Dear Mr. Bunting,

I am afraid it is quite out of the question for my friend to sign his name to a candid article on Turkey.

It would mean absolute ruin of the English public visit on signed articles they will never get any real knowledge of Turkey.

But today another of my pupils, who is writing
a history of economic affairs in France, who knows most of the leading people of the country. Economists in France personally bring me an article on Frédéric Le Play, which I think you would like. He is little known in England. Le Play was the only thing socialism in France really worked toward his name. He is almost canonized after Royalist religious parties. The Le Play societies, which exist in every part of France, live every Continental country provide amongst their adherents some of the most famous names in church state. We cannot begin to know more than we do of this remarkable man. Besides being an original social reformer, he was an able mining engineer.
Mr. H. Hey of the Times, who published his most famous work, Chief Commissioner of the Exhibitions of 1855-1867. He received orders from almost every European country.

Mr. H. Hey of the Times, after the Secretary's death, after the loss of the office, the editor of the article is an able economist, thoroughly accomplished in French economic literature.

He will bring his Essay to Toynbee Hall on Thursday. I thought you might then see whether the article would suit you. In my mind it is most interesting. Yours very truly,

H. J. Foxwell.
St John's College
Cambridge

July 8, 1889.

My dear,

I have been extremely busy
with examinations in the
last three weeks, or I should
have answered your letter
before.

I cannot just now accept
your offer to write in the
Contemporary Review, because
I am pledged to do nothing else
until I get out a volume of
the late Mr. James' papers. This
will occupy all my spare
Time this year.

I agree with you that the public is not well informed as to recent developments of economic opinion, it is desirable that the matter should be discussed. I wrote, in the capacity of English censor, precedent, a long letter to the Quarterly Journal of Economics (Boston, USA) in 1887. This letter gave concise my view of the situation, it seems. Have been lately generally acquired in people on both sides of the Atlantic.

The question of national emigration does not seem to me (at present at least) an urgent or important one. Like that of aid grants or perpetual financing it subtends a very large angle in the public view, but I do not interest myself much in it because I do not see anything practical which it is of importance to get done.
I am afraid to think that if I did write upon it, our views might not agree. For being George O
winters of his explosive, ill-regulated
demands, uttering immoral
character, have a strong
deposition, so unanswerable
that perhaps I can scarcely do
them bare justice. They seem
tome revolutionary, discriminating
forces of the most mischievous
kind.

The questions in which I am most
interested are such as those
connected with Imperial Federation,
with Currency Reform, with
Profit sharing, country manufactures, trade unions, and similar measures of industrial reform. In all such questions, though one may not be able to see more than an inch before one’s nose, yet that inch does seem quite clear.

According to my view, Socialism depends not so much on character. I don’t believe therefore that any substantial improvement will result from
Organic change. I even fear lest the constant parading
of such changes before the masses may not lead them
to find their fault in
machining, rather than
in strenuous endeavour
of individual probity. In
place of such measures of
sweeping or sensational
change, I would prefer
multitudinous reforms at
every weak point in the social
fames: steady advance
on proved lines, aiding
spontaneous growth, rather
than forcing logical symmetry.
In short I am a strong
Conservative on all essential
questions of social reform.
An evolutionist, not an
18th century philosopher.
Perhaps I may take this
opportunity of saying that I did
not recognize you in the sender of
telegram asking me to "protest" 
against some atrocity arising 
out of the administration of the 
law in Ireland. Moreover I 
would have sent a more 
ceremonious reply, though 
certainly to the same effect.

Your daughter must not be 
discouraged if the result of the 
recent exam. at University. 
She had not read very much 
of the subject, but did not answer 
some of the questions as the other 
candidates. What she did write 
was sensible.

Yours very truly,

H.S. Foxwell.
Dec. 11. 1887.

Dear Sir,

I should have been glad to write an article on the subject you propose to me: but I do not see any prospect that within a time which would suit you I could find leisure for the work.

I am under an engagement to W.P. Jones but no fresh work interferes with an editor I am preparing some MSS. left over.
Husband. They will occupy our life enter at least.

I should wish to give considerable thought to a public announcement on the subject of Tariff Policy. I am not in favour of the views after the old Manchester School. I should favour an adjustment of such indirect taxation as may be necessary in such a way as best suits our own national, especially our imperial interests.

And I should hold that it is seldom wise to permit the destruction of a great industry for the sake of securing a temporary cheapening of its staple product. In fact I don't see my way to accepting the abstraction which refers,
The actual production figures are
then held that the latter
interest only is deserving
consideration.

But the application of these
principles is the determination
of the questions (as what tariff
policy is ideally best etc.,
what policy is politically
practicable) is a very delicate
matter: I should not like
to set out upon it without being
able to give my fullest attention
the bulk of my time to it.
St. John's College
Cambridge

Hope that my delay in answering your letter of Dec. 7. has not inconvenienced you. It reached me when I was away from Cambridge.

