Chicago, September 7, 1915

Dear Mrs. Inouye:—

Your favor of the 27th of July came while I was absent from the city. I have been away a good part of the summer. I wish we could extend the help which you suggest for Miss Takeichi, and have been making inquiries to see if it were possible. We have a very great number of applicants for scholarships, and our funds do not permit us to go beyond a very limited amount. Further, it does not on the whole seem expedient to provide for students until after they
Office, September 7, 1918

Dear Miss Knowles,

Your favor of the 6th of July came while I was absent from the city. I have been away a good part of the summer, I wish we could exchange the help which you are sure to have and we have been very busy examining the house for a new house to rent. We have a very great number of applications for accommodation, and our time is not permit me to go beyond a very limited amount. Further, it seems not on the whole seem expedient to

Please let me know what you think.
have been with us long enough to prove their qualities. I should not advise anyone to come to America without some means of support in advance. The contrary plan leads to too many uncertainties and to more or less difficulty. I am extremely sorry not to be able to be of service in any way which you request, and certainly shall hope at some future time that funds will be provided from some source which will enable us to take care of such cases. May I ask you kindly to convey this, with my regrets also, to Miss Takeichi, and believe me,

R.P.J. - L. Very truly yours,

Mrs. M. Inouye,
Japan Women's University,
Koishikawa-ku Tokyo, Japan.
have been with us long enough to prove
their difficulty. I doubt not, sir, that
some to come to America without some
means of support in advance. The
considerable play leeds to too many un-
certainty and to more of fees given-
every. I am experimentally sworn not to be
able to be of service in any way which
you require, any certainty and certain
will be of some amount great thing will
prevent from some source which will
enable me to take care of such cases.
May I ask you kindly to cootinue
with my request also to Miss Tanimoto
and excuse me,

Mr. P. L. I

Very truly yours,

Mrs. M. Tanimoto

Japanese Woman's University

Kotobukiwa—Kyo, Tokyo, Japan.
Japan Women's University,
Koishikawa-ku Tokyo
Japan. 7th May, 1915:

President Judson,
The University of Chicago.

Dear sir:

I have much pleasure and honor to write you this letter in accordance with Mrs. Snowe's direction.

I am the one who Mrs. Snowe have favored me with a letter to you asking your help concerning the wish to study in your University and the way to support myself and the like.

I have graduated the English department in Japan Women's University and I am teaching English (translation into Japanese) in the same school and studying education myself. It is my desire to study the principles and methods of kindergarten education for some years in your country and devote my humble life to kindergarten work in my country.

President Haruse, Dean Aso and Mrs. Snowe have encouraged me to realize this desire of mine and have given me kind advices and assistance in many ways.
Dear President Roosevelt,

The President of the

Draft for

The President

Dear Sir,

have been working on a speech to be given in

I have this letter in accordance with your request

Sincerely,

I am enclosing a draft of the speech that I have

I shall be glad to hear from you at your earliest

I hope you will find the enclosed copy of the speech

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Date]
I thank you heartily for your kindness in giving Mrs. Inoue a prompt answer to her letter, telling her to give me your help to find some means of self-support when I come to your country. Nothing can be more joyful than this, for I have the ardent hope to accomplish by all means the desire to study in your University. But I am not well off, as you may have heard, and I can not get means enough to support myself and pay my school expenses, except a travelling expenses and a small sum of pocket money. If you can kindly find some means getting all my expenses, it shall be a great delight to me, and if there is any chance for choice of any work, I should like to take some work in the kindergarten attached to your University. But I don't mind to take any work that I can do in my power.

Pardon me for troubling you so much, but may I ask you to let me know the work you think it suit me, and the time you find it most convenient when I come to your country.

I thank you in advance for your kindness in giving me further advices and assistances.

Yours very truly,

Ayako Takeichi.
hostilities occur.

Such principles may readily be applied to the
relations between the United States and Japan.
The best thought of the two countries insists that
neither nation shall try to take any action which might
be in any way unfair or injurious to the other, and if
During a hundred years now peace has been main-
each nation prefers to yield the matter in question
tained between the United States and Great Britain:
rather than to have physical collision occur there.
The frontier between the United States and British
can be no serious difficulties. North America is four thousand miles long.
Meanwhile it should not be forgotten that there
the century many questions have arisen involving the
are individuals and groups of individuals in the two
determination of that frontier under the various
countries who are seeking to stir up trouble. They
treaties, and involving also the interests of the
should not be permitted to succeed. In every case
United States and of Canada respectively. These
due weight, and no more than due weight should be
questions have all been settled without any danger of
given to individual utterances of opinion. These are
hostilities between the two countries. The essential
people in the United States who rather vociferously
reason for such a situation lies by no means in the
denounce Japan. Such people, with hardly an exception,
superior wisdom or virtue of the two nations concerned,
have, have no weight with the general community. It
but simply in these facts:
may easily be that there is a similar situation in
1. Neither nation has at any time desired
Japan. Let us not be too hasty in supposing that
to secure any unfair advantage over the other.
individual expressions of opinion in countries where
2. Each nation has preferred to yield its own
free speech is universal represent in fact the national
contention on the disputed point rather than to have
sentiment.

Japan and America ought always to work together.
[The text on the page is not legible due to the quality of the image and the handwriting. It appears to be a page from a document with typewritten text and some handwritten notes. The content is not transcribable into plain text as it is not clear and legible.]
hostilities occur.

Such principles may readily be applied to the relations between the United States and Japan. If the best thought of the two countries insists that neither nation shall try to take any action which might be in any way unfair or injurious to the other, and if each nation prefers to yield the matter in contention rather than to have physical collision occur, there can be no serious difficulties. But if circumstances

Meanwhile it should not be forgotten that there are individuals and groups of individuals in the two countries who are seeking to stir up trouble. They treatise, and involving also the interests of the should not be permitted to succeed. In every due weight, and no more than due weight, should be questions have all been settled without any danger of given to individual utterances of opinion. There are hostilities between the two countries. The essential people in the United States who rather vociferously reason for such a situation lies by no means in the denounce Japan. Such people, with hardly an exception superior wisdom or virtue of the two nations combined, here, have no weight with the general community. It but simply in these facts:

may easily be that there is a similar situation in 1. Neither nation has at any time desired Japan. Let us not be too hasty in supposing that to secure any unfair advantage over the other. individual expressions of opinion in countries where

2. Each nation has preferred to yield its con free speech is universal represent in fact the national sentiment on the disputed point rather than to have sentiment.

Japan and America ought always to work together.
portfolios again.

Growth priorities may need to be applied to the
relationship between the United States and Japan.

In

the past, growth of the two competitive industries
seemed to indicate a need for caution which we might
see in the future. However, the current economic and
political climate may be different. The"economic
trend to create export opportunities and
American industries and manufacturers may, in fact,
the current situation. It is not for the purpose to
create opportunities for the United States and Japan
and for maximum benefit to China. The purpose of
this study is to examine whether the current
circumstances have changed and if so, what
implications these changes may have for the
two countries. This study, therefore, seeks to
examine the current situation and its potential
implications for the future.
Dear Sir:

Since I left Chicago last August I have been wishing to write you, thanking you for the kindnesses I have received from you and from the teachers and friends of the University. After having attended the International Congress of Students at Ithaca, we were taken to all the largest cities of the East, were entertained by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, and John Barrymore, and other distinguished people. Cheer to New York City, where the Congress adjourned.

Having stayed in New York City for two months, I came to Harvard to study international law and diplomacy, and now I am taking courses under Prof. George Traskton Wilson, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, and Prof. Coolidge.
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

I am enjoying my work and new environment.

About a month ago I read the
Japanese-American of San Francisco, an
account of your tour to China. Since then
I have been thinking every day of writing to
you. I hope this letter will reach you
before you start on your trip.

Precious friend, I wish to express to
you my sincere thanks for all good
you have done me and my Alma Mater
had given me. We are apt to forget
or not to realize its great privileges,
we are getting while we are in these
happy circumstances. After I left
Chicago last August I visited more
than twenty-five Universities and
Colleges on the East, and I have had
fair chances to compare my Alma
Mater with other institutions. After
such careful comparisons I
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Commenced to like the Alma Mater. Not and appreciated the opportunities I had there, the library facilities, the ginnasium, elevating religious atmosphere, noble influence given by some of my teachers and friends. When I first came to Harvard with great expectations got place, I was completely at a loss and I could not acclimate myself to the environment, everything felt so cold and stiff. Class rooms are so old and sometimes the winter, guss except into the rooms. Moreover, I came here to find the spirit and culture of Old Puritan America. But I have been sadly disappointed. After my experience in all parts of America, I find the true American culture and spirit can be found in Hyde Park of Chicago, more markedly than anywhere else.

With these hundreds of thousands of experiences and minutes observations, I am so contented, and so glad that I had spent the four golden years at
the University of Chicago. As intently I feel
My affection and appreciation toward My Alma Mater
and friends. Hence it is my duty to express
to you My genuine appreciation. I wish to
see My Alma Mater to be the greatest University
in America, and I shall certainly try to
live up to the worthy of some of her Sons. I shall
Strive till I reach the goal of My ambition.

Dear President Judson. You are now
going to China with Your great Mission.
But please do not forget there are many
of your pupils in Japan who would
like to welcome you. So will you please
spend ample time in Japan so that
our people can show you our appreciation.
I have written letter to Baron Makino, Minister
for foreign affairs, and Baron Shibusawa,
the head of Commercial Association. They
visited this University, October, 1909. I then
told them of your kindness to me, and
to My Country. Here in the University, I am
hoping you will have enjoyable hours
in My Country. Then the land of the
Rising Sun feel the Noble influence.
from you, love and noble example of American and American spirit.

Please receive my heartfelt gratitude to you and to my Alma Mater. May your visit to the Orient be full of pleasant experiences and may the fruit of your visit bring our countries closer sympathetic and better understanding. Here is the earnest prayer of your grateful pupil. Please convey my best wishes to Mrs. Judson.

Wishing you for your health and happy voyage. I am Most gratefully yours,

Jinji Kusai
[Handwritten text not legible]
April 13, 1915,
Navy Department,
Tokyo.

Professor H. P. Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear Professor,

It was just three months ago that I left Tokyo with the happy mission entrusted to me. Now, I am back at home again with the feeling as if I am just awoken from a long happy dream. When I reflect upon the kindness and cordiality which you kindly extended to me during my sojourn there, I can not find any adequate words to express my deep gratitude to you.

I assure you that I came back with full understanding of your good will towards my country which I am disseminating among my people with all my power, hoping that the foundation of friendly relationship between your and my countries might be made firmer.

Hoping to have the pleasure of renewing our happy acquaintance.

I am,

most sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Admiral.
Dear Professor,

If we meet some places, this will enable me to talk to you more about the problems that I am facing. I am not as happy as I thought I would be after coming here. I miss my family and friends back home. I was not prepared for the culture shock and the language barrier.

I know this is a challenge for me, but I am trying my best to adapt. I hope you can understand my struggles and offer some advice on how to overcome these challenges.

I would appreciate it if you could provide me with some suggestions on how to improve my academic performance and how to make new friends. I want to make the most of this opportunity and make the most of my time here.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Best regards,

[Signature]
April 12, 1915,
Navy Department,

Chicago, June 10, 1915

Professor H. P. Judson,
The University of Chicago,

My dear Admiral Dewar:

Your favor of the 12th of April was duly received. I am gratified to know that you have made the long journey in safety, and are once more at home in your home. It has undoubtedly been of benefit to both countries to have you visit the United States, and I hope that the friendly relations thus established will long endure.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Admiral S. Dewar,
Navy Department,
Tokyo.

