INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Arbitration to Armaments
Arbitration before War
Argentine Republic

China
Court of Justice
Contraband
Correspondence School
Congress

Filipinos
French

German

Italy

Japan and Russia
Jews

Mexico
Missionaries
Monroe Doctrine
Medical Work

Navy

Panama
Peace Treaties
Persia

Research Inst.
Russia

Siamese
Scholarships
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Application to Armenia
Application to Porte War
Argentina Republic

China
Court of Justice
Concordia
Correspondence School
Congress

Filipinas
French

German

Greek

Italian

Japan and Russia

Jews

Mexico

Missionsaries

Monte D'Oro

Medical Work

New

Please Treasure

Peru

Research Inc.

Russia

Switzerland

Szekeres
CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

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International Affairs

File No.

Regarding

Date

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Name or Subject

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File No.

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."
RECEIVED at Cobb Hall Oct 4, 1899

Dated New York Oct 3

To Dr. William R. Harper, M. D.

The world is sending to several
thousand conspicuous American
citizens the following petition
with the request for permission
to use their names, as follows.

To Beginning of Petition

William McKinley, President of
The United States.

The undersigned representative
of American public and private
life most respectfully petition you to
offer the friendly services of the

United States in mediation
between Great Britain and the
Republics of the Transvaal and the
Orange Free State. Articles one,
two, and three, of the plan adopted
at the peace congress make such
offers the right of any friendly power
even during the course of hostilities.
We respectfully submit that it is not only the right and duty of this nation but also its high privilege to strive to prevent the wishing out of two of our sister republic and devastation of thousands of English and South African homes the slaughter of thousands of civilized men, the drenching of South Africa with blood and tears." (End of Petition)

The World asks you to, if you will do so, please telegraph at the World's expense permission to add your name, that the petition may be forwarded at the earliest possible moment.

The World.
February 11th, 1908.

President Joaquin V. Gonzalez,
National University of La Plata, La Plata,
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

My dear Sir:—

Your esteemed favor of the 8th of November has recently reached me. The University of Chicago will be much interested in the plan outlined and will be glad to consider any form of co-operation in the direction indicated which may be practicable. It has long been my opinion that the institutions of learning on the Western Continent, whether in North America or in South America, should come into closer relations in the interests both of education and of the advancement of science. Scholars in the new world need to know one another and to be informed of what is being attempted in the various lines of scientific inquiry.

I have heard from Professor Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania with regard to his very interesting trip to South America and I am sure that the message he brings us from our colleagues in the other division of the Western
My dear Sir:

Your accession as the 85th President of the University of Pennsylvania has recently received the attention of the officers with special interest. I am writing to communicate some facts to you of co-operation in the direction indicated which may be prospective. If I have been in opposition to the institutions of learning on the Western Continent, we have also been opposed to the advancement of science. Opponents of the new movement justify on the ground that the universities of the universities in the various lines of scientific inquiry.

I have Noam from Professor Howe of the University of Pennsylvania with regard to the very interesting trip to South America and I am sure that the measures we take from our colleagues in the other division of the Western
world will be received with a ready response on the part of universities in the United States.

With sincere regards to yourself and to your colleagues of the National University of La Plata on behalf of the University of Chicago, I am

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
work will be recorded with a letter to your department or university in the United States.

With sincere regards to yourself and to your colleagues at the University of Chicago, I am

very truly yours,

H.P. Johnson
Señor Rector de la Universidad de Chicago (E.U.de A.)

Tengo el honor de comunicar al Señor Rector que el Consejo Superior de esta Universidad ha sancionado, a propuesta del Señor Profesor de la Universidad de Pennsylvania, Doctor don Leo S. Rowe, incorporado a la nuestra en el grado de Doctor honoris causa durante su permanencia en esta República, la ordenanza que en hoja impresa adjunto a la presente, por la cual se procura dar realización a un pensamiento de la mayor importancia para el porvenir de las relaciones indispensables entre los Institutos de altos estudios en nuestra América.

Ellos no solo deben cooperar a la mayor extensión de los beneficios de su enseñanza y trabajos permanentes de todo orden en favor de la cultura general, sino también, como expresión más completa de las respectivas naciones, encargarse de establecer entre sí vínculos más estrechos y activos, indicados por su común origen e idioma los unos, por su situación geográfica, y la influencia de su civilización, instituciones y progresos científicos los otros, aparte de la misión semejante que corresponde en todo tiempo y lugar a las Universidades.

