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Pres., N. Dak. Agr. College
February 21, 1911

My dear Sir:

Your esteemed favor of the 30th of January was received during my absence from the University for a period of several weeks. The proposed society of which you send me a sketch appeals to me favorably. I shall be glad to join with the gentlemen whom you name in furthering the enterprise.

Very truly yours,


Dr. Mirza Ali-Kuli Khan,
Imperial Legation of Persia,
Washington, D. C.
Mr. W. A. Fitch, KCMG
Assistant Secretary of Pensions
Department of C. O.
the studied efforts of certain sections of the European press, the fact remains that her people have already proved by a series of most severe tests that they are firmly set upon maintaining a liberal constitutional form of government.

The Persian people have shown their capacity to change a one-man regime into a popular sovereignty represented by a duly elected parliament. They have already equalized opportunities to such a degree that men and youths of all walks of life are working in harmony to safeguard the independence of their country.

The "mullahs", or priests, are today among the strongest advocates in Persia of Western ideals of progress and modern principles of government. When it is remembered that the "mullahs" formed the very bulwark of the old regime and that they are now enjoining upon the people the maintenance and support of the new government by issuing their solemn decrees in its favor, some idea will be gained of the extent of the change.

The new regime has already given a great impetus to education. During the past five years several hundred modern schools have been established, and there is unparalleled eagerness among the people for the acquisition of modern learning. This eagerness has even extended to the Persian women, who, although veiled from men under the laws of their religion, have nevertheless actively contributed to the awakening of their people. The press of Persia frequently publishes strong articles by women, which fact alone proves the dawn of a new era in the ancient land of Iran when to be of
The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Education of the Kingsey County.

The Board members were present and the meeting was called to order by the Chairman. The agenda included discussion of the annual budget, teacher salaries, and school maintenance.

The Chairman thanked the staff for their hard work throughout the year and congratulated the students for their achievements.

The Board members then moved to approve the minutes from the last meeting. The next meeting was set for one month from the current date.
that sex is no longer a barrier and when the established religion throws its vast influence in favor of progress and liberty. No one can contemplate these facts without admitting the far-reaching and fundamental character of the changes which have been wrought in the innermost sentiments of the Persians.

Were it within the proper limits of this letter, a hundred more examples could be cited along these same lines: How thirty schools for Persian girls have been founded in the past two years by private subscription, and how hundreds of young women now speak French and English fluently where scarcely any of the middle classes spoke them before; how the women of the aristocratic classes who have always heretofore held aloof from their humbler sisters are now personally supervising the schools which they have founded; how a marvelous public press has sprung up in the last five years, advocating in entire freedom the principles of constitutional liberty and publishing intelligent articles on the duties of citizenship, the sources of progress in other nations, and of the best means of aiding Persia to follow their examples; how the people are rapidly interesting themselves in clubs, and in educational and literary societies,—in word, in institutional life,—and in the cultivation of the cooperative sense so essential to all enlightened communities. All this and more could be told in convincing detail, were the space here available.

In these great tasks many of the leading men of Persia feel that she should seek the aid, and profit by the example, of the American people.
It is to assist in awakening that interest here and in encouraging that mutual sympathy and interest that this Society is contemplated.

One of its principal duties will be to disseminate here correct and up-to-date information regarding the people, government, industrial, commercial and natural resources of Persia; for it must be remembered that the latest reference books on these lines are already obsolete, and would give a most erroneous idea of the Persia of today. It is hoped that the Society will be able to maintain a monthly or bi-monthly publication devoted to its work, as well as to some appreciation of Persian history and art in all its branches.

Through its organization in Persia similar information concerning this country will be imparted.

Not the least of the results which will assuredly follow the successful organization of this Society will be the establishment of closer trade relations between the two countries, and the demonstration to the American business man of the great and practically undeveloped natural resources and riches of Persia, and her vast and inviting field for modern industrial enterprises.
It is to convey to guarding that incident now and

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Secretary, information and ensure
Pres. H. P. Judson,
University of Chicago.
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,—

The societies of the Law and Literary department of this university are debating the question of the fortification of the Panama Canal. We believe that the main point at issue is, Can neutralization without fortification be made effective by treaty? What practical means, if any, have the nations for insuring observance of such treaties?

