CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject: H. C. E. David

Regarding

Date

SEE

Name or Subject:
Harper 1900, 1905 November 17

File No.
Chicago April 20th 1917

My dear Mr. President,

I thank you very much for the suggestion you made to write to Colonel Roosevelt. I am sending him a letter similar to the one addressed to the Secretary of war.

I had not thought necessary to write to Colonel Roosevelt, for I had not seen anything definite about his plans in our Chicago papers, but since you think it advisable I am very glad to do so and shall be much obliged to you for your recommendation also in this case.

Yours respectfully,

Henri David
To [Name],

I have just received a letter from Mr. Roosevelt expressing his appreciation of the work you have done. He has asked me to convey to you his congratulations on your appointment as Secretary of War.

I must inform you, however, that Mr. Roosevelt has been much impressed by your ability and your efficiency. He believes that you are the right man for the job and he is anxious to have you start at once.

I have been asked to express the hope that you will accept this appointment and that you will do your best to carry out the President's wishes.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Date]
Chicago, April 21, 1917

Dear Mr. David:

Your note of the 20th inst. is received. I have written to Colonel Roosevelt myself also. It seems possible of course that his plan may be carried out, and it is just as well to have him informed on the matter.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Henri David
The University of Chicago
Dear Mr. Davis:

Your note of the 30th inst. is received.

I have written to Colonel Roosevelt myself on the.

same subject as you state the plan may be carried out

and it is just as well to have him informed of the matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Harry Davis
The University of Chicago
Chicago, April 20, 1917

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

A member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, Professor Henri David, is a Frenchman by birth and a naturalized citizen of the United States. He served his full time in the French Army, and has his honorable discharge. He is a teacher of French; is a man of character and of decided ability. If at any time in the future armed forces of the United States should be sent to France it seems as if he might be used in that connection, not merely as an interpreter, but in many ways to aid in making the connection between the American forces and the French people as well as the French Army. He is anxious to serve, and I cordially commend him in case the War Department should think wise to consider the matter of your proposed Expeditionary Force to France.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.  

President

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt  
Oyster Bay, New York
Dear Mr. Roosevelt,

A member of the faculty of the
University of Chicago, Professor Henry Davis, in
PR President of Physics and a Nationalizing Citizen of the
United States. He served the full time in the
United States and has the honorable distinction of
having lived in a man of observance and of rectitude.
If at any time in the future many more of the United
States people be sent to France, it seems as if it be might
be seen in that connection, not warranty as an intermediary,
but in many ways to try to make the connection between
the American forces and the French people as well as the
French Army. We are anxious to see that as I certainly
command you in case the War Department would think
me

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President

[Address]
April 14th 1917

My dear President Judson,

The enclosed letter explains itself. I am sending it to you before mailing it to the Secretary of war for your approval and friendly advice.

I should like also to have you recommend my request to the proper authority in order that it should not be pigeon-holed and forgotten when the opportunity comes. I hope I have made it clear that I do not apply for an ordinary office job. If I ask to be attached to the staff with the rank suited to the duties I have in view, it is not for the honor attached to it but for the responsibilities that go with it. I believe this post should be of importance enough to require such equipment as my connection with an institution of the rank of our University would give.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]
The enclosed letter of application I enclose in the spirit of your recent letter advising me of my appointment as an Instructor in Modern Languages. I have been invited to attend a meeting of the Department of Modern Languages and I am looking forward to the opportunity of discussing the matter with you personally. I trust that you will find it convenient to meet me at your convenience.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Chicago, April 16, 1917

Dear Mr. David:

Your favor of the 14th inst. is received. Herewith I am returning your letter. It might very properly go to the Secretary of War, and I will write a letter which may perhaps go with it. I am wondering also whether it would not be advisable for you to write a similar letter to Colonel Roosevelt. If his plan is carried through your suggestion would fit in very nicely with it.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Henri David
The University of Chicago
Dear Mr. Davis:

Your letter of the 16th inst. is receipted.

I regret to inform you that the letter was received by me on the morning of the 16th inst. I am sure that you will understand that I have been extremely busy since then, and have not had time to write you.

We have been very busy since the 16th inst. I am glad to hear from you, and I am sure that you will be pleased to hear from me again soon.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Henry Davis
The University of Chicago
Chicago, April 17, 1917

Dear Sir:

A member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, Professor Henri David, is a Frenchman by birth and a naturalized citizen of the United States. He served his full time in the French Army, and has his honorable discharge. He is a teacher of French; is a man of character and of decided ability. If at any time in the future armed forces of the United States should be sent to France it seems as if he might be used in that connection, not merely as an interpreter, but in many ways to aid in making the connection between the American forces and the French people as well as the French Army. He is anxious to serve, and I cordially recommend him in case the Department should think wise to consider the matter.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. – L.

The Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

A member of the faculty of the University of

Outline: Professor Henry Davis to a prominent D.P.

He and a nationalizing citizen of the United States. He

seemed the only one in the French Army, and can fill

honorable capacities. He is a teacher of French in a

way of a professor and of a scholar's ability. It is my time

to see the future many groups of the United States army to

went to France. It seems as if he might go with me in

connection, not merely as an interpreter, but in many ways

to aid in making the connection between the American forces

and the French, people as well as the French Army. He is

suspected to serve, and I consider it necessary that in case

the Department oppose this wise to consider the matter.

Very truly yours,

H.B.L. - L.

The Secretary of War

Washington, D.C.
Extract from a letter

M. Y. 19 janvier 1915

Je suis entré au Consulat Général le 11 novembre et j'ai eu une longue conversation avec M. D'Hallay, secrétaire, faisant fonction de Chancelier, et très instruit dans toutes les questions relatives au service militaire. Je lui ai montré les documents envoyés par M. David, journal militaire, acte de naturalisation. Le dépôt du M. D'Hallay a été très nette : "M. David ne peut être considéré comme insoumis - brevi pro quo."

S. L. est cité au 11 du Code civil qui a toujours été très clair pour moi, s'il n'est pas même pour nos autorités ici (S. P. 13)

Il ressort de cela que le Français qui au moment de sa naturalisation a échangé ne durait plus le service militaire dans l'armée active, ni dans la réserve de l'armée active - c'est-à-dire à 55 ans d'âge - n'est plus soumis aux états militaires français. C'est le cas de M. David.

Voilà mon ami, l'opinion venant directement du Consulat de New York.  
S. P. 13.
24 janvier 1915.

Mon cher ami : 

Comme vous le savez, à la dernière réunion de la Société, Mme Bougnot a été élue Secrétaire du groupe. Elle m'a téléphoné ce matin à propos du déjeuner lundi et m'a demandé si elle est familière en son. Elle ajoute qu'elle ne veut pas prendre la responsabilité de l'offrir si elle n'a pas les fonds. Voulez-vous, je vous prie, sans attendre dire elle. Sous sous rappelé, c'est ce pas, que je n'ai rien qu'après la Socie son titre me demandant de nommer Mme Bougnot secrétaire. 

Une chose maintenant :

Il y a quelques semaines une personne que je ne reçois pas nommer a envoi joindre la question de votre position avec le gouvernement français à malgré la lettre à M. George dont j'ai parlé cette personne n'a pas ordre accepter mon
Je suis en mesure de dire que j'ai reçu une lettre de M. Segret qui m'a demandé de vous annoncer que M. Le cardinal a accepté de nous donner une lettre. Je suis désolé de vous annoncer que j'ai renoncé à vous donner une lettre. En revanche, je vous assure que je tiens à vous donner une lettre.

Je vous envoie ce qui suit en plus de ce que je vous ai dit. Je vous prie d'envoyer une lettre. Je suis désolé de vous obliger à cette démarche. Je vous envoie en plus une lettre. Je vous assure que je tiens à vous donner une lettre.

Je vous envoie ce qui suit en plus de ce que je vous ai dit. Je vous prie d'envoyer une lettre. Je suis désolé de vous obliger à cette démarche. Je vous envoie en plus une lettre. Je vous assure que je tiens à vous donner une lettre.

