October 15, 1930

The Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts

Mexico City, Mexico

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure of herewith forward you a copy of the report of the representation of the University of Chicago on account of the death of my dear friend, Dr. [Name], to the Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts of Mexico, to inform you in accordance with the arrangements of his family that the remainder of the estate, after meeting the expenses of the funeral, was donated for the University of Chicago.

I remain, with the highest respect,

[Signature]

[Note: The text is slightly unclear due to the condition of the image.]
Esta Secretaría tiene la honra de participar á la Universidad dignamente presidida por usted, que como un homenaje al heroico investigador Dr. Howard Taylor Ricketts, que murió el 3 del actual en esta ciudad, víctima del tabardillo que contrajo en el curso de sus interesantes investigaciones, el Señor Presidente de la República se sirvió acordar:

1°.- Que durante 3 días se enlutara la fachada de los establecimientos que ocupan la Escuela N. de Medicina y los Institutos Bacteriológico, Médico y Patológico Nacionales.

2°.- Que una comisión de profesores y de alumnos de la referida Escuela acompañara al cadáver del sabio Sr. Dr. Ricketts hasta la estación del Ferrocarril Nacional de México en donde se embarcó para los Estados Unidos.

3°.- Que el laboratorio del Instituto Bacteriológico Nacional, en que el mismo Sr. Dr. Ricketts hizo buena parte de sus investigaciones relativas al estudio del tabardillo lleve en lo de adelante su nombre, para lo cual se colocará en ese laboratorio una placa de mármol con esta inscripción: "LABORATORIO HOWARD TAYLOR RICKETTS."
3 DE MAYO DE 1910.

Esta Secretaría ha considerado conveniente comunicar a usted esos acuerdos en atención a que el Sr. Dr. Ricketts era digno Profesor de la Universidad de Chicago.

Reitero a usted las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración.


Por orden del Secretario.

El Secretario,

[Signature]

Al Sr. Presidente de la Universidad de Chicago.

Chicago, Ill.

E. U. A.
Por la atenta nota de usted fechada el 19 del mes actual, quedo enterado con satisfacción de que la Universidad de Chicago se ha servido nombrar su representante en la ceremonia de la fundación de la Universidad Nacional de México al Señor Profesor John Merle Coulter, Jefe del Departamento de Botánica de la Universidad de Chicago.

Doy a usted las gracias más cumplidas por el nombramiento de que se trata y le reitero las seguridades de mi atenta consideración.

Libertad y Constitución. México, 26 de Agosto de 1918.

Por orden del Secretario.
El Subsecretario,

[ Firmas ]

Al Señor Presidente de la Universidad de Chicago.

Chicago Ill.

U. S. A.
Por el atento cablegrama de usted fechado el 15 del actual, se enteró con verdadera pena esta Secretaría de que esa Universidad que usted dignamente preside no podía estar representada en la inauguración de la Universidad Nacional de México, á causa de la enfermedad del delegado á quien se había nombrado; pero al mismo que esa misma Universidad envió por escrito á la de México fue leído en la ceremonia de inauguración, agradeciendo las frases amistosas y los buenos deseos expresados en ella.

Dígalo á usted para su inteligencia, reiterándole mi atenta consideración.

Libertad y Constitución. México, 30 de Septiembre de 1910. Por orden del Secretario.

El Subsecretario,

[ FIRMA ]

Al Sr. Presidente de la Universidad de Chicago.

CV

Chicago. S. U. A.
May 13th, 1902.

Mr. Volney W. Foster,
467 The Rockery, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Foster:

I have received and read with great pleasure your unpublished address before the banquet given by the Mexican delegates. This is certainly a most admirable resume of the situation and is full of interest.

Very truly yours,

W.R. Harper
Mr. Anthony W. Foster,

929 W. Rockery, Chicago

My dear Mr. Foster:

I hope this letter finds you in good health. I have received and read with great interest the note you sent me in your capacity as the representative of the New Mexico Government at the Mexican Congress. I am deeply interested in the recent developments at the Isthmus and the actions of the Mexican Government.

