IF YOU WISH TO JOIN IN THE FOLLOWING PETITION, WHICH SENATOR HOAR WILL PRESENT, KINDLY SIGN AND RETURN AT ONCE, TO E. W. ORDWAY, 150 NASSAU STREET, N. Y. CITY.

To the Senate of the United States:

Whereas, The people of the United States are, under present circumstances, responsible for the administration of government in the Philippines, and should therefore have full information as to the actual state of those islands; and

Whereas, The Senate Committee on Philippine Affairs, sitting as a committee of investigation during the last session of Congress, elicited much valuable information regarding actual conditions in the Islands, but closed its sessions without hearing many important American witnesses ready to be summoned, and without hearing any important Filipino witnesses; and

Whereas, The present season, far removed from a political campaign in this country, and nearly a year removed from a military campaign in the Christian Provinces in the Philippines, is peculiarly favorable for securing national enlightenment upon the whole problem of our rule in the Islands and the attitude towards us of those whom we wish to benefit.

Therefore, We, the undersigned, respectfully petition that the Senate empower its Committee on Philippine Affairs, or a bi-partisan sub-committee therefrom, to take testimony on Philippine conditions during the recess of Congress, and appropriate such a sum to the service of the committee as will enable it to summon all witnesses, both Filipino and American, desired by any of its members.

(Signed) Felix Adler, New York
  Wm. H. Baldwin, New York
  Charles C. Burlingham, New York
  John Burroughs, West Park, N. Y
  E. H. Capen, Tufts College, Massachusetts, and twenty-two members of the Faculty.
  John White Chadwick, Brooklyn
  Theodore L. Cuyler, Brooklyn
  R. W. Gilder, New York
  John H. Gray, Evanston, Ill.
  John Greenough, New York
  David H. Greer, New York
  A. Augustus Healy, New York
  Henry Hentz, New York
  W. D. Howells, New York
  F. D. Huntington, Syracuse, N. Y.

(Signed) W. R. Huntington, New York
  Wm. DeW. Hyde, Brunswick, Me.
  Josephine Shaw Lowell, New York
  Henry B. Metcalf, Pawtucket, R.I.
  Charles H. Parkhurst, New York
  George Foster Peabody, New York
  Henry M. Sanders, New York
  Edwin R. A. Seligman, New York
  Mary Jay Schieffelin, New York
  Jacob Gould Schurman, Ithaca, N. Y
  W. G. Sumner, New Haven, Conn.
  Spencer Trask, New York
  Mark Twain, New York
  Henry Van Dyke, Princeton, N. J.
  Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, New York
  Charles A. Young, Princeton, N. J.
New York, Feb. 6th, 1903.

Dear Sir:-

As 191 professors in the largest universities of the country, and 25 presidents of colleges have signed the enclosed petition, and as it is highly desirable that this demand for full information come as a unanimous request from the educators of the country, we ask that you carefully examine the enclosed petition, and if possible, add your signature to those already obtained.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]
Dear Bill,

I am pleased to announce the formal establishment of the Cornish Club, and I am pleased to report that the club is currently accepting new members. I am confident that this activity will provide an excellent opportunity for you and your friends to engage in a wide variety of social and cultural activities. I hope you will consider joining.

Best regards,

[Signature]

Yours sincerely,
January 20th, 1906.

Major Edward J. Wattmann,

Lake Avenue,

Wilmette, Illinois.

My dear Major Wattmann:

Your favor of the 3rd of January was duly received. Under the stress of circumstances attending the President's acute illness and death it has remained unanswered. The Examiner is considering the case of Mr. Gomez and it will be settled at the next Faculty meeting. The only serious trouble in the case of Mr. Gomez is the fact of his being so young. Perhaps, on the other hand, if he is able to do his work satisfactorily, there may be no objection to his admission to the candidacy for the higher degree. Certainly your endorsement will have full weight.

Very truly yours,

D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President
January 20th, 1908

Mr. John Brown, Esquire

[Address]

Re: Your Letter of February 1st.

I am writing with regard to the matter you raise in your letter of February 1st. Your concern regarding the matter mentioned in your letter is noted, and I assure you that the matter will be attended to promptly.

The matter is currently under review, and a decision will be made as soon as possible. In the meantime, I request that you refrain from taking any further action on your own initiative.

Please be assured that your cooperation and support are greatly appreciated. I am confident that the matter will be resolved satisfactorily.

Very truly yours,

D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President
Major Edw. J. Vattmann, M. A.
Chaplain U. S. A., Retired.

Assistant Sup’t
Filipino Students.

Insular Bureau, Washington.
Lake Avenue, Wilmette, Ill.
Major Edw. J. Vattmann, M. A.
Chaplain U. S. A., Retired.

Assistant Sup't
Filipino Students.

Insular Bureau, Washington.
Lake Avenue, Wilmette, Ill.
Chicago, Ill.  January 2nd, 1905

Major E. J. Wattman

Wilmette, Illinois.

