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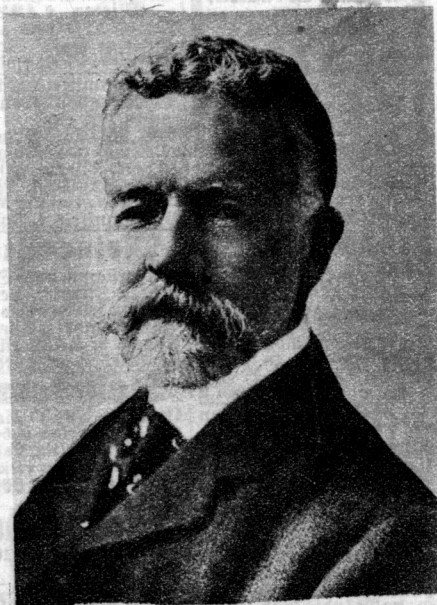
Signature: *P. Lodge, Henry Cabot*

Datum *19. Mai* 1920

## Hamburger Fremdenblatt

Nr. *246.*

### Senator Lodge.



Der zeitweilige Vorsitzende  
des republikanischen Nationalkonvents, wird  
den Völkerbund und den Friedensvertrag  
mit seinen Vorbehalten zu einem Teil des  
republikanischen Parteiprogrammes machen.

Lodge *Leander*  
Signatur *Henry Cabot*  
Datum 10. Nov. 1924 192

## Frankfurter Zeitung

843  
Nr. ....

### Senator Lodge †.

(Kabeldienst der United Press.)

Cambridge (Massachusetts), 10. Novbr. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge ist gestern abend um 1/2 12 Uhr an den Folgen eines am 6. November erlittenen Schlaganfalls gestorben. Mit ihm ist eine der markantesten Persönlichkeiten der Republikanischen Partei dahingegangen.

Henry Cabot Lodge, geboren am 12. Mai 1850 zu Boston (Massachusetts), studierte Jura auf der Harvard-Universität und praktizierte als Rechtsanwalt nach dem Abschluß seines Studiums im Jahre 1876. Schon im darauffolgenden Jahre fesselte Lodge um und wurde Schriftsteller, nachdem ihm die Universität Harvard den Dokortitel für seine erste Arbeit verliehen hatte. In den Jahren 1877 bis 1921 schrieb er eine große Reihe von Büchern, hauptsächlich historischen und politischen Inhalts.

Im Jahre 1887 wurde Lodge in den Kongreß gewählt und war während der folgenden vier Legislaturperioden als Vertreter der Republikanischen Partei Mitglied des Repräsentantenhauses. Im Jahre 1923 gab er sein Mandat in dieser Körperschaft auf und siedelte in den Senat über, dem er seitdem ohne Unterbrechung angehört hat. Seine Rolle als Führer hat Senator Lodge in der Republikanischen Partei seit dem Jahre 1900 gespielt, als er zum Vorsitzenden der republikanischen Nationalkonvention berufen wurde. Sein Name wurde anfangs dieses Jahres auch in Europa viel genannt, da er den Plan eines vom Völkerbund unabhängigen neuen internationalen Gerichtshofs im Haag entwarf, der jedoch in Amerika keine freundliche Aufnahme fand.

Der Name Lodge ist in den letzten Jahren ein politischer Begriff in den Vereinigten Staaten gewesen. Er war wohl der reinste Vertreter jenes puritanischen Republikanismus, der hauptsächlich dem Bostoner Patriziat den Stempel aufdrückt. Von der Exklusivität dieser Kreise, die selbst in Amerika respektvoll anerkannt wird, zeugt der viel zitierte Vers: „The Lodges speak to the Cabots and the Cabots, speak only to God.“ (Ein Lodge spricht nur mit einem Cabot und ein Cabot spricht nur mit Gott.)



Signatur

P. Lodge,  
Henry  
CabotDatum 11. Nov. 1924<sup>92</sup>

## The Manchester Guardian

Nr. 24408

## Senator Lodge.

It would be unfair to dismiss Senator LODGE with a curt statement of what he meant to us in Europe. He was a very different person in the United States. To his own people he was many things that touch us little. He was a descendant of the great CABOT, a son of Boston, a scholar and historian with a shelf-full of volumes to his name, and the recipient of honorary degrees from half a dozen famous universities. To his own countrymen he was, indeed, known as the "scholar in politics," a phrase which clung about him to the end and created a legend, and in fact meant nothing at all. For there was

nothing more remote from the idea of the "philosopher made king" than Senator LODGE. He became the very embodiment of the rock-ribbed party man. He was, as even those said who approved of his attitude towards the Versailles Treaty and President WILSON, the "partisan practising politician," and they added that if, in the Congressional Directory, he named no enduring, constructive achievement of his own as a national legislator, it was because there was none that he could name. As a party man, and this we in Europe also know, he was an alert and ruthless enemy. No doubt he disapproved sincerely of President WILSON. A man who had been one of the leaders of the Republican Conventions of 1900, 1904, 1908, 1916, and 1920 could not be insincere in disapproving of a Democratic President, but Senator LODGE also recognised a tide in the affairs of politics and he took it at the flood. If we say that he was a first-rate party man but not a statesman, we have the support of the sympathetic and understanding among his countrymen.

