Obligatory arbitration has conferred already inestimable benefits on mankind. And the possibilities are illimitable.

It is equally known to you that the interests of the United States are safeguarded by Mr. Taft who agrees that the United States Senate shall reserve the right of "defining clearly the matter in dispute and the scope of the powers of the arbitrators."

My purpose in writing to you, in behalf of the "Daily Telegraph" of London (whose editors desire me to present you with their compliments of respect and warmest esteem), is to request that you will favor me as the American correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" with a few sentences for publication under your name as soon as it is officially notified that the Convention is signed and ready for the Senate.

The "Daily Telegraph" of London has taken the leading part in Europe in advocating resort to arbitration and has written much in support of the Convention now being negotiated. We are most desirous to have a few words from you.

FIRST, WITH REGARD TO THE EFFECT OF THE CONVENTION IN PROMOTING PEACE BETWEEN AMERICA AND ENGLAND AND


It is understood and hereby agreed that your most valued opinions will not be released for publication until the Convention is actually signed and the purpose of the "Daily Telegraph" is to print them on the day after signature which would not be possible without your gracious and prompt co-operation.

I thank you in anticipation and remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Special Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph,

[Signature]
Grateful appreciation has cordially extended to the diplomatic and public efforts of the American people on the occasion of the agreements between the United States and the United States Senate on the "Daily Telegraph".

My purpose in writing to you is to present you with the "Daily Telegraph" of London (whose editor, Mr. John E. Black) has taken the leading part in the "Daily Telegraph" of London has taken the leading part in the negotiations for the convention to arrive at a settlement.

The negotiations for the convention is being held by Mr. Black, and we are now in touch with him as to the conclusions.

It is hereby notified that the convention by the Senate will be held on the next day.

I hope to have a few words from you.

First, with regard to the report of the convention in London.

The negotiations in accordance with the clauses of the world's economy, in accordance with the negotiations, and negotiations to...
Chicago, April 19, 1911

Dear Sir:-

I cannot imagine any circumstances which hereafter will tend to cause war between Great Britain and the United States. At the same time the treaty of general arbitration between the two nations cannot fail to dispel any shadow even of the possibility of such contest. How far this treaty will be influential in securing the peace of the world it will be impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy. The example, however, of two great nations bound together in this way can hardly fail to be influential to some extent in that direction.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. Percy S. Bullen,
2406 Singer Bldg., New York.
Dear Sirs,

I cannot imagine any circumstances where disaster will not come to an end between Great Britain and the United States.

As I have written you, the treaty of boundary was signed between the two nations cannot fail to bring about some change of the present situation. The question of the United States to the extent of the treaty will be influenced by the price and the power of the United States. The treaty of boundary will have a large influence on the future of the United States.

I am looking forward to your early response.

Yours sincerely,

H. J. Hudson

30th Street, New York.
Dear Sir:

As a business man, you are asked to support the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, now pending before the United States Senate. We recognize that this request is not justified unless its object is practical.

War is bad for business. You may properly be interested in arbitration because it tends to prevent war. The more wars a treaty can honorably prevent, the better treaty it is; and the pending treaties deserve your support, because they are in this respect far superior to any heretofore drawn.

These treaties provide: (1), That questions regarded by both parties as "justiciable" shall be arbitrated; (2), That on the request of either party, any question shall first be referred to a Joint High Commission, composed of three citizens from each nation, which shall report on the facts; and (3), That when the parties disagree as to whether a dispute is "justiciable", that question shall go to such a Joint Commission, and if the Commission decides the case is justiciable, then it shall be arbitrated.

It is the third provision—that the Commission shall determine whether questions are justiciable—that a majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (over the protest of its Chairman, Senator Cullom, and of Senators Root and Burton) has recommended be stricken out. The Senate will not, however, act on the Committee's report before December; and meanwhile, President Taft and leading friends of arbitration hope to induce the Senators to ratify the treaties without destroying this valuable feature which marks the great practical advance over former treaties.

No one wishes the Senate to renounce constitutional rights or assent to treaties that would compel arbitration of questions of governmental policy, like the Monroe Doctrine. But lawyers like President Taft, Secretary Knox, Senators Root and Cullom, Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, and Professor J. B. Moore maintain that neither the rights of the Senate nor the honor of the nation are endangered by these treaties.

Certainly the provision in question is a practical feature that deserves the consideration of business men, for it decidedly minimizes the chance of war by making it impossible for any nation, in the heat of passion, to declare that
Dear Sir:

As a business man, you are eager to support the progress of your country with your own contributions. We recognize the importance of your work and the value it brings to the nation. We appreciate the efforts you are making to advance the cause of freedom and democracy.

With this in mind, we are certain that the provisions in the document will be of great benefit to our cause. We believe that the principles outlined in the text will help to safeguard the interests of the American people.

Thank you for your dedication and support. We look forward to working closely with you in the future.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
a question is not justiciable, and forthwith begin war. The Joint High Commission must first report, and since that Commission would be composed of an equal number of nationals of each party, and all or all but one must agree, a hasty or ill-advised decision could hardly result.