We would highly appreciate an expression of your opinion on this question, and also your opinion as to the general policy of neutralization.

Very truly yours,
A. H. Eggeith,
415 S. Church St.
Ann Arbor, Mich.
... und die Züge...
March 14, 1911

Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 8th inst. received. In my opinion a neutralization of the Panama Canal by treaty would have very little weight. The experience of history would hardly warrant placing any dependence upon any such arrangement. The general policy of the neutralization is not a matter on which an intelligent opinion could be expressed. The value of such action depends, it seems to me, on the particular case.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. A. H. Eggerth,
415 S. Church St.,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.
November 11, 1908

Dear Mr. Kiser:—

Your favor of the 9th inst. received. I am inclined on the whole to agree with your view of the situation. Perhaps I am not yet thoroughly convinced of the entire impossibility of the rehabilitation of events in Russia itself. Such rehabilitation however will take long. The growth of a nation in intelligence and in consideration for those of other race and habits of life is a slow process. At the same time what has recently happened in Turkey is encouraging, and it is in my opinion not impossible that Russia may gradually work out a condition of tolerance. However a much quicker solution of the matter would be found in the process of emigration to the liberal countries in which the Russian Jews can become assimilated, and in which they will be received with justice and generosity.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Julian J. Kiser,
644 N. College Ave.,
Bloomington, Indiana.
Dear Mr. Kiner:

Your letter of the 9th inst. received. I am in

offset on the whole to share with you the view of the situation

perhaps I am not too strongly conditioned to make it impossible

of the next revolution to mean to answer till. Such conditions

at a moment with the joint. The growth of a nation in the act.

have any comment on the facts of current facts and opinions of

live in a place hence. At the same time we are only recently pre-

been in Turkey to encourage, and it is in my opinion not impossible

that Russia may eventually work out a condition of toperation. How

ever a much disturbed portion of the matter would be found to the

process of consideration to the Imperial committee in which the Russian

have become sensitized, and in which they will receive with

Justice and Generosity.

Very truly yours,

H. F. Jacquem

J. P. Kiner,

S. J. Colfax, A. G.

Hon. Secretary, Indianapolis.
Nov. 9, 1908.

Dr. Henry Pratt Ford,
Pres., Univ. of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,

I am a student of Indiana University. I am studying the Russian journal question. Remembering your kindness and appreciating previous favors of yours along this line, I take the liberty of taking your opinion upon the following general line of argument:

Russia can give the second hope.
solution of the Russian Jewish Question lies in emigration to the liberal countries of the world who can assimilate the Jews whose population is not too greatly incensed to receive them as well as the states, Canada, South America, South Africa, etc. The existence of such countries would incidentally cause the Russian Jews to gradually leave Russian territory, presenting the solution of the Russian Jewish Question within Russia itself.

Trusting the favor of an early reply + thanking you in advance.

For the same, I remain,

ey truly yours,

Julian J. Riker.
of settlement within any reasonable time. Even if she did so by an act of the Sultan or the government, the intense hatred of her people for the Jews would prevent any real settlement of their lot. As regards the Jews, Russia is in every way as Leo N. Levi said, in the same position as the medieval nations were. History mainly shows that with such conditions the solution of the Jewish question always takes place outside the country. The Jews flee from persecution or are expelled. The same must happen with Russia as she is today. Her Jewish problem must be solved outside Russia itself. The Jews and the Russians are to live peacefully together. The real
October 26th, 1907.