## The Times (London)

NR 43806

### HENRY CABOT LODGE.

#### GREAT AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Senator Lodge, whose death is announced on another page, had played a great, sometimes a decisive, part in American politics. But never did he make history more decisively than when, towards the end of his career, he inspired and led the opposition to President Wilson after the Armistice, and brought about the rejection by the United States of the Treaty of Versailles, of which the scheme of the League of Nations was an integral part. Though he was no friend of England, Englishmen can unreservedly recognize both his intellectual distinction and his ardent and single-minded patriotism.

Henry Cabot Lodge was born at Boston, Massachusetts, on May 12, 1850. His great-grandfather, George Cabot, whose life and letters he prepared, had been Senator from Massachusetts, and he inherited with moderate wealth an assured social position. He represented, indeed, as thoroughly as any man of his generation, those qualities of literary culture, breeding, and patriotism which the people of Massachusetts like to think of as characteristic of their leading public men. He was in some ways a typical Bostonian. From Dixwell's Latin School he entered Harvard, and after graduating spent over a year in foreign travel. Then he entered the Harvard Law School, and from January, 1874, to November, 1876, was assistant editor of the *North American Review*. In the meantime he had been admitted to the Boston Bar, and appointed lecturer at Harvard on the history of the American Colonies. From 1879 to 1882 he was associate editor of the *International Review* of Boston.

#### IN CONGRESS.

In November, 1879, he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and thus began his political career. He was a member of the United States House of Representatives from 1887 to 1893, and had been a Senator for Massachusetts continuously since 1893. In the political controversies of his time he took an active part, and was conspicuous in the successive National Conventions of the

Republican Party, besides filling with distinction positions on various bodies like the Alaskan Boundary and United States Immigration Commissions. No man could for so long support so large a rôle in the political life of the United States without having vigorous detractors as well as a large body of warm admirers. But his strongest political enemy never denied him the possession of many high qualities. He was pre-eminently a scholar and a man of letters. He was inspired by a great devotion to the United States and a profound belief in the "manifest destiny" of his country. He was, perhaps, more successful as a writer, especially on historical subjects, and in the delivery of formal addresses, than in debate; and many of his carefully prepared speeches (notably one in celebration of Lincoln's birthday, and one on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to John C. Calhoun, the South Carolina statesman) were truly admirable examples of literary oratory.

A certain aloofness from local Massachusetts interests lessened his influence as time went on. When he stood for re-election as Senator in 1911, he encountered obstinate opposition, which was only removed, after protracted delay, by the difficulty of finding an eligible Republican to stand against him. But in the dignity and grace with which he represented the State in the Senate he was no unworthy successor to Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, and the other great Massachusetts Senators.

Great Britain knew him best, perhaps, when, as representative of the United States, he was credited with having been largely instrumental by his diplomacy in winning for his country the favourable verdict in the Alaskan Boundary Arbitration. Again we knew him when, though a Republican, he supported Mr. Cleveland in his attitude on the Venezuelan question; and throughout his public career he was an extreme advocate not only of the Monroe Doctrine, but of whatever corollaries and inferences favourable to the United States were to be drawn therefrom.

The resolution of the United States Senate adopted in August, 1912, demanding the exclusion of foreign corporations from acquiring territory in America was proposed by him, and is known as the Lodge Resolution, which, he declared, "rests on a broader and older ground than the Monroe Doctrine; it rests on the generally accepted principle that every

nation has the right to protect its own safety." He denied that it established any broader precedent than "that created by Great Britain when she protested against the acquisition of a naval base in Morocco by Germany."

Mr. Lodge was credited with being influential in shaping the uncompromising attitude with which the United States met Canada's earlier advances in favour of reciprocity. He was a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate which reported on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, and in the debates on the Panama Canal tolls he asserted his belief that it was never the intention that the United States should be other than free to regulate its own commerce through the Canal, and that the United States was not meant to be included among the nations to be "treated with equality" by the terms of that Treaty—a position in direct opposition to the British view. When asked in the Senate, however, whether, if the matter were to be submitted to The Hague for arbitration, the United States would be defeated, he replied "Unquestionably."