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Je vous envoie ce qui suit en plus de ce que je vous ai dit. Je vous prie d'envoyer une lettre. Je suis désolé de vous obliger à cette démarche. Je vous envoie en plus une lettre. Je vous assure que je tiens à vous donner une lettre.
STATEMENT CONCERNING THE SITUATION OF
PROF. DAVID.

10. Mr. Henri Charles DAVID was born in France, of French parentage, in 1873.

20. On the 27th January 1915, Mr. DAVID notified this Consulate where he was registered as a Frenchman, (and after receiving through the Office a personal call to join the colors,) that he had been naturalized an American citizen on the 13th of November 1913.

30. The French Law inhibits the taking by the citizens of the Republic of a foreign naturalization when they are under thirty five years of age. When naturalized, Mr. DAVID was about forty years old and therefore did not break the law of his mother country.

40. In former years, Mr. DAVID served, in conformity with the law in the French Army. He was made a non-commis- sioned officer and was the bearer of a French military book in that capacity and registered first in the re- serves and later on, in the territorial troops of the Army.

50. Whenever Mr. DAVID travelled over to France, he had this military book, in compliance with the French mili- tary rules, stamped by the military authorities in France when arriving in that country and at the Consulate when he returned to Chicago. We have stubs of these visas at the Consulate dated 13th August, 1906; 22nd July 1910; First February 1911.

60. War broke out on the 2nd of August 1914, mobilization was declared by the French Government. Mr. DAVID as a non- commissioned officer of the French Army had in his
STATEMENT COMPLAINING THE SITUATION
OF
PROF. DAVID

To the Hon. Governor DAVID, we have this day presented the following:

Concerning the recent events of the Civil War, we, as a peace-loving community, have witnessed the harshest and most brutal conflict in our history. The sacrifices and suffering of our people have been immense. The loss of life and property has been staggering. We call upon you, as our leader, to bring an end to this senseless war.

DAVID has always been a strong advocate for peace and reconciliation. His efforts to promote understanding and cooperation among all parties have been widely recognized.

DAVID, we urge you to take immediate action to end this tragic conflict. We stand in solidarity with those who seek peace and justice. The future of our nation depends on your leadership.

Yours sincerely,

[signature]

[Note: The document appears to be a letter addressing the governor about the situation during the Civil War, requesting action to end the conflict.]
military book an order to join the colors in case of mobilization.

70. Unknown to this Consulate, however, Mr. DAVID had in his possession, on the one hand, his French military book, on the other hand, a certificate of naturalization in which it was stated that he had made the oath that under certain circumstances, he would fight against France.

80. On the 22nd of January 1915, a reminder of the military authorities was mailed by this Consulate to Mr. DAVID, personally, ordering him to join the colors. — It is only at that time that he made known to this Office that he had repudiated his former nationality.

90. Mr. DAVID has never returned to this Office his military book appointing him as a noncommissioned officer in the French Army.

Chicago, May 17, 1915.

[Signature]

Consul for France.
Chicago, May 18, 1915

My dear Baron de St. Laurent:

Your favor of the 17th inst. is received. You were quite right in giving me the written statement, which I have already acknowledged. Of course I shall look into the facts in the case. Meanwhile I beg to point out that Mr. David was naturalized in the United States in 1913. Under the laws of the United States he thereby became an American citizen, and thereby ceased to have French nationality. Whatever may be the laws of France they do not run in the United States, and the United States would not for a moment tolerate recognition of a legal claim of a foreign country on a naturalized citizen; least of all would it recognize that claim on the soil of the United States.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Baron M. de St. Laurent,
The French Consulate, 652-654 - 175 W. Jackson Boul., Chicago.
Mr. Geo. B. Noyes, Esq.,

Yours truly to the 1st.

Yours truly,

Mr. Geo. B. Noyes, Esq.,

The President, Committee of the American Bar Association.

E.E. 8900 - The W. T. Kramer, Esq.
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear President:

I have received your letter of this date.
It seems that my meaning was not entirely clear.
Mr. David from November 1913 to January 1915 was registered as a Frenchman at this Consulate.

From November 1913 to January 1915, he was a naturalized American citizen.

During said period, he had a dual status.
We have no claim whatever on citizens who have repudiated the French nationality.
The reverse seems to be true.
They have no claim in Societies presided over by the French Consul.

I remain, my dear President,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Consul for France.
President Harvard Medical School,
University of Chicago,
Chicago

My dear President:

I have received your letter of this date.

It seems that my request was not entirely clear.

I was, however, Professor 1919 to January 1920.

Registration at the conclusion of the course, from November 1918 to January 1919.

Dear Professor: 1918 to January 1919, did we have a

registration mechanism or section for such a change.

I am not aware of any assistance or advice which have

produced the present registration system.

The purpose seems to be clear:

They have no claim to subscribe to the next

year.

I remain, with great respect,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]
Chicago, May 19, 1915

Baron H. de St. Laurent,
The French Consulate,
652-654 - 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

My dear Baron de St. Laurent:

Your favor of the 18th inst. is received. Since November, 1913, I understand, that Mr. David has been a naturalized American citizen. That settles his legal status. An American citizen could not by any form of registration make himself anything else than an American citizen. Therefore, since November, 1913, he could not have had a double status.

If I understand your letter I understand it to mean that a naturalized American citizen of French origin must not take part in the activities of a society presided over by the French Consul. That raises a very important question. It is quite unlike the procedure in the organizations representing other nationalities, and it certainly will involve considerable thought on the part of American citizens not of French origin in connection with French societies.

Very truly yours,

H.F.J. - L.
Chicago, May 10, 1971

Benon H. Ge 67. Lawrence
The Phoenix Company
106 Washington Ave., Chicago

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

Your letter of the 10th

may not yet have found its way to me. I understand that you have been a city collector in Chicago for a number of years. I have not been in the city for some time. I am writing this letter to the Phoenix Company, asking for a Crane office. The company has requested me to return to Chicago and take over the office. I am sure that you will understand the importance of this. The Phoenix Company is a very important company. It is quite unique in the field of insurance. If you will write me, I will get in touch with them immediately.

Very truly yours,

E.G. - P.
At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alliance française, on Wednesday, the fifth of May, the French Consul alluded to a certain Frenchman who had played a prominent part at a dinner given by an American hostess to a distinguished Frenchman of letters, and regretted the fact that such undue prominence had been given to one 'in revolt against French law.' He also expressed the desire that in the future this Frenchman should not be asked by the members or Directors of the Alliance française to take part in any entertainment, reception or banquet offered by the Alliance française to distinguished lecturers or visitors.

In spite of the guarded phraseology of the French Consul, the Directors present at the meeting could not help inferring that he was alluding to the dinner offered by Mrs. Channon to M. Eugène Brioux, where I had the honor of being toast-master.

I shall not dwell upon the propriety of this indirect attack from one who, on account of his official position, ought to treat everybody with tact, impartiality and justice, and I leave to the judgment of the other Directors the appreciation of the gravity of the charge made against one of them, as well as the intent and purpose of the wish expressed, or the resolution proposed, in regard to my social standing in a society where, on account of my original nationality and my occupation, I am called to play an important part.

Out of consideration for the age and situation of the person who made these unfortunate remarks, and especially out of respect for the body of men assembled on this occasion, I have at the time refrained from taking exception to words that are an insult to my character and position.

But I can not afford to let such an accusation pass without the strongest protest.

Consequently, I want each and all the Directors of the Alliance française, present or not at the meeting, to know that I am not 'in revolt against French law.' I was naturalized an American citizen on November thirteenth, 1913, when I was past forty years of age, and as such, I am no longer a Frenchman subject to French law. Moreover, according to article seventeen of the French Civil Code,
French citizens naturalized in foreign countries after the age of thirty-five are no longer subject to the military obligations of their native land. Far from being at variance with French law, my status is perfectly legal in every respect.

The French Consulate has been officially apprised by me of my naturalization—as the letters dated February 16th and 25th of this year addressed to me from the Consulate, prove—but in spite of this fact, the French Consul has acted on an important occasion as if he were not informed of the facts, and in doing so has wilfully attempted to injure, and has deeply wounded one who has always done his best to forward the French interests in this community, and who, in spite of his feelings and sympathies, has maintained the strict neutrality imposed upon him by his new nationality.