Mr. Julian J. Kiser,

644 North College Ave., Bloomington, Ind.

My dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 24th inst. is received. It would be in my judgment extremely undesirable for the United States to intervene in behalf of the Russian Jews. Intervention might easily lead to war. Moreover, we certainly have our hands full attending to matters on this side of the world without roaming around the globe after the manner of Don Quixote. International law has no direct bearing on the question. From the point of view of law the internal affairs of Russia can in no way concern the United States. Russia as an independent nation has a right to live its own life its own way. So far as practical results are concerned, there is I think little to be anticipated from intervention. Russia is well advised of public sentiment in this country on this matter. It seems to me that we can do nothing more effective than to open our doors liberally to immigration of these people, receiving them
October 26th, 1920.

Mr. Julian L. Keeler

The Women College Ave. Home Missionary Ind.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of the 28th of last

receives. It would be in my judgment extremely

necessary for the United States to intervene in behalf

of the Russian Jews. Intervention might easily lead

to war. Moreover, we certainly have our hands full

attending to matters on this side of the world without

resuming control of the Pope after the manner of Don Quixote.

Intervention now is no direct bearing on the question

of the point of view of law the political situation of

Russia can in no way concern the United States. Russia

as an independent nation has a right to live and the

a way. So far as practical results are concerned

there is little to be expected from interference.

Russia is well shielded of public sentiment in

the country on this matter. It seems to me that we

too hastily to immigration of these people. Receiving them
and helping them to become established as citizens of our Republic.

Very truly yours,
Very truly yours,

our Repertoire

and believing them to become applicable as evidence of
Oct. 24, 1907.

Dr. Henry Pratt Judson, Pres.,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,

As a student of Indiana University, I take the liberty of asking you to express your views on the question: "Resolved, that the United States government should intervene in behalf of the Russian Jews," we are discussing the question from an impartial and unprejudiced standpoint and would greatly appreciate a short statement of your views on the subject, both to the side of international law and practical results. Hoping to receive a reply at your earliest convenience,
I receive and thank you in advance for the same, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Julian J. Missa.
Kyoto, Japan, September 1st, 1908.

To the President and Trustees of the University
of Chicago, U.S.A.

October 1, 1908

We officers and teachers of the College and Theological
school of the Doshisha have read with great interest the account in
our papers of the mission of Prof. Burton. We had also just had
a delightful visit and some excellent lectures from your Prof. Mc-
Clintock. We gather from these that your University is consider-
ing how you can assist in the education of our people.

I need not say that we are greatly interested in your problem. We
have been glad to have Prof. McLintock with us and will give Prof. Burton our best welcome and all possible help.

I suggest that you confer on this matter with Professor
Mr. Burton when he is in Japan, and the matter may await his return
our reasons in person that perhaps the best help you can render us
to this country and his report. We should be gratified if we could
at present is in the form of scholarships for teachers and students,
be of service to the excellent cause in which you are engaged.

This would send back into our schools men of your highest
training, who at once become influential over large bodies of stu-
dents. We feel that at present no other person is so influential
in Japan as a well trained Christian teacher.

You know that on account of the comparative poverty of
our people and the exceedingly low salaries of our professional
people, it is practically impossible for a young man and his family
to afford the large cost of an education in America.

There must come assistance from the government here or
from exceptional private sources or from your institutions.

Those assisted by government are not available for us,
since they must in returning give so much of their services in
October 1, 1908

My dear sir:

Your letter of the first of September addressed to the President and Treasurer of the University of Chicago is at hand.

I need not say that we are greatly interested in your program. We have not as yet been able entirely to grasp a superficial view of the whole of your institution. I suggest that you communicate with me the matter with presentation of your own plan for the office to which you desire to be appointed and the report of the committee and the report of the president to which you refer. We would be glad if you could be of service to the excellent cause in which you are engaged.

Yours truly yours,

H. P. Judge

President

[Signature]
Kyoto, Japan, September 1st, 1908.

To the President and Trustees of the University
of Chicago, U.S.A.

Gentlemen:

We officers and teachers of the College and Theological school of the Doshisha have read with great interest the account in our papers of the mission of Prof. Burton. We had also just had a delightful visit and some excellent lectures from your Prof. McClintock. We gather from these that your University is considering how you may assist in the education of our people.

