At 10 o'clock A.M. on Tuesday, January 12, 1909, to take this subject into con

sideration. The names of the National Committee will be found in the press of

the city. In addition, an Executive Committee has been selected to

invite to this meeting on January 12, 1909 a number of other prominent

citizens from different parts of the country to act as advisory members and

to develop plans for increased representation of the popular sentiment of the

union on this important subject.

The Executive Committee is also planning the address to be delivered by

Aurilien Chourron, the United States to express the sentiments of the people

attendance at influential and representative offices in the Washington Cen

-reference-

John W. Root.

Carl Schurz.

L. T. Chamberlain.

George W. Rives.

John H. Moore.

James B. Angle.

John C. Brown.

Executive Committee.
NIGHT MESSAGE.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
INCORPORATED
21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Night Messages, sent at reduced rates, beyond a sum equal to ten times the amount paid for transmission; nor in any case when the claim is not presented in writing within thirty days after the message is filled with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED NIGHT MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and Genera' Manager.

RECEIVED at: 11:30 AM, March 27, 1897

Dated: New York

To: W. T. Harper, Post

Fate of Arbitration treaty depends on two or three votes in Senate next week. The world asks you to join in great petition urging ratification on grounds of humanity, progress, civilization and national honor as treaty was made on direct invitation of our congress. By join resolution, Telegraph answer our expense.
New York, May 4th, 1902

To President Jan Smuts, Cape Town,

What in your opinion will be the effect of British-Boer settlement on future British and South African relations? Do you think that a peace treaty would not cost as many lives and great capital have been saved provided there had been arbitration as engaged by World's Peace Conference before hostilities has been telegraph brief answer addressing me personally.

Nelson Hersh, Sunday Editor
The World.
POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY.

This Company transmits and delivers the within message subject to the following TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the message written on the face hereof and the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of the Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent, for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent, for any greater distance.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

This Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED Message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison.

No employee of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

WILLIAM H. BAKER,
V. P. and Gen'l Manager.

JOHN O. STEVENS,
Secretary.

JOHN W. MACKAY,
President.
April 20th, 1906.

Hon. James R. Mann,

The House of Representatives,

Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Mann:—

It has been suggested that it would be desirable for our Government to send an educational commission to China in order to enable the Chinese people to understand the reasons which might make it desirable for them to send young men to this country for educational purposes. It seems to me that the plan suggested is an excellent one. We certainly traditionally have been in many ways friendly to the Chinese, and in the very interesting and important developments which are going on in that great Empire, the United States might be not only influential but exceedingly serviceable. If many of the most promising Chinese young men should come to this country and obtain their education in various institu-
April 20th, 1900.

Hon. Prime R. Menz
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

We, your humble servants,

It has been suggested that it would be desirable for our Government to send an expedition to China to enable the Chinese people to understand their race, which might make it desirable to them to send some men to study in our schools.

It seems to me that the plan suggested is an excellent one. We certainly recommend it.

The Chinese have been in many ways in support of the United States, and not only influential but exceedingly serviceable. It may or the worst hour make Chinese more useful to us, and any effort their education to varying needs.
tions of learning here, they could return home understanding much more intelligently the ideas of our Republic. I should cordially recommend provision for a commission of the kind indicated.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

[Signature]
<no text visible>
April 20th, 1906.

Hon. A. J. Hopkins,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Hopkins:

It has been suggested that it would be desirable for our Government to send an educational commission to China in order to enable the Chinese people to understand the reasons which might make it desirable for them to send young men to this country for educational purposes. It seems to me that the plan suggested is an excellent one. We certainly traditionally have been in many ways friendly to the Chinese, and in the very interesting and important developments which are going on in that great Empire, the United States might be not only influential but exceedingly serviceable. If many of the most promising Chinese young men should come to this country and obtain their education in various institutions of
April 26th, 1930

Hon. A. J. Hopkins,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Hopkins:

I have been suggested that it would be desirable for our government to send an educational commission to China in order to enable the Chinese people to understand the reasons which might make it desirable for them to send young men to this country for educational purposes.

It seems to me that the plan suggested to me, which would present one of the most interesting and important developments which are going on in the great empire of the United States might be not only influential but excellent.

