November 27, 1902.

60 Avenue Marceau,
Monsieur,

Je vous remercie très sincèrement pour l'aimable pensée que vous avez eue de m'envoyer votre livre et pour la lettre qui l'accompagne. Les sentiments que vous exprimez m'ont profondément touchés et je ne peux que souhaiter le succès d'un ouvrage dont la vulgarisation contribuera puissamment à faire cesser ces menus froissements que la pratique de la vie et l'ignorance des lois locales amènent presque fatalement.

A parcourir votre livre j'ai pu en apprécier la science, la clarté, le caractère vraiment utile; il m'a rappelé, il est vrai, combien mes propres études de droit étaient lointaines et combien de choses j'avais à réapprendre; mais j'ai éprouvé moins d'humiliation à le constater que de reconnaissance vis à vis de vous.

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

Very faithfully yours,

Jusserand.

30 Nov. 1902.

November 27, 1902.

69 Avenue Marceau,

Monsieur,

I hasten to thank you for sending me a copy of your work "Manual of French Law and Commercial Information". I need and edited as I am sure not say that such a treatise carefully compiled and annotated yours must be cannot fail to be highly useful to all English-speaking Foreigners coming to France.

It is as you point out, at the same time a step of importance towards procuring for such foreigners the means of informing themselves in a direction calculated to exercise a most beneficial influence upon their appreciation of French customs and habits of thought and I quite agree that every such step conduces towards that harmony of sentiment which we must look to as the foundation of a thorough mutual understanding between nations of different languages and different methods of life. No one more than myself can feel anxious to arrive at such a consummation of diplomatic effort.

Very faithfully yours,

Jussarand.

Edmund Monson.

30 Nov. 1902.
Monsieur,

3 Janvier 1902.

Je vous remercie vivement d'avoir bien voulu m'envoyer votre manuel sur la loi et le commerce étranger. C'est une publication pleine d'intérêt et d'utilité. Je souhaite qu'elle serve à accroître long à vous le remercier. Je vous prie de m'en excuser, mais dans les rapports d'affaires entre la France et l'Angleterre et le vous la situation de passage de Washington à Madrid ou je suis j'ai eu très peu de temps. Je ne saurais vous dire combien je vous félicite de ce livre résumé si bien fait et qui peut être si utile à vos compatriotes. Je suis convaincu comme vous que rien ne contribue davantage au rapprochement des nations que la connaissance exacte de leurs lois.

Recevez, je vous prie, Monsieur, les assurances de ma considération la plus distinguée.

Jules Cambon.
Ambassade de France à Londres.

le 6 Décembre 1902.

Monsieur,

Je vous remercie vivement d'avoir bien voulu m'envoyer votre manuel sur la loi et le commerce français; c'est une publication pleine d'intérêt et d'utilité. Je souhaite qu'elle serve à accroître long à vous le remue-méninges. Je vous prie de m'en soumettre une copie.

J'ai vu le manuel et je trouve que le texte est bien les rapports d'affaires entre la France et l'Angleterre et je vous félicite d'avoir entreprise et menée à si bonne fin.

Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de mon considération très distinguée.

Paul Cambon.
Copy

Consulate General of the United States of America

36 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris

December 10th 1902

Hon. H. C. Coxe,

31 rue de la Faisanderie?

Paris.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 6th inst I have much pleasure in stating that I have purchased another copy of your valuable book which I am forwarding to the State Department with a despatch calling attention to the work which may be of much service as a book of reference at the Department.

Wishing you every success with your venture,

Respectfully yours,

John K. Gowdy,

Consul General.
December 10th, 1923

Mr. H. C. Coxe

25 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris

Mr. Coxe,

I have received a letter from your son, Mr. George Coxe,#referring to the matter of employment in your department. I understand that he is interested in a position with your firm. I am writing to ask if you would be willing to consider him for a position.

I would be grateful if you could spare a few minutes at your convenience to speak with me about this matter.

I have enclosed a copy of Mr. Coxe's resume, which I hope you will find helpful.

Respectfully yours,

John K. Goward

Copy of Coxe's letter to the United States of America.
One who occupies such a high and distinguished position in the
department of my country

I have the honor to enclose copies of some letters I received
from Governor Ambrose, which may interest you.

