Chicago, January 16, 1918

Mr. Herbert Hoover, Food Administration, Washington, D.C.

Your telegram of fifteenth instant received. We are offering instruction such as you indicate and have given special courses throughout this year. I have no doubt that a number of young women will be found by the close of the present University year who can be of decided service to your Department. We shall be glad of any suggestions.

Harry Pratt Judson, President
Office, January 16, 1918

Mr. Herbert Hoover, Head Administration, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hoover, your letter of February first last received. We are
your F. E. M. of this past year, and have given
attending information such as you indicate and have given
special consideration to the fact that I have no control
a number of hands of women who are on the staff of the
Department. We are now in a position to your
Department.

Very truly yours,

Herbert Hoover, President
We need help all college women in stimulating conservation throughout the country imperative to secure largest possible number well informed people to assist in presenting food situation and methods which food administration is devising to meet it are all your women students receiving instruction insuring intelligent cooperation with food administration are you offering emergency courses which will enable some or all women graduating this year be of special service would you welcome outlines and suggestions Please reply telegram.

Herbert Hoover.
THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN TELEGRAM SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH. In consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any unrepeated telegram, 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 telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, UNLESS SPECIALLY VALUED; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, NOR FOR ERRORS IN CIPHER OR OBSCURE TELEGRAMS;

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond fifty times the repeated telegram rate, at which amount this telegram, if sent as a repeated telegram, is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereto at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. 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.

5. No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office.

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

7. The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this telegram.

8. NO EMPLOYEE OF THIS COMPANY IS AUTHORIZED TO VARY THE FOREGOING.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT.
EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD
March 20, 1917.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

Dear Dr. Judson:

I enclose herewith statistics on the First Aid to
the Injured courses which have been held for three quarters
at the University with the help of money donated by the University.

Permit me to thank you for this opportunity to
bring to our students knowledge which will, I am sure, prove
of great benefit to them and to others.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest J. Morrie.

EJM/RC
The Young Men's Christian Association
Headquarters of Chicago

March 20, 1911

President Henry Hart Johnson
University of Chicago

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I am pleased to have the opportunity to write to you to express my appreciation for the assistance that we have received from the University of Chicago in our recent endeavors. The cooperation of the faculty and staff has been invaluable to our efforts.

I hope to have the opportunity to return to the University of Chicago in the future to build upon the strong foundation that has been established.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
First Aid to the Injured Course

Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
<th>Sessions</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
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**Graduation:**

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</table>

**Remarks:**

- Spring 1975
- Summer 1975
- Winter 1975
Chicago, March 21, 1917

Dear Mr. Morris:

Your favor of the 20th inst. is received.

I am interested in the report on the First Aid to the Injured courses, and am glad to see we have an average attendance report as well as one on those taking examinations. It seems to me that the number who took the examinations is distinctly creditable.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. Ernest J. Morris
The Young Men's Christian Association
The University of Chicago
Office, Market St., July

Dear Mr. Kotrle:

Your letter of the 20th inst. is received.

I am interested in the report on the blind aid to the
Injured soldiers and am glad to see we have an agency
attending to the needs of those who took the
examination. It seems to me that the number who took the

Very truly yours,

Mrs. C. L. S.

Mr. Egbert L. Kotrle
The Young Men's Christian Association
The University of Chicago
May 8, 1918.

My dear Dr. Judson:

I have your letter of May 6th, and in reply thereto you are informed that there is no regulation of the War Department forbidding half-staffing of the flag in token of mourning during war time.

As to the service flag, the enclosed copy of War Department communication dated February 26, 1918, is self explanatory.

With assurances of high regard, I remain

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

One Enclosure

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
I have your letter of Dec. 1, and in reply thereto
you are informed that there is no regulation at the War Department
regarding such retirements of the Army in time of hostilities.

At the time the War Department was brought into existence,
the only part of the War Department of the Army which
had a permanent organization was the Secretary's Office.

With assurance of high regard, I remain,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Paragraphs with similar content redacted or illegible]
THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY
MILITARY DEPARTMENT

February 26, 1918.

From: The Commandant.

To: The Adjutant General of the Army.

Subject: Eligibility for service stars.

Request to be informed as to what kind of service is necessary in order to be eligible to be represented by a star on the service flag? It is well understood that men commissioned or enlisted in the Regular Army, National Guard or National Army are entitled to this honor, but information is desired as to whether or not members of the Reserve Corps such as Medical and Engineer Reserve Corps and also members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Senior Section may be represented on the university service flag.

(Signed) Andrew C. Wright,
Captain, U.S.Army, Retired.

A.G.332.1(Service flags) Appt. 1st Ind. FJ-HAS-431.

War Department, A.G.O., March 5, 1918 - Through the Commanding General, Central Department, Chicago, Illinois, to the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, State University of Iowa.

The service flag while not officially adopted is authorized and officially recognized. In this connection attention is invited to page 13 of the inclosed copy of "The Official Bulletin" of January 21, 1918, from which it will be seen that the service flag should represent only those who are serving with the colors.

By order of the Secretary of War: G. H. SHIELDS, Jr.,
Adjutant General.

1 inclosure.

2nd Ind.

Hq. Central Department, Chicago, March 7, 1918 - To Professor of Military Science and Tactics, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

1 Incl.
The Commandant.

To:

The Enlisted Counselor of the Army.

Subject: Eligibility for Service Abroad.

Military Department of the State University of Iowa.

Dear Colleague:

I refer to your communication of June 6, 1920, regarding the eligibility of members of the faculty and employees of the University for service abroad. I am authorized to inform you that the necessary authorization has been received from the Secretary of War authorizing the selection of volunteers for service abroad.