I, therefore, ask you to go to the most prominent Chinese Young Men's Union to arrange presentations of original thought on various institutions of the United States.
learning here, they could return home understanding much more intelligently the ideas of our Republic. I should cordially recommend provision for a commission of the kind indicated.

Very truly yours,
April 20th, 1906.

President Edmund J. James,
Urbana, Illinois.

My dear President James:

In response to your circular letter of the 18th inst. with enclosure, I beg to say that the suggestion strikes me as a good one and it will give me pleasure to assist in any way.

Very truly yours,
April 20th, 1208

President W.B. Wister
University of Illinois

My dear President Wister:

I am pleased to have received your letter of the 18th inst. with satisfaction. I would like to say that the suggestion offered me as a book and any other way will be very acceptable to me in any way.

Very truly yours,
Urbana, Illinois
April 18, 1906

My dear Sir:

Inclosed please find a copy of a memorandum concerning the sending of an educational commission to China, which I have submitted to President Roosevelt for consideration.

If you approve of the suggestion, I should be greatly obliged to you if you would write to the President and urge him to request Congress to make provision for the expenses of such a commission.

A letter to the same effect to the congressman from your district and to the senators from your state, would be of great assistance.

Thanking you in advance for any help you may be able to render in this matter, I am

Faithfully yours,

EDMUND J. JAMES

Inclosure
Memorandum
Concerning the Sending of
An Educational Commission To China.

EDMUND J. JAMES,
President of the University of Illinois.

The recent developments in the Orient have made it apparent that China and the United States are destined to come into ever more intimate relations, social, intellectual and commercial. The Chinese will come to this country for the purpose of studying our institutions and our industry. A striking evidence of this fact is afforded by the work of the Chinese Commission now in the United States. Our own people will go to China for the purpose of studying Chinese institutions and industry. Anything which will stimulate this mutual intercourse and increase mutual knowledge must redound to the benefit of both nations.

A great service would be done to both countries if the government of the United States would at the present juncture send an educational commission to China, whose chief function should be to visit the Imperial Government, and with its consent each of the provincial governments of the Empire, for the purpose of extending, through the authorities of these provinces, to the young Chinese who may desire to go abroad to study, a formal invitation on the part of our American institutions of learning to avail themselves of the facilities of such institutions. The appointment of such a commission would draw still closer the bonds which unite these two great nations in sympathy and friendship.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS IN FAVOR OF THE ABOVE PLAN.

China is upon the verge of a revolution. It will of course not be as rapid as was the revolution in Japan, if for no other reason, because of the enormous numbers of the nation and the enormous extent of its territory. But it is not believed that this revolution which has already begun can ever again suffer more than a temporary setback and reaction.

Every great nation of the world will inevitably be drawn into more or less intimate relations with this gigantic development. It is for them to determine, each for itself, what these relations shall be,—whether those of amity and friendship and kindness, or those of brute force and the mailed fist. The United States ought not to hesitate as to its choice in this matter.

The nation which succeeds in educating the young Chinese of the present generation will be the nation which, for a given expenditure of effort, will reap the largest possible returns in moral, intellectual and commercial influence. If the United States had succeeded thirty-five years ago, as it looked at one time as if it might, in turning the current of Chinese students to this country, and had succeeded in keeping that current large, we should today be controlling the development of China in that most satisfactory and subtle of all ways,—through the intellectual and spiritual domination of its leaders.
China has already sent hundreds, indeed thousands of its young men into foreign countries to study. It is said that there are more than five thousand Chinese studying in Japan, while there are many hundreds in Europe—three hundred in the little state of Belgium alone.

This means that when these Chinese return home from Europe, they will advise China to imitate Europe rather than America.—England, France and Germany instead of the United States. It means that they will recommend English and French and German teachers and engineers for employment in China in positions of trust and responsibility rather than American. It means that English, French and German goods will be bought instead of American, and that industrial concessions of all kinds will be made to Europe instead of to America.

Now it is natural of course, that the vast majority of Chinese youth should go to Japan to study rather than to European countries or the United States, owing to its proximity, to racial affinity and to the smaller cost of travel and living.

On the other hand, the Chinese are in many points jealous of the Japanese, and, other things being equal, would often prefer to send their young people to other countries.

