The Permanent Executive Committee
of the
Pennsylvania Conference for International Arbitration and Peace

Joshua L. Baily
Hon. D. Miller Beecher
Charles C. Bunyan
Miss Emma Kakston
George Burnham, Jr.
Miss Mary Burnham
J. B. Colahan, Jr.
Pres. Lawrence A. Deharse
Hos. J. Benjamin Dimmick
Franklin S. Edmonds
A. B. Farnham
John B. Garrett
Mrs. Edwin C. Grace
Hon. George W. Guthrie
Jessie H. Holmes
Mrs. W. I. Hull
Miss Hilda Justice
Mrs. W. Justice
Mahlon N. Kline
Rev. O. S. Kriebel
Rabbi J. Leonard Levy
Wm. M. Longstreth

STANLEY R. YARNALL, Chairman
R. WARREN BARRETT, Secretary
ALFRED G. SCATTERGOOD, Treasurer
518 Stephen Girard Building
401 Chestnut Street

518 Stephen Girard Building
Philadelphia

January 13, 1909.

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty of sending you herewith a brief account of the Arbitration and Peace Conference held in Philadelphia in May last, in the hope that it may be of some value to you in making plans for the coming National Conference, which I understand you are to hold in Chicago.

As you will observe upon reading this pamphlet, we endeavored to treat the subject of arbitration in a scientific manner and to so direct the work of the Conference as to lay most stress upon the next practical steps to be taken.

We have a permanent committee in Philadelphia which has authority to cooperate with other committees, and if there is any way in which we can be of service to you, we trust you will not fail to call upon us.

May I especially call your attention to the paragraph beginning at the bottom of the first page of our paper, referring to the efforts of those who were behind the recent conference in North Carolina, with its motto "Arbitration and Adequate Armament." I have no doubt you are well aware of the inconsistent position of these persons, but, perhaps, it will do no harm to thus call it to your attention.

Very truly yours,

J. R. White
Chairman, Committee on Correspondence.

Harry Pratt Judson, President,
University of Chicago.
Jan. 10, 1909.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to request the loan of a portion of the garden for the purpose of obtaining a spare Saucer of the Pears.

I understand that the Pears of this variety are particularly valuable for the production of the Saucer.

I propose to use the Saucer for the purpose of propagating the Pears, and I hope to be able to repay you at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Chairman, Committee on Horticultural Society

University of Chicago.
An Appeal for the Immediate Organization of

State Conferences

for

International Arbitration and Peace.

Issued by the Permanent Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Conference and Addressed to the Friends of the Cause in Other States.

This pamphlet has been prepared in the hope that a brief account of the recent Pennsylvania Conference may be found encouraging and helpful in the organization of similar conferences in other states and territories.

REASONS FOR PROMPT ACTION.

The work to be done by such conferences is urgently needed and cannot be begun too soon. One of their primary objects should be to develop such a pressure of public opinion as will induce and enable our government to take the lead in securing the final completion and ratification of the propositions recommended by the Second Hague Conference. One of the most important of those propositions was the convention for establishing an International Court of Arbitral Justice, and although the delegates to the Conference failed to reach a unanimous agreement in regard to a method for selecting the judges, it is understood that the court may be established by any three or more powers which may agree upon such action. We believe that the United States Government can be induced to take the lead in the necessary negotiations for this great achievement. Such a court will be a long step towards the final realization of the hopes of the wisest statesmen of past and present centuries. It will be the beginning of a permanent judicial system for the decision of disputes between independent powers, and a powerful factor in the avoidance and ultimate abolition of warfare.

Another urgent duty is to make a beginning in the preliminary work for the third Hague Conference which will probably meet in or before the year 1915. An official preparatory committee is to be appointed two years before the meeting by the governments of the world. The work of that committee and the success and progress of that conference, will necessarily depend upon the results of such efforts as are now being made or advocated, for the organized development and adequate expression of public opinion in all the nations of the earth. For a task of such magnitude the time available is none too long.

A third matter of immediate consequence is that steps should be taken to counteract the attempts recently made to complicate the situation by forcing the proposed conferences to discuss the fighting strength of our own country and
to advocate great increases in its army and navy. This is a national, as distinguished from an international, question, and it is one in regard to which the friends of arbitration and the people generally differ widely in their views.* Its intrusion in a conference for the promotion of International Arbitration would be as unnecessary as it would be unwise and suicidal, because there are ample and better opportunities for its discussion and settlement elsewhere, and because no such conference could take any position either for or against an increase of our national armaments, without paralyzing its own usefulness by alienating and excluding a very large portion of its most earnest and valuable supporters. On the other hand it has been proved by experience that with a consistent avoidance of such action, those who advocate and those who oppose more battleships, can work together in entire harmony for a greater development and a more general and authoritative expression of public opinion in favor of arbitration or judicial decision as a substitute for war in the settlement of international difficulties. It is by working along these lines that the state conferences can find unlimited opportunities for usefulness in their respective states, and ultimately through the co-operation of their executive committees, in the national, and possibly in the international field.

In this connection the following extracts from a letter written by Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, to the Pennsylvania Conference, and from a recent circular issued by a Committee of the Mohonk Conferences, are of interest.

EXTRACT FROM MR. ROOT'S LETTER.

"I am very sure that the result of following your admirable program will be most useful. The true work of promoting peace is not so much a matter of diplomacy as it is a matter of education. The great obstacle to the peaceable settlement of most international disputes is to be found in popular intolerance of concession. Peaceable settlement usually involves mutual concession, yet when two international negotiators are called upon to make concessions necessary to settlement, they both have to face the probability of popular condemnation if they give up anything. It is ordinarily much more popular to bring on a war than it is to avert one. When the people of the civilized countries have been educated up to the spirit of fairness and just consideration for the rights of others, so that the situation is reversed, the danger of war will be in a great measure ended."

EXTRACT FROM A MOHONK CONFERENCE CIRCULAR.

"The United States Government is entitled to the most cordial commendation for the earnestness, wisdom and tact which it has shown in connection with the Hague Conferences, and in its subsequent efforts to carry out their recommendations, and to negotiate new treaties. But the Government needs something more than commendation in this purely non-partisan and non-political work. It needs to know that in this highest field of statesmanship it has behind it an active public sentiment so strong and so well-informed that there can never be any lack of adequate support against unwise criticism or adverse interests." * * *

"It is in this educational work, and in the promotion and increase of the needful public sentiment that every right minded person can find opportunities for effective efforts in private conversations or correspondence or in public addresses or by means of letters or articles in current publications, business or special circulars. No suitable opportunities should be neglected by those who can make it clear that an avoidance of the losses and calamities, inseparable from war, is a matter of urgent importance for the personal and business interests of each individual, as well as for those of the nation as a whole."

*It is an entirely different question from the limitation of armaments by international agreement, as urged by the Hague Conferences and by the second resolution of the Penna. Conference. See page 5.
A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ARBITRATION AND PEACE CONFERENCE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA, MAY 16-19, 1908.

Organization.

The nucleus of the Conference was a small group of men who were earnestly interested in the subject of International Arbitration and Peace. They invited others to unite with them and arranged with a Congressman, who is a member of the Inter-parliamentary Union, to call a meeting of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation in Washington. At this meeting a committee of citizens appeared, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and a committee of three Congressmen appointed to co-operate with the Executive Committee in Philadelphia.

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by
Pennsylvania Congressional Delegation
March 12, 1908.

WHEREAS, The solution of the problem of international relations by means of the establishment of permanent tribunals for the administration of right and justice between nations by peaceful means, is one of the most cherished aims and traditions of our American diplomacy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania in conference assembled, hereby endorse the proposed State Conference to consider the results of the Second Hague Conference and to formulate propositions to be submitted to the Third Hague Conference.

Be It Further Resolved, That we commend the plans for the proposed Pennsylvania State Conference to the people of our Commonwealth and pledge our assistance in carrying these plans into effect.

This support was of great service to the organizers, and another great point was gained when a second delegation to Washington received the acceptance of Senator Philander C. Knox to act as President of the Conference.

The State Legislature was not in session during the time of preparing and holding the conference, or an effort would have been made to enlist its interest and support. Governor Stuart presided at the Pennsylvania meeting of the Conference and so added the prestige of his office to the work. The Mayors of three of the chief cities of the State either served on important committees or as delegates, and two important meetings were presided over by a Justice of the Supreme Court and a former Justice of the Superior Court of the State.

An Executive Committee consisting of representative men and women, and including the Chairmen of other committees was organized with a Chairman, a treasurer and a paid secretary, with an office force sufficient to attend to necessary business details and the flood of correspondence that soon began.

The other committees were as follows:

A Program Committee, entrusted with the arrangement of meetings, the choice of subjects and the selection of speakers.

A Finance Committee.