Dear Father Wattman:

I came home safely, and let me repeat my thanks for your cordial hospitality.

I was thinking about my project of getting a Master's degree. My application blank was sent yesterday, I probably shall hear from the examiner for colleges would have received it by this time. I think a letter from you to Dean Judson, acting president, will help me in getting admitted sooner.
The facts in your letter would be: 1. that you learned of my application to Dean Barnes for advanced standing for M.S. degree. 2. that I got my B.S. degree after studying five years in college in the island of 3rd, that I have credit for one year college work in Pomona College, California, some from the University of Missouri. 4th, that I almost finished the first two years of medicine except five majors, in the Univ. of Missouri & Univ. of Chicago.
me in U.S. is limited please have certain special arrangement be made for my admission to graduate work and let my preliminary training be estimated by means of the grade of work that I shall accomplish.

My diploma and papers are here and I will present them personally to Dean Barnes as soon as I hear from him.

A letter, I think, that would be counted as a sort of information, would probably be be...
letter suited by this time, than if you come over personally since anyhow, Dean Barnes is going to look over my preliminary work and as soon as I hear from him I will let you know if we will see what else one must do.

I will write to you two hours later about the telephone business. Since I got class now. It is of great importance that your letter should reach Acting President Judson, as soon as possible.

His address is:
A

well, come right and so on, because

some reason then to keep near you a

long time and one day, and

perhaps from then I shall go to the

world and then, related some time to

people.
Jan. 3rd, 1905

My dear Doctor Judson:

Your great kindness to me when I consulted you in re Filipino student has encouraged me to address these lines to you. In order that you may understand what I desire I take the liberty to enclose letter which speaks for itself. Permit me to add that I know Mr. Gonzaga very well. He is an exemplary student and man full of praiseworthy ambition who fully lives up to his conviction that he came here not to idle away his time, but to the utmost profit by the opportunities afforded him, hence he is an unending worker worthy of any encouragement that can be given him. I beg of you, dear Doctor, to accede to his wishes, even if a point has to be stretched because his success will spur on the other students to imitating him. A short interview with him may convince you that he very much of him is a man.

Hoping, dear Doctor, that you can see your way to visit us I remain in great respect yours,

G. V. Vastman.

Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.
January 18, 1906.

My dear Mr. Judson,-

Replying to your inquiry of January 17 regarding credit given to Mr. Gomez, a Philippine student in medicine, I write to say that Mr. Gomez has applied for the recognition for his previous work as equivalent to our requirements for the bachelor's degree, intending to become a candidate for a master's degree. Mr. Gomez' work was done in Manilla and it is impossible for me to correlate the work in the University of Manilla with our own requirements. In addition it seems that he has done one year of work in Pomona College and one in the University of Missouri, besides a half year in the University of Chicago. His instructors here speak highly of his work, and I think believe him ready to take up advanced work in pre-medical lines.

I have not been willing, however, to take the responsibility of accepting Mr. Gomez' under-graduate work partly because of its irregularity and partly because he is so young, only 18 at present. I thought best therefore to refer the question to the Faculty through Dean Dodson, and have suggested that he present statements from the instructors with whom Mr. Gomez has worked, indicating that they consider him, if they so do, competent to undertake graduate work. I have intended then to present a brief statement regarding his previous courses.
at Manilla, Pomona, and Missouri, and recommend that the Faculty accept this work as substantially equivalent to the bachelor's degree.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

THE EXAMINER FOR COLLEGES
My dear Mr. Coulter:—

We have given leave of absence to Messrs. MacClintock and Starr for the Manila plan. I have written to the War Department recommending that your service be held over for one year. Perhaps we could arrange the matter at that time. I should like very much to have you go. It would not be bad perhaps for you to write to Dr. Barrows yourself.

Very truly yours.
My dear Mr. Gourmet:

We have given the case of absence to


I have written to the War Department recommending that
your services be taken over for one year. Perhaps we
ought to arrange the matter at first time. I should like
very much to have you or... I would not be paid perhaps

for you to write to Dr. Berlowe yourself.

Very truly yours,
December 26, 1907.

My dear President Judson:

I wonder whether it would be possible to hold on to that Manila proposition for another year. The plea might be made that it is rather short notice for us to adjust our work, which really must be arranged for a year in advance. I think I could make it in another year, but I never can be jumped into it at three months notice.

I have reason to believe that Dr. Barrows would be willing to arrange the matter.

Yours sincerely,

John M. Coulter

President Judson,

Haskell Museum.
December 5th, 1907

My dear President Judson:

I wonder whether it would be possible to hold on to our Kentite proposition for another year. The plea might be made that it is rather short notice for us to undertake our work, which really must be arranged for a year in advance. I think I could make it in another year, but I never can be jumpy into it at these month's notice.

I am very willing to persuade Mr. Haremme.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

President Judson,

[Signature]

De Paul University.
Dec. 22, 1907.

My Dear President Judson,

Answering your letter of

names date saying that I

have been requested to teach in

the normal, assembly in Manila

at its next session, let me

say 1. That I feel greatly honored

at being thus selected by my

University and by the authorities

of Manila.

