearing south, or at least south-east. Soon we made out the whole fleet of wh. we joined part - including ourselves transports of wh. except one (another liner the) we seem to be the largest); one great American cruiser or torpedo boat destroyer, a submarine chaser (or two?) & a yacht with a captive balloon, led the fleet, floating in the bay alone. At night the chaser (or chasers?) and the yacht with the balloon left us and the rest from the country. One of the transports is said to be heavily armed with guns and canines the Commodore of our fleet. It sails on our port side and off beyond & behind it there are four or six other transports, behind us two and on our starboard side two. The cruiser sails far ahead and behind her the ~~latter~~ 7. B. S. It is very hot and but on ~~our~~ port the ~~latter~~ 7. B. S. It is very hot and the deck grows hotter but there is a breeze. Mr. & I have deck chairs on the starboard side. The sea is perfectly calm. We have on this ship over 2,400 troops, a battalion of the lower decks ~~but~~ the second class passengers & some hundreds of caravals forward.

Among the first class passengers are a unit of 40 or 50 nurses from Virginia, a number of U.S. Officers attached to the Army we carry, several (perhaps a dozen) British Officers

(he & I both remark that these two words don't miss!)
the one of the British Officers gives information every day
to the American Officers) two delegations from the U.S.
to Gt. Britain. One of the consist of 12 editors of
American editors of magazines and newspapers, with
President Van Hyss of Wisconsin University visiting
Britain on the invitation of our Dept. of Public Informa-
tion, and the other an agricultural delegation
headed by Mr. Secretary Roosevelt head of the U.S.
Dept. of Agr. (with his V.) and President Humphrey
of the State University of Ohio. Among the British
Officers are Capt. Jefferson of the Guards and Capt.
Shaw of the Camerons, a Brigadier General (I
think from the W. Indies) & others. Mrs. Waranawidu
wife of Col. W. M. of Bombay (who stays below in
the States) and daughter of William Garrison is among
the ladies. I have talked with most of the agricultural
delegates but am not yet sure of all
and pronouns delegation but am not yet sure of all
their names. There are also a number of U. S. &
other countries in Britain coming to England & France; two
of these American clergymen etc.

Read Andrew D. White's Autobiography, & sat
until Maine, & in the smoking room. At night
sentinel are posted at the main doors at top of the stair
case & we cannot hear them but get to the deck
by a door near the smoking room. Went to top
deck with Mr. in the dark. Found it cool &
refreshing.

Hear that we have 24,000 & rather more besides
water money. & that 90,000 in all leave N. York
this week -
Temperature of air to-day over 90

Hot night uncomfortable for many & worst for the soldiers. I cannot look over on the lower decks, fore & aft, where they stand closely crowded, without feeling ashamed that they should lie thus & not on our decks with so many comforts, & good space. I wish the ship authorities wd. give up to them the long ^{comfy} corridor decks wh. are given to us for promenading and have not been much used. The U.S. army doctor says the men make no complaints. How I hate their being landed so! On the other transports they say that they are much better off, & have the run of all the decks.

Service at 10.30, the Ch. of England morning prayers being read by the doctor. — Temp. of air over 90, of water 72° Gulf Stream.

I was asked if I would speak to the troops in the afternoon & my heart jumped to the idea. There had been some arrangements made for our party were taken forward to the caravans there. Mr & Mrs Vrooman, Mr Clarke, Mr Shaw, Mr. Bock, Macrae etc. But there was nothing ready there, and an officer came along & told us that the men had been waiting for us for half an hour. We went there quickly. I mounted a ladder and had a sea of faces before me in the shadow of the second class cabins. But on the ladder a trooper our turned down mercilessly. My Sam Brown belt & especially the Maltese crosses on the lapels of my collar, felt burning hot when I inadvertently touched them during my address. We were blind in from the breeze. It was mighty warm. After the men had sung a few songs including a verse of Onward Christian Soldiers I spoke for 20 minutes on our Common Conscience & on Courage. At the close I was drenched and had to change to Camo. The men listened attentively and cheered at points the strain. In the rest of the afternoon & after dinner Macrae &

I read for the rest of the afternoon & after dinner I sat on the upper deck in the cool moonlight. So far as I can make out, we have been bearing S of E most of the day, zigzagging always. The sight of all these transports keeping their places, two to the starboard of us the rest, in
cluding the Commodore's ship the ~~to the~~ port, all proceed-
ing at the same pace of about 13 knots, across the perfectly
calm sea, or by night squalling to each other, the cruiser
& T.P.D. keeping ahead — was ever & always deeply impress-
ive by day or by night. — *Kesper*

we by day or by night. — ~~Kept~~
Had a good talk till late in the morning worn out
the journalists. Subjects various: mainly the Monroe doctrine
(wh. some thought, however, useful & necessary) had been in the early days
of the U.S. cordially supported & indeed suggested by Britain [was now abandoned]
by the entry of the U.S. into the War. Others thought that it only stood and
remained there that U.S. interests under it had been exclusively reserved made the Hague
convention. See A.S. White's Autobiography.

Monday 26 August 1918

13

Another day of heat and calm sea, the course proceed-
ing as before. Only sometimes some of the ships behind
change places, and it is curious how suddenly one
zigzagging wholly alters our view of our convoys.
It seems absurd that we should find it so difficult in
clear calm weather to keep count of the ships. But it is so.
Still we have confirmed our number, eleven transports in-
cluding ourselves and the cruiser and T. B. S. - 13 in all. We
spent the day as before, reading and writing, walking a little
taking our meals, and after dinner sitting on the upper
deck in the moonlight. A gibbons monow! Macnei slept
on deck, in a chair I carried to keep him up till 5 AM.

Tuesday 27 August 1918

Had another fair night, at least like the last till between
5 & 6 in the morning. Finished to-day a. s. White's anthology
rapberry & began Gresserand's with some Americans Past
and Present. Heard that a ship's officer on the bridge had said to a
U.S. officer he never ^{had} reached us far South on a
voyage from New York to Boston with Mr. Bocke

Had last night a brief interview with Mr. Bocke
(of the Phil. Public Ledger Saturday eve Post etc) Mr
Clarke Mr. Van Slyps Mr. Thompson (of New Orleans Item)
Mr. (of N. York Times) & later Mr. Shaw (of Newark
Review) undeniably Atlantic Monthly & others
This morning President Wilson addressed what part of
Bremen I would advise his Agr. Committee to visit, when
they investigated our Stock breeding & the potentialities left
by the war. Told him "of course" Aberdeenshire &
gave him names. He promised to wire me if they
came to Aberdeen. Mr. Bocke told me how much he
and ~~other~~ ^{old} friends of his wife had loved
D. before this his own country but loved him still more
after he read the life - his wife had read it aloud
to each other twice over.

In the afternoon had a long talk with Bocke & Van
Slyps. It started by Bocke telling us that he cd. not stand
the Episc. service that of course the central part of the service
was the sermon the service of the word of propitiate
breathing & of the preachers that are still left us. He spoke

of Beecher, Phelps Brooks and Storrs. I told him he had been spoiled. When a mere boy he had acted as Beecher's Private Secretary. He was in the Telegraph department but of course B. his early mornings and evenings. It was the time of the Blaine Cleveland contest for the Presidency. B.'s support would turn the scale for the contest was very close & his decision was anxiously waited for. B. had always voted Republican & he was told by the trustees of Plymouth Ch. that if he decided for Cleveland and his friends, and B. was under an intense strain. Finally he told Bock he had made up his mind. Bock desired that he meant to vote & speak for Cleveland, whatever the cost to himself and the Church. He called the trustees together, told them that they knew how the Church was dear to him above all things. But he could not support Blaine; he distrusted the man. Then he made a speech - Bock says the speech of his life - for Cleveland. Cleveland carried New York State by only 1000 votes, & that determined the election. There were one or two other influences each of wh. ~~might~~^{were} be regarded by some as the decisive factor but ~~they~~^{they were generally} recognised that but for B.'s speech Mr. Blaine would have been elected. It was Blaine's last chance of the Presidency; he had narrowly failed to get it on some previous occasions. Bock was greatly impressed by the utter honesty & great courage of Beecher on this occasion. He also told us that it was his duty to see that the very few notes wh. Beecher used in speaking & wh. at the last moment he some times discarded were in his coat pocket, also that a few gems without handwriting which he fortunately could not speak were safely in his trouser pocket.

He also told us that when he & Beecher were spending one winter evening going thru' bunches of papers on the floor of the drawing room Beecher asked him what were in the trunk he (Bock) was looking through. He fully answered "only papers about a law-case - Tilden ^{what} ~~all~~ about?" Beecher looked up & said Beecher looking at him earnestly "Do you know nothing of that case?" "No never heard of it." "How long were you ⁱⁿ 188-?" "Twelve years." B. then told him the verdict in his B.'s favour and added after a moments reflection "Yes, boy, it was in accordance with the facts." And then from 8 till 2 in the morning he told him the whole story. Bock stayed up all night writing it out, & wrote the M. S. to B. in the morning, & said "I think it right Sir for you to have this on record, now you like to revise it." "Leave it with me" "In a day or two Bock found it corrected, & asked if he might have it "Not yet" Two days later Beecher & gave him an M. S.

in which he had entirely re-written it in his own hand! "Now!"⁶
my boy, I trust you. That is not for publication. But you can
keep it." Bock has that Mr. S. still. — Bock says that Mrs. B.
was a fool. They had married young & she had not grown
with him. She was previously jealous. The Tildens were
close friends & neighbors. She started the accusations
against her husband and Mrs. S. in the hope only of
getting the Tilder to take his wife away. When the case
developed from these beginnings she became alarmed, turned
round to her husband's side and stood by him gallantly
all through the case.

A concert with speeches in the afternoon, headed Bock Peak
on the journalist party or board & then mountain to Britain
by the American Dept. of Public Information.

Wireless news that the British have broken through the
Kundenberg line - is this the real line or the so-called switch?

In the evening sat with Mausie in the dark, under cover
but a drifting rain made it rather damp. Told her my
father & mother's story - their going to India and return
to Scotland in '74-'75.

Had a good talk with journalists in the morning
room. Answers of the simplicity & ignorance of the Ameri-
can soldiers one of them told this. An American
soldier, who like many others had arrived in France
without realizing the German horror & the moral ones
of the war, saw a village ruined, a woman and a child
lying dead in the ruins. "Who in hell did this?" he
asked & was told "Why the Germans of course? " "They
in hell then don't we kill them."