A Committee on Organization and Delegates, whose duty it was to issue circulars of invitation to the Conference, to stimulate popular interest, and to arrange for the reception, registration, etc., of delegates, from the many kinds of organizations invited.
A Committee on Churches, Religious and Ethical Societies, whose duty it was to attend to and arrange for all Church services, and to invite the co-operation of all Churches and denominations.

A Committee on Resolutions.

A Women's Committee, to attend to details of arrangement for the Women's meeting, to entertain women delegates and to organize the work among the women's clubs and organizations throughout the State.

In addition to these a general committee was appointed, made up of a large number of influential persons throughout the State, to show the importance of the movement and the wide interest felt in it.

In the light of our experience, it would have been well to have an Educational Committee, to work throughout the State by inviting delegates from schools and teachers' associations, and to arrange for peace programs and addresses on a certain day.

A Press Committee, small and efficient, would also be desirable to relieve the Secretary and Program Committee, although much confusion is avoided by having advance copies or abstracts of addresses from which copies can be made for reporters.

For efficiency it was necessary to have a working majority of the committees from Philadelphia and vicinity, but an effort was made to include influential persons from all parts of the State. Care was taken to have all important elements represented in professional, social and business life, and from various representative bodies, by men and women who are influential and of high standing.

A four day program was arranged, beginning with Saturday, May 16th, and closing Tuesday, May 19th. Saturday afternoon was given up to registration of delegates and a reception on the grounds of Bryn Mawr College, given by the Trans-Atlantic Society. The initial meeting on Saturday evening had as its theme Pennsylvania's especial place in the peace movement, past and present. On Sunday a large number of pulpits were filled by distinguished visitors and sermons were preached generally on peace and arbitration; on Monday there was in the morning the Women's Meeting, one of the most significant and interesting of the Conference; Monday afternoon a conference on legal aspects of International Courts of Justice, addressed by legal specialists on important questions raised by the Second Hague Conference; Monday evening, a great mass meeting in the Academy of Music, on the Past and Future Achievements of the Hague Conference. On Tuesday morning came the Business Meeting, when the resolutions were presented, discussed and passed. Tuesday afternoon, an Educational Meeting, addressed by leading educators on practical subjects having to do with educational aspects and relations of the arbitration movement. Tuesday evening the Conference concluded with a most enjoyable banquet and inspiring addresses.

THE AIM OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Committee on Program applied itself to the task of outlining a series of meetings that would represent the cause of arbitration and peace along the strongest lines of popular appeal, to be addressed by able men and women, who would speak with conviction, dignity and authority. The desire uppermost in planning the meetings was that delegates should carry away with them clear-cut, definite knowledge of the fundamental facts of the arbitration movement, an intelligent view of the steps to be taken to establish permanent peace through international courts of justice, and a conviction that the questions involved are such as appeal to broad-minded, patriotic Americans on a basis of practical reason.
The definite aims of the Conference were formulated by the Executive Committee as follows:

First: To promote the universal acceptance of the principles of International Arbitration, and the establishment of Permanent Courts of Justice for the Nations, as the only practical means to ensure the blessings of Peace by making wars improbable and ultimately impossible, in the civilized world.

Second: To give the people of Pennsylvania an opportunity to commend the splendid record of the United States with regard to arbitration, and to pledge their active and earnest support to every effort of our government to continue the work and to carry out the recommendations of the great Hague Conference of 1907.

Third: To form and provide for an effective representation of public sentiment upon the great issues making for International Friendship and World Organization that should signalize the Third Hague Conference.

It seemed important to the organizers of the Pennsylvania Conference to avoid confusion and misunderstandings by adhering closely to this statement, and eliminating any extreme views on the part of ultra-peace advocates on the one hand, or advocates of an increased navy on the other. The introduction of such elements would lead to fruitless discussions and confuse the real issue, which is that the only reasonable way to settle disputes and disagreements, whether they be individual or national, is by arbitration or by due process of law in regularly constituted courts.

The establishment of international courts adequate to attend to the legal business of the world is equivalent to the inauguration of enduring peace between nations which recognize the authority of such courts. Such a program is a basis on which all true friends of peace can stand. Any question of the naval or military policy of an individual nation is therefore out of place and absurd in a conference to advocate international arbitration, and it seems appropriate to emphasize this fact in view of efforts now making to confuse these incongruous ideas.

The Resolutions Unanimously Adopted by the Pennsylvania Conference are as follows:

1. We express our profound satisfaction in the long record of the United States as an advocate of International Arbitration, and in the great number of cases in which it has secured an honorable settlement of serious difficulties without a resort to war. We especially commend the admirable course of our Government at the Second International Peace Conference at The Hague, and pledge our active and cordial support to every effort to fulfill the recommendations of that Conference. There are no other means by which our Nation can render so great a service to Humanity, or do so much for the moral development and material prosperity of its own citizens.

2. The difficulties which have hitherto prevented a general agreement for the limitation of national armaments, should not be permitted to obscure the plain reasonableness and the imperative necessity for further efforts in that direction. Modern conditions have made it impossible for any of the leading nations to add materially to their relative military or naval strength, because every addition to the fighting force of one country leads at once to a corresponding increase in the other countries, and these secondary increases are made to serve in their turn as conclusive arguments for still greater and still more injurious and demoralizing expenditures and efforts by all the powers. It is obvious that this self-multiplying and self-perpetuating process can end only in physical and financial exhaustion unless it can be halted by some kind of mutual understanding or agreement, and we therefore emphatically endorse the recommendation of the Hague Conference, that the serious study of this vital problem should be again undertaken by all the Nations.
3. We strongly approve the proposal to establish an international prize court at The Hague. We realize the injustice of the present system by which neutral vessels accused of violating the laws of war are judged in the courts of the captor, and by which foreign citizens unjustly deprived of their property can seek redress only through the expensive, unsatisfactory and wearisome method of diplomatic intervention. We welcome the proposed court not only as providing a speedy and equitable method of adjusting one class of international disputes, but as a happy augury of a more complete system of world judicature to be established in future. We believe that the United States will honor itself by providing for appeals from its courts to the international prize court, and affirming our belief in the constitutionality of the measure we urge the United States Senate to speedily ratify the convention without waiting for a world agreement relative to the laws concerning maritime captures, believing that the jurists who shall compose the court can be trusted to decide the law in such cases in full accord with the principles of “justice and equity.”

4. We especially congratulate the United States delegation to The Hague upon its distinguished service in securing the recommendation of the establishment of an international court of arbitral justice in the form agreed upon “as soon as an agreement shall have been reached upon the selection of the judges and the constitution of the court.” We call attention to the fact that the recommendation, naming no number of powers who must consent, leaves it open for the court to be established at The Hague, so soon as three or more nations shall agree upon the method of selecting the judges. Until such a court is created to which the Nations of the earth may resort with the assurance that their disputes will be judicially considered and rightly decided, resort to the law of violence will be in some cases inevitable.

We strongly urge the United States Government to take every action which it may deem expedient to secure the consent of two or more nations to establish this great world court, believing that in this way it is now possible to render a most signal and memorable service to all mankind.

5. We urge as a matter of primary importance that there shall be a general adoption of the proposal that conferences similar to this shall be held in every state of the Union, for promoting the universal acceptance of the principles of International Arbitration and the establishment of Permanent Courts of Justice for the Nations, as the only practical means to insure the blessings of Peace by making wars improbable and ultimately impossible in the civilized world. Such conferences will serve as the organizers and representatives of public opinion in their respective states. Their executive committees, acting together through delegates or otherwise, will exert a powerful influence in supporting the efforts of our National Government, and in other ways will promote the cause of International Arbitration at home and abroad.

6. The President of this Conference is hereby requested and empowered to appoint an Executive Committee of twenty-five with power to add to, and to fill vacancies in, its own number. It shall be the duty of the said Executive Committee to act as the representative of this Conference for the continuance of its work and the promotion of its objects, and for those purposes it is authorized in its discretion to confer and co-operate with other bodies or committees or individuals or any part of the United States or other countries or any organ of the United States or other countries to which such committee or any of its members shall, from time to time, in their judgment, be entitled. Such committee is also empowered to call another meeting of this Conference, or to organize a state association for similar purposes, if it shall at any time find that such action will be advisable.

Especial attention is invited to the fifth resolution in regard to State Conferences, and to the sixth or last, which provides for the permanent continuance of constructive work.