It seems to me that after what took place in the room of the Alliance française at a meeting of its Board of Directors, I am entitled, as one of them, to a frank statement from the other members of the said board as to their attitude in the matter. I wish to know whether I still possess the confidence and good will of the Directors, and whether they feel disposed to accord me the same consideration as in the past, in spite of the proposal made by the French Consul that I should be ignored on formal occasions.

May I respectfully request that what you have to say on this subject be put in writing?

Yours respectfully,

Henri David
The French Course has been offered for several years at the University of Chicago. The instruction is given in a small class with the teacher on the premises. The course includes oral and written exercises, vocabulary, grammar, and composition. The students are expected to practice regularly and to prepare for examinations. The course is designed for beginners and is offered in the fall and spring quarters.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Handwritten date and signature]
Chicago, May 11, 1915

Dear Mr. David:—

I have your circular letter of the 8th inst. I am sending you a copy of a letter which I have written to the French Consul, and shall expect to deal with him directly.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Henri C. E. David,
The University of Chicago.
Dear Mr. Davis:

I have your character letter of the 3rd instant. I am sending you a copy of a letter which I have written to the Kansas City; and expect to get with him immediately.

Very truly yours.

H.P.T. - I

Mr. Henry C. Davis
The University of Chicago
My dear President Judson,

In answer to your letter of May 11th, I shall say that I appreciate very much the interest you take in the matter.

Yours respectfully,

Henri David
To: [Recipient]  

Subject: [Redacted]  

Dear [Recipient],

I am writing to inform you of my decision to resign from my position. I have given considerable thought to this decision and believe it is in the best interest of both myself and [Institution].

I have enjoyed my time here and feel that I have made a valuable contribution. I wish you and [Institution] continued success in the future.

Please let me know if there is anything I can do to facilitate a smooth transition.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
May 10th, 1915.

My dear Colleague:

Occupied with another matter, I did not listen to, or hear the Board's remarks at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alliance. If they were such as you write I can only say that they were entirely uncalled for. That you are a member in good standing in the Society of French professors, which does not admit to membership those who owe a debt to France, is sufficient proof that no one should find fault with your stand in this matter. We know that you had fulfilled your military obligations before...
Having an American citizen I have repeatedly stated this fact to the Consulate. Indeed, I am the one who pointed out to the new consul the article of the French Civil Code which frees you.

I am sure that you have the confidence of all the Directors of the Alliance as you have mine.

Yours very sincerely,

E. P. Baillot
Monsieur:-

Le Bureau de Recrutement de la Seine m'a transmis l'ordre de route ci-joint qui vous concerne et par lequel vous devez rejoindre immédiatement la 3ème Section Territoriale d'Ouvriers Mâres d'Adm. à Rouen. Cet ordre de route est accompagné d'un recopissé que vous aurez à signer et à me retourner.

Si vous êtes indigent ce Consulat vous rapatriera et pour tous autres renseignements prière de vous adresser à lui.

Sincères salutations.

Le Gérant du Consulat de France.

Thiébaut
Monsieur Henri David,
Professeur à l'Université de Chicago
Chicago

Cher Monsieur:

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre du 17 du mois dernier, sous laquelle vous m'informiez qu'ayant acquis la nationalité américaine à un âge où vous n'étiez plus astreint aux obligations du service militaire pour l'armée active, vous vous considérez comme ayant perdu la qualité de Français et disposant par ce fait de rejoindre votre corps.

En vue de me mettre en mesure de retourner aux autorités militaires françaises l'ordre duquel vous aviez adressé par mon intermédiaire, en confirmant ce qui précède, je vous suis, réanimas, oblige de bien vouloir me communiquer les papiers de naturalisation qui vous ont été confiés dont je prendrais officiellement connaissance et que je m'empresserai de vous restituer.

Ayant ainsi l'honneur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée,

Thérèse Simonnet

CHICAGO, 16 Février 1915
February 17, 1902

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am pleased to inform you that your application for the position of Manager has been accepted. You will begin your duties on March 1st.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Monsieur Henri David,

Professeur à l'Université de Chicago,

5469 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Cher Monsieur:-

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre du 21 de ce mois et du Certificat de Naturalisation qui y était joint.

Je retourne à la date de ce jour l'ordre de route que m'avait adressé le Bureau de Recrutement de la Seine, en signa-lant aux autorités militaires que vous n'êtes plus Français et que, ayant acquis la nationalité américaine à un âge où vous n'étiez plus astreint aux obligations du service militaire pour l'armée active, vous étiez de ce fait dispensé de rejoindre votre corps (Article 17 de la Loi du 26 juin 1869).

Je vous retourne ci-joint, sous pli recommande, le certificat de naturalisation américaine que vous avez bien voulu me communiquer.

Agacez, cher Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée,

Le Gérant du Consulat de France:
Chicago, May 11, 1915

My dear Baron St. Laurent:—

My attention is called to the fact that for some reason Professor David of our French Department has not commended himself to your judgment. Would you do me the favor of expressing frankly the reason?

Very truly yours,

H.F.J. - L.

Baron H. de St. Laurent,
The French Consulate, Chicago.
My attention is called to the fact that you have reason to believe that the pension department has not commenced payment of your pension. Would you go to the Town of Expressment for such reason?

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

E.T.L. - I.
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear President:—

The matter referred to by you in your letter of the 11th inst., is of a delicate nature and under the circumstances, I would prefer to have an interview with you on the subject and not to make a written statement.

If it should be convenient for you to appoint a time and place of meeting down town, I would very gladly avail myself of the opportunity for having a private conversation with you on this subject.

We indeed live in very sad and strenuous times and it is often difficult to know exactly in what direction one's duty lies.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Consul for France.
CONSULTANT IN RESEARCH
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
Washington, D.C.

CHICAGO

Dr. [Name]
Rector of the Chicago Board of Education

My Dear [Name]:

The matter relating to your request for the information contained in the letter you wrote to me earlier this week is of great importance. I would appreciate any information you can provide on the subject and not to waste any time.

I am waiting for your response. I am anxious to know whether it is possible to secure the loan at any time.

A letter of introduction from [Name] has arrived in my office, and I would appreciate any information you can provide on the subject.

Please let me know if you have any further information on this matter.

Thank you very much.

[Signature]

May 17, 1917
Chicago, May 14, 1915

My dear Baron St. Laurent:—

     Your favor of the 12th inst. is received. Of course I shall be glad to meet you personally, and if you wish will try to make an appointment. At the same time I do not see why the matter could not be put in writing definitely. If there is any specific thing I should like to know it at an early date, so that I could confer with you about it later.

     Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

Baron H. de St. Laurent,
The French Consulate,
Dear [Name],

My great pleasure & thanks to have your kind offer to be present at the opening of the ISEP. I was afraid I would not be able to attend, but I was able to make arrangements with the new officer in charge of the appointment. I trust the opening will be a success.

If you need any special thing I would like to know if you can think of anything that you would like me to attend. I will certainly cooperate with you on that.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Date]
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear President:

I beg to inform you that a circular letter addressed on the 8th inst. to the Directors of the Alliance by a member of the Directorate and which perhaps was shown to me yesterday, contains in its paragraphs One and Two entirely inaccurate statements.

The case of the complainant is of a different complexion and will perhaps be examined in some future occasion.

I remain, my dear President,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Consul for France.
Dear President,

I am writing to inform you that the Director of the University of Chicago, Mr. President, has asked me to speak to you about the recent developments in the field of education.

I believe that we should explore the possibility of a joint program that could benefit both institutions. The University of Chicago has a long-standing commitment to academic excellence, and I am confident that such a partnership would be mutually beneficial.

I remain, my dear President,

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Chicago, May 15, 1915

My dear Baron St. Laurent:—

I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 14th inst., and shall be interested in a statement of the facts from your point of view. I wrote you this morning as to your previous letter.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Baron M. de St. Laurent,
The French Consulate,
652-654 - 175 W. Jackson Boul., Chicago.
Chicago, May 16, 1918

My dear Mr. President:

I beg to communicate your order of the 1st instant and shall be interested in a statement of the facts from your point of view.

I have your file present to your phonograph record.