Among all these countries, the United States would be the most natural one to choose, if it had not been for our anti-Chinese legislation, and still more for the unfriendly spirit in which we have administered this legislation, for the Chinese Government at any rate, never really objected to our legislation directed toward preventing the immigration of Chinese laborers, but only to the manner in which we passed such laws and the way in which we administered them.

We are the natural friends of the Chinese. We have been their real political friends. We have stood between the Chinese Empire and dismemberment; we have come more nearly giving them the equal deal in all our relations in the East than any other nation. They are consequently less suspicious of us so far as our politics are concerned than of any other people. Their justly sore feeling over our treatment of Chinese gentlemen in our custom houses, will yield quickly to fair and decent conduct on our part.

It is believed that by a very small effort the good will of the Chinese may now be won over in a large and satisfactory way. We may not admit the Chinese laborer, but we can treat the Chinese student decently and extend to him the facilities of our institutions of learning. Our colleges and universities are today far better adapted for giving the average Chinese student what he desires in the way of European civilization, than the schools and colleges of any European country. We need but to bring these facts to their attention in order to secure their attendance here, with all the beneficial results which would flow from such an opportunity to influence the entire current of their thought and feelings.
If a commissioner with one or two assistants were sent to China representing the American Government in a formal way in the field of education and should extend to the Chinese people through the Government at Pekin and through the provincial governments, (this is necessary because the provincial governments are in a certain way almost independent of the Imperial Government) a cordial invitation from the United States and from the institutions of higher learning in the United States, to avail themselves of these advantages exactly as they would if they were their own institutions, it is apparent that a great impression might be produced upon the Chinese people. The Chinese appreciate, as well as we, the compliment implied in sending a formal commission of this sort to another country. It is a recognition such as any country might be proud of, and the Chinese are a singularly proud and sensitive people in everything that concerns their dignity.

Such a commission going to each of the provinces would have an opportunity to give the Chinese Government much information about the United States and its educational institutions; and as the inquiries of such governments would not be limited, of course, to education and educational institutions, so the information spread abroad throughout China would not relate simply to educational matters, but to industrial and commercial as well. It would be possible through this method of coming in contact with influential Chinese to recommend directly to them in response to their requests American teachers, engineers, and other people whose services they might like to obtain.

I mention this point especially because I know that the leading Chinese statesmen are anxious to get just the right kind of men from America and Europe as assistants in all sorts of business and governmental enterprises, having had myself during the last year, four inquiries from different Chinese Governments for young men who would be willing to spend five or six years in the Chinese public service in responsible and influential positions.

In a word, the visit of such a commission would exert a manifold and far reaching influence exceeding greatly in value any possible cost of the enterprise. It would have results in many unexpected directions outrunning all our present anticipations and showing new and surprising possibilities of usefulness in the fields of education, business and statesmanship.

The extension of such moral influence as this would even in a purely material sense, mean a larger return for a given outlay than could be obtained in any other manner.

Trade follows moral and spiritual domination far more inevitably than it follows the flag.
September 8, 1908

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 7th inst. is received. In answer to your question I beg to say: First, it does not seem to me good policy for the United States to depart from its long standing custom of not forming alliances with foreign nations. Second, it is undoubtedly the desire of the United States that China shall be intact, and independent in every way, and undoubtedly the entire influence of this country will be used to that end. This can be done without the necessity of any formal alliances.

Very truly yours,

M. P. Judson

[Signature]

Mr. John Howard Todd,
New York Herald,
502 - 154 Washington St., Chicago.
September 8, 1938

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 7th inst. has reached me.

I am glad to learn from your letter that the United States is engaged in the Indo-Chinese question, and I am sure that your efforts will be appreciated by the Chinese people.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Mr. John Howard, Toog.
New York Herald, 205, 7th Wabash Ave., Chicago.
Chicago, Sept. 7, 1908

Dear sir:

The New York Herald, of which I am western representative, advocates the formation of an American-Chinese alliance to conserve the commercial interests of America in the Orient against the aggressions of the Japanese who, the Herald believes, are seeking to use China as a tool for the creation of an Asia ostensibly for Asiatics but in reality an Asia for the Japanese. The Herald suggests that such an alliance as it proposes would check Japanese movements against the open door policy, would keep China in the grooves of modern progress and would tend to preserve the peace of the Orient much as the triple and other alliances do in Europe.