The names of the permanent Executive Committee as appointed by Senator Knox, and subsequently enlarged, are:

Stanley R. Yarnall, Chairman, Philadelphia.  
Joshua L. Baily, Philadelphia.  
Wm. M. Longstreth, Philadelphia.
Hon. Dinnor Beecher, Philadelphia.  
Rt. Rev. Alex. Mackay-Smith, Philadelphia.
Charles C. Binney, Philadelphia.  
Miss Emma Blakiston, Philadelphia.  
Hon. Reuben O. Moon, Philadelphia.
George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia.  
Henry C. Niles, York.
Miss Mary Burnham, Philadelphia.  
Hon. Wm. P. Potter, Philadelphia.
J. B. Colahan, Jr., Philadelphia.  
Hon. John M. Reynolds, Bedford.
Pres. Lawrence A. Delurey, Villanova.  
Charles Richardson, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. Benjamin Dimmock, Scranton.  
Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Philadelphia.
Franklin S. Edmonds, Philadelphia.  
Alfred G. Scatteredgood, Philadelphia.
A. B. Farquhar, York.  
Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Harrisburg.
John B. Garrett, Rosemont.  
President Isaac Sharpless, Haverford.
Hon. George W. Guthrie, Pittsburgh.  
Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Philadelphia.
Jesse H. Holmes, Swarthmore.  
President Joseph Swain, Swarthmore.
Wm. J. Hull, Swarthmore.  
Mrs. Charles Newbold Thorpe, Philadelphia.
Miss Hilda Justice, Germantown.  
Thomas Raeburn White, Philadelphia.
Wm. W. Justice, Philadelphia.  
Dr. Wm. P. Wilson, Philadelphia.
Mahan N. Kline, Philadelphia.  
Asa S. Wing, Philadelphia.
Rev. O. S. Kriebel, Pittsburg.

The names of the officers and chairman of the sub-committees are as follows:

STANLEY R. YARNALL, Chairman of Executive Committee.

Secretary.

Treasurer.

Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., Chairman Committee on Educational Work in Pennsylvania.

Asa S. Wing, Provident Bldg., Phila., Pa., Chairman Finance Committee.

THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE, West End Trust Bldg., Phila., Pa., Chairman Committee on Correspondence.

Correspondence, suggestions and inquiries are cordially invited.

Persons wishing for more circulars, or for a bond volume of the Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Conference, will please write to the Secretary. The price of the Proceedings, including U. S. postage, is one dollar.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee.

STANLEY R. YARNALL, Chairman.

November, 1908.
January 14, 1909

Dear Sir:—

Yours of the 13th inst. received. There is to be a conference in Chicago in the coming spring on this subject. I note your suggestion as to the North Carolina Conference. I am not informed as to the nature of that conference or its purposes. I am myself in favor under present conditions of an adequate armament for the nation, and am not in favor of compulsory arbitration on all subjects.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. T. R. White,
518 Stephen Girard Bldg.,
Dear Sir,—

Yours of the 12th last received. There is to be a conference in Chicago in the coming spring on this subject. I hope your suggestion as to the north Carolina conference. I am not informed as to the nature of that conference or its purpose. I am merely to favor under present conditions of an embargo some want for the nation and so not to favor or compromise opposition in any respect here.

Very truly yours,

H.P. Junction.
My dear Sir:

You will probably be interested in the enclosed copy of a press notice soon to appear, in which we have included your name in accordance with the permission in your recent letter. We very much hope that matters are so arranging themselves that there is an excellent prospect of your being at the Conference.

It now seems probable that the college session will be held on the morning of May 21st and that it will take the form of a series of short papers rather than of a few long addresses. Just what time limit will be given is not yet certain, but correspondence seems to favor a series of twelve minute papers, although it is possible these may be made fifteen minutes in length. Will you kindly let us know if this accords with your view?

There is another favor which we venture to ask, subject entirely to the demands on your time and general inclinations. Our distance from a news center makes it highly desirable to secure in advance some of the principal addresses in order that they may be sent to the press by mail absolutely protected, of course, against release until actually delivered on the floor of the Conference. If your duties will allow you to send either a copy or an abstract of your address to reach here about the 8th or 10th of May, the favor would be greatly appreciated.

As stated in our former letter, you will please feel free to select your own topic within the general limits of the Conference, and when you are writing, we would be glad to know the approximate title.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

Chicago.
Kohonk Lake, N. Y., Apr. - The Lake Kohonk Conference on International Arbitration holds its fifteenth annual meeting here May 19-21, with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, as presiding officer. The list of speakers includes Senor Don F. L. de la Barra, Mexican Ambassador; Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, Bolivian Minister; Senor Don Joaquin B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister; Very Rev. W. Moore Edie, Dean of Worcester, England; Hon. Alfred Mosely of London, Chief Justice J. J. Naclaren of Ontario, Ex-Governor A. J. Montague of Virginia, Governor M. F. Ansor of South Carolina, Hon. Richard Bartholomew of Missouri, Congressman Frank Plumley of Vermont, Presidents Faunce of Brown University, Finley of the College of the City of New York and Brooks of Baylor University; Bishop W. N. McVickar of Rhode Island, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, Boston; Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, Chicago; Hon. William McCarron, Prof. Samuel T. Dutton and Rev. Frederick Lynch of New York; and Editors Edward J. Wheeler of Current Literature and Frank Chapin Bray of the Chautauquan.

Other eminent men who will speak if their engagements permit are Rt. Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador; Count J. H. von Bernstorff, German Ambassador; Mr. Joaquim Nabuco, Brazilian Ambassador; Hon. William I. Buchanan of Buffalo, Hon. David R. Francis of St. Louis, and President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago.


Special sessions will be given to educators and business men, and more than fifty business organizations in the larger cities will send delegates.
April 20, 1909

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 10th inst. received. In accordance with the arrangements already made I am permitted to withhold to a very late date my decision as to attending the Conference. I hope, however, to be able to go. The suggestion of the 12- or 15-minute papers I think is excellent. Certainly fifteen minutes should be the maximum. I cannot be sure of sending you a copy of the paper by the 10th of May, but will try to do so. If I go I am thinking of discussing a subject which might be called, "Localizing the Disturbances of War."

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. H. C. Phillips,
Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, New York.
Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 10th Inst. received. In accordance with the arrangements already made I am prepared to witness to you, on the 11th or 13th Inst., the suggestion of the 11th, or 12th, which, however, I do not think to be quite so certain. I am sending a copy of the minute of the meeting with a copy of the report I cannot do more to represent how able is the idea of the suggestion of the 11th or 12th of May, but will try to get it. So I am of course of the same opinion as to the matter which might be called "reconstructing the State of New York, New York."

Yours truly,

H. J. James
Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

The University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Your letter of February 5th arrived during my absence from the office.

We heartily appreciate your action in holding open the matter of occupying a place on the program, and on our part will gladly hold such a place just as long as you wish.

As to the subject, one session will probably be devoted to the question of the best means of promoting international arbitration among college students, but you, or any other college president, would be quite at liberty to speak on the general subject of international arbitration or any particular phase thereof of your own selection, from the point of view of an educator.

A little later I can probably give you more definite information along this line, and in the meantime, please feel free to suggest a topic of your own selection.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
President Harry Pratt Judson,

The University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

The enclosed circular, though not new, will serve to recall our correspondence of last spring when you very kindly had your Secretary send us an account of the various forms of activity along this line at the University.

No doubt, we would be safe in assuming that you will this year arrange a lecture or other adequate means of bringing the subject forward; but as we hope to keep fairly accurate records of the work of the different colleges, any information you may send us concerning your plans will be appreciated. We shall, of course, be much gratified if we are able to keep the University listed among the more active institutions.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.
THE COLLEGES AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

Our universities and colleges enroll scarcely one young man or woman in one hundred; yet from this one per cent come more than half of those who rise to eminence in the nation. What a responsibility rests upon these institutions to give their students, leaders of tomorrow, a working knowledge of the great world movements, little noticed by the masses but nevertheless quietly shaping the course of history!

Two Great Men and an Idea

In May, 1905, two great minds were at work, each without the other’s knowledge, for a single purpose—to bring before the college students of America the history of international arbitration, the Hague Conference and the growth of internationalism. Those great scholars, the late Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman and Dr. Andrew D. White, saw in this movement a world influence, often too little recognized in special college courses and hardly noticed, much less understood, by a great number of students not pursuing those courses.

The Idea Becomes Action

The views of both men first became public at the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration in 1905, and soon after, under the direction of a
committee of distinguished educators*, the permanent office of that Conference entered into correspondence with the colleges and universities—a correspondence that still continues, the cordial response to which has fully demonstrated the prophetic insight of Dr. Gilman and Dr. White.

From the first, the Mohonk work has been disinterested. There has been no attempt at affiliation with any society; no pleas for enrollment or subscriptions; no paid services and nothing for sale; no proposal of special courses or plans that might interfere with the even working of an institution—merely a respectful suggestion that some means be considered whereby all students may at least once yearly be informed of the principles and progress of international arbitration and related subjects.