Moreover, if the treaties succeed they will doubtless serve as models for treaties between many nations. Models should be of the best. Besides, the world is looking to the United States to take a decided step toward world peace. If these treaties are weakened, we will not perform this great service, and our prestige will suffer.

Yet certain Senators believe it their duty—and it would be unjust to attack their motives—to oppose this third provision of the treaties. All that is asked is that you help to convince your Senators that such views are not general among their constituents. You can render a substantial service if you will do one or more of the following things:

Write in your own language to one or both Senators from your State, and to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, urging the ratification of the treaties without the Committee's amendment; and encourage your friends to do likewise.

Send us the names and addresses of officials of business organizations or of business men with whom we may use your name.

Ask your business bodies, your editors, your pastors and your friends to give this matter early and special attention and publicity.

Thanking you in advance for any co-operation,

Very sincerely yours,

H. C. PHILLIPS,

Secretary.

Temporary Address
1650 Park Road N. W.
Washington D. C.
The Joint High Commission must first report, and hence that Commision would be composed of an equal number of representatives of each party, and if all or one must serve, a party of

Missouri's, secession could partly cease.

Moreover, if the Trustees succeed then will completely serve as models for Territories between many nations. Moreover would be matter of the past. Hence, the work is looking to the future. For the health step toward worth peace. If United States to take a national step toward worth peace. If those Trustees are weakened, we will not perform this great service, and our prestige will suffer.

Yet certain Senators believe it their duty—saying it would be matter of attack their motives—to oppose this kind of provision of the Trustees. All that is needed is that you point to your States, and the Senators that such views are not general to continue your Senators that such views are not general.

Encourage your Senators to do more of the following things:

Write in your own language to one or both Senators from your state, and to the Senate Committee on Territories, urging the retention of the Trustees without the Committee's amendment, and encourage your friends to do likewise.

Speak the names and addresses of officials of

business organizations of business men with whom we may use your name.

Ask your business colleagues, your employer, your associates, your friends in business organizations of business men with whom we may use your name.

Attention and publicity.

Thanking you in advance for any cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

H. C. Phillips

Secretary.

Temporary Address

150 Park Road, N. W.
Washington D. C.
Chicago, November 6, 1911

Dear Sir:-

I am obliged for the copy of your publication on the general arbitration treaties of 1911, and have read the text of the treaty with Great Britain and all the other documents with much interest. If the amendments proposed by Senator Root should be adopted I should not regard the last clause of the Third Article as especially objectionable. It seems to me, however, on the whole ill-advised. If the three nationals who represent one of the two countries should support the view of their own government on a question of justiciability it is obvious that a deadlock would follow, and the provisions of the article would be futile. If, on the other hand, two of the nationals of one country should vote with the three nationals of the other country and against their own government we should have the surprising case of subordinates appointed by a government overruling the government itself on what might be a question of national policy. It seems to me that this
Dear Sir:

I am applying for the copy of your publication on the

Government Appropriation Question of 1871 and have read the text of the

I am in full agreement with your argument and feel that the open government with much

interest. If the Appropriation question by Senator Root would be

adequately appreciated. It seems to me, however, on the whole

Ill-advised. If the finance question were resolved one of the

countries would support the views of their own government or a

discussion of this subject might be avoided a great deal more.

I believe the presentation of the state of a future

on the other hand, two of the states of the other country may suggest that

government as a whole have the extraordinary case of appointments

appointed by a government or the government itself as a part

which to a discussion of matters political. It seems to me that this

November 1893
would be unfortunate and dangerous. Therefore the provision in Clause 3 of Article 3 seems to me either futile or dangerous. The futility perhaps would not matter very much; the danger would be at least in part eliminated by Senator Root's amendment. I am inclined to say, however, that in my opinion the article might better be amended by striking out the third clause.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. H. C. Phillips,
1650 Park Road, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.
Would be my fortune to win.independence. Therefore the proposition in
Oklahoma & Arizona & those to me suffer little from it. So the
situation perhaps would not matter very much the general want of
force in that direction by Senator Root's amendment. I am inclined
to see, however, that in my opinion the article might better be

sought by admitting one's right of choice.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Chicago, February 20, 1912

Dear Sir:

The enclosed communication comes to me from a southern state. You will see at once its bearing. However, I must say that the bill itself, if I understand its provisions, adopts a very questionable policy. That the agricultural extension work is of great value cannot be doubted. However, in my opinion it ought to be carried on at the expense of the states. The attempt to use the United States treasury for all conceivable purposes, no matter how desirable in themselves, cannot fail to lead to extravagance in expenditure in the long run. If the states which get the benefit have to pay the bills money is much more likely to be used economically. I believe the principle, in other words, is fundamentally wrong.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Hon. John Lamb,
House of Representatives, U. S.,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

The enclosed communication seems to come from a company.

You will see at once the point. However, I must say that the point itself is of great importance, and the company may not agree to it.