2. That I shall be happy

to go.

3. That I have had a request

made to the Manila board of

agriculture to gladly

accept a long trip and
I feel that he can supply my place without increase of the budget of the department.

May I add that I personally am chagrined to go because the plan of such a group from my University has hitherto appeared to President Hopkins a year ago his death.

I shall be deeply grateful to you and to the University for this permission to visit the fair first, and hope to do so with full credit.

Yours very truly,

W.D. Moellering.
December 20th, 1907.

Mr. Frank McIntyre,
War Department, Bureau of Insular Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 12th inst. is received. The matters to which you call my attention will be considered at an early meeting of the Board of Trustees. Professor Coulter would like very much to go but the pressure of his duties here are such that he feels it to be out of the question. We may be able to arrange with the other two. As soon as I can inform you definitely I will write again. The subject is one in which I am interested.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
December 20th, 1909

Mr. Frank McKenzie

War Department, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the 15th has been received. The matter to which you call my attention will be considered at an early meeting of the Board of Trustees. Professor Coutts would like very much to be put the pleasure of the cotton into the hands that are there. It is very desirable that the work be done as soon as possible. As soon as I can inform you definitely I will write again. The subject is one in which I am interested.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
December 12, 1907.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that this office is in receipt of a cablegram from the Governor General of the Philippines saying they would like to have three of your men - Professors Coulter, MacClintock and Starr - reach Manila not later than April 4th to give courses of instruction in the teachers' vacation assembly there, the Philippine Government to pay their actual and necessary traveling expenses and maintenance not exceeding six weeks.

The Philippine Director of Education, in writing us last year about this work, stated:

"Something over a year ago the late President Harper, of the University of Chicago, offered to allow leave to three University professors to serve us in this manner without any expense to the Philippine government for their salaries, if the travel and maintenance expenses of these gentlemen could be paid as above indicated. The plan met with favorable comment from the then Secretary of Public Instruction, but owing to the fact that the Philippine Assembly of last year was an experiment, it was deemed best not to avail ourselves of this offer in the first year.

Previous to leaving Manila, the undersigned in a letter to the Secretary of Public Instruction requested the necessary authority for arranging for 3 University professors for the coming vacation assembly, but no action was taken previous to the undersigned's departure. Conversation was had on the matter with Professor MacClintock, of the University of Chicago, who was one of the men who would have been designated by president Harper a year ago if the plan had been carried into effect, and it is probable that the University of Chicago will be able to repeat this offer to us for this year."
I have the honor to address this letter to the Secretary of War, in order to bring to the attention of the Department of War, matters of importance in the Philippine Islands.

The recent events in the islands have shown the necessity for immediate action to prevent further trouble. The insurrection there has created a serious situation that requires attention and prompt action.

The Philippine Commission of Instruction to write in your name.

Sincerely yours,
[Signature]
and again while he was in the United States in January on leave of absence, he wired us from Pomona, California:

"Relative professors vacation assembly Manila, saw President Judson, University Chicago, ready to cooperate if Commission desires."

If the necessary leave can be granted to the three professors mentioned, may I ask that you take up this matter with them and let us know promptly if they favorably consider the proposition of undertaking this vacation work? If they do not care to go to the Islands, I would appreciate any assistance you can give in the way of selecting three other men instead.

By reference to the sailing schedule for next year, I find that in order to reach Manila by April 4th it would be necessary for the men to sail from San Francisco on one of the following boats:

KOREA, Feb. 25, reaching Hongkong March 24, Manila March 31.

AMERICA MARU, Mech. 3, reaching Manila March 31.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Major, U.S. Army,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.
sent the University and do that service in the Islands. In the spring of 1909 it would be quite possible for him to undertake to carry out the plan if it should be open to him at that time.

January 25th, 1908.

We could not see our way to recommending further persons in our faculty in Professor Coulter's place.

Major Frank McIntyre, suggesting Professor W. H. Folwell (retired), University of Minnesota; Professor Folwell has been for years head of the Department of Political Science in the University of Minnesota, and My dear Sir:-

The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago authorized Professor William D. Faer of Clintock of the Department of English, Literature, and Associate Professor Frederick Starr of the Department of Anthropology to be on leave from the University for the purpose of giving lectures at the Teacher's Vacation Assembly at Manila during the coming spring. The University will pay the salary of these gentlemen during their absence. It is understood that the Philippine government will pay their necessary traveling expenses from Chicago to Manila and back and be responsible for their maintenance in Manila for a period not to six weeks. Any instructions which you may send them at the University of Chicago will be received.

H. F. Judson

Professor John M. Coulter of the Department of Botany finds it impossible to be absent this year. I much regret this fact as I should like to have him repre-
In the April...

To him at the

The above...
sent the University and do that service in the Islands. In the spring of 1909 it would be quite possible for him to undertake to carry out the plan if it should be open to him at that time.

November 27th, 1907.