With every good wish,

W.R. Hessey

[Signature]
MAY 10, 1902.

Dr. W. R. Harper,

Prest. Chicago University,

Chicago.

Dear Sir:

I take the liberty to send you an unpublished address written for the banquet given by the Mexican Delegates to the other Delegates of the Pan-American Congress.

Yours very truly,

Volney W. Foster

ENC.

467 THE ROOKERY.
May 7th, 1990

Mr. J. R. Anderson

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to convey to you that I have been informed by Mr. J. R. Anderson of the

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Through your kindness I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to declare my high appreciation of the honor that has been conferred upon us in standing as exponents of the civilization of this period, touching the affairs of nations, their relations to each other and their obligations.

More than nineteen hundred years have transpired since there was born the highest ideal of grandest personality of which history has made record. And during all these patient, weary, intervening epochs, in which mankind has fallen and again risen to testify that the falls we have made have been forward and not backward.

A few centuries ago there was sounded on that Northern shore in that historic little country the declaration of the obligation of nations to each other in war and in peace. The message may be called inspired as it became the foundation for the enlarged declarations and mutual agreements touching international law, somewhat enlarged and slightly modified by the message given us by the Englishman; and later again that great organizer of all this literature that had preceded his epoch has given to us in concise form and in magnificent diction the result of the labors of his predecessors. Like the Koran almost, Von Puffendorf reveals at any open page a message of good-will and peace to men and logical analysis of the questions that have arisen or may arise between nations.

Another distinguished German has aided much in putting into succinct form these deliberations, and we are extremely proud that all these messages came with special force to one of our great American educators, who has also announced to us his convictions as a student of all the literature that had preceded him.

But, coming back again to the great ideal that has declared that he that humbleth himself shall be exalted; that has testified with particular positiveness in regard to the reward of the peacemaker; we can find in his life, character and teachings the text for the argument of alleviation of every emergency that can confront us.

And while the Republics South of our national line have certainly sent to this Conference their wisest and ablest men, men whose intellects have been trained and whose utterances will be well considered, still, on the whole, it was a sentimental journey that we all made in starting towards this beautiful city to enjoy its wonderful
hospitality and in its atmosphere to accomplish great good for all the people of the civilized world. And God grant that the pruning-hooks and ploughshares shall become more plentiful as a result of our labors, and that the instruments of human destruction and devastation may find this better use.

And let us hope and believe that where three are gathered together, as may be provided in a plan of arbitration, that their deliberations may be dominated by a great sense of responsibility to all mankind.

And as a means to these blessed ends our labors have been divided into many parts; and among them none will prove more beneficent or more certainly assist in accomplishing our best purposes than greater facilities for the carrying of our friendly bodies to the countries of each other, and the bearing of God's gifts in the way of our harvests, each after its own kind; in bearing equally messages concerning our material welfare and messages of friendly greeting, each to the other; and the quick advice, throbbing over thousands of miles of a tiny wire, that shall realize the prophecies of old by putting a girdle around the world in forty minutes.

Our labors must include an agreement upon the formation of a Court of Equity that shall determine the claims of our respective citizens and adjust them with fairness and with honor.

It is our sincere hope that we in this Conference may do much to realize the dream of that magnificent and daring statesman who sought to join the nervous system of all our Republics with these iron bands which eliminate distance, provincialism, and bring the ends of the world closer to each other for every purpose that relates to the good destiny of mankind.

We must give due consideration to that Bureau, already established and which I believe is destined to be the good right arm of all your good intentions.

We must consider the law of nations as it relates to our governments and, still, if the differences arising between us are dealt with in the broad and Christian spirit, we shall not need great erudition in the law as it has been recorded, but only a firm allegiance to the higher law of what relates to mine and thine.