I am,

most sincerely yours,

Admiral.
Your note of the 19th inst. was forwarded to me in the east, where I was spending several days. It was very distressing to me to hear of the death of Miss Aoi. She was a young woman of fine character, of great enthusiasm, and I had hoped from her much after her return to her native land. I hope that you will be kind enough in my behalf to send a line of sympathy and appreciation to her family in the homeland.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

E.P.J. - L.

Mr. Jinji G. Kasai,
5707 Dorchester Ave., Chicago.
Worth and she had her earliest desires to pass on to her fellow countrymen and women through kindness she had received from and her many American teachers and friends.

Now she has passed away without realizing her cherished desire of returning to her native land, her life seems to have ended in a failure. But as one of her few friends who knew her well, I am filled with the feeling that her spirit still lives and that her influence will live on as a symbol of the unselfish service she rendered.

The funeral service will be held at Marcus Memorial Church.

1820 W. 18th Ave., May 12, 1900.

Very respectfully yours,

E. H. S.

MR. J. E. KEEFE
E. H. S.

E. H. S.
Mr. J.H. Keat
5107 Dorchester Ave.
Chicago.

H.P.J. - L.

...and very true yours.

appreciation to her family in the homeland.

Evan,

Thank you for your letter. I'm glad to hear from you.

I've been busy with work and studying, but I wanted to take a moment to write to you.

I hope you're doing well and that you're enjoying your studies.

Do you have any updates on your internship? I'm curious to hear about it.

Let me know if you need anything or if you have any questions.

Best regards,

[Signature]

Note: The handwriting is difficult to read, but it appears to be a personal letter.
Chicago, June 11, 1915

Dear Mr. Wright:

As you probably are aware, the baseball team is planning a trip to Japan in the autumn. The authorization of the trip involves the presence of a member of the faculty with them. Understanding that you have something in mind for the Orient next year, I am wondering whether you could consistently with your other plans combine this arrangement. Of course I shall be glad to talk over details.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

Mr. C. W. Wright,
The University of Chicago.
Chico, July 11, 1975

Dear Mr. Wight:

As you properly note, the proposal to plan a trip to Japan is the subject of a serious discussion at the trip planning meeting. Understandably, you are a member of the faculty with whom I am aware of some concern regarding your next year's plans. I am writing to inform you that you can attend the colloquium with your other plans. I will be able to talk to our students very shortly.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Mr. O. Wight
The University of Chicago
June 14, 1915

My dear President Judson:

I thank you for your kind offer of the opportunity to accompany the baseball team on its trip to Japan as faculty representative. If it is possible to make some such arrangement as Mr. Bliss had on the last trip so that it would not be necessary to return when the team does, this gives me a chance to visit China and India as I had originally planned to do, I shall be glad to accept the offer. In any case I shall be glad to talk the matter over with you at such time as you may appoint.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
July 7, 1915.

My dear Miss Lapham:

Under date of July 2nd you forwarded to me from the President's Office certain correspondence in the matter of Japanese women students who wish to come to the University on scholarships. As I read the correspondence, three persons are concerned, Miss Shoda, and Miss Ooka, concerning whom the President himself seems to have written; and a third, Miss Takeichi who seems not to be referred to in the letters of Mrs. Inowye or the President. The letter from the last named young woman ought perhaps to be answered; the other cases so far as I see require no further present action.

Yours very truly,

Miss I. E. Lapham,
The President's Office.
Dear Mr. Smith,

I am pleased to inform you that your application has been received and is currently under review. We appreciate your interest in our institution and your desire to further your education.

A decision will be made as soon as possible, and you will be notified of the outcome. In the meantime, if you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Thank you for your application.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Assistant's Name]
Dear, Sir:

Since the outbreak of the world-wide war, we on
P.S. Please address your reply to the following address,
the staff of the "Nihon-ichi," a journal of Political and
Hideo Ono,
Commercial progress, have more times than once asked our- selves if the day will never arrive when those misunder-
standings that cause war could be cleared away once for all
and when the Powers in the world are brought into such close
relations to each other as to render all recourse to arm un-
necessary. In order that our queries be given adequate an-
swers, we have formulated the following questions and have
1. Do you think that the realization of the permanent peace
taken the liberty of addressing them to representative citizens
of the world is possible? If it is possible, when
of the world in the hope that they may favour us with their
will it arrive?
replies. The generosity you would show us by answering either
2. Have you anything you wish to force upon the peoples of
one or all of the questions given below will be heartily
appreciated by

3. With the abolition of territorial frontiers of the
world's nations as a measure? Or is it nothing more
than a mere dream of an idealist?
4. What rules of hygiene do you observe?
5. Suppose you were born in Japan, what would be the
first thing you would do.

Hideo Ono, Editor-in-Chief of the

Kazutami Ukita, Doctor of Law and
Professor of the Imperial

Kenzo Wadagaki, Professor of Law and
Professor of the Imperial

University.

Shigetaka Shiga, Professor of

University.

Dr. H. P. Judson
Dear Sir,

Since the outbreak of the World-Wide war, we on the staff of the "Rahn-Sever", a journal of politics and commercial programs, have more than once asked ourselves:

"When it all gets over, will we ever notice when it's over?"

Is there a future after this war, or are we on the verge of a new chapter? Can we ever return to the way things were before? And most importantly, can we ever learn from this experience and prevent it from happening again?

As a result, we have formulated the following outline and proposal to explore the feasibility of attempting to re-establish positive relationships of the world in the hope that such can be put back to normal. The recommender you are nominating for your committee is highly qualified and has a reputation for integrity and honesty.

I am sure that your decision to give this name will be a positive

Your humble servant,

[Signature]

Hideo Oku, Editor-in-Chief of the "Rahn-Sever"
Kazutami Ukiti, Doctor of Law and Professor of Waseda University.

Shigetaka Shiga, Professor of Waseda University.

Dear Sir—

Your favor of the 27th of July last is received.

I am glad to hear that the Japanese government has decided to give up its warlike purposes.

It is difficult to answer your questions with any assurance of being correct. At the same time I will do what I can.

P.S. Please address your reply to the following address:

Hideo One,

Ed. Nihon-Ichi,
c/o Nambokusha, Ushigome,
Tokyo, Japan.

1. Do you think that the realization of the permanent peace of the world is possible? If it is possible, when will it arrive?

2. Have you anything you wish to force upon the peoples of all nations as their "common duty?"

3. Will the abolition of territorial frontiers of the world's nations be realized? Or is it nothing more than a mere dream of an idealist?

4. What rules of hygiene do you observe?

5. Suppose you were born in Japan, what would be the first thing you would do.

Kensho Waseda, Doctor of Law and Professor of the Imperial University.
everywhere try to follow. Moderation and reason will go far to preserve personal health.

3. You ask, "Suppose you were German what would be the first thing you would do?" I don't know. I suppose you mean what would I do if I could suppose myself transferred to Japanese maturity, but at my present age, Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 21st of July is received.

I should like to do my duty as a citizen of the world with assurance of being correct. At the same time I will do what I can:

1. The permanent peace of the world I fear is not to be expected in the near future. I wish I could give a different answer.

2. The common duty of all nations is to treat one another with courtesy and with justice. If this were uniformly done there would be fewer international difficulties.

3. The abolition of territorial frontiers of the world's nations seems to me entirely unlikely within the near future.

4. You ask what rules of hygiene I observe. I answer, only those which I suppose men of intelligence observe.

Kenzo Wadagaki, Doctor of Law and Professor of the Imperial University.
everywhere try to follow. Moderation and reason will go far to preserve personal health.

5. You ask, "Suppose you were born in Japan, what would be the first thing you would do?" I don't know. I suppose you mean what would I do if I could suppose myself transferred to Japanese nativity, but at my present age, and with something corresponding to my present experience? I should try to do my duty as a Japanese citizen and as far as I can contribute to the advancement of the cause of peace. I am, with best wishes, yours.

Very truly yours,

E.P.J. L.

Mr. Hideo Uno, Editor of Nihon-ichi,
Kabukicho, Shinjuku
Tokyo, Japan.

appreciated by Mr. Hideo Uno, Editor-in-Chief, "Nihon-ichi."

Mr. Hideo Uno, Editor-in-Chief of the "Nihon-ichi."

Kenzo Wadagaki, Doctor of Law and Professor of the Imperial University.

[Signature]
June 25

Agaue, Yoshinomura,
Yoto-gun, Okayama,
Japan.

10th Aug. 1945

President and Mrs. Mervyn Pratt Judson
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

Dear President and Mrs. Judson,

May I express to you our great gratitude to your kindness to my younger sister Mieko. She was very happy to have been graduated from your great University which she so dearly loved. We had been waiting for her return day after day, and we were stunned when we received the message of her death abroad.

But we are happy to think that she died after having completed her work rather than in the midst of it.
November 9, 1915

We are also happy to know that she died among her many American friends whom she loved very much. When we are informed that you were kind to her last, our words are so inadequate to express to you our deepest appreciation and thanks.

We also thank you for your kindness in sending beautiful flowers at the funeral.

My mother and family join me in thanking you for your great kindness and sympathy you have shown to Michiko.

Thanking you most sincerely for your interest in my sister and in my country, I am

Yours most respectfully,

Junichiro Noi.
Chicago, September 9, 1915

Dear Mr. Aoi:

Your letter of August 1st was duly received. The death of your sister was the cause of great grief to us. She was a promising young woman and a faithful student. We were hoping that her life would be spared for many years of usefulness in Japan.

The trifle that Mrs. Judson and I could do in expressing our sympathy and sorrow was of course very slight. I beg to express our sincere sympathy to all the family and our thanks for your letter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Junichiro Aoi,
Asagoe, Yoshimura,
Joto-gun, Okayama,
Japan.
Dear Mr. Aoki,

Your support of research for the cause of

recognition of the rights of your fellow men is a great example to me. We are a promising young woman student and a dedicated student. We were hoping that our time and effort be devoted to many years of experience in Japan.

The little fact like this and my own go to experience of both sympathy and sorrow will of course very helpful.

And can promise you your letter.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

H.P. L.
Sept. 24, 1915

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, the University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Sir,

From Dr. S. Tashiro, one of your instructors, I had the great pleasure of hearing that your university will be so courteous and kind to extend the privilege of guest to our students sent abroad by the Government for study. I will duly notify the above to our Government in Tokyo, and, for the meantime, beg to express, as the local representative of Japan, my hearty appreciation of the exquisite courtesy shown by the institution you preside.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

Consul for Japan.

Dr. K. Furansu
Imperial Consulate of Japan
920 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.
IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

Ottawa, Oct. 26, 1913

To Dr. Henry N. Judson,
President, The University of Chicago.

Sirs,

I am greatly pleased to state that your address, which was presented to me at the University of Chicago on July 4th, 1913, has been read to the Japanese Government.

I am also pleased to say that your address has been published in the Japanese press.

I am, Sirs,
yours sincerely,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Donato J. T. Daram

[Note: The note at the bottom is not legible due to the condition of the document.]
Sept. 24, 1915.

Chicago, October 1, 1915

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, the University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Sirs:-

Your favor of the 24th of September was received during my absence from the city. We shall always be glad to render any service to the cause of education in Japan. I will be glad to convey the same to our Government in Tokyo, and, for the meantime, beg to express to the local representative of Japan, my hearty appreciation of the exquisite courtesy with which I am the institution you preside.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

Consul for Japan.

