
To The Members of the International Penitentiary Commission:

I have just received the unfortunate news of the unexpected death of our excellent and honored President, Mr. Barrows. This news was brought to my attention by a letter from Mrs. Barrows, dated in London, where her husband was to join her on the 2nd of May. Madame Barrows gives me no further details in regard to this tragic event. She tells me, however, that having spoken to her husband, whether through a presentiment or simply through prudence, of the person he would consider particularly fit to take his place as President in the event, due to his advanced age, of his being taken from her affectionate care, he mentioned Professor Henderson of Chicago, with whom we became acquainted at the Budapest Congress. Professor Henderson seems to me perfectly qualified to succeed Mr. Barrows, and for that reason I hastened to communicate with him in order to fill as quickly as possible the unfortunate vacancy which has occurred in our midst. I have likewise written to Mrs. Barrows to extend to her, through the International Penitentiary Commission, our profound sympathy and the extent of our loss.

It is useless to dwell, under these circumstances, on the necessity of calling a meeting of the members of the Commission in Paris for the month of July. As soon as I shall have received the reply of Mr. Henderson, who, should he accept the position, would take the necessary steps with his Government to be officially designated as the successor of Mr. Barrows, I shall advise you.

Accept Sir, and Most Honored Colleague, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

Dr. Guillaume,

Secretary.
Law School of Harvard University.
Cambridge, Mass.
Jan. 11, 1910.

Prof. C. R. Henderson
President of International Prison Commission
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Henderson:

I have your letter with regard to a "Co-rapporteur" for the congress. The only man that occurs to me who would fill the requisites is Professor Huberich, of Stanford University. You may have seen him in Chicago, as he has taught there one or two summers. He is a very competent man and has been interested in Criminal Law, and you might find him willing to undertake the work.

Very truly yours,

Joseph H. Beale
My dear Doctor Henderson:

Professor Farnam writes that he can give me the "Muss" of my dissertation on "The Labor Legislation of Kansas" during the last week in August. If Professor Farnam and you and Dr. Small should approve, I would like to have it published at once, because if I wait much longer another revision may be necessary to include the laws which will be passed in 1911 by the Kansas legislature.

I am wondering if you could find time to read it the last week in August; provided, of course, it reaches me, then a sooner perhaps. I will not urge you, because I know how busy you are, especially at the end of the quarter.

If it is published soon I should have the proof during the Christmas vacation, in order to have it sent to the Kansas Library in verifying references. Mr. M. Farnam writes that in order to hand me the proof during the Christmas vacation the "Muss" must be in his hands.
not later than Sept 1st. This is the cause of my apparent haste.

I hope you will not interpret this as a request to drop all your other work to read this. Mrs. J. was simply writing you the facts. If this is not to your liking, I can change my plans.

I saw also the way to how Dr. Small also read it if he can, although I understand it does not fall in his immediate division of labor.

I shall be glad to hear from you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Scott E. W. Bedford
Chicago, July 29, 1910.

Prof. Scott E. W. Bedford,

Miami University,

Oxford, Ohio.

My dear Friend:

I have your letter of July 27th. With the heavy work which is on me, I can not undertake to give your paper a critical reading until after October 5th., when the International Prison Congress will be over, but I think I can conscientiously pass on it for your purpose, by looking it over, especially at points to which you may call my special attention, if you think desirable. I was so closely associated with you while you were working it out that I believe I have a fair idea of its contents and results and of your method and can approve it without reading all.

Yours cordially,
Cрафтон, Иллинойс, 30 Сентября

Фрэнк Соул, Э. Бекфорд
Кембриджский университет, Оксфорд, Огато

Дорогой Франк!

Мне нравится, что вы подписываетесь дважды.

Я прочитал ваш письмо от 5 июля и, как вы, я был впечатлен письмом, которое вы написали. Моя только что прибыла из Лондона, где работала в течение лета. Я прибыл туда после возвращения из Нью-Йорка, где работал над несколькими проектами. Я был впечатлен, как вы работаете над своими проектами.

Я надеюсь, что вы провели лето впечатляюще. Моя семья и я провели лето в Индии, где мы были очень рады. Я думаю, что письмо, которое вы написали, было очень интересным.

Я также был впечатлен, как вы работаете над своими проектами. Я думаю, что ваше письмо было очень интересным.

Я надеюсь, что у вас все хорошо.

С уважением,

[Сигнатура]
Trinity Cathedral
Omaha, Neb.
The Very Rev. George Allen Beecher.
Dean.

Omaha, Nebr., Jan. 19, 1910.

C. R. Henderson, Esq.,
U. S. Commissioner, Dept. of State.
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.,

My dear Prof. Henderson:

I am in receipt of your program of questions to be discussed at the Eighth International Peace
Congress in Washington next October.

I am deeply interested in these subjects but find myself much limited for time by the pressing
duties of my occupation as rector of a large parish.

Very sincerely yours,

Geo. F. Beecher
Bruxelles le 2 septembre 1909.

Monsieur le Président,

En me référant au procès-verbal de la Commission pénitentiaire internationale du 26 août 1909, j'ai l'honneur de Vous faire connaître que je préfèrerais comme date de la réunion du VIIIe Congrès pénitentiaire international la date du 17 au 24 septembre 1910, avec l'accord après le Congrès.
Veuillez agréer, Monsieur
le Président, l'affirmation
de ma considération la
pluse distinguée.

Jules Pellet de Pellegrin
Monsieur le 24 novembre 1909.

Très honnête et cher Président,

Mille remerciements pour l’aimable avis par lequel vous avez bien voulu me faire connaître la date à laquelle avez lieu le congrès et l’excursion en Dominique.

Les diligences affichées pour la Hongrie seront :

*premier diligence Jules Riche de Belge*

diligences M. le docteur François de Fenhay

conseiller ministériel et chef de la section criminel de l’administration royale hongroise de la justice.
membre de l'académie
hongroise des sciences
juridiques à l'académie
de droit à Sarajewo ;

et le docteur Furst
Vármborg, procureur
du roi, agréé à l'univ-
ersité de Budapest.

Nous avons tardé à
faire connaître le nom
des délégués parce que
jusqu'à présent du moins
les invitations de partic-
iper au congrès partena-
taire, furent toujours
7) agréé à l'université
de Budapest,

lancées par la voie diplo-
matique et les noms des
délégués ne furent donnés
qu'une fois cette invitation
écue.

Agree, très honné-
et cher Président l'am-
variance de ma haute con-
sidération très distinguée.

Jules Risthe de Bellge
March 18, 1910.

Hon. Rickl de Bellye,
Department of Justice,
Budapest, Hungary.

My dear Sir:

I have a letter from Mrs. Helene d'Ordody in which she requests me to write to you. She wishes to know whether as a "congressiste" she would be welcome to take the trip with us to visit institutions on condition that she pay her own expenses. Will you have the kindness to inform Mrs. d'Ordody that she will be welcome on these conditions, and that I should be glad to go further if the limited funds at my disposal would permit. Will you present my most respectful salutations to her and assure her of our American welcome?

All the arrangements are moving forward very happily, and I am eager to see you again.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W
March 15, 1910

Hon. Robert M. Kellogg
Department of Justice

Hampstead, New Hampshire

My dear Mr. Kellogg,

I have a letter from Miss Helen G. Osborn, in which she expresses to me her desire to write to you, and I wish to make a complaint to you of the manner in which my application is being treated. I have the kind of experience that you have referred to in your letter of October 4th. I have been working for the past year in my shop, and I feel that I should be glad to go further in my education. I have met some of my American friends, and I am eager to see you again.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
Cher Président et Collègue,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre tresse lettre du 26 avril et je vous imprègne de vos communications qu'ainsi aussi je reste, comme toujours le plus favorable, la Décembre 191 - 1 et 2 avril et je

P. L"etz, pour la session de 1910, pour la réunion du long de Washington

Monsieur le Dr. L"etz, reçoit une copie de cette
communication.