We could not see our way to recommending further persons in our faculty in Professor Coulter's place. I telegraphed you suggesting Professor W. W. Folwell (retired) of the University of Minnesota. Professor Folwell has been for many years head of the Department of Political Science in the University of Minnesota, and was at one time president of that institution. He is a veteran of the civil war leaving the service at the close of the war with rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers in the voluntary army. Last summer he was and find it impracticable to make any suggestion. Our retired from the service of the University of Minnesota Doctors of Philosophy are appointed immediately on graduation on the Carnegie Foundation. He is an admirable lecturer, a man of very wide attainments and would be supremely qualified for this particular service. His son is now I believe Captain of Infantry in the United States army.

I beg to express appreciation on the part of the University of the recommendation from the Philippine government and our deep interest in the enterprise.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

H. P. Judson
sent the University any go out service in the Inter-

In the spring of 1909 it would be quite possible for him
to make a trip to carry out the plan if it should be open

to him at that time.

We cannot not see any way to recommend further

professors in our society to Professor Conner's place.

I get the support of the University of Minnesota Professor

W. H. Smillie has been for many years past of the Department of

Political Science in the University of Minnesota and

was at one time president of that institution. He is a

member of the American Association for the Advance of

Science and has been selected for the service of the University of

Minnesota. He is an inexpensive and

able man and a wise statesman and willing to

do anything for the betterment of the University.

The Board of Trustees of the University

will be glad to accept the services of the University

Professor. I think it is the best course. I therefore

recommend the recommendation of the President

of the University to your Board. I think it

would be to the advantage of the University and

the best interests of the University to make the

Professor John W. Conner of the Department of

Politics.

I believe this to be the best as I think this to have the benefi-
November 27th, 1907.

Major Frank McIntyre,
War Department, Bureau of Insular Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 29th of October was duly received. I have examined into the question of suitable candidates for the position to which you refer, and find it impracticable to make any suggestion. Our Doctors of Philosophy are appointed immediately on graduation to positions of considerable importance in this country and we are unable to find anyone who, at the salary named, would be willing to consider the Manila place.

Thanking you for the courtesy of the inquiry, I am

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON.

October 29, 1907.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise you that the Bureau is in receipt of a letter from the Bureau of Science at Manila asking for the appointment of a chemist to fill a vacancy in that Bureau carrying an entrance salary of $2000 per annum.

In writing of the qualifications desired of this appointee, the Director of the Bureau of Science states:

"We desire in this case a Doctor of Philosophy who has studied in one of the standard universities, having taken the work in chemistry, and specialized in chemistry for his Doctor's degree. I am not particular as to whether he has been especially trained in some technical branch. I lay far more stress on his general ability, character and thorough schooling. He must in his work, of course, have had the usual courses in general, analytical, physical and organic chemistry with all of the secondary work, such as mathematics, physics, etc., which accompany such a course in a first class university like Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, Massachusetts Institute of Technology or Yale. In his special work for the Doctor's degree, I will take a man who has taken his major subject in organic or inorganic work with the sole provision that the work must have been good. Furthermore, the man must be young, ambitious and certified by his teachers to be a careful, accurate worker who is capable of standing on his own feet. He must be able to use chemical literature, to read German and, if possible, French as well as English...

The incumbent must expect advance through promotion and not through any change in salary. However, it must be distinctly understood that the basis of promotion will be fitness for the work, adaptability, and, above all, ambition and ability to do high grade original investigation. No one will be considered worthy of promotion who counts his work according to the number of hours he puts in, and who has not enough interest to work at all times and all hours to advance his research. We want a man who will help to push the Bureau along and not one who needs to be pushed along."
The general conditions governing appointment are such that candidates will be required to qualify in a testimonial examination, which would include the submission of theses, publications, etc. The appointee will be required to sign a contract to remain in the service two years, and if he is not prepared to pay the cost of his transportation he will be furnished with orders covering railroad ticket to San Francisco or Seattle and first-class accommodations on the steamer. Where the Government advances this transportation, it is deducted at the rate of 10% of his salary, but after two years' satisfactory service the employee is reimbursed, not only the cost of the ticket, but also his necessary traveling expenses, and is then entitled to half salary for the time occupied in the ocean voyage en route to Manila.

I hope that you may be able to furnish me with the names of men who in your opinion are competent to fill this position, and who might consider the acceptance thereof. Any recommendation you may be able to make of the names of suitable candidates will be appreciated, both by the Philippine officials and this Bureau.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Dr. Edward Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Major, U. S. Army,
Acting Chief of Bureau.
January 25, 1908.

Sir:

I have your telegram of today saying that Professors MacClintock and Starr have been granted authority to go to the Philippines and undertake work in connection with the teachers' vacation assembly, and suggesting Professor Folwell of the University of Minnesota as a good man for the place offered Professor Coulter who is unable to go this spring.

I have today telegraphed to Professor Folwell to find out his desires in the matter and have written to Professors MacClintock and Starr to see when they can sail.