Mr. S. Kurusu,
Imperial Consulate of Japan,
929 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.
Dearest Sir—

Your letter of the 8th of September reaches me.

I received your letter with great interest, and am very glad to know that you have reached home safely.

I hope you enjoyed your journey.

I am very pleased to hear that you have arrived in Japan in good health.

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to the government in Paris, as I think it may be of interest to you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
September 28th, 1915.

Prez. Harry Pratt Judson,  
Chicago, Ill.  

Dear Sir:  

The Japanese American Commercial Weekly intends to publish an English supplement called the "Coronation Number" celebrating and commemorating the enthronement of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, which will take place at Kyoto toward the middle of November.

We earnestly solicit a special article, not a long one, from you, for this supplement and would suggest that you treat some phase of this epochal historical event together with ideas that help maintain the traditional friendship that has existed between the two great nations that border the Pacific Ocean - Japan and America.

We also desire permission to insert your picture in our paper at the head of your article and we would deem it a special favor if you would send us a recent photograph of yourself.

As the "Coronation Number" is to be published on November 6th, we trust that we will be in receipt of your article and photograph by October 20th.

Thanking you for your kind consideration, and trusting that this will meet with your hearty approval, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,  

JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL WEEKLY.

[Signature]  
Manager/Editor
Chicago, September 30, 1915

All Americans are interested in the festivities which are to occur in Kyoto in November. The Coronation of the Emperor is much more than a mere occasion for elaborate ceremonies. It marks the permanent transition from the old to the new in the history of Japan. The remarkable events of the reign constituted an epoch in the progress of that nation, and will ask my Secretary to send you a photograph which have not been commemorated by any retrogression. Japan formally takes its place among the nations which aim at progress and at the greatest happiness of humanity. The United States and Japan, the two powers whose homelands border on the Pacific Ocean, have in their hands to a large extent the peaceful and orderly development of society on those shores. Americans therefore will confidently hope and expect that the history of the new reign will increasingly show the goodwill between the two countries which will make their respective influence far greater.

Mr. K. Egashira,
"Japanese-American Commercial Weekly",
110-112 W. 40th St., New York City.

Mr. K. Egashira,
"Japanese-American Commercial Weekly",
110-112 W. 40th St., New York City.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Note: The signature is not legible in the image.]
Office, September 30, 1929

Dear Mr.:

Your letter of the 28th July is received.

I will try to provide a rapid service for the balance in question, and will make arrangements to send you a

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]
CORONATION AT KYOTO

All Americans are interested in the festivities which are to occur in Kyoto in November. The Coronation of the Emperor is much more than a mere occasion for elaborate ceremonial. It marks the permanent transition from the old to the new in the history of Japan. The remarkable events of the Meiji reign constituted an epoch in the progress of the world. These events were not ephemeral, and have not been accompanied by any retrogression. Japan formally takes its place among the nations which aim at progress and at the greatest happiness of humanity. The United States and Japan, the two powers whose home lands border on the Pacific Ocean, have in their hands to a large extent the peaceful and orderly development of society on those shores. Americans therefore will confidently hope and expect that the history of the new reign will increasingly show the goodwill between the two countries which will make their respective influence far greater as the years pass.

As the "Coronation Number" is to be published on November 13th, I trust that we will be in receipt of your article before the end of October 20th.

Thanking you for your interest and cooperation, we remain,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

[Japanese American Commercial Weekly]
ORATION AT YOKOHAMA

ALL WARRIORS, the impressed in the education of the Company of the
Empire in the hope to serve as occasion for effective
ceremonial. It makes the commencement from the old
ceremonial. It makes the commencement from the old
of the Ministry to carry out the make-up of the progress of
the Ministry to carry out the make-up of the progress of
as Japanese a notion might we at the peace of the
peace of the notion might we at the peace of the
expected happiness of humanity. The United States and Japan,
the United States and Japan,
the two powers more than Japan. The West, the powers of the
powers of the West, the powers of the
American Federation. American Federation. The constitution will
will continue, will make speed repressive influence for
the constitution will make speed repressive influence for
Dear Sir:—

In further answer to your favor of the 28th of September I am herewith enclosing brief statement which possibly may be of service for your editorial columns.

The Japanese American Commercial Weekly intends to publish a special number called the "Coronation Number," in honor of the celebration and commemorating the coronation of the Emperor of Japan, which will take place at Kyoto toward the middle of November.

Very truly yours,

We earnestly solicit a photograph of yourself, not a long view, from you, for this supplement and would suggest that you R.P.W. in a phase of this epochal historical event together with ideas that help maintain the traditional friendship that has existed between the two great nations that border the Pacific Ocean — Japan and America.

We also desire permission to insert your picture in our paper at the head of your article and we would deem it a special favor if you would send us a recent photograph of yourself.

As the "Coronation Number" is to be published on November 1st, we trust that we will be in receipt of your article "JAPANESE-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL WEEKLY," by October 20th.

Thanking you for your cooperation, and trusting that this will meet with your hearty approval, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL WEEKLY.

[Signature]

Manager-Editor
President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

We acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed article which you promised us to be published in the Coronation Number, 10th of November. Thanking you for your kind consideration and the assistance you have given us, we remain, Sir.

Very sincerely yours,

JAPANESE-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL WEEKLY.

Managing Editor.
Dear Mr. Chairman,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent developments in our company's financial situation.

As you may be aware, our company has been facing significant challenges in recent months. Despite our best efforts to mitigate the impact of these challenges, we have been forced to make some difficult decisions in order to ensure the long-term viability of our business.

I am writing to ask for your support in addressing these issues. I believe that with your guidance and expertise, we can find a solution that will allow our company to thrive.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Japanese-American Commercial Weekly

[Address]

Harry F. Judson, Esq.,
Pres. The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

We are in receipt of your favorable letter of October 4th in response to our request for a short article to be published in our Coronation Number in November.

We are delighted and grateful for your prompt consent to send in an article, which shall add beyond measure, great valuation to the publication, in spite of the fact that your time is so precious and fully occupied in doing your noble and gracious daily work.

Thanking you for your kind consideration and trusting that we will receive your article and photograph in due time, we remain, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

JAPANESE-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL WEEKLY

[Signature]
Managing Editor.
Dear Mr. Johnson,

We are in receipt of your letter dated October 4th. In response to your request for a copy of the letter to be published in our organization's newsletter, we are attaching the original document for your reference and distribution.

We appreciate your interest in your project, and we believe that the inclusion of your letter in our newsletter will highlight the importance of our organization's efforts. We look forward to hearing from you again.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

World's Tower Building
101 West 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

October 8, 1925
Mr. Lansing, Secretary
W. S. State Department
Washington, D.C.

Honorable Sir:

It is my urgent request that you will detain Mr. Kishimori
W. S. Consul-General
at Washington, D.C.
in order to investigate
the enclosed charges
brought by the
undesignated
American citizen.
Consul General
Sammon, I am informed,
is now at the Battle Creek
Sanitarium — Michigan,
and whose purpose it
is to very soon proceed
to Washington, D.C.
Prior to his return to
his post in Japan.

In the charges brought
by me, I have the
prime facie, the computer,
and I think, the data
to substantiate.

Respectfully,
Frances D. Carroll.
MR. T. SAKURAI

Professor of the
Higher Technical College
Yonezawa, Japan.
201 W. 105th Street,  
New York, Nov. 26, 1915.

Dear Dr. Judson:

It has been my wish to write to you extending my sincere thanks for your courtesy and kindness to me while visiting in your city, but I have been unable to do so before owing to the fact that I have been traveling constantly. I have now reached New York and beg to express to you my appreciation of the kindness you were so good as to show me.

Sincerely yours,

Soranosuke Sakurai  
(Japanese)

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, Pres.  
Chicago University,  
Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Judson,
President of the University
of Chicago

April 2nd, 1915

Dear Dr. Judson:

We in this school have a very pleasant recollection of your recent visit to this country, but regret that we were not able to do more to show our appreciation of and respect for the institution you represented, which has always been such a good friend to our students.

It is this continued evidence of your friendly feeling, which prompts me to send to you Prof. Saturai, a former teacher in this school with the request that you will kindly give him the benefit of your advice and experience.

Mr. Saturai is a professor of Chemistry in one of our higher technological schools, but his object in coming to America is rather to study social conditions and inspect the educational systems and institutions in some of the States.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

TOKYO HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL
TOKYO HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOL

TOKYO JAPAN

Dear Sir,

In the subject of the present letter, I wish to inform you of a proposed meeting that I have arranged with my associate. It will take place on the 15th of next month.

The purpose of our meeting is to discuss the current state of the school and the measures that need to be taken to improve it. I believe that your experience and knowledge will be of great value in this regard.

I am looking forward to your early reply and hopes to meet you soon.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. Please find enclosed a copy of the minutes of the last meeting.

Enclosed are copies of the minutes of the last meeting.
Chicago, October 12, 1915

Dear President Lowell:-

This will be presented by Mr. T. Sakurai, Professor in the Higher Technical College of Yonezawa, Japan. Mr. Sakurai brings me letters of introduction from President Kano of the Tokyo Higher Normal School, and is in this country more particularly to study some social conditions and educational systems. Any advice which you may give him in this matter I am sure will be appreciated by him and by the educational authorities in Japan.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

President A. Lawrence Lowell,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Dear President Powell:

This will be the last time I shall be present in the Tokyo Higher Teachers' College, University of Tokyo, Japan. I am getting ready to return to the United States to be present in the upcoming meetings of the University Conference in New York.

Any advice which you may give him to these matters will be appreciated by him and by the government.

Very truly yours,

H. L. D.
Chicago, October 12, 1915

Dear Mr. Flexner:

This will be presented by Mr. T. Sakurai, Professor in the Higher Technical College of Yonezawa, Japan. Mr. Sakurai brings me letters of introduction from President Kano of the Tokyo Higher Normal School, and is in this country more particularly to study some social conditions and educational systems. Any advice which you may give him in this matter I am sure will be appreciated by him and by the educational authorities in Japan.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Abraham Flexner,
% General Education Board,
61 Broadway, New York City.
Dear Mr. Fuchs:

This will be presented by Mr. T. Satomura, President of the Higher Technical College of Yokohama, Japan. Mr. Satomura promises me to send an 
information from President Kano of the Tokyo Higher Technical School and he will accompany some practical models 
and various scientific instruments and equipment. With various models you may find him in the matter I mean 
which will be日上午 from him and by the equipment

sent to me in Japan.

Very truly yours,

W.T. L.
Chicago, October 12, 1915

Dear President Butler:—

This will be presented by Mr. T. Sakurai, Professor in the Higher Technical College of Yonesawa, Japan. Mr. Sakurai brings me letters of introduction from President Kano of the Tokyo Higher Normal School, and is in this country more particularly to study some social conditions and educational systems. Any advice which you may give him in this matter I am sure will be appreciated by him and by the educational authorities in Japan.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

President Nicholas Murray Butler,
Columbia University,
New York City.
Chicago, October 16, 1916

Dear President Butler:

This will go to me personally by Mr.

The Secretary, President in the Higher Technical College
at Honolulu, Japan. Mr. Secretary, please see if

information from President Kano on the Tokyo Higher
Normal School and if it can contribute more particularly
to such some society condition and education system,

any special which you may give in this matter I am once

will be appreciated by him and by the educationist

with some special interest.

Very truly yours,

H.T.R. L.

