November 22nd, 1905.

Mr. Camillo von Klenze,
The University of Chicago.

My dear Mr. von Klenze:

I send you herewith instructions for competitors for the Nobel Prize for Literature which perhaps you will be good enough to hand to persons who may be interested. The prize which is indefinite in amount is based upon the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish engineer. The testator's residuary estate was divided into five shares, "one share to the person who shall have produced in the field of Literature the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency." I have no further information beyond what is contained in the instructions.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
M. E. Harker

Miss M. B. Graham

Re: Application for Financial Assistance

Dear Miss Graham,

I am writing to apply for financial assistance towards the costs of attending the upcoming conference. The conference is an opportunity for me to expand my knowledge and network within my field. I am particularly interested in the sessions focusing on sustainable development and environmental conservation.

I have completed my Bachelor's degree in Environmental Science and am currently pursuing a Master's degree in the same field. My academic record reflects a strong commitment to environmental issues, and I have volunteered extensively in various environmental projects. I am eager to contribute to discussions and learn from experts in the field.

I am currently working part-time to support my studies and pay for living expenses. However, I find it challenging to meet the full cost of attending the conference. I would be grateful for any support that could help me attend this essential event.

Thank you for considering my application.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
March 8th, 1906.

Mr. William O. McDowell,
51 Liberty St., New York City.

My dear Mr. McDowell:

Your favor of the 6th inst. with enclosure is at hand. While I am in entire sympathy with your proposition, it seems to me very questionable whether we want to undertake a political campaign of the kind you indicate. It seems to me that Mr. Roosevelt’s name can well rest upon its own merits without attempting to enforce it by a universal petition. The mere fact that his name is known to be before the Nobel committee will of itself bring that committee a great number of letters. Moreover, what will weigh with them, it seems to me, will not be a great number of names but rather names which are in themselves significant. Such persons will undoubtedly spontaneously express their views to the committee.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
Mr. President of the U.N.

May 28th, 1945

I am writing in accordance with your proposal to meet to understand the situation. I am happy to say that I am able to attend the meeting on this date. It seems to me that the U.N. should be able to handle the situation. The more we know about the situation, the better it will be for the United Nations. The more we know about the situation, the better it will be for the world. Therefore, I hope that the U.N. will be able to handle the situation. The more we know about the situation, the better it will be for the United Nations.
GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST; AND ON EARTH PEACE

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF

AN ELECTORAL COLLEGE
COMPOSED OF THE INTELLECTUAL LEADERS OF THE WORLD
BRINGING INTO EXISTENCE

THE UNITED NATIONS OF THE WORLD
A LEAGUE OF PEACE

WITH THE PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL COURT AT THE HAGUE AS THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT
THE UNITED NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS OF THE WORLD AS THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT
AND AN EXECUTIVE, WHOSE TITLE SHALL BE "THE PEACE MAKER."

51 Liberty Street, New York, U. S. A. March 6th, 190...

[Handwritten note:]

Professor Harry Pratt Judson
Chicago, University-Chicago

Dear Professor Judson,

I am glad to write you at this time suggesting the inclusion of a telegram from Christiansen, Norway, and the fact of your nomination of President Roosevelt for the Nobel Peace Prize.

I wish you would study over the above letter and carefully consider all you can in working out this idea.

The judiciary, and legislative departments of this United Nations of the World are well enough, but it must come the Executive Department. We want to take just as quickly as possible a ballot by mail from the 100,000 odd more-intelligent heads, from every country for this world executive, whose title shall be the Peace

We believe the vote would be about unanimous for Theodore Roosevelt, and that this ballot would

and undertake an expansion of the world of men, and this will be no backed in that the will take upon them

taking over this ballot will be about 10,000. With my chris

[Signature: William F. Russell]
"GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST; AND ON EARTH PEACE."

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AND AN EXECUTIVE, WHOSE TITLE SHALL BE "THE PEACEMAKER."