I got your very kind note, a very kind letter

I am pleased to give you this letter to the President of the

It is in the interest of the President the negotiations may have been

There is an opinion to be expressed by the President's

It is in the interest of the President's

Regarding your notes to us on the

You have very kindly to be foreseen. The President's

The President's

It is in the interest of the President's

The President's

The President's

The President's

Yours very truly,

Geo. M. Roosevelt

The President General

655 E. 19th St., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Mr. Judson:

I received from Prof. David a circular letter about his relation to French interests, the Alliance Francaise, the French Consulate, etc., which I have no doubt you have received.

I also received from Baron H. de St. Laurent, the French Consul, a communication about the same matter, stating, among other things, Prof. David's status in regard to military service in France.

I regret that any such communications have been deemed necessary. I think they come from a misunderstanding. The French Consul knows that Prof. David is not subject to military duty in France, and some remarks that he made in regard to such military service were aimed at Messrs. Meunier and Roland. Prof. David must be under a misapprehension if he thinks the remarks were intended for him.

An excellent solution of the whole matter would be, I think, to drop it entirely. I would be very glad to speak to you in regard to this matter if you think it necessary or worth while.

Very truly yours,

Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.
Dear Mr. Johnson:

I received from Mr. Pick a copy of the Official Letter

spotted the relation to Transfer Discharge, the Ailments, Prevalence,

the Pension Committee, etc., which I have no doubt you have read.

I also received from Mr. Nelson, the note of Trench, a communication from the same matter, stating, among other things, that David's estate is not in danger of military service in France.

I regret that my own communications have been so few.

I think they come from a misunderstanding. The necessity...

I think that Mr. Pick has not sought to military knowledge, nor has he made any efforts to maintain such knowledge and knowledge of military service and a member of the Committee to determine the question of a member of the Committee to determine the matter.

I am especially sorry about the whole matter money has I...
Chicago, May 17, 1915

Dear Mr. Burry:—

Your favor of the 15th inst. is received. Of course I am not at all interested in the questions raised on these matters excepting as they relate to Professor David. If there is anything relating to him in the mind of the French Consul I respectfully request that I be informed of it.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

Mr. William Burry,
The Temple, Chicago.
May 18, 1916

Mr. William Bunn
The Temple Office

Dear Mr. Bunn:

Your letter of the 18th inst. is received.

Regarding the discussion raised on these matters, expect to
hear from Professor Davie. If there is anything
relating to him in the mind of the General Council I
respecfully request that I be informed of it.

Very truly yours,

E.E. C.
Chicago, July 6, 1915

My dear Mr. Burry:-

I have been out of the city for some time, and hence have not answered the last communication of the Consul in the matter of Mr. David. He is good enough to say in that letter that he does not desire to continue the correspondence on this matter, and that "questions of propriety concerning the Alliance will from this time on be exclusively in the department of our friend Mr. William Burry." I may say that the attack which the Consul has made on Professor David, so far as I am interested in the matter, does not concern the Alliance, but the University of Chicago. He criticises Professor David for having become naturalized as an American citizen, and therefore having "repudiated" his French nationality, which the Consul seems to regard as an unpatriotic act. He further criticises Professor David for having made this change in nationality "on the
eve of a great war." As the naturalization was in November, 1913, it is hardly likely that either Mr. David or the Consul could have known that France was "on the eve of a great war." He criticizes Mr. David further for not having returned his military book to the consulate. Mr. David was not aware of any regulation requiring the return of such book.

The United States cannot for a moment consent to such treatment of a naturalized citizen by a Consul of his former country. Of course the Consul in this case in my opinion is discourteous to Mr. David, who in entire good faith and in obedience to law and custom transferred his nationality to that of the country which he has made his home, and one of whose citizens he has made his wife. It is a discourtesy to the University of Chicago, of whose faculty Mr. David is a member. It is a discourtesy to the United States, whose equestrian the Consul holds. Under these circumstances it will become my duty to lay the entire matter either directly before His Excellency the French Ambassador in Washington or before the Department of State of the United States at Washington, to ascertain if the course which the Consul has seen fit to adopt in this case has the approval of the French Government. If such a course is approved by the French Government the attitude of
In the meantime we are not aware of any information regarding the recent developments at the United States Patent Office or of any action by the Department of Justice.

The United States Patent Office, in the case of the German case in its capacity as a competent authority, has been informed of the facts and will take all necessary steps to prevent the issuance of any patent.

If the United States Patent Office has not received any information concerning the German case, it will issue a certificate of registration of an exclusive right to a patent.

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In the meantime, we are not aware of any information regarding the recent developments at the United States Patent Office or of any action by the Department of Justice.
Americans, and certainly of those connected with the University of Chicago, towards French societies must be radically changed in the near future. I thought it best to lay these facts before you before taking any further steps.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. William Burry,
The Temple, Chicago.
With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

M.L. - X.

Mr. William Parker
The Temple, Chicago
July 13, 1915.

Dear Mr. Judson:

On my return to the city I find your letter of the 6th inst., in reference to the matter of the French Consul and Mr. David. I was not aware that any "questions of propriety concerning the Alliance" had been referred to me, and I respectfully but firmly decline the reference.

I have, as I formerly wrote you, deprecated greatly the differences that arose between the Consul and Prof. David. I think they arose in a misunderstanding. I think the Consul made certain remarks directed at M. Meunier and that Prof. David thought they were directed at him, and from that time on the misunderstanding was in full swing. I am sorry that the matter has attained its present proportions and still think that the best thing to do would be to drop it as a misunderstanding.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Alliance, at which both Prof. David and the French Consul were present, the matter was brought up. The board practically decided to have nothing to do with it.

The Consul wished a resolution passed calling upon everybody to respect French law, etc., but the whole affair resulted in the adoption of a non-committal resolution meaning practically nothing. I enclose a copy of the resolution.
Dear Mr. Jackson:

On my return to the city I find your letter of the 8th inst. in reference to the matter of the petition concerning the pineapple多多公司 may be traced to the Alliances, I feel that any prejudgment of the matter and his interest in the pineapple多多公司.

I have been for some time your representative in the pineapple多多公司 and I think that the pineapple多多公司 can be trusted to do justice in the matter of the pineapple多多公司.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the pineapple多多公司 were present the board and the pineapple多多公司.

I only have to say that the pineapple多多公司 is a well-known and respected company.

The pineapple多多公司 has a large association of people who are willing to do justice to the pineapple多多公司.

Yours truly,
I cannot agree to speak for or espouse any side of this regrettable controversy, and my only prescription is oblivion. I trust you may see it in the same light, but if not, I would be very glad if you would take lunch with me any day at the University Club or the Chicago Club, and we can discuss the matter further, if you think it calls for such discussion.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago.
I cannot agree to speak for an opponent in
any dispute, and Dr. Green is not of the same
opinion. I think your request to me is the same.
I am not in favor of a very long discussion with
you, I may agree to your request if you would
take the University Club of the Chicago Club
and me out of the university at the University
Club. If you think it advisable for you

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

Mr. Harry Peet, Jr.

President, University of Chicago

Chicago
RESOLVED that this society is by its aims and purposes in hearty sympathy with France and accords to each one free action in showing that sympathy. It is also an American society, and will preserve a neutral position and respect the conscience and right of free speech of each of its members. It will take no official action not strictly neutral. The secretary is requested to answer any communications or inquiries in the spirit of this resolution.
RESOLVED that the Society is, by its very and purpose
is best assured with France and Sociology to each one, the
section in showing that sympathy. It is to echo an American
Society, and will become a unique position in respect
the connection and right of these epochs of ease of the members.
If all take on another section not actively connected.
Secrecy is necessary to ensure any communication of importance
in the spirit of this recommendation.
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear President:—

I have received your communications of the 11th
14th and 15th inst.

The facts referred to seem to be as follows:
1st. — When you wrote your letter of the 11th
inst., you were undoubtedly under the impression that a
certain circular letter of complaint had been communicated
to me.

2nd. — I had no knowledge of said document
when I answered you and I therefore misunderstood the
purport of your inquiry.