Hear me,

Sir,

With profound respect,

William R. Harper, M.D.

University of Chicago
one who occupies such a high and distinguished position in the educational system of my own country.

I take the liberty to enclose copies of some letters I received from different Ambassadors which may interest you.

Believe me,

Sir,

With profound respect,

Yours truly,

William R. Harper LL.D.,

University of Chicago.
Nov. 1, 1898.

Dr. William R. Harper,
Pres. Chicago University,
Chicago, I11s

Dear Dr. Harper:

I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of my remarks before the Chicago Educational Commission, with a statement of the French system added. This, as you may recall, was asked for by the commissioners.

I shall feel much gratified if, with the numerous demands made upon your time, you can see your way clear to look this through.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

P. S. I take the further liberty of enclosing a translation of a part of a chapter from a French geography relating to Germany. I do this to show that notwithstanding the strong national antipathy existing between France and Germany, the disposition to be fair and to make the most of the opportunity to arouse the national pride in emulation. I would refer more especially to the last clause.

I have not submitted this to any one else, but if you or Dr. McPherson would be kind enough to give me a letter of introduction to Supt. Andrews, I would sometime briefly call his attention to the subject with a view to securing co-operation in furtherance of the work.

As before,

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]
Dr. S. J. McPherson,

#2812 Prairie Ave., City.

Dear Dr. McPherson:-

I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of my remarks before the Chicago Educational Commission, with a statement of the French system added. This, as you may recall, was asked for by the commissioners.

I shall feel much gratified if, with the numerous demands made upon your time, you can see your way clear to look this through.

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If you or Dr. Harper would be kind enough to give me a letter of introduction to Supt. Andrews, I would sometime briefly call his attention to the subject with a view to securing co-operation in furtherance of the work.

As before,

Yours, etc.,
P. Foncin's Third Year Geography, page 81 et seq.

"However artificial such a military organization may appear, it draws great force from the glorious souvenir of the events which gave it birth, and from the eclat with which Germany appears to-day as the arbiter of European peace. Moreover, it is well adapted to the temper-ment of the greater part of the German nation, which is both very laborious and patient. These qualities have recently borne their fruits within the domain of science; to them are due the great development of primary instruction and the prosperity of the universities which provide superior instruction. In no other country do the different sciences find so great a number of young men ready to consecrate to them their lives. Moreover Germany is the first nation of the world when measured by the amount of scientific works produced.

"The intensity of intellectual activity has been one of the most efficacious causes of its present political grandeur. Not only have the schools and universities prepared the unity of Germany by awakening patriotism, suppressed before by the rivalries of its little parts; but they have moreover brought forward a supply of the best officers and soldiers. The state became learned to become military; for war is made in our times by the use of science, and it was by surpassing us in knowledge that the Germans succeeded in vanquishing our armies.

"In the battles of peace the qualities of the Germans are no less redoubtable for us than in those of war. . . . .

"Conclusion: Thus strong by virtue of its numbers, its toil, its science and its arms, Germany is the most powerful and cultured European nation. She is in a fair way to become a leading nation in industry and commerce. It is, therefore, incumbent upon us who know her sentiments, to hold ourselves in guard against that redoubtable neighbor, and to make ourselves capable of contesting with her whether it be upon the field of battle, or in the no less ardent war of science, commerce and of industry."
I. Germany's Thriving Geopolitical Power & Nature

However, the threat emerging from the foreign components of the enemy which Europe
produces greater force from the foreign components of the enemy which Europe
grabs the greater share. Moreover, it is well suited to the Emperor's
struggle for control, which in Japan & India

These difficulties have recently persuaded their findings to

Your Majesty, the German Empire, as the last nation of the world, means to

The importance of intellectual activity is seen one of the most

The importance of intellectual activity is seen one of the most

Not only have

The state's degree learning to become military; the war to make

The state's degree learning to become military; the war to make

in time of the use of science and if we try

The state's degree learning to become military; the war to make

In the battle of peace the degree of the Germans are no


"Conclusion: That strong Pyrrhic of the war works well for us and the process of war"

The science and the state, Germany is the most powerful and continuing

Responded. It's to the extent of which, which as we know per

It is therefore important now as we know per

important and commerce. It is, therefore, important in

and to make overtures of cooperation with our western. It by now

the idea of a battle of in the no face of might or influence commerce

and of importance.
Mr. Harry Rubens,
106 LaSalle St., Chicago.

