My dear President Jordan,

Will you give me the honor of a place on your staff?

It was just before New Year's that President Jordan wrote me, as Dartmouth's newest member of the staff, to say that my sister, also a classmate of his, had graduated in June. I find myself constantly conscious of the fact that I am now a member of the class of '19.
January 5, 1920

Dear Miss Breckinridge:

Thank you very much for the old book. I shall value it both for itself and for its donor. For both reasons it is especially interesting. I am glad to hear of the progress of your young people and hope that they will finish their course here with entire satisfaction to themselves and to you.

Very truly yours,

Miss Sophonisba Breckinridge,
Faculty Exchange.

R.P.J;JN
Dear Miss Precintando:

Thank you very much for the gift.

I am glad to know that you took the time to put together this collection of poems. I am especially interested in the poem about the poet's experience of living as a small boy in the city.

I hope that you will enjoy your time with your family and friends.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Miss Sophia Precintando
Faculty Exposition

H.P. 74
January 8, 1920

Living ideas and could present them in so forceful a way as to carry conviction. He was and is a great leader worthy of respect and of confidence.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I regret greatly that circumstances which I had not foreseen prevent me from being able to attend the meeting many more. They cannot of course provide the native tonitig of the Association of American Colleges. I especially regret not having the privilege of hearing the speakers who avail themselves of them can greatly reinforce their own powers. I am sure contribute each an important message. The subject of the evening is a vital one.

The three things without which young men are not fitted to lead their fellows are I suppose, first character, by which I mean inflexible integrity, and in the second but democracy whether political or social is an impossible place intelligence in order to judge soundly all political organization without adequate leadership. As we all know false and social theories, and finally force without which the leaders sooner or later bring on disaster. Among the democratic other two qualities are ineffectual. If from the many masses then, I suppose the primary need is sufficient intellect.

Thousands attending our colleges even a few hundred can and sound judgement to select wise leaders and then sufficient graduates with these qualities they will become the wise tenacity to follow them loyally. Many such leaders like leaders of a wise democratic society, and only if our Lincoln have had little schooling but their native qualities republic is thus equipped will it be fit for any place of have taken the place of school training.

During the war it was my privilege to hear one of the English Labor leaders not merely on occasions of public address, but on occasions of conference for the prosecution of the great work in which his nation and ours were engaged.

His use or misuse of grammar were striking but he had living ideas
October 8, 1920

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I realize clearly that circumstances which I have not foreseen prevent me from being able to attend the meeting of the Association of American Colleges. I especially regret not having the privilege of seeing the speakers who have been the meeting of my life. But I am sure that I have in your letter a message of an important message. The message of the enemy is a vital one.

We think of the world today as essentially democratic.

But democracy means a policy of social as an experiment. An experiment without education is not an experiment. As we all know, those who have the democratic message must be ready to follow them. What we need is sufficient interest, and some understanding to resist the pressure and the momentum to follow them.

This has been the price of school training.

During the war it was my privilege to hear one of the great men in whose position we must take the opportunity to recognize the opportunity of speaking to the assembled audience for the promotion of education, and to make sure that these ideas and conclusions are not made ineffective, but are made effective.
Having ideas and could present them in so forceful a way as to carry conviction. He was and is a great leader worthy of respect and of confidence.

Still the colleges have the opportunity of training many more. They cannot of course provide the native qualities but they can offer such privileges that those who avail themselves of them can greatly reinforce their own powers.

The three things without which young men are not fitted to lead their fellows are I suppose, first, character, by which I mean inflexible integrity, and in the second place intelligence in order to judge soundly all political and social theories, and finally force without which the other two qualities are ineffectual. If from the many thousands attending our colleges even a few hundred can be graduates with these qualities they will become the wise leaders of a wise democratic society. And only if our republic is thus equipped will it be fit for any place of leadership among the nations of the world.