Whatever may happen, it is my opinion that the matter should be carried on in the name of the company. The attempt to use the United States Treasury for the company's business is not consistent with the principles upon which our country is founded. If the matter were left to the company, it might be possible to keep the money in a more liquid state to meet demands.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Note: I have the principle to offer to save in implementa.
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Judson:

We appreciate your letter of October 27. The enclosed documents give pretty definitely the situation with regard to the pending treaties. No one, I fancy, wants the Senate to assent to any dangerous provision. What we are working for is to avoid the rejection of the clause providing that a joint commission shall pass on whether given questions are justicable. If that clause is lost, the pending treaties are a little, but not much, better than those in existence with all their exceptions of national order, etc.

Certainly it would seem that such an amendment, as proposed by Mr. Root, would meet the needs of the case, and I fancy few friends of arbitration would object to such an amendment provided the more important clause is retained.

If we can give any further information, it will be a pleasure to do so, and if after investigation, you share our views, we shall certainly appreciate the great
influence you will be able to exert in support of Senator Cullom's position.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.
Dear Sir:

THE WORLD'S WORK is preparing to issue, at an early date, a number devoted to International Peace. The editor desires to make a feature of that number a symposium of opinion gathered from a few of the most eminent men of every nation respecting the prospects of the movement.

We venture, therefore, to solicit from you your answer to the query whether in your opinion there is any actual promise of the dawning of a day of universal peace.

Civilization is assuredly in the midst of very great, very far-reaching and profound alterations. The destiny of the race of men reveals itself with increasing clearness as a common destiny. The drawing together of the nations through modern transportation and communication systems, the swiftly progressing integration of the interests of all mankind seem to prophecy the inevitable extinction of war. Yet it is altogether possible that the peace enthusiasts overestimate the significance of all this — altogether possible that the ancient instinct for battle will still long survive.

believed that the ambitions of some nations are such as to be capable of restraint only by physical force, whether actual or potential.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Dr. William Rayner Hale,
THE WORLD'S WORK, New York.
Will you not favor THE WORLD'S WORK with a brief expression of your views on this subject, to take its place among the answers received from the other eminent gentlemen addressed?

Anything you might say would be read with the very greatest interest and would no doubt contribute to a just estimate of an important movement.

I am, dear sir, with very many thanks,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

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

The number will contain an article from the President of the United States.
Moreover, a great part of the earth as yet is not subject to
the control of civilized methods of action. Such control is in
the interest, not of the regions themselves only, but also of all
the world. The exercise of authority to this end is essentially
a matter of police. In the absence again of the necessity
for maintaining order and justice, evidently such police must be
exercised by the several nations. Inasmuch as this involves also
the adhesion of national sovereignty, again evidently national
interests and ambitions are involved. But the very
reputation that much of this work is being done well and the
dawning of a day of universal peace. It does not seem to me that
that promise is so secure that we can place on it much reliance.
It is true that wars are becoming more destructive and more enormously
expensive in their money cost than ever before. It is true that
there is a growing perception of the wasteful nature of the settle-
ment of international disputes by physical force instead of by some
form of adjudication. At the same time the lack of any one authority
which can enforce its mandates leaves the world in such a position
hopeful. Still on the other, it is necessary to defend its own rights and
interests as best it can. It is further, rightly or wrongly, no hope
believed that the ambitions of some nations are such as to be
possible of restraint only by physical force, whether actual or
potential.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Dr. William Bayard Hale,
THE WORLD'S WORK, New York.
Will you not favor THE WORLD'S WORK with a brief expression of your views on this subject, to take its place among the answers received from the other eminent gentlemen addressed?

Anything you might say would be read with the very greatest interest and would no doubt contribute to a just estimate of an important movement.

I am, dear sir, with very many thanks,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dear Sirs,

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Moreover, a great part of the earth as yet is not subject to the control of civilized methods. Such control is in the interest, not of the regions themselves only, but also of all the world. The exercise of authority to this end is essentially a matter of police. In the absence again of some one world authority for maintaining order and justice, evidently such police must be exercised by the several nations. Inasmuch as this involves also the extension of national sovereignty, again evidently national interests and ambitions are likely to come into collision. This is at present the great danger center for the peace of the world, and so long as the task remains incomplete it cannot be said that the peace of the world is assured. Of course it is a great cause of encouragement that much of this work has been done within the last generation without international collision. The extension of European sovereignty over the Americas was a slow process, and involved a long series of international wars. The extension of European authority over Africa has been on the whole rather a rapid process, and has thus far involved no European wars. This is hopeful. Still, on the whole, it seems to me the best that one can say on this head is that it is an encouragement to those who hope for the substitution of reason for physical force in the settlement of international differences.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Dr. William Bayard Hale,
THE WORLD'S WORK, New York.
Will you favor THE WORLD'S WORK with a brief expression of your views on this subject of international cooperation and the ‘asylum question’? I am not surprised to learn that your present letters show considerable interest in the subject. As one who has been associated with the Mixed Inquiry Commission, I can appreciate the value of your views.

As you know, the work of the Commission has been to study the question of international cooperation and the establishment of an international court of justice. The Commission was established by the League of Nations, and its purpose is to study the feasibility of a world court of justice, which would be able to settle disputes between nations.

I am enclosing a copy of the report of the Commission, which was adopted by the League in 1921. I hope you will find it of interest.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

President of the United States

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Dr. William Boeing, M.D.