I appreciate very much the interest you have shown in this matter and the assistance you have given in the way of granting the necessary leave to the instructors in question.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

Major, U.S. Army,
Assistant to Chief of Bureau.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.
I express my appreciation of your efforts that have resulted in the promotion of a housing program for veterans. Your initiative and the encouragement you have received from President Roosevelt are important to the realization of our national objectives.

[Signature]

United States Department of the Interior
President, U.S. Army
Secretary of War
The University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill. Aug. 20th, 1908.

To the President and Trustees
of the University of Chicago.

Gentlemen:

I have just returned from the work for the teachers of the Philippine Islands which your generosity made possible and it gives me great pleasure to make you a short report of the same.

In outline, let me say that, together with Professor Starr of our University, Professor Roberts of the University of California, and Dr. Burks of the Albany Normal School, I arrived in Manila March 27th; lectured at the summer assembly of teachers for four weeks; gave a week's University Extension lectures in Manila, and spent my summer vacation in China and Japan.

The Teachers' Assembly was held at the summer capital of the Islands, Baguio, in the mountains, 170 miles north of Manila. It is a picturesque and invigorating place, quite ideal as a recuperating center for that hot country.

In all we had 241 teachers present, fully as many as could be accommodated the first year. There were thirty-four out of the thirty-six district superintendents present. By this latter means the full executive work of the Educational Bureau was conducted and a splendid conference point established. The Director publicly announced that never was the system so ready to begin its annual work as this year.
To the President and Trustees
of the University of Chicago,

Gentlemen:

I have just returned from the work for the commission of the Philippine Islands with your hearty consent. I have written letters to the Governor General and to the Secretary of War, and am now in the process of giving a report of the same. Please give me a week's leisure to complete the report.

In outline, let me say that the work for the University of Chicago will be to start at the University's American Institute of Research in the Philippines, and then to travel through the Visayas, Mindanao, and the Mindoro Islands. I will then return to Manila, where I will lecture at the summer extension school of the University of the Philippines for four weeks. I will then go to the University of Tokyo, where I will lecture on the summer session, and then return to Japan.

The Teachers' Association was held at the summer capital of the USBP, which is located in the mountains. It is a picturesque and interesting place, and I was able to absorb the atmosphere and learn from the teachers. I have been able to make several presentations and to present my work. I am now preparing the final report for the commission.
The work of the Assembly consisted of lectures, two hours daily for the four of us taken from the States, with a short course from Dr. Dean of Manila on "Heredity," and two important general conferences, one by the superintendents on educational matters, and one on anthropological problems of the Islands. In addition we had a regular series of general lectures, three to five from each of us, open to the whole camp and the city of Baguio. My own full courses were; (1) Shakespeare, and (2) Literature in the Elementary Schools.

The three chief lecture halls of the Assembly grounds were named Harper Tolda (a "tolda" is a tent), Judson Tolda, and Wheeler Bali (a "bali" is a house) - named for the three University presidents who made the Assembly possible. These will be permanent names, except that the "toldas" will gradually become "balis."

It had become clear that it was absolutely necessary to do something notable for the American peoples in the Islands - for recreation, for fellowship, for professional refreshment. Otherwise the force being scattered, living far from the centers of civilization and without stimulus, and in great heat would deteriorate and become dissatisfied. This Assembly idea seemed to have been exactly the thing needed.

1. It resulted in great physical refreshment. Cool air, freedom from all sorts of tropical dangers, exhilarating surroundings had a most happy effect in new bodily health and spirit.
The work of the Assembly consists of three parts:

1. The study of new Arctic law, with a special
   course on "North Star" and the importance of
   the Canadian Arctic

2. The creation of a new Arctic program, and
   one on the administration of the
   constitutional matters, and one on the implementation
   of the

3. In addition, we have a regular series of general
   topics

The three other interesting parts of the Assembly grounds were:

- "The North" to live from each of us, open to the whole camp
- "The City of the North"
- "My own will, three weeks later"

The three other interesting parts of the Assembly grounds were:

- "The North"
- "My own will, three weeks later"
- "The City of the North"

It may become clear that it was appropriately necessary

for some time to come to the Arctic people in the future.

For reception, you will find the Assembly grounds.

In great need, the Assembly grounds will be

The Assembly has

seen to have been exactly the right thing.

If, in keeping with the present restatement.

freedom from all sorts of temporary expedients, exterminating war-

promote a most happy effect in new political needs and

spirit.
2. It brought great professional stimulus to the teachers. Instruction and ideas from our centers of discussion at home proved most stimulating and grateful to the force.

3. Personal contact and conference among the teachers themselves was secured. Friendships were renewed, talk about common problems, and experiences under different conditions, stories of strange adventures from all over the islands, made a body of most interesting secondary instruction.

4. Of special help was the superintendent’s conference in which teachers freely took part bringing to bear upon the administration all manner of suggestions for improvement.