Again regretting my inability to be present at the meeting this evening, I am,

Very truly yours,

Mr. Robert L. Kelley,
19 S. La Salle St.
Chicago, Ill.

[Signature]
Finding ideas and concepts from is important and a way

of building confidence. We see and in a great leader.

The second and of confidence.

Still the colleges have the opportunity of examining

and make more. Then comes of course over all the students

and who will some whom of them can really define the point

of and more important. When you come over the

same. The power without a clear sense. The power

of the same. I have not one who I suppose. This appears

in the nation is a great one.

by which I mean intelligent intelligentsia and in the sense

of an educated man with a point where we can put

on the other side the intelligentsia. If you are. We may

conceive that our colleges have a very pampered can be

exaggerated with these college grades and will become the wave

of a few college students and only it can

here. If we examine some of the wave of the wave

We can examine are the fact of some of the wave

and very clear points.

Mr. Kopri, I mean it.

To be able to

Office of the Department of Commerce and Industry of the

power of the wave.
January 27, 1920.

Mr. Jesse Knight

President Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Judson:

It gives me special pleasure to announce that at the Annual Meeting of the National Institute of Social Sciences, which was held on January 23d, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Davison, you were elected to the position of vice-president for the ensuing year.

Your acceptance of this position will be much appreciated by the members of the Institute.

Very truly yours,

Eunice R. Johnson

President Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.
It gives me special pleasure to announce that at the Annual Meeting of the National Institute of Social Sciences, which was held on January 30th, the President of the Institute, Mr. Henry L. Pfeiffer, has been elected to the position of Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Your selection of this position will be much appreciated by the members of the Institute.

With very best wishes,

[Signature]

[Date]
January 30, 1920.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Your favor of the 27th instant is received. I am pleased to accept the vice-presidency for which the Institute is good enough to choose me at the recent meeting.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Emory R. Johnson,
225 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.
February 2, 1920

Dear Mr. Lamont:

Your favor of the 23rd instant is received.  
I shall be glad to become a member of the National Committee for securing "America's Gift to France".

Very truly yours,

Mr. Thomas W. Lamont,
150 Nassau St.
New York City.

HPJ: JH
Dear Mr. Remon:

Your favor of the 28th instant to receive:

I shall be glad to become a member of the committee
Committee for securing "America's Gift to France."

Very truly yours

Mr. Thomas M. Remon
150 Nassau St.
New York City

The
AMERICA'S GIFT TO FRANCE
THE MACMONNIES STATUE TO COMMEMORATE THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE

COMMITTEE

OGDEN ARMOUR
MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON
GEORGE F. BAKER
WALTER BERRY
WILLIAM P. BONBRIGHT
JAMES BROWN
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
HENRY W. CANNON
JOHN RIDGELY CARTER
MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER
FREDERIC R. COUDERT
PAUL D. CRAVATH
WILLIAM H. CROCKER

MRS. WILLIAM ADAMS DELANO
JOHN H. FINLEY
CHARLES L. FREER
WALTER GAY
JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS
HERMANN H. HARES
THOMAS HASTINGS
MYRON T. HERRICK
JOHN GRIER HIBBEN
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
JAMES HAZEN HYDE
THOMAS W. LAMONT, Chairman
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL

MRS. PHILIP M. LYDIG
CLARENCE H. MACKAY
CHARLES H. SABIN, Treasurer
JOHN S. SARGENT
JAMES A. STILLMAN
EDWARD T. STOTESBURY
EDWARD TUCK
WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT
HENRY WALTERS
WHITNEY WARREN
MRS. EDITH WHARTON
HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY

Office of the Committee
150 Nassau Street
Tel. Beekman 1061


Harry Pratt Judson, Esq.,
1146 East 59th St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Judson:

I write to inquire whether you will be willing to join with us as a member of the National Committee of "America's Gift to France"—a project planned in 1916 by the charter members shown above. Let me add that such membership will carry no duties other than the approval of our plans. As you may not be familiar with our plans, I venture to describe them briefly:

The little town of Meaux, on the River Marne, will be known through all history as the high-water mark of the great German advance in 1914. For a short time the advance German patrols were in possession of the town. Then, overwhelmed by the irresistible French armies, they withdrew, never to return.