51 Liberty Street, New York, U.S.A.

The undersigned hereby contribute the amount of $____ for the purpose of assisting in the formation of a ballot-forum world Electoral College as for the leading of the subscription list for the election of a World Executive to be known as the Peacemaker, and will subscribe for offering the book that this association following our signatures will be elect.

[Signature]

Addressee:

Amount: $____
FOR THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

President Roosevelt and Alfred H. Love, of This City, Among Candidates.
(special cable to "The Bulletin.")

Christiana, Feb. 28,——President Roosevelt has been proposed as a candidate for the Nobel peace prize, in 1906, by Professor Charles S. Baldwin, of Yale University; Professor Harry Pratt Judson, acting president of the University of Chicago; Professor Heinrich Harburger, of the University of Munich, in Germany, and by three professors in Washington.


William O. McDowell is widely known as an orator, educator and organizer of societies having human freedom for their aim. Alfred H. Love has been president of the Universal Peace Union since 1866. Congressman Bartholdt has been active in promoting international arbitration.
FOR THE GOOD OF THE NATION

President Roosevelt and Alfred H. Love

At the City Avenue Luncheon

(Special Cables to "The Bulletin")

The nomination of President Roosevelt has been proposed

as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1930, by Professor

Chamberlain of the University of Chicago. Professor Noyes,

now serving as President of the University of Michigan, and

Professor Noyes, of the University of Munich, in Germany, and

three professors in Washington.

The other American candidate is the University Peace Union

of Philadelphia. William O. McDowell, of New York, Alfred H. Love,

of Philadelphia, and Robert Borchardt, Chairman of the Union.

William O. McDowell is widely known as an orator, educator, and

organizer of societies favoring human progress. For twenty-five years, Alfred

H. Love has been President of the University Peace Union since 1908.

Congressman Bierbach has been active in promoting international

cooperation.
THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
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AND AN EXECUTIVE WHOSE TITLE SHALL BE "THE PEACEMAKER."

Mr. William O. McDowell,
51 Liberty Street, New York, U. S. A. 12/20/06.

New York,

Harry Pratt Judson, Jr.,
Acting President of the University of Chicago,

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 20th inst. with
enclosure is at hand. I note the matter to which
you refer, but shall not be able to take part in
the enterprise.

Very truly yours,

In 1897 Vice-President Hobart, John Clark Ridpath, the
historian, Walter S. Logan, President of the National Society of
the sons of the American Revolution, and President of the New York
State Bar Association, Haziliah Butterworth, Editor, and James B.
Upham, one of the proprietors of Youth's Companion, Boston, and a
number of other distinguished Americans, upon reading the account in
the paper of the will of Alfred B. Nobel of Sweden, at once wrote
presenting to the Norwegian Parliament, who had been entrusted with
the making of the award for services in the interest of Peace, by
that will, with a statement of these services, my nomination for the
award. Colonel Ethan Allen, of New York, was entrusted with making
the draft of the communication, which they all signed.
THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF
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AND AN EXECUTIVE WHOSE TITLE SHALL BE "THE PEACEMAKER."

51 Liberty Street, New York, U. S. A. 12/20/06.

Harry Pratt Judson, J.D.,
Acting President of the University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:

You will doubtless remember well our movement for a Pan Republic of World's Liberty Congress, and the part taken by the Columbian Exposition in forwarding in various ways, intentionally and unintentionally, the great purpose to which we were giving our devotion. This latter head will give you one of the outcomes of this great work.

In 1897 Vice-President Hobart, John Clark Ridpath, the historian, Walter S. Logan, President of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and President of the New York State Bar Association, Hazikiah Butterworth, Editor, and James B. Upham, one of the proprietors of Youth's Companion, Boston, and a number of other distinguished Americans, upon reading the account in the paper of the will of Alfred B. Nobel of Sweden, at once wrote presenting to the Norwegian Parliament, who had been entrusted with the making of the award for services in the interest of Peace, by that will, with a statement of those services, my nomination for the award. Colonel Ethan Allen, of New York, was entrusted with making the draft of the communication, which they all signed.
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
OF ELEKTORAL COLLEGE