We must consider the return of felons and criminals to the places of their crimes, and conspire together to support the law by defeating the purposes of those who would destroy all law.

Surely at the end of all these centuries the organized society that recognizes a responsible head must be considered the logical and the beneficent progress of a people led through the weary past sometimes by a pillar of cloud and sometimes by a pillar of
fire to this point along that long journey. And so those who conspire to destroy
the labors and experiences of all these years have declared themselves enemies to
organized society, and as such must be treated as the enemies of all mankind. A
philosophy that ends in the destruction of the greatest personality in all of our
broad domain surely cannot find an apologist in right-thinking, intelligent citizenship.

The closer relation which we all desire must carry with it the functions and
facilities of commerce. Credits must be exchanged and banking facilities must be
enlarged. The growth and power of the magnificent nation, whose capital is a small
island, has been as much indebted for its material and intellectual conquests to the
vanguard of this procession of its merchant army as to all others. And the Bank of
England is to-day the financial center of the world. Enlarged facilities on such
lines are pre-emptorily demanded by our mutual necessities.

Earnest co-operation is needed that we may more successfully make war upon those
subtle enemies to human health that have here and there established themselves with
ever recurring peril to the human race. The advance in medical science in all of our
countries surely would enable the organization of a commission that would greatly
alleviate, if not entirely eliminate, these dangers.

The labors of genius and enterprise certainly deserve our protection to the end
that man may not be discouraged or find that there is no harvest for the result of his
talent along the lines of invention or the trade-mark.

It is to be hoped that it may be urged especially upon our country that the
decimal system may prevail instead of the archaic and complicated methods that we
pursue in declaring units of weight and measure.

We should offer every facility in our power for that highest type of commerce, the
interchange of thought and the result of scientific research or study along the line
of the learned professions, and that every artificial obstacle towards the recognition
of true merit should be removed and the diplomas of our respective countries by
responsible institutions should be regarded and accepted.

Most valuable labor will be performed by those who enumerate for us the statistics,
vital and material, concerning our governments. While these altogether make the dry
page, they have in them, when properly organized, the suggestion of all that may follow
in our mutually advantageous commercial relations.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this Conference may be of signal service in
facilitating the quick construction of a usable link between the two great oceans,
and so shorten long journeys and auxiliarate quick exchanges between the countries of the
Hemisphere.

In agriculture and industries there is wide opportunity for service. It is sincerely hoped by many of the Delegates that provision may be made now for the next Conference, and that in some way the unfinished labors, if there be such, may be kept alive, active and effective in an attempt to solve vexed problems during the interim.

Now I will declare to you my great happiness in this association and my firm confidence in the beneficent result of your labors. We stand here not as individuals but as the exponents of the centuries of civilization behind us— as the hearers of messages of good tidings of great joy and peace to each other. The law of moral gravitation for all of these years has been toward the everlasting truth, and God grant that we may in some substantial degree be able to interpret it to our peoples.

The light of history sometimes reveals to us that at no time have the children of men been wholly without the light of truth to aid and cheer and lead them. High in a belfry that no man has seen there hangs the throat and clapper of the signal of human liberty, and throughout all the weary waiting years of man's travail it has rung for sentient souls its notes of warning and its notes of cheer. In grand processions stand these hearers and tellers of the truth to men. Of some the eyes were of almond shape, and some had eyes of night and tawny skins, and some had flaxen hair. And more than four thousand years ago Esdras wrote by the willow-fringed bank of the river Euphrates: "As for truth it endureth and is always strong; it liveth and reigneth for evermore."

Let me say a few words to you Brother Delegates, and I feel certain that no higher honor can come to me than to be your brother—; I desire to testify to my personal regard and highest respect for my confreres of this Conference and to assure you that you have now and will have while I live, a warm place in my heart.