Still a member of the Foreign Relations Committee when the general arbitration treaties with France and Great Britain came up for consideration, he strongly opposed them, maintaining that there were matters, as touching the Monroe Doctrine, the Panama Canal tolls, and Asiatic immigration, which the United States could never consent to submit to arbitration. In all matters of the foreign affairs of the United States he was, indeed, an Imperialist—even what used to be called a Jingo—as when, after the war with Spain, he was a powerful advocate of expansion in the Philippines and in Porto Rico.

#### DISLIKE OF ENGLAND.

It is therefore difficult to speak of Lodge's influence in American affairs as ever having been conspicuously friendly or helpful to Great Britain. Indeed, he never made any concealment of his dislike of England. In his volume "Early Memories," published in 1913, he was singularly frank upon the subject, explaining how he had come legitimately by it, by inheritance from his revolutionary ancestors. "I had a wholly vague, but none the less deep-rooted, hostility to England," he writes, in speaking of himself at the age of seven. "This feeling was traditional and in the air, but I am

wendon



sure that I derived mine from my father. He tells how the newspaper accounts of the behaviour of the spectators at the famous Sayers-Heenan prize fight aroused his indignation: "It was my first experience of what is called fair play in England. . . . I have seen so many instances of it since that I have come to appreciate what it means." He "imbibed," he tells us, more hatred of Great Britain during the Civil War, and rancour against English things and English people runs through the pages of his "Memories."

There were those who were unkind enough to attribute some portion of his Anglophobia to the importance of the Irish vote in his constituency. But that probably did him injustice. Theodore Roosevelt spoke of his "rigid integrity and probity," and Lodge's dislike of England was doubtless honest, involuntary, and ingrained. We can consider it only as the shadow cast by the fierce light of his patriotism, for, in his public career, he was first and foremost a fervid, even passionate, lover of his own country.

So notorious were his patriotism and jingoism that, when Roosevelt succeeded unexpectedly to the Presidency on McKinley's death, the country, it was said, almost shook with fear lest Lodge, whose intimacy with Roosevelt was well known, should be appointed Secretary of State. It is improbable that Lodge would ever have left the Senate (as doubtless he had opportunities of doing) for a Cabinet position. But the country feared that he might, and believed that, if he did, he was almost sure to embroil the United States in war.

#### THE VERSAILLES TREATY.

It is probable that the Senator's fame in history will rest more than on anything else on the part he played in the downfall of President Wilson and the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles by the United States. Curiously enough, he was not one of those Republicans, like Roosevelt himself, who strove to force America into the Great War in its earlier stages. He had, of course, on merely party lines, been one of Mr. Wilson's most formidable critics. "With the exception of the Administration of Buchanan," he had declared, "there has been no Administration in power so injurious to the United States, both at home and abroad, as that now in control in Washington."

In 1915 he bitterly attacked the Democratic policy in Mexico. Yet he supported the President in his peaceful policy of watchful waiting through many of the incidents of the war, even to the sinking of the Lusitania. Once the United States was in the war, he threw all the weight of his influence in favour of its prosecution with all the country's strength, and would hear of nothing but a victorious end. In

August, 1918, when final victory by force of arms seemed yet a long way in the future, he made a speech which was in many ways remarkable. He predicted that Germany, now that her great offensive in France had failed, would "resort to the weapon with which she disorganized Russia—namely, insidious and poisonous peace propaganda. No peace that satisfies Germany can ever satisfy us. It cannot be a negotiated peace, it must be a dictated peace, and both we and our Allies must dictate it."

Had Wilson been less self-sufficing, more ready to listen to advice, and more appreciative of the necessity of conciliating the leaders of the Senate, with its constitutional share in the treaty-making power, it is probable that the great breach might have been avoided, and the history of the world, in these last few years would have been very different. But the elections of 1918 gave power into the hands of the Republicans in the Senate, and, under the leadership of Lodge, it was used *outrance*.

The fight that was to come was foreshadowed in a carefully prepared speech in the Senate, delivered on December 20, 1918, when Lodge attacked the famous Fourteen Points, declaring that five of them involved matters so controversial that they could only be discussed after peace had been made, and that a scheme for a League of Nations, however captivating as an ideal, had no place in the Treaty, and if it was attempted to graft one upon the other "it may even endanger the Peace Treaty and force amendments which certainly would lead to long delays."