We have been most happy to have Prof. McClintock with us and will give Prof. Burton our best welcome and all possible help.

It has occurred to us and Prof. McClintock will give you our reasons in person, that perhaps the best help you can render us at present is in the form of scholarships for teachers and students.

This would send back into our schools men of your highest training, who at once become influential over large bodies of students. We feel that at present no other person is so influential in Japan as a well-trained Christian teacher.

You know that on account of the comparative poverty of our people and the exceedingly low salaries of our professional people, it is practically impossible for a young man and his family to afford the large cost of an education in America.

There must come assistance from the government here or from exceptional private sources or from your institutions.

Those assisted by government are not available for us, since they must in returning give so much of their services in
September 10, 1908

To the President and Trustees of the University

of Chicago, U.S.A.

Gentlemen:

We officers and teachers of the College and Teachers' School of the University have with great interest the report in our possession of the discussion of your Board on theREPORT. We are glad to know that the excellent features of our College as described by Dr. McInerny are such that your University is considered the best of our country in which you may seek to the education of our people.

We are pleased to have you visit our campus and if it be possible, to give you a personal tour of the College. We will also give you our best wishes for a successful trip.

If you are interested in any of our College facilities, please let us know and we will be glad to assist you.

You have the opportunity to become acquainted with the best of our people and to see the best of our institutions.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

In Xenia as a well-trained Christian teacher,

You know that on account of the extreme poverty of our people and the extraordinarily high expenses of our institutions, your support is essential for the support of the family. If it is possible, we would appreciate it if you could contribute to help defray the costs of education in America.

There must come assistance from the government or from your institutions.

These interests of government are not satisfied for us, since they must be returning five as much as their services in

(1)
Kyoto, Japan. September 1st, 1908

President and Trustees of the University of Chicago, U.S.A.

government schools.

To mention one of our special needs at present, we want a well trained teacher on the method of teaching language, especially English. We desire to send for that purpose one of our teachers to your institution for a couple of years, provided you are willing to assist us in giving him a scholarship. Prof. McClintock will tell you all about the person we like to send and the condition of our institution. We hope it may be so arranged, that he will be able to come to Chicago in the beginning of the school year a year hence from now.

In order to be of available service to us, these scholarships should yield the student in America his entire expense there, since all we could possibly raise for him would be his large travelling expenses.

Hoping this may be of service in guiding the direction of your philanthropy, and also that the already intimate relation between America and Japan may even more be closely bound in Christian friendship,

We beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

Doshisha College

By [Signature]
To the President and Trustees of the University of Chicago, U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the methodology of teaching language, especially in the field of English. We believe it is important for our institution to adopt a more effective approach to teaching English, which we believe will not only benefit our students but also contribute to the overall excellence of our institution.

In order to achieve this, we propose the implementation of a new teaching model. This model will focus on active learning, where students are encouraged to participate in discussions and debates. This approach will not only enhance their language skills but also improve their critical thinking abilities.

We hope that you will consider this proposal and that we will be able to come to an agreement.

Best regards,

[Signature]

P.S. We are open to further discussions on this matter and would appreciate any feedback you may have.
My dear Mr. President:

Thank you very much for your courteous letter of the 18th inst. and wish to say that the Excelling, the Siamese Minister, is greatly pleased with the cordial tone.

According to our present plan, the Royal Highness and party will call on you Tuesday, Oct. 21, most probably in the morning. The exact hour will be given you later.

The Crown Prince is a scholarly gentleman. After graduating with very high honors at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he completed the undergraduate course, and also did considerable advanced work, especially in history and international law. His thesis on "The War of the Polish Succession," was published by the University of Oxford.

It is more than likely that a graduate degree would have been conferred upon him, had it not been feared that England might seem to seek to eclipse France in brain.

I am mentioning this, most confidentially, without even the knowledge of the Minister, thinking that if sufficient evidence were given you, you might see fit to confer upon the Prince a degree at the time of his visit to Chicago.
THE COLOMBIA UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Professor,

I am writing to express my concern about the current state of affairs in the mathematics department. The recent developments in the department have caused me great concern.