One of our own people has said:

"If stories trite and learned love we gain,
"We trust them to the memory of the brain;
"But we've a page more glowing and more bright,
"On which our friendship and our love to write,
"That they may never from the soul depart,
"We trust them to the memory of the heart.
"There is no dimming, no effacement, there,
"Each new pulsation keeps the record clear.
"Warm, golden letters all the tablets fill,
"Nor lose their lustre 'till the heart stands still."

And now, dear Mexico, I salute you: Your sunny skies, your everlasting hills, your valleys "stretching in pensive quietness between", your throbbing, awakening, energetic life, your magnificent leader, whose place will be among the greatest of
The fights of the wandering brave, as
To love you and to live.

Hymn
Among the hills by willow tree,
Where

there is no place as

amusing.

The fight of the wandering brave, as

To love you and to live.

Hymn
Among the hills by willow tree,
Where

there is no place as

amusing.

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To love you and to live.

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The fight of the wandering brave, as

To love you and to live.

Hymn
Among the hills by willow tree,
Where

there is no place as

amusing.
the servants of mankind, your noble citizenship -- wise, devoted, patriotic leaders in all the avenues of commerce--, your royal hospitality, all combine to make an atmosphere in which small and sordid motives must melt away as the icy hands disappear under the sweet and compelling influence of the majestic golden orb.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I am endeavoring to make a study of the Monroe Doctrine, and particularly that phase of the question relating to our responsibility to the European Governments by virtue of its enforcement. Would you be so kind as to favor me with your opinion as to the following points:

First, is the Monroe Doctrine contrary to the fundamental principles of International Law?

Second, does our enforcing the Monroe Doctrine place upon us the responsibility of enforcing the just claims of the European Governments against the South American Governments?

Assuring you that such a favor would be of great value to me, and extending to you in advance my thanks for same,

I am, respectfully,
Dear Professor Johnson,

I am writing to seek your advice on a study of the Monroe Doctrine and particularly the place of the Monroe Doctrine pertaining to our responsibilities to the American Government.

I am aware of the encouragement you have given me so far to go ahead with my research as to what role we should play in the formation of the European Order.

I would be grateful if you would share your thoughts on the following questions:

1. What is the Monroe Doctrine's relationship to the American Government?
2. How can we articulate the Monroe Doctrine's place within the context of international law?

Sincerely,

[Signature]
January 16, 1908

Mr. Harold Scheele,
Elgin High School,
Elgin, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the 11th inst. is handed to me. The Monroe Doctrine is a pretty large subject, and it is difficult in the compass of a few words to indicate its scope. I understand, however, that the essence of it lies in the proposition that the United States cannot see the independent republics of this continent oppressed or overthrown or deprived of their territory by European powers; in other words, it cannot consent to see the republics displaced by autocratic monarchies, which is what President Monroe feared in 1823, or the American continent made the theater of land exploitation, like that which the last quarter of a century has seen in Africa. This last is what President Cleveland apprehended. It may be understood on the other hand that the United States does not propose to interfere in questions purely European.

Very truly yours,
January 16, 1949

Mr. Harold Seegel

Mr. Harold Seegel

Elmwood, Illinois

Mr. Seegel:

Your favor of the 15th instant is received to

With respect, Docket in a hurry. Large expected, and it

is difficult to keep up with a few words to indicate the

scope of Matters, however, some of the essence of the

in the proposition that the United States cannot see the

independence of the Continent over the United States, Canada, and

or Germany of their territories by Monroe Doctrine in order

would be foreign to see the republics adjacent on

southern boundary, which is what President Monroe intended

in 1823. On the American continent made the charter of land

expansions. That is what President Cleveland

has seen in Africa. The least is what President Cleveland

is going to do. I may be mistaken on the other part that the

United States are not prepared to interfere in African

matters.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 22d inst. received. In answer to your questions:

1. In my opinion the Monroe Doctrine has nothing to do one way or another with international law. It is simply a part of the foreign policy of the United States, and is comparable with much matters of policy as, for instance, the balance of power in Europe.