I should be pleased if you will prepare and mail to me your opinion of an alliance of this sort. Thanking you in advance I am

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Chicago, Sept. 4, 1908

Dear Sir,

The New York Herald of which I am western representative, wants to see the formation of an American-Chinese alliance to conciliate the commercial interests of the two countries. When the Chinese speak of the Hesston tariff, the Chinese believe that such an alliance as a step toward the creation of a true policy of mutual protection for all nations and in reality an aim for the creation of a new era of harmony among nations and all peoples, the Hesston alliance will also make it possible for China to keep in the sphere of power and culture, to become a dominant power in the growth of modern progress and world trade to the advantage of all. In the peace of the Orient which is the triumph of American influence and other influences, I need your support.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
April 17, 1907.

My dear Sir:

September there is to gather in Boston a large company of men. Your favor of the 17th inst. is received. I attend an important Congress and the list of honorary vice-presidents included in itself could not carry such weight as I should not hesitate to accept your kind suggestion. At the same time I trust you will pardon me if I ask for a little more definite statement of the specific purposes which have been held in Congress has in view. Of course I know that the difficulties indicated in the note I have received without having a definite purpose in view. The executive committee of the International Fellowship is simply my custom to always know specifically in advance what to accomplish in committing myself.

Trusting that you will appreciate the form in which could have put the question, scholars and publicists from England, France, Germany, Holland, very truly yours. An American Executive Committee, of which I am serving as chairman, has been the arrangements for the Boston meeting. Twenty-five Beacon Street, from extending over the meetings extending over the week of Boston, Massachusetts, have received cheering indications that many different religious fellowships, educational...
Dear Sir:

I am about to embark on a journey of great significance. My purpose is to make a profound impact on the course of history. For this endeavor, I require your support and guidance.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
April 17, 1907.

My dear Sir:

Next September there is to gather in Boston a large company of men and women from all parts of the world to attend an International Congress that promises to be of great significance. This Congress represents an important movement for religious progress and civic righteousness. It brings into cooperative efficiency the open-minded, modern-minded leaders of the educational and religious life of many lands.

Three largely attended and successful meetings have been held in Europe. At the first, held in London in 1901, sixteen different countries, twenty-four different church fellowships, and many leading universities, were represented. The successive meetings at Amsterdam, Holland, and Geneva, Switzerland, were even more notable in points of attendance and influence.

The Congress is administered by an International Committee composed of distinguished scholars and publicists from England, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Hungary. An American Executive Committee, of which I am serving as chairman, has been appointed to make the arrangements for the Boston meeting. Plans have been made for a series of meetings extending over the week of September 22 to 27. We have received cheering indications that many different religious fellowships, educational
Aprt 5th 1909

My dear Sir

Next September there is to be a referendum in France a large

company of men and women from all parts of the world to attend

an International Congress. I should be extremely glad of your kind

assistance. The Congress is to be held in Paris, and I am trying to

arrange for a week of special entertainment. I write to ask if

you would like to attend, and if so, what special arrangements you

would like to make. The Congress is to be held in the University

building, and I am making all the necessary arrangements. I shall

be glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
institutions and organizations for social service in the United States, will be represented by important delegations. From Europe and Asia come to us assurances of a representative attendance of honored scholars and men of affairs who are interested in the cause of progressive Christianity and a higher civilization.

On behalf of the Executive Committee I wish to invite you to do us the honor to serve as an honorary Vice-President of the Congress. I enclose a partial list of the gentlemen who have already consented to serve in this capacity. It will add to the influence and dignity of our meeting if we can have the support of your name. No obligations are involved though we shall be glad indeed of your counsel and your presence at the meetings.

May we not have the honor of your cooperation and consent to place your name on the list of distinguished citizens of many different political and religious allegiances who have consented to act as Honorary Vice-Presidents?

With high regard,

Faithfully yours,

Sincerely,

President, St. P. judson.
Institutional and organizational functions serve in the United
States will be represented by prominent leaders of
North and South for the enhancement of cooperation among
members of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors
concerned in the cause of progressive Christianity and a
rigorous civilizaton.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, I wish to invite you
as a past member of the Board of Directors to join us in the honor to serve as an Honorary Vice-President of
the Corporation. I welcome a part of the Board of Directors who
have strong connections to serve in this capacity. I will seek
your support and advice. No opposition the impending change
will be fully judged by your competency and your presence at the
meeting.