In particular, I am troubled by the recent cuts to the faculty and the resulting workload increases for those who remain. This has had a negative impact on the quality of teaching and the overall atmosphere of the department.

I understand that financial pressures are a concern, but I believe that these measures are not sustainable in the long term. I urge you to consider alternative solutions that can address these issues without compromising the quality of education.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Because of the attitude of the United States in the recent troubles in China as well as our newly acquired interests in the Philippines, China is looking to that country for friendly interest and moral support. This can be seen in the establishment here of a special legation, and in the fact that citizens of this country are now engaged for some of the very highest positions in China.

At the present time the Japanese government is maintaining about 70 students in Europe. A manifest interest on our part might bring a large proportion of these students to this country, thereby increasing our influence in the East.

Personally, it would interest you to know that it was the present King who collected and edited and published the complete works of Buddha and all of his commentators.

Please pardon me for writing at this length, but I do so out of a firm conviction and personal acquaintance with his Royal Highness, that the honor is deserved and a belief that in more ways than one the best interests of both countries would be advanced by its bestowal.

In case you should look with favor upon this suggestion, I will gladly send you a copy of the Prince's work and such additional information as you might desire.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
In this section, we introduce the problem of finding a function that satisfies certain conditions. This problem is known as the minimization problem, and it is typically formulated in terms of a cost function that we wish to minimize.

The cost function is defined as

$$\text{cost}(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_i(x) - y_i)^2$$

where $f_i(x)$ is the $i$th function of $x$, and $y_i$ is the observed value of the $i$th function. The goal is to find the values of $x$ that minimize the cost function.

To solve this problem, we can use various optimization techniques, such as gradient descent or the Newton-Raphson method. These methods involve iteratively updating the values of $x$ until the cost function is minimized.

In this case, we have a set of functions $f_1(x), f_2(x), \ldots, f_n(x)$, and our goal is to find a set of values $x$ that satisfy the conditions imposed by these functions. This can be done by minimizing the cost function defined above.

The solution to this problem depends on the specific functions $f_i(x)$ and the observed values $y_i$. In general, there may be multiple solutions, and the choice of the best solution may depend on additional constraints or preferences.

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The solution to this problem depends on the specific functions $f_i(x)$ and the observed values $y_i$. In general, there may be multiple solutions, and the choice of the best solution may depend on additional constraints or preferences.
Arrangements should also be made by which American students may be able to use Spanish-American libraries and archives. The history of this country is incomplete without these Spanish historians and records. Many of these are in Mexico and the islands. The investigation of this source of historical knowledge, largely unknown as yet by Americans, must be a valuable addition to American history, but will also serve to bring the scholarship of the two countries into closer relations, and will make the Spanish-American people more familiar with the universities.
Recent events have bound the United States and certain Spanish-speaking countries more closely together and a more intimate connection will prove to the advantage of both.

In no way can this connection be better furthered than through the education of young men from those countries in the United States, and already there is evidence of an influx of Porto Ricans, of Cubans, of Mexicans and of young men as well as young women from countries still further south.

Chicago offers in many ways special advantages for those who desire to couple with an English education an intimate knowledge of American conditions, methods and ideals. The city is at no particular disadvantage in site, since, although further from our West Indian Islands than are the seaboard cities of the Atlantic, it lies nearer than these to the equally important field of Mexico. Chicago can afford ample preparation in law, in medicine, in technical and liberal education, and no city is its superior in the opportunity presented to gain a thorough knowledge of American life, social, industrial, commercial and political.

The growing trade of the United States with Spanish-America can best be promoted by training young men from those countries in our institutions, since every man, so trained, will prove a greater influence to this end than a young American sent as commercial traveller from this country. Chicago would reap a decided profit from the education of young Mexicans or South Americans in this city.

No institution in Chicago can so effectively give this training as the University. Morgan Park Academy can provide preparation for the liberal and professional work of the Junior and Senior Colleges,
RECENT EVENTS HAVE POINTED THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA TO...