Results

The response has been gratifying. Universities and colleges to the number of 279 have favored special attention to the subject, and 219 have taken action. Space forbids enumeration of these institutions†, but it may be sufficient to say that five of them have more than 5000 students each, four, 4000 to 5000; five, 3000 to 4000; ten, 2000 to 3000; thirty-one, 1000 to 2000; forty-one, 500 to 1000; and one hundred and twenty-three less than 500 each. Twenty institutions have

---

*The Committee for 1909–10 consists of President Wheeler, University of California, Chairman; President Alderman, University of Virginia; ex-President Angell, University of Michigan; Hon. John W. Foster, Washington; ex-President Low, of Columbia; President Seelye, of Smith; and Dr. Andrew D. White, of Cornell. Dr. Gilman was Chairman until his death.

†For a partial list see pages 132–5 of the 1909 annual report of the Lake Mohonk Conference; similar lists will appear in subsequent reports.
reported one or more occasions each year for four years; twenty-five others for three years; fifty-six others for two years; and one hundred and eighteen others for one year.

The total number of such occasions reported to February 1, 1910, considerably exceeds 400, of which 132 were held during 1908–9. Who will undertake to measure the value to posterity of even 400 such meetings?

**Methods**

The first suggestion of the Mohonk Committee was the holding of special meetings, open to all students, at which the subject could be presented by student debates and oratorical contests or by addresses from speakers outside the college, members of the faculty or students. This plan with many modifications (such as convocation addresses, chapel talks and numbers in public lecture courses) has found the greatest favor as being effective and taking little time from routine work. Debates and oratorical contests*, local and intercollegiate, and public programs by literary societies have been adopted by a smaller number, while some have offered prizes for essays and orations. Many original lines of action, including a stated day in the college calendar, special lecture courses, general examinations, and plans for a Chair of Peace and Public Service, deserve mention.

---

*The statistics herein do not include unless by accident the work of the Intercollegiate Peace Association, which in 1908–9 arranged debates and oratorical contests in thirty-seven colleges of the Middle West, or of the Association of Cosmopolitan clubs with chapters in fifteen or more institutions. The cordial cooperation of both these associations is acknowledged.
The Future

The sole object of the Lake Mohonk Conference is to spread knowledge of an important subject among those in whose hands it must become a power for the public good. Its office has no paid lecturers but, in scores of cases, has been able to arrange with some of its members or correspondents, including many men of national reputation, to address colleges, always without charge for their services. It can also furnish information, supply literature and offer practical suggestions. For further work of this nature it is ready and eager, fully recognizing, however, that its function is advisory and cooperative, and that the credit for results belongs mainly to the institutions themselves.

In the belief that this meager outline of results justifies further work in the same line, the Conference Office gratefully acknowledges the support of those institutions already cooperating, and appeals especially for careful consideration of the matter by all other universities and colleges.

H. C. Phillips

Secretary Lake Mohonk Conference

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., February 25, 1910.
November 23, 1910

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 19th inst. received. I note your suggestions as to maintaining interest in the subject of international arbitration. While we have not a definite system on this subject, at the same time in practice the subject is under discussion annually in one shape or other, so that it is kept before the minds of students.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. H. C. Phillips,
Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, New York.
The Future

The sole object of the Lake Mohonk Conference is to spread knowledge of an important subject among those in whose hands it must become a power for the public good. Its office has no paid lecturers but, in scores of cases, has been able to arrange with some of its members or correspondents, including many men of national reputation, to address colleges, always without charge for their services. It can also furnish information, supply literature and offer practical suggestions. For further work of this nature it is ready and eager, fully recognizing, however, that its function is advisory and cooperative, and that the credit for results belongs mainly to the institutions themselves.

In the belief that this means of disseminating results justifies further work in the same line, the Conference hereby acknowledges the support of those institutions already cooperating and appeals especially for careful consideration of the matter by all other universities and colleges.

H.C. Houghton
Secretary Lake Mohonk Conference

Mohonk Lake, N. Y., February 25, 1910.
My dear Dr. Judson:

We are again asking the colleges and universities to give during the winter such recognition as may be possible of the arbitration and peace movement. We are quite aware that the University of Chicago is in no way negligent in so doing, having heard from Dean Vincent of the addresses made to the University last winter by Hon. John W. Foster and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead.

We hope in arranging your lectures for this winter, you will, so far as practicable, plan to include some presentation of the movement, and if we can be of any service, please let us know.

With the best wishes of the season,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.
Secretary

To: [Recipient]

From: [Sender]

Date: 7/1/1947

Subject: In the interest of your welfare.

Dear [Recipient],

I hope this letter finds you well and happy. I am writing to express my concern for your welfare and to offer you my assistance. I understand that you may be facing some difficulties, and I want to assure you that I am here to support you.

If you need any help or advice, please do not hesitate to contact me. I am available whenever you need. I will do my best to assist you in any way possible.

I hope this letter finds you well.

Yours sincerely,

[Sender]
January 8, 1910

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 31st of December is received. We shall be glad to include lectures on the subjects to which you refer if suitable lecturers seem available.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J.

Mr. H. C. Phillips,
Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, New York.
Dear Mr. C. Phillips,

Thank you for your kind note of December 1910.

We are pleased to hear from you and hope that your trip was enjoyable and successful.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
June 3, 1909.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

The University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We send herewith stenographic report of your remarks at our recent meeting. Will you kindly examine and return same, with any necessary corrections, as early as possible?

Very truly yours,

H. C. Phillips,

Secretary.
Dear Sir:

I enclose a personal reconnaissance report of your recent work and latest findings. I hope your health and work continue well and your research progresses.

With best wishes,

O. Phillips

Secretary
June 9, 1909

My dear Mr. Phillips:—

Your favor of the 3d inst. with enclosure received. While at Lake Mohonk I sent through the postoffice typewritten abstract of my address. The stenographic copy which you sent me was so exceedingly imperfect that I am reluctant even to correct it. Please use the other copy in its place.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Note: I enclose a second copy of the address, in case the first has been mislaid.

Mr. H. C. Phillips,
Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, New York.
My dear Mr. Phillips:

Your letter of the 34 instant with enclosures received. While at Lake Hopatcong I went through the catalog and statement of my account. The record of the account which you sent me was so exacting in detail that I am confident even to correcting figures. Please use the other copy in the place.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

H.P. Johnson

Note: I enclose a second copy of the enclosures in case the first has been misplaced.
July 15, 1905.

M. D'Estournelles de Constant,
119 Rue de la Tour,
Paris, France.

My dear Sir:

It will give me great pleasure in reply to your recent letter to accept appointment as member of the American Committee in connection with the names of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Low.

With much appreciation of the honor thus shown me, I remain,

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
July 16, 1906.

My dear Sir:

It will give me great pleasure in reply to your recent letter to accept appointment as member of the American Committee in connection with the names of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Row.

With much appreciation of the honor thus shown

Yours very truly,

W.R. [Signature]
Dear Mr. Sergent,

The best men of all countries too often live and die without knowing one another; it is this mutual ignorance which, more than mere distance or difference of language and habits, keeps nations apart.

In order to bring nations together we must commence by bringing patiently together the individuals who, in each country, are by natural affinity prepared to understand one another, that is to say, those who best represent the living currents of the day.

Were a few hundred of the best Americans, Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen agreed, they would constitute a moral force unknown in power until this day, and would slowly succeed, by their example and united efforts, in dispelling old prejudices and substituting well organized friendly relations for the mistrust and hostility that have characterized international relations up to this time.

Under these circumstances I now invite you, dear Mr. President, to do us the honor to add your name to ours and to those which we hope to secure among your compatriots. We have already secured those of Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Seth Low.

You will find annexed hereto a printed proof of our programme. This proof will be translated in the language of each country and circulated as soon as we receive your answer.

Yours truly,
Dear Mr. [Name],

I have been asked to write to you about a very important matter. As you know, the Commission des Interêts Nationaux and the Comité de Conciliation Internationale have the task of promoting peace and harmony among nations. In order to make this goal a reality, it is essential to understand and respect the diversity of cultures and languages.

In order to bring nations together, we must recognize that the challenges facing us are not unique to any one country. By working together, we can overcome these obstacles and create a world where peace and understanding are the norm.

We need a new approach to the peace movement. We must focus on understanding different cultures and languages, rather than promoting a universal language that may not be truly representative of all nations.

Under these circumstances, I am honored to invite you to join me and participate in the work of the Commission des Interêts Nationaux and the Comité de Conciliation Internationale.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or concerns. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
CONCILIATION INTERNATIONALE
Société de Défense des Intérêts Nationaux par le rapprochement des peuples

119, rue de la Tour, PARIS (16e)  
Télégrammes : INCI, Paris  
Téléphone : 685.61 et 690.92  
“Pro Patria Per Orbis Concordiam”

Présidents d’Honneur :
MM. BERTHELOT, de l’Académie Française, Sénateur; Léon BOURJEOIS, Membre de la Cour de La Haye, Député.

Président Fondateur :
M. D’ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, Membre de la Cour de La Haye, Sénateur.