I shall be glad to have your cooperation in making the necessary arrangements.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Position]

Office of the Secretary of War
Chicago, May 9, 1918

My dear General Barry:

Thank you very much for your kind answer of the 9th inst. I do not know how my letter came to be addressed to you at Camp Grant. I am much interested in your statement about the service flag, and am wondering where I can get a copy of the official bulletin of January 21, 1918. If your office could send me one I should be greatly indebted.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Major General Thomas H. Barry
Commanding Central Department
Chicago
Office, May 2, 1918

My dear General Battery:

Thank you very much for your kind attention at the S.P. Int. I go not know, being so near home to be addressed to you at Camp Grant, I am much interested in your account about the saucers lake and am wondering when I can get a copy of the official report of January 31, 1918. If your office can get one, I would be extremely interested.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Metz General Battery
Commanding General Department
Chicago
Chicago, May 6, 1918

My dear General Barry:

May I ask information on two matters connected with the flag?

1. During war-time is there a regulation of the War Department forbidding half-staffing of the flag in token of mourning? If so, would this properly apply to flags outside the Army?

2. Many institutions are flying service flags, with stars indicating the number from that institution in the service. Has this service flag official Army authority? I shall be greatly indebted for information.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Major General Thomas H. Barry
Camp Grant, Illinois
Chicago
Office, May 6, 1916

My dear General Parry:

May I have information on two matters connected with the 79th:

I'd like to know if there's any opportunity of the 79th Department knocking out half of the 93rd in the area of Montgomery. If so, would the proper authority to take action on the matter be the Army?

I'd also like to know the standing service time, with what rate of pay, for the men now on the last attachment in the service. Also, please arrange for official notice.

Very truly yours,

E.H.

Mayor General Thomas H. Parry

[Signature]
LUNCHEON
Red Room, La Salle Hotel
Thursday, December 27th

Contents of this Pamphlet
Alphabetical list of those invited with number of table at which they are asked to sit during the luncheon .................................................. Page 2
Alphabetical list of Trade Teams showing personnel of each team .................................................. Page 6
Purpose of the Fort Sheridan Association ........................................................................ Page 14
Officers, directors, etc., of the Fort Sheridan Association .................................................. Page 16

Please keep this pamphlet after the luncheon for use in organizing your Trade Team.
Table number indicates table at which you are asked to sit during the luncheon. Trade Team indicates Trade Team on which you are asked to serve. A complete list of the members of your Team is given on a later page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Trade Team</th>
<th>Table No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, W. R.</td>
<td>Public Utilities</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abraham, Julius</td>
<td>Dry Goods, etc.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, A. W.</td>
<td>Furniture, etc.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, Myron E.</td>
<td>Executive Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aishton, A. H.</td>
<td>Railroads</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alderson, E. R.</td>
<td>Hardware, Metals, etc.</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander, W. A.</td>
<td>Insurance</td>
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<td>Allison, H. M.</td>
<td>Automobiles, etc.</td>
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<td>Armour, J. Ogden</td>
<td>Member at Large</td>
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<td>Armstrong, F. H.</td>
<td>Groceries, etc.</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bailey, E. W.</td>
<td>Board of Trade, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bancroft, E. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barber, A. H.</td>
<td>Dairy Products and Supplies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bates, F. H.</td>
<td>Silks, Velvets, etc.</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baxter, Henry C.</td>
<td>Dry Goods, etc.</td>
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<td>Bennett, Edward H.</td>
<td>Architects, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berger, R. O.</td>
<td>Accountants and Appraisers</td>
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<td>Bevan, Dr. Arthur D.</td>
<td>Physicians, Surgeons, etc.</td>
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<td>Bierd, W. G.</td>
<td>Railroads</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Billings, Dr. Frank</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blair, Frank A.</td>
<td>Chemicals, etc.</td>
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<td>Block, P. D.</td>
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<td>Borchard, John L.</td>
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<td>Branner, Geo. R.</td>
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<td>Burke, Webster H.</td>
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Name | Trade Team | Table No.
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Dau, J. J. | Member at Large | 2
Davis, Chas. C. | Paper and Allied Trades | 20
Davis, Harry | Sash, Doors, etc. | 22
Davis, Joseph F. | Automobiles, etc. | 8
Dawes, Rufus | Member at Large | 5
Dawson, A. | Chemicals, etc. | 10
Decker, Alfred | Clothing, etc. | 10
Defrees, Joseph H. | Member at Large | 3
Delaney, Thos. F. | Pianos, etc. | 16
Dewes, Edwin P. | Brewers, Distillers, etc. | 8
Dick, A. B. | Stationery, etc. | 23
Dixon, Geo. W. | Teaming Transfer, etc. | 18
Donnelley, Rueben H. | Printers and Binders | 17
Donnelley, T. E. | Member at Large | 4
Douglass, Thos. C. | Plumbing, Heating, etc. | 20
Drake, Tracy | Hotels | 15
Drummond, Finlay M. | China, Lamps, etc. | 11
Eisendrath, Joseph N. | Hides and Leather | 15
Elting, Howard | Paints, Varnishes, etc. | 19
Erwin, C. R. | Advertising | 7
Evans, C. B. | Newspapers and Magazines | 14
Evans, John T. | Artists, Designers, etc. | 6
Fabry, Herman | Artists, Designers, etc. | 6
Fairclough, Richard | Booksellers, stationers, etc. | 10
Farwell, John V. | Member at Large | 3
Ferguson, E. A. | Insurance | 16
Fetzer, Wade | Insurance | 16
Field, W. H. | Newspapers and Magazines | 14
Fiefield, E. R. | Men's Furnishings | 18
Florsheim, Milton S. | Shoes, Wholesale and Retail | 23
Folds, Charles W. | Chairman | 
Follansbee, George A. | Speakers' | 
Forgan, David R. | Attorneys | 6
Frank, Dr. Ira | Member at Large | 5
Gage, Benjamin E. | Physicians, Surgeons, etc. | 19
Gage, Thomas G. | Florists, Seedsmen etc. | 13
Gardner, H. C. | Contractors and Builders | 11
Gardner, J. P. | Engineers and Surveyors | 12
Geyler, Louis | Member at Large | 5
Gibbs, Fletcher B. | Automobiles, etc. | 8
Glessner, A. W. | Stationery, etc. | 23
Goodrich, A. W. | Stoves, Ranges, etc. | 23
Gore, Edward E. | Steamboat Lines | 23
Graham, Ernest R. | Accountants and Appraisers | 6
Greene, C. F. | Architects, etc. | 7
Greenebaum, W. K. | Jewelry, Optical, etc. | 17
Griffin, Joseph P. | Steamboat Lines | 23
Gross, Howard H. | Member at Large | 1
Hall, R. C. | Member at Large | 1
Hanson, Harry | Belting, Rubber Goods, etc. | 9
Harris, S. M. | Silks, Velvets, etc. | 22
Hart, Max | Cigars and Tobacco | 11
Hartman, Henry | Member at Large | 3
Hartmann, Hugo | Hats, Caps and Gloves | 15
Harvey, Byron S. | Belting, Rubber Goods, etc. | 9
Harvey, Robt. H. | Restaurants | 22
Hastings, S. M. | Millinery | 19
Heide, B. H. | Machinery, Tools, etc. | 18
Herman, Charles H. | Theaters and Movies | 21
Hettler, Herman H. | Brewers, Distillers, etc. | 8
Hetzler, H. G. | Lumber | 17
Hibbard, Wm. G. | Member at Large | 1
Higgins, J. W. | Hardware, etc. | 15
Hilton, Henry H. | Railroads | 21
Hines, Edward | Booksellers, etc. | 10
Hoeftel, Albert | Lumber | 17