My dear Mr. Rubens:—

I am writing to ask you to be one of four speakers next Tuesday evening on toasts relating to Germany, and I am suggesting that you take as your starting point the thought "German influence on American life", with emphasis on the word "life". The other speakers will be Dr. Otto Schmidt, on the subject "German influence on American history"; Professor A. W. Small, on the subject "German influence on American education", and Professor Erhlich on "Germany". Mr. E. A. Bancroft has consented to respond to the toast "The President of the United States", and the German Ambassador will respond to the toast "The German Emperor".

Hoping that you will consent to serve us, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. H.
Mr. H. R. Hugene

Dear Mr. Hugene:

I am writing to ask you to be one of our speakers next Tuesday evening on topics relative to Germany, and I am wondering if you have room in your schedule for one of our speakers other than Dr. Otto Schmidt, on the subject "German Influence on American History". Professor A. W. Smith on the subject "German Influence on American Education", and Professor B. D. on "Germany".

Mr. J. A. Howcroft of the United States" and the German Ambassador will be speaking to us "The Germany Master".

I hope that you will consider to receive me. I remain,

Your very truly,

[Signature]
June 9th, 1906.

President Ira Remsen,
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

My dear President Remsen:

A gentleman long resident in Italy who is much interested in extending the wider knowledge in this country of Italian scholarship and institutions, has asked me to write to several of our university presidents to see whether it would be practicable to have a course of lectures sometime during the coming winter by Italians. If his plan is carried out the Italian government itself will designate the lecturers, or better perhaps, will suggest a list of several from which selection may be made in this country. The suggestion is that there shall be two lecturers, each giving five lectures, one series being in English and the other in Italian. The cost to each University would be perhaps $500 for the lecturers and their entertainment while they are giving the course.
June 12th 1920

President Ira Remsen
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Md.

My dear President Remsen:

A gentleman from residence in Italy who is much interested in extending the

university's presence there, is planning to write to several of our

universities to see whether it would be possible to have a course of lectures sometime during

the coming winter in Italy. If this plan is

considered there is a possibility that our government might be able to

provide the lectures at a lower price than which our government might be able to

contribute. The suggestion is that there might be two

lectures, each giving five lectures at a rate of $500. For the lectures

and travel expenses, white fees for giving the course.
I am writing to ask whether you would be interested in the matter and would care to share on behalf of your University. You will, of course, understand that I am in no sense promoting the scheme further than to make the inquiry in question on request of the gentleman to whom I referred.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
I am writing to say whether you would care to spare an evening of your University. You will of course understand that I am in no sense promoting the scheme further than to make the inquiry in question no reference to the gentleman to whom I referred.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

H. J. [Name]

[Institution name and address]
August 29th, 1905.

Mr. John S. Cooper,
Tacoma Building,
Chicago.

Dear Mr. Cooper:—

Your favor of the 26th inst. is at hand. I greatly regret that you were not able to favor us during the summer but fully appreciate the reasons for its being impracticable. Of course, at this moment, it would hardly be appropriate. I quite agree with you that the pressure brought to bear on the two belligerents, while it does certainly, to some extent, deprive them of liberty of action, is, on the whole, an interest of the world at large, and I certainly hope that a desirable peace may result.

Thanking you for your kind consideration in the matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper
Dear Mr. Goodwin:

I am tendering my resignation from the position of 

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Prof. H. P. Judson,
Dean, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Professor:

I have been waiting all through the summer to give you some definite answer as to your favor of the 3d of July, but what, with the being absent part of time, and when here, having sickness in my family, and when not attending to my duties there, crowded with business matters, your kind letter laid away, waiting the occasion when I could answer definitely, has been overlooked; and I think you will agree with me that it would not have been quite the thing to have had a meeting at your great University, which is not only National but International in its reputation and standing, taking up this question of Russia's friendship for America during our Civil War, while her representatives and those of Japan were, as guests of the Nation, attempting to make peace with each other, especially as they chose our country for the scene of their negotiations, under the impression that we were an absolutely neutral Nation.