THE WORLD'S WORK, New York

[Postmark: 1920]
June 15, 1915

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

Sir:

Enclosed herewith please find copy of a suggested Plan of International Arbitration which has been sent to the Rulers, Prime Ministers and Ambassadors of almost all of the civilized nations of the world as well as to our Cabinet and many prominent men here.

If, in your sincere desire to aid every effort, no matter how humble, that in any way tends to contribute to the cause of world-wide peace, you could find it convenient to be so kindly disposed as to furnish the author with your opinion of this Plan, you may feel sure that I will feel highly grateful. Hon. Joseph H. Choate says of it, - "Your Scheme is wonderfully elaborate and most carefully thought out and deserves consideration by all who are studying how best to prevent war and bring the present conflict, which is so disastrous to the world, to an end." General Ballington Booth writes, "A more thoughtful, logical, and in my humble opinion practical solution of the difficulties of international disputes has not yet been penned." Hon. Alton B. Parker says of it, - "It is very interesting, indeed." Mr. Bainbridge Colby writes, "You have evidently given some very searching and painstaking thought to the important subject of international arbitration."

Hoping to have the extreme pleasure of being favored with your highly valued opinion, I remain

Most sincerely yours,

[Signature]

(Dict. by Mr. D.)
E.M.
Enc.
June 16, 1915

Dr. A. T. V. Burn, M.D.
President, University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:


I am most grateful for your courtesy. It is a matter of grave importance to me that the Chinese Office of Information should be represented at the forthcoming conference of the future Prime Ministers and Presidents of China. There is a danger that the Chinese Office of Information will be overshadowed by the activities of other organizations, particularly by the influence of the United States. I hope that you will do your utmost to prevent this. I am counting on your generosity and I look forward to working closely with you in the coming months.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Most sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Chicago, July 1, 1915.

Dear Sir:

President Harry Pratt Judson desires me to acknowledge your letter of June 15th. He wishes me to say that he will be interested in examining the Plan of International Arbitration.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President.

D.A.R.-D.

Mr. H. Francis Dyruff
60 Wall Street
New York, N. Y.
Harry Pratt Judson, Esq.,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

Permit me to thank you for your very kind and courteous letter of July 1, 1915 (signed upon your behalf by David A. Robertson, Secretary) regarding the proposed plan of International Arbitration submitted to you by me. May I hope that the pressure of your many duties and engagements has not prevented you from giving the submitted plan your further attention? The large number of replies that have been so far received from those greatly interested in International Peace have been so very encouraging and have in the majority so favored the plan, that I am about to adopt the suggestions made by many that the largest possible Symposium of comment be secured from the most prominent men in the world and that the Symposium, with the plan, be then published in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Arrangements are now being made to have prominent translators make the necessary translations.

Enclosed herewith please find a few printed pages containing extracts from some and copies of others, of the letters already selected for the Symposium from the many now on hand. I am greatly desirous of adding to these such comment from you as you might care to make.

You realize of course that if the approval of this Plan by a sufficient number of the world’s statesmen and great minds were to be added to that already secured, the adoption of the Plan would become possible. Much there may be in this Plan that is faulty and many far superior plans or improvements in this one, may be evolved, but why not unite in a demand for this one at least until the better ones come forth?

While I feel sure that your time is very much occupied just now yet when you recall the thousands of men bleeding to death to-day on European battlefields and the many dangers that threaten to even engulf our own glorious country in the terrible catastrophe, I feel sure that you will find a little time for immediate attention to anything which offers any prospect at all of avoiding such suffering, to the end, at least, that it may no longer be said that "Man’s inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn".

Looking forward to the extreme pleasure of receiving such further comment as you may care to make, at an early date, and appreciating in advance your courtesy in the matter, I remain,

(Dict. by Mr. D) Most sincerely yours,
M.P.
Dear Mr. Murphy:

I am very much interested in your very kind and generous offer of an appointment to the University of Chicago. I trust you will accept this offer and that you will find it satisfactory. I am gratified to learn that you have accepted. The offer is most unexpected and I am grateful for your kind offer.

I am enclosing a check for $500.00 which I trust will be accepted by you as a small token of my appreciation. I have also enclosed a copy of my letter to the President of the University of Chicago expressing my desire to accept the offer.

I shall be glad to have any further information you may have regarding the appointment and I shall be happy to discuss the matter with you at any time.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Note: The text is not fully legible due to the condition of the document. Some words and sentences are missing or unclear.]
SYNOPSIS OF A PROPOSED PLAN OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT CONTAIN SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

Under this plan a decision could only be made by a sixty per cent. vote of the delegates to the Court. As the representation is here figured out, this percentage would prevent either set of belligerents obtaining a decision in its favor, unless it secured the votes of a certain number of concededly neutral delegates, in addition to the votes of its own delegates, and those of all delegates considered favorable to it in advance, or even remotely so.