3
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<th>Trade Team</th>
<th>Table No.</th>
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CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.
Charles W. Folds, Chairman.

TRADE TEAM NO. 1.
Accountants and Appraisers.
C. R. Whitworth, care of Touche, Niven & Co., 10 S. La Salle St.
W. Sutherland, Mgr., Arthur Young & Co., 105 S. La Salle St.
R. O. Berger, care of Price, Waterhouse & Co., 134 S. La Salle St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 2.
Advertising.
C. R. Erwin, care of Erwin & Wasey Co., 58 E. Washington St.
A. D. Lasker, care of Lord & Thomas, Mallers Bldg.

TRADE TEAM NO. 3.
Architects and Building Material.
Howard Shaw, 39 S. State St.
Edward H. Bennett, 80 E. Jackson Blvd.
A. C. Cronkrite, Universal Portland Cement Co., 208 S. La Salle St.
Herman L. Matz, S. S. Kimbell Brick Co., 133 W. Washington St.
Ernest R. Graham, care of Graham, Anderson, Probst & White, 80 E. Jackson Blvd.

TRADE TEAM NO. 4.
Artists, Designers, Engravers, Electrotypers, Photographers & Photographic Supplies.
H. Victor Keane, American Bank Note Co., 132 E. 20th St.
E. W. Houser, Barnes-Crosby Co., 225 W. Madison St.
John T. Evans, care of Moffett's Studio, 57 E. Congress St.
Herman, Fabry, Secretary Kaufmann & Fabry Co., 425 S. Wabash Ave.

TRADE TEAM NO. 5.
Attorneys.
J. C. Hutchins, care of Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Jackson Blvd. and La Salle St.
Redmond D. Stephens, care of Scott, Bancroft, Martin & Stephens, 134 S. La Salle St.
Joseph Moses, Moses Rosenthal & Kennedy, Women's Temple.
George A. Follansbee, care of Adams, Follansbee, Hawley & Shorey, 137 S. La Salle St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 6.
Automobiles and Allied Trades.

TRADE TEAM NO. 7.
Bakery and Confectionery.
Wm. Wrigley, Jr., President, Wm. Wrigley Jr., Co. 5 N. Wabash Ave.
Paul Schulze, President, Schulze Baking Co., 76 W. Monroe St.
Albert Levy, care of D. Auerbach & Sons, 154 W. Randolph St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 8.
Banks and Kindred Financial Interests.
J. J. Mitchell, President, Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Jackson Blvd. and La Salle St.
F. D. Countiss, care of S. B. Chapin & Co., 209 S. La Salle St.
W. W. Kneath, care of Spencer Trask & Co., 208 S. La Salle St.
W. J. Louderback, 137 S. La Salle St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 9.
Beltling, Rubber Goods, Trunks and Traveling Bags.
Hugo Hartmann, Hartmann Trunk Co., 626 S. Michigan Ave.
C. T. Wilt, 219 W. Madison St.
R. C. Hall, United States Rubber Co., 220 W. Madison St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 10.
Board of Trade and Kindred Interests.
Theo. Cunningham, care of Harris, Winthrop & Co., 209 S. La Salle St.
David A. Noyes, care of Noyes & Jackson, 218 S. La Salle St.
A. V. Booth, care of A. V. Booth & Co., 69 Board of Trade Bldg.
A. Stamford White, 160 W. Jackson Blvd.