J'enverrai le portrait de

ivre dans le courant du

mois de mai.

N’oubliez pas encore, Non

de Risch et moi, de toutes

les amabilités que nous

avez bien veillées nous

témoinner, et nous vous

promis d’agencer avec Mme

Marras, l’assistance de

nos inaliénables sentiments

de cordiale amitié.

Bien à vous

Jules Risch de Bellye
quite sure.

Please let me know at an early date, whether places for the before mentioned participants are secured, since some of the members soon leave the town for summer vacations.

Believe me Dear Professor

Yours most sincerely

Jules Pierre de Billy

Prof. D. Henderson

President of the international prison commission

Chicago U. S. A.

Budapest 18th June 1910

Dear Professor Henderson,

With reference to your last letter I beg leave to remark, that the list of Hungarian members taking part in the excursion before the Congress seems not be complete. As I have already informed you besides the delegates mentioned in your kind letter, Mrs. Richl de Billy and Dr. Stephen Valkanzas, the society of Transilvania and of official delegate of the Hungarian sociological society are anxious to join the excursion.

Besides these possibly Dr. A. Balazs will be nominated as delegate of a Hungarian charity organisation, but his coming to the U. S. is not
Chicago, July 2, 1910.

Hon. Jules Rickl de Bellye,
Councillor of the Ministry,
Chief of the Prison System of Hungary,
Budapest, Hungary.

My dear Sir:

I am very much pleased to receive your esteemed favor of June 18, and it is a delight to extend the list of invitations as you request. Of course, we have, from the beginning, assumed that Mrs. Rickl de Bellye would accompany you, and have a Special Certificate and the customs privileges. I did not have the name of Dr. Stephen Waldhauser nor of Dr. A. Zylazyi, but I now enclose for them also a Special Certificate and a letter of invitation. I sincerely hope that both Dr. Zylazyi and Dr. Waldhauser will accompany you on the excursion, and they will be heartily welcomed.

You will be gratified to know that all our arrangements are moving forward hopefully, and that there is every promise of a large and enthusiastic Congress. We should be glad to have more delegates from the Continent of Europe, but the representation from South America, from China, Korea and Japan is very widely distributed, and this Congress will have a more varied representation, I presume, than any previous Congress.

From time to time I shall be glad to give
OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY

OF THE INDIAN SERVICE

NATIVE AMERICAN

Respectfully,


MY DEAR SIR,

I am very much pleased to receive your letter of June 18. As I have already indicated, I have no idea when we will receive your letter. However, I have been informed that Miss Pray, who is secretary of the Indian Agency at the School, has received the letter. She will send a copy to me as soon as possible.

I understand that you have a special certificate for the purchase of fuel and water, which you have been promised. I regret that I cannot assist you further in this matter.

I hope that you and your family are well and that you continue to work hard.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
you and the other Commissioners further information as the
time of the Congress approaches. I shall hope for an early
reply to the letter which I just send you.

Yours cordially,
How are you? I am well.

You may find the offer from the commission further information on the project. I hope to hear from you at an early time. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Chicago, June 27, 1910.

M. Jules Rickl de Bellye,
Councillor of the Ministry and
Chief of the Prison System of Hungary,
Budapest, Hungary.

Dear Sir:

At the request of our Department of State I am writing to request of you the time at which you expect to enter a port of the United States when you come to the International Prison Congress, and also the name of the vessel on which you have taken passage, and the name of the port at which you expect to arrive. This will enable us to send to you, with the compliments of the Department of State, a document which will free you from the difficulties and expenses connected with passing the customs. It is very desirable that we should have this information at the earliest possible moment.

Yours very respectfully,

President of the International Prison Commission.
Office of June 17, 1910.

Mr. James R. H. Bell, Director of the Ministry of National Education, Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

At the request of our Department of State, I am writing to express our view of the situation which you have taken up.

I have been informed by the representatives of the American Association of Congress on the subject of the status of your views, and I am prepared to state that I fully agree with your opinion in the matter.

We have taken steps to work for peace, and I do not wish to express any opinion on the matter, which is in the hands of the Department of State, a government which will see to it that the interests of the United States are safeguarded.

I am very greatly interested in the name of the next President of the United States, and I shall be pleased to have the information at the earliest possible moment.

Yours very respectfully,

President of the Information
Pitts Commission.
Le 28 juillet 1910.

Très honnête Monsieur,

et cher Président,

Après avoir examiné mes datés biographiques, je me souviens de n'avoir pas corrigé l'erreur commise de la copie que j'ai remarqué.

C'est pourquoi je vous prie d'honneur le Président de vouloir bien faire corriger cette erreur comme suit : au lieu, "l'établissements itinéraires" il faut lire : "l'établissements intermédiaires."

Tant à vous,

J. Paul de Pelleyn
Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to express my sincere gratitude for your efforts in addressing the issues that have been raised. Your leadership has been instrumental in guiding our country towards a better future. The progress that has been made is commendable, and I am confident that we will continue to move forward in the right direction.

I believe that it is crucial to maintain a strong relationship between our nations. Mutual respect and understanding are the foundations of a lasting partnership. I look forward to the opportunity to further discuss these matters and explore ways in which we can work together to achieve our common goals.

Thank you once again for your tireless commitment to the betterment of our world. I remain hopeful for the future and believe that through collaboration and dialogue, we can create a brighter tomorrow.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
Le 27 juillet 1910.

Monsieur le Président,

Cher et très honoré Collègue,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer ci-joint mes détails biographiques, l'autographe et la photographie désirée.

En même temps j'ai l'honneur de Vous avoir que Madame Ricelle de Billy, Madame Delaune et Ordésy, connue comme Marie de Foisy et monsieur Jourdain ont traversé le 30 avril de Hambourg avec le vaisseau de "Hamburge American Line", "Deutschland", et espérons arriver à New York.
York, le 6 septembre dans
la port de Hamburin Fr-
land.

Dites amicalement pour
les, spécial certificats pour
moi, Mr. de Ribe de
F. d'Ordinov, il le de
Malhunst, il le de
Waldhain, il le il le de
pilage, les derniers, ai
envoyé sont introuvables.

Je suis aussi la joie de
passer, nous ignorer les
désagréments de la danse
je vous prie de vouloir
hier me l'envoyer

Budapest à mon adresse
(VIII. Fözes Körút 33.) où
j'ai l'intention de rester
jusque au 24 du mois
d'août.

En cas de retard, s'il
vous plaît, d'envoyer dans
mon nom à Hambour
hôtel Hamburger Hof
un muns descendre le
27 août et resterons jusqu'
le 30 août.

Agacez alors, ce que je
prendrais et être ton
hôte, l'affiche de ma
haute considération.

Jules Rühe de Pally
Chicago, Aug. 15, 1910.

Hon. Jules Rickl de Ballye,
Budapest, Hungary.

Honored Colleague:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of July 28 with the handsome photograph and the biography, both of which we greatly value. We shall be delighted to have the ladies with our party and will do all in our power to make them comfortable. It will be a great happiness to see you again in New York.

All of the arrangements seem to be well advanced. About 47 countries will send delegates, and the number of foreign delegates announced already is over one hundred.

Very sincerely yours,

CRH/W
Office, Aug. 1910

Dear Miss Hellyer,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt
of your letter of July 30 with the handsome photograph and
the picturesque postcard which we received yesterday. We are
all delighted to have the letter with our party and will go
at our leisure to make them comfortable. It will be a
great pleasure to see you again in New York.

And all the arrangements seem to be well arranged.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

O.R.W.
Dates Biographique de Jules Rickl de Belleye,
Conseiller ministériel du Ministère hongrois de la Justice,
Membre et Président honoraire de la Commission pénitentiaire internationale.

Née le 12 Août 1851, dans la grande plaine hongroise à Debreczen.
De religion catholique. Son père, Antoine Rickl, qui possédait le diplôme
d'avocat, était propriétaire et s'occupait jusqu'à sa mort prématurée - à
l'âge de 31 ans - à agriculture. Sa mère Saeune de Kis-Orbán, qui vit encore,
est née d'une famille protestante, très considérée de Debreczen.