May we not have the honor of your cooperation and concern?

To place your name on the list of indicating affiliation of
many different political and religious alliances who have come
wanted to act as Honorary Vice-President.

With high regard,
Eternity's home
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

A PARTIAL LIST OF THE HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS
OF THE CONVENTION OF SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Rev. Lyman Abbott
Editor of the Outlook, New York.

Pres. James H. Baker
President of the University of Colorado, Boulder, Col.

Samuel Bowles, Esq.
Editor of the Republican, Springfield, Mass.

Rev. Robert Collyer
Senior Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York.

Hon. W. Murray Crane
U. S. Senator from Massachusetts.

Hon. Horace Davis
Former Member of Congress. Ex-President of the University of California.

Prof. Samuel C. Derby
Ex-President of the University of Ohio.

Hon. William L. Douglas
Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

Pres. Charles W. Eliot
President of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Edward W. Emerson
Concord, Mass.

Pres. W. H. P. Faunce
President of Brown University, Providence, R. I.
Horace Howard Fumess Esq.

Philadelphia, Penn.

Hon. Paris Gibson

Ex U. S. Senator from Montana.

Hon. Curtis Guild Jr.

Governor of Massachusetts.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale

Chaplain of the U. S. Senate.

Pres. G. Stanley Hall

President of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Pres. Frederick W. Hamilton

President of Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson

Cambridge, Mass.

Gen. Oliver O. Howard

Major General U. S. Army, retired.

Pres. William DeWitt Hyde

President of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

Pres. David Starr Jordan

President of Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal.

Hon. Marcus P. Knowlton

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

Hon. Hohn D. Long

Former Governor of Massachusetts and Ex-Secretary of the Navy.

Rev. Philip S. Moxom

South Congregational Church, Springfield.
Prof. Charles E. Norton
Professor Emeritus in Harvard University, Cambridge.

Hon. Thomas W. Palmer
Ex U. S. Senator from Michigan.

Hon. George C. Perkins
U. S. Senator from California.

Pres. I. Clark Seelye
President of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Hon. Goldwin Smith
Toronto, Can.

Hon. William H. Taft
Secretary of War.

Pres. Charles R. Van Hise
President of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Judge Reuben E. Walker
Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

Hon. William D. Washburn
Ex U. S. Senator from Minnesota.

Pres. Benjamin I. Wheeler
President of the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

Hon. Carrol D. Wright
President of Clark College, Worcester, Mass.
Protestant Episcopal in Harvard University, Cambridge.

Hon. Thomas W. Power

Rev. U. S. Senator from Massachusetts.

Hon. George O. Parmelee

Rev. U. S. Senator from California.


Rev. C. H. Wiener, President of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Judge Henry T. Walker

Judges of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

Rev. U. S. Senator from Minnesota.

Pres. Henry T. Wheeler

President of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
March 4, 1912.

President Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Senator Root has asked me to write on the subject of a Permanent Court of International Justice, the paper to be ready at the coming meeting of the American Society of International Law at Washington. It is understood, as probably you know, that this meeting will discuss subjects that may be recommended for consideration to the Committee on the Program for the Third Hague Conference.

Would you kindly write me a few lines telling me what principal suggestions have occurred to you since the Second Hague Conference with regard to the Court of Arbitral Justice, in the way of amendments, if any? Do you happen to have written anything on the subject that would be helpful to me? I should like to bring the subject down to date and to have my paper represent, if possible, the consensus of the best thought of the friends of peace on the question.

Would you also kindly give me one or two leading references to any development or analogies therefore in the history of the Supreme Court of the United States or of any other national court having a federal jurisdiction, that might throw light on my general theme?

An early reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
QUESTIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF
A PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

Would you kindly give me your opinion on the following questions:

1. Should the Court of Arbitral Justice and the International Prize Court become identical by agreement at the Third Hague Conference?

