"The Great and Joyful News of PEACE Between America and Great Britain Reached This City This Evening . . ."

THE PEACE OF GHENT, 1814, AND TRIUMPH OF AMERICA—This allegorical picture, drawn by William Plauton, engraved by Chataignier and published by P. Price Jr. of Philadelphia, was very popular throughout the United States after the end of the War of 1812. Its design is thus described: "Minerva represents the wisdom of the United States, Mercury her commerce, Hercules her force. Minerva dictates their conditions of peace, which Mercury presents to Brittania, and Hercules forces her to accept them. On the shield of Minerva are the names of those who signed the treaty; on the obelisk, those of the braves. On the other side America passes in triumph through the arch on her way to the Temple of Peace. She is attended by Victory, and followed by a numerous train. Several trophies are seen, and in the background are the ruins of the Capitol."

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON
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ON CHRISTMAS Eve, 124 years ago, the English-speaking peoples of the world had good reason for singing "peace on earth, good will to men." Over in the ancient city of Ghent in southern Netherlands (now Belgium), eight men representing the United States of America and Great Britain were signing a treaty to end the two-year war which those two nations had been carrying on against each other.

It had been fought on sea and on the soil of the United States and her neighbor, Canada. It was the second war which these two nations had fought but it was destined to be the last. During the next century they kept the peace established between them at Ghent and symbolic of their lasting friendship is the 1,000-mile border line between Canada and the United States along which there is not a single fortification on either side. Not only have the two nations kept the peace with each other for more than 100 years but during that time they have fought side by side as allies in the greatest conflict the world has ever known.

A little over a month ago, they were parties to another treaty. On November 17, in the historic, mirrored East Room of the White

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES JR.

House where the ill-starred Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact was signed, five men—Sir Ronald Lindsay, British ambassador to the United States; Arnold E. Overton, secretary of the British Board of Trade; Cordell Hull, American secretary of state; President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mackenzie King, prime minister of Canada, signed the trade agreements which link the three English-speaking democracies together as common foes of international trade barriers and align them against the totalitarian policy of "self-sufficiency."

The Treaty of Ghent was the delayed culmination of a chain of events which had started within three months after the war had officially begun. On June 18, 1812, President James Madison signed the bill, passed by congress, declaring war against Great Britain. At that time John Quincy Adams was American minister at the Russian court. When the news reached St. Petersburg, Czar Alexander expressed his regret to Adams that the two countries should be at war and began making efforts to bring about a peace.

He sent instructions to M. Daschkoff, his representative at Washington, to offer to the United States his friendly services in ending the war. President Madison had been eager for a peace if it could be secured on honorable terms. In Russia's offer he saw a way to bring that about. He immediately accepted Daschkoff's offer and appointed Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, and Senator James A. Bayard of Delaware as envoys extraordinary, to act with Adams

American Medal Commemorating the Treaty of Ghent.

in negotiating a peace treaty with England at St. Petersburg.

The British government, however, refused to treat for peace under the auspices of Russia but offered to open negotiations in London, or in Gottenburg in Sweden. President Madison immediately accepted this proposal and chose the latter place for the meeting. A short time later the city of Ghent was substituted for Gottenburg.

There the American commissioners assembled in the summer of 1814. They were John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Albert Gallatin, Henry Clay of Kentucky, and Jonathan Russell. The secretary of the American commissioners was Christopher Hughes Jr., then our charge d'affaires at Stockholm.

The British commissioners were Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn and William Adams. They arrived in Ghent in August and negotiations began immediately. But progress was slow for the British representatives had been instructed to make no concessions to the main demands of the Americans. Instead they were to try to gain as many concessions from them as possible.

This fact, combined with their arrogant attitude, irritated the Americans, who were suspicious of virtually every suggestion offered by the Britishers. Especially was this true of John Quincy Adams, head of the delegation. His irascibility increased as the conference dragged on and on, and only the tact and diplomacy of Albert Gallatin more than once saved the conference from ending with nothing accomplished.