On a spot in that village, to be selected by Marshall Foch and Marshall Joffre, it is planned that the American people shall erect a colossal statue by the famous American sculptor, Frederick MacMonnies, to commemorate the glorious stand of the French armies at the Marne.

The cost of erecting the statue is estimated at $250,000 and the Committee desired to have the gift come from people representing every phase of American life. The Committee, therefore, purposes to secure the necessary funds by a nation-wide appeal to all American citizens who will be invited to donate any amount from one cent up. In this way, "America's Gift to France" will resemble the Statue of Liberty given to America by people in every part of France.

The National Committee in charge of such a project, should obviously be thoroughly representative of the whole American people.

Let me add that the erection of this memorial has already
I write to inform you that you will be willing to join with me to work as a member of the National Committee of "America's Call to France," an organization and a project of the American Committee for the Peace of Europe. The committee is planning to take an active and important part in the campaign.

The purpose of the campaign is to encourage participation in the Paris Peace Conference and to promote the interests of American citizens in the negotiations.

The committee is aiming to raise the vital issue of peace from the aspect of the American people and to become the necessary influence in a nation-wide appeal to all Americans. In order to achieve this, the committee will be ready to cooperate with every American.
received the highest official sanction, the French Ambassador having cordially approved it, and M. Pichon, when Minister of Foreign Affairs, having formally accepted it, on behalf of France, with an expression of gratitude.

In laying plans of our State organizations, we have approached the Governors of all the states and have received the hearty approval of most of them. We plan to have each Governor act as Honorary Chairman in his state, appointing a committee which will have charge of the active work. In this connection, let me make clear that members of the National Committee will not be asked to undertake solicitation of funds.

In view of the feeling of the French Government and the desire of many Americans to commemorate adequately the Battle of the Marne, I earnestly hope that you will give us your support in making this gift truly representative of the whole American people.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Chairman.
recognize the Prime Minister's decision to appoint Mr. M. H. B. as Minister of Finance in his Cabinet. Having a background of experience in economic planning and finance, he is well suited for the position.

In view of the recent developments and the need for economic stabilization, Mr. M. H. B. has been appointed as the new Finance Minister. His appointment is expected to bring stability and fiscal discipline to the economy.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Secretary, Finance
Feb. 13th, 1920

Secretary,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

On Page 48 of the Feb. 7th. issue of Literary Digest I note what your Prof. Ernest Freund of your Law Dep't., has to say with reference to bringing the former German Kaiser to trial and rendering to civilization its just rewards of that iron-handed ruler.

I also noted that 301 out of 328 of the eminent American jurists who answered the Digest questionnaire, answered emphatically that terms of justice in keeping with American principles and civilized dictates, whereas, your Germanized professor continues to defend this scoundrel, even in the light of evidence so strong as to cause conservative and thoughtful, decent Americans to advise us that the Kaiser should be brought quickly to a just trial. There were 137 who contend that the wrongs of this man demand exile; 106 stand for capital punishment; 51 for imprisonment; 7 for other penalties, and your thoughtful, Europeanized professor joins the small minority of 37 in bitter phrases against any trial whatsoever.

Is it not most fortunate for American principles, American thought, American justice, especially in our relations with the world at large, that these 328 jurists did not all secure their training in the halls of your institution? It is obvious that they would also have adopted the Germanized viewpoints which characterize your most bitter German prof.

Your institution owes it to itself and this country to at once make matters straight with the American people, and to end your relations with a professor of this anti-American type. Though your officials may contend that we desire our young men and women trained under "Made in Germany" thoughts, you will probably discover to your suffering that this is not wholly the case.