Nothing could have been handsomer than the gratitude and appreciation showed by the management and teachers for the gift of our services. It seems quite certain that without it the Assembly could not have been held since the whole venture was rather costly. I shall expect that you will receive formal thanks from Dr. Barrows for your courtesy.

I am glad to report that I found the University of Chicago very influential in the Islands. Dr. Barrows, Director of Education, is our graduate. I judged that at least thirty percent of the teachers had studied with us, and all four of the instructors who went out are our men—Professor Starr and I as regular instructors, Dr. Burks, the first graduate, (A.B.) of the University, and Dr. Roberts, formerly a fellow in political science. The number of the teachers
6. It is pleasing to learn the great progress and improvement to the campus.

The information and classes from our centers of instruction at home have been stimulating and relevant to the home.

8. Personal contact and conferences among the faculty are essential.

Companionship was current, intellectual were renewed, talk of common problems, and experiences under different conditions.

One score of&B. A. degrees from all over the nation.

I write a part of this information... conference.

...part of the management... conference, since the more academic leaders and faculty... conference, which... conference... conference.

I would like to report that I have the University of Chicago very fortunate in the President, Dr. Pareto, Dr. Pareto of the faculty, and the President... conference, to the University, and to... conference, the number of the conference... conference.
who are planning to come to us for study is most gratifying. The idea of the Assembly was first brought forward by my brother Mr. Samuel McClintock, graduate of the University, and was cordially approved and assisted by President Harper. If, as I hope, the University shall soon establish a Department of Oriental Civilizations, one of its divisions should be that of the Malay People.

We had a good meeting of the University of Chicago Club in Manila with twenty six persons present.

My conviction is that the Islands must remain under the full American control for a long time to come, that our educational work is the very center of the civilizing forces to be employed, and that our University has done a fine service in assisting one of the educational units to make so bright a beginning. It should give you great pleasure as a piece of pure philanthropy, as it certainly will, in the increased prestige among a large corps of teachers.

In Japan, I am glad to say, I found myself as a University Professor, more than welcome and was at once called upon for lectures on educational topics. Without any preliminary arrangements I actually gave some twenty five lectures and addresses, chiefly in schools. At all places I met the most hearty welcome and found students eager and prepared to hear lectures in English. I found everywhere students who have worked at Chicago, and an almost unreasonable eagerness
The issue of the assembly saw little progress forward by my
proponent Mr. Samuel Wolfsort, graduate of the University,
and was consistently approved by the majority of the faculty.
I, as I hope, as the University should soon celebrate a report,
met with General Civilization at one of the graduate's locality
be that of the United People.

We met a good meeting at the University of Chicago
which I met with twenty-six persons present.
My connexion is that I find the Institute more remunerative
myself a member of the Institute which made such a point
serve in sustaining one of the educational units, to make
escape a beginning. It appears given you great pleasure
as a piece of the philosophy as it certainly will in
the increased pressure amount a large corps of teachers.

In Japan, I am likely to be, I found myself as a unitary
with Professor more than welcome and was at one calling upon
for lectures on educational topics. Without any preliminary
enthusiasm, I actually have never thought the lectures
and stimulants critically inço a scheme. At all prices I met the
most keener welcome and found students eager and ready to
bear lectures in English. I found everywhere authorities who
have worked at Chicago, and on issues unsensuale elsewhere.
to come to America for study. If we had scholarships for them we might have any number of the best Japanese students. And in view of the present need for educated leaders in Japan I can conceive nothing more important for international relations than the immediate education of large numbers of Japanese in our best American Universities.

May I ask you to accept my personal thanks for the favor of this splendid experience and remain,

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]
(3)

We nowseparator for

to come to America for study. I am advised that the number of American students
from China is not very large and the need for specialized teachers in Japan
is not great. In view of the present need for specialized teachers in Japan,
I am therefore writing to express more important for the information

I refer to the immediate education of future generations of

Japan in our past American universities.

May I ask you to accept my best respects for the

year of the opening of the American and receive

very respectfully yours.

[Signature]
The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

THE UNIVERSITY
HIGH SCHOOL
OF
THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Chicago, June 23, 1909.

Mr. Supt. of Phil. Govt. Students
War Department
War, D.C.

To The University of Chicago

Fees of Rufino Santos

For Summer Quarter

Tuition - - - $50.00
Social Fee - - -
Laboratory Fees - - -

Total - - 50.00

NOTE 1.—Checks should be made payable to the order of the University of Chicago, and mailed to the Registrar.

NOTE 2.—Students whose fees are not paid within ten days after the opening of the quarter will not be permitted to remain in school, unless a written arrangement for payment is made with the Registrar.
To The University of Chicago

Fees of University for Summer Quarter

Total

[Handwritten notes and stamps]
WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON.

October 30, 1908.

My dear Mr. Robertson:

I find that the letter of which I spoke to you while in Chicago recently, relative to the granting of tuition in the University to Filipino students, was dated May 25, 1905, and directed to Major E. J. Vattmann and signed by Henry Porter Chandler.