2. Should the Permanent Court of Arbitration be left as an alternative, and if so, for what kind of cases? Political?

3. Should the Court of Arbitral Justice have its jurisdiction specified definitely in the document that has created it?

4. Or should the Court of Arbitral Justice have jurisdiction conferred by treaties only?

5. Should its decisions be enforceable by public opinion only or by some other sanction?

6. Should an attempt be made to represent all nations on it except by a general vote or by the confirmation of a choice of judges made by a committee or something of that kind? Would you suggest a plan of selection?

7. Are there too many judges (15 or 17)?

8. Any suggestion, criticism or opinion of this general theme, and references to articles or documents will be helpful.

9. May I have it understood that I may quote your views, if it seems desirable to do so, in or apart from my article?
A PROPOSED COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JURISDICTION

Would you kindly give me your opinion on the following:

1. Should the Court of Appeal serve any other function?

2. Should the Permanent Court become important in the development of the International Conference?

3. Should the Permanent Court of Arbitration be left?

4. As an Institution, and if so, for what kind of cases?

5. Are or ought the Court of Appeal justice have the same status?

6. Are or ought the Court of Appeal justice to be in a different class?

7. Would you suggest a plan of operation?

8. Why not suggest a modification of the permanent conflict of jurisdiction?

9. Why not suggest an opinion of the permanent conflict of jurisdiction?

10. Why not suggest an opinion of the permanent conflict of jurisdiction of the Court?

11. Why not suggest an opinion of the permanent conflict of jurisdiction?

12. Why not suggest an opinion of the permanent conflict of jurisdiction?

13. Why not suggest an opinion of the permanent conflict of jurisdiction?
Dear Mr. Tryon:

Your favor of the 4th inst. is at hand. In answer to your questions:

1. It seems to me advisable that the Court of Arbital Justice and the International Prize Court should be distinct bodies.

2. The permanent Court of Arbitration should also remain for any questions which should not by treaty be determined as under the jurisdiction of either of the other two courts.

3. The Court of Arbital Justice should have its jurisdiction specifically defined in the treaties which create it.

4. I do not believe that at present it is possible to provide any other sanction than public opinion, but I believe that that sanction would be adequate.

5. No attempt should be made to represent on the Court all nations. The plan of selection might be something like this:

In the general treaties constituting the Court provision might be made for a commission to select judges. Each government might
Dear Mr. Towne:

Your letter of the 20th inst. is at hand. I am aware of your dissertation.

It seems to me advisable that the Court of Appeals assume and the Interdepartmental Board be charged with the management of the ammunition of the order of the officers and companies for the preservation of the ammunition.

"It is the duty of the Public to provide supplies for the preservation of the ammunition of the officers and companies..."

I do not believe that the presence of the passenger is necessary.

I believe that the passenger must be adequate.

I do not believe that the passenger might be something the plane.

In the event that the passenger might be something the plane.

Keep the ammunition right.
then nominate a certain number of its nationals to this appointive commission. From the list of nationals thus selected the commission should be free to select a limited number as judges, and an equal limited number as alternates. The Court should be relatively small, and the selections should be made solely on the basis of judicial competency.

7. As intimated above, it seems to me that seven judges would be enough.

8. I have no suggestion further than this. It is my opinion that a large number of cases nations would now be ready to include under the jurisdiction of a Court of Arbitral Justice. Even if the jurisdiction should be at the outset relatively limited, the establishment of the Court would in my opinion be a long step in advance. It must justify itself by the service which it renders. Nations cannot fail to nominate to such a court jurists of eminence. Its history I have no doubt will establish confidence throughout the family of nations, and thus tend of course to widen its jurisdiction.

9. I have no objection to your quoting anything that I may have said, although these suggestions of course are very slight.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

W. R. Harper

Mr. James L. Tryon,
31 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.
An interesting point to note is that even though

...
July 4, 08

My dear Professor,

I was planning through the volume of the Proceedings of the Am. Phil. Soc., and I just came on your paper on 'Cubital.' I am pleased to forward you a copy of it, suggesting the idea of presenting it, which seems proper. It is to tear your paper under consideration through.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
THE SUPREME COURT OF MINNESOTA

[Handwritten text]

[Signature]

[Handwritten text]
January 5, 1900

Dear Judge Elliott:

Your favor of the 3d inst. is at hand. I shall be very glad to read your article on that subject. It seems to me that along that line should lie the improvement of international law with regard to war.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

Judge Charles B. Elliott,
The Supreme Court of Minnesota,
St. Paul, Minnesota.
January 7, 1926

Dear Judge Elliott:

Your letter of the 5th inst. to hand.