I was unwilling to answer it in the negative until reflection on my engagements had made it quite clear that I must do so.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Pray Wt. Bunting by M. J. Forrestell.
March 1, 1875

Dear Mr. Bunting,

I am much obliged to you for your letter. I do not think I shall write an article on our French policy, but if Pells is pledged to a Knole for the 19th Century, I may make

W.E. Forster
Aug 9/03

My dear Sir,

Your subject is a most important one, but I fear I can not undertake to write an article on it.

Yours truly,

O. W. Benton

W. E. Forster
I, CLARENCE TERRACE,
REGENTS PARK, N.W.

10th July 1865

Dear Mr. W. Cuming,

I read your article in the _Daily News_, and it will make about twelve pages. As I have experienced every criticism with the greatest care, and have occasionally used authorities, I am satisfied every point looks well and is incomparable.

For which I rate you on my program to get on the work._

Yours truly,

[Signed]

[Handwritten note: "...to get on...]

[Handwritten note: "...pardon..."]

[Handwritten note: "...the..."]

[Handwritten note: "...make a mark. It..."]

[Handwritten note: "...to hope that you..."]

[Handwritten note: "...in the..."]

[Handwritten note: "...I believe..."]

[Handwritten note: "...every legitimate..."]
Dear Mr. Bunting,

I'm sure to have mentioned an article on the
means for establishing land in soap by burning with the
furnace and then using that chaff to create the
soap. I spoke of the Prall system of heating which
had been used in Boston, U.S.A. and one could
to describe the method of its operation. You were
not wrong to approve of my writing the article.

I now write to say that I cannot do so;
and for what I am sure you will consider a
good reason. When in the City last Sunday,
I heard casually that one large syndicate
was eager to cooperate with American finan-
ciers in the introduction of the Prall system
at New York and Brooklyn, and that
a limited liability project for buying the
English share of the money would be undertaken.
I found the Egyptian bond on market, and its prospect, advertised in the Bank of Eng., in the course of a few weeks. I think the continuing interest we can afford the security of lending in advance a financial transaction, and that kind of instruction could be well introduced. Should the article appear, I am exceedingly glad that if the most chance, happened to get the information which covers this pitfall.

I have two alternative subjects to submit to you notice, either of which I think would furnish an interesting article. I shall be glad to go to you and explain them, whenever you can receive me.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Dear Mr. Bunbury,

I have finished the article and have sent it under separate cover. My manuscript is fairly legible, and if you have time, you may have read it before I see you on Saturday.

My thoughts have dwelt recently on the idea of the 'reign of gems'. But this, although accepted by the very few who are established in other than internal proof, Demarche denounces it as 'spurious' and as a 'forgery'—qualifying this, in a measure by the word 'in a present shape'. I undertake not to assert, but to prove its authority, and so I have devoted some space to this object.

You may be surprised to find division at a different conclusion from that I entertained when we met, as I mean, when it saw the light. You will follow the reasoning in the article. Beautiful is the line of the clay in the main, the masterful part of it, the advocacy of truths, seem to make it unprintable, or at least we are warranted in suppos-
it is impossible that the dead man could have desired the world to have it. He cannot be supposed by his will to have prevailed in the minds of a large section of the German people. We can it be supposed that he desired posthumous to reveal the secret springs of the making of German unity? The German surprise, so I am forced to believe in his direction and his manner, to assume that the diary was among his most private documents. If I am not to charge these nearest I dearest to him with the worry of leaving given currency and that I cannot do - cannot trust my mind at this writing, I am compelled into the conclusion at which you will see I have arrived.

He was no maker of the surprise, as they were the inflated notion which a cursory perusal of the diary has given rise to. The diary itself never claims that nor does anything un bear it out. To dispense the idea, as formula to the press, that in his mind "the Imperial idea took form," I have gone into a short sketch of its actual genesis and growth of the Imperial idea. I have believed that in 1870, liedende was secretly on the wheel of negotiation, that Bismarck let him talk and never told him what he himself was actually engaged in, and that when the poor fellow who believed that he was at least helping to move events, was quite out in the cold, kept these of the Emperor Bismarck.

I have always held that the old man Emperor Wilhelm was a man of infinite patience since the world had let itself believe, and he more than any other man was the maker of German unity. The Emperor, I have therefore included the article with a short character-sketch of Wilhelm regarding him as German, as since the two main points in which a serious article on this diary The events relating
but are 1st. The genuineness of the diary and 2dly the proof of it. An attempt to locate the real responsibility for, not the Imperial idea, but the Empire as a great fact.