La Universidad Nacional de La Plata cree que la oficina creada será de positiva utilidad para los fines a que se le destina, y que si el sistema mereciase ser adoptado por los demás del Continente, daría óptimos resultados, tanto para los intereses de la enseñanza en general, como para la necesaria cooperación que en esa tarea incumbe a las Universidades.

De todos modos, esta Universidad espera y desea que su oficina pueda prestar alguna cooperación a la Universidad que Vd. tan dignamente preside, y en este sentido le será muy agradable que use de ella en cuanto oportunidades lo crea conveniente.

Aproveche esta oportunidad para enviar en mi propio nombre y en el de las Facultades, Institutos y Escuelas que constituyen esta Universidad, mi saludo cordial, a Vd. y a los demás miembros de esa honorable cooperación.
ORDENANZA SOBRE COOPERACIÓN UNIVERSITARIA

La Plata (R. A.), Septiembre 6 de 1907.

El Consejo Superior de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata resuelve:

Art. 1.° Establecer un sistema de cooperación universitaria sobre las siguientes bases:
I. Intercambio de publicaciones entre las Universidades.
II. Creación de una oficina científica con las siguientes atribuciones:
   A) Servir de centro de informaciones a los miembros de las diversas Facultades,
   ó a las personas dedicadas a trabajos de investigación, para suministrarles los datos de
   que tuvieran necesidad.
   B) Poner en relaciones a los miembros de las distintas Universidades dedicados
   a los mismos estudios.
   C) Poner de acuerdo a los especialistas de los diferentes países para hacer el
   estudio simultáneo de materias de interés científico; de esta manera podrían llevarse a
   cabo al mismo tiempo una serie de monografías sobre idénticos temas.
   D) Contestar a las consultas sobre programas de clases, métodos de enseñanza, etc.
   III. Creación de una “Oficina de informaciones para estudiantes extranjeros,” cuyo
   deber será proporcionar informaciones sobre las distintas condiciones de la vida universitaria,
   recibir a los estudiantes extranjeros y darles todas las facilidades que le sean posibles a
   su llegada.
   IV. Hacer en las clases de Derecho Constitucional, administrativo, economía política,
   sociología y legislación comparada, indicaciones sobre la situación y legislación de ambos
   países, que proporcionarían a los alumnos algunos conocimientos sobre las condiciones
   especiales existentes en el otro país, despertando en ellos intereses por el mismo, e indu-
   ciéndolos a continuar sus estudios sobre él.

Art. 2.° La Oficina quedará constituida en esta Universidad por el Secretario y Prose-
cretario de la misma y por los Secretarios de las Facultades e Institutos y el Sub Directo-
de la Biblioteca. La Presidencia corresponderá al Secretario General y en su ausencia al
Prosecretario.

Art. 3.° Los Profesores de la Universidad podrán dirigirse a esta Comisión para todos
los objetos a que responde la creación de la Oficina.

Art. 4.° Esta Ordenanza será comunicada por el Presidente de la Universidad a las
Universidades nacionales y extranjeras.

Joaquín V. González,
Presidente.

Enrique Del Valle Iberlucea,
Secretario General.
Dr. Harry P. Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

We are enclosing herewith forms of petition to the United States Senate, asking for early ratification of the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, and both hope and urge that you will secure as many signatures of influential men in your community as your time will allow, and will mail them promptly to the Senators from your State. If you are not able to do this yourself, can you not put the petition into the hands of a man of influence who will see to it at once? By so doing, this Committee believes that you will perform a very large service.

Will you not ask the signers of the petition, in addition, to write personal letters to the Senators asking for an early ratification? Such letters couched in the writer's own language have great influence in Washington.

There can be no doubt that the country as a whole has shown itself favorable to these treaties. The delay on the part of the Senate in acting upon them was unexpected. The friends of the treaties cannot afford to let it appear that interest in them was either artificial or is waning, and one final effort in their behalf seems to be very desirable and perhaps necessary.

Thanking you in advance for your kind assistance,

I am,

Very faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Director.
Dear Sir:

We are endeavoring peremptorily to preserve the United States Senate from ratification of the recent bilateral arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, and your early assistance therein is materially necessary to the success of our efforts. It is our hope that you will support this movement, and when you will please send to your community as your home office a copy of this petition, the benefit of its distribution throughout the state will be greatly appreciated.

Committee believes that you will perform a very laudable service.