Dr. Judson gave me an informal memorandum through Mr. Owen stating that we might have two scholarships in the University High School for the ensuing year. In order to place this on record here for future reference, may I ask you to confirm the memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Superintendent of Filipino Students.

Mr. D. A. Robertson,
Secretary to the President,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.
July 22, 1909.

My dear Mr. Enright:

Your letter of July 16, addressed to Mr. Robertson, enclosing bill for the tuition of Ruffino Santos, has been referred by the writer to the University Registrar, with full data for making the proper credit, and you will doubtless hear from Mr. Eicher promptly adjusting the error of this bill.

Mr. Robertson is at present in Europe, or he would have personally acknowledged your letter, with apologies for the mistake.

Yours very truly,

D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President

Mr. Edmund Enright,
Bureau of Insular Affairs,
Washington, D. C.
July 22, 1939

In view of the fact that our knowledge of the operations of the commission has been returned to your attention, I should like to inform you that I have been notified by the writer to the United Nations Register, with full authority to make the proper charges and, if necessary, to recover the damage incurred.

I am instructed, therefore, to make the following statement:

The report on the presence of President and the receipt for the missives.

Yours very truly,

D. A. Rockefeller
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President

Mr. Secretary, Mr. Minister, Mr. Secretary,

We refer to our letter of the date...
WAR DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
WASHINGTON.  

July 16, 1909.

My dear Mr. Robertson:

Referring to enclosed bill of Rufino Santos for tuition in the summer quarter of the University High School, you will recall that last Fall President Judson kindly granted us free tuition for the two Filipino students in the High School. At that time he gave me a pencil memorandum to Dr. Owen. Will you please refer this bill to the proper authorities with a statement that this student has a scholarship. He will not be at the High School longer than to the end of the summer quarter.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Superintendent of Filipino Students.

Mr. D. A. Robertson,
Secretary to the President,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosure:
May 2, 1910.

My dear Mr. Robertson:

Vicente Ferraols, one of the students under my direction, desires to take a couple of subjects at the University during the summer quarter and I write to ask if the usual privilege of free tuition will be accorded him. In this connection I may say that we now have three Filipino students at the University, Conrado Benitez, Marcelino Gallardo and Timoteo Dar Juan. The last two are special students and will complete their courses at the end of this quarter and will return to the Islands. This will leave but two students for the summer quarter; namely, Benitez and the young man for whom I am now requesting free tuition.

Thanking you for the continued co-operation and assistance from the University, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Superintendent of Filipino Students.

Edwin Wright

Mr. David A. Robertson,
Secretary to the President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosure: Franked envelope, which requires no postage.
If your He-Reflector

Yanks Partiaal, etc. to the Secretary

at Interior, George to take a copy of this letter to the

Secretary of the Interior and make a copy of it. No letter of the

Secretary of the Interior will be returned. To this

Secretary, O'Malley, M. G. McCullough, and M. McCullough to


have been the only ones to receive any wire messages from

Secretary of the Interior, Department of Interior, and have

affairs with the New York Times. The letter of the New York Times,

be returned to the Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary of the Interior, Department of Interior, and have

affairs with the New York Times.
May 5, 1910.

Dear Mr. Enright:

President Judson approves the assignment of tuition to Mr. Vicente Ferrerols during the summer quarter. I hope he may do as well as his fellow citizens at this institution. Mr. Benitez has been doing very good work, and as you doubtless know has achieved great popularity among the men in the University. He was elected captain of one of the athletic teams.

Yours very truly,

D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President

Secretary to the President.

Mr. Edmund Enright,
Superintendent of Filipino Students,
War Department,
Washington, D.C.
Pres. Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We take the liberty of sending you herewith a few facts in connection with the Panama controversy existing between Colombia and the United States. For nine years Colombia has striven in vain to have this matter submitted to the arbitration of an impartial tribunal.

If Colombia has no claim to indemnity that fact will be established by a full and fair investigation. If Colombia has a claim that claim ought to be satisfied. No other course is compatible with the honor and integrity of the American people.

All the evidence presented to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, has been printed as a Government document. If you are interested in obtaining justice for a weak sister Republic, will you not write to your Congressman and ask him to forward you a copy of the testimony.

You can also aid the good cause by sending us a list of such of your influential friends as you think would care to receive information bearing upon this matter.

Yours respectfully,

THE OERTEL PRESS

P.S. Have you read the evidence? Send a copy from your Congressman.
Dear Sirs:

We take this opportunity to call your attention to a few facts in connection with the Panama controversy existing between Colombia and the United States. You know, as a matter of fact, the controversy was entertained in vain to have the matter submitted to the arbitration of an impartial tribunal.

It is a matter of serious importance that the claim will be established. It is a claim that has been filed and is now under investigation. It is a claim that will be established. No other course is compatible with the honor and integrity of the American people.

All the evidence presented to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives has been printed as a government document. If you are interested in supporting justice, you may write to your Congressmen and ask him to forward you a copy of the testimony.