TRADE TEAM NO. 11.
Booksellers, Stationers and Publishers.
Richard Fairclough, A. C. McClurg & Co., 330 E. Ohio St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 12.
Brewers, Distillers and Allied Trades.
G. A. Buhl, V. P. Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Co., 526 W. 18th St.
Oscar J. Ruh, Secretary, Albert Schwill & Co., 309 S. La Salle St.
Edwin P. Dewes, Secretary, Standard Brewery, 1225 S. Campbell Ave.
Charles H. Hermann, Chapin & Gore, 67 E. Adams St.
TRADE TEAM NO. 13.
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines.
Frank A. Blair, care of Foley & Co., 2835 Sheffield Ave.
A. Dawson, President, Robert Stevenson & Co., 22 E. Lake St.
August Kochs, President, Victor Chemical Works, 343 S. Dearborn St.
P. A. Rising, Charles Pfizer & Co., 180 N. Market St.
A. R. Brunke, President, Liquid Carbonic Co., 3100 S. Kedzie Ave.

TRADE TEAM NO. 14.
China, Lamps and Art Goods and Kindred Lines.
Hugo Pick, Treasurer, Albert Pick & Co., 212 W. Randolph St.
Finlay M. Drummond, care of J. H. Stouffer Co., 3231 Calumet Ave.
E. H. Pitkin, care of Pitkin & Brooks, 18 E. Lake St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 15.
Cigars and Tobacco.
Bernard Link, care of B. Link & Sons, 3328 N. Clark St.
S. M. Harris, care of A. Schulte, 168 W. Jackson Blvd.

TRADE TEAM NO. 16.
Cloaks, Suits and Skirt Manufacturers and Allied Interests.
H. L. Klein, President, Sterne & Klein Co., 237 S. Market St.
John P. Hovland, care of Sardeson-McColm Co., 206 W. Adams St.
Mathew P. Rae, Ash, Madden, Rae Co., 327 W. Adams St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 17.
Clothing and Merchant Tailors.
Mark Cresap, care of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, 36 S. Franklin St.
R. A. Luetke, Manager, Wm. Jerrems' Sons, 200 S. Clark St.
Alfred Decker, care of Alfred Decker & Cohn, 416 S. Franklin St.
L. B. Kuppenheimer, care of B. Kuppenheimer & Co., 423 S. Franklin St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 18.
Coal.
John Crerar, President, Crerar, Clinch & Co., 209 S. La Salle St.
Frederick Upham, Consumers Co., 111 W. Washington St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 19.
Contractors and Builders.
Thomas G. Gage, President, Thomas G. Gage Co., 111 W. Monroe St.
Wm. Morava, Morava Construction Co., 85th St. and Stewart Ave.

TRADE TEAM NO. 20.
Dairy Products and Supplies.
Frank H. Kullman, care of Bowman Dairy Co., 152 W. Ontario St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 21.
Dry Goods and Kindred Lines.
Homer Stillwell, Butler Bros., Randolph Street Bridge.
Julius Abraham, care of Marathon Underwear Co., 1632 N. Halsted St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 22.
Educational Institutions.
Harry Pratt Judson, University of Chicago, 58th St. and Ellis Ave.
Webster H. Burke, Chicago Kent College, 116 S. Michigan Ave.
TRADE TEAM NO. 23.
Electrical Goods and Allied Trades.
Geo. McKinlock, President, Central Electric Co., 320 S. Fifth Ave.
Albert L. Kuehmstedt, care of Gregory Electric Co., 1601 S. Lincoln St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 24.
Engineers and Surveyors.
H. C. Gardner, Gardner & Lindberg, 140 S. Dearborn St.
Alfred S. Huey, H. M. Byllesby & Co., 208 S. La Salle St.
James Lyman, care of Sargent & Lunde, 72 W. Adams St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 25.
Florists, Seedsmen, Landscape Gardeners and Nurserymen.
Benjamin E. Gage, 30 N. La Salle St.
J. C. Vaughan, 31 W. Randolph St.
Peter Reinberg, 30 E. Randolph St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 26.
Fruit, Produce, Kindred Lines and Cold Storage.
J. B. Mitchell, 221 W. South Water St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 27.
Furniture and Kindred Lines.
H. C. Wagner, Manager, Simmons Co., 1347 S. Michigan Ave.
Frank J. Seng, care The Seng Co., 1450 Dayton St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 28.
Groceries and Kindred Lines.
Oscar McGlasson, Franklin MacVeagh & Co., 333 W. Lake St.
John E. Bunker, care of John F. Campbell Co., 326 W. Madison St.
E. L. Wedeles, Steele, Wedeles & Co., 151 W. South Water St.
A. I. Scheele, care of Tebbets & Garland, 16 N. Michigan Ave.
F. H. Armstrong, care of Reid, Murdoch & Co., Clark Street Bridge.

TRADE TEAM NO. 29.
Hardware, Metals and Allied Trades.
Wm. G. Hibbard, care of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 303 N. State St.
Franklin V. Rudolph, American Can Co., 104 S. Michigan Ave.

TRADE TEAM NO. 30.
Hats, Caps and Gloves.
Stanley Keith, care of Keith Bros. & Co., 320 W. Jackson Blvd.
F. T. Simmons, care of Francis T. Simmons & Co., 320 S. Franklin St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 31.
Hides and Leather.
Samuel I. Reed, care of S. I. Reed & Co., 223 W. Lake St.
Jas. N. O'Hara, Manager, Marden Orth & Hastings Co., 130 N. Fifth Ave.
John E. Wilder, Wilder & Co., 228 W. Lake St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 32.
Hotels.
Ernest Stevens, Manager, Hotel La Salle, La Salle and Madison Sts.
Joseph Byfield, President, Hotel Sherman, N. Clark and W. Randolph Sts.
Tracy Drake, Blackstone Hotel.
TRADE TEAM NO. 33.
Insurance.
Donald McLennan, care of Marsh & McLennan, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.
Fred S. James, care of Fred S. James & Co., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.
W. A. Alexander, 134 S. La Salle St.
E. A. Ferguson, Union Central Life Insurance Co., 7 S. Dearborn St.
Wade Fetzer, W. A. Alexander & Co., 134 S. La Salle St.
George Pick, 111 W. Monroe St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 34.
Iron, Steel and Kindred Lines.
T. W. Robinson, Vice-President, Illinois Steel Co., 208 S. La Salle St.
Jos. T. Ryerson, Vice-President, Jos. T. Ryerson & Son, 80 E. Jackson Blvd.
P. D. Block, Vice-President, Inland Steel Co., 38 S. Dearborn St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 35.
Jewelry, Optical and Kindred Lines.
Almer Coe, President, Almer Coe & Co., 105 N. Wabash Ave.