Will you not seek the signature of the petitioners and write your honor to the Senators of this State to hold hearings on early ratification? Each Senator considered in the Senate's own language have great influence in Washington. Therefore can do no harm that the country as a whole sees

Thank you in advance for your kind assistance.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Director
The undersigned, citizens of the United States and legal voters, respectfully petition the Senate of the United States to give prompt consideration and early ratification to the General Arbitration Treaties with Great Britain and France now before your honorable body, and in substantially the form in which they are urged by the President of the United States.

We believe that such Treaties are essential to the maintenance of right national relations in our enlightened age; that they are in keeping with the historic policy of our Government which has time and again declared itself in favor of broad arbitration-provisions; that our country owes to the world, leadership in this matter, and that the great mass of our people, without regard to party, favor their ratification.
The undersigned citizens of the United States and legal voters respectfully petition the Senate of the United States to give prompt consideration and early attention to the General Authorization and early ratification to the Constitution of the United States.

I subscribe to the Constitution of the United States.

We believe that such treaties are essential to the maintenance of a great national reputation in our neighborhoood as well as their use in seeking with the Peace policy of our Government with the future of our country and the world leadership in this matter and that he best means of our people, without regard to party favor their ratification.
Chicago, February 6, 1912

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the 1st inst. with enclosure received.

I make it a rule never to engage in circulating petitions to Congress. So far as the treaties are concerned I hope they will be ratified, providing there are some material modifications made in them which I think quite essential.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. W. H. Short,
507 Fifth Ave., New York.
Greeg, temporary 3715.

My good Sir:

Your letter of the 1st Inst. with enclosure received.

I make it a rule never to neglect an opportunity to congratulate one on the success of his endeavors. I take this occasion to ask you to let me know if any action is taken in this matter.

In your speech I think quite essential.

Very truly yours,

[signature]

Mr. W. H. Scott
201 Hicks Ave., New York.
American Society
for
Judicial Settlement of International Disputes

President, James Brown Scott,
Washington, D. C.
Vice-President, John Hays Hammond
Washington, D. C.

Honorary President, William Howard Taft

Secretary, Theodore Marburg
Baltimore, Md.
Treasurer, J. G. Schmidlapp
Cincinnati, O.

November 9, 1910.

My dear Dr. Judson:

The American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes will hold a series of meetings in Washington, at the New Willard Hotel, December 15 to 17, 1910, at which time and place the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Honorable Elihu Root, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, and other distinguished gentlemen, will deliver addresses. The object of the Society is sufficiently indicated by its title. The purpose of the meeting is to strengthen sentiment, where it exists, for the judicial settlement of international disputes, and to create sentiment where it is not existent. The Society hopes that European publicists of repute will be present, so that the meeting will be truly international and that the publication and distribution of the proceedings of the Society will not merely crystallize sentiment at home but create sentiment abroad for the judicial settlement of international disputes.

The Committee in charge of the meeting is very anxious that you should be present and that you should deliver an address Friday morning, December 15, or Saturday morning, December 17, either on the general question
American Society

Judicial Settlement of International Disputes

November 9, 1910

Mr. J. T. V. Iqbal:

The American Society for the Judicial Settlement of

International Disputes will hold a series of meetings in

Washington at the New Willard Hotel, December 10 to 12,

1910, at which time and place the President of the United

States, the Secretary of State, the President of the House

of Representatives, the Secretary of Commerce, and other

high officials of the Government

will deliver addresses. The objects of the Society are

multifaceted, which is the title of the present address. The

purpose of the meeting is to determine the settlement

where it is possible, and to create sentiment where it is not

existent. The Society hopes that by means of publications of

reports of this meeting, the Society will create international

sentiment and attention in favor of the idea of the Society

and the publication and distribution of the report of

the Committee in charge of the meeting is very much

important. You should be present and take notes of the

speeches given on November 9, 1910, at 2 p.m., in the

Auditorium, Willard Hotel, December 10, 11, and 12, in

Washington, D.C.
or upon some phase of the movement which particularly interests you. Our desire is to have the discussions cover the field of arbitration, to show the benefits which the establishment of an international court in permanent session would undoubtedly confer upon nations in controversy and by concrete example to make clear that the substitution of judicial for diplomatic adjustment or compromise would build up a compact body of international jurisprudence and develop international law along judicial lines. We confidently believe that a court of international justice, such as recommended by the Second Hague Conference, would, if properly organized, render to the family of nations the great and inestimable services which national courts have rendered within national lines and which the Supreme Court of the United States has already rendered to the forty-eight States of the American Union. We also believe that the establishment and successful operation of such a tribunal would incline nations to submit their controversies to its determination by the irresistible force of public opinion, even although there were no general treaty of arbitration pledging them to do so. We do not, however, overlook the advantage of a general treaty of arbitration, but the Society limits itself to the creation of a sentiment in favor of an international tribunal permanent in nature and whose decisions, based upon the principles of international law, decide any and all controversies of a legal nature submitted to its con-
to show some phase of the movement which particu-
larly interested you. Our object is to have the篇文章
completeness treated in the field of interpretation to show the penalties which the estabhshment of an international court to prevent war, and any war mongers. An example to make clear that the supph-
ition of international law, is the method of a composite structure of international interdependence. We wish to make a composite body of interdependence, as the Second Hague Conference's recommendation of the United States and its adherents. We now wish to mention and its adherents more particularly the United States has already adhered to the Supreme Court of the United States as well as the forty-eight States of the American Union. We believe firmly that the establishment and success of the action of such a instrument would increase national, and so the condominium, the determination of the interests, and influence of public opinion, even though there were no reason for action or interference of any nature in favor of the treaty of interpretation, put the society to the inherent.
We do not, however, adopt the substance of a recent
the article of a sentiment in favor of an international
system a treaty of interpretation in nature and whose objectives, and by the principles of international law, are the common
III conference of a legal nature supplementary to the com-
sideration before the controversy shall have assumed an acute stage and shall have troubled the diplomatic relations of nations. You are, no doubt, aware that the Secretary of State is endeavoring to secure the establishment of a permanent international court of justice and you will, no doubt, learn with satisfaction that the progress made is highly encouraging. Indeed, Mr. Knox authorizes the statement that he believes that the Third Hague Conference, which will, in all probability, meet in or before 1915, will find in successful operation a permanent court of international justice. We believe that your attendance at the Conference and participation in its proceedings would advance the cause of the court, and in the hope that you may be able to attend and address the Conference the Society extends its cordial invitation to you.

I am, my dear Dr. Judson,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

President.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

President, The University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.
intercourse before the controversy shall have ceased on
some stage and shall have touched the diplomatic level.

Dear Mr. Njue:

You are no doubt aware that the Secretary of State is endeavoring to secure the satisfaction
meet of a permanent international court of justice and you
will no doubt learn with satisfaction that the progress
made is highly encouraging. Indeed, it is now anticipated
the statement that is presented that the Third Hague Code

ence, which will in all probability meet in at Paris

1907, will lead to an essential operation of permanent court
of international justice. We believe that your attendance
at the Conference and participation in its proceedings
would advance the cause of the court, and in the hope that
you may be able to attend and support the Conference the
Secretary extends the cordial invitation to you.

I am, my dear Mr. Njue,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

President

[Signature]

Dr. Njoroge, President

The University of Chicago

U.S.A.
November 15, 1910

My dear Mr. Scott:—

Your favor of the 9th inst. is at hand. I am interested in the proposed meetings to be held in Washington next month. I could not be in Washington on the morning of the 16th probably, as I have an important engagement in New York on the 15th. If you could set my address for Saturday morning, December 17th, I should be pleased to do what I can. The matter in which I perhaps should be especially interested would be something to this effect:

Henceforward nations have been inclined to reserve from adjudication by international courts such questions as particularly affect the national territory, the national existence, or the national honor. It can, I think, rather plainly be shown that if all other questions are habitually submitted to international adjudication questions of this sort are little likely to arise; and, further, that
November 17, 1910

My dear Mr. Scott:

Your letters of the 7th instant at hand.

I am not able to be in Washington next Monday; I cannot get to Washington on the morning of the 17th. I expect to be in New York on the 16th.

I have an important engagement in New York on the 17th.

If you could write me a line for Saturday morning, December 3rd, I might be able to be in Washington the 17th to which I have written to you. The letter to which I have written to you should be in my possession on the 17th, and if you could send me a copy of it I might be able to be in Washington.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
it is usually the case that when other matters in which these questions are supposed to be involved are stripped away - matters which in fact can be safely adjudicated - what remains is likely to disappear.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. James Brown Scott,
President of the American Society for
Judicial Settlement of International Disputes,
Washington, D. C.
To: President of the American Society for International Settlement of International Disputes

Mr. James H. Scott

Dear Mr. Scott,

I am writing to inform you of the matter to which you referred in your letter of March 1st. The matter involves a dispute between two countries over the interpretation of a treaty. The dispute has been pending for several years and has caused a great deal of friction between the two countries.