Recent events have pointed the United States and Canada toward the
separation of economic and cultural factors and a more intimate connection
with Europe. This is particularly true of people of European descent who
live in these countries.

In no way can the connection be better illustrated than through
the migration of young men from Europe to the United States.

The migration of young men from Europe to the United States is
an important factor in the economic development of these countries.

In many ways, young men are attracted to the United States
by the desire for a better future and the opportunity for
advancement. They are also attracted by the cultural and
social opportunities that are available in the United States.

Immigrants to the United States are often attracted by
the promise of a better life and the opportunity to
build a new life for themselves.

In conclusion, the migration of young men from Europe
to the United States is an important factor in the
economic and social development of these countries.

The opportunities for growth and development
are significant for both Europe and the United States.

As the United States and Canada continue to
grow and develop, the connection with Europe will
become even more important.
of the schools of Medicine and law. Especially can the College of Commerce and Politics offer superior attractions and afford a sound, practical education.

What is needed under these conditions is, first of all, a careful, personal investigation of the conditions and needs of those countries, educationally speaking, looking possibly to some modifications of our local curricula, to make them appeal still more definitely and clearly to the peoples of Spanish-America.

During this investigation, a personal acquaintance should be formed with all who occupy an important position in the educational system in each country. Through this acquaintance the position of Chicago as an educational center can be unobtrusively, but strongly, emphasized and connections can be formed which subsequent care may make permanent. The fact that work can be carried on in Chicago throughout the year should prove a potent argument in behalf of this city.

It is equally essential that acquaintance should be made, as far as possible, also among those classes in the various communities, from which young men may be expected most largely to come to this country for training. Some plan can and should be devised, therefore, properly to accredit and introduce a representative of the University to the social and commercial, as well as to the educational, clubs and societies in the various countries.

If this work be properly accomplished, the result should be not only what is suggested above, but also a store of information about the various countries, which can be utilized in the further prosecution of this end, and serve as a basis for decisions in regard to local advertising, direct and indirect, and other means of diffusing information and of keeping constantly the city and the University of Chicago in the
I am satisfied with the College of Education, and have confidence in the general policies and direction of the College. I am satisfied with the quality of instruction and the academic standards. The College is well-equipped to meet the needs of its students and to provide them with a comprehensive education.

I am also satisfied with the administration of the College. The administration is dedicated to the well-being of the students and the success of the College. I believe that the College is well-managed and that its leadership is committed to the success of its students.

I am satisfied with the financial support provided to the College. The College receives adequate funding to meet its needs and to provide its students with the resources they need to succeed.

I am satisfied with the overall atmosphere of the College. The College is a positive and supportive environment, where students are encouraged to achieve their full potential.

I am satisfied with the College of Education as a whole. I believe that it is well-managed, well-funded, and well-supported by the administration. I am confident that the College will continue to provide a high-quality education to its students.
public-consciousness of the Spanish-speaking countries.
Applications of the quantum-mechanical concept...
Dr. Harper,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:
The Women's International Committee of Peace and Arbitration is endeavoring to get a universal demonstration in the form of meetings in all countries throughout the world on May 18th, 1901. This date is chosen because on May 18th, the International Court of Arbitration will convene at The Hague. The Demonstration will continue the work begun by the Universal Demonstration in 1899. At that time we succeeded in having nearly two hundred meetings held in different places in the United States. On the same day, and almost at the same hour, in nineteen different countries nearly one thousand meetings were held.

We wish to repeat this demonstration, we hope with greater success than our initial effort. We feel that we have a right to appeal to the Christian Church to give its powerful influence in behalf of this step toward the establishment and expression of universal fraternity, which it was the mission of Christ to establish on the earth.

We are asking clergymen everywhere to speak on the subject of arbitration as a proper method of settling international differences on the Sunday preceding our Peace Demonstration; that is, Sunday May 12th.

The enclosed brief address will explain more fully the object of our meeting and the purpose of this request. We respectfully hope that you will feel like discussing the subject fully and favorably before your people, and that you will lend your aid to the Local meetings which may be held in your community as a part of this World Demonstration.