After a deadlock that lasted for several weeks, there came from America the news of the British defeat at Plattsburgh. This strengthened the hands of the American commissioners and, combined with a change in the diplomatic situation in Europe which made it advisable for England to conclude a peace as quickly as possible, finally put an end to the wrangling. An agreement was reached on Christmas Eve and the treaty was signed.

The treaty was immediately taken to London by Mr. Baker, secretary to Lord Gambier and Mr. Carroll, one of the secretaries of the American commissioners. There it was ratified on December 28 by the Prince Regent and then sent to America by the same messengers. They sailed in the British sloop of war, Favorite, on January 2, 1815, and arrived in New York on the evening of February 11.

Christopher Hughes had left Ghent with a copy of the treaty at the same time as the other messengers, had proceeded to Texel and there embarked for America on the schooner Transit. This vessel arrived at Annapolis, Md., two days after the Favorite reached New York but Hughes was in Washington with his copy of the treaty before the ratified copy arrived.

News of the arrival of the Favorite in New York soon spread over the city. The publisher of the Mercantile Advertiser printed "extras"—slips of paper five by six inches in size—which bore these words:

PEACE

New York, Saturday Evening 9 O'Clock, February 11, 1815

The great and joyful news of PEACE between the United States and Great Britain reached this city this evening by the British sloop of war, Favorite, the Hon. J. U. Mowatt, Esq. commander, in forty-two days from Plymouth.

Henry Carroll, Esq., Secretary of the American Legation at Ghent, is the welcome bearer of the treaty, which was signed at Ghent on the 24th. of December by the respective commissioners, and ratified by the British government on the 28th. December. Mr. Baker, late Secretary to the British Legation at Washington, has also arrived in the sloop of war with a copy of the treaty ratified by the British government.

These "extras" were thrown out of the windows of the newspaper office and eagerly caught up by the excited crowds who, in the words of a contemporary, "made the night vocal with huzzas."

There was rejoicing in England, too, and in both countries special medals were struck in commemoration of the great event. The English medal bore on one side the words "Treaty of Peace and Amity Between Great Britain and the United States of America, Signed at Ghent December 24, 1814." Upon the other side was a feminine figure standing upon the segment of a globe, bearing the cornucopia of plenty, and holding in one hand the olive branch of peace. Surrounding this figure were the words appropriate to the Christmas season—"On the Earth Peace, Good-Will to Men."

Despite all the rejoicing in both England and America over the end of the war, it is noteworthy that there was dissatisfaction with the treaty in both countries. The English Tories and their newspapers condemned the treaty because it yielded too much to what they called the "insolent Yankees" and they continued to disparage the American people and the American republic.

Among some factions in this country the peace was regarded almost as unsatisfactory as the war had been. The anti-administration forces pointed out that the important issue of impressment of American seamen was not mentioned in the treaty and such problems as the long-standing dispute over boundaries, the Newfoundland fisheries and navigation of the Mississippi remained unsolved.

One of their newspapers, the New York Evening Post, in its "New Year's Address," had declared:

Your commerce is wantonly lost,
Your treasures are wasted and gone;
You've fought to no end, but with millions of cost,
And for rivers of blood you've nothing to boast
But credit and nation undone.

and when the terms of the treaty were made known the criticism in that stanza seemed abundantly justified.

Despite all the abuse that was heaped upon the treaty, and the men who made it, it was ratified by unanimous vote of the senate on February 17, 1815, and it was promulgated the next day by proclamation of President Madison. Although the American commissioners had not gained all that the administration had hoped they might, in the words of one historian, "far more important to this country and the world than

ALBERT GALLATIN

the security of incidental advantages was the establishment, by the war, of the positive and permanent independence of the United States, and with it a guarantee to the posterities of the perpetuation and growth of free institutions. Great Britain had been taught, by the lessons of the war, that the young republic, the offspring of her oppressions, growing more lusty every hour, would no longer tolerate an insult, or suffer its sovereignty to be questioned without resenting the offense; and she was compelled to sign a bond, as it were, to keep the peace, in the form of an acknowledgment that she had, in that republic, a formidable rival for the supremacy of the seas, which she was bound to respect."