3rd. — Now that the misunderstanding is ex-
plained, I have no objection to enclose a statement of
facts concerning the situation of the former citizen of
France referred to in this correspondence, as regards his
present and past standing as viewed by this Consulate.
The text on the image is not legible. It appears to be written in a cursive or hand-written style that is not clearly visible due to the quality of the image. Without clearer visibility, it is not possible to transcribe the text accurately.
4th. - The circular letter of complaint refers to statements said to have been made by the French Consul at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alliance Française on the 5th of this month. These statements are recited in the first and second paragraphs of the letter. The Consul in the course of said meeting never made said statements.

5th. - The complainant seems to make an application that his conduct be passed upon by the members of the Board of the Alliance Française. This undoubtedly is his right.

I remain entirely at your disposition for any further explanation concerning this matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Consul for France.
The Actuarial College of Canada has had the pleasure of receiving copies of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Administration of the Alliance Trust at the time of the 8th of this month. These minutes and their attachments were sent in the letter and copy of the minutes and are in the hands of the Provincial Secretary of the Alliance Trust. The minutes of the minutes of the minutes and their attachments are attached.

I remain entirely at your disposition for any further information concerning the matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

George L. France.
Chicago, May 17, 1915

My dear Baron de St. Laurent:—

Your esteemed favor of the 17th inst. with enclosure is at hand. You are quite correct as to the misunderstanding in question, and I thank you for your courtesy in transmitting the statement. Of course it is not the Alliance Française in this matter in which I am interested, but simply the University of Chicago. I shall look into the matter with care.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

M.P.J. - L.

Baron H. de St. Laurent,
The French Consulate,
652-654 - 175 W. Jackson Boul., Chicago.
May 19, 1915

My dear Major Ge. & Lady,

You will see in the AFR Int. with some importance of the proposal, a
quote regarding the Military Intelligence Department and I thank you for your concern in transmitting the
statement. Of course it is not the Military Intelligence
in the manner in which I am interested, but simply
the universality of Office. I will look into the
matter with care.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

E.H.J. S.
President Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago.

My dear President:-

I did not wish to put down in writing the information concerning a professor of your University which I mailed to you this morning.

You, however, insisted to receive a written statement under my signature.

I therefore complied with your desire and you must now be in possession of the document.

Not intending to harm this professor by this statement of facts, I would be extremely obliged to you to keep it for your private use, unless the interested party wishes it to be made public, either before the Board of Directors of the Alliance, or in any other occasion.

I remain, my dear President,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Consul for France.
CONSULAR FRENCH LANGUAGE EXAMINATION

Department of State

CHICAGO

May 17, 1935

CHICAGO

I am writing to you to inform you of the

 Muslims of France, that I am interested in the

 information concerning the attendance of your

 University.

 While I believe that you may consider

 your request under the circumstances,

 I regret to advise you that your request

 is not in compliance with your notice.

 You may now send me possession of your

 form and information to report for passport on

 assignment of space. I would be extremely obliged

 to you if you would take note of the following

 points:

 - Where and when I may obtain the

 - Note of instruction of the French Consul.

 With true faith,

 Yours truly,

 Signature.
Chicago, May 18, 1915

My dear Mr. David:—

The enclosed statement is a result of the correspondence I have had with the Consul. Of course the United States is not concerned with French law, and would not for a moment recognize the validity of that law as applied to a naturalized American citizen. You will doubtless wish to give me a statement on the various heads of the enclosure.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Henri C. E. David,
The University of Chicago.
Mr. Keplig:

The enclosed statement is a reprint of the correspondence I have had with the College.

Know that the United States is not concerned with the activities of that firm as applying to a nationalizing American citizen.

You will understand why I can't give me a statement on the various phases of the enclosure.

Very truly yours,

R.L. I.

Mr. Keplig

The University of Chicago
Chicago 31st of May 1915

The President

My dear President Judson:

You will find enclosed the answer to the statements sent by the French Consul on May 17th.

I have been obliged to delay my reply because I expected a declaration from the French Ambassador in Washington which reached me only on May 23th and which I enclose.

If I insist so much in regard to this matter, it is because there are persons in the French colony in Chicago who have not fulfilled their obligations to the French Government and whose status towards this country is not yet established. You will understand that I do not wish to be confused with them.

I am sorry to find out that the French Consul, now that he has been persuaded that art 17 of the French Civil Code applies to my case, has another cause of complaint against me. The latter is entirely new to me. I fail to see why I should be blamed for keeping in my possession my military book. I have read carefully the whole of article seventeen and nowhere have I found that any document had to be returned to the French Government at the time of a foreign naturalization.

Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]

Henri C.E. David
Ambassade
de la République Française
aux États-Unis.

Washington, le 21 Mai, 1915.

Monsieur:

En réponse à votre lettre du 6 de ce mois, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que, comme vous le pensez, étant donné l'âge que vous aviez atteint lorsque vous avez acquis la nationalité américaine, ce changement de nationalité est reconnu par la loi française et vous êtes exempt des obligations du service militaire en France.

Vous trouverez, ci-joint, les pièces que vous aviez communiquées en original à cette Ambassade. /.

Recevez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Monsieur Henry David,
5469 Dorchester Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago May 30, 1915

Answer to the Statement concerning the situation of Prof. David

Nothing to be said about § 1°

2° I was under no obligation whatever to notify the French Consulate that I was naturalized an American citizen. On January 22d, the French Consulate sent me a personal call to join the colors (letter N° 6). This call, it goes without saying, I had not to answer; but joined to it was a receipt which I signed and returned with a letter asking the French Consulate to inform the French Government of the reason why I did not answer this personal call. This letter was not intended as a notification of my naturalization to the French Consulate, but as an explanation destined to the French Ministry of War. There was no need to notify the French Consulate of my naturalization, because the French Consul knew perfectly well that I had not left this country for France at the time of the declaration of war and that the very reason of my staying here was that I had become an American citizen. (See answers to §§ 7 and 9).

3° I am glad to see this statement made by the French Consul, for in my knowledge his opinion to this date has been quite at variance with what is now stated; and it is on account of the opinion that he used to have that I have written to the French Ambassador in Washington to ask him a formal decision on this question.

4° & 5° This certify that as long as I was a French citizen I have complied with the French military rules.

6° The order referred to was no longer valid since I had given up allegiance to France on November 13 1913.

7° In reference to this §, I shall say:

1° that I can not see how it was unknown to the French Consulate that I had still in my possession my military book since it is stated in § 6° that said book had received 'the visas' of the Consulate;

2° that I can not understand how the French Consul can say that he did not know about my naturalization, since this very question of deciding whether article seventeen of the French Civil Code applies to my case or not had
Dear Mr. David,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent development that I have observed. I was appointed to the American Association for the advancement of science, and I am concerned about the potential impact this may have on our institution. As an American citizen, I understand the importance of maintaining our country's scientific community, and I believe it is crucial that we continue to support and develop this field.

I am aware of the recent controversy surrounding the appointment of Dr. Smith to our association. While I understand the reasons behind this decision, I remain concerned about the potential consequences. I urge you to consider the implications of this appointment, particularly in light of the recent developments.

I am available to discuss these matters further and am eager to contribute to any discussions that may arise. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
been discussed on several occasions between himself and Prof. F. P. Baillot of Northwestern University. I know this from what Prof. Baillot has said to me by letters and words of mouth. Moreover, the French Consul, as such, is the 'President d'honneur' of the 'Groupe des États du Centre de la Société Nationale des Professeurs Français en Amérique' and Prof. Baillot is its 'Directeur' (See letter No. 0), and one of the first measures taken by said Society in New York was to find out whether the status of each of its members all over the United States was in accord with the requirements of the French Government. The enclosed letters (No. 1, 2 & 3) refer to this affair and the last one dated November 9th declares that since I was naturalized after 35 years of age, I was no longer subject to military obligations in France. The same declaration was confirmed to me by the letter of Prof. Baillot of January 24th (No. 5) and the extract from the letter of M. Auguste George (No. 4). Prof. Baillot's letter states also that this question of my status had been settled two or three months before.

Then, as far back as October last, the French Consul was aware that the 'Conseil d'Administration' of the 'Société des Professeurs' had examined my case and had passed favorably upon it.