Thanking you in advance for your courteous and sympathetic help, I have the honor to remain,

yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

Member of the Women's International Peace and Arbitration Committee for the United States.
Dr. Heidel, President University of Chicago,

My dear Sir,

The Women's International Committee of Peace and Arbitration is endeavoring to get a universal formulation in the form of a treaty on peace and arbitration. This is in order to prevent general war and preserve peace to the benefit of all nations. The committee plans to meet on May 18th, to discuss the terms of the treaty. A representative from the International Council of Women will convene the work of the committee, which will continue the work of the committee in 1988.

In recent years, we have not had many female members. As we are in the minority, we have to work hard to gain acceptance and recognition. We hope that our success will be our own, and we feel we have a right to be there.

We are the only country to give the woman her rights, and we will continue to do so. Our country has been a pioneer in the field of peace and arbitration, and we will continue to be so.

We are the only country that recognizes the importance of women's rights, and we will continue to do so. Our country has been a pioneer in the field of peace and arbitration, and we will continue to be so.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation and all the support you have given us. We appreciate your help.

Yours very sincerely,

Member of the Women's International Peace Committee.
ADDRESS TO BE READ AND VOTED AT MEETINGS IN THE UNITED STATES CONVENED ON MAY 18, 1901, IN SYMPATHY WITH THE UNIVERSAL DEMONSTRATION OF WOMEN.

One result of the Peace Conference held at The Hague in May, 1899, was the organization of a Court of International Arbitration, in comparison with what many ardent advocates of its establishment desired, its existence is the occasion for profound gratitude. This Court will convene in its first session on May 18, 1901.

In the development of the sentiment of International Peace and of its application to International relations, formal, organized activity must inevitably follow upon public opinion. To give opportunity for such friendly public opinion as already exists to express itself, and to stimulate a wider public interest in this Court, in its development and in the extension of its power, this meeting is convened.

The men and women here assembled have met because of their common conviction that the recent growth of militarism is a menace to the further development of civilization; that the frequent evidences of national irritability, greed and so-called "Imperialism," which have recently been given, attest to the dangers which beset existing civilization. The further evolution of humanity is retarded by the war spirit. The wars that have been going forward in China, the Philippines, the Transvaal and in Cuba arrest the serious attention of mankind. They compel all thoughtful men and women everywhere to question whether the finest expression of civilization is to be found in improved methods of warfare; whether the superiority of modern over mediaeval times consists in the greater number of modern variety and effectiveness of the weapons by whose use men slay one another.
ADDRESS TO BE READ AND WRITTEN AT MEETINGS IN THE UNITED

STATES CONVOKED ON MAY 10, 1907, IN SYMPATHY WITH THE UNIVERSAL

DEMONSTRATION OF WOMEN.

In the development of the settlement of international peace,
and of the application to international relations, foremost of all
mankind's efforts to improve public opinion,

To give opportunity for men and women publicly to express their
views and to stimulate a wider public
interest in the cause of women in the development and
extension of international peace,

"Women's" meetings are convened.

The men and women were assembled not because of their
common conviction that the recent treaty of milk-rain is a mean
step to the further development of civilization, but that the treaty
aimed at the further development of international morality and so-called "impartial justice," which have recently been given special emphasis to the governments

whose past efforts in this direction have been futile. The war's first and
deadly fruit, the so-called "invasion of the Philippines," the phenomenon and

problem of morality, menace the superstructure of modern war, and

merits of universal women's peace conference. The superstructure of women's war, and
nationalism and

effectiveness of the weapons by whose use men may one day...

"Women's" meetings, therefore, are convened.
Assembled to consider these questions and to discuss the antagonistic principles of War and Peace in the light of history, philosophy and Christian aspiration, we unite in the expression of our conviction that nations, which are but aggregations of individuals, should be held to a morality at least as exalted as that which is demanded of individuals under the highest existing forms of civilization. The court of justice in which differences are arbitrated by law and reason has succeeded to the duel as the approved method of settling individual controversies. We believe this fact to be a pledge that nations also may be brought to settle, under corresponding laws of justice and reason, sectional and international controversies.