Dr. Shaw told us of another case of a woman in
the mountain district of the Carolinas among the ignorant
whites there. Her son was drafted and went 300 miles away
to fight the Spanish & the killing of the negroes.

Wednesday 28th August 1913

16

Not the water weather - for the first time since leaving home in April I have felt seedy, off food & unwholesomely disordered. Perhaps it was those own nibbles I ate - the first bad fruit I have encountered on all our voyages & journeys.

Temperature down to 82. Clouded, sea calm colored others a great relief to the eyes after the constant glare outside and the electric light inside behind the closed ports.

Wrote & read most of the day not up to much talking.

Spent two hours in the lounge by Mrs. Vrooman for the British officers and the U.S. ones & the rest of us went to meet the mousies. Heard a speech by Lieut. Marks, the R.N.R. just back from recruiting duties in Australia on "Carry On" illustrated by stories from his own experience in command of an minesweeper in the N. Sea, & from aviation & general army experiences learned from others. A good straightforward but somewhat blatant speech. Can see how it would do good on his recruiting tour in Australia; but marine is right that it would have failed with the audience I have been addressing. - Wheeler's News that British had captured 21,000 Germans.

Took little dinner and went to bed before 8. With hardly a break I slept till 7

Two of our transports left us this afternoon - the Cedric and another, passing slowly away to the south of us, and another, passing slowly away to the north of us, apparently bound direct for France. - On the whole the P.M.C.A. men aboard seem me as solid, fine exception - a Melbourn minister

Thursday 29th August 1913

I feel a bit shaky to-day but more settled. Had my salt water bath as usual, & got to breakfast a bit late. Found that marine had not slept.

Temperature 74° in air.

New name for a "chestnut" - an American Y.M.C.A. told me some story or other. He began by saying "Pardon me if you've heard it already. There's many a story that's got whiskers on." A story with a beard of long growth!

X He added that at the time America entered the war the Germans were putting 12 p.c. of our shipping a month which meant that in a year the Allies would have been starved into submission. This was the spur which had roused Britain & the rest to re-organise & extend her agriculture. But the spur had rarely been applied earlier

Read wrote & slept a little all forenoon: felt better towards lunch. After it had talk with Purser. He tells me that all cold chills are over 3,300 persons on board this ship. The crew numbers 500 - including? the 200 stewards. The leading boat on our starboard bow is the Ceramic a white star liner on the Australian trade - largest boat, he says, that ever passed the Suez Canal. She doesn't look it, tho' she is long; carries one funnel. The Ceramic has General Savile (?) commanding this division of the American Army.

The boats wh. left us y'day for France or Italy were the Lorraine and the

The weather cleared before lunch but rain began to drizzle after it and by tea at four P.M. was heavily falling. Slight roll on wh. other steamer off. But we kept wonderfully steady.

Meeting in the Lounge at 5 p.m. headed over by Mr. Smart & addressed by Mr. Secretary Vrooman. Mr. V. began with a very fine tribute to what Great Britain has done for increasing its agriculture - wh. before the war had produced only one fifth of the food of the British people. He said that coming on the top of our other achievements - sending 1 out of every 5 of the population (he set it as high as this) into the fighting forces, tremendously increasing munition works, & extending other dep'ts. of national service - this increase in the agriculture of the country (for wh. he gave no figures) was simply非凡的. It was a generous & a just tribute. He then gave interesting details of what has been done in America in mobilising the energies of the people for agriculture, & emphasised the loyal response of the farming classes in giving their sons to fight, their money (not to the 1st or 2nd liberty loans for the reparation, for there was meagre but to the 3rd when they were fully informed) and in re-organising their work & vastly increasing the output.

I went to my cabin after dinner and read: finished Journeymen before falling asleep. One of the best books on America!

Friday 30th August 1918

didn't wake till 7.45. Mr. Bathman said he had found me asleep at 7.15. M. B. kept in his cabin.

At 9.30 I met by invitation the American Agricultural delegation to Gt. Britain at their daily session in the Lounge. After the Chairman President Thompson of the Univ. of Ohio had read the minutes of y'day session I did what they asked of me, explained the Scottish system of Agricultural Education under the Board

of Agriculture (with the Treasury behind it) through
the three Agricultural Colleges and their University
relations; explained the systematic, practical & extensive
courses we have in the N. of Scott and Coll. of Agr., the
degrees granted by the University, the relations of the 2 bodies,
and our lines of research - Animal Nutrition and Bee-
diseases. I introduced the subject by referring my audience
of modern agriculture, beyond what a University Principal
should know of the best of subjects taught under his Presidency,
and told them my studies had been mostly in ancient Agriculture
- the Hebrew as revealed in the Talmud and universal as
described in Pliny's Natural History wh. I recommended to
them for recreative reading and such masters as "The
best fertiliser on a farm" is the eye of the farmer. Questions
followed my address & I answered as best I could. Then we
had an address from Mr. Ward who farms in Iowa, but
had a farm of 700 to 800 acres left him by his father in
England - between Liverpool & London - somewhere in the
Midlands. He said American farmers could learn from
English ones in two directions - the use of manures, and
farm book-keeping - both of which most American
farmers dispensed. He also explained the working of
his English farm under war conditions, & showed us a
large-scale map of it. The Americans admired the scale
editorial of this Ordnance map. One thing he said interested
me that when the authorities directed him to break up some
pasture into arable land, he said he had not enough horses
for this. But the Govt. supplied the tractors at a cost of
£ 1 an acre. - In the whole discussion it became evi-
dent that the same difficulties occur in America
as with us - between Agricultural Colleges governed
by local representatives and the Govt. authorities.
Altogether an interesting and instructive hour.
The audience but were interested in County Council
extension instruction under the County Organisers
and the use of German prisoners.

At 11 I went down to visit the soldiers quarters at the stern of the ship beneath the Second Class passengers accommodation. Mr. Dow & Major Fenton of the Field service accompanied me - the former our guide. It was all less formidable than Mr. Dow had warned me that it would be. The mess-rooms are the dining-quarters of the Steerage or 3rd class passengers, with a kitchen attached served by army cooks and the dining-saloon of the 2nd class passengers who take their meals in the 1st Class Saloon before we leave ours. The evening sing-songs are held in the 2nd Class Dining Saloon. The sleeping accommodations (as I saw very much) from some of the 2nd class saloons (as I understood) through the 3rd class, culminates (or goes, to berths stacked two deep, on another deck, & hammocks being close together over the tables in the 3rd class saloons. I can appreciate that when the hatches are closed as they are all day and when the men are in their berths slummocks about the air must be very thick. But they say that the men make no complaints in this score. I also carefully examined the lavatories & latrines. They all smell fresh & looked very clean. Dinner was just ready - in the 3rd class saloon men with potatoes in their jackets, in the 2nd class saloon cold corned beef & potatoes. Reserve a vent to the soldiers' quarters midship till ~~to-morrow~~.

I came up on deck to write this, but had ~~had~~ to supply Mr. Holman of the San Francisco Argonaut with data for introducing me this afternoon, as he is to reside at my address. Miss I. M. of a Ch. of England minister and a young American Mr. Snowden, and Mr. Daniels, the Solicitor General of the U.S. who all wished to talk with me, till ~~to-morrow~~.

Mrs. Watclaw's wife (Amy Garden) told me that the French passengers on board had remarked that the French Naturalist author was not rung at the afternoon meetings with the British & American ones. I spoke to Mr. M.C.C. upon about this.

In stating the origin of my name - the institution of the U.S. National Ctee and the duty of the Worl. For Office I told also the charter of the duty laid upon me - to enforce the moral aims common to the Allies and to relate the part of Gt. Britain in the War. From the former less needed than the latter. And I did my best to enable my audience to realize what Britain had done & suffered these 4 awful years. Some of my figures amazed the audience. Two of the facts I emphasized I repeat not by way of boasting but as proofs of the moral power wh. have been inspiring us - the standing army of Gt. Britain a few hundred thousands before the war became swollen 2 yrs. 5 millions. Nothing less could have affected this unique unprecedented in the history of Europe. Again, where had the British nation all gone to? Had they been added to a quietus. Had ever where that one nation had fought not on one but on 7 fronts; & wh. I added a little. I enlarged on the African campaigns & what the Dutch, our recent enemies had done on those. They were with us because we had kept our word with them & earned their liberty under the Brit. Empire - a wh. they had lost freedom February. Had found that many Americans disliked the war. "Why, Sir, said Henry to the Chamberlain "you ^{Americans} object to it when it commutes all the little and bigger that the Brit. Emp. does for; because George Washington himself used the word of the U.S. States when it was, only a few years old "this infant Empire".

and they said that the room was that they could not bring it and they hurried to try the Marshall case this afternoon.

*Weather very misty all day, frequent rain. Sea still calm, almost no breeze. Temp. about 70

At 5 o'clock I addressed the conference on my impressions of America this hour. This was the test given me. Mr. Holman of the San Francisco Argonaut presided and introduced me - and Maisie who was somewhat in the audience. He made also a very kind reference to the Boys. I spoke for rather over half an hour. I began by thanking Mr. Roosevelt for his appreciation the day before of the British part in the War, & said I was now asked to give my experiences of what America had been doing these last few months. I told the ground as on wh. I formed my impressions - over 120 addresses in 39 places, my reading of leading articles in between 65 & 70 of daily papers, the high standard & uniform loyalty to the Allied Cause had deeply impressed me - Had found in more or less exception to this unusual bitterness - the Conference & discussions wh. followed some of my addresses, my conversations with leading citizens in many cities, my experiences of travellers on the railway roads, my hearing of speeches by my fellow speakers, Mr Taft (to whom I paid a tribute), Mr. Marbury, President King of Berlin, Dr. Bropyton, Dean Brown of Yale Theol. School, Baron Trelott of Vanderbilt, Mr Houston the publisher, Mr. Margenthaler, Mr. J. L. Findlay etc, - all culminating in my interview with President Wilson. On these experiences I emphasized the practically complete unanimity of public opinion in America with regard to the justice of our cause & the duty of supporting it by arms, to the enthusiasm with wh. the civil population was baiting their naval & military forces etc. Were there exceptions? Had found none, & this was amazing in face of the extraordinary variety of races of wh. the Am. people were composed. As many nationalities as there were States; The American people was something far bigger & richer than the Anglo-Saxon character wh. was all that many blindly continued to see in it. I was going back to tell my people this, we British were crusaders, thank God, not only Anglo-Saxons but that I worse & Danish and French and Dutch and above all Celtic and the American nature was a still richer mixture and one on a far larger scale & range of racial elements & I spoke in harbour of its large German elements and tried to express some appreciation of the loyalty of the great majority of German Americans of German origin ~~with~~ to the common cause and some sympathy with the difficulties they must have felt in the national conflict between their ancestral affections & traditions and their duty not to America alone but to the cause of justice & humanity. The final adhesion of the overwhelming