TRADE TEAM NO. 36.
Lumber.
Herman H. Hettler, President, Herman Hettler Lumber Co., 2601 Elston Ave.
Edward Hines, President, Edward Hines Lumber Co., 2431 S. Lincoln St.
John Spry, Harris Trust Bldg., 111 W. Monroe St.
Edwin G. Hooper, care of Lumbermen's Assn. of Chicago, 11 S. La Salle St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 37.
Machinery, Tools and Allied Trades.
C. H. Morse, Jr., President, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 900 S. Wabash Ave.
Geo. R. Brandon, Vice-President, Whiting Foundry Equipment Co., 140 S. Dearborn St.
S. M. Hastings, President, Money Weight Scale Co., 336 W. Madison St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 38.
Mail Order.
Albert H. Loeb, Vice-President, Sears, Roebuck & Co., Arthington & Homann Ave.

TRADE TEAM NO. 39.
Men's Furnishings.
Edward M. Skinner, Manager, Wilson Bros., 528 S. Fifth Ave.
Albert Hoefeld, Manager, Albert Hoefeld, Inc., 14 W. Washington St.
E. R. Fienfield, President, Fienfield & Stevenson, 328 S. Michigan Ave.
John S. Capper, care of Capper & Capper, 100 S. Michigan Ave.
Kenneth H. Burns, care of Burns & Grassie, 107 S. Dearborn St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 40.
Millinery.
Joseph Spiegel, care of Spiegel Bros., 5 N. Wabash Ave.
B. J. Rosenthal, 36 S. State St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 41.
Newspapers and Magazines.
Hopewell Rogers, Business Manager, Daily News, 15 N. Fifth Ave.
W. H. Field, Business Manager, Chicago Tribune, 7 S. Dearborn St.
C. B. Evans, Business Manager, The Economist, 108 S. La Salle St.
Horace L. Brand, 24 S. Fifth Ave.
Victor F. Lawson, 15 N. Fifth Ave.
TRADE TEAM NO. 42.
Packers and Allied Industries.

TRADE TEAM NO. 43.
Paints, Varnishes and Allied Trades.
Mansel Clark, President, Wadsworth-Howland Co., 225 N. Carpenter St.
Howard Elting, President, Adams & Elting Co., 722 W. Washington St.
W. A. Jones, care of Standard Oil Co., 72 W. Adams St.
W. R. Hyde, 110 N. Desplaines St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 44.
Paper and Allied Trades.
G. M. Seaman, President, Bermingham & Seaman Co., 208 S. La Salle St.
Chas. C. Davis, Schermerhorn Bros Co., 5 N. La Salle St.
Henry T. Smith, Bradner Smith & Co., 175 W. Monroe St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 45.
Physicians, Surgeons and Kindred Professions.
Samuel J. Walker, 670 N. Michigan Ave.
Ira Frank, 104 S. Michigan Ave.

TRADE TEAM NO. 46.
Pianos, Talking Machines and Musical Instruments.
Thos. F. Delaney, care of Lyon & Healy, 245 S. Wabash Ave.
R. J. Cook, care of The Cable Co., 301 S. Wabash Ave.
E. S. Conway, care of W. W. Kimball Co., 308 S. Wabash Ave.

TRADE TEAM NO. 47.
Plumbing, Heating and Ventilating.
Wm. E. Clow, care of James B. Clow & Sons, 544 S. Franklin St.
Thos. C. Douglass, care of Thomas J. Douglass & Co., 441 N. Dearborn St.
W. T. Brace, Manager, J. L. Mott Iron Works, 104 S. Michigan Ave.
J. A. Murphy, care of Crane Co., 836 S. Michigan Ave.