But Prof. Baillot's letters of January 24th and May 10th (No. 5 & 5a) show also that at the French Consulate they were slow to recognize the evidence. From what precedes and what I have learned of the attitude of the French Consul, his words at the meeting of the Directors of the 'Alliance française' on May 5th can not be construed otherwise than as a public utterance of an opinion to which he had given expression before on some occasions in private, and in which he persisted in spite of assertions made to him tending to prove that I was in my right.

If there were any doubt in the mind of the French Consul about my naturalization or the date thereof, why has he not requested me to produce the certificate? The only communication I ever received from the Consulate in regard to this certificate is M. Summaripa's letter of February 16th (No. 6).

The answer to § 8 is given above.

§ 9 I repeat that I know of no regulation that requires me to return my military book to the Consulate and in the two letters of February 16 and 25 (No. 7 & 8) from the Consulate concerning my certificate of naturalization no reference was made to the fact that I should not have it in my possession.
Société Nationale des Professeurs Français en Amérique

(INCORPORATED)

Honorée de subventions du Ministère de l'Instruction publique et du Conseil Municipal de la Ville de Paris
Couronnée par l'Académie Française (Prix Botta)

Président d'Honneur, Monsieur JULES JUSSEERAND, Ambassadeur de France aux États-Unis
Vice-Président d'Honneur, Monsieur ÉTIENNE LANEL, Consul Général de France à New York

AUGUSTE GEORGE, Président
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Président d'Honneur:
LE BARON DE SAINT-LAURENT
CONSUL DE FRANCE À CHICAGO

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NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
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BÉNÉDICT PAPOT, Vice-Président

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MME M. T. MABDURAUD
Directrice du Comité de placement
1500 BYRON STREET, CHICAGO
Société Nationale des Professeurs Français en Amérique  
(INTEGRATED)  
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Couronnée par l'Académie Française (Prix Botta)  
100 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, NEW YORK  
Téléphone, 5899 Morningside  
Président d'Honneur, Monsieur Jules Jussaud, Ambassadeur de France aux États-Unis  

AUGUSTE GEORGE, Président  
100 St. Nicholas Avenue  
CAMILLE FONTAINE, 1ère Vice-Président  
541 West 134th Street  
ÉDOUARD BAILLOT, 2ème Vice-Président  
409 Hamilton St., Evanston, Ill.  
EDGAR MALOIN, Secrétaire Général  
11th East 87th St., New York City  
EDMOND LE MAIRE, Trésorier  
Webster Avenue, Bedford Park  
New York City  
AIMÉE BLOUÊT, Secrétaire adjointe  
420 West 39th Street  

New York, le 21 octobre 1914  

M. Henri David, 5469 Scarsdale Ave.  
Chicago, Ill.  

Monseur et Chère Collègue,  

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que notre Conseil d'Administration a pris, samedi dernier, la décision suivante :  
"Le Conseil d'Administration, considérant que notre Société forme une association essentiellement française, et qu'elle a toujours eu avec le gouvernement français et ses représentants en Amérique des relations officielles dont le maintien est nécessaire à notre prospérité, décide que le Secrétaire général est chargé de demander à chaque société femme, âgée de moins de 45 ans, et qui est encore en Amérique, de vouloir bien nous faire savoir le plus tôt possible, les raisons pour lesquelles il n'est pas actuellement sous les drapeaux."  

Je vous serai très obligé de vouloir bien vous conformer à cette décision du Conseil, et me faire parvenir, autant que possible, le renseignement demandé.  

Agréz, Monseur et Chère Collègue,  

l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.  

L. C. Lyons.
New York, le 31 octobre 1914

Monsieur et cher Collègue,

Je vous remercie de l'empressément que vous avez mis à répondre à ma lettre, qui n'était inspirée, comme vous l'avez compris, par aucun sentiment personnel.

J'ai pris connaissance des documents que vous avez bien voulu me communiquer, et je me hâte de vous les retourner sous plis recommandés. Votre lettre sera lue devant le Conseil d'Administration de notre Société, qui doit se réunir le samedi 7 novembre.

Agrez, Monsieur et cher Collègue,

l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.

L. C. Sym's
Secrétaire par intérêt.
Société Nationale des Professeurs Français en Amérique
(INCORPORATED)
Honorée d’une subvention du Ministère de l’Instruction publique
Couronnée par l’Académie Française (Prix Bellet)

100 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, NEW YORK
Téléphone, 5899 Morningside

Président d’Honneur, Monsieur Jules Jusserand, Ambassadeur de France aux États-Unis
Vice-Président d’Honneur, Monsieur Étienne Lan kel, Consul Général de France à New York

New York, le 9 novembre 1914

Monsieur et Chère Collègue,

J’ai l’agréable devoir de vous informer que notre Conseil d’administration, dans sa réunion de samedi dernier, s’est déclaré satisfait des renseignements que vous lui avez fournis. Il résulte, d’ailleurs, des explications qui nous ont été données au sujet de l’article 17 du Code civil, qui m’a permis de constater que l’usage de naturaliser à l’étranger, et qui, lorsqu’il a été naturalisé, ne devenait plus le service militaire dans l’armée active ni dans la réserve de l’armée active, c’est-à-dire, avait 35 ans révolus, n’est plus considéré comme soumis à la loi militaire française.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur et Chère Collègue,
mes bien cordiales salutations,

L. C. Syms
Secrétaire par intérim.
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear President:-

I have just received your letter of the 19th inst.

There is, I believe, a misunderstanding on the point of principle at issue.

This Consulate is of the opinion:

1st. - That no man may be approved to represent himself as a Frenchman in this Office when he is legally an American citizen.

2nd. - That no man is entitled to carry at the same time passports of two different nationalities: viz:

A French passport under the form of a military book and an American passport under the form of a certificate of naturalization.

Very truly yours,

Consul for France.
Dear Mr. Prentice,

I have just received your letter of the 18th

there is a principle of general and

The question is of the opinion

that no man may be appointed to

president A. M. as a President in the Office of

to be held by an American office.

Yet that no man is entitled to office of

the same time passport of the different nationalities:

The honor of a passport under the law of all

for an American passport under the law of a

Certification of presentation:

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
President Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago.

My dear President:

Permit me to enclose a definite statement on the point at issue as this Consulate is interested in principles only and avoids as far as possible anything of a personal nature.

Thanks to your broad views, high sentiments and courtesy, a full and happy understanding may certainly be reached on any question, however difficult of solution.

I remain, my dear President,

Very truly yours,

Consul for France.
President Kent, Pratt Arboretum
University of Chicago

Dear President:

I have been informed by the Department of Agriculture that it is desirable to make a definite arrangement with the University of Chicago for the operation of a botanical garden, and that a suitably named building may be necessary on the site of the present Arboretum.

I am therefore in your personal interest.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Copy for President.
REPUDIATION OF THE FRENCH NATIONALITY.

1. Repudiation of nationality cannot be considered as a friendly act towards the country of the repudiator.

2. The repudiator ceases therefore to be considered by his former countrymen as a faithful and loyal friend.

3. Too intimate an association of the repudiator with his former fellow-citizens seems consequently unadvisable, especially when the repudiation is of recent date and when the Nation, on account of present events, is aroused to acute sensitiveness.

4. No Frenchman who has been naturalized an American citizen is entitled to carry a French Military Book. This is not loyal either to his new country or to his former country.

   The book must be returned to the French Consulate who forthwith will have the name of the man stricken off the French Army rosters.

5. No man can represent himself as a Frenchman to the Consul of that Nation and as an American elsewhere.

Chicago, May 19, 1915.