I have not alluded to Jefferson. He and anything connected with him are for the same end justice. If it should turn out that the diary has really been entrusted to him for purpose. him, we can claim to have chosen the better part of holding the belief that the Frederick could not have been thus foolish, cowardly and wicked. If with his concurrence the diary has been given to the world, all these three objections will apply to him.

J. C. F. B.
9 Chapel Place, Hammersmith, W. 
Chiswick, R. Square, W., Monday

1882

Dear Sir,

I am informed with your, and instead of sending a simple declaration, think it due to you to give some explanation.

Since my recent return, I am very full of work, but would have been glad to make time to do some work for you. The subject you propose is one with which I have little familiarity, used to be "polled" a little, but have been three years at work on it, and am behind the times.

However, in regard to collateral matter, a day reading would have brought me alongside events. In regard to specific intelligence, I have always had access to the information of the war office intelligence departments - more so perhaps than any other undersecretary of state. I went down to the department, having confessed my own doubts as to the propriety of making public the latest intelligence about the Chinese army, even if acceptably doing it. At the conclusion, the French influence is of no account; the French in preparing for the Chinese are inferentially all in hostile to us with our vast interest there, and their petty interests. They would all suffer commercially if the ports were blockaded by their fleet.
he could so severely, in a commercial sense, that I am
convinced, if the British government is true to the
Country, their interest is leaning with all its weight
on Chelmsford. Lacon, well, I go to Col. Cameron
the head of the department and ask him whether
he is well up in regard to the Chinese affairs. "We
have everything said to me. Should I have it?"
I asked. "I don't think so," he responded. "I
felt so myself. I was myself as a soldier and
as a citizen, although as a writer I would naturally
be pleased." Then he gave instantly the reasons why
the matter occurred to me. I could not let the Secretary of State
be with the word obey that minister's command of
issued them. But I could not let the Secretary of
State, nor should I be put here to a place in the
face of the opinion of an officer the Cameron which
was against my own. So now you have how dry
that I decline the suggestion you have favored me
with.

If you care I should be quite happy to give
you an article for Nott's, as I noted in "The
Social Characteristics of Australia." It is a subject
which has never been treated, and a subject highly
important ignorable, but which has an important
sanction that you will recognize of yourself,
and I think, should be worth a name for me
writing on it. About the same length 15

I shall be glad to hear from you

Edward Gough

[Signature]
P.S. Let me say real nice your letter again. Give you a little hint against to dis一站 any depreciation of our intelligence office at Arms House. It is up to date. It had fly high through some months before the path-shredding which the Germans have called a war. If everything was as good as the intelligence I would try honest for my grandchildren. The best men are at the work, at home and abroad. Poor file was in years an intelligence office any other than been one myself ever since '70. The Bismarks are smart people, but the fact is you deal too much in books and don't send the actual notes about. As for the employment of British officers in the Chinese army against the British, that has been long on war before the last far trouble; and there are more officers and American army in the Chinese army. Now there are Mr. Long's Chaff, Why? Eden left the American army of the "Red Russian" army — the stuff to the New York toadesh there when he came out. "Reminders" of body knowing and shipped by every Pacific mail steamer for these last four years. I sent this news to the war office from San Francisco in '81 Japan in '82.

I never let you those things because since you do not pretend the an expert you might fell impressed by bogus "listed particular."

And just believe that our intelligence office news is "true news. I share sent them particular which I thought fresh, and even over again I have been told they were in the office already.
JOHNSTONE LODGE
CRAIGMILLAR PARK
EDINBURGH, June 21st, 1888.

My dear Sir,

I have still many inquiries to make as to University and Collegiate Education in India before I understand to write at length about the Mission Colleges; and hence, as I have much else to do, I shall be quiet on the subject until about April or May next.

Serious things, however, are suggested, quite close to me, e.g., that the Burman system is pushed to a dangerous length, so the colleges are far too dependent.
on the Universities — and that the Missionary Colleges are, and must be, entire failures from the Missionary point of view.

The question of the Higher Education in India is a very complicated one, as the Colleges affiliated to the Universities are of many grades, and of various species, — Governmental, Native, and Missionary. Before writing about it, I wish to know all I can about each, and all of the Colleges in at least the principal groups — those affiliated to the University of Calcutta. Yours truly,

R. Hub.
April 5/83

Dear Mr. Bunting,

I have had much pleasure in writing to Lord...

I am in accordance with your wishes.

I am,

Yours,

Edmond Eymane
Confidential

April 28, 1885

Dear Dr. Hunting,

Sincerely, I trust we can or shall do the best. Many thanks.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

March 6th.
to the benefit of much obliged to you, Brussels, and yours in your courteous to communicate and communication, and its extent in the matter of the best and as upon a present article upon the of been the many question of the course with admirable. It is not contemporaneous your friends in.
a word as to our


developments in recent

months, changed.


Dear Mr. Huxley,


Edmond Symonds