President Rockefeller
Columbia University
New York City.
Tokio, Feb. 15, 1916.

President H. P. Judson,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago.

Dear Sir,

I am very glad of my having herewith the opportunity of writing you these few lines.

The box, which contains the picture-rolls illustrating the history of Tesho-jū, which I had the pleasure of presenting to you when I had seen you last time in America, in the one made for the temporary use only; and this time, as I have made the special lacquered box which is good for permanent use, I had send it to you, by S. S. Chiyo-Maru, which sailed from Yokohama on the 5th inst. I have, however, arranged to forward it to the hands of Mr. Avery, the manager of Toyo Kisen Kwaisha, San Francisco; and so, he will deliver it to you as soon as he receives it.

With kindest regards, I beg to remain,

Yours ever sincerely,

(Baron Shibusawa Signed)
Dear Dr. Lahey,

I am very glad to hear from you. I am enclosing the document you requested concernina...

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Tokyo, Feb. 15, 1916

My dear Baron Shibusawa:—

Your favor of the 15th of February was duly received, and the beautiful box has come since. I beg to express on behalf of Mrs. Judson, as well as myself, our thanks and appreciation of your presentational courtesy.

With all best wishes on behalf of both of us, I am the very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

Baron E. Shibusawa,
2. Kabutocho,
Tokyo, Japan.

Yours ever sincerely,

Baron Shibusawa Signed
10 AM 18 NL

SEATTLE WN NOV 18-19TH

PRESIDENT JUDSON

U OF C, CHICAGO.

GRATEFULLY ACCEPT YOUR KIND INVITATION

PLEASE PARDON UNAVOIDABLE DELAY ANSWER

LOOK FORWARD TO MEETING YOU

WITH GREAT PLEASURE.

SHIBUSAWA

810 AM
10 AM JAN

SEATTLE MIN NW 18-19TH

PRESIDENT JUDDSON

U OF C CHICAGO

GRATEFULLY ACCEPT YOUR KIND INVITATION

PLEASE PASS UNAVOYABLE DELAY ANSWER

LOOK FORWARD TO MEETING YOU

WITH GREAT PLEASURE

SHIROMA

810AM
The University of Chicago
Office of the President

Telegram

Baron Shibusawa
Japanese Consulate, Seattle, Washington

President Judson, University Chicago, has not yet heard regarding reception.

David A. Robertson

November 18, 1915 - 10:35 A.M.
Telegram:

TO: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

FEBRUARY 16, 1915 - 10:15 A.M.

Subject: Important University Information.

Please note the following important information:

[Additional information redacted for privacy]

David A. Hooper
SEND the following message subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Chicago, November 12, 1915

Baron Shibusawa,

% Japanese Consul-General,

San Francisco,
California

May I announce reception for you my house afternoon twenty-third instant?

Harry Pratt Judson.
ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any repeated message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of a message to any point on the lines of this Company can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz, one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company’s messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance, a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.
RECEIVED AT CORNER JACKSON BOULEVARD AND LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO
G328SF ZH 25 N L

SANFRANCISCO CALIF NOV 14 1915

PRESIDENT JUDSON

UNIVERSITY CHICAGO, CHGO

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR KIND INVITATION WILL YOU KINDLY WAIT TILL YOU HEAR FROM ME FROM SEATTLE LOOK FORWARD TO MEETING YOU WITH PLEASANT ANTICIPATIONS

SHIBUSAWA

258AM 15
memory of the courtesies received from you during my visit to your beautiful country a year ago, I am,

**Chicago, August 5, 1915**

My dear Baron Shibusawa:

This will introduce to you Professor Chester W. Wright, of the Faculty of the University of Chicago. Professor Wright is visiting Japan in charge of the party of students who form the baseball team. I am exceedingly anxious that the young men shall see Japan to the best advantage, and hope that Professor Wright and his party may have the privilege of paying you their respects.

With sincere regards and vivid
My Dear [Name],

In accordance with your request, Professor G. W. White of the faculty of the University of Chicago, Professor Wright is available to serve as the advisor of students who are interested in science. I am exceedingly envious of the opportunity to see some of the finest minds at the forefront of scientific research. I hope that Professor Wright may have the privilege of seeing you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
memory of the courtesies received from you during my visit to your beautiful country a year ago, I am,  
Very truly yours,

Baron Shibusawa,  
Tokyo, Japan.
memory of the consecration received
from you gathers my heart to your
p distribution to Christ a year ago, I am
Verly, yours truly,

We greet these experiences:

Tiger to the presidency of the
University of Chicago. President
Wright in assisting Japan in science
on the behalf of education and from
the presidency. In so much, I am
most sincerely

examine that the young men of this
learn to enjoy your association, and hope
Tokyo, Japan.

that I receive slight encouragement for the

wishes and the privilege of being your

Sincerely
With sincere regards, my sister.
TOKYO, May 20th, 1916

Prof. Harry Pratt Judson, President, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

I have been devoting almost all my life time to the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and America.

In 1906, immediately after the Russo-Japanese War, I accompanied Ambassador Komura to the Portsmouth Peace Conference as a newspaper correspondent.

In 1909, as secretary to the Honorary Commercial Commissioner of Japan to the Unites States of Americaa, I made a most extensive trip through the States. My last tour to America was made in 1914 under the auspices of representative Japanese, when I distributed to reading Americans a book entitled: "Japan to America", which contained the opinion of prominent Japanese on the subject. This trip resulted in turn in the publication of a book "America to Japan", compiled and published by the Japan Society in New York.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that I have decided to publish a monthly publication to be called: "Japan and America" in English, intended to serve the object of cementing friendly relations...
May 20th, 1916

TO MY DEAR FATHER,

Please accept this telegram as an expression of my esteemed regard for you. I have been frequently in Japan, where my influence and the promotion of friendship between Japan and America have been instrumental.

In 1909, immediately after the Peace Conference, I accompanied Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the American President, as a newspaper correspondent.

In 1910, as secretary to the Honorary Commercial Commissioner of Japan to the United States of America, I made a most interesting trip through the States. My last trip to America was made in 1914 under the auspices of the "Japan to America" which consisted of the American Society of Japan, the American Association, and the American Society of the Japanese Society in New York.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that I have recently

English. Intended to prove the accept of committed foreign relations.
of intercourse and trade between the two nations. In the first number, which will be published on or about August 15th, I desire to publish opinions of representative men of both countries. If not trespassing upon your kindness, I should like to have an article from you on whatever subject you may care to write.

I should esteem it a great honor and privilege indeed if you would help me by contributing an article. If it is not asking you too much, may I have your latest photograph and a short sketch to be published in "Japan and America"?

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Editor
Dear Sir:—

May 20th, 1916

TOKYO

Prof. Harry Pratt Judson, President and a fellow member.

I have received your favor of the 20th of May and appreciate the purposes of your publication, list.

I am glad to aid, but cannot at the present time undertake the motion of furnishing an article. The pressure of duties is such that I should prefer to withhold the matter. Possibly in the coming autumn I could do something.

Ambassador Kondo to the 19th Peace Conference as a newspaper correspondent.

In 1909, as secretary to the Commercial Commissioner of Japan to the United States of America, I made a most extensive trip through the States. My last tour to America was made in 1914 under the auspices of the Representative Japanese, when I distributed to the reading Americans a book entitled: "Japan to America", which contained the opinion of Japanese on the subject. This trip resulted in the publication of "America to Japan", compiled and published by the Japan Society in New York.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that I have decided to publish a monthly publication to be called "Japan and America" in English, intended to serve the object of cementing friendly relations between the two countries.
DEAR SIR:

Your favor of the 20th of May was only received by me two weeks since. I appreciate the kindness of your letter.

An appointment for your examination will be made by your manager, 12% a.m., and to that I shall be in attendance. In view of the importance of the matter, I shall be pleased to have an opportunity of discussing the same with you at your earliest convenience.

I trust this letter finds you in good health and spirits.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Mr. N. Kato, Japan-American Publishing Company
2500 W. 40th Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii
Tokyo, Japan
Address

Chicago, October 29, 1916

Baron Eiichi Shibusawa

Tokyo

Japan

My dear Baron Shibusawa:

Mr. Iyemaya sends me an interesting copy of the translation of your verses on Commodore Perry.

I am very glad to preserve them in my own archives. I a
Agrees

President of the

Respectfully Submitted

Tokyo

Japan

The news paper "The Times" of March 31st 1918.

I am very glad to have been given the opportunity to devote my energies.
Chicago, October 23, 1916

Baron Eiichi Shibusawa
Tokyo, Japan

My dear Baron Shibusawa:

Mr. Iyenaga sends me an interesting copy of the translation of your verses on Commodore Perry. I am very glad to preserve them in my own archives. I may add that I have a special interest in the subject, as Commodore Perry was a cousin of mine.

With best wishes, in which Mrs. Judson joins, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Baron Eiichi Shibusawa
Tokyo, Japan
Okinawa, Gafaren Stock, Okinawa

October 28, 1916

My dear fellow countryman,

I have the honor to introduce one of our new comrades, Mr. A. I. I am very glad to have a new acquaintance, and I hope it will be a pleasant experience for us all.

With best wishes for your future career, I remain,

Very truly yours,

H. P. L. L.

Bureau of Information
Tokyo, Japan
My dear President Judson:

Baron Eiichi Shibusawa has sent me a few copies of a poem and song of his own composition and handwriting. The poem was composed at the time of his visit to the tomb of Commodore Perry and the song when he visited the tomb of Townsend Harris. Not only are the sentiments expressed worthy of attention but the handwriting is executed in fine fashion. Calligraphy in China and Japan, you doubtless know, is an art in itself, and Baron Shibusawa is a good artist in it.

The mount is 15 by 19½ inches, so it can easily be framed and will not require a very large space to hang on the wall. The men to whom these compositions are dedicated and the composer himself together with the sentiments expressed make them, I believe, worthy of preservation, and I think there is no better place for such preservation than a great seat of learning like the University of Chicago.

Baron Shibusawa has specified that two copies be sent to Dr. John H. Finley who during the Baron's sojourn here asked for them. As to the other copies, the Baron has left their distribution to my discretion. I, therefore, take the liberty of asking whether you will be pleased to accept one of these compositions. The translation, suitably printed, will be attached to them.

I am, Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

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

P.S. Herewith I send translation of the poems on Townsend Harris. The one on Commodore Perry has not yet been translated.
TOWNSEND HARRIS.

Late Autumn o'er the green-mossed temple burns.
I stand beside his lonely grave in tears.
In scarlet maple and red-setting sun
Still glows his red, true, patriotic soul.

EIICHI SHIBUSAWA

ODOR OF IMMORTALITY.

Fragrant as if his spirit lingered near,
Red maple leaves perfume the dying day.

EIICHI SHIBUSAWA

1909
My dear Dr. Iyenaga:

My dear President Judson:

Your favor of the 2d inst. is received. It will give me pleasure to have the copies of Baron Shibusawa's poems and song. I shall be interested in the poem on Commodore Perry. He was a man greatly interested in his voyage to Japan.

Always been greatly interested in his voyage to Japan, and hoping it will be framed and will not require a very large space to hang on the wall. Thanking you for thinking of me, I am very truly yours.

N. P. J. L.

Baron Shibusawa has specified that two copies be sent to Dr. John H. Finley who during the Baron's sojourn here asked for them. As to the other copies, the Baron has left their distribution to my discretion. I, therefore, take the liberty of asking whether you will be pleased to accept one of these compositions. The translation, suitably printed, will be attached to them.