I think you will agree with me further, that, in the light of influences which have gone out from Oyster Bay, reaching to the extent of almost coercing the peace, that both Russia and Japan made a great mistake in coming to America, if they wanted to be free from outside pressure, but that for themselves and the rest of the world it is good that they came here, if the outside pressure ceased in peace.

Very sincerely yours,

John S. Cooper
I have great pleasure in forwarding the statement to give you some

guidance about the degree of the 50 of July, 1940, with the

permission of the Dean of the College and with the assurance of my

The best way to judge the present state of conditions is to consult

me at your convenience, and I will make every effort to help you.

I have been particularly pleased with the way you have handled

the question of Clipper's Island and have been encouraged by the

attitude of Mr. A. S. A. C. in the matter. I am very glad to have

been able to help you in this matter.

I am looking forward to a visit to your University, which I am sure will be a

great pleasure to me. I am also interested in the improvement of the

scientific and technical education of the country, and I believe that

the improvements that are being made in this field are very

important for the future of our country.

I am sure that you will agree with me that it is important to take steps in the

right direction, and I am confident that we can make a great deal of

progress in this field. I am looking forward to our meeting and to

discussing these matters with you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
American Society  
for the  
Judicial Settlement of International Disputes

President, JAMES BROWN SCOTT,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
VICE-PRESIDENT, JOHN HAYS HAMMOND,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
SECRETARY, THEODORE MARBURG,  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
TREASURER, J. G. SCHMIDLAPP,  
CINCINNATI, O.

Apr. 20, 1910.

President Harry P. Judson,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:—

We are forming an Advisory Council (duties mainly honorary) of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, papers concerning which are enclosed. The council will be composed of prominent men from the separate states of the United States and the political divisions of Canada. Among those who have thus far consented to serve on the council are: Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.; Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.; James Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.; William Dudley Poulke, Richmond, Ind.; Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C., Vancouver, B. C.; Justice William Renwick Riddell, Toronto, Ont.; Sir Thomas Raleigh, K. C. S. I., London, Eng.; and the following authorities on international law, i.e.: George W. Kirchwey, Columbia University; Simeon E. Baldwin, Yale University, and George G. Wilson, Brown University.

The society will feel greatly honored if you will permit it to include your name as a member of the council.

Respectfully,

Enclo.
April 20, 1910

President Henry P. Jackson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:

We are forwarding an Advisory Committee (called a Vanity Honorary) of the American Society for the Judicature Revived, meeting of International Disputes. It has been convened by the American Society, and the members are the separate states of the United States and the political divisions of Canada. Among those who have signed the committee are: Oliver W. Holmes, James C. H. Phillips, G. K. Knox, Secretary of Justice, Maryland: C. O. Tupper, C. 0. Vanconer, E. C. Justice, William Renton, T. O. Flanagan, R. I. Ridgill, Toronto. 

The following constitute the International London, New York, and the following constitute an International Board: T. E. Hooper, W. Kinney, C. A. O. Multnomah, University of Oregon; E. B. Griffith, Yale University, and George E. Wilson, Brown University.

The Society will feel greatly honored if you will permit it to include your name as a member of the Committee.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
April 22, 1910

Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 20th inst. is received. I shall be glad to serve on the Advisory Council to which you refer.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

President of the University of Chicago
and
Professor of International Law.

Mr. Theodore Marburg,
Baltimore, Maryland.
April 25, 1930

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 20th inst. has reached. I shall be very glad to serve on the Advisory Committee to which you refer.

Very truly yours,

H.R. Jackson

President of the University of Chicago

Professor of International Law

Mr. Theodore Roppert

State intimate, Maryland
A Record
Feb. 7, 1890.

NEW SOCIETY
FOR WORLD PEACE
All, Knox, Root and Burton endorse Plans to Educate
Nations to Harmony.