majority of them to the Allied Cause was another of the ²¹ signs
of the justice of that cause. It could not otherwise have been
come so many natural affections ties of blood, national tradition,
etc. I referred to my experience in the great German centres of
Cincinnati, St Louis & Milwaukee, where the meetings attended
largely by persons of German origin were as enthusiastic as meet-
ings elsewhere. Then I spoke of the "Pacificans" I had encountered
and told how I had replied to it. Then a little about the one or
two camps I had seen and the spirit of the Universities I visited
from all these evidences of the united conscience and temper of
the American people I turned to the material evidences I had
come across: the raising of the Third Liberty Loan in connection
with wh. I illustrated our own experience in Britain of the
extent & mobility of our wealth, ~~our shame~~ that the more demands
we made on our horses the more we gave, our shame that
we had not risen with a tenth of the same capability to the
emergencies of Peace, & predicted that as further calls ^{were} came
on the U.S. people their experience would be similar; the
atmosphere of the American men of wealth, leaders of commerce and
industry (Schwab etc etc), then the organisation of their agri-
culture etc as explained by day by Vrooman; then the ship-build-
ing wh. I had seen; & lastly their marvellous gift to the Allies
of 126 millions of bushels of wheat over & above their annual
outputs, and saved from their own consumption since Janu-
ary a flood fed by mills from practically every home in the States,
the greatest physical gift that ever came from one people to
another. But there had been a greater gift still which ~~they~~ may
not have occurred to Americans to realise, but while their Euro-
pean allies felt with profound gratitude what was this? ^{that}
world accepted it. Then I repeated what ~~these~~ ^{peculiarly} ~~had~~ formed
my addresser, the moral vindication of our ~~original~~ ^{conscience}
going to war by the patient deliberate decision of America to
join us after she had exhausted all means short of war in dealing
with Germany & found them futile. This was the greatest moral
vindication one ~~people~~ had ever made of others in the whole course
of human history. Finally I added the sentences of my American
addresser affirming that the U.S. people - I do not flatter you in this I
only read your history - had never put their hearts & hands to any
cause without seeing it through to victory - the War for
their own Independence & that for their Union. They will now
again fight for freedom but this time the freedom of others
against a man in the U.S. of America but the U.S. of the World
has wt. find us - these delegations on board (wh. I understand) of those soldiers a
war-weary & a war-on-the people, bleeding at every pore - But our country

sacrifices had only further hallowed our sacred cause & whatever
acts & sacrifices shall await us we are determined by the tide of
our Allies & with the good hand of God upon us, to see that cause
through to its inevitable victory.

They gave me an ovation at the close, rising to their feet
and cheering loudly. The Y. M. C. A. Officer in charge introduced their
themselves; one sang again God Save the King and added America
faulted for the belligerence and the Y. M. C. A. musical leaders
were not yet ready with it. (It was played however before
me in the saloon and all the company rose to him [sic])
A great number present came up offering adieux &勉勵
me & shake hands.

Maine was visited by a number of young officers to dine at
their table. Mr Sedgwick of the Atlantic monthly joined me
and we had good talk about President Elliott who is one of his
S. S. heroes, about the first treaty of the U.S. with France and about
George Washington's provision. Mr. S. says that Elliott was
once offered the embassy to Britain - by Pres. Taft Republican
but by Pres. Wilson benacratie. Pres. Wilson urgently desired it
upon him and when he refused offered it to Mr. Olney (now
dead); & on his declination to Mr. Page who accepted. So much
for the nomination that Wilson ~~ought~~ ought only men of his own
party for high offices. There is no doubt that he is strong for
Wilson. Mr. S. says he is a devoted citizen in the vicinity of party
work. He has always been it is one of his principles. But his offer
of the embassy to Elliott & Olney this appointment of Hughes to
the commission of investigation into the Air Scandal & of
Taft to the Latin American are to be counted column for a
higher righteousness than that of party. It is true that he has
over Taft in his appointment to the Chief Justiceship; Taft
was far & away the ^{most} obvious man for the post. But Taft has
been kept by this party partiality for higher ends in this War.
I emphasized to Mr. Sedgwick as there came to my mind others
my hope - who as a friend to America I apologized for
the enemy - that he would be the American delegate to the
Peace Congress. In addition to his judicial qualities, his ex-
pertness in international law, his unshuffled humor, his abso-
lute fairness, his conscience of the moral issues of the war, his pre-
vision he has had an experience in ruling native races such as no
other American has had - in the Philippines. His w. render him

unvaluable as the representative of a disinterested power, where
the questions of the Armenians, Syrians & the negro tribes
of the former German colonies in E. Africa come to be dis-
cussed.

The first treaty of the U.S. was with Prussia and was signed for
America by the famous trio, Jefferson, Adams & Benjamin
Franklin. It was probably drafted by them. One clause provides
that when the two nations go to war they shall treat the pris-
oners they make from each other with a mutual generosity ^{e.g.}
that captured Officers shall be held by each a sum equal to the
Officers pay in their own service, America having German officers
what they got in the German service and vice versa. It was ex-
plicitly stated that this provision should be faithfully observed
& that, of course, the fact that the nations were at war should not
cancel the treaty. In fact the treaty was designed (as much as possi-
ble) for war. Well, in this war the Americans when they
captured German officers faithfully observed the terms & wrote
a rewrite to the German Govt. on the point - but they have
got no answer! Is this another "scrap of paper"? A com-
municant is on board on its way to Switzerland to confer
with a German commissar on the point - at its head Mr.
Barres, the Solicitor General of the U.S. It will be very
interesting to watch the result.

I was speaking to Mr. Sedgwick of how Jeuferard in his book
in the chapter on Rochambeau - brings out the disinterested
ness of the French in their alliance with the U.S. in the War
of Independence, how the American ~~for~~ ^{for} friend to help them to
seize Canada from the British France replied that she desired
no inducements ^{or compensation} for her adhesion to the American cause, and
showed therefore great disinterestedness and generosity to the British.
But Mr. Sedgwick says that in answer to French proposals
or suggestions on the subject, the American Congress did
discuss the possibility of an invasion of Canada with the
view of returning it to France; & how it was only Washington's
appearance before them & his strong dissuasion that
turned them from the project. He said he had thought of
the matter very carefully & had come to the conclusion that

it would make more for the security of the new republic ²⁴
if it had as neighbors to the north men of the same race as
~~themselves~~
rather than men of the French race. What foresight!
What a calm clear mind! What heroic strength!
Fancy what ~~the U.S.~~ would have been to-day with all
Canada turned into a larger Quebec! I went back
into this matter and visiting it.

Altogether a most instructive communication with the
Editor of The Atlantic Monthly!

After dinner - Maine being taken off to a gathering in the
Second Saloon - I went to the smoking-room and talked
for an hour with ~~Capt~~ Master (a Major?) of S Africa
who organized part of the transvaal army by sea of troops in
the S.W. Africa campaign under General Botha, whom
he described as the personality of S Africa while Smuts
is its brains. He gave me many interesting details of his
family's service in this war - & ours fighting - the eldest
wounded & invalided & now going into the Climate a son - in
law killed. He had been out to Canada to visit his younger
sister on a sudden call that her child was ill. His child
died nine days after Mr. M. reached her; & he waited for my
return to England with him & she wished to come. But
the authorities were inexorable against allowing ~~such~~ women
to travel across the Atlantic without some official duty; &
told him that the more influential became that he brought
to bear the more they would resist his application, for otherwise
it wd. be said of them that they were amanuæles
to women. Which shows how difficult it is to get leaveages
for women and how fortunate I am in having Maine
with me. Mr. M. had given in strong medical certifi-
cates as to the need of his sister coming to Britain on
grounds of health - but there were of no avail.

I went to my cabin at nine & read till 10, Mr. coming
in for a little for prayers. It was long before I slept, or
rather I slept a little & was wakened by talking in the cabin
near me about 11.30 & did not sleep again till past one.

got more money for the dollar now
in every country except Spain
than before the war

486.13
1931.

Saturday 31st August 1918

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Woke at 7.15 & had my bath. We. not done for breakfast. A miserable morning, beating rain from south, so that we cannot use our deck chairs, and the horizon shut down to about half a mile. I have said to my American friends that they must visit again Great Britain for its bad weather - for that weather is known here out in mid-Atlantic.

Four more of our convoy have left us during the night - the auxiliary cruiser Aloctian with the Commodore on board and four others ~~possibly~~ ^{four} for France and of the two wh. left us a few days ago won't leave gone to Italy.

The Reward told me of a new fog-buoy "wh has been invented. In mist it is trailed behind a steamer & the noise thus the water working its mechanism releases a column of spray wh. warns the following steamer. It seems feasible.

I have spent the morning working out my diary of yesterday & this forenoon

Before lunch ~~went~~ had a talk with Rev. of the Clinton College Mountain a fellow student of Hugh Blair and Smith Murray & Borlase in Glasgow, and a friend of A. R. Mackenzie; and with Mr. Snowden a young American who had questions about Reconstruction after the War. But we'll get to that the War first!

Went on upper deck, rain has ceased, but mist still limits visibility. Convoy seems reduced to ourselves & 4 steamers two on each side of us and the U.S. cruiser a little ahead to Starboard. No right the T.B.D. Thus we have been reduced by five boats in all: - The Aloctian with the Commodore on board, the Cedric, the Coronia, the Calandria and the T.B.D..

After lunch talk with Rev. Thompson about Ireland & Univ. administration in America. He wishes to see Ireland for himself before he returns. Agreed to give him letters to Sir Samuel Bill & some others. He explained how the system of appointments to professors in his Univ. - the State Univ. of Ohio.

with special reference to the common cry that the Pres. of a Univ.
is an auto-crat and that the Faculty - the teaching
body - have no share in the govt. There are the facts.