How prophetic this was we know; and it was largely Lodge's leadership, ability, and tenacity which prevented the acceptance of the Treaty, overthrew the Wilson Administration at the election of 1920, and confirmed the American people in the policy of aloofness and of opposition to the League of Nations, to which, under Republican guidance, it has adhered since.

Senator Lodge was never what could be called popular. There was little that was ingratiating, nothing that was infectious, about his manner. Courteous he always was; yet he made many enemies. By the demagogue he was regarded as too much of an aristocrat; yet in his own social class he was often regarded as a dangerous demagogue. There was, indeed, something more than ordinarily dual and contradictory in his personality. His politics did not seem to belong to the kind of man that he was or was born to be. In his intellectual and literary sympathies, as much as by his origin and the colour of the caste to which he belonged, it seemed as if he ought to be drawn towards England and to be one of the leaders in the movement to bring the two peoples closer together. In his domestic policies he excited no personal enthusiasm and never satisfied the people or filled their hearts or imaginations as a man of so great ability, such fine training, and admirable character ought to have done.

Mr. Lodge married, in 1872, Ann Cabot Mills, the daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., and had two sons and one daughter.



Signatur *J. Lodge, Henry Cabot*  
Datum *11. Nov. 1924* 192

The Times (London)

43806  
Nr. ....



Senator Lodge, whose death is announced. He led the opposition to American participation in the League of Nations.

## The Times (London)

Nr. 43806

### Henry Cabot Lodge.

Boston, Bunker's Hill, and the Civil War determined the character and the views of SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, whose long life has just ended. He was a very stalwart American, of a type that is fast vanishing, and though he cherished the memories of the War of Independence, and maintained a traditional and, it may be hoped, obsolete antagonism to England, the disappearance of such a remarkable figure cannot but be felt as a loss. His rigidity, his resentment against England, and his distrust of Europe represented an important element in the complex process by which the American national character is being formed. His spirit was essentially that of the pioneer who had cut loose from the old world and was determined to make a new world of his own. He was possessed with the idea of the separate and special individuality of America and of the perpetual need for keeping that individuality untrammelled, utterly free to develop its instincts and energies in the continent in which Providence had given it room and great opportunity. For that reason the attempt to etherealize American ideals, to make them elastic and cosmopolitan, seemed to him to be a mere evasion of patriotic duty. He strongly supported the war against Germany, but he was offended by PRESIDENT WILSON'S Fourteen Points, and still more by the Treaty of Versailles and the Covenant of the League of Nations. He was the leader in the persistent opposition of the Senate to all the Wilson doctrines and proposals. He hated those vague entanglements, those suggestions of a new and remote purpose in the national life of America. "The people of the United States," he declared only a few months ago, "came here 'to get rid of Europe.'" Therefore he did his utmost to keep the United States out of the League, and he succeeded because his stern doctrine of isolation happened to coincide with a revulsion of American feeling after the swift and intense effort of the war. Personally SENATOR LODGE was very sensitive to European culture. He was a scholar of the New England type, whose literary tradition is still closely connected with England. It was perhaps just because he felt this vital connexion that he insisted so vehemently on American independence long after it was absolutely and irrevocably assured. Perhaps many of the implications of modern American life escaped him—the significance of vast economic changes, the shortening of distance, the mingling of diverse populations. He might have been a pioneer anxiously taking breath when his cause was won. He could never forget Bunker's Hill.

Signatur

Datum 11. Nov. 1924<sup>92</sup>P. Lodge  
Henry  
Cabot

## The Times (London)

Nr. 42806

SENATOR LODGE  
DEAD.

## CLOSING OF AN ERA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge died at 11.14 o'clock last night in Charlegette Hospital, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

At the bedside, when the end came, were Mr. John E. Lodge, his son, and Mr. John D. Lodge and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, junior, his grandsons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

The death of Henry Cabot Lodge may be said to mark the closing of an era. He was the last survivor of a group of men which, through 30 years of the nation's life, set the Senate in secure and audacious control of Congress and made the Senate the ark of the Republican covenant. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Fry and Eugene Hale, of Maine, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Foraker of Ohio, Stephen Elkins of West Virginia, Crane of Massachusetts, and Prenrose of Pennsylvania, exercised a power in public life which, nowadays, is allowed to the President alone. Lodge, in sheer masterfulness, was not the equal of any one of them, but he was trained in their school. Like them he made party a fetish, and in him, in the passage of years, it hardened his opinions into prejudices.

His first political ambition was to be Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and this came to him. Consumingly more than this, however, he wanted to be President of the United States, but the supreme honour in the gift of his country was

denied to him. He saw man after man — of less fitness and smaller calibre as he passionately believed — preferred above him, and when, in 1916, Roosevelt openly advocated his nomination and the party turned instead to Hughes, he knew that further hope was vain. Six years later, it was only by a paltry few thousand votes that the Republicans of Massachusetts State, of which he had been the idol for three decades, sent him again to the Senate, and he saw that he had lived over into a generation which knew him not.