Conseil de Direction

Pour la France. — MM. Paul APPEL, Doyen de la Faculté des Sciences; H. BERGSON, de l’Institut;  
Léon BONNAT, de l’Institut; Victor BROCHARD, de l’Institut;  
Adolph CARNOT, de l’Institut; Eugène CARRIERE, Artiste Peintre; Jules CLARETIE, de l’Académie Française;  
Georges COULON, Vice-Président du Conseil d’État; Baron de COURCEL, de l’Institut, ancien Ambassadeur;  
A. CROISET, Doyen de la Faculté des Lettres; G. DARBOUX, Secrétaire perpétuel de l’Académie des Sciences;  
A. HALLER, de l’Institut; Comte d’ALSACE, Prince d’HENIN, Député; Paul HERVIEU, de l’Académie Française;  
Auguste LALANCE, Ingénieur; De LANGELOUGE, de l’Institut; E. LAVISSE, de l’Académie Française;  
Abbé LEMIRE, Député; LEVASSEUR, de l’Institut; LIARD, Vice-Recteur de l’Académie de Paris;  
MANAU, Premier Président honoraire de la Cour de Cassation; J. MASSINET, de l’Institut;  
G. MENIER, Industriel, Député; Claude MONET, Artiste Peintre; Général NOIX; A. PAVIE, Explorateur;  
G. PERROT, de l’Institut; J.-H. POINCARE, de l’Institut; A. POIRIER, Sénateur; Amiral REVILLÉ;  
Charles RICHE, de l’Académie de Médecine; ROTY, de l’Institut; SCHOEN, Industriel; J. SIRVEN, Industriel;  
Sully-Prudhomme, de l’Académie Française; VIDAL de LA BLACHE, Professeur à la Sorbonne;  
Pasteur Ch. WAGNER; A. WEISS, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris.

Pour l’Allemagne. — MM. Von BAR, Conseiller de Justice administrative; FERSTER, Professeur à l’Université  
de Berlin; HECHEL, Directeur de l’Institut Zoologique à lèna; ZORN, Professeur à l’Université de Bonn.

Pour la République Argentine. — M. Charles PELLEGRINI, ancien Président de la République.

Pour l’Autriche. — Président d’Honneur : le Comte SCHENBORN, Président de la Cour de Justice administrative;  
M. le Professeur H. LAMMASH, Membre de la Chambre des Seigneurs.

Pour la Belgique. — Président d’Honneur : M. A. BEERNAERT, Ministre d’État; M. E. SOLVAY, Sénateur.

Pour la Bulgarie. —

Pour le Danemark. — M. MATZEN, Président du Landsting.


Pour les États-Unis. — Président d’Honneur : M. Andrew CARNEGIE.

Pour la Grande-Bretagne. — Présidents d’Honneur : Lord AVEbury, G. C. M. G.; R. Hon. Lord BRASSEY;  
le Duc de MARLBOROUGH; Sir John BRUNNER, Bart M. P.; Sir Alfred LYALL, K. C. B.

Pour la Grèce. — M. D. BIKELAS.

Pour la Hongrie. —

Pour l’Italie. — Président d’Honneur : le Comte NIGRA, ancien Ambassadeur. — Dr. C. LOMBROSO.

Pour le Japon. — Le Baron SUYEMATSU, ancien Ministre.

Pour la Norvège. — Président d’Honneur : F. NANSSEN, Explorateur. — MM. GRAM, ancien Ministre; WOLLERT  
KONOW, ancien Président du Storting.

Pour les Pays-Bas. — Président d’Honneur : M. de BEAUFORT, ancien Président de la Conférence de La Haye;  
M. ASSER, Ministre d’État.

Pour la Roumanie. — M. Théodore ROSETTI, Sénateur.

Pour la Russie. — Président d’Honneur : le Baron DE STAAL, ancien Président de la Conférence de La Haye;  
MM. de MARTENS, Conseiller privé; NICOLAS MOURAVEY, Ambassadeur à Rome.
MEMBRES D'HONNEUR

Pour la France. — ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE (FONGIN, Président de l') ; ASSOCIATION GÉNÉRALE DES ÉTUDIANTS DE PARIS SOCIALE (GROMIER, Président) ; ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE ÉCONOMIQUE DES AMIS DE LA PAIX SOCIALE (GROMIER, Président) ; ASSOCIATIONS OUVRfiÈRES DE PRODUCTION (FAVARON, Président de la Chambre Consultative des) ; AULARD, Professeur à la Sorbonne ; AUTOMOBILE CLUB DE FRANCE (Baron de ZYUL, Président de l') .

BARD, Président de Chambre à la Cour de Cassation ; Mmes ARVÉDE BARINE, Vicomte et Vicomtesse DE LA BATUT ; BEGUET DE VIENNE, Présidente de la Société d'Allaitement Maternel ; PAUL BERT, M. BERNARD, Artist-Peintre ; BINGE, Directeur au Ministère des Colonies ; Mme ISABELLE BOGEOLOT, Directrice de l'Œuvre des Libérées de Saint-Lazare ; DR BOUCHARD, de l'Institut ; EMILE BOURGEOIS, Professeur à la Sorbonne ; SAVIGNAN DE BRAZZA, MICHEL BREAL, de l'Institut ; BRIAT, Membre du Conseil Supérieur du Travail ; ADOLPHE BRISON, Directeur des Annales ; DR BROUDEL, de l'Institut.

CHAMBRES DE COMMERCE DE PARIS, AGEN, AVIGNON, BEAUNE, BEILLE, BLOIS, BORDEAUX, BOURGES, CAEN, CHARTRES, CHÂTEAUROUX, DIEPPE, DIJON, EVREUX, GUÉRET, LA ROCHE-SUR-YON, LE HAVRE, LE MANS, LE PUY, LIMOGES, LORON, MARSEILLE, MONTLUÇON, NANCY, NANTES, PAU, POITIERS, RENNES, ROCHFORT, SAINT-BRIEUC, SAINT-DIZIER, SAINT-GERMAIN-DE-LEoutputs were not visible ; TALLÉ, VALENCE. (Les Présidents des) ; MARQUÉS DE CHASSELUY-LAUBAT, Président de la Société Royale ; E. CÔTÉ, Directeur d'Orchestre ; COMITÉ RÉPUBLICAIN DU COMMERCE ET DE L'INDUSTRIE (MAZARATU, Président du) ; CONCORDIA (DR AUBON, Directeur) ; CONSEIL MUNICIPAL DE PARIS (Le Président du) ; CONSEIL MUNICIPAL DE LYON (AUGAGNE, Maire) ; J. CORNELY, Publiciste ; A. CORTOT, Président de l'Association des Concerts ; M. et Mme CURIE.

GASTON DESCHAMPS, Publiciste ; HENRI DESLANDRES, de l'Institut ; JEAN DUPUY, Sénateur, Directeur du Petit Parisien ; TH. DUBOIS, de l'Institut.

ÉCOLE NATIONALE DES BEAUX-ARTS (P. DUBOIS, Directeur) ; ENSEIGNEMENT (F. BUISSON, Député, Président de la Ligue de l') ; MME D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

FÉDÉRATION NATIONALE DE LA MUTUALITÉ FRANÇAISE (L. MABILLEAU, Président de la) ; ÉTIENNE FLEANDIN, député, Vice-Président du Groupe de l'Arbitrage ; ARTHUR FONTAINE, Directeur du Travail ; CH. DE FRICYCNET, de l'Institut, Sénateur.

GAILLARD, Directeur du Théâtre de l'Opéra ; CH. GIDE, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris ; GINISTY, Directeur du Théâtre de l'Odeon ; DR GRANCHER, de l'Académie de Médecine ; GRIJALTE, Comtesse GRIJALTE ; GUILLAUMOT, Député, INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE LA PAIX, (GASTON MOCH, Président) ; HARDUIN, Publiciste ; HAUSER, Professeur à la Faculté de Dijon ; HAYET, de l'Institut ; A. HÉBRARD, Directeur du Temps ; HERBAUX, Conseiller à la Cour de Cassation ; HOMOLLE, de l'Institut ; HOVELACQUE, Inspecteur Général de l'Instruction Publique ; DR HUCHARD, de l'Académie de Médecine.

DR E. JAVAL, de l'Académie de Médecine ; JOURLAND, Directeur de l'École des Hautes Études Commerciales.

KEUFER, Président de la Fédération Française des Travailleurs du Livre.

ANSBERT LABBI, Négociant et Armateur ; DR LABBI, de l'Institut ; EMILE LABICHE, Sénateur, Président de l'Union Interparlementaire ; P. DE LABOUAYE, ancién Ambassadeur, CH. LALLEMANT, Membre du Bureau des Longitudes ; GUSTAVE LE BON ; LIGUE INTERNATIONALE DE LA PAIX ET DE LA LIBERTÉ (EMILE ARNAUD, Président ; LIGUE FRANCO-ITALIENNE (CH. BEAUCHER, Député, Président de la) ; G. LIPPMANN, de l'Institut ; G. LYON, Recteur de l'Académie de Lille.