1- All appointments are made by the body of Trustees on the re-
commendation of the Pres. In his 19 years of office they have
always acted on his recommendations. 2^o When a vacancy
occurs in any dept. say English he sends for the principal
man in that dept and asks him to recommend names on these
grounds (a) the man's scholarship & technical fitness for the post
(b) the works he has published (c) his character wh. must be
without reproach (d) his fitness to work with other men.
Teacher consults with others in his dept. & submits a name to the
Pres. He then sends for the man & emphasizes to him (c) & (d)
says that he the Pres. will never apologize for any member
of his Staff when the latter does anything wrong, that the char-
acter of each of the Staff must be without reproach, & lets him
of the details of the work needed and of what ~~the~~ relations
of the man selected will be to his colleagues. Is he fit and
to act harmoniously & unselfishly with them? The procedure
then sees each of the colleagues, the Dean (of the
Univ? or a Special Dept?) and some other experienced mem-
bers of the Staff and they report their opinion of him to the
Pres. If this is favourable he recommends his app't. to the Trustees.
This method the Pres. declared was the most satisfactory
method. There had been an article in one of the magazines
by a senior ~~exp~~ teacher of repute charging Univ. Presidents
in general with being only respectable mediocrities &
in virtue of their powers auto-crats. At a gathering of
the Alumni of the Univ. of Ohio this article was discussed
Mrs. & com. and at the close of the discussion the Pres. was
asked for his opinion. All he said was addressing to the
Faculty (the teaching body). Gentlemen, you know that
whatever you agree upon I will recommend, as I have
always done." This finished the matter. — As to the retirement
of Prof. Derby the Prof. of Latin having
reached the age of 70 wished to retire. The Pres. saw that it would
be of advantage to the Univ. to have the lustre of his name
and the continuation of the traditions he had created & set them

X Towards the close of his address Mr S.C. told this story
In the far west a father & a child were walking out one evening
when only a single star was visible. The boy said "Look father
God has put out His service flag in the sky!" Mr C. applied this
fully to the death of God's Son on Calvary, the first & greatest
victory the world has seen over the powers of unrighteousness,
and went on to remind us of the hundreds of thousands who
in this war had found their Calvaries for the same end,

"We shall cut down your work as much as you like?"
to two hours a week or one hour or to no work at all
and continue your full salary & afford another few
pounds for your wife. You shall be honored M.P. in full
par. But no to come about. What friends these American
Univ. have to make this possible.

The afternoon being cleared I tried to begin writing at
one of my American classes in deck, but I was useless.
Many people came up to Peale to me, till tea who
named the 2 naval cadets & I had together.

At 5 the usual meeting addressed by Mr. Duncan Clarke of the
Chicago Post and Mr. Oulahan of the Washington Correspondent of the New
York Times. Mr. Clarke gave us a singularly lucid survey of German
strategy as evinced in the great offensive wh. began on March 21
thoroughly prepared during many months & supported by huge masses of
men, in agreement with the lines laid down in General Foy's book during
Lafay's book; aim to break through between the British & French Armies, &
drive them and roll back the former, ~~at the same time~~ ^{at the same time} Catta S. of the
Somme by a retreating army; then to greater back the British front in Flanders
and ultimately secure dominion from wh. it w. be possible to dominate
Calais with big guns. This was defeated, & Mr. Clarke emphasized the res-
ource rendered at the critical front by General ^{British} Butler, who improv-
ised a small army out of Army Service units & held the front for nine
days till reserves could be brought up. This was Germany's last chance
of winning the war on the field, & it failed. She has been beaten & knows
now that she cannot win the war by arms. But there still remain to the
Allies two serious tasks, first of beating the Germans on the field, &
secondly of overcoming what he styled as an even greater peril, the
alternative left to the Germans, their peace offensive. He warned us
solemnly against this. The Germans knowing they were now incapable of
achieving a military victory would push this peace offensive into the
utmost ingenuity. The responsibility of resisting it rested heavily on the
civilian population of the Allied countries. We must tell it that
our courage and determination were worthy of the valour of our
soldiers. We must rise to their pitch. Towards the close of his splendid
address, delivered without a note, Mr. Clarke reached a great
height & his audience were mightily impressed. They gave him
a great ovation when he sat down, rising to their feet. X

Mr. Oulahan had a difficult task in following with
a speech, but he succeeded. I have seldom listened to a more
interesting and instructive address, delivered very quietly
with much restraint, & lit up by an attractive humor. He told

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us first that he had little to tell, nothing exciting or even ~~cur-~~
specious. Yet he had much to reveal of the working of the
American Press, & of its relations with the Government. The Press as
a whole had been fully loyal to the Administration. They had
gone to the Govt. and said they were only "anxious to be used".
Let this phrase should be misconstrued by us be shown us what
he meant. There was little or ~~other~~ nothing during this war
of what are called inspired paragraphs. And the only instance
of there was in his experience hardened during the Chinese
War when each of the great powers had an army in China
and the Germans had seized a great peninsula in ~~corner~~
to the murder by the Chinese of two German missionaries.
Colonel John Hay was then American Secretary of State. He
drew up an engagement, to wh. he asked the adhesion of the
Great Powers that they would respect & secure the territorial
integrity of China. Britain & France agreed but Germany
procrastinated, raised objections and this led to a very dangerous
delay, for other powers being off behind Germany. Mr. Hay did
not wish the negotiations to become publick lest they should be
overruled. But when he saw that Germany was delaying in
order to wait for events wh. might render the engagement of the
powers unfeasible, he called the Washington representatives
of the Press together and asked them to publish the American
proposals and the fact of the British and French consent. Mr.
Dulaham told us that there is in the U.S. no legal cen-
sorship of the Press, yet all the American papers have put
themselves under a voluntary censorship. They have put
themselves absolutely loyal to the Administration. So careful have they
been that when in doubt about publishing some matter
they have decided against themselves. The Washington cor-
respondents see the Secretary of State twice a day, so also the Sec-
of the Navy & the Secr. of War. These give them a great deal
of information with the request not to print it & this con-
fidential information is of larger bulk. Mr. O. said there
what the papers do print. There has since been commuted
been infinitely less rivalry ~~between~~ among papers than there was
formerly. They do not steal marches on each other. When they

saw the Govt. mobilising other debts of the national life
 the Press called to be mobilised also but the Govt. refused
 and the Press mobilised itself. He gave us one instance
 of Press Action in a hint from the Govt. It was before America
 came in. There had been a good deal of German Propaganda
 in the country of a dangerous kind, which it was suspected was
 inspired by the German Embassy under Count Bernstorff. At
 last the Govt. authorities called the Washington correspondents
 and told them that they had evidence of the Embassy's
 sympathy. Immediately Mr. Sulzheim telegraphed to the New
 York Times a warning that if any Embassy in the U.S. attempted
 such insidious measures, the Ambassador would be sent back
 to his country. This stopped the German propaganda — for
 a time. — Mr. Sulzheim then gave us a description of his
 large, carefully trained staff in Washington. They had to
 be versed in politics for they had to frame direct questions
 to ~~the~~^{the} ~~and~~^{generally} authorities and appropriate treacherous
 and discuss matters with them. He also gave us a
 significant fact that the papers whose circulation had vastly
 increased during the war were the respectable papers. The
 public said from the beginning of the war events are going
 to be sensational enough & we will stick to the papers
 that ~~were~~^{can} be trusted to tell us nothing but the truth about
 them. In conclusion Mr. Sulzheim, after telling us of his ex-
 perience as the London correspondent of an ~~American~~^{French} paper
 and his loyalty for the English said that the duty of
 rendering the Anglo-American Alliance, ~~which had come~~
to last for ever, agreeable & cordial was the duty not
 merely of those who had the public say but even
 private individual in both countries. His duty could
 best be accomplished by seeing ~~or~~[&] settling upon only
 what was common to both peoples or what was best on
 each. To American eyes ^{the} British had many oddities
 and vice versa. We must all refrain from comparisons
 there or expressing our sense of them and cultivate &
 expand our knowledge of each other's good qualities

During the last speech I noticed down our side that the 30
evening sun was shining through the forward windows of the
Saloon - that is our ship was heading westwards. My neighbour
whispered that this was due to our zigzagging or our course; but
I was sure there was another cause. On going up on deck
after the meeting this turned to be the case. We ~~were~~ were returning
on our tracks, sailing somewhat south of the setting sun.
Why? Because the five ships that had left us in the fore-
noon night had not conveniently done so. We had lost them
in the fog or they had lost us; and this evening we had
picked up somehow knowledge of their whereabouts & had
turned to meet them & all got into an proper formation
again before night set in. There they were on the far horizon
from very close, some 10 miles off. The ship's doctor explained
to me the calculation for finding the horizon. Take the square
root of the number of feet you are standing above the water
and add to it a quarter of itself & you get the distance of the
horizon in miles. He said we were 64 feet on the upper deck
above water-level. $\sqrt{64} = 8$. Add a quarter of that & you get 10
miles. Gradually they come nearer, the tiny torpedoboat
the Albatross with the Commodore, the Corona, the
Zealandia and the largest of all the Cedric. The Albatross
and our cruiser, the N. Dakota, now in the rear of our fleet
because of our reverle formation kept talking to each other
by flash-lights; while flag-signals were exchanged between
the cruiser and the ~~Albatross~~ our four remaining vessels
- the Adriatic, the Empress of Britain, the Ceramic and the

When the approaching vessels were within two
or three miles of us, we four wheeled right round, running
west, north ^{night} east, but I did not observe our final direction
as the others joined us & rounded their places in our
old formation. It was a lovely night, these manœuvres
were on the setting sun on a calm sea, & then in the
twilight after the sun set brilliantly behind some bars
of cloud; our curved wakes on the level ocean
The mist came down again after dinner, a shallow

banks for the stars were visible ~~over~~ head; but it must be an anxious time for the navigators of such a convoy as ours. So they all keep sounding their bugles - in fog the blasts go in fours - two short, a long, and a short, -- Read in the smoother for an hour and turned in at 9 P.M.

Sunday September 1 1918

September - how the time flies, five months and eleven days since we left home! If all goes well, next Sunday morning we & I will walk in our home.

I had a grand night, slept from 9.30 till nearly 6. Awoke to pleasant sounds: the Stevens putting the cups in the saucers on the saloon tables below me. The touch of cup and saucer is a simple move, but how full of associations the dearest one knows - Breakfasts & afternoon tea at home & the dear ones gathered 'round, the little cases at their tea in the drawing room, the bringing of our morning tea to our room - I lay a long time & thought of all these things to come - the noise of cup & saucer coming in thro' my open window above the saloon.