For America's victories on the sea had been impressive and for the first time in history the domination of the "Mistress of the Seas" had been successfully challenged. On land, however, the opposite had been true. With one or two exceptions our military operations had been bungling and more often resulted in defeat than in victory.

And then, like the proverbial bolt from the blue, came the news that an American general had won a victory over England's best troops. On January 8, 1815, Gen. Andrew Jackson with his motley army of Kentucky and Tennessee frontiersmen, Creoles, and Jean Lafitte's pirates, had smashed the army led by General Pakenham against New Orleans—an army composed of Wellington's veterans who had helped him win fame in the Peninsula war.

Forgotten now was the dissatisfaction over the treaty; forgotten were all the defeats and disasters which had overtaken our armies during the two years of the war. "Old Hickory" Jackson was the hero of the hour. "To a country that had almost completely lost faith in itself, to a country that had almost learned to cringe, this news came like a reprieve to a man on the gallows. It was literally crazed with joy, and in its delirium it flung the name of Andrew Jackson against the stars."

Christmas, 1814, may not have been a very happy one for most Americans. But Christmas, 1815, certainly was. Andrew Jackson had "saved the self-respect of the nation" early in the year. By the time Christmas came around a new national prosperity was already on the way and out of that prosperity and the peacetime readjustment of national affairs came eventually the "Era of Good Feeling" which distinguished the administration of Madison's successor, James Monroe.

House in Ghent Where the Commissioners Met

Metal-Threaded Laces Tune To Elegance of the Mode

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

THIS is a season of rich fabrics, sparkling embroideries and sumptuous effects. The new laces tune to this era of elegance perfectly, especially the exquisite gold or silver-threaded types that gleam and glitter in a very ecstasy of beauty. Being delicately patterned, the enchanting laces that are playing an outstanding role in the fashion pageant this winter yield to re-embroidery and outline tracery with metallic thread most graciously.

We can conceive of nothing more charming in the way of an afternoon dress that will be right for cocktail and bridge dates and for tea-dancing throughout the present social season than the smartly styled frock centered in the illustration. Here Chantilly lace in a horizontally striped pattern is outlined all over in gold metal thread. It is made simply because the lace itself is so superbly decorative. The square neckline with its brilliant clips and the short sleeves will be flattering to almost every figure. You can get this lovely gold-threaded lace in black, wine, brown or royal blue.

Characteristic of the rich fabrics is the brown lace embroidered almost solidly with gold thread that fashions the handsome gown to the left in the picture. The dress is artfully modeled to conform with the favored slender silhouette that takes on a proper flare at the hemline.

These entrancing metal-embroidered laces can be used in infinitely fascinating ways. They make up beautifully in the separate blouse to wear for formal occasions with your floor-length velvet or crepe evening skirt. Grand, too, is a blouse of this gold-worked lace for the costume blouse that glorifies the dress-up afternoon velvet suit.

Have you seen the charming new sequin-embroidered laces? If not you surely are missing a treat to the eye. Wine-red sparkling in flower and leaf motifs on wine red sheer lace excites an urge to yield to temptation of buying forthwith. If your social program does not call for anything so formal as a frock entire of this exotic lace, then satisfy your longing with just enough for a blouse (mere remnant does the "trick").

Women who needs must limit to one and one only formal gown find a handsome simply-styled lace frock proves excellent choice.

A dress that will prove a tried and true friend in any dress-up emergency that may arise is shown to the right in the group. It will meet all dine, dance, dinner, theater and "at home" dates triumphantly throughout the season. This model is simply styled of black lace of handsome durable mesh that gives excellent service, at the same time that it carries the tradition of a lady of high fashion. The accented shoulders and new elbow-length sleeves are high-style features. It is made over a shimmering foundation of silver lame. We suggest also a foundation of black to interchange at will.

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Leather Chic

Notable in the realm of modern costume design is the wide use of leather manipulated in a fabric way. Soft suedes in glorious dyes are deftly tailored and dressmakered into fashionable wearing apparel as successfully and attractively as any yardage weaves. The casual fingertip hunter's green suede coat worn by Anita Louise, film star, as here pictured is just such a type as any woman might covet for campus, for country or even for daytime in town.