2. If we enforce the Monroe Doctrine we certainly should use our influence to see that South American governments which receive the benefit of that doctrine do not by reason of it escape their just responsibilities to other nations.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Homer Jennings,
1300 South 7th St.,
Waco, Texas.
November 26, 1929

Dear Sirs:

Your favor of the 29th instant received. In answer to your inquiry:

I'm in my opinion the Monroe Doctrine has nothing to do with

war or conflicts with international law. It is simply a part of

the foreign policy of the United States and as such we have been

employed to uphold it.

If we enumerate the Monroe Doctrine we certainly don't use

any influence to see that South American Government which receive

the benefits of that doctrine go not by reason of it escape from

the responsibilities to other nations.

Very truly yours,

H.P. Juergen

Mr. Homer俊明

1700 South 45th St.

Waco, Texas
No. 2910, Indiana Ave.
Chicago, Nov. 10, 1896.

Dear Mr. Harper:

In the State Department at Washington a short time ago, I had the pleasure of seeing the papers which made the Chinese payment in full for all indemnity demanded for damages from Chinese Outrages. As you helped me when I appeared before the Republican Ministers' meeting in Chicago trying to get movements started in this interest, before our Government had been aroused to do its duty, I write to report it to you.

Please see herewith mailed to you in United Press European "Brief Review of Official Records at
Appearing in the Chicago Record this week in six chapters, one each day; the fifth chapter published today being one containing an account of the settlement of those Chinese troubles.
To those friends who helped turn the tide at the quill and mail these Press proofs for fear they may fail to see the article.
It has been mailed to every morning and evening daily in America & Europe including even Constantinople & Scotland.
It is written directly from official American and European Records, substantiated by both French and Russian official reports.

I greatly regret that I have not a proof of the original article on the Chinese Outrages including the joint resolution passed by the ministers' meetings of all denominations in Chicago, which you (possibly not knowing) helped me to get passed in our Baptist Ministers meeting, which started the movement successfully.

But the result is better than beginning.

Yours truly,
H. H. Van Meter.
Both "The Associated" of the United Presses" published these articles, and followed up with a treatise that brought the Salisbury and Cleveland governments to their senses, and they cancel our treaty rights to be respected in China.

As you, though it may have unconsciously helped to blunt the movement, I thought you might be interested in its results, so that you the article referred, with letter explaining my reason for doing so, which I repeat for some purpose.

Will also mail proofs sheets of the article again, as sent out by the "United Associated Presses".

What we asked in China then, we ask in Turkey today, enforcement of Treaty Rights. Your very reply, H. H. Van Meter.

No. 3910 Indiana Ave, Chicago, Dec. 15, 1896.

Rev. Mr. R. Harper, D.D.
Chicago, Ill.

My dear sir: A letter of yours of 26th received, as follows:

"I wish very much indeed that we had the means to pay for the paper to which you refer. As a matter of fact we cannot make provision for the purchase of such interesting curiosity much, therefore those ourselves" and I much de

knowledge that with us a print of "Curios" or mystery to me.

As I have not, never had, do wish expect to have, any paper for sale.

I am at a loss to understand.
Recently I mailed you an article, dated June 26, 1866, to every morning and evening daily of the "Associated" and "United" Presses in America, and every morning and evening daily of Europe.

It was entitled "Brief Review of Official Records on Armenian Outrages," being a brief review of European and American records as could be compiled. My reason for mailing it to you I stated in a letter, sent at the same time, was because about one year ago, as President of Baptist Ministers' Day, you had aided me, I was trying to awaken an interest among American Christians so that they should demand enforcement of Treaty Rights in China for protection of Christian Missionaries.

You very kindly gave me the opportunity of presenting the matter (though now at the time I made no appointment) to a committee to consider certain resolutions I submitted. To cut the story short, that started the movement, and I had the pleasure of being in The State Department when the last dollar of indemnity demanded was paid by China.

The story of this movement for the protection of our Chinese Christian Missionaries is told in the fifth chapter of this "Brief Review," under the heading: "A Recent Precedent."