Lodge remained, for all his irascibility and his frequent intolerance, an appealing figure. His birth, the flavour of the humanities that he carried with him, his amateur but painstaking excursions into the realm of the historian, his personification of the gentleman and scholar in politics, made him what many New Englanders would wish to be and long kept his popularity green among his fellows. On the other hand the cavalier South hated him for his Puritanism, and the careless, untraditional West never understood him. He was a great American only in the sectional sense. His spirit seldom strayed beyond the confines of New England.

He will be succeeded as leader of the Republican majority in the Senate probably by Mr. Curtis, of Kansas, and as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee certainly by Mr. Borah, of Idaho, men with whose upbringing and environment he had little sympathy and for whose habits of mind he had an almost invincible distaste. His place in the Senate may even be taken by a Democrat, though this is but a guess. The world from which he has escaped is a changed world, and his greatest weakness was that he resented the change and mistook his resentment for wisdom.

\*A memoir of Senator Lodge will be found on page 13.



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Hamburgisches  
Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv

Lodge, Senator H. C.  
Henry Cabot

Signatur.....

Datum 11. Nov. 1924 192

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (Berlin)

Nr. 530

### Senator Lodge †.

Boston, 10. 11. (W. T. B.) Senator Lodge, dessen schwere Erkrankung kürzlich gemeldet wurde, ist gestorben.

Henry Cabot Lodge wird in der Geschichte der Vereinigten Staaten immer unter den an erster Stelle stehenden Männern genannt werden. Er wurde am 12. Mai 1850 in Boston geboren, studierte auf der Harvard-Universität Rechtswissenschaft und Geschichte, war später Journalist und seit 1876 Anwalt. 1879 bis 1881 gab er die „International Review“ heraus. 1880 trat er als Republikaner in das Repräsentantenhaus ein, dem er bis 1883 angehörte. In diesem Jahre wurde er in den Senat gewählt, dem er bis zu seinem Tode angehörte. Mehrfach war er Vorsitzender.

Infolge seiner ausgedehnten historischen Kenntnisse hat er in den letzten 30 Jahren erheblichen Einfluß auf die auswärtige Politik seines Landes gehabt. In den letzten Jahren vor seinem Tode war er Vorsitzender des Senatsausschusses für auswärtige Angelegenheiten. Er nahm aktiv am Abschluß des Hay-Poincaré-Vertrages 1907 mit England teil. Gegen den Völkerbundspakt stand er immer in Opposition, auch gegen eine große Zahl der von Wilson aus Paris mitgebrachten Friedensartikel.

Lodge

P Henry Cabot

## Le Temps (Paris)

Nr. 23103

## ÉTATS-UNIS

## Mort du sénateur Lodge

Un télégramme de Boston annonce que le sénateur Lodge est mort dans la soirée de dimanche. Depuis mardi dernier, jour où il fut terrassé par une attaque de paralysie, la deuxième en l'espace de deux mois, l'état du malade ne laissait aucun espoir.

Avec le sénateur Lodge disparaît le partisan le plus résolu de la politique antiwilsonienne. C'est M. Lodge en effet qui mena au Sénat avec l'acharnement que l'on sait la bataille dont le résultat fut le rejet du traité de Versailles et du pacte de la Société des nations.

Né à Boston, Henry Cabot Lodge fit ses études à l'université Harvard. Il en sortit en 1875 avec le grade de docteur en droit. Il siégea à la Chambre des représentants de 1887 à 1893. Elu sénateur du Massachusetts en 1893, il fut constamment réélu depuis. Son mandat actuel venait à expiration en mars 1929.

Dès le moment où M. Wilson eut apposé sa signature au bas du traité de Versailles et du « Covenant », le sénateur Lodge se posa en adversaire résolu de ces actes diplomatiques et il fit connaître sa résolution de s'opposer de toutes ses forces à leur ratification par le Congrès américain.

M. Lodge prit part comme délégué américain à la conférence pour la limitation des armements, réunie à Washington sur l'initiative du président Harding.

Le sénateur Lodge est l'auteur de nombreux ouvrages d'histoire et de littérature, notamment : *Vie et la correspondance de George Cabot*; *Histoire des colonies anglaises d'Amérique*; *George Washington*; *Contes héroïques tirés de l'Histoire des États-Unis*, en collaboration avec M. Th. Roosevelt; *Essais politiques et historiques*; *Cent ans de paix*, etc.