Ate my orange, lit my pipe & wrote till the battle began came for us at 7.15. Mr. had got up early for deck tennis with the two naval cadets, but the decks were too wet. There has been a sooty mist, & the night was cold but for the first time for months I have slept beneath a blanket. Mr. & I slept together.

At 10.30 morning prayers of Ch. of Eng. in the lounge a very full attendance. Mr. opened and first verse of God Save the King for two American nurses beside its. As last

Sunday the ship's doctor read the prayers, & the service was as helpful & uplifting. The O. T. lesson was the chapter in Ezekiel on the prophet who said Peace, peace when there was no peace. The Bibles for the day the first few - very suitable spent the hour & a half till ten in writing

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There is great laxity in the Y.M.C.A. organisation on board this ship. They minded the hour and place of my meeting last Sunday & they forced me to-day for 2.30 but gathered the men at 2 & then came few. The meeting was in the Second Class Saloon. The Sgt. in charge told me there were 300 soldiers present. They were singing when I went in. Kept the house fires burning & went on to "It's a long long trail" and "It's a long long way to Berlin" & "Pabst your troubles in y. old Kit-bag & smile now" smile" and I asked for the 1st & last verses of the Battle Hymn of the Republic. I spoke for half an hour, reminding them of what had said last Sunday of the 3 sources of courage: a just cause, a clear heart & faith in God. I enlarged on the former wh. I had then limited giving them German testimony only as to this (Prince Liechtenstein etc), told them we were fighting not flesh & blood only but spiritual wickedness in high places, one immoral philosophy, a pagan doctrine of the State, ideals for the world wh. wd. be fatal to freedom & all the virtues that freedom alone gives opportunity for. I quoted their Benedict's judgment of Germany & unfolded also of our moral aims. These were what they were going to fight for, and I added more about the German ruthlessness & cruelty in war. But they wd. not underestimate the physical & mental horrors of the enemy. Then I spoke of another source of courage - the example of our heroic fallen who had left their warfare unfinished to us as a sacred trust, of the volume of sacrifice which had been made on our generation & our duty to be worthy of it. & closed on what we looked for to themselves, illustrating this by telling them my feelings in seeing the troops at Marly heavily & forced when they had broken to rest before they went up to the trenches. I told them also of the message the Benedict had given me for my own people & the moral aims of the war.

The Rev. Arthur W. Sale of the Church of England
led us in prayer and we sang two verses of Onward
Christian Soldiers.

I sat on deck - for the first time with a friend! - speaking to Mrs Nicol - not unlike our Mrs Nicol! - till tea time, after which I felt the cold & damp & retired to the nursing room to write letters of introd. for Rev. Horan from to the Vice-Chancellor of Belfast Univ. & Mr S. Drill.

Turn 5-6 a devotional meeting in the Spring hymns
prayers & Scripture readings - a very appropriate selection
by Dr Thomas Moore, who also gave a short address.

Maine was invited to dinner at an officer's table, & I 33
went on Capt. Shaw's invitation to another with 3 other officers
who had been instructors and one American gentleman. There
good talk ^{in the morning} with Dr. B.R. & Pres. Van Horne of Wisconsin who told
us of the Wisconsin invention for detecting the presence of submarine
mines up to 8 miles away. Before this no machine had been able
to detect them within 15 degrees on either side; this locates them to within
in half a degree on either side. They ~~had~~ have been installed on all
American T.B. S.s & are being also set up on British & French
ships. The inventor Prof. Marvin of Wisconsin is now in England trying
them out there. The first experiments were made on the ~~latter~~ ^{latter}
Fare Macdonald 6 miles long.
Distances beyond 8 miles

Then a walk several times round B deck with Maine
& Mr. Drew, dark night but the moon was now & blown off
the fog; the sea beautifully phosphorescent.

So to bed at 9. 20.

Monday 2nd Sept. 1918.

Slept till battman called me at 7. 15. Bldd alone
Mrs. Mates-dorf tells me that Maine has a bad cold and the
Dr. has下令 her keep her berth. Mrs. M. thinks that it
will not disturb her, as she is sleeping.

A fine bracing morning with a good breeze, dull skies
but no mist. The whole convoy very clear in its old form
again. Order to resume life-belts. We are again within
the danger zone; that must be within 700 miles of the
British coast. Should be met to-day or early tomorrow
by ~~an~~ escort of destroyers from the British side. It will
probably be a large one as they will take no chance with
a convoy that carries ~~now~~ nearly a whole division of
American troops.

Wrote all forenoon. The ship's doctor tells me Maine has
bronchitis with a temp. of 102° . I saw her when she was
given medicine at 12.30 , feeling a little easier.

After lunch a walk on the deck air & some reading
from a group of U.S. officers looking out for our
coming escort. They told me that the fog-boats have
been used by every ship in the convoy during the re-
cent mists; a one of them who was on watch from
4 to 8 a few summers ago said that the talk of one

of the Scammies, who came up early & saw them for the first time was very amusing "Jee" said one "what is that behind the ship?" "It's a mine" "No it'll be a British submarine!" Then said the Officer to them "why don't you fools it's an Irishman having his morning dip; we're pretty near land now."

At 4 boat-drill with life-belts on. I sat on my Queen waitwait & the life-belt supplied by the ship over it, we were drawn up in two-ranks on A deck by our life belt, the nurses & other ladies next the rail the men in front. Our boat-commander is Capt. Lt. Daubigny of the U.S. Navy, next to him is a Lt. of the British Navy, & if anything happens to both of them it seems that Mr. Kellogg is to take charge. The U.S. Capt. called the roll omitting Mr. & name, as he had been excused attendance. He gave us general directions, warning us not to lose our heads or get excited if anything happened. At the worst this ship could not sink for some time and we might even go to our cabins for extra warmth, safely but without running along the corridors or up & down the stairs. As soon as possible we were to take our places in two ranks by our belt, each having over the rails on A deck, and quietly await orders. There are 43 to our boat, besides the portion of the ship's crew assigned to us. It costed a large number for the size of boat. If any one gets scalded that person is to be spoken to. We are to wear the heaviest underclothing we have, for in the boats it would be cold - though I can manage my top-coat or some of those with us are doing. When these & other directions were given we were marched in the two ranks - two by two - made by side with one of the nurses down the main staircase two flights to deck C, where we were again ranged up opposite where our boat would be lowered to in calm weather. Here we waited nine long while other directions were given & still the Purser came round. Then the women were dismissed and we were marched back to our position on deck A and assigned to our several duties. First those who

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now were asked to hold up their hands, I was among them, and were allotted from 2 four to each end of the boat I am to be with other 3 at the bow. We are to get in before the boat is lowered, which will be done by the ship's crew, and descend in the boat. This separates me for a little from Maisie but we must obey orders. The rest of the men were told off - some to get into the boat before the ladies go down the side, ^{receive them} some to carry the ladies over the rail. It struck me as all a bit unorthodox & unpractical. However the Commander or his deputy will be there to give orders at the time. We asked ^{beforehand} if the boat was properly equipped & stored and most account leaving. We said he had been over it him self and it was as well-stored as possible in the circumstances and as far as ladies that cd. not be carried till she was ^{on} in the water, but she appeared all right. Hardly satisfactory ^{lounge} this.

Then tea and I went to the ~~saloon~~ to the afternoon meeting. Mr. Shaw was in the Chair and first introduced Col. M. Johnbaohi of the Japanese delegation on board who made a dignified welcome speech, brief but to the point emphasizing Japan's devotion to the Alfred Camb. Then Mr. Wheeler introduced Mrs. Eggin the War Correspondent who had been in Bagdad by General Mandel's invitation when he suddenly died. She gave a succinct account of her voyage from Hongkong to Bombay & then to Barra; and paid a very warm tribute to the disinterestedness and frankness of the British invasion of Mesopotamia. It was very well done except that the needless inquiry on the circumstances of General Mandel's death; this has been ^{published} given in detail before now, several times & once by herself.

The ~~saloon~~ was crowded and many of us sat on the floor. What an interesting audience to watch. British & U.S. Officers in uniform, groups of U.S. Nurses - there are over 100 on board - civilians of all professions

from both countries, and many others, India, the Malay States, Australia, the Cape, Canada, the Argentines, the W. Indies, Bermuda, one Chinese face and half a dozen Japanese in uniform - one Japanese sitting cross-legged on his life belt, with unshaven face, eyes cast down, and hands clasped in his lap - for all the world like a Buddha in a naval uniform. What a medley - all listening to this tribute to British tenacity & efficiency in North Africa & all places in the world, delivered by this elegant American woman. It was wonderful!

Walked afterwards with Mr. Barnes the U.S. Solicitor-General and another man.

Spent this dinner & went off over to see Mairie - the only chum I had to sit with her while her eaten-mates were at table. I found her easier and the Dr. reports well of her.

Then to the smoking room where I made a long talk with President Plunkett and ~~Codman~~ of the U.S. Navy, Admiral Sims. on his way across to seek a command under Admiral Sims. We discussed the probable peace conditions, dropped the German people vsd. themselves settle that we should not have to negotiate with the Kaiser or his men. Pres. T. thought there could not possibly be a compromise with Germany as long as Wilson was President; the Admiral, evidently not so wise, said he had counted 33 damages in Mexico not so wise, said he had counted 33 damages in Mexico Govt's policy towards Mexico and then gave up Govt's policy however Mexico and then gave up Govt's policy & told us that millions of claims against Contractors & told us that millions of claims against the U.S. Govt. for damages in their Mexican border were coming in to Washington from Sherriffs, sheriffs were bringing in to Washington from Sherriffs, Englishmen, Frenchmen & other individuals & am Englishman himself & other individuals & am Englishman himself in Mexico. There was no justice possible in Mexican courts; a foreigner in a Mexican court was about as helpless as "a stump-tailed bull ^{on a branch} ~~against~~ flies!"

Wilson's policy too had been a blunder in S. America. His Govt did not understand Latin-Americans. Instead of sending Roof & Knobell on a mission to the S. Am. Republ. they, the Spaniards sent their Generals after them! He

sp, what Col. Merrill who respects Wilson said about him true
"He has his ear close to the ground & you've only got to stamp
hard enough to get him to do what is right"

"fighting hell & high-water."