The writer has taken the liberty of submitting the plan because he believes that (despite the present patriotic heat of belligerency,) every deep-thinking man, and especially those responsible for the dictation or influencing of the policy of nations, is sincerely desirous of sparing humanity the terrific suffering which the present war entails. Human beings who really comprehend how transitory is human existence must desire to obviate human suffering and the lasting detriment that any country sustains through the exhaustion which war produces, (and has always produced), in nations, as to their commerce and industries; in the deaths of many of their best minds, and in the crippling and diseasing of many of their best citizens, to say nothing of the suffering of the widows and orphaned children who survive. If the greatest happiness to the greatest number should be the highest of human aims, what can national victory avail human kind at the expense of international misery, and the universal setting back of the whole world? The extension of territory cannot be sufficiently compensatory when one considers that there are many rich and fertile lands still almost entirely unpopulated, which can be had with so little effort and expenditure as to make the sacrifice of any number of human lives for the mere acquisition of territory, a terrible mistake. The North and South American continents have rich lands available to all the European immigration that a century to come can furnish.

With an intense and sincere desire to offer any suggestion that might have the remotest chance of lessening human misery and human suffering, and the prayer that a loving God may lock down with infinite compassion and tender mercy on his suffering people of every and all nationality, I beg leave to remain,

Most humbly yours,

Brooklyn, New York, 
January, 1915

The Author.

NOTE:

Many letters regarding the Plan have been received by its Author from Prime Ministers, Ambassadors and Ministers of many European and South American countries, and others to whom it was sent, almost all of them very commendatory. A few comments selected from some of those received are given below. None of the comments received from diplomats and high governmental officials, here or abroad, are given, no matter how commendatory because of the confidential nature of their communications, with the exception of a few of such as are of a general non-committal, non-confidential tenor.

A more thoughtful, logical, and in my humble opinion practical solution of the difficulties of international disputes has not yet been penned.

Volunteers of America
Office of the President
General Ballington Booth,
May 21, 1915

BALLINGTON BOOTH.
SYMPATHY OF A PROPOSED PLAN OF INTERNATIONAL
AFFIRMATION WHICH MAY NOT CONTAIN
SUGGESTIONS OF VARIOUS

AUTHOR'S PRELIMINARY

NOTE

Within three or four years, the plan has been described as the best of the American
negotiators, and the United States, by far the most
advantageous to American commerce, with the
advantage of a free and open market for
American products, and no interference with
American liberty of commerce. With the
exception of a few of such

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Battalion Booth

1918

Map of Protests

VOLUNTEER OFFICE

Office of the Provost

Gen. Staff, 1918

Battalion Booth

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Your scheme is wonderfully elaborate and most carefully thought out and deserves consideration by all who are studying how best to prevent war and bring the present conflict, which is so disastrous to the world, to an end.

8 East 63rd St., New York, June 4, 1915

JOSEPH H. CHOATE

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It is very interesting indeed.

111 Broadway, New York, May 26, 1915

ALTON B. PARKER.

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You have evidently given some very searching and painstaking thought to the important subject of international arbitration.

32 Nassau Street, New York, May 21, 1915

BAINBRIDGE COLBY.

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I will give your scheme my earnest consideration in the hope that when the proper time arrives I may be able to assist in advancing some if not all of your proposals.

29 Victoria Street, London S. W., May 10, 1915

ARTHUR HENDERSON
Labor Leader, English House of Commons.

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I have looked over this proposition with much interest and it certainly contains suggestions as to what might be anticipated as a practical working of such a Court.

70 Fifth Avenue, New York, May 25, 1915

SAMUEL T. DUTTON.

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I can assure you that I have read with very deep interest the synopsis of your plan to end the present war.

Royal Spanish Embassy, Washington, May 15, 1915

JUAN RIANO.

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I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th accompanied by a memorandum on the suggested International Court of Arbitration, which I will be glad to study carefully. I congratulate you for devoting your attention to this important subject, that in the actual situation of world wide distress is more interesting than any other.

Legacion de Bolivia, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1915

I. CALDERON.

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It will afford me pleasure to forward said synopsis to my government.

Embajador Argentino, Washington, D. C., May 20, 1915

R. S. NAON.

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I beg to thank you sincerely for your valuable suggestions.

German Embassy, Washington, D. C.
May 17, 1915.

FOR THE GERMAN EMBASSADOR
HANIEL
COUNCILLOR OF THE EMBASSY
Your message is received splendidly and most cordially.

Thank you for your excellent consideration of all my statements. I am glad to know that you are prepared to render the present conflict which is in your own interests.

8 East 6th St. New York, June 6, 1915

Joseph H. Collar

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I am very interested in your proposal in the

Bannerman Co.

New York, May 6, 1915

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I will be very pleased if you can accept my offer of $10,000 a month for the duration of the war to provide some relief to the sufferers.

32 Queen Street, LONDON 8. W. May 10, 1915

Arthur Henderson

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I have looked over your proposition with much interest and it is certain to be of great value to our country as a practical way to help us to be more efficient.

Samuel T. Dutton

New York, May 8, 1915

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As I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th, I beg to say that I will be pleased to hear from you.

June 17, 1915

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I have forwarded a copy of your letter to my government and I hope it will be of service.

R. B. Wood

Washington, D.C., May 20, 1915

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I wish to thank you sincerely for your assistance.