M. Lodge, qui était le président de la commission des affaires extérieures, aura probablement comme successeur dans ce dernier poste le sénateur Borah. On ne sait pas encore qui lui succédera comme leader du parti républicain à la Chambre haute.

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Welt-Wirtschafts-Archiv.

Signatur *P. Lodge*  
Datum 15. Nov. 1924 192 Henry Cabot

## The Commercial and Financial Chronicle (New York)

Nr. 3099.

### Death of Senator Lodge—President Coolidge's Tribute.

The death of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who passed away in Charlesgate Hospital, Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday night (Nov. 9), removes a commanding figure from the United States Senate. Since 1893 he has represented Massachusetts continuously in the higher house of Congress. Senator Lodge had been suffering from a malady diagnosed as prostatic obstruction, and in July, and again on Oct. 20, underwent an operation at Charlesgate Hospital, from which apparently he seemed to be making satisfactory recovery. On Wednesday (Nov. 5), however, he suffered a severe stroke, and despite his tenacious hold upon life, Dr. John H. Cunningham and Dr. Frederick H. Winslow, his physicians, announced that death could not be long postponed. A brief bulletin issued Sunday night said:

Wenden!



"Senator Lodge died at 11.14 this evening." His son, John E. Lodge, and two grandsons, John D. and Henry C. Lodge, and his secretary, Charles F. Redmond, were present when death came.

The esteem in which Senator Lodge was held was evidenced by tributes paid by President Coolidge, Secretary of State Hughes and other public men when his death became known. The President, in the following statement, referred to Senator Lodge as "one of the great men of our time," possessing a "wide scholarship and a wonderful facility of expression," and exerting an influence that was world-wide:

Senator Lodge was a prominent figure in Massachusetts before I knew anything about the public affairs of that commonwealth. For a long time he had been our senior Senator. He was the floor leader of the Senate. This is not the occasion to undertake to review the positions he has filled and the work he has done. It is enough now to recall that he was one of the great men of our time. He had a wide scholarship and a wonderful facility of expression. His influence was world-wide.

A large collection of his writings and speeches is left to us, which will be not only of historical interest but of permanent literary value. Full of years, bearing the honors that have never ceased to be bestowed in increasing number, he has been gathered to his fathers.

Secretary of State Hughes paid his tribute in the following words:

The death of Senator Lodge removes one of the outstanding figures in our public life. He was a man of great intellectual power and rare culture, and his career forms a highly important chapter in the history of the country.

Secretary of War Weeks said that Senator Lodge was the best trained legislator with whom he had been associated. He stated:

For nearly thirty years I have enjoyed an intimate personal and political relationship with Senator Lodge. No man could have this experience, whatever might be his political views, without having for the Senator great admiration. He has been conspicuously identified with the consideration of practically all the important legislative enactments of Congress during the past thirty years. In fact, Senator Lodge was the best trained legislator with whom I have been associated, and whether or not one agreed with him in all of his opinions, his importance in the public life of the nation cannot be overestimated.

The funeral of Senator Lodge was held at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, on Wednesday (Nov. 12), and was attended by Secretary Weeks, representing President Coolidge; Secretary Hughes, Edward F. Gray, British Consul-General, under direction of Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador, and the following committee of Senators:

Walsh, Massachusetts; Curtis, Kansas; Borah, Idaho; Swanson, Virginia; McLean, Connecticut; Smoot, Utah; Ashurst, Arizona; Pittman, Nevada; Sterling, South Dakota; Underwood, Alabama; Wadsworth, New York; Fernald, Maine; Watson, Indiana; Gerry, Rhode Island; Hale, Maine; Moses, New Hampshire; Spencer, Missouri; Ball, Delaware; Edge, New Jersey; Keyes, New Hampshire; Pepper and Reed, Pennsylvania; Copeland, New York; Edwards, New Jersey, and Greene and Dale, Vermont.

A committee representing the House of Representatives and many prominent citizens from Boston and the State of Massachusetts also attended.