PAUL et VICTOR MARGUERITTE, Hômes de Lettres ; GABRIEL MONOD, de l'Institut, Président de l'École Pratique des Hautes Études ; HENRI MONOD, Directeur de l'Assistance et de l'Hygiène Publiques.

Comtesse M. DE NOAILLES.

PAINLEVÉ, de l'Institut ; LA PAIX PAR LE DROIT (LUCIEN LE FOYER et PRUDHOMMEAU, Vice-Présidents) ; FRÉDÉRIC PASSY, de l'Institut ; Abbé PICHOT, Vice-Président de l'Institut de la Paix ; DR PINARD et DR POZZI, de l'Académie de Médecine ; MARCEL PÊREVOST.

DR PAUL REGNIÈRE, Directeur de l'Institut National Agronomique ; ALBERT RÉVILLE, Professeur au Collège de France ; DR G. RICHET, de l'Académie de Médecine ; ÉMONT ROBSTAND, de l'Académie Française ; G. ROSSIGNOL (ROGER DUBREY) ; TH. RUYSSEN, Président de l'Association de la Paix par le Droit.

SÉALIES et SEIGNOBOS, Professeurs à la Sorbonne ; Mme SÉVIRE ; JULIEN SIEGFRIED, M. JULIEN SIEGFRIED, Député, Président du Musée Social ; JACQUES SIEGFRIED ; SOCIÉTÉ DES AUTEURS, COMPOSITEURS ET ÉDITEURS DE MUSIQUE (JOURBER, Président de la) ;

TISSEURAND, Conseiller Maître à la Cour des Comptes ; TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE (BALLIF, Président du) ;

H. DE VARIGNY, Publiciste ; CONRAD DE WITT, anciien Député.

Pour l'Allemagne. — BUREAU CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL GÉODÉSIQUE (F.-R. HELMET, Président du) ; FRANKFURTEN FRIEDENSVEREIN (ALEXANDRE DITZ, Président du) ; DEUTSCHE FRIEDENSGESSELLSCHAFT (DR ADOLF RICHTER, Président de la) ; DR E. HAMMER, Professeur à Stuttgart ; Le Professeur HERGESELL.
Pour l'Autriche. — Baron PIRQUET, ancien Député au Reichsrath; Baronne B. DE SUTTNER.
Pour la Belgique. — H. LA FONTAINE, Sénateur; ENEST NYS, Conseiller à la Cour d'Appel.
Pour le Danemark. — GEORGES BRANDES.
Pour l'Espagne. — DE VILLALVERDE, Président du Conseil des Ministres; Professeur TORRES CAMPOS.
Comte DE ROMANONES, Député aux Cortes.
Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique. — 

Pour la Grande-Bretagne. — Lord ALVERSTONE, G. C. M. G., Lord Chief Justice of England; Sir THOMAS BARCLAY, Avocat; Sir JOHN BRUNNER, Bart. M. P.; LORD CURRIE, G. C. B., ancien Ambassadeur; G. DARWIN,
F. R. S., Professeur d'Astronomie à Cambridge; M. T. W. EARLE; Vicomte ESHER, K. C. B. — K. C. V. O.;
Right Hon. Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart. G. C. S. I. — M. P.; Dowager Countess GRANVILLE; Sir WILLIAM
HOLLAND, M. P.; Sir WILLIAM-HENRY HOULDSWORTH, M. P.; LAVINO, Publiciste; HODSON PRATT,
Président de "The International Arbitration and Peace Association"; Sir Edw. MALLET, Bart. K. C. B., ancien
Ambassadeur; Sir WALTER PALMER, Bart. M. P.; Lady E. SASSOON; Sir Edw. SASSOON, Bart. M. P.; Professeur
JOHN WESTLAKE, Conseil du Roi.

Pour la Hongrie. — 

Pour l'Italie. — E. MONETA; M. RAJNA, Directeur de l'Observatoire de Bologne; Dr GUARDUCCI.
Pour la Norvège. — BJÖRNSTIERNE-BJÖRNSON; GEBLUMYDEN, Professeur à l'Université de Christiania;
Colonel PER NISSEN, Directeur de l'Institut Géographique de Norvège.
Pour les Pays-Bas. — BARON D'AULNISS DE BOUROULL, Professeur à l'Université d'Utrecht;
DE SAVORNIN LOHMANN; DEN BEER PORTUGAEL, Lieutenant Général; H. L. DRUCKER; VAN HAMEL,
Professeur à la Faculté de Droit d'Amsterdam; VAN KARNEBECK, ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères; CORT
VAN DEN LINDEN; DE LEUTERT, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit d'Utrecht; J. OPENHEIM, Professeur à la Faculté
de Droit de Leyde; OUDEMANS, de l'Académie des Sciences; N. RAHUSEN, Sénateur; H. RUYS
DE REERENBROUCK, ancien Ministre de la Justice; DR VAN DE SANDE-BAKHUYZEN, de l'Académie des Sciences;
W. VAN DER VLUET.
Pour la Roumanie. — JEAN KALINDERO, de l'Académie Roumaine.
Pour la Russie. — E. DE FRISCH, Sénateur; J. NOVICOW; A. RAFFALOVICH, Correspondant de l'Institut.
Pour la Suède. — Le Baron BONDE, Député, Premier Gentilhomme de la Chambre du Roi; CAVALLO, Sénateur.
Pour la Suisse. — ELIE DUCOMMUN, Secrétaire honoraire du Bureau International de la Paix;
J. J. LOCHMANN, Président de la Commission Géodésique Suisse.

Cette Liste, avec les nouvelles adhésions, sera publiée au complet dans notre Bulletin.

PROGRAMME D'ORGANISATION DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES (1)

Le véritable patriotisme consiste à bien servir son pays. Il ne suffit pas d'être toujours prêt à le défendre; il faut aussi lui éviter les difficultés, les charges inutiles, et développer dans la paix ses forces, ses ressources, sa clientèle. Stimuler son activité intérieure à la faveur de ses bonnes relations extérieures, tel a été notre double programme, poursuivi sans esprit de parti depuis dix ans, par une éducation méthodique de l'opinion.

Dans cette entreprise qui sembla d'abord chimérique, nous avons été soutenus par des sympathies décisives dans toutes les classes, dans tous les pays, par les représentants éminents de la politique et de la science, par les Parlements, les Pouvoirs Publics, les Universités, les Conseils Généraux et Municipaux, les Chambres de Commerce, les Associations de Travail, de Paix, de Progrès, en Europe et en Amérique, où il n'est pas aisé de dire pas un chef d'État qui ne se soit montré favorable à notre action.

Déjà des résultats sont acquis; les préjugés contre l'étranger disparaissent; les peuples découvrent qu'en face des transformations du progrès et des assauts de la concurrence universelle, ils ont tout à perdre en des antagonismes qui les épuisent, tout à gagner en s'associant, comme les individus, par des concessions mutuelles, dans une coopération qui fortifie leur indépendance et leur personnalité. Les bénéfices d'une évolution si nouvelle se chiffrent par millions, et par de nombreuses facilités dans la pratique des échanges. Commerçant, Agriculteur, Industriel, Artiste,

(1) Le programme relatif à la mise en valeur des RESSOURCES NATIONALES a été publié le 11 Mars 1901 (V. Bulletin).
Savant, Ouvrier, Patron, quiconque travaille en profite ; chacun demande que ce changement devienne définitif. Telle est la seconde partie du problème qui reste à résoudre.

Le plus difficile est déjà fait. Ce n'est pas un entraînement sentimental qui a déterminé l'amélioration actuelle, c'est l'intérêt bien compris de chacun. Cette amélioration, il est vrai, n'a pas empêché de lamentables conflits ; elle a seulement permis de les limiter. Le rapprochement Franco-Anglais a, peut-être, épargné au monde une guerre générale ; et compterons-nous pour rien ces premiers traits d'arbitrage, instamment réclamés par nous et obtenus ? mais nous ne pouvons nous en tenir là ; il faut prévoir les incidents, les retours en arrière et c'est pourquoi nous avons préparé notre organisation internationale. La voici dans ses grandes lignes :

1° Nous continuerons à poursuivre l'Education de l'opinion, comptant plus que jamais sur la collaboration des maîtres de l'Enseignement supérieur, secondaire, primaire et de tant d'institutions volontaires admirables, dont les représentants figurent parmi nos premiers adhérents. Nous échangerons entre les différents pays nos conférenciers pour propager les progrès, les découvertes, les innovations dont chacun et tous bénéficient.

2° Grâce à nos relations, nous serons en mesure de rectifier, le cas échéant, les Informations inexactes ou tendancieuses propagées pour égarer l'opinion. Nos membres, renseignés et reliés entre eux, contribueront au maintien de la paix par leur influence sur l'opinion, sur la Presse, sur les Parlements et les Gouvernements eux-mêmes.