TRADE TEAM NO. 48.
Printers and Binders.
Harry B. Clow, President, Rand, McNally & Co., 538 S. Clark St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 49.
Public Utilities.
B. I. Budd, President, Chicago Elevated Ry., 72 W. Adams St.
W. R. Abbott, Vice-President, Chicago Telephone Co., 212 W. Washington St.
John E. Wilkie, Assistant to President, Chicago Surface Lines, 105 S. La Salle St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 50.
Railroads.
W. B. Storey, 1st Vice-President, Atchinson, Topeka & S. F. Ry., 80 E. Jackson Blvd.
W. G. Bierd, President, Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., 608 S. Dearborn St.
C. H. Markham, President, Illinois Central R. R. Co. Park Row Station.
James Webster, New York Central Lines, La Salle Street Station.
A. H. Aishton, care Chicago & Northwestern Ry., Franklin St. and Jackson Blvd.
Geo. Ingalls, 1226 La Salle Station.
J. W. Higgins, care General Managers' Association of Chicago, 608 S. Dearborn St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 51.
Railway Supplies.
Edward P. Welles, care of Chas. H. Besly & Co., 118 N. Clinton St.
Chas. Riddell, care of Baldwin Locomotive Works, 80 E. Jackson Blvd.
TRADE TEAM NO. 52.
Real Estate & Loans.
Russell Tyson, care of Aldis & Co., 53 W. Jackson Blvd.
Paul Steinbrecher, care of Paul Steinbrecher & Co., 7 S. Dearborn St.
E. C. Waller, Jr., 60 W. Washington St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 53.
Restaurants.
John R. Thompson, President, John R. Thompson Co., 350 N. Clark St.
Byron S. Harvey, care of Fred Harvey, Wentworth Ave. and 18th St.
Wm. M. Collins, care of Philip Henrici Co., 71 W. Randolph St.
Charles Weeghman, 160 W. Madison St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 54.
Sash, Doors, Interior Finish, Etc.
Chas. L. West, President, Schweizer & West Mfg. Co., 310 N. Ada St.
H. A. Sellen, care of Morgan Sash & Door Co., 2287 Blue Island Ave.
Frederick Klapproth, care of Chicago Mill & Lumber Co., 111 W. Washington St.
Harry Davis, care of Chicago Mill & Lumber Co., 111 W. Washington St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 55.
Shoes—Wholesale and Retail.
J. Harry Selz, President, Selz, Schwab & Co., 40 S. Market St.
J. P. Smith, care of J. P. Smith Shoe Co., 671 N. Sangamon St.
Harry Smith, care of R. P. Smith & Sons Co., 224 S. Franklin St.
Milton S. Florsheim, President, The Florsheim Shoe Co., 541 W. Adams St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 56.
Silks, Velvets and Tailoring Trimming.
Harry Hanson, Mason & Hanson, 529 S. Franklin St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 57.
Stationery and Office Supplies.
Irving Lilly, District Manager, Dennison Mfg. Co., 62 E. Randolph St.
John M. Ryan, President, Ryan & Hart Co., 328 Federal St.
W. W. Buchanan, President, Baker-Vawter Co., 208 S. La Salle St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 58.
Steamboat Lines.
W. Goodrich, Goodrich Transit Co. Foot Michigan Ave.
F. G. Whiting, care of Cunard Line, S. W. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph Sts.
A. C. E. Schmidt, Hamburg American Line, 154 W. Randolph St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 59.
Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces.
A. W. Glessner, Excelsior Steel Furnace Co., 118 S. Clinton St.
Edmund Raftery, Cribben & Sexton Co., 680 N. Sacramento Blvd.

TRADE TEAM NO. 60.
Teaming, Transfer, Express and Storage Interests.
John T. Stockton, Jos. Stockton Transfer Co. 209 S. La Salle St.

TRADE TEAM NO. 61.
Theaters and Movies.
Harry J. Powers, Manager, Powers Theater, 124 W. Randolph St.
Samuel L. Tuft, care of Robinson Amusement Co., 220 S. State St.
TRADE TEAM NO. 62.
Wall Paper, Interior Decorating and Kindred Lines.
C. W. Maxwell, Jr., care of S. A. Maxwell & Co., 74 E. Randolph St.
Oscar Spindler, care of Decorators' Supply Co., Archer Ave. and Leo St.

MEMBERS AT LARGE.

Charles H. Schweppe
W. V. Kelley
Wallace Winter
John W. O'Leary
W. J. Chalmers
David R. Forgar.
Dr. Frank Billings
E. B. Butler
Rufus Dawes
J. P. Gardner
C. L. Hutchinson
John P. Wilson
M. L. Rothschild
T. E. Donnelley
H. H. Porter
E. A. Bancroft
Cyrus H. McCormick
A. A. Carpenter
B. E. Sunny
Chauncey Keep
L. A. Busby
Walter H. Wilson
Geo. M. Reynolds
J. C. Shaffer
Jos. H. Defrees
F. S. Peabody
Clive Runnels
R. T. Crane, Jr.

John V. Farwell
Max Hart
E. D. Hulbert
John A. Spoor
J. A. Patten
R. P. Lamont
Roger Sullivan
Sam Steele
J. J. Dau
Robert Stuart
Henry P. Crowell
J. Ogden Armour
E. L. Ryerson
V. H. Surghnor
Charles Hopper
D. F. Kelly
H. G. Hetzler
L. J. Smith
H. H. Merrick
Joseph P. Griffin
S. DeWitt Clough
Harrison B. Riley
Paul Kraemer
William Rothmann
Frederick W. Rowe
Howard H. Gross
Alfred Cowles
PURPOSES OF THE FORT SHERIDAN ASSOCIATION.

1. How will the Association and its friends assist in winning the war? 
   **Answer:** By assuring officers in our National Army that they are being backed up. This and the fact that they will be relieved of worry in regard to their personal affairs will greatly improve their morale and efficiency.

2. Who are the members of the Fort Sheridan Association? **Answer:** Three thousand four hundred and eighty-three members of the Second R. O. T. C. at Fort Sheridan, 1917, and a prospective membership of 4,500 from the first camp.

3. What are its purposes? **Answer:** Loans to members for purchase of equipment. Aid to families in cases of distress. Care in case of casualties. Legal advice and information service. Employment for officers on return to civil life.

4. What does an officer's equipment cost? **Answer:** Approximately $450 for foreign service; $150 for home service. This complete outfit must be purchased in the open market by the officer. The government provides nothing except a pistol and holster.

5. What percentage of members will need the assistance of the Association for purchase of equipment? **Answer:** About 40%. We have already loaned more than $140,000 to 900 men and additional men will have to be provided for from time to time. These loans have been made from funds borrowed from Chicago banks on the credit of the Association. In order to assist the men they were made for long terms and in case of casualties these notes must be taken up by the Association. It will be necessary to make additional loans to many of these and other officers on the same terms when they are ordered to foreign service.

6. What percentage have dependent families? **Answer:** Over 50%. The Association has already assisted several families. As the war continues their number will be greatly increased. The Association is securing civilians in every part of the district to act as its representatives in investigating and assisting such cases immediately.

7. How are loans made? **Answer:** By the Executive Committee, composed of Wm. V. Kelley, J. Harry Selz and John W. Scott, at the suggestion of the Executive Manager and Secretary.