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Characterized Barrett, President of the Pan American Union in scathing terms. We also discussed the next Presidential election. The Admiral admitted that if ever were still on Wilson should be continued for a 3rd term. Thompson said his moment was - the Roosevelt. If that were so, as each US. have been President since the "no-third-term" cry would be eliminated. He thought Wilson would carry, yet Roosevelt was the better election campaigner. He also discussed the problem of the German colonies. Thompson said the Admiral both asserted that the ~~young~~ ^{peace} ~~not~~ be given back; but there was danger if the delegates were weak or secret diplomacy was concerned. Wilson had taken a position on this point. Thompson believed Wilson would send only one American delegate as rep. to Paris, so he repeated what felt about Taft's plan. But the Admiral thought he was not so - he was too judicious.

Dr Van Giese heard to-day from an officer that we are already in 55° latitude, that of London-England. If so we are going by the North of Ireland. He calculated we were still 90 minutes, or 23 degrees W. of London. The officer had said we had slowed down because as we had not been able to keep the light with the exact country to meet us at the hour fixed we had to hold off for 24 hours before they returned to that place.

So sorry cabin atrium & writing this till 10.30.
So many cabin atrium & writing this till 10.30.
So many have anxiously asked you know who seems a great favourite. Mrs Vrooman said that the first day she had seen Ober Lombard that Mr. had the most pleasant face of any girl I ever saw, that ~~she~~ it was "lovely" and "radiant" etc. but many many officers had asked for introduction to her. There ~~is~~ ^{is} good in a father's heart!

Tuesday 30 September 1918

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Margaret's Birthday - & we are still some hundreds of miles away from her. Many happy returns dear lass and may we be celebrating the day with thee before the week is out.

Maurice's room-mate reports they she had not a very good night but is easier this morning. I hope to see her at noon.

Yesterday we were told several times that we should meet our destroyers about 7 this morning. Punctually to the minute they were there. I was up at 7.15 & when I got on deck they were in their stations round about us - ten in all. Captain Martyn tells me they were seen scattered over the horizon at some minutes before the hour and then came galloping in at full speed from N.E., E. and S.E. to join us! Everybody looks relieved and is smiling. The N. Dakota our great cruiser has left us - rumours vary in every possible direction. It is a lovely morning of sunshine on a calm sea with a very slight breeze. When I got on deck the Alsacian the Commodore's flag-ship was flying the white ensign & we saw the British colours flying too from at least a couple of the destroyers. Two of these were still far out from us one to the E. the other to the N. The rest, 7 or 8 hung closely about us darting forward & obliquely across our bows. One on the Port or North side did a lot of talking with a flash light quite visible in the sun-line, & the Alsacian spoke with flag-signals.

So to breakfast with light hearts, & asking where shall we see land! They say we have been coming south about after 0800 to deck again for another view of our swift protectors and then to the smoking-room to write. Numerous enquiries for Maine. She is surely a great favorite. The Stewards say we shall land on Friday day at 9. If only they would bend north when we get towards land & take the Clyde instead of the Firth Channel! No such luck I fear, nor must we indulge these dreams. We are in the danger zone, & our mayor should be only for a safe arrival, at whatever port. How much happier the others look this morning!

Wrote till 12.30 & then went to see Maine. Mr. Brew tells me that the troops were called to their ranks on deck at 3 o'clock this morning, & that they saw the torpedo boats arrive

soon after 7 at one moment on the horizon and then with a
crash in the midst of the convoy. The soldiers leaning over
the rails greeted them with cheers. Mr. Drew also says that
he fears we may be landed tomorrow evening.

Saw Maria at 12.30 Dr. pronounced her "considerably better"
the wheezing has ceased but the influenza runs its course & she
must stay in bed. Asked Miss Mates-ay to take her place at
lunch, and she came & occupied Mr. (late Lord K's) seat

& I had a good talk with her.
On deck to watch the Destroyers 2 still on the horizon the rest
about us, 2 destroyers too go across our bows, so close we could
see the men aboard. Got some good impressions of the camouflage
The stern of the Alcock for instance ^{at the Harbour} is painted so as to present the
appearance of the stern of a ship end on. In the lighted mast the
most be referring to the submarine. A Y.M.C.A. Off. who was
on watch one mostly morning said that the effects were well
amazing; part of the Alcock ^{was} seen to be the bow of a ship
sticking high out of the water.

Saw Maria again at tea-time. Talked and wrote after
Boat-drill which this afternoon consisted only of muster, roll-call &
dismissal. Great rumors on board that we held south & S.E. all
last night and may be entering the Irish Channel from the south. Pur-
ser says definitely that we shall be in Liverpool tomorrow night, if all
goes safely, but shall not disembark till Thursday morning. Cir-
cused my papers for an hour before dinner.

Mrs. Wardlaw Miller dined with me in Mr. s place and we
had talk about Bombay, Alcock etc. She tells me that Mr.
Wardlaw Miller had sent to her that the Govt. owed him
no't agree when in Bombay had send to her that the Govt. owed him
to her husband about \$100,000 there to any other man.

Sat with Mr. for a long time after dinner. Then went on deck
Carous light left on the clouds to the S.E. & N.E., fair breeze blowing
One steady light on one of the convoy or destroyers well forward.

Talked with B.R. Sedgwick, Van Horne, Sullivan and Sir
Charles Pitt of Balmigowen in smoking room - chiefly about
the measures in favour left on children's minds by the stories
they hear, the retentiveness of their memories, and often their
natural conscience for the truth. Did not go to concert at
night in the saloon, but when I reached my cabin at 10
the sounds of it in full swing came through my windows pe-
ring on the dome. Songs, recitations (one by Mr. George Cleary)
and a long dialogue in a recruiting scene to the

Packed till 11.15 by which time salvoes were quiet. Thought much
of the alternatives before us a safe arrival with all our bags & gear
of else a forced landing the most dangerous form will be just as dangerous.

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Wednesday 4th September 1918

Clock was put on 6½ minutes at midnight. Rose at 6 by the new moon time, dressed & went on deck. We were off the N. coast of Ireland, to windward very clear. These sun had risen E.N.E over Scotland! There was Jura, the Paps very clear and purple in the morning light. S. of it Islay, and in the close distance below the sun the Mull of Kintyre. Counted 15 destroyers & chasers near & far. I never welcomed the day with more gratitude. If we have to take to the boats it will be in daylight & fully dressed. The destroyers very alert, sweeping to & fro across our lines & between our lines and round us. What fresh, green air - "Scottish's glorious austerity!"

Went down at 7, had my bath - the last salt one - and a shave & was up again by 8. We were approaching the front of the Mull, and just off it a man said was a balloon or dirigible airship, the last addition to our escort, though Capt. Master tells me that a flock of aeroplanes flew over us early this morning. Talked a little to one of the naval cadets who are on board on the passengers list as constant bay masters - this one called Rice his nice friend Harry Ritter. Wrote a note to Maxine saying I had seen Jura & we would soon be past the Mull with a horrible sight of Arran. But Maxine was before me at breakfast, & she told me she had been on deck busily between 6 and 7. After breakfast escorted her to her deck-chair where she received many greetings on her re-appearance. Soon I took her to the upper deck for what is to be our last & only look of Arran - it indeed is indeed to be Arran - it can scarcely be anything else. A haze has come down on the N. & N.E & we shall see neither Arisa Craig nor Arran. Spotted out to a number of Americans, pronounces & knows the direction in wh. the Burns country lies and looks the last of many occasions when had in America of introducing them that the poet is not Bobby but Robbie Burns. Part of my mind these five months has been to tell this in. Fancy Bobby!

It is a dirigible wh. goes off the mull and it goes with us flying low so that when it crosses the ship we can all see the man in the car and wave to them & they wave. All the destroyers etc still busy hunting & here and sweeping round great banks of the ocean. It is probable that German submarines are not far off us, nor will be all day but to hopes every one of us whom all these destroyers are about, would be suicide for them. "Dirty devils" said a

a Y.M.C.A. off. (Payerone Episc. minister from Ticonderoga) & I
was "I said but dare devils as well. We have to reckon on
that they will do their daring utmost with us.

Went to the smother and had a talk with Mr. Washington
an American (who has been reading Gibbons Bedrue & Fall
on the voyage) and Col. M. Ishibashi, head of the Japanese
delegation. He is expert in horses and has come over to visit
Britain & France (Montauban) with a view to getting artill
ery and transport horses. He asked whether we said Clyd
esdale or Clyd's-dale. We talked of the difficulty of
pronouncing English and French. He talks English very
well and understand it fully - I watched his eyes move -
most as a silly Y.M.C.A. off. yesterday shouted English
at him in staccato - like the eminent Mr. Podsnap with
the Frenchman. But he said "While I can't understand
English talk, I do not understand the jester. On this we
disagree but the way the American agreed in my
praise of him and said he might again be President
I told what Taft reported as the 2 reasons of the military
authorities for rejecting him from military service - that
he was too poor a shot and too good a target. Col. Ishi-
bashi did not know the word target but when it was ex-
plained to him he laughed heartily at the joke. Both
him in debt & explained the lie of Scotland to him. His
part being lost in the haze, even the mull has become
dim behind us and prada Polay have almost faded
away. Still a lovely day.

I had a long talk with Sir Charles Ross of Balnagowrie
who told me of his offer of a ^{new} yacht, he had just built to the
Admiralty, their refusal, his bringing over a Canadian
crew to take it to America, the Admiralty's changing mind
& request for it, & grateful agreement to take it for cost price,
his arrival and then ~~another~~ change of mind & their returning it
of course for so much a month and then returning it
them parted without compensation. Never a word of

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Charters from Govt. for his ~~staff~~ ^{believe} of Bulmaquon as his tribal
He had also in his vision of the hostile enemies land in
early in the year as large a flock of sheep & cattle as his lands would sus-
port - the amount of sheep to amount being strictly lim-
ited by the capacity of its low lands to carry them through
the winter. After this he heard from his agent that the
Govt. had insisted that one long low valley should be entirely
given up to ~~coffers~~ ^{time} for their sheep etc although they had
nearly enough to make use of it. Also he said that Britain
had been very badly served by many of its leaders in
the U. S. during the war. He said I am going home to
tell the Govt this & that very few the ~~only~~ are of them
feathers who has turned ^{far more} acceptable - entirely acceptable
- to the American people. You see you understand them
but a lot of the fellows whom the Brit. Govt has sent here
been blunderers.