The life-story of Senator Lodge, who was born at Boston, Mass., on May 12 1850, is not that of a successful politician, but that of a man eminent in statesmanship, literature, law, history and oratory. In 1875 he graduated as LL.B. at Harvard University, and in the following year obtained the degree of Ph.D., following a further study of law and history. His literary talent was early proven. While a Harvard student between 1873 and 1876 he edited "The North American Review," then a leading literary magazine, while later, from 1879 to 1881, he was editor of "The International Review"; thereafter he assumed the editorship of "Ballads and Lyrics." His literary and historical genius is manifest in the following list of works of his authorship:

"Life and Letters of George Cabot," 1877; "Short History of the English Colonies in America," 1881; "Life of Alexander Hamilton," 1882; "Life of Daniel Webster," 1883; "Studies in History," 1886; "Life of Washington," two volumes, 1889; "History of Boston," 1891; "Historical and Political Essays," 1892; "Hero Tales from American History" (in collaboration with Theodore Roosevelt), 1895; "Certain Accepted Heroes," 1897; "Story of the Revolution," two volumes, 1898; "Story of the Spanish War" and "A Fighting Frigate," 1899; "A Frontier Town," 1906; "Speeches and Addresses," 1910; "Early Memories" and "One Hundred Years of Peace," 1913; "The Democracy of the Constitution," 1915, and "War Addresses," 1917.

Although the possessor of a high degree in law, Senator Lodge never entered into practice of the profession. His early post graduate days were more or less devoted to historical study, shown by his position as lecturer on American history at Harvard University, which he occupied from 1876 to 1879. It was but natural that a man, stamped with such diversified genius as was Senator Lodge, should have excelled at the particular vocation to which he applied his special attention. Entering the political sphere in 1880 as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, he rose to be a powerful force in the direction of American policies.

Although he had assumed a prominent role in many political events prior to the Great War, it was during the

War and, especially, immediately following it, that Senator Lodge reached the summit of his exceptional career. In opposing the policies of President Wilson regarding the Treaty of Versailles and American participation in the League of Nations, the Massachusetts Senator rendered services of inestimable value to his country. The New York "Times," on Nov. 10, published the following interesting account of the life of Senator Lodge since his entry into the political arena in 1880:

In 1880 he ran for a seat in the State House of Representatives and was elected. He was re-elected in 1881. The following year he made an unsuccessful attempt to secure the Republican nomination to the lower House of Congress, 130 ballots being required in the Congressional convention before his opponent was finally selected. In 1886, however, he was nominated and elected and served six years before his election to the Senate in 1893.

He went into the Senate in 1893 and had been there ever since. That made him, in length of continuous service, the senior member of the United States Senate some years ago. One authority states that his term has been the longest ever served by any member in the upper chamber of Congress.

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The reflex to this came at the Republican National Convention in Cleveland the following month. On that occasion Senator Lodge suffered what must have seemed the most humiliating position of his political career. The Massachusetts convention delegation, which showed itself to be under the control of William M. Butler, President Coolidge's campaign manager, deliberately left the name of Senator Lodge off all its committee designations.

In 1872 Senator Lodge married Anna Cabot Davis, daughter of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis of the United States Navy.

Hughes and other public men when his death became known. The President, in the following statement, referred to Senator Lodge as "one of the great men of our time," possessing a "wide scholarship and a wonderful facility of expression," and exerting an influence that was world-wide:

Senator Lodge was a prominent figure in Massachusetts before I knew anything about the public affairs of that commonwealth. For a long time he had been our senior Senator. He was the floor leader of the Senate. This is not the occasion to undertake to review the positions he has filled and the work he has done. It is enough now to recall that he was one of the great men of our time. He had a wide scholarship and a wonderful facility of expression. His influence was world-wide.

A large collection of his writings and speeches is left to us, which will be not only of historical interest but of permanent literary value. Full of years, bearing the honors that have never ceased to be bestowed in increasing number, he has been gathered to his fathers.

Secretary of State Hughes paid his tribute in the following words:

The death of Senator Lodge removes one of the outstanding figures in our public life. He was a man of great intellectual power and rare culture, and his career forms a highly important chapter in the history of the country.

Secretary of War Weeks said that Senator Lodge was the best trained legislator with whom he had been associated. He stated:

For nearly thirty years I have enjoyed an intimate personal and political relationship with Senator Lodge. No man could have this experience, whatever might be his political views, without having for the Senator great admiration. He has been conspicuously identified with the consideration of practically all the important legislative enactments of Congress during the past thirty years. In fact, Senator Lodge was the best trained legislator with whom I have been associated, and whether or not one agreed with him in all of his opinions, his importance in the public life of the nation cannot be overestimated.

The funeral of Senator Lodge was held at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, on Wednesday (Nov. 12), and was attended by Secretary Weeks, representing President Coolidge; Secretary Hughes, Edward F. Gray, British Consul-General, under direction of Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador, and the following committee of Senators:

Walsh, Massachusetts; Curtis, Kansas; Borah, Idaho; Swanson, Virginia; McLean, Connecticut; Smoot, Utah; Ashurst, Arizona; Pittman, Nevada; Sterling, South Dakota; Underwood, Alabama; Wadsworth, New York; Fernald, Maine; Watson, Indiana; Gerry, Rhode Island; Hale, Maine; Moses, New Hampshire; Spencer, Missouri; Ball, Delaware; Edge, New Jersey; Keyes, New Hampshire; Pepper and Reed, Pennsylvania; Copeland, New York; Edwards, New Jersey, and Greene and Dale, Vermont.