The plea of the paper is that no Christian nations by combined influence can be checked, punished, or prevented outrages in China, so they ceased to do so in Turkey.

The resolutions passed by the Baptist Ministers' Meeting were endorsed by different ministers at lay meetings all over America, and England, and to articles such as reporting fame to ship's cooperation.
January 31st, 1902.

To the President of the
University of Tokio,
Tokio, Japan.

My dear Sir:

Professor Nicholas Senn, of Rush Medical College, Chicago, an institution affiliated with the University of Chicago, recently visited the Medical Department of the University of Tokio, and has come back to us with accounts of the character of the work done in your institution, which has elicited his warm commendation, and which is gratifying from the point of view of the scientific work now carried forward in all countries.

Professor Senn has suggested to the members of the Faculty that some degree of entente cordiale be established between the two institutions, and, by the special request of the Faculty of Rush Medical College, I am sending you by this mail the last published "Annual Register" of the University of Chicago, together with the last issued "Announcement" and "Bulletin" of the Medical School. I am
also asking, in behalf of the latter, that the University of Tokio shall place the graduates of Rush Medical College on a footing of equality with the graduates of other foreign medical schools in Japan, and that we may have the pleasure of reciprocating by placing the graduates of the University of Tokio upon our accredited list. It maybe desirable also that students who have completed only a part of their education in each institution should be able to secure credits for work done in part in each of the two institutions of learning.

I am, with assurances of great respect and esteem,

Very cordially yours,
also sending an appeal to the letter from the University of Tokyo. As I have the pleasure of reciprocating to the University of Tokyo, I write hereby to say that upon receiving this letter I may have the pleasure of reciprocating to the letter from the University of Tokyo.

I send with earnestness of great respect and esteem,

Very cordially yours,

[Signature]
January 23rd, 1902

To the President of the
University of Tokio,
Tokio, Japan.

My dear Sir:—

Professor Nicholas Senn, of Rush Medical College, Chicago, an institution affiliated with the University of Chicago, recently visited the Medical Department of the University of Tokio and has come back to us with accounts of the character of the work done in your institution, which has elicited his warm commendation, and which is gratifying from the point of view of the scientific work now carried forward in all countries.

Professor Senn has suggested to the members of the Faculty that some degree of **entente cordiale** be established between the two institutions, and by the special request of the Faculty of Rush Medical College I am sending you by this mail the last published "Annual Register" of the University of Chicago, together with the last issued "Announcement" and "Bulletin" of the Medical School. I am also asking in behalf of the latter that the University of Tokio shall place the graduates of Rush Medical College on a footing of equality with the graduates of other foreign medical schools in Japan, and that we may have the pleasure of reciprocating by placing the graduates of the University of Tokio upon our accredited list. It may be desirable also that students who have completed only a part of
To the President of the
University of Tokyo,
Tokyo, Japan

My dear Sir:

Your recent financial gift to the University of Chicago,

accompanying a letter dated 20 September, is most

appreciated. The financial support you have offered

will enable us to meet the needs of our graduate

students. I am writing to express my gratitude for

your generosity. The University of Chicago remains

dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge and the

promotion of intellectual excellence.

In the letter dated 20 September, you expressed a

strong interest in the research activities of our university

and your willingness to contribute to our efforts. Your

support will greatly enhance our ability to conduct

significant research in various fields.

I am optimistic that our collaboration will lead to

important discoveries and advancements in science and

technology. Your contribution is not only a testament to

your generosity but also a symbol of the deep

connection between our institutions.

Thank you once again for your support. I look forward to

sharing updates on the progress of our research with

you in the future.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

President, University of Chicago
their education in each institution should be able to secure credits for work done in part in each of the two institutions of learning.

I am, with assurances of great respect and esteem,

Very cordially yours,
Your suggestion is appreciated, but as to the point of view of the two institutions, I am unable to comment on their current state.