You can also get the record of the Senate's first report on the matter of your interest and write to the Senate to receive information pertaining upon the matter.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
COLOMBIA'S CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The evidence presented to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which is investigating the Panama matter under the Rainey Resolution, proves conclusively:

1. That Mr. Roosevelt and some members of his administration were cognizant of and gave their support to the preparations being made for the Panama Revolution.

2. That the steps taken by Mr. Roosevelt to prevent Colombia from maintaining her sovereignty over the Isthmus of Panama and to prevent the landing of troops within the State of Panama and the suppression of the fake rebellion were in violation of the treaty of 1846-48; and,

3. That the acts of Mr. Roosevelt in respect to the creation and recognition of the Republic of Panama were in violation, not only of the treaty obligations of the United States, but of fundamental principles of international law, which have been and are recognized by the United States as binding upon nations in their dealings with one another.

HAVE YOU READ THE EVIDENCE? ----- GET A COPY FROM YOUR CONGRESSMAN
TWO TREATIES.

Treaty of 1846-8 Between the United States and New Granada and
Treaty of 1904 Between the United States and Panama.

The official Compilation of Treaties in Force, prepared in 1904 under the direction of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was submitted before publication by the Chairman of the Committee to the Secretary of State, and was examined by the State Department with a view to excluding agreements and parts of agreements in whatever form which are regarded as no longer operative, and including all that are so.

Under the heading Colombia, on page 194, is printed the text of the Treaty of Peace, Amity, Navigation and Commerce, signed in Bogota on December 12, 1846, and proclaimed in Washington June 12, 1848.
By Section 1 of Article XXXV the United States "Guarantee the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada (now Colombia) has and possesses over the Isthmus of Panama".

Under the heading Panama, on page 607 of the same official publication, is printed the text of the treaty of 1904 with Panama, Article I of which reads: "The United States Guarantees and will maintain the independence of Panama".

By these two treaties, both of them in force, the United States is pledged to two opposite and entirely irreconcilable things.

READ "A CHAPTER OF NATIONAL DISHONOR" BY LEANDER T. CHAUBERLAIN
IN THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW OF FEBRUARY 1912.
The Attitude of the Government of the United States in Foreign Relations

The attitude of the Government of the United States in foreign relations is generally known. It is based on the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations, and on the belief that the conduct of international relations should be guided by the United Nations. The United States takes an active part in the work of the United Nations, and seeks to promote peace and security through the maintenance of international law and the resolution of disputes by peaceful means.

In the United Nations, the United States is represented by the Secretary of State, who serves as the principalotted representative of the President in the United Nations. The United States is a member of a number of specialized agencies of the United Nations, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The United States is also a member of a number of regional organizations, including the Organization of American States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The United States is committed to the promotion of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law, and to the support of international organizations that work to advance these objectives.

The United States is a strong advocate of the importance of diplomacy and negotiation in resolving international disputes. The United States is committed to working with other nations to promote peace and security, and to address the challenges facing the international community.
THE CASE OF COLOMBIA vs. THE UNITED STATES.

Q.- What is the Treaty of 1846-8?

A.- A common contract under which, in return for valuable consideration received, President Polk, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, solemnly guaranteed the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada (now Colombia) had and possessed over the Isthmus of Panama. To this day the United States enjoys all the advantages received from Colombia under this treaty which is still in force; but the flag of Colombia no longer floats over the Isthmus; and it is the United States itself which prevents Colombia from reasserting her sovereignty in Panama, which rightful sovereignty she pledged her honor as a nation to maintain and uphold.

MR ROOSEVELT'S CONFESSION.

"I am interested in the Panama Canal because I started it. If I had followed traditional conservative methods I should have submitted a dignified State Paper of probably two hundred pages to the Congress and the debate would have been going on yet. BUT I TOOK THE CANAL ZONE AND LET CONGRESS DEBATE, and while the debate goes on the canal does also."

(From Theodore Roosevelt's speech to the students of the University of California at Berkeley, Calif., March 23, 1911)
THE CASE OF JOSIAH W. TAYLOR, JR.


A. A summary of the major points in the Treasury Department's financial operations, and the role of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury, William G. King, and his assistants, the Chief of the Bureau of the Mint, and the Comptroller of the Currency, were responsible for managing the nation's finances during the turbulent years of the Civil War. The Treasury Department was in charge of printing currency, managing public debt, and overseeing the government's financial transactions.

King's primary concern was to ensure the stability of the currency and to maintain the nation's credit. He worked closely with the Comptroller of the Currency, James C. Minor, to manage the nation's finances during the war.

The Treasury Department also oversaw the Mint's operations, which were crucial for producing coins to support the war effort.

In conclusion, the Treasury Department played a pivotal role in managing the nation's finances during the Civil War, ensuring that the economy remained stable despite the challenges posed by the conflict.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CONCLUSION

I trust that the President and Congress will consider it. If I may, I would like to express my gratitude for the opportunity to serve in this capacity and to contribute to the Nation's progress.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

[Signature]

[Date: ]