Il a commencé ses études à l'école normale catholique et au gymnase
catholique et les continuait au célèbre vieux collège protestant là-même.
Ayant passé son baccalauréat, il étudia les sciences de droit et politique
à l'université de Budapest, où il acquit au cours organisé par le gouvernement
le diplôme des sciences statistiques. Il écouta les deux semestres de l'année
de 1871 -2 à l'université de Berlin, entre autres, politique par M. Franz
Holzendorff, économie politique par Adolphe Wagner et technologie par
Wichelhaus.

Après un séjour d'une année à Berlin, il fit un voyage d'études à
travers l'Allemagne, l'Angleterre et la Belgique, puis retournant à l'univer-
sité de Budapest, il passa les examens convenus en 1873.

En automne de la même année, il fit son service militaire, où il
enseigna régulièrement pendant un semestre à l'école des sous-officiers, pas
quoi-même l'examen d'officier et fut nommé lieutenant par sa Majesté au
10 Régiment des hussards.

* Dans ce temps heureux de la jeunesse il écrivait des articles dans des
revues littéraires et traduisa avec son cousin, Laurent de Sárváry la tragi
die de l'ancêtre autrichien Wildbrandt, intitulée "La mère des Gracchi"
D'après l'ordonnance du juge du Palais de Bruxelles

Concernant ministérielle du Ministère des Postes de la Justice,

Membre de la Cour et Honoraires de la Communication pénitentiaire internationale

Ne le 15 octobre 1897, que la francis, plante, monter, et decayer, la glace.

De religion catholique, son père, Antoine Wére, dit Brousselle, à sa naissance et à son décès, a été déclaré, par l'archevêque de Bruxelles, son fils de la religion catholique.

Il a été en sa vie, actuellement, en même temps que le noyau de la glace.

et même, même famille, profession, etc., comme nommée catholique et son existence.

Il a commencé ses études à l'école normale catholique de

confinée en quelque avenir, etc. par la mort et la confiance.

A l'apparence loin de son accroissement, il est resté, de même que la carrière de politique.

Les lois et les lois de la politique, etc., etc., par des lois de politique par M. de Wére.

Hollande.

Mentionné.

A travers mon œuvre, une menace et berlins. Il a fait mon œuvre, de même.

Et les lois d'Afrique, la même, et la politique, qu'il dépendait, etc.

Mais il est privé de l'emplacement, etc. par des lois de politique.

Et comme un noyau de même, il est mon œuvre, de même, etc.

Mentionnez, énumérez, tellement de même, etc. en même temps.

Et encore, etc., de même, etc., de même, etc., de même.

Le règlement, etc.
Cette tragédie fut représentée au théâtre de sa ville natale. Des tableaux conservées démontrent que les deux amis se passionnaient aussi pour le dessin et la peinture.

Ayant satisfait ses devoirs militaires il fut nommé pratiquant au ministère royal de la Justice en 1895, où dans quelques mois il fut attaché au service personnel du célèbre secrétaire d'État Charles Czeniezi, l'illustre auteur du code pénal hongrois. En automne de l'année 1895, il fut nommé attaché.

Près de Czeniezi et aussi plus tard, il fit des affaires pénales et pénitentiaires dans la section pénal du ministère.

En 1896, pendant l'exposition nationale arrangée à l'occasion de la fondation millénaire de la Hongrie, il arrangea à l'exposition le pavillon de la Justice, déjà en sa qualité de conseiller de section, en fit personnellement les honneurs à sa Magesté et fut honoré pour ses mérites par une distinction remarquable.

En 1899 il organisa et arrangea avec son collègue, Dr. Isidore Baumgarten, l'assemblée générale de l'union internationale de droit pénal à Budapest.

En même temps il organisa et arrangea à l'occasion du congrès internationale de patronage d'enfants, à l'exposition de patronage, la section hongroise, où les maisons de correction furent représentées dans toute leur étendue.

Au VIe congrès pénitentiaire internationale de Bruxelles en 1900, il assista comme l'unique délégué de la Hongrie, fut honoré avec la position de président de section et vice-président du congrès, en cette qualité il présida l'assemblée générale.

Au VIIe congrès pénitentiaire internationale de Budapest en 1905, il assista en sa double qualité de président de la comité pénitentiaire internationale et de conseiller ministériel délégué des gouvernment. Élu président.
Celle légèrement de l'expérience du fait qu'on ait eu en compte la personnalité et la confiance.

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A vant entretien de la gestion militaire. Il n'est pas possible de simplement dire qu'on a juste discuté de cela. C'est un moment important de la gestion militaire, car il s'agit de la façon dont on gère les conflits et les décisions en matière de sécurité. Il est important de prendre en compte les conflits et de les résoudre de manière constructive.

En effet, la gestion militaire est une partie importante de la gestion générale. Il est donc nécessaire d'en tenir compte lors des entretiens.

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Les entretiens de la gestion militaire sont un moment important de la gestion générale. Il est donc nécessaire de les tenir en compte lors des entretiens.

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Celle légèrement de l'expérience du fait qu'on ait eu en compte la personnalité et la confiance. Il est donc nécessaire de prendre en compte les conflits et de les résoudre de manière constructive.
du congrès, il l'arrangea et le présida. Pour ses travaux et mérites il fut décoré par sa Majesté, François Joseph I., par ses Majes. le Tzar des Russes, les rois de Norvège et de Grèce, sa Majesté la reine de Hollande et son Altesse royale le grand-duc de Bade.

Peu de temps après le congrès pénitentiaire internationale de 1905, la section pénal pénitentiaire se separa de la section pénal où ministère de la Justice et compose une section spéciale, dont Jules Rickl de Bellye est le chef.

Aussi il est depuis ce temps le chef de l'administration pénitentiaire en Hongrie. Les établissements pénitentiaires, la prison de district à Sreged, la maison centrale de Budapest, les établissements intermédiaires les prisons d'état, toutes les prisons des hiberneaux et les maisons de correction (pour garçons et filles) appartennent sous sa direction. Les maisons de correction pour enfants, avec les affaires concernant les jeunes gens componeraient prochainement une section spéciale. Dans les affaires de sa section sont la direction, la surveillance et la dotation d'État des affaires de patronage et caetera.

Jules Rickl de Bellye est président de la société de protection des détenus libérés, de la groupe hongroise de l'union internationale de droit pénal et de l'union nationale des sociétés de patronage placés sous la haute protection de sa Majesté François Joseph I.

Il présider le premier congrès de ces union à Pecs et le deuxième, tenu à Budapest en 1909, sous la haute protection de sa majesté.

Il est entre autres membre de direction de la Ligue d'enfants, qui s'étend par tout le pays, membre honoraire des sociétés de patronage catholique, israélite et protestante, incumubre de la commission de la société hongroise des jurisconsultes et de plusieurs sociétés humanitaires.

En 1896, à l'occasion de la fête milléniaire, l'État de la culture
Mlle de Belleur.

Mon cher client,

Je vous prie de prendre connaissance de l’article de la presse suivant:

Le journaliste a écrit un article sur la situation actuelle de la société. Il estime que les conditions actuelles de travail ne sont pas compatibles avec les attentes des employés. Il propose des solutions pour améliorer la situation.

Je vous invite à lire cet article et à en discuter avec les membres de la direction.

Bien à vous,

[Signature]
du royaume hongrois furent représentées dans une œuvre de IX grands volumes, dans le huitième desquelles Jules Rickl de Bellye publia un rapport sur le travail des détenues spécialement en Hongrie.

Il publia les dates pénitentiaire en Hongrie dans le bulletin de la commission pénitentiaire internationale puis entre autres les dates de la maison centrale de Budapest dans le bulletin de la société générale des prisons. Dans les revues spéciales de droit parurent des articles de lui sur les travaux des détenues et une proposition comment on pourrait éviter les dommages causant par ces mêmes travaux aux ouvriers libres, et dans les dernier temps paru son discours prononcé à l’université à l’occasion de l’inauguration de la plaquette commémorative de feu Dr. Louis de Fayer, professeur à l’université de Budapest.