3° Nous multiplierons les Relations entre Étrangers ; nous établirons le contact entre quantité d'individualités qui se cherchent mais qui s'ignorent et perdent dans l'isolement la plus grande partie de leur confiance et de leur force.


5° Nous encourageons la pratique des Langues étrangères.

6° Nous continuerons à favoriser, en y ajoutant des garanties nouvelles, l'Echange des enfants, des élèves, des professeurs, des ouvriers, des artistes, etc., le Placement des jeunes gens recommandables à l'étranger.

7° Un Bulletin périodique, en attendant une Revue Internationale dont la rédaction et la direction sont déjà prêtes, sera le complément naturel de ces différentes innovations et tiendra les adhérents au courant de l'activité générale du Comité.

8° Enfin, le moment venu, nous agrandirons notre domicile actuel ; nous crérons, à Paris pour commencer, ce qui manque à toutes les capitales, un foyer dont on peut prévoir les imposants développements et qui sera la Maison des Étrangers ; centre de réunions, de conférences, de congrès, d'auditions, d'expositions ; rendez-vous des initiatives du monde entier.

Ainsi notre Comité constituera, grâce à la seule initiative privée, le premier embryon de l'organisation nouvelle qui fait défaut au monde moderne, et sans laquelle le plus puissant, comme le plus faible des États ou des individus, n'est assuré d'aucun lendemain.

Si vous approuvez les vues qui précèdent et si vous jugez que les résultats déjà obtenus nous autorisent à en préparer de nouveaux, nous venons vous prier de vous joindre à nous.

Paris, 29 Mars 1905.

Le Président du Comité,

D'Estournelles de Constant.
Saxon, Oncle, Patron, quiconque travaille un profite ; chacun demande que le changement devienne définitif. Telle est la seconde partie du problème qui resta à résoudre.

Le plus difficile est déjà fait. Ce n’est pas un entraînement sentimental qui a déterminé l’amélioration actuelle, c’est l’intérêt bien compris de chacun. Cette amélioration, il est vrai, n’a pas empêché de nouveaux conflits ; elle a seulement permis de les lier. Le rapprochement Franco-Italien a pu être épuré au monde une guerre générale, et comprenons-nous pour rien, suprêmes traités d’arbitrage, instamment réclamés par non et obtenus ? Jugeons-nous de leurs conséquences en tenant là : il faut prévoir les élections, les retours de masse, et c’est pourquoi nous avons préparé une organisation internationale. Le voici dans ses grandes lignes.

1° Nous contribuons à poursuivre l’action de l’opinion, comptant plus que jamais sur la collaboration des maîtres de l’Europe des états supérieurs, instituteurs et de tous les instituteurs volontaires administratifs, dont les représentants figurent parmi nos premiers adhérents. Nous échangeons entre les différents pays aux conventions pour propager les projets, les découvertes, les innovations dont chacun et tous bénéficieront.

2° Grâce à nos relations, nous avons eu mesure de rectifier, le cas échéant, les déclarations inexactes ou tendancieuses propagées par l’opinion. Nos membres, venus et élus entre eux, constituent un maillon de la paix par leur influence sur l’opinion, sur la France, sur les Parlements et les Gouvernements respectifs.

3° Nous multiplions les Relations avec Francia, nous fixons dans le cœur notre quantité d’individus qui se chevauchent dans le sentiment et perdent dans l’entente la plus grande part de leur confusion et de leurs knots.

4° Nous intervenons sans détermination dans les affaires internationales.

5° Nous désirons donner un développement à nos avantages mutuels. Nous attachons une importance particulière à l’étude des questions de commerce et de finances.

6° Un billet doit être donné chaque année à l’Assemblée générale dont la réunion et la délibération sont une pour l’avenir des conventions entre les différentes unions et autres les associations en courses de commerce générales.

Enfin, le besoin s’est fait sentir et j’espère que vous aurez à Paris pour commencer, en qui nous avons confiance depuis trente-six ans, le moyen d’en prévoir les progrès dans le développement des lois différentes, des organisation des affaires, de finances, d’industries, d’agriculture, de relations extérieures, des initiatives du monde entier.

Après notre Cour à Courbevoie, grâce à la santé, reprenons la réunion de l’organisation nouvelle que nous désirez en rendre définitive. Il sera laissé à nos heureux, comme le plus fidèle des États, de continuer, mais aussi d’exercer leurs pouvoirs. Les terrains pourront être le plus fidèle des États, en leur soumettant à nous.

Si vous appréciez ces traits qui précèdent et si vous jugez que les résultats déjà obtenus nous aident à en préparer de nouveaux, nous vous serrerons plus près de vous jugez à nous.

Paris, 24 Mars 1902.

LE PRÉSIDENT DU COMITÉ,

D’ENTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.
My dear Dr. Harper:

Your first telegram was forwarded to me at Lake Mohonk where I was attending the Indian Conference, and I answered it by telegraph at once. I am sorry you had the trouble of sending two telegrams.

I need not tell you how heartily I am in favor of International Arbitration, how much I am interested in this subject as one towards uniting the Anglo-Saxon peoples and preparing the way for the substitution of reason in place of force all over the world, and how glad I should have been to take this occasion to give some expression to these thoughts; but I had promised my service to a feeble little church in the iron district in Pennsylvania in the installation of their newly elected pastor in that week, and though the occasion is one of comparative insignificance, I have never thought
it right to annul one engagement to accept another which appealed to me more strongly.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

President William R. Harper, D.D.
The most powerful monarch on earth has recently startled the world with a manifesto that is probably destined to be epoch-making. Few even of the most thoughtful have yet realized the full significance of his propositions. He shows himself convinced of truths long known to thoughtful unprejudiced students of history but never before accepted and stated with such force by any monarch or statesman whose power to maintain armies has approached his own. The one man of all the world who could hold the nations in terror and burden the masses with taxation that must lead to revolution and bankruptcy has seen the irrationality of the world's continued increase of armies and navies. He declares that if the present rate of increasing armaments continues it will "lead to the very cataclysm it is desired to avert." His invitation to a conference of diplomats for consideration of a more rational method of settling international difficulties is something that cannot be ignored or laughed at. This conference fraught with momentous consequences will doubtless take place in a few months.

My object here is to present a plan whereby some wealthy American can cooperate with the Tsar to make the results of his initiative effective and beneficent.

What is needed before the convention of diplomats is that the attention of the influential and thoughtful citizens of Russia, Germany, France, England and America should be focussed on the practical question of gradual disarmament and on arbitration. The questions of tariff, taxation, commercial expansion and other economic questions bearing on the problem should be presented not merely to a small body of fifty or sixty diplomats but to twenty or thirty millions of the most enlightened citizens of these great nations. If there were practical unanimity or harmony in the expression of public opinion in favor of the position
The most prominent workers on earth are securely established in
work with a mentality that is properly geared to peace-making.
I am sure of the most prominent have yet realized the full significa-
tion of the proposition. He shows himself conscious of getting to
and safeguard with every force of any movement or movement whose power to
maintain itself is approaching its end. The one man of all the world who
confesses himself a part of the people, can truthfully summarize the
world's need to revolution and pacification. We have seen the introduction of
the word, "continuous increase of science and industry." He describes what
it would be in the presence of the necessary consequences. "Will it lead to the
emergence and realization of science and industry?" His invention of a contrivance
was a contrivance of a more penetrable method of settling
international differences in some form that cannot be refused on
principle. The conference proceeds with momentum, coalescing with confidence.

My object here is to present a plan whereby some method
American can cooperate with the best to make the lesson of the initiative
effective and permanent.

A second and even more prominent of the conferences of

France, Britain, and America should be conscious of the presence of revolution,
"The discovery of the fatal, the development of vastness, the destruction of
commerce, expansion, and no expansion. The development of trade and
the professors do not produce nor merit to a small part of these
sixty million, and to twenty of sixty million of the most enlightened.

If there were more pacific nations to
be prominent in the expression of public opinion in favor of the position

Against the use of the expression of public opinion in favor of the position
taken by the Tsar, this would inevitably have a telling effect upon the debates at the conference. The clear presentation of the exact obstacles that must be met would tend to make them less formidable. Nothing but good could come from discussion that was affirmative. If it were perchance found that nothing stands in the way of making Alsace and Lorraine neutral ground but questions of mere sentiment and selfishness; if it were clearly shown to Germany and France that from an economic point of view they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by their present attitude; if they were compelled to admit that their stubbornness stands in the way of the world's progress; that clear comprehension of the condition of affairs would be the first step to a more rational attitude. The world, even in its most civilized communities lives by half-thinking and rarely studies a problem to its logical conclusion. Such a plan as I shall now suggest would lead to severe thought and a frank consideration of tremendous problems that affect directly or indirectly every human being.