Germain E. Garbet

Manila

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For the German Commission

Washington, D.C., May 15, 1915
A SUGGESTED BASIS UPON WHICH TO FORM AN INTER-
ATIONAL COURT OF ARBITRATION WITH A VIEW TO
ENDING THE PRESENT CONFLICT IN EUROPE, AND TO
PREVENT IN FUTURE ALL SIMILAR CONFLICTS (to-
gether with a suggested basis of representa-
tion at the outset, and also for normal times.)

By H. FRANCIS DYRUFF, LL.B., of the New York
and United States Bar.

1. A Court composed as provided for in these articles
and to be known officially as the International Court of Arbitration
and Justice, shall convene at a neutral place to be selected by it
in the Western Hemisphere at some point in the temperate zone and
after convening shall decide upon its permanent place of meeting which
must be in such location as will permit of the Courts absolute control
of all surrounding land and water within one hundred miles in every
direction from the Courts meeting place. The Court shall then pur-
chase such selected place together with all territory within one hun-
dred miles in every direction of the place selected (unless the Court
can satisfactorily otherwise arrange to secure by grant or gift a per-
manent place of meeting satisfactory to the Court together with the
grant or gift of the necessary one hundred miles in every direction
from such permanent place of meeting or the grant of absolute and
permanent sovereignty over such one hundred miles in every direction.

2. Each representative in the Court shall have one
unit vote.

3. Rules of the Court and rules for the conduct of its
affairs and business not inconsistent with these articles shall be
adopted by the Court upon convening and thereafter.

4. Until the Court has adopted its own rules of pro-
cedure it shall be governed as nearly as practicable in its delib-
erations and voting by the Rules now in use in the United States
Senate except as in these Articles otherwise provided.

5. No debate shall be had on the rule, to be adopted
by the Court providing how long each representative may speak on a
motion, proposition or question during the inner voting sessions or
conferences of the Court.

6. The reasonable compensation and expenses of each
representative or representatives of each nation shall be fixed and
paid by the respective nation by whom the representative or repre-
sentatives are selected and until all questions of importance in
connection with the present European Conflict shall have been finally
decided by the Court the said sums shall be repaid into the Courts
treasury by the belligerents in the manner and respective amounts
that they shall be assessed by the Courts formal decree. When the
present conflict and all matters of importance arising therefrom shall
have been finally disposed of and determined the compensation and
expenses of each and every representative shall be fixed and deter-
mined in the same manner, but shall be paid by the respective nations
by whom the representative or representatives are selected, without
reimbursement.

7. The convocations of the Court shall be opened and
closed by two minute prayer by clergymen of each main denomination
represented in the Courts membership (such clergymen to be selected
by the members of the Court who profess the religious denomination
of the respective clergymen selected) reckoning each of the following
denominations as one main denomination; Protestantism, Catholicism,
Judaism (or Hebraicism), Hindooism (or Hindustanism); Buddhism,
Shintoism, Mohammedanism.
A BUREAU D'AFRICA REPORTS FROM AN INTERVIEW
A SOUTH AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL WITH A VIEW TO
MEETING THE PRESIDENT CONTINUE IN THE FIELD
PREVENTING IN FUTURE ALL SIMILAR CONTROVERSIES (O-
FOREIGN WITH ITS NEIGHBORS) PART OR RESPONSIBLE.
FRAUDS OF THE 'NEW YORK'
BLOCK OF UTHWATER, NEW YORK.

By the PRESIDENT OF THE.

and United States.

It has been surmised as probable to be.

If A Court composed as provided for in these articles
and to know of any other or Court of Appeal of the
in the Western Hemisphere of some sort to the competent one
may be an essential part of the Court's responsibility which
shall be in London, to answer such questions as the
attorneys, and water entered into the permanent place of meeting
in the South American and other treaties and international.
The Court shall be organized in London, and shall consist of
in the...
9. After the final decision of all important questions connected with the present European Conflict this Court shall be made permanent and the present herein provided representation and contributions of the following named nations shall be then increased to equal that now herein in Article twenty-eight provided as to the United States of America, i.e., Austria (including Hungary, Bohemia, etc.), England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain, United States of America, and the present herein provided representation and contributions of the following nations shall be then likewise increased to equal one-half that now herein in Article twenty-eight provided as to the United States of America, i.e., Brazil, Belgium, Denmark, Holland (or Netherlands), Japan, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, and the present herein provided representation and contributions of the following nations shall be then likewise increased to equal one-fifth that now herein in Article twenty-eight provided as to the United States of America, i.e., Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Greece, Roumania, Servia.

9. Upon permanent organization of this Court as provided in Article eight hereof and after the representation and contributions have been increased as provided in Article eight the entire representation excepting countries having but one representative (but not the contributions), shall be reduced fifty percent. To prevent the Court being or becoming unwieldy in numbers.

10. Upon the permanent establishment of the Court as contemplated in Article eight hereof the contributions shall be then and thereafter in strict pro rata and proportion to the respective representation of the respective nations in the membership of the Court.