It is also the height of fashion to wear accessories of suede or other leathers. One of the novelties brought out this season is the "mad money" buttons. These unique buttons by La Mode are really diminutive coin purses. See these clever leather coin-holder buttons on the sports tailored blouse pictured.

New Suits Remain Simple and Smart

New suits and outfits for casual wear are extremely smart, remaining simple despite a clever use of color. There is a three-piece model, a neat coat and skirt in deep wine wool, with a collarless, flaring topcoat of gray Chinese kid, lined with the wool of the suit. A hand-knit ensemble has a dress in red, coral and azure blue, and the jacket with curved patch pockets in azure blue.

Scotch plaids are used for neat little numbers, many of them with fitted velveteen jackets or with high, round necks. The three-piece suit of tweed, with topcoat richly furred, is always with us. A suit in purple tweed has the topcoat handsomely collared with gray fox.

Pink Roses Adorn Chiffon Nightgown

One of the great successes of Bialo, Paris designer, is a nightgown in black chiffon with applications of pale pink silk satin roses scattered over the bodice; the extremely full skirt is edged with a shirred frill. Another in white chiffon is encrusted with enormous black lace bird motifs, the lace re-embroidered in black chenille. It has a rounded neckline, gathered bodice and black velvet sash tying back under a widespread bird motif.

Bialo favors silk crepe, silk satin and mousseline—white, sky blue and pink are the colors favored outside of the shaded effects.

Gibson Sailor Is Back in Fashion

Don't be discouraged if you find you are not typed to wear the coy little hats that perch over one eye and harbor everything from birds' nests to a tree of bows. Some of the new high hats are infinitely more becoming. And, moreover, the flat Gibson sailor is in again with its flattering veil, and that's something most anyone can wear.

Tips From Studios of Famous Designers

This year's dresses are "soft" in design.

A dressy coat and frock ensemble is always good.

Purple and magenta make a striking dinner and evening gown.

Ombre hosiery will do more to slenderize legs than a masseuse.

Little crepe bolero jackets are shirred all over and have an elastic feature that assures a snug fitting.

Red, green and black all jump to an early lead in the color race.

Jersey cardigans in autumn leaf colors will do much to enhance the attractiveness of a tweed suit.

Knitting needles are turning out such fashionable—and fanciful—garments these days that one wonders where to draw the dividing line between handknits, tweed materials and laces.

Santa Claus Really Has a Post Office

This is the doorway to Santa Claus land, a real village resting in the Indiana hills which has become world-famous because of its Christmasy name and also because Abraham Lincoln lived there from his seventh to twenty-first years. Santa Claus is an unincorporated village but its post office does a land-office business each December because thousands of people send their letters there to be cancelled with the famous Santa Claus postal stamp.

For 28 years James F. Martin was postmaster at Santa Claus, taking it easy each summer and working like a fiend during the Christmas rush. Finally the pressure grew so great that his office was rated as a third-class post office, a ranking usually enjoyed only by much larger communities. Above is the Santa Claus post office and general store, famous throughout the world.

Succeeding James Martin when he died was the present postmaster, Oscar Phillips, forty-one. To him has fallen the duty of making thousands of children happy. Each day he receives hundreds of letters containing enclosures which are to be cancelled carefully with the Santa Claus stamp and sent on to all parts of the world.

As he should be, the real Santa Claus is the patron saint of this little Indiana community. This 25-foot statue of St. Nicholas stands all year in a little park, attracting visitors from all parts of the country. Yes, Santa Claus does have a post office!

Christmas in Italy

Most Italian families hold their principal Christmas celebration on Christmas eve and spend the following day quietly in their homes. Christmas in Italy always has been and still is a feast more for grown-ups than for children.

Natural Christmas Star

In Peru a curious pine tree that grows into a natural star at the top is known as the "Star of the Andes." It is a perfect specimen and has been standing for many years