THE UNITED NATIONS OF THE WORLD

A CHARTER FOR MANKIND

The United Nations is an organization of nations established to achieve international co-operation among the nations. The purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, to develop friendly relations among nations, to achieve cooperation in solving international problems, and to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all members of the human family. The United Nations consists of member states whose representatives meet in a General Assembly. The Charter of the United Nations was adopted by the United Nations Conference on International Organization, held in San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945. The United Nations has its headquarters in New York City. The Charter entered into force on October 24, 1945.
They came to me with earnest congratulations upon the action of Dr. Nobel, and insisted that here was an available fund that would certainly come our way to forward the great work we had in hand.

The Norwegian Parliament, however, did not take the necessary action authorizing the acceptance of the trust until 1900. In the early part of this year the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament sent me certified copies of the papers that had been forwarded to Norway in 1897, with instructions how to have them brought down to date, and made to comply with the rules adopted for the government of the Committee in their action. This communication was passed to New York friends who had been co-workers with me since the initiative of this work, and they drafted their papers and the nomination was put in proper shape with the Committee.

In the meantime President Theodore Roosevelt with his successful settlement of the Russian-Japanese War, so over-dazzled or outshone with the Committee any other nominee that in the natural order of things he received the Prize. The Committee, however, sent me instructions for the renewal of the nomination.

I would appreciate it very much indeed if you and your Professors of Political Science, and of Law and History, would find themselves of mind to sign the enclosed renewal of the nomination, in the form sent you or any other form that you may see fit.

The certified copies of the papers of 1897, and copies of papers signed in 1906 are in New York, and if you wish they will be forwarded to you at once, in response to a letter or telegram, that you may have these papers before you in reaching a decision as to whether I am entitled to such a great appreciation from you and the other gentlemen, or not. If the work and services there outlined do
can come to an end without cooperation from

the Department. We hope that this point may be

very soon. We shall certainly come to an eng.

agement for this purpose.

The [Department name] is prepared to offer any

cooperation in the matter of the new bill.

In the meantime, it would be very helpful if the bill

were published in order to have the matter discussed.

I have always been a strong advocate of the

[Department name] proposals, and I believe that the

interested parties will ultimately agree to them.

I am looking forward to seeing the bill

passed into law at the earliest possible moment.

I hope that you will agree with me in this view.

I remain, yours truly,

[Your Name]
not come up to the standard that satisfies you, do not hesitate to tell me so.

With pleasantest memory of all of our work together, I remain,

Cordially your friend,

William O. McDowell

The special grounds for the recommendation is that in our opinion Mr. McDowell's life work, as exemplified by the principles of life with your Committee, fulfills in every way the standards previously established by Dr. Nobel in his will for this award.

Date, Signature, Address, Official position that qualifies me to make the nomination, and reasons...
at station for ob are. We will be in the same train. I

Will be here by 5:30 to get off at the next stop.

I

Cordially

[Signature]

W. L. W. NOW
TO THE NOBEL COMMITTEE OF THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT:

Referring to the papers and documents already on file or that may hereafter be filed in connection with the nomination, first made on February 2nd, 1897, by certain eminent Americans, of Mr. William O. McDowell, now of 51 Liberty Street, New York, whose residence is 447 Summer Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, United States of America, for the Nobel Peace Prize, we, the undersigned, who under your rules are duly qualified to propose a candidate for the award, hereby renew the nomination of said Mr. William O. McDowell, for the Nobel Peace Prize of 1907.

The special grounds on which this nomination is made is that in our opinion Mr. McDowell's life work, as exemplified by the documents on file with your Committee, fulfills in every particular, preeminently, the standards set by Dr. Nobel in his will, for this award.