Consul for France.
Chicago, May 31, 1915

My dear Baron de St. Laurent:—

Your kind favors of the 19th and 20th inst. were received at my office during my absence from the city. I am much interested in the five points which you head, "Repudiation of the French Nationality". From the first three points I must certainly dissent very positively. The United States, as you know, has been settled by immigrants from Europe. It has been the uniform policy of this country to consider it advisable that such immigrants, having come to this country to make their permanent home, and to earn their means of livelihood, should become American citizens. This of course involves a transfer of nationality. We cannot regard such an act as in any proper sense a "repudiation" of the former nationality, or as in any sense unfriendly to the country of origin, nor has it been our experience that European countries have regarded naturalization in this country as in any real sense unfriendly to the country of origin. Of course, obviously,
Chicago, May 25, '09

My dear friend and future (I hope) employer,

I am sorry not to have received any news from you. I have many interests in the fine arts, and am much interested in the theory of the fine arts. The United States has been a country of fine arts, and the people have been interested in the fine arts. The United States has been a country of fine arts, and the people have been interested in the fine arts. The United States has been a country of fine arts, and the people have been interested in the fine arts. The United States has been a country of fine arts, and the people have been interested in the fine arts.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
the naturalized citizen owes primary allegiance to the country of his choice, which country is thus substituted for the country of his former nationality. If, however, we are to understand it to be your view that the assumption of American nationality by former French citizens is to be looked at in a hostile way, and that such persons are to be treated as you indicate by French citizens or French officials, I can only say that in my opinion such a view is extremely inadvisable, and will not tend to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the country which you represent and the United States of America. We regard all our fellow citizens, whether naturalized or native-born, as on the same plane, and if any are to be debarred from certain associations the probability is that others will think it wise to withdraw from those associations.

As to the fourth and fifth points in your statement, there can be no difference of opinion. I have not yet heard from Professor David with regard to his view of the facts in the case. As soon as I do so I shall communicate with you further.

Very truly yours,

R.P.J. - L.

Baron H. de St. Laurent,
652-654 - 175 W. Jackson Boul., Chicago.
the experienced citizen who stands alert for the
concern of the country, which country is home and
dependent for the country of the former settlement. It
however, we owe to understand it to do your own part that the
American settlement for your present citizens to be
looked at in a positive way and that such persons are to be
trusted as you indicate by personal opinions or personal
affiliations and will not lend to assertions the tone of
independence between the country which you represent and the
United States of America. The best of all our fellow
citizens to indicate the special character of the nation to
be one of those who from certain associations from the
speech, and if any one to be captured from certain associations
from those associations are those who will think it wise to withdraw
from those associations.

As to the purchase and title points in your statement,
there can be no difference of opinion. I have not yet read
from Dr. Spears, Dr. Myles, and the view of the facts in
the case. As soon as I go I shall communicate with you
sincerely.

Very truly yours,

H.F.L. - M.

Edward H. A. S. H. Leland
685 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.
President Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear President:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of May 31st.

I have also read with extreme pleasure your patriotic speech at yesterday's celebration. As a French citizen, I certainly feel the same sentiments which you have so eloquently expressed, substituting, of course, France for the United States.

On the other hand, suppose for a moment that this speech instead of having been made by a thorough American, had been delivered by a former American having recently repudiated the country of his birth on the eve of a critical contingency.

How would his countrymen have felt about it?

Now this is very nearly, it seems to me, the issue in a correspondence in which I have, perhaps, impelled by my patriotic feelings, laid a shade too much stress on certain points.

The Alliance will be closed this Summer.

On the other hand, under actual circumstances, my of-
ficial duties are extremely arduous and delicate and I have therefore the intention not to attend the meetings of this club in the Autumn and it will therefore be left entirely to the President to manage it with the help of the Board of Directors.

Questions of propriety concerning the Alliance will therefore from this time on, be exclusively in the Department of our friend, Mr. William Burry.

I remain, my dear President,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Consul for France.
I have to apologize for not being able to attend the meeting at the drop in the Autumn, but I will endeavor to be fully courteous to the President of the Alliance if I may do so.

Guarantees of good faith and amicable relations will be furnished from the President of the Department of the Interior, Mr. William H. Fuller.

I remain, your President,

[Signature]

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
LISTS ALL AMERICANS IN BERLIN
 BERLIN, Via The Hague, May 20.—(United Press Dispatch.)—Consul General Lay today sent postals to all Americans in the Berlin consular district, asking for their full names, telephone addresses, the date and number of their passports, their occupation and future plans. His object, he said, was to bring the list of Americans in Berlin up to date. Other American consuls in Germany have sent out similar requests.

The registration of American citizens in the Consulates of the United States seems to be considered as lawful.

Conversely the registration of French citizens in the Consulates of the Republic of France seems to be equally valid.

When an American citizen takes over another nationality he seems (so as not to have a dual status, or at least the appearance of it) to be bound in honor to notify the American consul to cancel his registry.

Conversely when a French citizen sees fit to renounce the nationality of his birth and to adopt a new one, his duty in honor and conscience is exactly the same as above.
THE DECISION OF AMERICAN OFFICERS IN THE CONCERN

in the United States seem to be concerned in the

consequences of the decision of the American officers in the

Consequences of the American officers are not fully

When an American officer takes over another nationality

he seems (so we felt) to have a great amount of at least one or

bearing of it (to be money for work to fight the American council

To cancel the decision

Consequently when an American officer can take to recover

Consequences of the American officers may be upon the one hand in

That any connection is exactly the same as space...
Chicago, September 9, 1916

His Excellency the French Ambassador,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Ambassador:—

May I lay before you certain facts with regard to a member of our faculty, with a request for a statement from Your Excellency as to the attitude of the French Government which you represent on certain matters which I consider of importance?

Henri Charles Eduard David is a naturalized American citizen of French origin. He has been teaching French in the United States since 1897, and since 1902 has been teaching in that Department in the faculty of the University of Chicago. Meanwhile he was a student in our Colleges, and obtained his Bachelor's degree in that year. He married a native-born American woman. In 1915, when he was past forty years of age, he became naturalized as a citizen of the United States. Meanwhile he had performed all his duties under French law, military and other, and
OFFICE REPORT 9. FEB.

His Excellency the President Ambedkar

MINISTER, P.C.

My dear Sir, Ambedkar:

May I yet perceive you continue

... receive with emotion and a sense of our society, with a

tendency for a statement from your Excellency as to the

attitude of the French Government which you represent on

certain measures which I consider of importance?

Henry Carter having been teaching at a satisfactory American

in office of principal at Princeton University. He has been serving Princeton in

the United States since 1924, and since 1920 has been

teaching in the department in the University of the University.

Meanwhile, meanwhile, as a student in that college, he

and aspiring he peopler's goals in that way, he

matriculating a new, four-year American work.

In 1913, went to

... mean to

another of the United States. Meanwhile, meanwhile, mean to you, and...
If Your Excellency will kindly consult your letter files you will find under date of the 21st of May, 1915, an official statement to that effect, in a letter addressed to Mr. David. Your Excellency will kindly note that the date of naturalization, November, 1915, was prior to the beginning of the war, at a time when Mr. David could have had no idea of the likelihood of an outbreak of war in Europe in the immediate future.

Mr. David is a representative of the University of Chicago on an important committee of the Alliance Française of Chicago.

The French Consul in Chicago has taken the ground:

1. That naturalization in the United States by a French citizen amounts to a "repudiation" of his French nationality.

2. That "repudiation of nationality cannot be considered as a friendly act toward the country of the repudiator."

3. That "the repudiator ceases therefore to be considered by his former countrymen as a faithful and loyal friend."

4. That "too intimate an association of the repudiator with his former fellow-citizens seems con-
If you expect, with kind approval, your letter of

you will find under date of the 7th of May, 1914, an
official statement of the effect of the letter of Dr. Welles,

written in reply to the

request of Mr. Davis. Your expectation with kind approval

that the

beginning of the war, at a time when Mr. Davis could have

had no ideas of the forthcoming or an impression of war in

Europe in the immediate future,

Mr. Davis in a communication of the University of

Chicago on an important commission of the Affiliated

Association of

Chicago.

The President General of the University of Chicago, Mr. Davis, has

not satisfactorily in the United States of a

President, acting correctly, to a request of the

association of

so satisfactory as to acknowledge the request of the

Association.

So that the Association acknowledges to

concerned in the present condition of the

known

That the Association acknowledges to

concerned in the present condition of the

Yale University

That the Association acknowledges to

concerned in the present condition of the

Yale University
sequently unadvisable, especially when the repudiation is of recent date and when the nation on account of present events is aroused to acute sensitiveness."

5. That persons who have "repudiated" French nationality have no claim in societies presided over by the French Consul.

It may be noted that the French Consul in Chicago is the honorary President of the Alliance Française of Chicago. The Consul also complains because the consulate was not promptly notified by Mr. David of the fact of his naturalization at the time, and because his military book, which he had carried on previous visits to France, was not returned to the consulate. It should be stated in that connection that Mr. David until the breaking out of war had no reason to think that either step was necessary.