11. All decisions of the Court shall be made by vote of at least sixty per cent of the total membership of the Court except that these Rules and Laws of the Court may be amended only by a vote of at least seventy five per cent of the total membership of the Court. A majority of the representatives constituting the Court when present at the hearings, deliberations or convocations of the Court shall constitute a lawful quorum for the purpose of carrying on all business of the Court excepting adopting resolutions or decisions requiring a vote of more than a majority of the representatives constituting the Court, in which latter event at least three members necessary to carry or adopt a resolution in accordance with the provisions of these Articles shall be necessarily present at the time of the taking of the vote of the representatives, to make such vote a lawful resolution, mandate or decision of the Court.

12. The representatives of each country or nation having representation shall each be citizens of the nation they represent born within the territory of such nation of fathers and mothers who were each citizens of the same nation and each born within its territory. Sixty per cent of each nation's representatives in the Court must be lawyers recognized by law as such in the country to which they are accredited.

13. The Court shall elect from the lawyers of its membership a Presiding Officer or Presiding Justice who shall rule on the admission and non-admission of evidence subject to appeal without debate from his rulings to the vote of the Court whenever and as often as any member shall request such appeal.

14. This Court shall have full power to arbitrate, hear and finally determine all questions, claims or controversies, that arise or have arisen out of the present European Conflict, or that become or are or were connected therewith, involved therein, or become or were or were incidental thereto, and shall have full power to enforce its decrees in regard to all such matters when made. Until
After the final decision of the Court is rendered, the Court will issue an opinion explaining the rationale for its decision. The opinion will be made publicly available on the Court's website. The parties will then have the opportunity to file briefs in response to the Court's opinion. The Court will consider these briefs and may issue a further opinion. The process continues until a final decision is reached.
the settlement or arbitration of, or final decision in regard to the questions of importance connected with the present European Conflict the Court shall sit continuously from its organization until final decision (except for usual well recognized Holiday recesses).

15. This Court cannot award any European or American land and territory in any event to any nation not contiguous to the territory awarded.

16. The rights, claims and requests for damages of all neutral nations (or of their respective citizens made through their executive departments) arising out of or because of, or which have arisen or shall arise out of or because of, the present European Conflict shall be passed upon and decided by this Court, and this Court shall have the power to pass upon and finally determine the same and enforce its decree in regard thereto.

17. The armed forces of the Court shall be employed as the Court shall by vote decide and decree. They shall be used to enforce obedience to the decrees of the Court. When the armed forces contributed to the Court are to be used by the Court against any nation or nations represented in the Court all of the armed human forces contributed by the nation or nations to be proceeded against (together with any of the other armed human forces of the Court in regard to which the Court shall so order), shall be disarmed and interned under the control, custody and direction of the Court until the Courts decrees have been duly enforced. Upon proceeding against any nation or nations to enforce its decrees the Court may ask and accept the aid and cooperation of the armed forces of any other nation or nations that the Court sees fit where such aid is volunteered to act under the supreme control and direction of the Court and in conjunction with the armed forces of the Court as the Court may direct.

18. Whenever the Court shall have declared its intention to proceed against any nation or nations for disobedience of the Court's decrees it shall be from that time (until the Court shall declare such nation or nations to have complied with the respective decrees for disobedience of which it or they were respectively proceeded against by the Court) unlawful for any nation or the citizens of any nation to supply the disobedient nation or nations or anyone residing within the territory of the disobedient nation or nations with any articles or supplies whatsoever. The Court shall have power to fully punish the nation or nations or person or persons acting unlawfully in the manner as hereinbefore in this article set forth. It shall be the duty of this Court to supply (or permit the supplying under the Court's direction of,) food and other necessities to the peaceful or civilian population, domestic or alien, residing within the territory of the disobedient nation or nations while such nation or nations are prevented by the Court's decrees from receiving supplies otherwise.

19. While any nation or nations are being proceeded against by the armed forces of the Court it shall be unlawful for any other nation or nations (or citizens of any nation) to in any manner whatsoever aid the ships (or armed forces of any kind) of the nation or nations being so proceeded against or to afford it or them aid, haven or refuge from or against the armed forces of the Court. Upon any ships, aerial craft, soldiers (or armed force or forces of any kind) of the nation or nations being so proceeded against entering the jurisdiction, harbor or zone, or landing upon the soil or territory, of any other nation, such last mentioned nation shall disarm such ship, aerial craft, soldiers, armed force or armed forces and securely hold it or them subject to the orders of this Court. The Court shall have full power to punish any nation or nations or person or persons for any unlawful violation or disobedience of the provisions of this Article nineteen.

20. It shall be the duty of every nation to afford every aid, furnish supplies and ammunition of all kinds, provide facilities and haven, and in every other way contribute help and
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assistance to the armed forces of the Court at all times and par-
ticularly while such armed forces are proceeding against, or under
orders to proceed against any nation or nations disobeying the
Court's Decree. The Court shall have full power to punish any na-
tion or nations or person or persons for violations or disobedience
of the provisions of this Article twenty.