Les discours présidentiels prononcés par J. Rickl de Bellye parurent dans les revues édites par les sociétés relatives.

Jules Rickl de Bellye prend part actuellement au VIII. congrès pénitentiaire internationale de Washington en qualité de premier délégué du gouvernement hongrois.
Règle de Bélyte.

En revenant honnêtement à l'endroit précédent, dans la connaissance de l'existence de

notre, c'est le plaisir de ce dernier âge de Bélyte. Prêtre de l'Église,

portant sur le chant des génisses, des éléphants, et une autre loy.

II prit dans les cases de Bélyte, et le Honorable Garde, le pouvoir à la

communauté de communautés. Intérêt d'une masse de précieuses.

matrice centrale de Bélyte. Garde de la religion de sa société, générale

principe. Dans les cases de Bélyte, en droit et par une proposition

commande par les Commissaires d'experts, des commissaires d'experts et

les commissaires centraux, par les mêmes experts. Intérêt de

promotion à l'intérêt de Bélyte.

Les maisons de Bélyte, les maisons par le Roi de Bélyte, par,

ment dans les cases de Bélyte, par la société de l'Église,

et les Roi de Bélyte. Prêtre de l'Église, et par l'assentiment en VIII. congrès de

communauté de communautés de Wallis, et par l'assentiment de

en Government Honorable.
STATE OF NEW YORK—AUBURN PRISON.

GEORGE W. BENHAM, AGENT AND WARDEN.

(AUBURN, November 26th, 1910.

Dr. Charles K. Henderson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Doctor Henderson,

I am in receipt of yours of the 21st advising me of the proposed trip to some of the European institutions by representatives of this country. To me, this seems to be a very fine plan indeed; and I very much regret that I cannot absolutely say at this time that I will be one of the number; but the uncertainty of my future in this line of work, due to the recent political upheaval in this State, precludes giving any sort of a definite answer.

Should matters become settled, before the time of closing your booking has arrived, and I should decide to remain in prison work, I shall without doubt accept of your kind invitation, and become one of your number.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
5714 Kimbark Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 4, 1910.

Dear Dr. Henderson:

Enclosed you will find the
letter of Mr. Cadalso which you let me have
when I went to meet him at the depot.
As to the bill which you have asked me to
make for the little service I rendered Mr.
Cadalso, I feel that the one dollar which
you gave me for our carfare is more than
sufficient compensation. Thanking you for granting
me the privilege of serving you even in a
slight and modest way, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Conrado Benitez
Dear Mr. Henderson,

I trust you will find the letter you enclosed in your envelope of yesterday's date. I am writing to express my gratitude for the kind assistance you have given me in the matter of the compilation of the report. If at the time of the meeting you have a moment to spare, I should be very grateful if you would give me a few minutes of your time to discuss the matter further.

I am confident that with your help, the report will be a success. Thank you for your kind consideration.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

22ft. Kimberley Col
Gainsborough
May 10th, 1910
Chicago, September 5, 1910.

Mr. Conrado Benetz,
5714 Kimball Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Benetz:

I have your kind letter of September 4. Please make out your bill for your corrections of Spanish letters and for your help to Mr. Cadalso, credit the $1.00 already paid and I will pay you the remainder. I may have a few other letters later, but I will settle for the present.

Yours cordially,
Chicago, September 6, 1910

Mr. Contego Bennett
514 Kimball Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

I have your kind letter of September 4. Because of our appointment on October 10, I have not been able to get in touch with you. I will call you in the near future, and I will meet you for the present.

Yours cordially,

[Signature]
A. C. McClurg & Co.
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers

215-221 Wabash Avenue
330-352 East Ohio Street
329-339 East Ontario St.

CHICAGO, APR 27 1910

E. A. Benson
Toledo, Iowa


Please write this Number on the Bill or on the report 4916.

Please mail bill to us on date of shipment.

Report promptly regarding items short.

A. C. McClurg & Co.

By

Schutt
Prof. C. R. R. Henderson
Co. University of Chicago
City
Aug. 1, 1910.

Prof. C. R. Henderson,
Chicago, Ill.,

My dear Sir:

Your latest bulletin on penology just reached me. They had been forwarded from Erie, my former home.

I am very grateful to you for these and the former bulletin you sent me as my interest in these subjects has by no means abated. If at any time you feel disposed to send me further contributions, kindly address the same to Greenville, Mercer Co. Pa.

With cordial greetings and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

C. Theodore Benze.
O. [Signatur]

[Inhaltsverzeichnis der Schriften]

1. [Titel]
2. [Titel]
3. [Titel]
4. [Titel]
5. [Titel]
6. [Titel]
7. [Titel]
8. [Titel]
9. [Titel]
10. [Titel]

[Vermerk]

[Unterschrift]

[Handzeichnung]
Nov. 18, 1910.

Dr. Charles R. Henderson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly inform me what compensation prisoners receive for labor performed in state prisons? Your kind attention to this matter will be appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

F. H. Burbruck
Chicago, November 21, 1910.

Mr. F. H. Berberich,
C/o Hines & Jordan,
61-62 Inman Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

I cannot answer your question about compensation of prisoners from memory. Usually the state prisons do not pay for the work of prisoners in this country. Sometimes the directors give rewards in money or materials for over time. Of course, prisoners would be greatly encouraged and their reformation promoted if they were paid something for their work, which might be given to their families, or kept to support them after discharge.

Yours cordially,
Office, November 31, 1920

Mr. H. B. Peeterson
C/O Kinne & Totem
Extra Imperial Building
Alma, Geata.

Dear Sir:

I cannot answer your letter social or personal, but I believe that the state phone circuit is not a private one. Usually the state phone is not open to the public, but if you need to make any phone calls, please let me know. I will be happy to assist you in any way possible.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
TO THE PERSONS RECEIVING THIS LETTER:

Do Not Come to Visit Prisoners on Sunday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day or Christmas.

YOU WILL NOT BE ADMITTED.

Parties corresponding with prisoners must observe carefully the following directions: Write plainly; confine yourself strictly to family and business matters. In directing letters put prisoner’s name and register number plainly on envelope. Always use stamps enough to insure delivery. Send money order or draft, sent in small packages, and money order, currency and stamps will not be received. All letters and papers are closely examined. Prisoners must write at least two weeks prior to sending letters, and can send letters only at intervals of two weeks, except on special written permission obtained from the Warden. No food or wearing apparel sent to prisoners will be admitted.

TO PRISONERS: DO NOT ITALICIZE. PUT BUT ONE LINE OF WRITING ON EACH RULED LINE.

Put Full Address of Your Letter Here.

Name

Chester Beagh

Register No.

3841

Canon City, Colorado

Nov. 15, 1909

Dr. Henderson— I have noticed that you are to be present at the “Prison Congress” that is to meet at Washington, in the near future. I have made a close study of crime and criminals during the past few years and should like to prepare a short paper on my observations, which might be of some benefit to those engaged in the work of prison reform. This paper would be nothing of a personal nature and possibly would contain nothing strikingly new or original. Then again I might convey some new idea from a new source that possibly be advantageous.

I have proven to my own satisfaction that the disposition and fail makes more criminals than they cure also that after once a man is branded as an ex-convict that it is almost impossible to ever again regain a place in the world among men and that the punishment must have only begun when he is once
more turned loose upon the world
without money or friends and hunted
down by the police and detectives
regardless of his guilt or innocence.
In this paper I would advise more
"Puck" and less intermediate sentence
in the Penitentiary, more Social Reforms
and less Penal Code; a higher standard
for attorneys practicing before the criminal
courts; a higher standard for criminal
judges; and finally something more than
a jury to try "guilty" in order to send an
innocent man to prison for life.
I will also devote a few lines to the
"Fee" system wherein a man sells his
brother into a life of servitude for
very few dollars which would possibly
make a few suggestions that would
be practical. In the event that you
can use such an article please let me
know also when you might it.
I was at one time a Reporter on
the Chicago Times with Hadill as
Manager and P. F. Quinn the City
Editor and will remembered by many
of the newspaper profession.