Let some wealthy man or woman who desires to achieve a result which would far outshine in beneficence even the emancipation of the slaves, devote say $500000 at once to this end. Let him announce to the Tsar, the Kaiser, Queen Victoria, Pres. Faure and Pres. McKinley that he offers a prize $50000 to be given to the writer or writers among his or her countrymen who shall under specified conditions present the best plan for gradual disarmament and a method of settling present and future international difficulties without war.

Let each monarch or president be asked to appoint a jury to judge such essays. Let the time allowed be two months and the essays limited to ten or twelve thousand words. If two or three essays in each country have equal value let the sum be divided equally among the success
Let every member of the faculty be ready to speak to any who may enter to gain the understanding of the area concerning the potential of the college.

A great deal has been written about the need for openness and transparency in the way of making decisions and transparently; to make it easy for students to see processes and learn about the decision-making process.

In some cases, students may need to take some initiative to learn more about the issues that affect their attendance. Some students, in fact, have even taken the initiative to form a group to address these concerns.

I am grateful for the support and guidance of the faculty and staff of the college. I wish to thank you all for your efforts.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]
ful competitors and let honorable mention be made of the best essays among the non-successful competitors. Let $50,000, i.e., $10,000 for each country be given in payment to the juries and let a few extra hundreds be devoted to translation of the prize essays of the five countries into the Russian, French, German and English languages.

What would be the results of such an action on the part of an American millionaire? 1st. The scheme would require no advertising. Every paper of importance on the globe would not only eagerly publish it but would write editorials and have symposiums and interviews regarding it.

2. The unusually large sum offered and the great honor attaching to the winner would attract writers of the highest eminence, men like John Fiske, Carl Schurz, Pres. Gilman, Senator Edmands, James Bryce, and others of the same mental caliber.

3. Not only every competitor, but all his circle of acquaintance, every naval or military man, every legislator, diplomat and public official, every journalist, clergyman and lawyer, and millions belonging to the commercial classes would read these essays in whole or in part. They would have no copyright and could be sold for cost price. Every newspaper would give synopses of them and would publish letters regarding them.

4. The mere fact of this widespread discussion, this recognition of the fact that the Tsar's scheme is feasible and not Utopian would be of enormous value. It would show the folly of maintaining that "you cannot change human nature." It would become evident that nothing in this world has changed so much as human nature as it has gradually eliminated the ape and tiger in itself and become inspired with the spirit of justice and rationality.
In many cases, the non-Soviet competition for nuclear weapons is expected to remain in place and lead to increased numbers of nuclear weapons being developed for proliferation purposes. The primary focus has been on the development of fissile materials, but this has not been limited to those materials. The most prominent example is the proliferation of fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons, which has led to increased numbers of nuclear weapons being developed for proliferation purposes.

What makes the proliferation of nuclear weapons so significant is that the primary focus has been on the development of fissile materials, but this has not been limited to those materials. The most prominent example is the proliferation of fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons, which has led to increased numbers of nuclear weapons being developed for proliferation purposes. The primary focus has been on the development of fissile materials, but this has not been limited to those materials. The most prominent example is the proliferation of fissile materials for use in nuclear weapons, which has led to increased numbers of nuclear weapons being developed for proliferation purposes.
5. The discussion would of necessity be affirmatively. The limits imposed would make the treatment concise, trenchant and eminently practical. All the difficulties would be faced and some attempt at solution would be presented. A meeting of cautious, suspicious diplomats who had no backing from the people, some of them inevitably bound for personal and temperamental reasons to make rather than remove obstructions to peace, might accomplish little. But with the support and enthusiasm and clear knowledge of millions of the most enlightened persons on the globe to guide and sustain them, they might take the most stupendous step in advance that the history of the planet records.

I know of nothing comparable to this as a method of making a not very large sum of money accomplish results that would be more widespread, more beneficent and more permanent than anything the human race has yet achieved.

What American will immortalize himself and be a maker of history by seizing the splendid opportunity which the Zeit-Geist offers him?

Lucia T. Ames.
The question raised the necessity of adequate reporting. The implications were significant in the context of current events and the demand for transparency and immediacy. If the situation were to proceed, a meeting of nations might be convened, and some attempts at solution might be discussed. Moreover, the intervention of experts and appropriate authorities would be necessary. Dr. Frankfurter had no reservations about the people, some of whom were already taking action. The support and assistance from these groups were essential to peaceful world cooperation. It was important to take matters of the utmost urgency seriously. The hope was that by acting swiftly and assertively, they might take the most appropriate steps to avert the situation.

I know of no single comparable to this as a method of making a national solidarity and of many cooperative responses that would be more wide-spread, more penetrative, and more permanent than uniting the human race.

What America will immediately furnish and do is a matter of life or death.
Dr. William R. Harper,

Chicago University,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Harper:

I believe we do not often find that the largest hearted woman is also endowed with the most level head, but I believe it is the case with my sister Miss Lucia T. Ames. I venture to send you enclosed a brief outline of a plan which she has made for securing the best possible results from the conference to which the Tsar has invited the leading nations. It requires a robust imagination and faith but I am very hopeful you will agree that an opportunity unique in the world's History is offered to do good beyond words or imagination simply by the wise use of a sum of money relatively insignificant and no greater than some men spend for a pleasure yacht. I also venture to hope that you may know a man to whom it would be worth while to present such a plan. In any case I am going to assume that you will be glad to read the short and condensed statement I enclose.

Most cordially yours,

C. H. Ames.
D.C. Heath & Co.

Publishers of Text-Books For Schools and Colleges

Boston, Mass., 1893.

Mr. William R. Hurlbut

Oppressed Minister

Office, etc.

My dear Mr. Hurlbut:

I believe we go out of the way that the greatest number of people never understand why we do what we do. I believe it to be the case that we often satisfy ourselves with the most superficial ideas, and that we fail to see the real value of the work we are doing. We often content ourselves with the most superficial information and fail to see the real value of the work we are doing.

I believe that it is our duty to seek and find as much information as possible about the work we are doing. We must see the real value of the work we are doing. We must see the real value of the work we are doing.

I hope you will see that our efforts are in the right direction and that we are doing the right thing. I hope you will see that our efforts are in the right direction and that we are doing the right thing.

I hope you will see that our efforts are in the right direction and that we are doing the right thing.

Yours truly,

C. H. Maxwell
President William R. Harper,

Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

You will be glad to know that a public meeting has been arranged under the auspices of our Society for Tuesday, Jan. 31, 12:15 P.M., Association Hall, 153 La Salle Street, to urge the ratification of the pending Arbitration Treaties by the Senate.

The Mayor or Corporation Counsel will preside at the meeting. Judge Kohlsaat and Franklin MacVeagh will speak. Resolutions will be presented by Hon. Robert T. Lincoln.

As you are doubtless aware the new treaties are in great danger of not being ratified. An urgent appeal from Washington has come to our Society to bring this matter flatly before the attention of Chicago. The meeting next Tuesday is of vital importance. It will be informal in character and of short duration.

It is extremely important that every friend of arbitration in Chicago be present. Will you show your interest in this matter by your personal attendance, also by urging your friends?

Faithfully yours,

Chairman of Committee on Arrangements
Mr. C. C. Hyde,

711 Merchants' Loan & Trust Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Hyde:

Your favor of December 29th should have been answered promptly. I was not able to attend the meeting but hoped that Mr. Heckman would be with you. I had had some previous conversation with him and he represented my views very fully.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,
Mr.  C.  Hyde,

All Members.  Room 31, 3rd Floor Building

Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr.  Hyde:

Your letter of December 26th arrived here

peer sneeringly.  I was not able to attend the meeting

but hoped that Mr.  Heideman would be with you.  I had left home

before your conference with him and the representations I have very


With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,
My dear Sir:

The President of the United States and the King of England through their plenipotentiaries at Washington are negotiating a Convention between the two great English speaking countries providing for an extension of the reference of disputes for settlement by the Permanent Court of Arbitration so as to include matters "AFFECTING VITAL INTERESTS AND THE HONOR OF THE TWO CONTRACTING STATES" such matters being exempted in all previous treaties of arbitration.

It is not pretended that this Convention will result forthwith in nations beating their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, but it is believed that the example of the United States and England will assist in advancing the doctrine that the MORALITY THAT OUGHT TO GOVERN THE CONDUCT OF NATIONS IS NOT DIFFERENT FROM THE MORALITY THAT OUGHT TO GOVERN THE CONDUCT OF INDIVIDUALS and in that way will advance our progress towards the era when war shall cease and settlement of disputes by an International Court of Justice shall take the place of war.

I need not remind you that civilized sentiment the world over favors the substitution of arbitration for war whenever possible and that the example of the United States in advocating through its delegates to the Hague Conference the principle of ob-