I believe that the matter can be resolved through a fair and impartial settlement. The American Society for International Settlement of International Disputes has the expertise and experience to handle such matters. I would be grateful if you would consider inviting the American Society to mediate this dispute.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

very truly yours,

[Signature]
NEW SOCIETY FOR WORLD PEACE
Taft, Knox, Root and Burton
Indorse Plans to Educate
Nations to Harmony.

LANDS AS INDIVIDUALS

Ultimate Aim to Settle Disputes Between Countries as Between Man and Man.

Baltimore, Feb. 6.—With the indorsement of President Taft, Secretary Knox and Senators Root and Burton, all of whom can see at a glance their reasonableness in the plans for the New Society for World Peace, there was organized to-night at the residence of Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, the New Society for the Settlement of International Disputes. Its chief purpose is to develop an international tribunal for the settlement of disputes between nations.

The organization of the society followed a dinner given by Mr. Taft, at which were present Congressmen Richard Barbour, of Missouri; John Hays Hammond, of Washington; former Secretary of State, Francis B. Loomis, Dr. William F. Willoquio, Assistant Director of the Census; Dr. James Brown Scott, of New York; Frederick Kepsey, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Dr. John H. Davis, of New York; and Dr. George Washington University; Dr. William I. Hall, of the Johns Hopkins University, and a number of others.

Concerning the first year, Dr. James Brown Scott, president; John Hays Hammond, vice president; Dr. Schmittpall, of Cincinnati, Treasurer, and Theodore Marburg, secretary.

Encouragement From Taft.

The letter from President Taft was as follows:

My Dear Mr. Marburg—I have learned with interest of the plans to found an "International Land Settlement of International Disputes." I am writing to express my interest in the project.

The people of the nation who are planning to hold from time to time, may have a very great influence on the development of public opinion on this important subject. If the proposed seat of Arbitral Justice at the Hague becomes an accomplished fact, the world will be divided into nations, with the addition of a number of Powers to the Court as a result of an important task of preparing the opinion in various countries as to include Governments to be seated at the Court when occasion demands.

There is no other single way in which the cause of peace and disarmament can be so effectively promoted as by the establishment of a permanent international Court of Justice.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Secretary Knox Interested.

Secretary of State Knox sent the following message:

Washington, D.C.—You are quite right. I take not only a keen interest in this society is to organize and do it without a doubtful manner.

Secretary Knox.

October 18, 1945, reports the President to invest the International Prize Court with the jurisdiction and functions of a Court of Arbitral Justice. By completing the work of the second Hague Peace Conference, this Court declares the establishment of international tribunals for the judicial determination of disputes regarding issues of war and peace, and its pronouncement that the Court of Arbitral Justice be thus constituted, the constitutional necessity of the maintenance of peace and safety, and that such a tribunal would, in large measure, check the international disputes which international Courts have performed for private disputes. The advent of controversies susceptible of judicial determination before they have reached an acute stage and an argument would be minimized and a first step taken toward the prevention of war.

Regrettng my inability to testify by my presence, or to testify in any manner, I have in the organization of your body. I am very sincerely yours,

R. C. KNOX.

Root a Sympathizer.

Senator Ellin Root expressed his sympathy with the project in these words:

"Dear Mr. Marburg:—I beg to say to you that I am strongly attached to this organization and believe that theampmpany of friends is able to render a great public service. I assume that the new organization is to have a definite, not an uncertain character, as is indicated by emphasizing the word 'judicial.' It seems to me that there is a disparity between that kind of settlement of international disputes which has been proposed and arbitration as it has been understood in the past and is generally understood now.

I am not sure that we ought to urge that disputes between nations shall be settled by a judicial tribunal of honorable obligations, with a judicial character. I imagine that a state of facts acting under the diplomatic ideas of honorable obligations, and the ruling principles of foreign relations rather than to pass without fear or favor upon question of foreign relations. It seems to me that such a change in the idea of settlement of disputes is a change that should be essential to any very great progress in the idea of international organization. I have been much surprised, however, to see how many people there are of the opinion that I am not answering this idea at all, particularly people on the other side of the Atlantic. It is the extraordinary scope of judicial power in this country has been shown to the American people in courts of law and questions arising between sovereign States submitted to judicial settlement. It is the establishment of principles and rules of conduct that are common to all nations.