Very truly,

Earle W. Gage
Dear Mr. Gage,

The enclosed publications, in the fields of Education and Americanism, which you have requested, are being forwarded to you by mail. I regret that the number of copies in print is limited, but I hope the material may be of some service to you.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
February 17, 1920

Dear Mr. Cuse:

Yours of the 12th instant is received. It happens that Professor Freud is neither pro-German nor Germanized. He is a loyal American citizen, but being a lawyer he is perhaps inclined to take a conservative view of legal questions. His opinion is one from which many of his colleagues here dissent but he is certainly entitled to his own point of view. It will be a sad day for our country when minorities cease to have rights.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Earl W. Cuse,
Ashville, N.Y.

Hor. J. H
9 Nassau Hall
Princeton
New Jersey
15 March 1920

Dear President Judson:

I am deeply concerned to discover by your letter just received that my enquiry concerning Hoover should have caused you annoyance. I thought, as did some of my associates, that in case you yourself were not favorable to Hoover you would not mind putting us in touch with someone in Chicago University who was. I regret most sincerely that I should have made the mistake of asking this favor and of presuming on my acquaintance with you which has meant very much to me.

Regarding the Republican nomination I would not be averse to voting for Lowden under certain circumstances. But I see no reason why Mr. Hoover should not also have a fair consideration by the Republicans. I would much prefer to have him the Republican nominee than the Democratic.

With cordial regards and remembrances, I am,

Sincerely yours,

President Harry Pratt Judson
Chicago University
Chicago
Illinois.
March 17, 1920

Mr. Brown:

Yours of the 15th instant is at hand.

I am quite surprised to find that my letter was written very hastily under press duties, gave the impression that it offended. It didn't at all. There is the world why Mr. Hoover should not help at the same time, if he is available, the puzzle continues.
March 17, 1920

Mr. Brown:

Yours of the 15th instant is received.

I am quite surprised to find that my letter, which was written very hastily under pressure of other duties, gave the impression that it caused me any annoyance. It didn't at all. There is no reason in the world why Mr. Hoover should not have the nomination, at the same time, if he is available for both parties.

I confess I am a little puzzled over the organization that might be formed by either party.

I will certainly make inquiries and if I find anyone who cares to take the matter up he will write to you on the subject.

Very truly yours,

Professor Philip Marshall Brown,
9 Nassau Hall, Princeton, N.J.

HPJ: JN
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT  GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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WO NEW YORK NY 308PM MARCH 26

HARRY P JUDSON, UNIVERSITY OF CHGO-

THE WORLD EDITORIALLY ADVOCATES US GIVING FRANCE OUTRIGHT ONE
BILLION DOLLARS AS A GIFT OF AFFECTION AND GRATITUDE FOR
HER FINANCIAL AND OTHER AID TO THE COLONIES DURING AMERICAN
REVOLUTION IT IS SOUNDING PUBLIC OPINION ON THE PROPOSITION AND
WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU PARTICULARLY WILL YOU REPLY
AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE BY TELEGRAPH COLLECT AND DEEPLY OBLIGE
THE WORLD

443PM
TELEGRAM (COLLECT—DAY PRESS RATES)

New York World, New York: Despatch received; should approve anything and everything which this country could do for France recognizing the great service rendered our Republic by that country at the time of our Revolutionary War.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON
MESSRS. SELFRIDGE & COMPANY LTD. REQUEST THE HONOUR OF A VISIT FROM

[Signature]

ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS TO BE HELD
MARCH 16 TO 21, 1914. OXFORD ST. LONDON, W.
AMERICA’S GIFT TO FRANCE

Issued by the National Committee
Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman
Myron T. Herrick, Chairman Executive Committee
HERE'S a little wooden cross at the farther end of the Marne bridge at Meaux. The ancient village carpenter set it there by the roadside where the poppies grow, six years ago come September.