Your's

Chex. P. Rush
November 22, 1909.

Mr. Chas. T. Bergh,
Canon City, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

I have your esteemed favor of November 15th. The International Prison Congress does not admit papers of a general character, such as you describe, but if you will write a paper of two thousand words I will read it and see if some way of publication can be found. Until I see the paper I cannot judge of its importance, but you have some means of first hand information not often available to a man capable of putting his impressions in literary form.

Yours sincerely,

CRH/W
November 22, 1920

Mr. Ope. T. Peters
Canon City, Colorado

Dear Sir:

I have your estimated fair of November 19th

Interstate Forest Congress does not seek better of
a better opportunity where I will see it and see it some
way to appreciate can be found. Until I see it the better
cannot judge of its importance, but you have some sense of
first hand knowledge not often attainable to a man capable of
butting the impression in interest I am.

Yours sincerely,

OHPM
CHICAGO, September 8, 1910.

Prof. C. R. Henderson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ills.

My dear Prof. Henderson:

Will you let me know at your convenience whether or not I will be permitted to attend the International Prison Conference at Washington. I resigned from the Conference about two years ago, and, therefore, do not know whether I will be permitted to attend the meetings at this time. The papers and discussions help me so much in my work, that I shall feel quite sad indeed if I am not able to be there.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

M. Jacobs Berlin
Chicago, September 6, 1910.

Dear Mr. Hendelton,

I trust you will let me know if you can come to Chicago for the International Physical Conference of the year 1911. I have already left for these meetings at the time the papers and addresses are to be heard, and therefore I am not able to be there.

With kind regards, I am yours,

[Signature]

M. M. R.
Chicago, September 13, 1910.

Miss Minnie Jacobs Berlin,
Bureau of Personal Service,
720 Twelfth Street, Chicago.

Dear Madam:

I have your esteemed favor of September 8 and send you with this a copy of the Regulations of the Congress (not Conference). You can become a member of the International Prison Congress by securing a recommendation from the United Hebrew Charities, or the Bureau of Personal and Service by sending $5.00 to Mr. F. H. Mills, Business Director, 97 Warren Street, New York City. In return for this you will have the right to attend the meetings of the International Prison Congress, take part in the discussion, and then have several volumes of the reports of the Congress.

Yours cordially,
October 24, 1910

Mr. Minns' Supply Store

520 West Twenty-second Street

Dear Mr. Minns:

I have your estimate for the replacement of the

E and Bong, you will find a copy of the estimate of the

Congress (not Conference). You can become a member of the

Institution and the American Congress by making a recommendation

from the United Hebrew Charities of the Board of Review

Service, by sending $5.00 to Mr. H. Miller, Insurance Director.

You will be able to attend the meetings of the Inter-

national Zionist Congress and take part in the discussion and

then have access to libraries of the reports of the Congress.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
University of Chicago Press,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—If I recollect rightly a Mr. Hall of the University of Chicago began some research work on the administration of criminal justice in Chicago. I write to find out if any such work has been done and, if so, whether it has been published or how it may be secured.

Thanking you in advance for any information that you may be able to give, I am your very truly,

Wm. W. Folwell, Emeritus
Chicago, November 18, 1910.

Mr. William Bethke,
The University of Minnesota, Box #1345,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:

The University of Chicago Press refers your letter of the 15th, inst to me for answer.

I do not know personally of any investigation of criminal justice in Chicago by anyone connected with the University but if you will write a letter to each of the following persons I think you will get some information: Dean Hall, of the Law School of The University of Chicago; Chief Justice Harry Olson, of the Municipal Court of Chicago.

Yours respectfully,
Chicago, November 16, 1940

Mr. William Baker,
The University of Minnesota, Box 1100,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:

The University of Chicago Press sent your letter of the 16th, and I have not yet had time to respond. I do not know specifically of any investigation of the University's tentative plan to offer a course of study in law connected with the University. But if you will write a letter to each of the following persons, I think you will get some information:

Dean Hall of the Law School
Professor Court of the University of Chicago;
Chairman of the University's Committee on the

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

International Commission,
New York City.

Gentlemen:-

In seeking information concerning prison data from Washington authorities, I have been directed to write your commission.

I am desirous of such public data as may be in your possession for distribution regarding prison reforms, etc.

Any kindness shown by you will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]
Gentlemen:

In seeking information concerning prison gates from Wardrobe
you instructed, I have been directed to write your commission
I am received of some public gates as may be in your possession for
appropriation regarding prison reforms etc.

With kindest shown you will feel extremely obliged.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

[Postmark: Post Office 6, 1909]
Chicago, October 18, 1909.

Mr. W. H. Beynon,

Freeport, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I am sending you a programme of the International Prison Congress, in response to your request of October 8th. You will find in my book, "Dependents, Defectives and Delinquents", part four, a discussion and full references to the literature. Please write me again if you think I can be of any service to you.

Yours sincerely,

CRH/W

P.S. Under separate cover also I am sending you also Reports of the International Prison Commission on The Reformatory System in the United States, and my book "Modern Prison Systems".
Office, October 18, 1909

Mr. W. H.appers

Re. Dept. Instructions

My dear Sir:

I am sending you a program of the Information

of the Instruction Committee in response to your request of October

8th. You will find in my book "Departmental Definitions'

and Definitions, Part I, 5th edition, my 31st reference

to the Information. Please write me again if you think I can

be of any service to you.

Yours sincerely,

WM.

Under separate cover also I am sending you also

Reports of the Information Committee

on the Instruction System, in the United States;

and my book "Modern Instruction Systems".
Milan (Italie), via Moneta, 4-A,  
de 12 juillet 1910.

Monseigneur le Président professeur Henderson,

envoyé par l’“American Orphan Benevolence” ainsi que par mon Gouvernement comme agréé à la
Délégation officielle d’Italie au Congrès de Washington pour
les prisons, je me rendrai à New York dans la seconde moitié du mois d’août.

J’ai connu de plusieurs années (et j’avais été avec lui en bonne correspondance) votre vénérable prédécesseur M. Berensou, et j’espère pour aussi de votre bienveillance pour me faciliter de bien accomplir ma mission de connaître et faire connaître chez nous vos institutions célèbres pour le relever des condamnés et surtout des jeunes gens.

Aujourd’hui de me faire avoir tout les conseils dont j’ai besoin pour le voyage et le billet pour les réductions, ainsi que le certificat pour le voyage. J’insiste pour que vous m’envoyiez ma mère avec une petite note de votre part pour mon prêtre dans commentaires.

Avec reconnaissance même pour mon “American Orphan Benevolence”.

votre très humil

sœur Alexandre Branche,
Secrétaire de la bibliothèque Ambassade.

Nom d’adress : Milan (Italie), via Moneta, 4-A.
le 27 juillet 1910.

M. l'Abbe Alexandre Bianchi,
docteur de la bibliothèque,
Ambrosienne, via Moneta, 1-A
Milano, Italy.

Monsieur et honore Colleague:

J'ai l'honneur de vous accusser reception
de votre amiable lettre du 12 juillet.

Je vous ai deja envoye la "certificat special"
et j'ai demande le nom de votre paquebot, la date de son arrive
et la port d'entree.

M. le Dr. Guillaume vous expedera les bulletins
(rapports) de Berne.

Agreez, Monsieur et cher Colleague, l'expression
de mes sentiments distingués et devoues.

siez finie a
M. l'Abbe Alexandre Bianchi

Siez finie a
le 27 juillet 1910.