I am with the permission of Your Respect and Service,

Very obediently yours,
Kingston, Ontario, October 17th, 1911

President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

At the present moment the question whether Canada shall have a Navy is seriously agitating the minds of many people in Canada, and has been spiritedly discussed in the Press of the Country.

Under the circumstances, would you or would you not consider it a proper subject for a Professor in English Literature in a Canadian University to set such a subject as "Shall Canada have a Navy", for his students?

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Managing Director.
November 10, 1923

President, University of Chicago

Dear Sir:

I am the recent recipient of the American Association for the Advancement of Science's award for the year 1923. As a member of the organization, I wish to express my appreciation for the recognition of my work in the field of education. The award not only acknowledges my contributions but also serves as a testament to the importance of education in society.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
October 19, 1910.

My dear President Judson:

As the enclosed is a matter of international diplomacy, I am forwarding it to you.

Yours sincerely,

George Elmes

October 20, 1910

Very truly yours,

H. L. Judson

Mr. W. R. Givens,
The Standard Publishing Company,
Kingston, Ontario,
Canada.
OCTOBER 15, 1920

The above is a matter of information.

I am informed by Mr. [signature]

[Signature]

[Name]
October 20, 1910

Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 17th inst. is received. I can see no reason why the subject to which you refer should not be assigned to students by a Professor of English Literature. May I incidentally express the hope that the people of both countries may be quite unanimous in continuing the policy which has now so long existed of keeping our respective naval forces from the Great Lakes?

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

H. P. Judson

Mr. W. R. Givens,
The Standard Publishing Company,
Kingston, Ontario,
Canada.
October 20, 1910

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 16th inst. has been received. I can see no reason why the orders to which you refer should not be executed in the manner I have expressed in my letter of October 19th. I hope the people of the county may be able to continue to conduct the business without any further loss. Your efforts to keep the county out of financial difficulties have been truly admirable.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

H. F. [Name]

Mr. W. H. Greene,
The Chamber of Commerce,
Kinston, North Carolina.
Dated Washington D.C.

To Preston Harper V of E Chicago Ills.

In order to avoid any possible complications G.S. Minister strongly advise Doctor Banks start for Bismaya at once as permit contains usual conditions that work must be commenced within three months.

John Hay
FORM 16.

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.

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

JOHN O. STEVENS,
Secretary.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY,
President.
Chicago, November 13, 1911

Dear Mr. Hunsberger:

Your favor of the 10th inst. is at hand. I am in sympathy with the general purport of the treaties, but am bound to say that I think they need amendment, especially in the final clause of Article III. I think, therefore, that as I could not speak unqualifiedly in favor of the treaties it would not be advisable for me to speak at all.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, D.D.,
185 Madison Ave., New York.
Dear Mr. Honeperley:

Your letter of the 10th past is at hand.

I am in sympathy with the REVEREND BOARD of the Trustees, and so
proud to say that I think your work splendid, especially in the
first clause of Article III. I think, therefore, that if I could
not speak immediately in favor of the Trustees it would not be

example for me to speak at all.

Very truly yours,

T. F. Jonecon

Rev. Mr. Honeperley, D.D.
188 Honeperley Ave., New York
New York, November 10, 1911.

Pres. Harry P. Judson,
Univ. of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

May we not place your name on our list of speakers, along with the many other men of eminence who have kindly consented to speak for us once or twice during the coming year? Our plan would be to arrange a meeting in your home city or vicinity, at which you might preside or speak, when most convenient to you.

In view of the failure of the Senate to ratify the pending Peace Treaties, we are engaged in a campaign for the development and crystallization of sentiment favorable to the passage of such treaties. Your name in our list of speakers would be of value to us, even though you might not be able to speak more than once at some meeting that we might arrange.

Be kind enough to reply in the enclosed envelope, as our list is nearly ready for publication.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Hunsberger

Acting President, in the absence of the President, on a Peace Mission in the Orient.