I am, Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga

1456-1458 Woolworth Bldg., New York City

P.S. Herewith I send translation of the poems on Townsend Harris. The one on Commodore Perry has not yet been translated.
Office. October 6, 1918

My dear Dr. Ingersoll:

Your letter of the 29th is received. I will give me pleasure to have the copies of Professor Simpson's poems and songs. I am particularly interested in the poem on Commodore Perry. He was a companion of one of my corresponding societies and of course I have always been greatly interested in his voyage to Japan.

Thanking you for thinking of me, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. L. - Jr.

Mr. Torriani
1556-1560 Madison Place, New York City
Meadville Theological School
Meadville, Pennsylvania

K. C. Hayashi
\[\text{c/o President H. F. Judson,}
502 Chestnut Street
Meadville, Pa.\]

March 8, 1917

Dear Hon. President Judson:

I thank you very much that you gave me your letter, not your secretary.

Of course, the sufficient time and many other things are necessary to make you know me well.

You read my letters and you gave me your own letter, these are very much to me at present. I thank you sincerely, and I hope heartily that you will know me more, and you will make me contribute to the all beings as I am.

Yours very sincerely,

Keoni Chingo Hayashi

\[\text{Hon. President H. F. Judson,}
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.\]
Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to express my deep concern regarding the current state of our nation. Recent events have shown a disturbing pattern of division and discord among our people. The lack of unity and cooperation is a cause for great concern.

It is essential that we work together to address these issues and find a way forward. We must prioritize the common good over our differences and work towards a more inclusive and united society.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
March, 11, 1917

K. C. Hayashi:
502 Chestnut St.,
Meadville, Pa.

Dear Hon. President Johnson:

After inquiring thoroughly through your friends in Japan, about me to

1. Hon. Mr. Hikichi Miyoshi (the instructor of the Emperor's children)
2. Count Gombei Yamamoto, (ex-premier),
3. Marquis Masayoshi Matsumata (the greatest statesman)
4. Hon. Mr. Takejiro Tokonami, (ex-president of Imperial Railroad),
5. Hon. Mr. Senkichiro Hayakawa, (President of Mitsui Bank),
6. Hon. Mr. Eikichi Kamada, (President of Keio Gijuku University),
7. Rev. Danjo Ebina, (Minister of the Congregation Church),
8. Hon. Mr. Soho Tokutomi (President of the Kokumin Shinbun),

if you will make me publish

"The Spiritual Comparison of Christianity and Buddhism"

by assistance of a lady who can understand the Oriental deep philosophy, and can write the good English, the all beings will be thankful very much to you.

Yours very truly,

Kumio Chuloso Hayashi.
March, 11, 1917

Chicago, March 12, 1917

Dear Hon. President Judson:

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 1st inst. is received. I regret that I am not able to make any suggestions which would be of any service to you.

Very truly yours,

[Names]

Mr. E. C. Hayashi
502 Chestnut St.
Meadville, Pennsylvania

If you will make me publish

"The Spiritual Comparison of Christianity and Buddhism"

by assistance of a lady who can understand the Oriental deep philosophies and can write the good English, the

all beings will be thankful very much to you.

Yours very truly,

Kuni Chūgōro Hagashi
Office, Waco, Texas, 1914

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 1st inst. to receiving.

I regret that I am not able to make any suggestions with

money of any nature to your

very great honor.

H. P. L. R. M.

Mr. W. O. Neely
R. O. C. of Justice

Mayor of Waco, Texas
March 1, 1917

Kuni Chisora Hayashi,
C/o Dr. F. C. Southworth, President,
302 Chestnut Street,
Meadville,
Pa.

Dear Mr. President:

I think you read my letters and almost knew me. As I wrote to you, if you will inquire me about the famous people in Japan through the American Ambassador to Japan, you will know me very well.

Hon. Mr. A. Miyoshibi, the instructor of the Emperor's children, and Rev. Sogen Shaku recommended to the Minister of Education of Japan, the late Hon. Mr. T. Haseba and Marquis M. Matsumata, the greatest statesman; and one more Hon. Mr. T. Tokonami, the ex-president of the Imperial Rail Road Department, recommended me to Marquis Matsumata, and Marquis Matsumata talked to my relation and he made my brother, his son-in-law, give money to me three thousand yen, and I came.
The ex-premier Count Yamamoto is thinking that I am too big in Japan. Yes, really, I am the world-wide religionist and educator, I believe sincerely.

I think you have many lady friends who can understand the Oriental deep philosophy and can write very good English. One of them is enough to me. If you will make me publish my deep and sincere work by the help of a lady, you will contribute very much to the world.

I am for the whole world, the all beings, not for a country, or a religion, or a sect.

I can speak and write the Japanese language, but the present Japan is too narrow to me, because she is so busy to protect herself and to make her own goods. If I can get a lady's help, I can contribute so much, splendidly and timely to the whole world. Please sympathize me!

Yours very sincerely,

K. C. Hayashi.
Meadville, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Hayashi,

March 1, 1917

Chicago, March 5, 1917

Dear Mr. President:

Your favor of the last inst. is received. I wish you all success in what you apparently have in mind, but am afraid I cannot serve you in the way of making suggestions. Perhaps I do not fully understand just what it is that you wish.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

H.P.J. - L.

Hon. Mr. K. C. Hayashi, President
Meadville Theological School
502 Chestnut St.
Meadville, Pennsylvania

Mr. T. Tokunomi, the ex-president of the Imperial Rail Road Department, recommended me to Marquis Matsukata, and Marquis Matsukata talked to my relation and he made my brother his son-in-law, gave money to me three thousand yen, and I came.
Dear Sir:

You honor me to no end, I feel. I received your letter of Jan 19th, 1913, and I am sorry to say that I have been in the hospital since then and have not been able to write you. I hope to be able to do so in a few days. Since I have not been able to write you, I am sending you a copy of my letter of Jan 19th, 1913, which I have in my possession.

Very truly yours,

R. T. L.

Mr. C. O. Headley, R. S. Headley
Kennett Square, Pa.
302 Chestnut St.
Kennett Square, Pennsylvania
April 14, 1917

Mr. David A. Robertson,

Dear Sir: The Japanese Club of the University of Chicago is going to publish an annual in order to introduce the details of the University of Chicago to all universities, colleges, libraries, newspapers, and eminent men of Japan. This annual, which contains 100 pages, will be published in Tokyo. May we be allowed to secure the photograph of President Judson and this statement
of one hundred words or so within a few days? Will you kindly ask President Judson about this matter?

Your favor of the 16th inst. to Mr. Robertson is handed to us. I hope that your annual will be entirely satisfactory. I am asking the faculty to send you a photograph. Also I am enclosing a few words about the University. Mr. Johnson is not in residence, as if he were I should ask him to do it.

Very truly yours,

Shoan M. Fukuya.

Editor in Chief of the Club.

5707 Dorchester Ave.
Of course I understand about the smoke at the camp. I have been there myself.

As you know, I have been a prisoner for many years. I have seen the horrors of war firsthand.

I have heard about the camp and the way you were treated. It must have been terrible.

I am glad to hear that you have found a new home. I hope you are happy there.

Keep in touch and let me know how you are.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
The University of Chicago was chartered in 1891. It

**Chicago, April 17, 1917**

comprises graduate and professional schools of Arts,

Literature, and Science, of Law, Medicine, Theology.

Education, and Commerce and Administration. It comprises

Dear Mr. Fukuya:

also undergraduate Colleges, in which students are trained.

Your favor of the 14th inst. to Mr.

to enter into one of the graduate or professional schools. Robertson is handed to me. I hope that your annual

The University is on what is known in the United States as

will be entirely successful, and I am asking the office

of private foundation; it receives no funds from the state,

to send you a photograph. Also I am enclosing a few

but all its gifts come from individuals. The Founder is

words about the University. I am sorry that Mr. Robertson

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who has been a benefactor to the

is not in residence, as if he were I should ask him to do it.

extent of many millions. The doors were opened for

Very truly yours,

instruction in October, 1892. During the first year there

were 742 students. During the current academic year there

have been approximately 10,000 students. The University

encourages research in all its departments, and is especially

interested in training students in those lines. The first

degree of Doctor of Philosophy given by the University was in

the summer of 1893, and the recipient was a Japanese student.

Mr. Shun M. Fukuya

5107 Dorrchester Ave. Chicago, always been students from Japan

in the various departments, and they are always welcomed.

be allowed to secure the photograph

President Sanford and his statement
Dear Mr. Roberts:

Your favor of the 1st inst. has been received. I hope that your success will be entirely unexpected, and I am enclosing the office to send you a photograph. Also, I am enclosing a few more points for your consideration. I am sorry that Mr. Roper has not been in residence as he would have been happy to have me to go to its.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. B. C. Roberts

[Address]
The University of Chicago was chartered in 1891. It comprises graduate and professional schools of Arts, Literature, and Science; of Law, Medicine, Theology, Education, and Commerce and Administration. It comprises also undergraduate Colleges, in which students are trained to enter into one of the graduate or professional schools. The University is on what is known in the United States as a private foundation; it receives no funds from the state, but all its gifts come from individuals. The Founder is Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who has been a benefactor to the extent of many millions. The doors were opened for instruction in October, 1892. During the first year there were 742 students. During the current academic year there have been approximately 10,000 students. The University encourages research in all its departments, and is especially interested in training students in those lines. The first degree of Doctor of Philosophy given by the University was in the summer of 1895, and the recipient was a Japanese student, Mr. Eiji Asada. There have always been students from Japan in the various departments, and they are always welcome.

will be published in Tokyo. May we be allowed to secure the photograph of President Judson and his statement
The University of Chicago was established in 1891.

Comprehensive education and professional schools of arts, sciences, and medicine, teaching, and research.

Education and commerce and administration.

The University is on a 2000-acre campus, which includes a theater, library, and research facilities. The University is recognized for its contributions to the field of economics, particularly in the areas of game theory and decision-making.

The history of the University is closely tied to the development of the scientific method and the study of the natural world. The University has been a leader in research and education, and its faculty and students have made significant contributions to many fields of study.

The University of Chicago is proud of its legacy of excellence in teaching, research, and service. It is committed to providing a rigorous and stimulating environment for students, faculty, and staff, and to contributing to the intellectual and cultural life of the community.

The University of Chicago is located in Chicago, Illinois, and it is one of the world's leading institutions of higher education. It is a private, coeducational university with a strong focus on research and scholarship.

The University of Chicago is a leader in many fields, including business, economics, and law. It is also known for its strong programs in the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences.

The University of Chicago is a center for interdisciplinary research and collaboration, and it has a strong commitment to diversity and inclusion. It is dedicated to preparing students for leadership roles in a rapidly changing world.
June 5, 1917.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, the University of Chicago.
Chicago.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned take liberty to introduce to you
Mr. Taiji Hoshino, Professor of the Niigata Medical College,
Niigata, Japan.

The aforesaid gentleman was sent abroad by the Department of Education of the Imperial Japanese Government for the study of Medicine, and is desirous to take necessary courses in your University.

Any courtesy you may kindly extend to him to facilitate his study, will be immensely appreciated by the undersigned.

Yours Respectfully,

Consul for Japan.
The following is a letter from Imperial College London to President of the University of Chicago:

My dear President,

I am writing to request a copy of the recent report on the activities of the Department of Mathematics at Imperial College London. The report contains important information on the progress and achievements of our students and faculty in the field of science.