I beg to ask whether the above views of the French Consul represent Your Excellency's views. Of course if a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago of former French nationality is not welcome in connection with the Alliance Française it must immediately follow that native-born Americans are out of place also in that organization.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J.- L.
society's machinations, especially when the Reconstruction
was not safe and when the nation was on the edge of
peace...
AMBASSADE DE FRANCE
A
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1915.

My dear President,

I am taking up at once the question of Professor David's naturalization. All I can say for the present is that I gather, from such information as I possess, that his situation with reference to the French law is, strictly speaking, quite correct.

Believe me, with best regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Hon. Harry Pratt Judson,
President of the University
of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.
To Dear President,

I am writing to make a change in the decision of Professor Young's recommendation.

If I may ask you the pleasure to agree I express from much information as I possess in the assurance with reference to the President for the appointment mentioned in the circular.

Having met with your please regard,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Chicago, February 25, 1916

My dear Mr. Ambassador:—

In further reference to your kind favor of the 14th of September, 1915, may I venture to ask whether your inquiry into the subject has proceeded far enough to let me know whether the French Consul in Chicago in his attitude toward Professor David of our University Faculty correctly represents the official attitude of the French Government in such cases? I am anxious to know the exact situation in order that I may know what to do on certain matters.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

The French Ambassador,
Washington, D. C.
My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I regret to inform you of the need to inform you of the recent and pressing events that have occurred in our country. I have been informed of your recent departure and am writing to request your assistance in making arrangements for your return.

I understand that you are familiar with the situation and I believe that you have the necessary knowledge to assist in organizing the necessary steps to ensure your safety and that of your team.

I am confident that with your support, we can take the necessary steps to ensure the safety and well-being of all involved.

I remain at your service.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Ambassade
de la République Française
aux États-Unis.

Washington le march 2, 1916.

My dear President,

Will you be so good as to give me credit for just a few days more. I had written to my Government a long letter, in September, concerning Professor David and what you had told me about his situation. I suppose that in the hustle and bustle caused by the present extraordinary circumstances my despatch has been overlooked.

I have just cabled insisting for an answer, and I doubt not that it will soon be forthcoming. I shall let you know the moment it reaches me.

Believe me, my dear President,

Sincerely yours,

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.
My dear President,

Will you be so good as to give me credit for
not a few good words. I have written to my Government
a few letters in September concerning Professor
Dawid and wanted you to call me about his appointment.
I suppose that in the future my future career
will be seen abroad.

I have your cable interesting for an answer.
May I trust you that it will soon be forthcoming?
I await if you know the moment it reaches me.

 Believe me, your great President,

[Signature]

President of the University
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, March 4, 1916

My dear Mr. Ambassador:—

Thanks for your kind note of the 2d inst. I hope I have not seemed too insistent on the matter, and certainly shall wait gladly until you are ready to inform me definitely of the situation.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

The French Ambassador,
Washington, D. C.
My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your kind note of March 4. I hope I have not seemed too insistent on the 24 inch. I have not seemed too insistent on the matter, and certainly simply write kindly until you see the need to inform me of the situation.

With cordial regards I am

Very truly yours,

H.L.T. L.

The Resident Ambassador
Washington, D.C.
My dear President,

Referring to my letter of the 2nd, I am glad to inform you that I received an answer to my cable informing me that a full statement was being sent me by the diplomatic pouch, the general drift of it being that the views I had expressed were approved and ratified.

Those views were that Professor David having duly fulfilled his military obligations, and his situation being quite correct from the point of view of our own law, he must be treated accordingly, and there can be, in particular, no objection from anyone to his filling, in the Alliance Française, any function to which he may elected by the members thereof.

I write to this effect to the French Consul in Chicago.

President H. Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago,
Ill.
Chicago and I hope this may settle, once for all, the trouble and difficulties to which you had kindly drawn my attention.

I beg you to believe me, dear Mr. President,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

— President of the University of Chicago

[Signature]
Chicago and I hope this may settle, once for all, the trouble and difficulties to which you had kindly drawn my attention.

I beg you to believe me, dear Mr. President,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Chicago, April 11, 1916

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Your favor of the 23d of March was received during my absence from the city. I fully appreciate your statement on the matter, and trust there may be no further difficulties. I note from your letter, "there can be, in particular, no objection from anyone to his filling, in the Alliance Française, any function to which he may be elected by the members thereof." May I say that the Committee with which he has been acting has been appointed by various authorities, and not by the election of the members of the Alliance? He has been appointed to the Committee in question by the President of the University of Chicago and as the representative of the University. May I ask for your ruling to cover this case also?

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

E.P.J. - L.

His Excellency the French Ambassador,
Washington, D.C.
Chicago, April 11, 1916

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Your favor of the 29th of March

was received giving me pleasure from the city. I fully appreciate your statement on the matter, and cannot believe anything can be in your interest or the interest of the Alliance to make your name appear in the Alliance's newspaper, any letter to the committee with which I am now working has nothing to do with the question of the Alliance to any further discussion or the approval of the Alliance committee to the discharge of the president of the University of Chicago as the representative of the University.

I ask you to continue to convey these facts.

With great pleasure.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

The Executive of the Kansas Associated
Washington, D.C.
My dear President,

The particulars you give me by your letter of the 11th were unknown to me. The meaning of my previous note was, as you surmised, that there could be no objection to Professor David's filling in the Alliance Française any function with which he had been legitimately entrusted.

Believe me, with best regards and wishes,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

P. S. - I was very glad to have news of the University and of your family through Professor Merlant, who dined with us yesterday and who was deeply touched by the warm welcome he received in Chicago.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.
My dear President,

The participation you give me of your letter.

If the U.S. were unknown to me, the meaning of
my previous note was, as you expressed, that I
could not, without, or without my authority, and for
the purpose mentioned, make any change with which
I have been instructed.

I have the honor to say with great respect and esteem,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

P.S. I was very glad to hear news of the
University, and of your colleagues, President and
myself, who went with my colleagues, and who were
greatly honored by the warm welcome we received.

E. M. L. Professors.

The University of Chicago.

E. M. L.
Chicago, April 17, 1916

My dear Mr. Ambassador:—

Your favor of the 14th inst. is received. That covers the entire ground. Thank you for your courtesy in the whole matter.

With cordial regards to Mme. Jasserand as well as your own good self, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

The French Ambassador
Washington, D. C.
My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Your favor of the 1st inst.

I trust this long silence would not cause the slightest anxiety. Thank you for your kindness in the whole matter.

With cordial regards to Mrs. Ambassador as well as yourself.

Your own good self, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.L.

The Embassy Ambassador
Washington D.C.
Chicago February 3rd 1918

Dear Mr. President,

My dear Mr. President,

It gives me pleasure to inform you that whatever may be the artistic result of the "Soirée Molière", I am now sure of one fact. It is that the study of their parts by the twelve students who will play and the rehearsals have given a definite and very satisfactory result: real interest and better understanding of an author who possessed to a remarkable degree a sound view of life and human nature. In the days we are passing thru, common sense, the main quality of Molière, is a great asset. One can only gain by being familiar with his genius: learning by heart and interpreting his words is the best way to study him thoroly.

I hope the performance will be honored by your presence.

Yours respectfully,

Henri David
My dear Mr. President,

It gives me pleasure to inform you that we have received a most interesting and valuable report on the committee's work with the plan and the progress of the campaign. The report includes full and accurate data that will be of great importance to our future endeavors. To this end, we have prepared a detailed summary of the findings and recommendations contained in the report. We are committed to ensuring that all necessary steps are taken and that the necessary information is made available to you and the appropriate authorities.

I hope the recommendations will be presented to your attention.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Chicago, February 9, 1918

Dear Mr. David:

Thanks for your note of the 3d inst, with regard to the "Soirée Molière." I am very sorry that neither Mrs. Judson or I could be at the presentation. With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Henri David
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Easterly 0, 1916

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you very much for the note.

With regret to the "World's Columbian" I am very sorry that neither Mr. Adams nor I could be at the presentation, with deep regret, I am.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

H. L. C.