God, the simple peasants' tale is, marked the place with His finger in the sand, and smiled.

The German drive on Paris was to end there.

Not so long ago after all—that Battle of the Marne—is it?

Remember?

Your newspaper—the headlines screaming in big, black type—"Germans March On Paris."

Came they then to the River Marne—there where the cross is now—
And stopped.
And in all the years of the War no German boot advanced a single stride beyond.

"Papa" Joffre—the pitiful handful of French soldiers—the "contemptible" army the Kaiser sneered at—the four days and nights while You and I watched beside with narrowing eyes.
Remember?

September, Nineteen Fourteen.
A good deal of water has passed under the bridge since then—All the World has marched.

Now—
Up in the valley above the bridge the French peasants are tilling their humble gardens—the soil of the battle ground is richer than it used to be—the scarred trees on the hillsides will be green again in the Spring, they say—the larks have come back and are singing in the fields—but—

Sometimes at sunset the river runs red, again.

We gave much to France in the War—our Sons—our Might—our Blood.
We owed her much.
Could we forget our debt to Lafayette—to the France who gave of her Strength and her Faith when our Nation was born?
Could we forget those days at the Marne when France held "The Frontier of Freedom"—and hurled back the German hordes who would have trod the World under foot?
Can we forget?

Nay—Some things we remember—always.

And so—
Soon there shall stand, there on that bank of the Marne where the little cross is now—a Statue such as the World has never seen—a Statue that to our children and to our children's children shall tell of a battle won and of a bond of love between two great nations that will hold until the end of Time.
Against the sky, in huge proportion, the Statue of a Woman—a Woman—beautiful—though worn and beaten down by the storm of battle—who rises un-
daunted—dauntless—and raises high aloft
Her Flag of Liberty—the Flag for which
Her Sons—and Ours—have died.

On July 4th, 1885, we celebrated the birthday of our Liberty.

From all lands came men to join our happiness and joy.

Some bore gifts in token of their Friendship.

From France—the Beloved—came the giant Statue—which stands in New York's harbor—"Liberty Enlightening the World"—A Gift from the People of France to the People of America.

From all France came the money for that Statue of Liberty of ours—from rich and poor—from the eager hands of little children—from the palsied hands of old men—the widow gave her mite—

Each gave a share.

So shall Our Gift to France be made.

Not from the chosen few shall it come—but even as we gave to Her our Sons—from East—from West and North—from South—from You—from Me—

From all America.

America's Gift to France

Late in 1917, it was announced in the Press that a Committee of representative American citizens had dedicated themselves to the plan of raising, by public subscription, sufficient funds to erect on the site of the first battle of the Marne, a colossal Statue in commemoration of the victory of the French forces there in 1914.

Preparations are now under way to carry out the original plans.

The Sculptor

The distinguished American sculptor, Frederick MacMonnies, is now working on sketches for a statue of a size worthy of the event which it is to commemorate. When completed it will constitute the embodiment of the feeling which all Americans have for France. MacMonnies is especially well fitted to carve this Statue. His work is well known in France and in America. During the war he remained in France and turned over his studio near the Marne as a hospital for French soldiers whom he aided in every way. He is thoroughly in sympathy with
and is peculiarly able to interpret the friendship of America and her admiration for the heroic spirit of France.

Acceptance by French Government

The offer of this Memorial to the French Government has received the highest official sanction of the French Republic and the tender has been accepted with many expressions of gratitude. There is ample precedent for such a Gift in our own Statue of Liberty which was presented to us by the People of France and is now aglow with the light of that Liberty which France helped us to win over a hundred years ago and protected for us at the Battle of the Marne.

The Cost

It is estimated that $250,000 will be required to design and construct this statue, to transport it to France and to erect it at Meaux, where the battle was fought, upon a site to be selected by Marshal Foch and Marshal Joffre.

The Gift From All America

In order that the statue may be in truth "America’s Gift to France," the funds must come from all parts of the country, from people of every walk of life.