It seems natural and proper to us by considering the legal rights, and not depending upon questions of policy, that should be passed by our Courts. It seems easy, therefore, for Americans to grasp the idea that the legal settlement should be applied to questions growing out of questions involving questions of power.

In countries, however, where the Courts exercise such powers, the idea is quite a new one to most people, and, if it is to be understood, is made by perfecting education. Such a process will naturally require a long time.

Our Country the Leader.

Though morebrief of the others, Senator Burton of Ohio, was none the less an earnest supporter of the organization.

My dear Mr. Marburg:—I have the strongest desire that your project may be carried on to the judicial settlement of international disputes. The proposition might be improved. It may not be desirable to make the action of the Court in the States, and I hope your new society will give such an impulse with vigor and the courage of the American people.

With kind regards, I am, always yours,

RUDO ROY.

Our Country the Leader.

Letters of similar tenor were received from Dr. Albert Einstein, President of Princeton; Cardinal Gibbons, who is in New Orleans; Theodore Woolsey of Cleveland; William Penn, of the University of Pennsylvania, and a number of others.
The American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes

by

Theodore Marburg

(Reprint of International News Service Article, February, 1910)

Baltimore, U. S. A.

1910
The American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes.

The purpose underlying the formation of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes is promotion of the project to establish a judicial tribunal which will do for the civilized world what the ordinary courts of justice do for the individual and to encourage recourse to it when established. Such a tribunal is foreshadowed in the Court of Arbitral Justice adopted in principle by the Second Hague Conference. It differs materially from the existing Court of Arbitration at the Hague. The latter consists practically of a panel of judges to be drawn upon when it is desired to organize a tribunal of arbitration for some specific case. Courts of arbitration, so organized, have certain inherent weaknesses: their members are often nationals of the competing countries with all the prejudices appertaining thereto; it is
more or less difficult to fix upon arbitrators acceptable to both sides; an arbitration is costly and the expense is borne solely by the nations parties to the dispute; the court is dissolved after settling the case before it and such a tribunal must lack continuity. A permanent court of justice, on the other hand, would gradually establish precedents by which it would be governed and would help to build up international law precisely as municipal law is built up today by the decisions of the ordinary courts of justice. It would gradually acquire a wide knowledge of international practice, and in time win the respect and confidence of the world just as the Supreme Court of the United States has won the confidence of the people of the separate States of the Union. Furthermore, its very existence would be an invitation to define more clearly international law and possibly to codify portions of it. An example in point is the fact that the establishment of an International Prize Court by

the Second Hague Conference (1907) led to the holding of a convention in London (1908-9) to codify the law of prize. The expense of maintaining the Court of Arbitral Justice will be borne by the nations jointly.

The new society will enter upon no direct propaganda for peace, for arbitration, or for disarmament. Its aim is to advocate the most practical means hitherto devised of settling certain kinds of international disputes without resort to war and to leave to societies organized for that purpose the very useful work of bringing home to men the evils of war. Its promoters believe that in the fulness of time peace and disarmament will follow as the result of a growing habit of referring international difficulties to a permanent and easily accessible international court, just as trial by combat, by which in former times a disputant could establish the justice of his claim only by disabling his opponent, fell into disuse of its own accord when courts of justice were set up.
The movement for disarmament has failed to make any progress because we cannot expect a given nation to disarm so long as it remains open to attack by other nations. With certain notable exceptions, nations which have gone to war have generally believed that they had a grievance,—some claim to enforce or some aggression to repel. Each side has believed itself wholly in the right. Give them the machinery for determining the right, and war, so costly in human suffering and waste of material resources, will be less resorted to. Arbitration does not completely satisfy this need. Frequently its governing principle is compromise, and a nation which feels itself wholly in the right in some dispute of high importance, may be unwilling to run the risk of a compromise of its presumed right.

Arbitration has been for some time, and will continue to be, of very great value, but it is merely the stepping stone to an institution far more effective, i. e., the proposed international court of justice.