A committee representing the House of Representatives and many prominent citizens from Boston and the State of Massachusetts also attended.

The life-story of Senator Lodge, who was born at Boston, Mass., on May 12 1850, is not that of a successful politician, but that of a man eminent in statesmanship, literature, law, history and oratory. In 1875 he graduated as LL.B. at Harvard University, and in the following year obtained the degree of Ph.D., following a further study of law and history. His literary talent was early proven. While a Harvard student between 1873 and 1876 he edited "The North American Review," then a leading literary magazine, while later, from 1879 to 1881, he was editor of "The International Review"; thereafter he assumed the editorship of "Ballads and Lyrics." His literary and historical genius is manifest in the following list of works of his authorship:

"Life and Letters of George Cabot," 1877; "Short History of the English Colonies in America," 1881; "Life of Alexander Hamilton," 1882; "Life of Daniel Webster," 1883; "Studies in History," 1886; "Life of Washington," two volumes, 1889; "History of Boston," 1891; "Historical and Political Essays," 1892; "Hero Tales from American History" (in collaboration with Theodore Roosevelt), 1895; "Certain Accepted Heroes," 1897. "Story of the Revolution," two volumes, 1898; "Story of the Spanish War" and "A Fighting Frigate," 1899; "A Frontier Town," 1906; "Speeches and Addresses," 1910; "Early Memories" and "One Hundred Years of Peace," 1913; "The Democracy of the Constitution," 1915, and "War Addresses," 1917.

Although the possessor of a high degree in law, Senator Lodge never entered into practice of the profession. His early post graduate days were more or less devoted to historical study, shown by his position as lecturer on American history at Harvard University, which he occupied from 1876 to 1879. It was but natural that a man, stamped with such diversified genius as was Senator Lodge, should have excelled at the particular vocation to which he applied his special attention. Entering the political sphere in 1880 as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, he rose to be a powerful force in the direction of American policies.

Although he had assumed a prominent role in many political events prior to the Great War, it was during the

life of Senator Lodge since his entry into the political arena in 1880:

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In 1872 Senator Lodge married Anna Cabot Davis, daughter of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis of the United

States Navy. Of the three children born to them, George Cabot Lodge, a poet of promise, died soon after he graduated from Harvard; John E. Lodge is a lawyer in Boston; and the daughter is Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner, widow of the late Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts. Mrs. Lodge died in 1915.



Signatur *P. Lodge, Henry Cabot*  
Datum 20. Nov. 1924 192

## The Times (London)

Nr. 43814

### HENRY CABOT LODGE.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In the obituary notice of the late Senator Lodge, which appeared in your issue of the 11th, and in your leading article devoted to him, there are certain statements made which seem to me to give a mistaken impression as to his attitude towards Great Britain and the ideal of a League of Nations.

I was in correspondence with the Senator during the critical debates at Washington on the Covenant (he had been studying my "Confederation of Europe"), and I not only received from him several letters explaining his attitude, but he was also good enough to send me full reports of the speeches delivered on either side. In these documents there is little evidence to support what you say about "his stern doctrine of isolation." Indeed, in an address at Union College on June 9, 1915, he had supported the ideal of a League of Nations, and if he revised his views later and fell back upon the defensive lines of the Monroe Doctrine, this was because the Covenant of the League, on every line of which President Wilson insisted, seemed to him full of ambiguities, of dangerous commitments and half commitments, which would be likely to breed trouble rather than peace. It is quite true that "he hated those vague entanglements." Has the sequel proved him wrong? Who can say so, when all the greatest jurists in Europe have tried in vain to "elucidate the meaning" of that Article X. of the Covenant which the representative of France at the First Assembly declared to be "the pediment, pillar, and foundation of the League of Nations"?

As for his supposed antagonism to Great Britain, perhaps it may suffice to quote the speech delivered by him in the Senate, on December 21, 1918, in criticism of the Fourteen Points. In this he laid special stress on maintaining complete harmony between the United States and the associated Powers, for "any serious difference among English-speaking people would be deplorable in the highest degree. We have now at this moment," he said, "a League of Nations. By this existing and most efficient League the peace once signed must be carried out and made effective." The fact that it was not so carried out is the world's tragedy.

Your obedient servant,

W. ALISON PHILLIPS.

Trinity College, Dublin.