21. The Court shall provide proper payment for all
labor, supplies and materials of every kind and nature whatsoever
furnished the Court or its armed forces and shall pay for the same
from the annual contributions received by the Court under Article
twenty-eight hereof. Should the Courts have insufficient funds to
pay its regular expenses including its obligations for labor, sup-
plies and materials the Court shall secure the necessary additional
amounts by assessing the nations represented in the Court their pro
rata of the deficiency computed on the pro rata basis of each nation's
proportionate contributory share of the regular contributions or in
other words upon the pro rata basis of the respective representation
of the respective nations in the membership of the Court. All ex-
penes incurred or paid in using the armed forces of the Court
against any nation or nations disobeying the Court's decree (and all
expenses incidental to or arising out of such use of the Courts
armed forces) shall be assessed by the Court against the disobedient
nation or nations and shall be paid into the Court's treasury by
such disobedient nation or nations as and in the manner the Court
shall decree. All expenses incurred or paid in connection with or
incidental to the Court or the organization, equipment, maintenance
or use of the Courts armed forces and civilian employees from the
convening of the Court until all important questions arising out
of or connected with the present European Conflict have been finally
decided shall be assessed against, and paid into the Courts treasury
by, the belligerent nations now in a state of war in Europe against
whom the Court shall assess the same and as and in the manner and pro-
portions that this Court shall determine.

22. The place at which the Court shall hold its
sessions (after its selection as provided in Article 1 hereof) and
the surrounding territory for one hundred miles in every direction
(both as to land and water) shall be under the exclusive control,
rule, jurisdiction and regulation of the Court and the Court shall
adopt laws therefor and for the government thereof.

23. No ships, soldiers or other armed forces (not of
the Court's armed forces) shall approach within one hundred miles of
the place where the Court's sessions are appointed to be held with-
out being first disarmed under the Court's direction and then only with
the Court's permission to approach and shall then only approach to
the extent and proximity allowed by the Court.

24. Members of the Court while such shall not be
subject to arrest or imprisonment under any conditions or for any
causes or reasons whatsoever except upon order of the Court and the
Court alone may prescribe the punishment of its own members. A
member or members of the Court accused of taking or giving a bribe
or bribes can be tried, and if found guilty punished, only by the
Court.

25. A member of the Court shall remain such until
his successor shall have been duly designated in accordance with
these articles by the Nation or nations to which such member is
accredited and until such successor shall have duly presented his
superseding credentials to the Court whereupon such successor shall
take the place of the member whom he has been duly designated to
succeed.
The Court shall have power to adjourn any cause for the purpose of the Court of Appeal to have an opportunity of considering any questions of law which may arise in the course of the hearing of the cause or thing in question.
26. All money, ships, arms, armament, horses, animals, ammunition, supplies, soldiers, seamen, sailors, marines, men, equipment and armed forces, both mechanical and human, animate or inanimate, furnished the Court hereunder or in accordance with the provisions of these articles shall be under the immediate control and direction of this Court. Their maintenance and the maintenance of all ships, arms, horses, animals, equipment, ammunition, supplies and armed and other forces, mechanical or human, animate or inanimate, contributed shall be paid by the nation contributing the same in accordance with the provisions of this article, which nation shall pay its officers, soldiers, sailors, seamen, marines, and men at the same ratio and in the same proportion as it pays its own other officers, soldiers, sailors, seamen, marines and men performing the same or similar grades and kinds of service or labor. After the present European Conflict and all matters of importance arising therefrom or connected therewith have been finally decided by this Court then the ships, arms, ammunition, armament, horses, animals, supplies, equipment, officers, soldiers, sailors, seamen, marines, men and armed and other forces, mechanical or human, animate or inanimate, contributed to the armed forces of the Court shall be in due ratio and proportion to the contributing nation's representation (as provided in Article eight hereof) in the Court but until such final arbitration or decision the contributions shall be as set forth hereinafter in these articles.

27. Upon these articles becoming of effect and binding by signature as provided in Article thirty-five of these articles a truce in the present conflict shall be immediately declared; the representatives in this Court shall be at once selected by the respective nations having representation; the Court shall immediately convene at New York, U. S. A., for the purpose of organizing and designating its permanent place of meeting and thereupon the Court shall proceed at once to its permanent destination. The Court upon its arrival at its permanent destination shall convene and then immediately call for the contributions of money, ships, arms, ammunition, armament, horses, animals, supplies, officers, soldiers, sailors, seamen, marines, men, and armed and other forces, mechanical and human, animate and inanimate, which shall be immediately furnished the Court as and in such manner and delivered at such places as the Court shall decree. Upon amassing its armed forces, etc., and its supplies, etc., the Court shall decree that all belligerents forthwith return to normal conditions in so far as possible and in accordance with the Courts formal decrees and in the manner and ways that the Court shall decree, holding occupied territory until the Court's final decision but withdrawing all armed forces excepting garrisons. Thereafter any acts of war or active hostility on the part of any belligerent or belligerents or others shall be punished and attended to in the manner that the Court shall decree and the Court shall enforce its decrees by means of the Court's armed forces acting in cooperation with any additional armed forces which may be volunteered to the Court (and accepted by it) by any other nation or nations than the nation or nations against which the Court is directing its armed forces.

28. (a) The following nations after signing these articles shall be entitled to the respective representation in this Court (upon its organization) set after their respective names in this subdivision "a" of this article and shall contribute to the treasury of the Court the amount of money (in gold) set after their respective names:--