The existing provision that the Court of Arbitral Justice shall come into being whenever any two powers proceed to institute it, makes such a permanent international court realizable, and it is reasonable to suppose that when once in operation as between two or more powers the accession of other powers will follow:

The task before the new society is to show the people of this and other lands—

1st. That the movement to reject war as a means of settling international controversies has already become a practical movement, made such by the achievements of arbitration and kindred institutions: instance the number of arbitrations brought to a successful conclusion in the recent past, the treaties entered into to submit future disputes to arbitration, and preeminently the adjustment of such a dangerous episode as the Dogger Bank affair (1904) by a mere institution, an
institution so simple as a Commission of Inquiry provided in advance by the First Hague Conference.

2nd. That the proposed Court of Arbitral Justice offers greater possibilities for the peaceful settlement of international controversies along permanent lines than any existing institutions.

3rd. That the growing weight of armaments is forcing men to turn their attention to this subject as never before and makes the success of such a movement more probable.

As thus far planned the channels through which the new society proposes to work are principally two, viz: the issuing of brief statements of scientific accuracy by the leading men of various countries, and meetings of national scope.

THEODORE MARBURG.
Pres. Harper accepts invitation to join movement to organize a society for International Arbitration. 1904.
February 5th, 1904.

William R. Harper, Esq., LL.D.
University of Chicago, Chicago.

My dear Dr. Harper:-

Doctor James of Northwestern University has called a meeting for tomorrow afternoon to formally organize a society to further the cause of International Arbitration. The special desire at the present time is to enlist sentiment in this City in favor of a permanent Anglo-American treaty. It is the desire of Dr. James as well as of Mr. Frank Hamlin and Mr. Clarence Burley that you become a member of the Executive Committee of the organization when formed. Judge Dickinson, Judge Grosscup, Robert T. Lincoln and others have consented to become officers or members of the Executive Committee.

Will you be good enough to have your secretary leave word by telephone at this office sometime Saturday forenoon whether you are willing to accept this invitation which is most warmly extended. Your presence at the meeting would be deeply appreciated if you have no engagement at that hour.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Telephone Central 2446.
January 19, 1909

My dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 16th inst. is received. Your statement fully explains the matter. I am quite in accord with your view as to the matter of the relation of arbitration to armament. The arbitration question should be considered absolutely by itself. I am by no means sanguine of the early establishment of international courts in such way as to take the place entirely of the danger of war. That, however, has little bearing on the question. Every step taken in the direction of arbitration is also a step taken in the direction of permanent peace, and that, it seems to me, is enough.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. Thomas R. White,
West End Trust Bldg.,
January 26, 1909

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the 16th inst. is received.

I am due in society with your view to the matter of the raised of appropriation to which the appropriation committee is now moving for an additional amount of $100,000. I am not aware of the earlier self-appointed committee on the subject of the war, but if they have made any report or statement, I should like to have a copy of it.

It seems to me to be money.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Thomas R. White
West End Trust Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
January 16th, 1909.

Henry Pratt Judson, Esq.,

University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of January 14th. The conference in North Carolina was one at which the dominating influences were Messrs. Hayne-Davis and Hobson. They sought to combine the two subjects of adequate armament for the Nation and arbitration for international disputes. It is our feeling that the two subjects have no relation to each other, and should not be confused in a conference on arbitration and peace.

Personally, I think the questions of national armament and international armament are secondary in importance. So soon as an international court of arbitral justice has been established, such questions will settle themselves. In the meanwhile, of course the Nation should preserve an adequate armament, and for my part I am willing to leave the determination of what is such adequate armament to the judgment of the executive authorities, without suggestion or interference from conferences of any kind.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
January 18th, 1940

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of January 14th. The conference in Toronto, Ontario, are one of which the experimental influence were

recently have-Drates any respect. They would be of committee for the end

use of research material for the testing and extraction for initial

material. Information to our Scion now the state plenteous have no

repetition to effect other and equally not to continue in a conference

on inspiration and please.

Personally, I think the discussion of voluntary interest and

interaction among the at least secret in importance to good as an

interpersonal contact as well as important is important for good cooperation. Each

discussion with respect, pleasure in the meaningful of course for

matter with respect pleasure no adequate arrangement and yet do both I will

willing to leave the preparation to agree to such accurate arrangement to

interaction from conference and kind.

Yours very truly,
December 28th, 1903.