We hold this meeting to enlighten public intelligence; to stimulate the public conscience; to quicken international sympathy. We pledge ourselves to give support to the principles enunciated in the conventions passed by the Conference at The Hague; to sustain the Court of International Arbitration; to endeavor to augment public respect for it; and to aid in so modifying conditions that the range of its influence and the application of the principles in behalf of which it convenes may be extended.

In issuing this address we, American women, extend to the women of all other countries a sympathetic and cordial greeting. To us the Universal Demonstration of women in behalf of Peace, girdling the globe with a chain of meetings wherein in different tongues the same sentiments will be expressed, is itself a pledge of that ultimate international fraternity under whose influence wars and rumors of wars shall cease and the Peace of God be established on the earth.

(Signed) MAY WRIGHT SEWALL.

On behalf of American Women representing the United States of America in the Women's International Committee for Peace and Arbitration.
Assemble to conquer those differences and to achieve the
superordinate principles of War and Peace in the light of history.

philosophy and cultural expression, we write in the expression of
our convictions, that we believe in a world of justice and peace,
which is not based on the idea of individual or national interests, but
which is based on the principle of international cooperation in
which differences are not differences of interests, but differences of
interests.

The goal of cooperation, law and reason has become to the heart of
the struggle for world peace and freedom.

We call for a world of justice and peace, a world of reason and
knowledge, a world of cooperation, law and reason.

We call for the meeting of ethical and public intellectuals to
stimulate the public consciousness to demand international
sympathy. We call for cooperation to give support to the principles
announced in the congresses of the UN.

We have met at the Congress of International Co-operation to
endeavor to secure the cooperation of nations for the achievement of
justice and peace.

This congress is the result of the influence and the struggle of
the principles in penal of which it concerns may be.

In these days, we address our sympathies and convivial spirit to
women of all countries, who are working for Peace.

To the Universal Declaration of women in penal of Peace.

In this, the hope of greater justice and peace, we are
convinced that these sympathies will be expressed, as is the
result of the influence of women who are working for
peace in the name of God and the future.
Professor Dr. Adolf Harnack,
University of Berlin,
Berlin, Germany:

dear Sir:

Next autumn a portrait of Professor Hermann Eduard von Holst, now passing his last days in suffering at Freiburg, will be unveiled and presented to the University of Chicago. The picture is being painted by Professor Carl Mair of the Royal Academy at Munich. The portrait of Professor von Holst as a German, for years a professor at Freiburg, the author of a great Constitutional History of the United States, and the head of the Department of History in the University of Chicago, has suggested to us that this would be an appropriate occasion for celebrating the real friendship existing between the scholars of our two countries, and, above all, for expressing the deep and cordial feeling existing between the very large German constituency of this country and the Fatherland.

This report, therefore, by the friends of Germany through many parts of this land that this event may be given an international significance, and that the German Government will be represented in an official capacity. In order to give this plan a fitting dignity, the University of Chicago, by its Senate, invites you to be the guest of
honor at a Special Convocation on October 10, 1903, when the highest degree at its disposal—the same as that recently given to President Roosevelt—will be conferred upon you. It is hoped, also, that you will give an address on any subject that you might think appropriate to the occasion. We venture to hope that your interest in stimulating the study of history, since great attention would be given to your opinions, and a possible desire to visit this country, may induce you to accept this proposal. The University will feel honored by a favorable answer from you.

In order to enable you to make the journey at the expense of the University, it is suggested that you give three lectures here in return for a stipend of six hundred dollars. You will doubtless soon learn of the proposition through official sources. Indeed, we note that your government will be interested in urging you to accept this invitation, since it has a bearing wider than the original incident which suggested it. So soon as you can come to a decision be good enough to send a cablegram at our expense.

With the expression of my great respect and esteem believe me,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]