M. l'Abbe Alexandre Bianchi,
docteur de la bibliothèque Ambrosienne,
Milano (Italia), via Moneta, l-A, 26 dicembre 1908.

Caro ed illustre signor Barrow,

ho ricevuto con piacere ieri i vostri buoni auguri natalizi insieme a quelli della vostra signora: si vede che non mi dimenticate, quantunque nessun merito io abbia perché mi ricordiate con tanta degnazione e frequenza. Speriamo che io possa corrispondere a tanta vostra gentilezza col fare qualche cosa io pure per il grande congresso penitenziario che state organizzando e che vi apprestate a presiedere a Washington nel 1910, e ciò sia con qualche lavoro, sia collo studiare quelli degli altri, sia coll'intervenire personalmente, se mi sarà reso possibile dalle circostanze. Intanto io vado studiando la lingua inglese e preparami come posso meglio. Ma ho bisogno, io più forse che non io sciliti inviti officinali, della vostra speciale e benevola cooperazione ed assistenza, e voglio sperare che voi, non certo per la mia persona, ma per la nobilissima nostra causa, non mancherete di farlo con ogni vostro potere. Vi dirò qui intanto che mi occorre, per lo scopo che vi ho detto.

Anzitutto è necessario che mi facciate avere direttamente il bollettino della commissione penitenziaria cui presiedete, e dal giorno della chiusura del VII congresso, di Budapest; e vi dico direttamente perché, mandandomelo di seconda mano, a mezzo della nostra direzione italiana delle carceri, ch'io avrò o lo avrò con gran ritardo, e ciò non per il buon volere del commendator Doria, il quale si mostrò nelle mie richieste sempre gentilissimo, ma forse per la così detta burocrazia; voi mi intendete. Dal commendator Doria non ebbi finora che l'indicazione che il congresso sarà tenuto a Washington piuttosto che a New York, come io credevo, non avendo potuto intervenire al congresso di Budapest; né potei mai avere l'elenco delle tesi che saranno trattate nell'VIII congresso, né un numero solo del bollettino della commissione internazionale, come ebbi sempre per i congressi V e VI di Parigi e di Bruxelles, degli anni 1895 e 1900, per cortesia dei comitati francesi e belga.

Poi desidero che vi interessiate di farmi mandare, come vi pregai già altra volta e come mi avete promesso con vostra lettera da Granada, in data 21 settembre 1907, i rendiconti oppure qualche opera che tratti diffusamente della George Junior Republic, istituto singolare e tutto affatto americano di educazione dei giovani, con un metodo che da noi in Europa è non solo sconosciuto ma incomprensibile. La conoscenza nei suoi particolari di questo istituto sarebbe per me un aiuto non lieve a comprendere anche tutti i vostri sistemi in materia di correzione dei giovani nei riformatori. Voi avrete ben apprezzato, io credo, e ne ebbi le prove in alcuni libri da voi in viati, il voto del congresso internazionale penitenziario di Bruxelles al-
la II questione della sezione: "Le congressi, tout en tenant en très sérieuse considersation l'organisation des reformatories des États-Unis d'Amérique, estime que les résultats connus jusqu'à ce jour ne peuvent être jugés suffisants pour motiver, sans une étude plus approfondie, l'adoption de cette organisation dans les pays d'Europe." Voi che avete un modo affatto diverso dal nostro di pensare e che siete sul luogo degli esperimenti educativi nuovissimi, tentati e riusciti, non potete farvi un'idea delle difficoltà che qui si provano ad intendervi. È bello quanto voi diceste nella conferenza di Budapest del 7 settembre 1905 circa la George Junior Republic nello stato di New York e in altri stati della vostra Unione; ma per noi, credetelo pure, è un rebus. Vi sarò dunque grato se eseguirete la vostra promessa di illuminarmi in argomento, ma con pubblicazioni ampie che voi solo potete conoscere e farmi conoscer. Si intende che le spese che voi incontrerete per libri relativi a questo argomento dovranno essere da me rimborse. Quello che vi raccomando in proposito è di far presto ad interessarsi, acciocché io non sia troppo in ritardo.

Vorrei dirvi a proposito del prossimo congresso molte cose; ma stimo di limitarmi alle poche che vi ho detto in questa mia lettera, per contentarmi dell'assolutamente necessario e per non annoiarmi in mezzo ai molti vostri lavori.

Vi ricambio di cuore i vostri auguri natalizi e di capo d'anno, e presento a voi ed alla vostra signora i miei ossequi.

Obbligatissimo

[Signature]

Alessandro Bianchi.
Chicago, October 5, 1909.

Mr. E. P. Bicknell, Director

Red Cross Society,

Washington, D. C.

My dear friend:

I hope to reach Washington Friday evening, October 8th and go to the Willard Hotel. While the minutes will be very full during my stay, and I do not yet know how much time will be required by the Department of State, I surely want to shake hands with you.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W
Chicago, October 8, 1930

Mr. E. P. Bagwell, Director
Red Cross Society
Washington, D.C.

My dear friend:

I hope to reach Washington by train tomorrow. While the minutes will be very
short and to the Willard Hotel, where the meeting will be very
short, I will arrive on Monday and I go not yet know how much time will be
required by the Department of State, I entirely want to make home
with you.

Yours sincerely,

O.H. W.
August 4, 1909.

Dr. Charles R. Henderson,
c/o S.S. "Empress of Britain",
Quebec, Canada.

Dear Dr. Henderson:

I received your letter of July 10th in which you briefly discuss the advisability of employing Mr. A. W. Butler as Secretary of the American Committee on International Prison Congress. My own experience in connection with the organization of large conferences leads me to believe that you will need the constant assistance of the most capable man available for a long period preceding the Congress. As to the amount of compensation of a Secretary, I am able to speak with no authority but have some information which seems to bear upon the subject. Congress appropriated $40,000 toward the expenses of the International Tuberculosis Congress last year, the money being expended through the State Department in precisely the same manner as the appropriation for the present Congress is to be expended. In that instance the State Department authorized the payment of a salary of $5,000 a year to the American Secretary. The International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, to be held in 1910,
Dear Mr. [Redacted],

I am writing to thank you for your letter of appointment as a member of the Committee on the Status of Women. I believe that your background, experience, and commitment to the cause of women's rights make you an excellent choice for this important role.

The purpose of the Committee is to advise the President and the Board of Trustees on matters pertaining to the advancement of women in higher education. I am confident that your expertise and insight will be invaluable in helping to shape our policies and programs.

The Committee will meet twice a year, and I will keep you informed of the dates and times of our meetings. I look forward to working with you and the other members of the Committee to achieve our common goals.

Thank you again for your service. I am confident that you will make a significant contribution to our institution.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
Dr. C. R. Henderson.

-2- August 4, 1909.

has an appropriation of $10,000 from Congress towards its expenses. An American Secretary has been appointed with the approval of the State Department at a salary of $5,000 a year. It seems, therefore, that a compensation of $5,000 is regarded by the Department of State as about the right compensation for such a Secretary as we have been considering.

Mr. Butler's health has greatly improved. In fact he seems to have been substantially restored to his normal condition. I feel sure that in addition to all of the time and effort which you can yourself give to preparations for the Congress, it will be necessary to provide you with assistance of the most reliable and competent character. It is possible that you may have some direct word from the Department of State which will have already definitely settled the question of compensation. If you have not already received the information, you will soon become conversant with the steps which have been taken by the American Committee.

The Board of State Charities of Indiana has granted Mr. Butler leave of absence. I think the Russell Sage Foundation may be willing to supplement the Congressional appropriation by augmenting the Secretary's salary in case the Department of State is unwilling to make an allowance of $5,000. I have not spoken to Mr. Glenn about this but suggest that it may be well to talk with him of the matter if the circumstances make it desirable.

I regret extremely that I shall be unable to attend the
Yours sincerely,

[Name]

[Position]
American Prison Association in Seattle but I think a majority of the American Committee on International Prison Congress will be in attendance.

Doubtless you will be coming on to Washington within a short time after the Seattle meeting. When you come, I shall be glad to see you and to be of any possible assistance.