I would greatly appreciate it if you could forward me a copy of the report as soon as possible. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards,

[Signature]

Sent to: President of the University of Chicago

[Date]
Chicago, June 3, 1917

Dear Mr. Herrick:

Mr. Teiji Hoshino, Professor of the Niigata Medical College, Niigata, Japan, is a guest of the University and is permitted to visit classes without registration.

Very truly yours,

D. A. R.-V.

Secretary to the President

Mr. C. J. Herrick
June 26, 1917.

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Dear Sir,

Matthews informs me that you have the charge of the films for the 25th Anniversary of the University. I am writing to ask you if you can allow me using one or two films in Japan this autumn. Many of the alumni of the University in Japan are anxious to have me bring them when I go. I shall of course return them as soon as I get back to Chicago in January, 1918. Harvard and Yale have kindly given me the privilege of using their films for my lecture on "American Universities".

Trusting to hear from you, I am yours sincerely,

Katsuji Kato
The text is not legible due to the handwriting and folding of the page. It appears to be a letter or a note, possibly discussing a committee or a foreign relations topic, but the details are unclear.
Chicago, July 5, 1917

Mr. Katsuji Kato
747 East 36th Street
Chicago

Dear Mr. Kato:

The University of Chicago possesses only one film of the Quarter-Centennial exercises. The Alumni Committee to which I referred the question of allowing you to take the film to Japan was very much interested in the possibility of exhibiting the film to our students in your country. They were however because of the demand for the film in the Autumn quarter loath to allow it to be taken to Japan and thus remove it from local service for so long a period. I wonder if it is possible for me to provide you with lantern slides.

I am so eager to let you have the film especially because the Waseda Baseball Team is shown in the picture that I wish you would raise the question again before you go. Mr. John P. Moulds, the Alumni Secretary, has the film in charge.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Secretary to the President
G. Yoshieka (1907)
K. Sakagawa (1907)
H. Bowler 1900
Katsuki Takahashi (1908)
Naotaro Otsuka (23.10.1907)
Takahisa Taniguchi (1911)
W. Agnew Hathorn (1902)
Teiji Kogo (1906)
Anna Laura White 1906
Ernest W. Clement 1880

Shigeo Yamamoto 1907
Minnie C. Bowler
Harry Brandt Jackson
Eijiro Suzuki 1893
George H. Kelly (1913)
Mary C. Thay
Dr. H. Koy (24.11.1913)
W. H. Cookin (1902-1912)
Elsbatterton 1907
Tokyo, 1st Aug., 1916.

Pres. Harry P. Judson, LL.D.,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,

Our boys are at last under our roof, having arrived here last month, and are loud in their praise of your hospitality. They told us that they will never cease to remember their pleasant visit and the many kind attentions they have received at your hands.

We can only faintly express our appreciation for your kindly efforts to render their visit not only pleasant and agreeable, but profitable. We do not forget that our happy relations with your great university were largely made so by your always generous efforts and willing helpfulness, and earnestly hope that this exchange of visits will be continued for many years to come.

Thanking you deeply, we shall gratefully remember your cordiality, and hope always to be held in pleasurable remembrance by you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

President Waseda University.
Your line of thought can only break through the great barrier of human thought by your own thought...
Chicago, September 28, 1916

President Amano:

Your esteemed favor of the 1st of August is at hand. I am glad to know that your students arrived home in safety, and that their trip was interesting to them and successful. We were gratified to be able to be of some service in the matter, and I am sure that all here enjoyed meeting your young men. They told us that never before has a foreign university visit received at your hands.

With best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

President T. Amano
Waseda University
Tokyo, Japan
Chicago, September 28, 1916

My dear friend,

I am glad to know that your interest is still in music. I am trying to make some plans to go to Europe to see and hear some of our future great artists in their concert in the matter, and I am sure that all fellow students in your own city would wish to have an opportunity to meet you and learn from your experience. I hope to hear from you soon.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Professor A. Mezzo

Waseda University

Tokyo, Japan
M. Kotaro Mochizuki, M.P.

Tokio.
Dr. M. Yamane, M. P.
T. MASAO, M. P.

CHAIRMAN OF

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY MISSION

SHIBUYA

TOKYO, JAPAN
T. SHIMADA

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARY MISSION

TOKYO
Nov. 19th, 1917.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, the University
of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the members of our Parliamentary Commission and myself, I hereby express the heartiest gratitude for your courteous entertainment at luncheon at the Chicago Club.

They were highly appreciative of your kindness which enabled them to meet you and other prominent gentlemen of this city, and
and were very anxious to transmit your good-will and greetings to the people of Japan.

The limited time they had at their disposal having deprived them of the pleasure of seeing you again before their departure, they asked me to send you their cards, which I herein enclosed, with their sincere thanks and compliments.

Looking forward to the opportunity of reciprocating your courtesy, I remain

Most cordially yours,

[Signature]

Consul for Japan.
IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN
920 PEOPLES GAS BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

November 3rd, 1917.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

My dear President Judson,

I and Mrs. Kurusu express our heartiest gratitude for the great honour you gave us by assisting us at our Emperor's Birthday Party as our guest of honour.

Looking forward to the earliest possible opportunity to thank you in person, and with our best wishes to you and Madame Judson, I am,

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

Consul for Japan.
IMPERIAL CONSULATE OF JAPAN

Honolulu, Oct. 28th, 1917

President

Health, Food and Sanitation

University of California

Chinese

To Great President,

I am here to present one practical fact
for the President to bear in mind. As far as the Japanese
are concerned, we are here to present our case.

I have learned to the President because the opportunity
of presenting my case to you and

to President you to besides, my wish. After the war, to you and

Chinese food. I am


certified yours,

[Signature]

[Stamp]
Tokio, Jan. 24, 1918.

My Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of introducing to you the bearer of this letter, Dr. M. Shibusawa, a nephew of mine, who is one of the old graduates of the Imperial University and now connected with the Imperial Japanese Government Department of Communication as an expert of the electric engineering. By order of the Government, he is now going over to America to investigate the commercial and industrial conditions there, and hearing myself from him that he is very desirous to have a pleasure of seeing you. I have herewith given him this letter of introduction to you. As he sails for San Francisco by S. S. Tenyo-Maru which leaves Yokohama on the 1st of Feb., he is soon be in your city; and so, when he calls on you, I hope you will kindly give him an honour of seeing you and also some assistance with in your power to let him accomplish his mission.

Any courtesy which you extend toward him should be greatly appreciated by myself.

Yours very respectfully,

( E. Shibusawa )
P. S. He should feel very grateful, if he could have a privilege, by your kind arrangement, of frequenting the Rockefeller Institute during his sojourn in your city.

Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of introducing to you the bearer of this letter, Dr. H. Shibusawa, a nephew of mine, who is one of the old graduates of the Imperial University and now connected with the Imperial Japanese Government Department of Communication as an expert of the electric engineering. By order of the Government, he is now going over to America to investigate the commercial and industrial conditions there, and having myself from him that he is very desirous to have a pleasure of seeing you. I have herewith given him this letter of introduction to you. As he sails for San Francisco by S. S. Tairyu-kara which leaves Yokohama on the 1st of Feb., he is seen in your city; and so, when he calls on you, I hope you will kindly give him an honour of seeing you; and also some assistance with in your power to let him accomplish his mission.

Any courtesy which you extend toward him should be greatly appreciated by myself.

Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]

( H. Shibusawa )
I am writing to express my interest in your position. I recently received a letter of reference from Mr. John Smith, who is familiar with my qualifications and professional experience. Mr. Smith has praised my work ethic, leadership skills, and ability to work well in a team environment.

I believe my education and experience make me a strong candidate for this role. I have a degree in Business Administration and have worked in various capacities in the corporate world for the past ten years. My experience includes project management, team leadership, and strategic planning.

I am particularly drawn to your organization because of its commitment to innovation and excellence. I am confident that I can contribute to your team and help achieve your goals.

Thank you for considering my application. I look forward to the opportunity to discuss my qualifications further.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
Mr. Merrifield says that Mr. Kato is a very interesting man, a good speaker, swinging English very nicely. He is a high-grade man, one of the best Japanese he knows. He is not quite so fluent in English as Mr. Kasai who was here, but is very much the same type - a fine character. Mr. Merrifield thinks he would be able to handle this beautifully. Mr. Messer of the central Y.M.C.A. knows him well, and Dr. Cope could tell you all about him. He was suggested for office in the Religious Education Association, and may have been elected.
Third World's Christian Citizenship Conference
Pittsburgh, Pa., U. & A., July 2-9, 1918

Directed by
The National Reform Association
(Founded 1883)
American Headquarters
602-604 Publication Building
209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

April 23, 1918

President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We are to hold in Pittsburgh, in July, a Preliminary Assembly to the Third World's Christian Citizenship Conference.

It has been suggested to us that Dr. Katsuji Kato, of the University of Chicago, might be secured as a speaker, or at least as a representative of the Japanese people, but we have no personal knowledge of him. I am therefore writing to inquire as to his facility in the use of English and as to your opinion as to his ability as a public speaker.

Any information you can give us with reference to this gentleman we shall greatly appreciate.

Thanking you in advance, we are

Yours very cordially,

Larimore C. Denise

LCM/EC

WRITE FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE. INFORM US IF YOU EXPECT TO BE PRESENT.
April 28, 1916

President,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

We are to hold in Pritzker Hall, in July,

Fiftieth Assembly of the Third World Conference of Christian Scholars.

I am very much interested in the fact that a Conference of Chicago might be secured as a sequel or at least as a representation of the various societies and people of the University of Chicago. May we have your personal knowledge of this or if I am mistaken writing to inform you of the feasibility of the use of Pritzker and to your opinion as to the ability of a popular speaker.

Any information you can give me will be appreciated.

Yours very cordially,

[Signature]
Chicago, April 25, 1918

Dear Dr. Denise:

Your favor of the 23d inst. relating to Mr. Kato is received. Those who know him say that he is a very interesting man, a good speaker, and uses English very well. He is a man of fine character, and I think would be able to do what you wish. I understand that Mr. L. Wilbur Messer, of the Chicago Y.M.C.A., and Dr. Henry F. Cope, Secretary of the Religious Education Association, know him well and could give you further information.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Dr. Larimore C. Denise
602, 209 Ninth St.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Office, April 26, 1918

Dear Mr. Denver,

Your favor of the 23d last referred to. I have to receive the change of name of a good speaker and man and another very well he is a man of fine appearance and I think would be able to go what you wish. I understand that Mr. E. W. Johnson, Director of the Chicago Y.M.C.A. and Dr. Robert H. Dool, Secretary of the Religious Association, know him well and could give you further information.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Reverend C. Denver
623 S. Fifth St.
Erie, Pennsylvania
President of Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.,

Dear President,

I was most delighted to meet you when our commission visited the United States. The Commission was most keenly interested with the wonderful progress of your economic and financial development and I am particularly impressed with your far-reaching war measures and your national patriotism. As I am anxious to keep myself in constant touch with the economic development of your country, I should like to have any publication or pamphlets of economic question published by your University. I am also much pleased to have a copy of the general catalogue of the University.

I am now compiling a pamphlet relating to my recent visit to America, which I have the pleasure to present to you as soon as it comes out.

Very sincerely yours,

Baron Tanetaro Megata
Chicago, June 10, 1918

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 2d of May is received. I am glad to have you get some of the documents to which you refer, and have accordingly ordered them sent to your address.