Date, Signature Address Official position that qualifies me to make the nomination, and remarks ---
TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POSTAL SERVICE

The Report of the President's Commission on Government Operations in connection with the complaint of Frank O. Tousey, 749 Shippen Street, East Haven, Connecticut, relative to the inefficiency of the Post Office Department in the East Haven, Connecticut, area, should be referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

WILLIAM D. BUTLER, Chairman
WILLIAM O. MILLER, Vice-Chairman
JAMES H. DOUGLASS, Secretary

The President of the United States

The Secretary of the Interior

Signature

Date

Page 1 of 10
Mr. Ragnar Moe, Secretary,
Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament,
Drammensvei 19,
Christiania, Norway

sir:

I have learned with very great pleasure that the American members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, the American members of the Institute of International Law, and a number of professors of international law in our universities and colleges have called the name and services of Mr. Albert K. Smiley to the attention of the Nobel Committee, in the hope that it may honor him in his declining years with the Peace Prize.

Mr. Smiley's services are so well known that they fortunately do not need elaborate or detailed statement. Eighteen years ago he organized the Mohonk Conferences of International Arbitration by inviting distinguished American citizens and diplomats accredited to the United States to be his personal guests at his mountain home, in order to discuss arbitration and the means by which it might be made more effective as a remedy for the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations. He did not confine his invitations to partisans of arbitration, but requested the presence also of believers in the older and unfortunately existing order of things. The invitations were largely accepted, so that now several hundred chosen spirits meet for the better part of a week at Mohonk as Mr. Smiley's guests, in order to discuss the peaceful settlement of international disputes, primarily by arbitration.

All points of view are considered and the conclusions are only reached after a careful weighing and balancing of views, which often appear at the beginning to be irreconcilable. The proceedings are published annually and are widely circulated and read. Accounts appear in the newspapers, and it is not too much
ST: 1 have learned with very great pleasure that the American
members of the Executive Council of the United Nations
have called the name and surname of Mr. Alfred K. Deloy to
the attention of the Nobel Committee, in the hope that it may result
in his receiving the award with the Peace Prize.

It's still a mystery to me well know that Mr. Kastor has no
not very adequate to serving as a
representative of the International Assistance Program for
American universities and colleges.

In the past, I have attended several conferences as a
member of the Nobel Committee, and I am very much
interested in the problems of international assistance and
the need to promote the establishment of the Peace Prize.

The Nobel Committee has selected Mr. Deloy because he is
widely recognized for his efforts to achieve peace and
understanding between nations, and for his work in promoting the Peace Prize.

I would like to congratulate Mr. Deloy on his
achievement and express my congratulations to the
members of the Executive Council of the United Nations
for their selection of Mr. Deloy.

This is an important step towards the achievement of
peace and understanding between nations, and I am
very much looking forward to Mr. Deloy's acceptance of
the Peace Prize.

I hope that this step will be an inspiration to all
peacemakers and that it will lead to a more peaceful
world.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]
to say that by means of the proceedings and the statements in the press the conferences have exercised a very beneficent influence upon leaders of thought both at home and abroad.

While the conference is Mr. Smiley's personal achievement, it will not, however, die with him, because he has made arrangements that it shall meet annually after he shall have passed away, and continue to influence thought even more markedly in the future than in the past. The public opinion existing in the United States in favor of arbitration has been largely crystallized by the conferences, and it appears to many of us that the recognition of Mr. Smiley's services by the Nobel Committee would be as consoling to him as it would be honorable to the members of the Nobel Committee.

In the hope that his name and his services will be considered by your Committee in connection with the award of the Peace Prize, and that your Committee may feel justified in awarding it to Mr. Smiley, who has unceasingly advocated the principles for which the Prize was instituted, I am,

Very respectfully yours,
to see that by means of the proceeedings and the statements in the
bureau the controversy have expressed a word of paternal influence
when Leaders of sufficient weight at home and abroad
while the controversy is in every's balance of events the
will not, however, get the interpretation of the State of
and that it shall meet entirely after the spirit have become new
continue to influence to create even mote material in the future
the period opinion existing in the United States
in favor of expiration have been largely assisted to the con-
In favor of expiration have been largely assisted to the con-
and it appears to many of us that the recognition of
mit's own action in the hope committee would be sometime
of the committee of the hope com-

In the hope that the same and the services will be continued
A non committees in connection with the service of the same
and that your committee may feel trusted in enacting it to
the eligible and the necessary accomplish the purpose for which

the above was transmitted, I am

Very respectfully honored,
Chicago, October 18, 1912

Sir:—

I have learned with very great pleasure that the American members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, the American members of the Institute of International Law, and a number of professors of international law in our universities and colleges have called the name and services of Mr. Albert K. Smiley to the attention of the Nobel Committee, in the hope that it may honor him in his declining years with the Peace Prize.