I am very glad to read your article on that subject. It is not so at all that I am opposed to the improvement of interstate law with regard to that.

Very truly yours,

W. B. Harper

Judge George K. Elliott
The Supreme Court of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota
July 8th, 1904.

Mr. Edward Cappd,
5629 Lexington Avenue, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Capps:

It has been suggested that a fitting way in which to recognize the Filipinos, who are now in this city, would be to extend the courtesies of the Quadrangle Club to them for the customary period of two weeks, although I may add that they will be here only one week. Inasmuch as you are now Secretary of the Quadrangle Club, I am writing to ask you that an arrangement of this kind can be made.

Yours truly,

W. R. Hops
May 8th, 1904

Mr. Edward Gopp

6500 Cermak Avenue, Chicago

Mr. Gopp:

If it has been suggested that a lifting way

in which to recognize the Philippine, what are you now in this order

would be to extend the opportunities of the Guaranty Gump to

them for the customary period of two weeks, although I may

also that they will be here only one week. I remain as you are

now Peacemaker of the Guaranty Gump. I am writing to ask you

that we are at the moment of that kind can be made

Your's truly,

W.R.
31 rue de la Faisanderie,
Paris, 9 May, 1903.

Dear Sir,

Permit me to thank you for your kind and encouraging letter of the 28th ultimo.

As an American I appreciate such an incentive to work as being the recipient of a letter from the President of such a magnificent monument of enlightened education as the University of Chicago.

I believe I am the first and only American who has taken up the work of studying and writing upon the legal system of France from a general point of view and in a form easily understood by the people. The wisdom of the Romans filtered through French legislation seems to my mind full of suggestions for us Americans. This is my theme. Furthermore French laws seem (many of them) to be framed on psychological principles. I think this is an advantage. In any case my studies and writings are intended to present the legislation of France to Americans in a way that will be useful to them and, at the same time, will help them to understand something more about the moulds in which French character is formed.

My honored late father, Bishop Cleveland Coxe, of Buffalo, took a deep interest in all educational work and I have a taste in a small degree, also, for all systems of education. I feel, therefore, a deep gratitude for what you have been good enough to say as coming from one
Dear Sir,

Permit me to thank you for your kind and appreciative letter of the 23rd ultimo. Your kindness is much appreciated and I feel much encouraged to work as I have been instructed to do.

As an American I appreciate much an opportunity to work as a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. I understand that my services may be of some use to you in the medical school. I am very much interested in the work of the board of this school and I am ready at any time to be of service to you.

I hope that I may be of service to you and that the board of this school will be of service to me. It seems to me that it would be well to have some one who understands the work of the board of this school and can give me some assistance in this matter.

I think it is an advantage to any one who is interested in the work of this school to be familiar with the laws and regulations of the school. I am sure that you will find it to be of some use.

The work of the board of this school is of great importance to the success of the school and it is of great importance that it should be done properly.

My congratulations to the faculty of the school. I have been a member of the faculty for several years and I have always been much interested in the work of the school.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
November 27, 1902.

Copy
60 Avenue Marceau,

Monsieur,

Je vous remercie trés sincérement pour l'aimable pensee que vous avez eu de m'envoyer votre livre et pour la lettre qui l'accompagne. Les sentiments eux-mêmes m'ont profondément touchés et je ne peux que souhaiter de trouver dans un ouvrage dont les foulements que je puisse lire quelque chose de vous, rien que de vous.

Cleveland Coxe Esq.

Dear Sir,

I received a short time ago the copy of your Manual of French Law which you were good enough to send me. I have examined the book with attention and find that it is exactly what it pretends to be—a convenient manual in which the English speaking visitors in France will find in a readily accessible form and clearly stated a large and valuable amount of practical information which it would be difficult to procure elsewhere.

Thanking you most cordially for the copy you have sent me and congratulating you upon having so successfully carried out your plan,

P. Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes très devoués sentiments.

Very faithfully yours,

J. Jusserand.

Dear Sir,

Sincerely yours,

Horace Porter.

30 Nov. 1902.