Trusting that they will be of service to you, and with all best wishes, I am,

Chicago, Ill.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dear President

I was most delighted to meet you when our visited the United States. The Commission was most interested with the wonderful progress of your economic development and I am particularly impressed with reaching war measures and your national patriotism. anxious to keep myself in constant touch with the events of your country, I should like to have any or pamphlets of economic question published by you.

I am also much pleased to have a copy of the general of the University.

I am now compiling a pamphlet relating to the visit to America, which I have the pleasure to present as soon as it comes out.

Very sincerely yours,

Baron Tanetaro Negata
Special Finance Commission
Japanese Government
Tokyo, Japan
June 10, 1918

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 24th May I received.

I am glad to have you let some of the business at which you
next to Macready
received.

perceiving that they will be of service to you, and with

retail sales I am,

Very truly yours,

H.T. L. I.

[Signature]

[Position Title]

[Institution/Company]

Tokyo, Japan
Tokyo, Japan, Feb. 20th 1919.

Dear Pres. Harry P. Judson,

I owe you a debt of gratitude for the many kindnesses you showed me during my visit to your country two years ago. Recollections are still vivid, yet I shall again have the pleasure of meeting you soon as I shall sail for America on the 15th prox. by Shunyo Maru, in company with Mr. Yukio Ozaki and after some stay proceed to Europe.

In fond expectation for the renewal of our friendship.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Kotaro Mochijuki
Dear Mr. Hurry, Purity Judson!

The great war which continued for a long time has at last told its end.

The everlasting universal Peace is now coming for which we are very thankful.

I think you are very happy and prosperous under the protection of our Heavenly Father.

When I visited you four years ago when I was making round the world trip you heartily welcomed me and further you were so kind as to sign your name in my book. I can never forget your kindness and hospitality shown to me at that time.

The school I am managing stands at Setagaya a semi-suburbs of the city of Tokio.

The object of my school is to give a work to any promising young men who are destitute of funds to make study and the receipt of the labour is distributed to them for their purpose of study. The students who are in the school at present are really promising, and they work and study very hard.

The chief of the work at the present time are milking, cultivation, chopping wood and plantation.

The chief of the course of study are English, Spanish, Mathematics, Commerce and agriculture.

In case you or any of your friends happen to cross over to Japan, I shall be delighted to have you or him at our school and indeed, I shall be looking forward for the pleasure.

It is now the beginning of spiring in Japan. The snow and ice have disappeared.

Birds are singing though there is yet a little time for the cherry blossoms to come out.

The bad Spanish influenza is raging through Japan as well as in other foreign lands. But I hope you are safe from the attack of cold.

Before I close my letter, let me say that I am praying for your good health and prosperity of your work.

I shall be delighted to hear from you sometimes.

I am,

Your sincere friend

H. Sakiyama
Dear Miss Penelope

The great weather continues for a long time here as I tell you.

The exercise improves my mental peace as you are coming for which we are very thankful.

I think you are very happy and prosperous under the protection of our Heavenly Father.

When I received your letter, I was so happy to know you were doing well.

Working trip you performed was very good, and further you were so kind as to send your name in my book. I can never forget your kindness and your

Directly soon to be at that time.

The school is managing excellently, of late with a sense of satisfaction of the city of Tokyo.

The object of the school is to give a work to man prominent home.

Man who will be a useful member of the society shall stand out in society. The student is considered to be a part of the society. He is expected to meet the purpose of such an institution.

The spirit of the work at the present time is still going on.

Proper study and development of nature.

The spirit of the course of study, the English, Spanish, Mathematics.

In case you work as your interest, I have no voice in it. The school and society.

I am still deploring not to have you at my school and teaching.

I shall be looking forward to the pleasure of meeting you.

I have this opportunity to write. There is not a little time for the

The good spirit influences to exert strong Japan as well as

offer tolerant hands. But I hope you are free from the stress of coitl.

Before I close my letter, let me say that I am praying for your

good health and prosperity of your work.

I shall be delighted to hear from you sometimes.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Penelope
Dear Mr. Iyanaga:

Your favor of the 20th instant with enclosure received. I am interested in your discussion of the matter. I am quite anxious that there should be adequate information to our people and especially in view of the whole subject. Of course it is hard to disentangle this matter from our international politics. Our people have had no desire to acquire anything from the fruits of the victory in the war against the Central Empires, other than some reliable insurance of the removal of the German danger on the one hand, and the security of the people against the recurrence of that danger on the other hand.

I think that thoughtful people recognize the necessity of securing and maintaining order in those parts of the world that have been subjected to Turkish despotism. They recognize the wisdom of not allowing the colonies to go back to Germany.

The situation in China is somewhat different. We have never believed the German seizure of Kiaochow was justifiable at all. I think we recognize the validity of a transfer to Japan as a conquering power of those things which rightly belonged to Germany, but not of those things which did not rightfully belong. The improvements made at German expense, amounting to many millions of dollars in the harbor of Ching Tao and vicinity, and the construction of the Ching Tao
Dear Mr. Gray.

Your letter of the 20th instant with enclosure
received. I am interested in your conclusion of the
matter. I am quite surprised that these points have

once been made to me by a friend or acquaintance.

Of course it is hard to

acquaintance to the matter from our international policies.

Get people to have a sense of some significance from

the purpose of the victory in the war against the Central

Empire, offer them some definite importance of the

purpose of the German Empire on the one hand, and the

security of the people against the authorities of that

governments on the other hand.

I think that the foreign policy recognizes the

necessity of security and manipulation other in those

parts of the world that have been occupied to taking

the colonies to go back to Germany.

The situation in China is somewhat different.

We have never polled the German Empire of Kiang ho,

we have been policed it. I think we are done with the

activity of a nation to become a dominating power

in those states which have not international peace

and not in those states which have not international peace.

The improvement made of German expanse, continued to

make millions of followers in the border of China to

my activity and the concentration of the China to
The Tsi-Nan Railway are certainly matters which should be lawfully transferred to the victor. Our people have been very much gratified, I am sure, that Japan has seen her way in a treaty to transfer the government of the territory in question back to China. I understand that Japan has agreed to do that. Personally I have no doubts that an agreement made by the Japanese government will be carried out. Unfortunately the agreement was quite indefinite as to time and procedure, and that fact impairs the whole thing in the public mind, and enables those who are inimical to Japan to have at least a plausible pretext for their course. I certainly hope that the matter will be cleared up.

Very truly yours,

V. Jyenaga,
1176 Woolworth Building,
New York City.
You may have heard of the recent matters which have been circulating throughout the nation. They concern the recent events in Japan. I must say, they have been quite dramatic.

Personally, I have been quite concerned about the position in China. I understand that the Chinese have been preparing for war. It seems that Japan will be attacking China.

I hear that the attacks will be quite large and will take place in the region of the Philippine Sea. I understand that the Japanese forces are well prepared for this attack.

I hope that the matter will be resolved peacefully.

Very truly yours,

A. Kennedy
Theodore Roosevelt
New York City
1176 Woolworth Building,
New York City, N.Y.

August 20, 1919.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President Judson:

Will you grant me the privilege of submitting for your kind perusal the enclosed leaflet, giving what I believe to be Japan's position in the Shantung settlement of the Peace Treaty. The subject has been much misunderstood and misrepresented.

I am fully conscious that it is a very delicate matter for a foreigner to discuss an international question which has become a matter of controversy in the United States Senate, but permit me to assure you that, without the slightest thought of overstepping the bounds of propriety, it was my most sincere solicitude for the continued maintenance of amicable relations between America and Japan, and this solicitude alone, which inspired me to write this leaflet.

I am, Mr. President,
Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]
A BRIEF OUTLINE
of the Plan of Sending to America
PEOPLE'S ENVOYS OF GRATITUDE
on the Completion of the Reconstruction of Tokyo and Yokohama
after the Great Earthquake and Fire of September, 1923.

I.
PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

To send four representative women of Japan as envoys to the United States to express formally to the people of that country the profound sense of gratitude held by the citizens of Tokyo and the rest of Japan for the generous and timely assistance given to millions of sufferers from the 1923 earthquake and fire disaster, and formally to inform the American people of the completion of the memorable work of reconstruction of the stricken districts.

II.
MISSION OF THE ENVOYS

To pay a visit to the President Hoover, former President Coolidge, the Department of Army and of the Navy, Honorable Cyrus E. Woods, the United States Ambassador in Tokyo at the time of the catastrophe, the headquarters of the American Red Cross Society, the headquarters of the Salvation Army, Mayors of principal cities, offices of leading newspapers, and other individuals and organizations who were instrumental in assisting Japan in the crisis, and to express to them the deep appreciation of the Japanese people for the relief given; and

To make presentation of gifts to these persons and organizations in the shape of books and photographs, etc., descriptive of the reconstructed Tokyo and Yokohama.

III.
SELECTION OF THE ENVOYS

(a) Candidates are to be recommended by Japanese organizations devoted to the work of promoting international friendship, women's educational institutions of high standing, and publicly recognized social organizations.

(b) Four of the candidates are to be chosen by the following Committee on Selection, and appointed the envoys to America.

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, Chairman, President of the House of Peers, of the Japanese-American Society, and formerly the chief delegate to the Washington Disarmament Conference.

Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Minister for Foreign Affairs and formerly the Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa.

Dowager Marchioness Nagako Nibeshima.

Honorable Zenjirō Horikiri, Mayor of Tokyo, and until recently the Chief of the Reconstruction Bureau.

Honorable Nozomu Nakagawa, Chief of the Reconstruction Bureau.

Honorable Chuiichi Ariyoshi, Mayor of Yokohama.

Kabey Otani, Esquire, Former President of the Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama.

Ikunoshin Kadono, Esquire, Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Jiji Shimpo.

IV.
QUALIFICATION FOR ENVOY

Candidate must be representative of Japanese womanhood in appearance, department and social status and over 18 years of age, and with some working knowledge of the English language.

V.
TIME OF DEPARTURE, ETC.

The people's envoys to America are to leave Yokohama a week or two before the 26th of March, the official date for the public celebration of completed reconstruction of the Capital. A member of The Jiji Shimpo staff is to accompany them to take charge of the trip. The envoys will return to Japan in the middle of May.
THE JULI SHIMPO

A BRIEF OUTLINE

OF THE PLAN OF SENDO TO AMERICA

PEOPLE'S ENVOYS OF GRATITUDE

IMPROVING ON THE RECONSTRUCTION OF TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA

AFTER THE GREAT DISASTER OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1923

I.

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

To send you representatives of the people in Japan as conveyors of the United States in the event of the people of Japan for the purpose of increasing and improving the work of reconstruction at the conclusion of the mission of recovery from the great earthquake and the disaster, and to convey to the American people the completion of the work of reconstruction of the industrial facilities.

II.

MISSION OF THE ENVOYS

To make a visit to the President Hoover, former President Coolidge, the Department of War, and the State Department, and discuss the reconstruction and industrial facilities with the President of the United States, the President of the American Chamber of Commerce, and other officials for the purpose of conveying a message of gratitude to the American people for the assistance they have given.

III.

SELECTION OF THE ENVOYS

Candidates must be representatives of Japanese business in prominence, reputation, and social status, and over 18 years of age.

IV.

QUALIFICATION FOR ENVOY

Candidates must be conversant with Japanese language, and must be capable of understanding and interpreting the English language.

V.

TIME OF DEPARTURE, ETC.

The people's envoy to America will leave Yokohama a week or two prior to the date of arrival of Dr. Shigematsu, to accomplish the purpose of the mission of reconstruction.
Captain Dollar Entertains Big Hope for Future

By Harry H. Saltzman, from World News, from Russia

Washington, D.C.