Mr. John W. Roster,

National Arbitration Conference, Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:—

I regret very much to say that it will be impossible for me to be present in Washington on Tuesday, January 12th. I am leaving Chicago on the 10th for a visit to New Orleans to fulfill certain engagements made there. But for this fact I should really gladly join in the proposed meeting, in the outcome of which I am deeply interested.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
December 28th, 1933

Mr. John W. Coates,
National Arbitration Conference, Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

I regret very much to say that it will be
impossible for me to be present in Washington on January 15th.
I am leaving Chicago on the 10th for a visit to New York to fulfill
certain engagements there. But for this fact I would certainly
have been able to attend the proposed meeting, to the outcome of which I am

greatly interested.

Yours very truly,

W.R. Keeler
Dr. Wm. R. Harper,
Frest. Chicago University,
59th St. & Lexington Ave,
Chicago-Ill.,

Dear Sir:–

We beg to call your attention to the enclosed circular, and to inform you that we have been directed by the Executive Committee to invite you to attend and take part in the Arbitration Conference to be held in Washington on Tuesday, January 12, 1904.

It is the desire of the National Committee that their counsels may be strengthened and their influence increased by the attendance and cooperation of a considerable body of prominent citizens from all parts of the country, and they entertain the hope that the coming Conference may equal in interest and usefulness the notable Conference of 1896. If these hopes are realized, the meeting in January cannot fail to contribute largely to a Treaty of Arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

The Conference is not likely to occupy more than one day. It will be held in the Assembly Hall of the New Willard Hotel.

In soliciting a reply to this letter, we earnestly trust that it will be an acceptance of the invitation.

Very respectfully,

John W. Foster,
Chairman.

Thomas Nelson Page, Washington, Secretary.
DEAR MR. HARTER,

WE ARE MOST HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND TO INFORM YOU THAT WE HAVE IT ON RECORD THAT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL BE HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ON APRIL 15, 1949.

IT IS THE DELIGHT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO EXTEND AN INVITATION TO ATTEND AND TAKE PART IN THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SO THAT WE MAY STRUGGLE TOGETHER AND MAINTAIN THE INTERTWINED HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

WE HOP TO HAVE ALL DEPARTMENTS AND INTERESTS REPRESENTED AT THE MEETING.

We are pleased to announce a thoroughly good time of the meeting and the conference of 1949. We hope to have a very enjoyable time and look forward to the future.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.
WASHINNGT0N, D. C., December 4, 1903.

As the result of the large and representative Conference of the friends of International Arbitration held in Washington in 1896, a treaty for the adjustment of all questions between the United States and Great Britain, not susceptible of diplomatic settlement, was signed in January, 1897, by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. That treaty failed of ratification by the Senate of the United States by a close vote.

Since that event two questions have been disposed of which had a material influence upon the action of the Senate—the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Alaskan Boundary. Another important event has occurred which has greatly strengthened the cause of International Arbitration—the Peace Congress of the nations of the world of 1899 and the creation by it of the permanent tribunal of arbitration at The Hague. In view of these facts and of the recent successful achievements of International Arbitration, there is a wide-spread sentiment throughout our country that a renewed effort should be made to secure the adoption of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, by which these two nations would agree to resort to the Hague Tribunal in a certain class of cases under specified conditions.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Washington Conference of 1896, held in New York City, it was decided to call a meeting
WASHINGTON, D.C., December 4, 1906

As the result of the joint and representative Conference of the heads of the three branches of our Government held in Washington in 1899 a treaty for the establishment of International Arbitration was signed, and the Senate of the United States, by resolution of February 10, 1900, expressed its approval and consent to the same.

The Senate of the United States on a vote of 61 to 10, since then resorted to due process have been adopted of which had a

Seminole and the Apache boundaries. Another important factor is the fact that the Senate of the United States, by resolution of February 10, 1900, expressed its approval and consent to the same. In view of these facts and the recent success and achievements of International Arbitration, let it be made to secure the adoption of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to which these two nations would give their consent.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Washington Conference of 1899 held in New York City, it was agreed to call a meeting...
of the National Committee of that Conference in Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, January 12, 1904, to take this subject into consideration. The names of the National Committee will be found at the head of this circular. In addition thereto the Executive Committee have decided to invite to the meeting on January 12, 1904, a number of other prominent citizens from different parts of the country, to act as advisory members, and thereby have an increased representation of the popular sentiment of the nation on this important subject.

The Executive Committee respectfully urge the friends of International Arbitration throughout the United States to exert themselves to secure the attendance of influential and representative citizens at the Washington Conference.

John W. Foster,
Carl Schurz,
L. T. Chamberlain,
George L. Rives,
John B. Moore,
James B. Angell,
John Crosby Brown,

Executive Committee.