8. How are loans secured? **Answer:** By small monthly assignment of pay direct from army paymaster.

9. What are the annual dues of active members? **Answer:** Five dollars.

10. How large a fund is needed? **Answer:** One million dollars.

11. How is fund to be raised? **Answer:** Through the subscriptions of members and friends of the Association.

12. Is there any other organization the object of which is to look out for the needs of commissioned officers? **Answer:** No.

13. Is there a special need for such an organization at this time? **Answer:** Just as much need as there is for the army and for proper officers for this army.
14. Is this service rendered to enlisted men? **Answer:** It is not needed for procuring equipment, as that is provided by the Government, but this service is provided for enlisted men, in every other respect, by various local and national organizations.

A license authorizing the solicitation of funds for the above mentioned purposes has been issued by the State Council of Defense. The undersigned Citizen's Committee believe in the purposes of this organization and respectfully solicit your co-operation.

Arthur Meeker
James Simpson
Homer A. Stillwell
I. W. Scott
Charles H. Schwegge
J. Harry Selz
Edward F. Swift
W. V. Kelley
Wallace Winter
John W. O'Leary
Eugene V. Kimbark
Richard Schmidt
W. W. Buchanan
Rufus Abbott
W. J. Chalmers
David R. Forgan
Dr. Frank Billings
E. B. Butler
Rufus Dawes
I. P. Gardner
Pres. H. P. Judson
C. L. Hutchinson
John P. Wilson
M. L. Rothschild
A. H. Loeb
T. E. Donnelley
H. H. Porter
E. A. Bancroft
Cyrus H. McCormick
A. A. Carpenter
Theodore Robinson
B. E. Sunny
Chauncey Keep
L. A. Busby
Walter H. Wilson
Geo. M. Reynolds
Charles W. Folds
J. C. Schaffer
F. D. Countiss
Jos. H. Defrees
F. S. Peabody
Wm. Wrigley, Jr.
A. H. Revell
Clive Runnels
E. M. Skinner, Jr.
R. T. Crane, Jr.
Robert J. Thorne
John V. Farwell
L. B. Kuppenheimer
Max Hart
E. D. Hulbert
John A. Spoor
J. A. Patten
R. P. Lament
Roger Sullivan
W. G. Hibbard
Sam Steele
J. J. Dau
Robert Stuart
Henry P. Crowell
J. Ogden Armour
E. L. Ryerson
Y. H. Surghnor
Charles Hopper
D. P. Kelly
H. G. Hetzler
L. J. Smith
H. H. Merrick
Joseph P. Griffin
S. DeWitt Clough
Harrison B. Riley
Paul Kraemer
Thos E. Wilson
S. M. Hastings
William Rothman
Frederick W. Rowe
Howard H. Gross
Russell Tyson

CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE OF THE
FORT SHERIDAN ASSOCIATION,

JOHN J. MITCHELL, Chairman.
OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, ETC.
OF FORT SHERIDAN ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

Col. James A. Ryan . . . . . Honorary President
Alfred Cowles . . . . . . . President
Maj. Philip Fox . . . . . . First Vice-President
Maj. J. W. E. Taylor . . Second Vice-President
John W. Scott . . . . . . Third Vice-President
Capt. Wm. I. Shuman . . . Secretary
Lieut. John S. Broeksmit . Treasurer
Harry H. Weese . . . . . Assistant Treasurer

DIRECTORS

Col. James A. Ryan . . . . Alfred Cowles
Maj. Albert A. Sprague, II . Wallace Winter
John W. Scott . . . . . . . Wm. V. Kelley
J. Harry Selz

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Wm. V. Kelley . . . . . . . John W. Scott
J. Harry Selz

EXECUTIVE MANAGER

Myron E. Adams

Address all communications regarding the Campaign Committee and its work to Charles W. Folds, 208 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago.
Dear Sir:—

Your presence is earnestly requested at a luncheon to be given on Thursday, December 27th, at 12:30 o'clock, in the Red Room, Nineteenth Floor, Hotel La Salle.

It is hoped to perfect at this meeting an organization to assist the graduates of the Fort Sheridan Training Camp. This question has been very carefully considered and we believe the work we are asking you to assist us in has much to do with the winning of the war.

Please reply to Charles W. Folds, Chairman Campaign Committee, 208 S. La Salle Street, on the enclosed card, indicating whether or not you will be present.

Very truly yours,

Arthur Meeker
James Simpson
Homer A. Stillwell
J. W. Scott
Charles H. Schwepppe
J. Harry Selz
Edward F. Swift
W. V. Kelley
Wallace Winter
John W. O'Leary
Eugene V. Kimbark
Richard Schmidt
W. W. Buchanan
Rufus Abbott
W. J. Chalmers
David R. Forgan
Dr. Frank Billings
E. B. Butler
Rufus Dawes
J. P. Gardner
Pres. H. P. Judson
C. L. Hutchinson
John P. Wilson
M. L. Rothschild
A. H. Loeb
T. E. Donnelley

H. H. Porter
E. A. Bancroft
Cyrus H. McCormick
A. A. Carpenter
Theodore Robinson
B. E. Sunny
Chauncey Keep
L. A. Bushy
Walter H. Wilson
Geo. M. Reynolds
Charles W. Folds
J. C. Schaffer
F. D. Countiss
Jos. H. Defeo
F. S. Peabody
Wm. Wrigley, Jr.
A. H. Revell
Clive Runnels
E. M. Skinner
R. T. Crane, Jr.
Robert J. Thorne
John V. Farwell
L. B. Kuppenheimer
Max Hart
E. D. Hubert
John A. Spoor

J. A. Patten
R. F. Lamont
Roger Sullivan
W. G. Hibbard
Sam Steele
J. J. Dau
Robert Stuart
Henry P. Crowell
J. Ogden Armour
E. L. Ryerson
V. H. Surghnorn
Charles Hopper
D. F. Kelly
H. G. Hetzler
L. J. Smith
H. H. Merrick
Joseph P. Griffin
S. DeWitt Clough
Harrison B. Riley
Paul Kräemer
Thos F. Wilson
S. M. Hastings
William Rothman
Frederick W. Rowe
Howard H. Gross
Russell Tyson

CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE OF THE FORT SHERIDAN ASSOCIATION,

JOHN J. MITCHELL, Chairman.
December 30, 1917

Dear Sir,—

Your presence is distinctly requested at a meeting to be held in the Recreation Room of the Hotel La Salle.