October 12, 1939

The American Legion's National Convention met today in Chicago, Illinois, with a large audience present. The convention was opened by the president of the organization, who gave an address on the state of the country at this time. The guests at the event were greeted with cheers and applause. The legion president then introduced the speaker of the day, who outlined the activities that have been undertaken by the organization in the past year. The speaker also mentioned the various charitable and educational projects that are currently underway.

The convention adjourned after the speaker's address. The next meeting will be held on November 10, 1939, in New York City.

Examination of Kindergarten Tests Announced

By Harry H. Saltzman, from World News, from Europe

London, England

October 13, 1939

The British government has announced plans to examine the kindergarten testing system used in the United Kingdom. The examination will be conducted by a group of experts who will evaluate the effectiveness of the tests and recommend any necessary changes. The government hopes that the examination will help to improve the quality of education in the country. The examination will take place over the next few months, and the results will be announced in the new year.

Butler Back from Manila

By Harry H. Saltzman, from World News, from Asia

Manila, Philippines

October 14, 1939

Major General E. B. Smith, the commanding general of the U.S. Army in the Philippines, returned to Manila today after spending several months in the United States. The general had been on leave, and he utilized the time to travel to the United States for a medical examination. He arrived in Manila yesterday afternoon and was greeted by a large crowd of friends and colleagues. The general is expected to remain in Manila for several more days before returning to his post.

The general's departure has caused some concern among the people of the Philippines. However, his return has been met with widespread relief and joy. The general is highly respected by the people of the country, and his return is seen as a sign of hope for the future.
Four Japanese Ladies Chosen
For Good Will Trip to America

Party Leaving Here March 18 to Thank United States for Aid Given Japan at Time of Earthquake and Fires of 1923

Four young ladies of outstanding ability in Japanese families have been chosen to be sent to the United States to express the gratitude of the Japanese people, taking advantage of the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the proclamation of the Meiji Restoration in Tokyo.

They will take from the Japanese people a message of profound sympathy and generous help extended by the American Government and people at a time of dire need following the great earthquake and fire of September 1, 1923.

The members are Miss Kamiko Aikyo, Miss Yoshiko Sato, and Miss Susumu Tokuda.

The young ladies will leave Yokohama on March 16 on the magnificent steamship President, arriving at San Francisco on April 29 to participate in the Golden Gate International Exposition.

The purpose of their visit is to express the gratitude of the Japanese people to the United States for the aid extended during the recent disaster.

The ladies will travel through newspapers, magazines, and various social circles to spread the message of the Japanese people.

This trip was arranged through the Jiji Shibu, one of the leading daily newspapers in Japan, representing the sentiments of the Japanese people.

The appointment of the members of the party was confirmed by the special committee organized by the Jiji Shibu.

The members of the committee were selected from among Shigeho Yakehara, chairman, President of the House of Representatives of Japan; Kanenobu Nakajima, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Shinobu Tani, Director-General of the Foreign Bureau; and Osamu Sato, chairman of the Reconstruction Bureau.

The three members of the committee are Miss Yoshiko Sato, chairman, and Miss Kamiko Aikyo, chairman.

The trip is one of the most difficult for the ladies.

The qualifications for membership in the mission were ability to speak English, ten years of age, and a representative of Japanese womanhood and social status.

Out of many candidates, ten were finally selected on February 15 and the last selection was made on March 3.

The original plan was to select two women qualified in every respect, but four were so well-balanced in every respect that the committee decided to have them all.

The purpose of the visit will be to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Japan and the United States.

The ladies will visit prominent figures on the East Coast and stay there for four days. This is the first time for Japanese ladies to visit the United States.

Whole of the Eastern United States and the ladies will pay a visit to President of the United States.

It was during his trip to the United States that the great earthquake and fire swept Tokyo and Yokohama, and that he took the initiative in extending the prompt aid to Japan.

In Philadelphia, they will call at the office of Ladies Home Journal, Saturday Evening Post, and The Forum. Before making this visit, however, they will pay their respects to President Woodrow Wilson, who is the American Ambassador to Japan at the time of this visit.

Before leaving Japan, they will be visited by social leaders of the United States.

As a social function, the ladies are expected to be entertained by prominent persons who are expected to be visiting Japan at the time of the visit. The ladies are expected to visit prominent institutions which were established for the relief of the disaster.

The ladies have been selected to return to Japan on June 2 on board the Tei-ya.
Mr. and Mrs. Atsushi Kimura
accept with pleasure
the kind invitation
of President Hutchins
for Saturday afternoon, May third.
The University of Chicago
Office of the Adviser of Foreign Students

JAPANESE STUDENTS - UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Mr. M. Katsui, Shell Hall, University of Chicago
Mr. Mitsuo Nishihara, 5610 Maryland Avenue
Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Arai, 5902 Maryland Avenue

Mr. Chisato Hayashi, Shell Hall, University of Chicago

Mr. Hachio Idaka, 162 N. Wabash Avenue

Mr. Takashi Katsuki, 5708 Ellis Avenue

Mr. Ken Kawachi, 5757 University Avenue

Mr. Torori Makino, 3723 Lake Park Avenue

Mr. Yasuo Mizoguchi, 5757 University Avenue

Mr. Masao Morikawa, 5757 University Avenue

Miss Teruko Nakamura, Green Hall, University of Chicago

Mr. Raymond K. Oshimo, 5757 University Avenue

Mr. Tadashi Yabe, 1304 W. Congress Street

Mr. S. Mizuike, 5628 Maryland Avenue

Mr. Minoru Tabuchi, 5757 University Ave.

Consul and Mrs. A. Kimura, 5555 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Kenji Toda, Zoology Department, University of Chicago

Dr. and Mrs. Morris S. Kharasch, 8211 Drexel Avenue
printed seal

25.00 refreshments
2.00 flowers
17.60 invitations
4.00 stamps

48.60

25.00 refreshments
2.00 flowers
10.10 invitations
4.00 stamps

41.10
Dear [Name],

[Handwritten notes]

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]
The University of Chicago
Office of the Adviser of Foreign Students

Estimate of expenses in connection with the Thanksgiving Saturday May 3, 1930 – 355 pm. in honor of the Japanese Good-Will messengers.

1. Invitations:
   1st/100 = $7.00
   Postage = $2.00
   Each additional 100 $1.75 plus postage.

2. Refreshments:
   For 100 – Sandwiches, Cakes, Candy, etc. $3.00

3. The Nago:
   4 Mandi, Chickens Drum $8.75

Total: $37.75
Mr. MacMurray gave a most earnest and sympathetic consideration of the proposed conference in an interview which lasted one hour and forty minutes in his office in the State Department. The appointment was made by Mr. Tyler Dennett. Mr. MacMurray said "I am afraid that you will feel that my attitude on this matter is negative". Professor Blakeslee talked with me about the Conference last Summer at Williamstown and later Mr. Loomis saw me. We believe that there is only one policy now for the United States to take toward Japan in this unfortunate situation that has arisen between the two countries. This is to consider the exclusion question settled. Congress will not change its action on exclusion, and the more the matter is agitated and discussed the longer will a permanently satisfactory relationship be postponed. We hope that America has enough other spheres of mutual interest and cooperation with Japan in commerce, education, religion and cultural activities to prove to the Japanese, in the course of time, our genuine friendship and respect. By emphasizing these common interests, the Japanese will in due time become adjusted to what at present seems a piece of injustice and discrimination. They will certainly not get adjusted if efforts like some that are being made for a revision of the exclusion law are kept up indefinitely.

That is why we are anxious about the holding of a conference of this kind at the present time. We feel that it will keep up agitation and promote irritation instead of helping the situation. However, it is a good deal with this conference as it is with the Naval maneuvers that will take place in Hawaii. The State Department deplores the time and place selected, but the event having once been announced and preparations started, it would be far worse to attempt to stop them now than to have them go on.

Last Summer when I talked to Dr. Blakeslee it might have been possible for us to have brought influence to bear to call this conference off. It is clear that it is too late to attempt to do this now. To try to stop it would raise a lot more suspicion and problems than to have it go on.

Now the problem is how to conduct this conference with the least probability that it will do mischief, and in ways to accomplish results that are worth while.

While the State Department is deeply concerned in such questions as this conference proposes to deal with, it also recognizes that it is not the only agency that has interest in them and that have a right to concern themselves with them. Yet we cannot forget, and you should not forget, that the Government has a very great stake in how these matters are handled.

I do not think you can meet in this conference and escape open discussions of such questions as immigration and race equality. While I would not put forward a question as immigration for chief emphasis on the program, I certainly would not try to avoid it. It would be worse than useless to do this. It would be folly to hold a "fig leaf conference"—hanging fig leaves over the prescribed parts of the scenery. Better face up squarely to these questions of difference, when they arise, and give opportunity of expression of opinion.

I would advise you using the round table type of discussion rather than lectures. At the Williamstown Institute of Politics they used three methods. First, lectures and addresses related to the general subjects that are being studied. Second, round table discussion where subjects are informally discussed and studied under
The presentation was a failure and many people commented on it. There was a lot of interaction, but not much in the way of discussion. My comments were not well taken, and I felt that the audience was not engaged. The format was not conducive to interaction, and I had to struggle to keep their attention. Overall, I think we need to revamp the presentation to make it more engaging and interactive.
expert leadership. And third, forums or general meetings at which any one can get up and relieve himself on any subject he wishes. I presume you will find some such plan valuable in your conference. You must give opportunity to people to say what they think.

I hope that you will not try to have any Government officials or men connected with the administration attend this conference. If you do, you are likely to make it very difficult for us. If such men are present the public is pretty sure to get the impression that what is said and done has the Government stamp of approval. Better go slow on your publicity method, and be very careful of the publicity agencies that you use. Williams town has rather overdone its publicity.

I advise your keeping out the South American countries. You will have your hands full with the present groups. The Latin countries would be liable to band solidly with the United States against the Oriental nations, and this might give Japan and China grounds for complaining that the American group had stacked the cards against them. You will have a hard enough time keeping this from becoming a "cat and dog fight" without getting these Latin nations into it.

So far as consulting the official mind of the State Department is concerned, I have full authority to speak for the Government, and you do not to clear the matter with any other official. However, if it is on personal judgment and advice which you wish, of course, you are at liberty to consult as many officials and departments as you wish. In fact, it might be to the advantage of the conference to do this, for example, the Immigration Bureau, etc., etc.

Your list of leaders include some very good men. Most of them are known to us here and they can be of real help to you. Better be careful in choosing men to represent the anti-Oriental group. This point of view should probably be represented, but preferably by men who are of a type that will not embarrass the discussion. You had better not use Mr. Hoover’s name or mine on your list, or anyone else connected with the Administration.

You are attempting a very difficult task. It will require great skill and wisdom in your leaders to hold discussions on the track and not let the situation get out of hand. I would appreciate having reports sent me on the development of the conference plans.”
You must take the initiative to start a conversation.

It is important to have a planned conversation. You should begin by asking some questions. Here are some examples:

1. What do you think about your current situation?
2. Are there any challenges you are facing currently?
3. What are your goals and aspirations for the future?
4. How do you think your experience has prepared you for this conversation?

In this discussion, you can share your thoughts and ideas. It is important to listen actively and provide feedback. This will help you understand the other person's perspective and needs.

You can use these questions to start a meaningful conversation. Remember to be open and receptive to the other person's thoughts and feelings. It is essential to maintain a positive and respectful tone throughout the conversation.