Yours very truly,

Ernst S. Beeknell
Dr. C. H. Kendall

[Handwritten note:]

You may want to come to the September meeting as soon as possible. I am not sure when the September meeting will be held, but I will let you know as soon as possible. I am very interested in the subject.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

[Date: 1934]
June 25, 1909.

Dr. Charles R. Henderson,

7, Rue Scribe,

Paris.

My dear Dr. Henderson:

Before you receive this letter Mr. Mills will probably have reached you and will have told you of the preliminary steps taken here toward preparing for the International Prison Congress. You will be glad to know, if not already informed, that every member of the American Committee appointed by the American Prison Association to arrange for the International Congress, was heartily in favor of your appointment as International Prison Commissioner for the United States. I have met all but two or three members of the Committee since receiving their replies to the circular letter, of which a copy was mailed you under date of May 8th, and I find that all speak enthusiastically of the arrangements for the Congress under your leadership. You will have the most cordial support from every member of the Committee.

Mr. William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who represents the State Department in all the International Con-
Dear Mr. Chairman,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent developments in our local community. The issue at hand is the proposed construction of a new industrial complex on the outskirts of town. While I understand the economic benefits such a project may bring, I am concerned about its potential impact on the environment and the quality of life for our residents.

I have been informed that the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for this project has not been released to the public. As a member of the community, I believe it is my right to know about the potential consequences of such a project before it is approved. I urge you to ensure that the EIS is made available to the public for review and comment.

Furthermore, I am concerned about the lack of engagement with the local community. It seems that the project has been moving forward without adequate input from the residents. I request that you consider scheduling a public hearing to allow community members to voice their concerns and provide feedback.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

[Name]
gresses which the Government invites, you will find to be an extremely pleasant and satisfactory man to be associated with. I have some personal acquaintance with Mr. Phillips and have had a number of interviews with him in regard to the Prison Congress and can assure you that he will be inclined to work in with the plans of yourself and the American Committee fully.

Mr. Mills will have told you of our hope to secure Mr. Amos W. Butler for American Secretary to take charge of the great amount of planning and detail which must precede the Congress. Of course, your wishes in the selection of a Secretary must prevail and there is no doubt that the State Department will approve the appointment of any Secretary whom you may recommend. It is not known whether Mr. Butler can accept the position if offered him. His duties in connection with the Board of State Charities of Indiana are exacting and he has no assistant who is prepared to take over his work and release him for the Prison Congress duties. My impression is, however, that he will find some means of accepting the position if it is definitely offered. This is nothing more than an impression and does not rest upon any statement from him. The matter was broached to Mr. Butler by the American Committee at the National Conference of Charities at Buffalo before the Committee understood that the State Department will act only upon a recommendation from you. Since the Buffalo Conference, as Mr. Mills will have told you, Mr. Mills, Mr. LaDow and myself have talked with Mr. Phillips and have found that the State Department recognizes only you officially in connection with
June 6, 1929

Dear Mr. Secretary,

I regret to inform you that owing to the decision of the government to lay off operations of the American Government in the Philippines, I have been forced to resign from my position as Secretary of State.

I have held this position for a number of years and have always done my best to serve the interests of the United States. I believe that the government's decision to reduce our presence in the Philippines is a mistake, but I understand the need for cutbacks and will comply with the decision.

I hope that you will find a suitable replacement for me.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
the International Congress.

In discussing the work to be done, the American Committee has taken it for granted that you will require a great deal of active help and it has been suggested that in addition to the appointment of an American Secretary, there should possibly be an Executive Committee selected from the membership of the American Committee to assist yourself and the Secretary.

You will understand that I am not writing all this in any official capacity whatever but simply as one who is interested and personally desirous of being of any possible assistance to you in the large task which you have undertaken. Mr. Mills has come to you officially and will, of course, present matters which I have mentioned as well as many others.

We had a very successful meeting of the National Conference of Charities at Buffalo all of which was of especial interest to me because this happened to be my year as President. You may have noticed that the Conference selected Miss Jane Addams for President next year. This is the first time in the history of the organization that a woman has been chosen President. The next meeting will be held in St. Louis.

Yours very truly,

Ernest O. Bicknell
To: Chairman Hendrickson

The International Conference.

In keeping with the work to be done by the American Committee to promote appreciation of the original work of American architects, through the medium of an American commission, I have a suggestion to present to you. It is my belief that the American Office of the International Congress of Architects should be given an executive committee composed of representatives from the various states of the American commission, who would be responsible for the representation of the American interests at the Congress.

I would like to express my appreciation for the work that has been done by the American commission and to congratulate you on the success of your efforts.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
May 8, 1909

Prof. Charles R. Henderson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

You are, of course, aware of the death of Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, the American member of the International Prison Commission, and also President of the International Prison Congress which is to hold its Eighth Meeting in Washington in 1910.

It becomes necessary, in view of the death of Dr. Barrows, that a new President of the International Congress be elected and that a new United States member of the International Commission be appointed. The enclosed copy of a letter from M. Guillaume, Secretary of the International Prison Commission, indicates the desire, on the part of the Commission, to elect an American as President of the International Congress to succeed Dr. Barrows.

Before this can be done, it is necessary that a new American Commissioner be appointed. This appointment is made through the State Department of the Federal Government. You will note from the letter from Secretary Guillaume that the International Commis-
sion is inclined to elect Dr. Charles R. Henderson as President on condition that he is appointed American Commissioner.

It has been suggested to me that probably the Department of State would be pleased, before making an appointment, to know the sentiment of the members of the American Committee. Without any authority whatever, but merely in the belief that someone should take action tending to bring together an expression of opinion, I am taking the liberty of sending this letter with enclosure to each member of the American Committee.

If agreeable to you as a member of this Committee, will you write me at your earliest convenience your opinion as to what should be done. It would probably simplify and expedite the plans for the International Congress somewhat if the obvious wishes of the International Commission were complied with and Dr. Charles R. Henderson made American Commissioner.

Dr. Henderson is now abroad and could possibly meet with the International Commission at Paris in July. This letter, however, is not written in the interest of Dr. Henderson, but simply to get together in concrete form such expression of opinion from the members of the American Committee as may be laid before the State Department for whatever consideration it cares to give it.

I venture to suggest that an early reply may be advantageous.

Yours very truly,

Ernest W. Bicknell

P.S. Dear Dr. Henderson: There is more to this story than appears on the surface of it, and which I shall be glad to tell you some time if you wish. I know you are abroad, but I would like you to see what I have written to the members of the committee.
I am forwarding the original of the letter with the enclosure you asked for. I have no objection to its publication in the American Committee's report. I think the information contained in the letter is of great importance to the American Committee and to the international commission. I have been in communication with the American Committee and with the American Embassy in Berlin. I assure you that all possible measures are being taken to prevent any further loss of life or property. The American Committee is working closely with the German authorities to ensure that these measures are carried out.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Dear Dr. Henderson:-

Some time ago we conducted an investigation of our Work-house, and I am sending you the findings which we submitted to the Mayor. I am sure they will interest you considerably.

Our Pardon and Parole Board is doing some very gratifying work. The system we introduced is as good if not better than the one in operation in any of the Eastern cities, and we have achieved excellent results.

Would the work in which we are engaged be of any interest to the members of the International Prison Congress? The reason I ask is this. The attorney for our Board is one of our ablest attorneys. For years he has represented the Labor Unions in their struggles and has been to this part of the country what Clarence Darrow has been to Chicago. He is a very able speaker and it occurred to me that if you could find a place for him on your program, he would accept the invitation to speak and would do justice to the subject.

With kindest regards, I am

Very faithfully yours,
Dear Mr. Mendelson:

Some time ago we conducted an investigation of our

Work-Room, and I am sending you the findings which we

submitted to the Mayor. I am sure they will interest you

considerably.

Can we have your approval for going on very expensively

in this work? The system we introduced is so good it may get

into other schools in the country after this.

We think the one in cooperation in one of the Western states

and we have received excellent reports.

Would you work in which we are engaged, do any of my vice-

tests to the requests of the International Peace Conference?