LANDS AS INDIVIDUALS
Ultimate Aim to Settle Disputes Between Countries as Be-
tween Man and Man.

Watchmen, Feb. 6. With the inauguration of President Taft, Secretary Knox
will be the Department which will bear the responsibility for the
work of World Peace. The Secretary is enthusiastic in his
views on the subject, and is working hard to promote it.

Encouragement from Taft.
The letter from President Taft was received by Secretary Knox
yesterday. It contained the following:

"I am greatly interested in the work of your
Department. I hope to see it developed into
something of importance."

Secretary Knox Interested.
Secretary Knox was asked by the President
whether he was interested in the work of the
Department. He replied:

"Yes, I am very interested. I believe
that it is the duty of the Government to
promote peace among the nations."

Secretary Knox's Plan.
Secretary Knox's plan for World Peace
is to establish a Center of International
Law. This Center will be located in
Washington, D.C., and will be
open to all nations.

Letters from other nations were received
yesterday, expressing interest in the
project. One letter came from
Russia, expressing the hope that
the Center will be a
success.

The Center will be
founded on the
principles of
international
law and
will provide
a forum for
discussions on
international
questions.
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 contesting 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 effec-
tive, 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.
His Excellency
The Minister
of Fine Arts,
Mexico City, Mexico,
Greatly regret University of Chicago,
Professor Curtin, is declared by his
health.
Harry Pratt Judson
His Excellency,
The Ministry of Public Instruction and of Fine Arts:
The University of Chicago extends greeting to the government and people of Mexico in this auspicious occasion which is now so worthily commemorated, and tender special congratulations on the foundation of a national institution of learning as a lasting memorial. Nothing more suitable could be imagined, nothing more significant, the enlightened mission which marks all policies of our sister republic.
Knowledge is the grandeur of liberty, and the growth and advancement of science are the sure guards of our republic. May the new university long endure as one of our most potent forces making for the security, the prosperity, and the glory of Mexico.

[Signature]
President

[Signature]
Secretary
August 19, 1910

The Honorable the Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts,
Mexico City, Mexico.

Sir:-

The University of Chicago begs leave to acknowledge the invitation on behalf of the Department to be represented at the very interesting ceremonies connected with the founding of a National University at the City of Mexico on the 22d of September, and designates as delegate on that occasion Professor John Merle Coulter, Head of the Department of Botany.

With cordial congratulations for the occasion, and high esteem for the wise and honorable method devised for the celebration of the centenary, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President.
The Honorable the Governor of Puebla, I request the

México City, Mexico

SIR:
The University of Chicago, page 93, is informed about the
invention on behalf of the Department to be deposited at the

very interesting memorandum connected with the founding of a

National University of the City of Mexico on the 15th of September,

and gratefully to阁下 on this occasion Professor John Merle

Confer, Head of the Department of History.

With cordial congratulations for the occasion and high esteem

for the wise and noble impulse given for the completion of

the conference, I am

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
May 16, 1910

Senor Lic. Don Justo Sierra,
Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts,
Mexico City, Mexico.

My dear Sir:-

Mrs. Howard T. Ricketts has laid before me your letter of the 3d inst. conveying a statement of the action taken by the President of the Republic. May I request that on behalf of the University of Chicago you present to His Excellency the President sincere appreciation for the honors which he ordered on occasion of the death of Dr. Ricketts? May I add an expression of my personal appreciation of the distinguished services of His Excellency in the cause of civilization and progress, and my high esteem of his sympathy and kind action at this time of sorrow and loss to the University. The work of such men as Dr. Ricketts and
the kind reception and cooperation which such work has met in
Mexico I am sure will tend still more closely to draw together the
Republics in the bonds of kind regard.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President.
October 13, 1910

The Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts,
Mexico City, Mexico.

Dear Sir:—

Herewith I beg to acknowledge your favor No. 2575. It was greatly to my regret that Professor Coulter, the representative of the University of Chicago, on account of ill health was not able to be present at the very interesting exercises in commemoration of the hundredth year of the independence of Mexico. I am glad to know the formal communication was duly received, and to know further that the exercises in every way were successful and worthy of the occasion.

Very truly yours,