This morning early we passed some miners at work
one was piling at a discovered mine, the third shot and all-
ording to an eyewitness raised a fifty foot column of water in
the air. Such are the changes in our way. This mine was
not far off the route of the canyon.

not far off the course of the country.
Wrote on deck for an hour and a half and then had a long talk with Mr. Holman and Dr. Albert Shaw. The former had been at school - virtually never, & never learned a rule of grammar in his life. But he ~~wishes~~ ^{is} a reader from the west to work at a very early age. "I read before that." But his mother guided his reading & "Ling before that." But his mother guided his reading & he was trained for journalism by Mr. Scott of Oregon who ^{has} been to have been an extraordinary man - knew Shakespear by heart and could quote 4 or 5 Engl. translations of ~~Shakespear~~ ^{any} drama passage of Holman. Pope's Lord Derby's etc. Now ^{He} is one of the best known editors & writers in the States. Dr. Shaw was educated at the Grinnell College in Iowa, and had enough ^{of} his father to make him think that & Johns Hopkins from wh. he has his degree of Dr. He said that he owed much to the reading habits of men at Grinnell who were without the distractions of first

and society. He was grateful to have attended a small & poor college. He then ^{Copy of} became a small country newspaper managing to keep it for a few years only, as he wished to be his own master, & put in the paper only what he decided himself. This was when he was 21 & had finished school. It was during his editorship that he took a long term ^{copy} year at John Hopkins till he got his degree.

Garrison is they thought the greatest ~~area~~^{idea} young men read as much as any had done in particular Carlisle? They were both decided as to this "No; they don't read much still sit some of the middle colleges. At the large the destruction of country & Govt are too great." "Garrison," the publication of journals especially Sunday editions and magazines had not ^{the} willfulness to do this "No" they both said again "nothing at all." Here do not teach students ^{nothing} in the destruction of their college life that leaves no time to use the habit of reading for themselves. I wonder if this is the case. "Squires, ^{Another} and ^{four} parishes all read Carlisle, Woodstock, Gloucester - these ^{four} especially and also Emerson, Pennington is desired here in long walks I asked if Emerson was now read by the American girls "No" they said

So passed the forenoon. We were turned our back on Scotland and the fast Belfast Lough, the girls' walk leading to a distant one. A very little closer a small sister town has turned the corner on us now.

Just after lunch we were off - and not far off - the Mull of Galloway. We had passed the mouth of Loch Ryan to my disappointment and were ^{soon} passing the Bay of Suce, and later in the distance the Solway Firth. Shall pleasure in pointing out there to some of the American journalists - who were moved by seeing the entrance to the scurvy of Guy Mannering and the sea over which Bulk Hatteras sailed his ship. Soon

Hiddan and the Cumberland hills were dimly visible. At some distance from the River of Lode Ryan (by Her Ainslie who settled in America) & Macaulay's "And the red glaze on Mid-dan roused the burghers of Carlisle" - were hauled round. Mr. Sedgwick recalled Scott's letter to Lockhart on the violence of Blackwood, as perfect ~~eff~~^{eff} to mind, and said he would rather meet Scott than any of the illustrious dead. He sympathised with each other over the stupid extravagances of Murray's "without method" in the present Blackwood.

The dirigible has left us. But the rest of our errors are as active as ever. We are approaching a favorite nest of the submarines. At the starboard beam: talk

rest of the submarines. Then the Isle of Man off the Starboard beam talk of the German prisoners & Hall Caine. One American journalist called him "a male ^{to} Marie Corelli" and said he was the most made up man & the most conceited he ever met. Another that he could never think of the Isle of Man except as nestled by curates with red-headed daughters who went up to London on strange adventures with stage folk - but didn't Charles he would find no curates or red headed daughters when he went to the island. ~~the~~ Another journalist said "Nevertheless the best description of a Zephrin raid over London was that written by Hall Caine for the New York Times.

Later we talk with Towne of the Clues magazine
Frederick Clark and Albert Shaw. The latter told us
that story of the Lincoln Statue by Bernoud designed for
Presentation to England at the cost of Mr Taft the ex-Pre-
sident's brother. The reason it was not sent & lay un-
packed in a box was that Mr. Robert Lincoln (of the
Billman Corp.) the Presidents son had objected to it as
unworthy and that he was backed up by some critics
including a German sculptor who had hoped to get
the job and who was respected but characteristically
German nervous to have this statue contemned
and rejected. Mr. Shaw said the work was a very fine
one. R. Lincoln had expected a conventional statuary
one, but this with a ruggedness like Rodin's gave
the real Lincoln, did not gloss the coarseness of his limbs
etc - the natural democrat "said Shaw, as he came out,
of the West. One remembered Cromwell's "Saints beneath my walls!"

No boat drill this afternoon. After tea some talk with Harvey and Lent Drew and then to writing. Heard a little of our amusing auction by Capt. Blackwell in the lounge - one man paying \$30 for a copy of the 4 page Surfs paper with two signatures on it another the same in a Cincinnati or Town with Bob's & another signature. Then I wrote for another hour, and had talk with Mr. Harvey & Mr. Drew. The latter very anxious on the miles he had to deal with in his wildest & Coldest New Mexico on the Mexican border. He knew the ability of the mule, as I never had after my experiences in Patagonia. We had an old girl called Tommy, up to every trick. Took the seat off the front of a recruit, who was wary. She trotted off to the rear of the other mules, anxious that she should be turned & lead a chase by waiting till her master came up to her and then rear & fly off. But Drew knew his beast and left him alone till the found tricks were no fun, &c. and by then alone till she found tricks were no fun, &c. and by then alone till she found tricks were no fun, &c. always we made her learn by catching her on the nose - always off on miles & sensitive. His horse Jack was the only beast off on miles & sensitive. His horse Jack was the only beast he was afraid of. "Yes" said Drew whenever I felt homesick & when my heart was lifted. "But they have a love for a life at the rear end of a team of beasts."

Just before dinner went on deck. Our convoy was ~~sailing~~^{leaving}. This a number of sailing sailing boats with brown sails - the first signs of a peaceful avocation we had seen on the voyage. Then the convoy manœuvred into line. First being already in us the Albatross & the Empress of Britain behind her moved forward of the Cedric while the rest of the steamer fell behind us, & so we entered the mercury.

Maine & I dined with Capt. John Nunn of Monroe & Hamburg, Kentucky son of a judge of the supreme court of the State. He going the Chusanwan on the U. S. C. A. Staff presents me with news in English to Great Britain. We had pleasant talk at table: he & I on the seats of 2 U. S. Officers on guard. After coffee left him with Mr. Harvey & went to my room, & had talk with Mr. Bok, Mr. Van Rie and Mr. Coker - & occasionally with others who joined one

group for a few minutes. After Mr. BOK started the subject 46
of the Courage of Parents with ours at the war, and said that
while the mothers of the U.S. were standing firm, there had
been a collapse of faith & courage on the part of many fathers.
He gave instances of men with only sons - who complained
that their future was ruined if their sons fell. One sad case
an only son called up, his mother gave premature birth
to a child & both died. The father was left alone & had
broken down. Also Mr. BOK asked if British parents who had
lost sons felt any hatred towards Germans. I indeed put
the question to myself formally. I answered no, we had
more talk on the 'mothers of parents' courage in Britain
who had lost sons. The upshot was that Horne agreed
to write an article for him within a month.

I took Dr. Van Vlice (who is a geologist & authority on
metaphorphic rocks, with special experience of those on
Lake Superior and who told us of his excursions with Sir
Arch Geikie & Beach & Horne in Scotland to examine
our rocks of that quality) to see Mr. Elvid goodbye to her.
He did not find her & I was detained some minutes
finding my autograph on copies of the Offizialer Die
Atlantische Kreis for principals, nurses etc. Then we found
Mr. & Mrs. Horne said his goodbyes and I took several
hours up & down deck B with Mr. and Mr. Drew.
It was pitch dark with the lights on the Cheshire Bank
and flashing lights the only relief. It felt raw & I
came back to the Lounge, where for an hour I was
helping among my name for passengers.

Helpless among my name for passengers
copies of the Kreis with other autographs were sold
for benefit of Seafarers Charities. Made many goodbyes.

At 10³⁰ went below and finished my packing, but
on my watch an hour and went to bed at mid

night by the new time was ready for the

When I was in the Lounge the news ~~was read~~ ^{was read} from the
Daily Mail by Mr. Vrooman of a great victory over
the Germans. The Allies had entered the West岸 line at the
mouth of the Rhine, taken Lens & 10,000 prisoners.

Bedroom Steward (over each American guest)	£ 1.
Table Steward (for two)	1. 4
Stewards for laundry	1
Steward & Bathroom Steward for laundry	15
Bell Steward	8
Under Bell Steward	2
Lounge Steward	2
Bathroom Steward for me	10
	—
	5 . 1
Paid hand the laundry room Steward one dollar on starting and added after quarters as he served me thus the way very	
	60
	—
	5 11

Thursday 5th September 1918

47

Wakened at 5³⁰ & got up as we had been told that we were to breakfast at 7 and that the soldiers would leave at 6. Went on deck in a misty dawn & found we were anchored in the river, that orders had been changed & left but off till 8.30 and that the troops would not leave till after we had done so. We were to move into dock, but the tide was not allow of this till towards 11. At this rate it will be 3 or 4 before we get off.

Heard also that in Welsh-English seas two vessels had been sunk and another injured by submarine the day before we passed. They were without escort. Yeads not know what we have escaped. Last com from a pretty good idea of this. For the last 2 or 3 days the German submarines must have been hunting about us, and with our destroyers there is not been much chance for them to attempt to attack us.

Returned below dressed & finally got bagage ready for removal. Packed with Harry. The journalists went off by themselves by tender while we were at

table. Fed all the stewards as on opposite table.

Not a rain, waited in the lounge for our turn to be hosed by the ~~old~~ bars but off - talked with Harry, many of the Americans, Col.

Mrs Hulse and others. Then wrote

Towards 11 we began to move into dock. We are to lunch on board! More autographs for nurses & others.

The other day a writer in our weekly Press said a passage of the War that as became out of his house & heard the bursting
around the birds bursting & met an honest gardener while
at work, "They all suggested the tout along idea that
solid bottom was near us, in this unreasonable world of
unreasonable change, if only we had nerve enough to know
where to look for it." He is one of those who see nothing
but darkness in the present war — that is the note his
paper constantly strikes. But what was this solid
bottom given to us for, except to do our duty upon it,
& listening to conscience to follow where it leads. "What
advantage is there if he gave the whole world,
— even this clean, frequent world, with spring & the
birds, and the joy of ^{the} perch earth
— and lose his own soul.