With the comparatively limited sum required it has been thought wise to solicit popular subscriptions ranging from one cent to any amount the donor cares to give. A special appeal will be made to the twenty million school children.

The Book of the Marne

A Memorial Book containing the names of all villages, towns and cities which have subscribed will be presented to the French Republic and placed in a museum in the base of the Statue in token of the amity of the two Republics.

Contributions

An opportunity to contribute to the Fund will be given to everyone whom it is possible to reach during a period of one week, probably during the latter part of February, 1920.

Announcement of Plans

The final plans for the campaign are now being laid and will be given wide-spread publicity throughout the country at an early date.

As at present constituted these plans contemplate the appointment of State Committees by Governors of the respective States, the co-operation of Local Committees and of Schools and Patriotic Societies throughout the United States.
NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Ogden Armour
Mrs. Gertrude Atherton
George F. Baker
Walter Berry
William P. Bonbright
James Brown
Nicholas Murray Butler
Henry W. Cannon
John Ridgely Carter
Mrs. William Astor Chanler
Frederick R. Conduit
Paul D. Cravath
William H. Crocker
Mrs. William Adams Deleano
John H. Finley
Charles L. Freer
Walter Gay
James Cardinal Gibbons
Hermann H. Harjes

Thomas Hastings
Myron T. Herrick
John Grier Hibben
Archer M. Huntington
James Hazen Hyde
Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman
A. Lawrence Lowell
Mrs. Philip M. Lydig
Clarence H. Mackay
Charles H. Sabin, Treasurer
John S. Sargent
James A. Stillman
Edward T. Stotesbury
Edward Tuck
William K. Vanderbilt
Henry Walters
Whitney Warren
Mrs. Edith Wharton
Harry Payne Whitney

December Twenty-seventh
Nineteen Nineteen
Clark University, Worcester, Mass.,
March 27, 1926.

Dear Sir:

I am a Senior Fellow in the History Department of Clark University. My thesis for the Doctorate deals with the development and causes of change in American sentiment toward Germany from 1870 to August 1914, using the following chapter headings:

I. American sentiment toward Germany during the Franco-Prussian War; (1870-1871).
II. The Samoan incident.
III. Germany in China and at Manila.
IV. Fear of Germany in the Caribbean and South America.
V. American attitude towards general German policy.
VI. Attempts to counteract anti-German feeling in America.
VII. Attitude of prominent Americans just before the outbreak of the World's War.

As source material I have consulted biographies, autobiographies, memoirs, and letters of leading men of the periods treated; have reviewed many newspapers from all sections of the country; and magazine articles and editorials.

We have thought it would be of great value to incorporate within a closing chapter the personal opinion of influential Americans who are familiar with the feeling of the people of this country towards Germany at the opening of hostilities in Europe in August 1914. As a matter of historical fact we were definitely pro-German during the Franco-Prussian War. In order to make such a section possible, would you be willing to give me your opinion on the following points:

What was the general attitude of the United States toward Germany just before the outbreak of the World's War?

Was this feeling uniform throughout all groups of Americans, or was it, perhaps, more favorable to Germany in University circles, for example, than in other elements of American society?

What were the causes of such an attitude, either of the country as a whole or of the various groups?

Thanking you very much for the honor of your reply, I am

Very truly yours,

Clara E. Schieber
Dear Miss Schiefer:

Your circular of the 23rd of March is received and I am grateful for the information contained therein. Any opinion which an individual may hold as to how the various states shall be handled in this matter is, of course, a matter of personal judgment and will not, therefore, necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Commerce. However, I am in agreement with the general policy of the Department as outlined in the circular, and I am pleased to learn of the steps taken in the direction of a more efficient and economical handling of the mail. I am also pleased to learn of the plans for the expansion of the personnel of the Department, and I am confident that these plans will be carried out in a manner which will result in the best possible service to the public.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]