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October 18, 1878

I have pleasure in sending herewith the Ethiopian Law, as a member of the American Bar Association of the Order of American Lawyers. I have the honor to name the name and address of Mr. A. H. *Gelman to the attention of the above Committee.

Mr. *Gelman's name is well known to you for an African artist. He is not a member of the National Academy, but represents the presence of African artists.
in the older and unfortunately existing order of things. The invitations were largely accepted, so that now several hundred chosen spirits meet for the better part of a week at Mohonk as Mr. Smiley's guests, in order to discuss the peaceful settlement of international disputes, primarily by arbitration.

All points of view are considered and the conclusions are only reached after a careful weighing and balancing of views, which often appear to be irreconcilable. The proceedings are published annually, and are widely circulated and read. Accounts appear in the newspapers, and it is not too much to say that by means of the proceedings and the statements in the press the conferences have exercised a very beneficent influence upon leaders of thought both at home and abroad.

While the conference is Mr. Smiley's personal achievement, it will not, however, die with him, because he has made arrangements that it shall meet annually after he shall have passed away, and continue to influence thought even more markedly in the future than in the past. The public opinion existing in the United States in favor of arbitration has been largely crystallized by the conferences, and it appears to many of us that the recognition of Mr. Smiley's services by the Nobel Committee would be as consoling to him as it would be honorable to the members of the Nobel Committee.

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that your Committee may feel justified in awarding it to Mr. Smiley, who has unceasingly advocated the principles for which the Prize was instituted, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Ragnvald Moe, Secretary,
Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament,
Drammenvei 19,
Christiania, Norway.
All proposals of candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize, which is to be distributed December, 10th, 1916, must, in order to be taken into consideration, be laid before the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament by a duly qualified person before the first of February of the same year.

Any one of the following persons is held to be duly qualified: (a) Members and late members of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, as well as the advisers appointed at the Norwegian Nobel Institute; (b) Members of Parliament and Members of Government of the different States, as well as Members of the Interparliamentary Union; (c) Members of the international Arbitration Court at the Hague; (d) Members of the Commission of the Permanent International Peace Bureau; (e) Members and Associates of the Institute of International Law; (f) University professors of Political Science and of Law, of History and of Philosophy; and (g) Persons who have received the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Nobel Peace Prize may also be accorded to institutions or associations.

According to the Code of Statutes, § 8, the grounds upon which any proposal is made must be stated, and handed in along with such papers and other documents as may therein be referred to.

According to § 3, every written work, to qualify for a prize, must have appeared in print.

For particulars, qualified persons are requested to apply to the office of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, Drammensvei 19, Kristiania.
Nobel Peace Prize

All previous or future Peace Prize investigators, no longer be "privileged"
December 10th. The winner for 1901, is to be chosen and communicated to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee in the Norwegian Parliament by a joint meeting of the Cabinet.

The award of the following prizes is made to the following persons in order to beogan the Norwegian Peace Institute: (a) the Norwegian Nobel Institute; (b) the Peace Institute of the International Peace Congress; (c) the United Nations and their representatives in order to promote the International Peace Congress; (d) the members of the Norwegian National Committee for the Norwegian Peace Prize; (e) the Peace Institute of the International Peace Congress; (f) the members of the Norwegian National Committee for the Norwegian Peace Prize.

The Nobel Peace Prize may also be awarded to individuals or institutions that have worked to promote peace and international understanding. However, no award may be made to individuals or institutions that have received the Nobel Peace Prize within the last ten years. No award may be made to individuals or institutions that are engaged in activities that are contrary to the principles of peace and international understanding.