P

286

37
93
130

6.376
~~6.376~~
6.376
15.72
-5.0

10.72

11,265

365

849

43

Ward. 6 P.S.
Ward. 5 Ward

85

249

377

(8)

503

580

1183

157
637
120

96
25
301
624
319
165
154
B6
440

90
354
150
595
161
71
148
83
110

976
684
725
684
429
255440
1421
2111

507
1297
1810

510

I. Dr. V. W.
Williams to C.M. Bar 2127
W. Ward.
K. City to C.M.
K. Williams to Chicago

1297
458
2392
121

201
201
182
681
36
82
56
45
26
127
63
198
67
94

T. P. & Bush 332
To Seminole 302
000
140
325
23
305
156
47
Ward. 5 Ward
Harrison to Corp
Mayville to Harrison
Corp to Ward
Ward to Phil

15,817
1,607
458
462
540
5,084
19,084

1295
7

~~How~~ the families had any tradition of the army
in them

We had given nearly all we could give before
~~the~~ conscription was introduced

Even when conscription was introduced the
number of our C.O.s was small

Benson's tribute to the moral call p. 5
also "it is a beastly business first and last
but I would not be anywhere else for
anything"

What I would make clear above every-
thing is the extreme simplicity of it all
"the steady setting of a great current of
emotion in one direction . . . a passion
of citizenship & humanity and [justice]
which is far from growing dim and faint
in long peace & prosperity seems to have
been nurtured into a freshness and spontaneity
wh. no imagination could have
foreseen"

Reduction of Students Of. & Part to 1-10th
in other Universities to 1-4th

Nights in train	
Washington Pittsburgh	1
Pittsburgh Columbus	1
Cincinnati N. York	1
N. York St Louis	1
St Louis Kansas	1
Kansas Denver	1
Denver Chicago	1
Chicago Detroit	1
Cleveland Boston	1
Portland Boston	1
Mass N. York	1
Rochester Columbus	1
Columbus Cleveland	1
Cleveland N. York	1
Boston Chicago	1
Chicago Nashville	1
Nashville N. Orleans	1
N. Orleans L. Angeles	3
L. Angeles Fresno	1
S. Francon S. Barbara	1
L. Angeles Gg Canyon	1
Gg Canyon Chicago	3
Chic Washington	1
Washington Olympia	1
Olympia Portland	1

Refugee Students of Allied Nationalities
R.A.M.C. Hospital Belgian Refugees
17,000 in Glasgow since

Scientific Work
Siphonous & miasmas, & Ordinance
Prevention of various diseases & pests
Metropolitans & other sciences connected with airship
Development & Economy of Food Supply & Fodder
and fertilisers
Trans port & embarkation

Methods for detecting Submarines

Intelligence Department

Censorship

Engineering Dept. turned over to Admiralty or

Dept for Steel - testing

Uninhabited Buildings turned into hospitals,
training schools for cadets, barracks, workrooms
for war damage & hospital garments.

Officers Training Corps.

Depts of Phys. Bact. Pathology & Public Health
researches for treatment of pepticæmia, trench fever
worm infection, amebic dysentery, & effects of gas

New or revived industries wh. Germany had
monopolised : textile fabrics : army clothes and
airplane fabrics.

Plastic experiments

Researches conn. with manufacture of drugs & with
only a limited supply existing in this country.

C. J. Heraner Pres. of a German organisation - the National German-American Alliance - at its annual convention in Oct. 1911.

"What the root is to the tree that is the German language is to Germany. We hope to introduce the teaching of German in all elementary schools. The more the teaching of German increases the greater will be the number of boys & girls who will be bright to us & I will receive the keys to the became houses of culture."

In 1915 C. J. Heraner, meantime deposed by Kaiser "We will not permit our culture of 2000 yrs. to be trodden down in this land... Consider you German however that we are giving this people here the best thing that there is on earth - Germanic Culture"

"We have long suffered the tauntment that you Germans must allow yourselves to be assimilated you must merge with the American people! But none will ever find us prepared to descend to an inferior [or lower] culture"

in 491 schools (evangelical) German - the only language taught. In some states Wisconsin or the Dakotas state money has been largely spent for maintenance of public schools exclusively German, in wh. instruction is given in G., & English is the foreign tongue

"In Nebraska there are 18 districts in wh. the public school has been driven out by German schools. No schools nothing but G. language is spoken or taught. No attention is paid to ~~anything~~ teaching anything but German. We have had in 12 other districts in 12 counties many public schools having only 4 or 5 pupils owing to the competition of the public schools

of 379 teachers nearly all 350 were Germans. In 3 counties the German national hymn was sung. In one State Council of Defense protested. In one town all of these schools the American National Hymn had never been sung

Richard Metzger
Memorandum
Date _____
Year _____

In Nebraska many yrs ago a law was passed requiring that whenever 12 patrons of a school district shall indicate that a certain foreign language shall be taught the chosen one shall be taught.

Two yrs ago the German Alliance defeated the repeal of that law, & a proportion to introduce into our state schools a course on Abraham Lincoln. Now the law is repealed, German is known out of public schools, & many private schools have also been permitted to teach it out!

Safe Young formerly U.S. Senator led the same conference in Washington of National Board of Education in May 1917 a similar story of Iowa. This German propaganda in the U.S. is connected with the Pan-Germanism in Germany.

There is a German League for Germanism in Foreignlands (founded by the Imperial Government) in 1894 to organ "Alldeutsche Blätter" said "Germany's position as a world power is unthinkable without the possession of colonies, is unthinkable if we do not take care that our fellow Germans in foreign lands are held in the bonds of Germanism."

When war broke out U.S. full of hyphenated Americans

75% German

In 1909 the League placed the school as the means of fostering Germanism. Deutsch-Americanischer National Bund

In 1905 the National German American Alliance said "Nationality & language are indissolubly bound together. If we are to preserve the former for ourselves and our descendants, we must cherish the latter and protect it as the most precious treasure." One of the chief purposes of the Alliance is "to carry the founding & perpetuation of German American schools, & the development & extension of institutions in the German language in the public schools of the country. There were 5240 schools in the world they knew the world was broken. About 500 in the U.S. where only German was spoken. About 500 in the U.S. In 1902 & will then increase".

try to influence votes

in other State Governor Alliance in 1910 you
Concurrence resolved to use the German role
wh. cd. know the scale between voter parties &
having laws favourable to their views;

In 1902 Robert Thiem writing in the Pan

German Gazette "The

"Strongly expresses to Conference the desire which
is strongly felt in Edin to make timely
provision for a close co-operation with
the Universities of America after the war
The question of establishing a degree, prob-
ably a doctorate for overseas students coming
to us for purpose of study & research is at
present receiving close & sympathetic con-
sideration

Conference of Brit Univ. to prepare for this
& co-operation with France held in London in May
by desire of our Foreign Office

Tentative proposals

BSc. Ph. D.

Candid. rejects new degree M. Litt or M. Sc.

Offer B. Sc. with power to proceed to D. Sc.

like his own graduates

Class. not much toバラバラ in Sc. etc

Rounds wh. requires a mastership in Sc. etc

We give D. Sc. D. Phil & D. Litt to Masters

after 5 years on a thesis or report of research work

It has been proposed to reduce this to 2 yrs &

accept the American M. A. as qualifying for it

Shepley

Effective collaboration with Univer. not only
of Brit Empire but also with those of other countries
on this is naturally here to U.S.

Special problems (1) interchange of teachers
(2) opportunities for post-graduate study

- (1) Offer of degrees for definite periods such as a year
or also for special course of lectures for one weeks or
months
- (2) To provide suitable degrees, in recognition of post-grad-
uate work; question of recognition of previous degrees
e.g. of post-graduate work begun at one Univ. to be con-
tinued at another

Buller replies that American experience proves
that short courses of lectures are best. Even the most
competent professors who have come from Engg., Japan or S.
America have found it impossible to fit in to our
academic organisation in a way that enables them
to teach any considerable no. of studs. Helpfully in
lectures over a calendar year. But short courses of lectures
followed by discussion tends advanced studs. have been
successful

Meeting of studs. of 2nd any school age or even of college
age is desirable. At that age studs. often brought up
in their next environment.

Cattle'd rest all night from ^{to}
& watched by half the ^{to} men (the
men who they supposed from ^{to} to
a they'd feed them back till about
2 o'clock & then feed again till)
9 & then lay down. Sometimes they
would & that was the devil
No Indians trouble like can never
and wonder to way the Indian
country & Oklahoma.

Brattemore Cr Canyon to Williams

61 yrs of age
Started at 14 as assistant to his uncle
used to travel every Sept year starting Sept. from
Dodge City or Wichita & south S. Texas or San Joaquin
pick up herd of cattle there & trail back in
trough reaching Dodge City Sept
40 men employed by uncle : gentleman all
of em no longer are you consider no man
by name - here on head of most of
em - but so big as you didn't think
on a man's face by asking his name
it was all right. There was no quarrelin
we punnin' & all this that was they w.
do anything to one another - give away
they's clothes to each other - but as soon
as we got back to Dodge City or the ranch
& the cards were they'd think nothing o' shooting
down each other for a word, they I never
was a lesson to me as a boy that
forget - & haven't written about a caravan
that was way back in 70's
Father being aged 90 only quiet while
setting business last spring was out
with them 4 yrs ago. Rode them 50 miles
a day for 3 days being miles 150 miles
Broadway - meant 60 or 70 for old men
who never feel very able tired
Father and boy 91 one

list of Nationalities in the U. S

African (black)	Lithuanian
Armenian	Magyar
Bohemian	Mexican
Bosnian	Montenegrin
Bulgarian	Moravian
Chevra	Pacific Islander
Croatian	Polish
Cuban	Portuguese
Dalmatian	Romanian
Dutch	Russian
East Indian	Ruthenian (Russiaick)
English	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes and Swedes)
Finnish	Scotch
Flemish	Servian
French	Slovak
German	Slovenian
Greek	Spanish
Hebrew	Spanish-American
Herzegovinian	Syrian
Irish	Turkish
Italian (North)	Welsh
Italian (South)	West Indian
Jahmaneol	
Korean	

The above are the nationalities for aliens settling.
Have we not to add Red Indians, and
the natives of the various British Colonies
Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders
Cape Dutch.
Where are the Arabs, Malays?