The reason I can't fill the affectionate were I'm writing the

of our special affectionate. You have no idea the amount of

work that has been done in most extensive and the best work

there is to secure union in New England and for the peace

of the country. With utmost emphasis that I am sure if you

could select a place for me on your program, I would accept

the invitation to speak and would do justice to the subject.

With kindest regards,

[Signature]
Counselor Cromer said this morning that he would present the report of Stacy and Johnson and that he would announce that he is ready to proceed against the application for renewal of any of the wet block saloons at any time the board of the division desires.

It is probable that make sort of a 'dry' zone will be established along the state line," said Cromer this morning, "but this will not be due to any necessity of any act of comity towards Kansas as it will be for the benefit of our own city. With the state line so close to the border between the states an offender can very easily slip into Kansas when the liquor business there is less powerful. If a block or two should be declared 'dry' by the police board the business would not be hurt, but the bootlegger would. In dealing with the West Bottoms problem here, too, this is the same as Kansas not to openly offend its policy concerning the liquor business. Saloons which are licensed no closer so line as to constitute a glaring nuisance in such capacity on account of the fact that some reside in houses of ill-fame, others have a police record, others reside at saloons, others are engaged in the saloon business and others are addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. I think it is the duty of the election commissioners to investigate as to the correctness of the information, and also as to the accuracy of the names, where the names were not to be found in the city directory, and take such action as the facts might justify. The board promptly made the investigation requested, with the result that one of the judges of election was removed on account of the fact that he had a police record. No other judges or clerks mentioned in this list were removed on account of the commission that the judges were investigating on their investigation, they found that one resided in a designated house, another received his mail at another's house, and a third had been under the influence of liquor on the occasion, but not to such an extent, as in the opinion of the board, to seriously impair his usefulness.

I want to refer to the suggestion in your letter that I should adopt different rules in reference to Republican judges and clerks than for Democratic judges and clerks. I beg to advise you that I will not do so, and the information that you have sent me will be transmitted to the board of election commissioners for such consideration and investigation as that board may deem proper. And other judges and clerks, I can secure from any reputable source, tending to show that an unfaithful or incompetent judge or clerk of election could not be appointed, will be promptly forwarded to the election commissioners with the direction that they take such action as the board of election commission may do in the case.

This is all that I have done in the past, and that is what I propose to do in the future.

Why He Acted as He Did.

In this connection, however, I wish to call your attention to certain facts which have induced me to take the action which your letter requests, and which now calls for your attention. In 1902, the present board of election commissioners appointed a number of judges and clerks for the election on the recommendation, as I am informed, of yourself and another gentleman. I am a public officer in Kansas City, representing the democratic city committee. The complaint of Thomas Conniff, the chairman of the Republican city committee, that a large number of judges and clerks appointed by election were unfaithful or incompetent to serve as such, the election commissioners removed seventy-nine of these Democratic judges and clerks whom they had appointed on the recommendation of the Democratic county committee. And the board of election commissioners, in a letter dated July 17, 1899, to the judges and clerks of election, but as fully deserving, in my opinion, of the same investigation by the members of the board.

"By reason of the facts presented in this report, the board of election committees has requested and Judge Latchaw has announced that the honesty of the registration lists will be investigated by the September grand jury. I propose to exert every effort to save the clean registration list and honest I
To the Honorable T. C. Crittenden, Jr.,

Sir—In compliance with your request as to the condition of the public welfare in the 14th ward, I am directed to report that the board of pardons and paroles on July 31, 1899, and July 24, in the lower house council, chambered an investigation concerning the workhouse and parole system of the city. They were unable to escape a charge that the workhouse was overcrowded and unsafe. The board was also unable to escape a charge that the parole system was inefficient and improper.

The present superintendent has been removed.

The board has taken the matter into its own hands and has ordered a thorough investigation of the entire parole system.

Respectfully yours,

[signature]

J. E. Buck

Warden of Parole Board

July 31, 1899.
Chicago, October 4, 1909.

Mr. J. Billikopf,
Member of Pardon Board,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Billikopf:

I thank you for your sending of October 2nd in regard to the attorney for your Board speaking at the International Prison Congress. I have to say that there will be no speeches in that Congress, nor will papers be read. Any person who pays $5. can become a member of the Congress and join in the discussions at the time, but no set speeches will be permitted. You will see what I mean by consulting the programme sent you.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W
Dear Mr. Biffompson:

I thank you for your sending of October 8th

regard to the statement for your host e-mailing at the
International Peace Conference. I have to say that these
will be no speakers in that Congress, nor will there be any

recess. Any persons who have not become a member of the
Congress may join in the discussion at the time, part on

see speeches will be permitted. You will see what I mean

by comparing the programme sent you.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
Chicago, September 30, 1909.

Mr. J. Bilikopf,
Member of Pardon Board,
Kansas City, Missouri.

My dear Mr. Bilikopf:

I sincerely thank you for sending me the very interesting article about your workhouse methods. It has some admirable features. Please send me any printed matter about criminal matters in your region. I will keep it on file for the information of other persons.

Yours cordially,

CRH/W
Chesca, September 20, 1930

Mr. J. Pittkofl,
Member of Barton Board.
Kansas City, Missouri.

My dear Mr. Pittkofl:

I appreciate your having sent me the very interesting article quoted from your wartime experiences. It has
some similarity to a feature I have seen in my printing matter. Please send me any printed matter
about similar matters in your region. I will keep it on file
for the information of others.

Yours, sincerely,

[Signature]

Professor Charles R. Henderson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear Dr. Henderson:

I have your letter dated Sept. 11th in which you request me to write a paper for the International Prison Congress on the question: Have the experiments of the last ten years made in certain countries providing special establishments for the detention of inebriate criminals, even recidivists, for long periods been successful or not?

This I am absolutely incapable of doing because I have had no experience with such people or with an institution of the kind. Should I attempt to write such a paper it would mean only an attempt on my part to bring the literature upon such a subject, up to date and that, of course, would be inadequate and inefficient.

With kind regards,

Believe me

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Frank Billings
Dear Professor Chairman,

The University of Chicago

Chicago

My dear Professor Chairman:

I have your letter dated 26th. April in which you remark in your statement that you propose to write a paper for the International Prison Congress on the question of the desirability of the death penalty. You have stated your opinion in a paper under the heading of "The death penalty: an argument for its retention or its abolition" that you have sent to me.

Thank you for your kind letter. I have perused your paper and of course I have had no opportunity to read it in detail. I am unable to express any opinion on the subject of the retention or abolition of the death penalty. As for my own views, I shall not express any opinion on the subject. I shall not express any opinion on the subject.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,
Chicago, September 11, 1909.

Dr. Frank Billings,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Doctor:

As successor to Dr. Barrows, late President of the International Prison Commission, I am writing to ask and sincerely trust that you will be willing to write a paper for the International Prison Congress on the fourth question of section 3 of the program of questions which I am sending you under separate cover. This question is printed on page 10. The length of the paper should not exceed 10 pages of 375 words each, and the manuscript should be in my hands by the last of November at the latest as it must be translated into French and published to the members of the Congress all over the world months in advance of the Congress. Kindly let me hear from you.

As a copy of your paper must be sent to Berne for translation into French, I would kindly ask that you supply me with two copies so that I may retain one here and so save possible inconvenience through loss in the mails.

Cordially yours,

CRH/W
Dr. [Last Name]

My dear Doctor:

As successor to Dr. Robinson, late President of the International Peace Commission, I am writing to say any

I certainly know that you will be willing to write a paper for the International Peace Congress on the means of destruction of nations as it is my intention to write a separate

The length of the cover is being left to you in order to have at least 250 words and the name of the society should be in my name in the last or remove at the latest

As it must be transmitted into press any preliminary to the membranes of the Congress all over the world, minute in advance of the Congress.

Kindly let me hear from you.

As a copy of your paper must be sent to prepare for the International Peace Press, I would kindly ask that you supply me with

two copies so that I may testify one here and see because I

convenience strongly lose in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]