It is hoped to present to the meeting an organization to effect the reestablishment of the Fort Sherman Reunion Committee. This does not mean new activity on the part of you or any other past member and we believe the work we are asking you to assist us in this work to be with the welfare of the men who served here.

Please reply at once.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE PORT SHERMAN ASSOCIATION

[Signature]
THE FORT SHERIDAN ASSOCIATION

In consideration of the subscriptions by other subscribers to the Fund which is now being raised by "The Fort Sheridan Association," a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois, to provide for the work of said Association, as outlined in its charter, I hereby agree to contribute the sum of ........................................ Dollars ($ ................. ) payable 50 per cent on or before January 15, 1918; 25 per cent on February 15, 1918; 25 per cent on March 15, 1918.

The above contribution is to become part of the Fort Sheridan Association Fund, the use of which is to be controlled by the Board of Directors of said Association, as provided by its by-laws.

Signed ............................................................................. ..

Street Address ....................................................................

Chicago........................................................................... 1917.

Make checks payable to John S. Broeksmit, Treasurer, The Fort Sheridan Association, and mail them to him at Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

Note: A license authorizing this solicitation has been issued by the State Council of Defense of Illinois.
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February 12th, 1918.

My dear President Judson:

I received your letter of February 6th on my return from a long trip through all the camps where our men are located south of Chicago and east of the Mississippi River. It was a very interesting trip, and I met a great many University of Chicago men on it.

I will read with interest the number by Professor A. C. McLaughlin, which I heard with pleasure at Fort Sheridan.

You will be proud of Chicago men at the camps. I spent part of the day with Lieut. Sauer, Lieut. Lorenz Gray better known as "Dolly Gray," and Lieut. Boyle—three men whom Chicago men admire very much.

Very truly yours,

Myron E. Adams
Executive Manager.
I received your letter of February 28th, and my return from a three trip tour of the college and also the hospital at a central office and also of the educational center. I was very interested to learn that I have a great many University of Chicago men in it. I will keep your letter of February 28th, and my return from a three trip tour of the college and also the hospital at a central office and also of the educational center. I was very interested to learn that I have a great many University of Chicago men in it.

A. M. H. Reynolds, M.D.

From the Office of the President, University of Chicago.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Assistant Manager.
My dear Mr. Adams:

Hereewith I am enclosing check representing my personal contribution to the Fort Sheridan Association. I drew it to the order of Mr. Folsom, not knowing what else to do, and as I understood that he was Chairman, I am sure he will endorse it to the proper person. It was a very small amount.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

I will read with interest the number by Professor McLaughlin, which I heard with pleasure at Fort Sheridan.

You will be proud of Chicago men at the camps. I spent part of the day with Lieut. Sauer, Lieut. Lorena Gray, better known as "Dolly Gray," and Lieut. Boyle—three men whom Chicago men admire very much.

Mr. Byron E. Adams
336, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Executive Manager.
January 24th, 1918.

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

My dear President Judson:

I have received 150 copies of your book on "The Threat of German World-Politics." I have read over a copy with great care and I think it is exactly what we want for our officers throughout the different camps. I am sending a large number of them out to men who have personally requested such lectures, and will try to post you on any information that may come back regarding them.

I want to thank you for your hearty spirit of co-operation with us, and whenever we need the services of the men at the University of Chicago, we certainly will call on you.

I am sending you a copy of "The Officer's Responsibility For His Men." It was prepared under my supervision by some thirty officers at Fort Sheridan who were in training. It may not be a technical military book, but I think it contains some helpful suggestions.

Very truly yours,

Myron Adams
Executive Manager.
I was reading 100 copies of your book on "The Science of"

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I was reading 100 copies of your book on "The Science of"
Chicago, January 25, 1916

338 POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
355 S. LA SALLE STREET
Chicago

My dear Mr. Adams:

President, University of Chicago

Thanks for your note of the 24th

inst. I hope that the paper may be of some service.

inst. I hope that the paper may be of some service.

The pamphlet which you sent I shall examine with much

interest. I have read over a copy with great care and

I think it is excellent. I want to send it for our officers throughout the

different camps. I am sending a large number of these lectures, and will try to post you on

H.E.J. annotation that may come back regarding them.

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His Men." It was prepared under my supervision by some thirty officers

Mr. Myron E. Adams

338 Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago

...which I think contains some helpful suggestions.

Very truly yours,

Myron Adams
Executive Manager.
Prest., Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Pres. Judson:

During the Second Training Camp at Fort Sheridan a group
of officers, under my supervision, prepared a book on The Responsibility of the Officer for his Men. Among the matters they took up
was the question of lectures to be given in the company by the of-
ficers for the men, and certain subjects were suggested: 1st,
Causes of the War; 2nd, Great Battles of the War; 3rd, Tradition
and History of our own Army; 4th, Sanitation in the Trenches; 5th,
Messing of Troops.

The majority of these have already been prepared, and will
be used by the Captains in discussion with their enlisted men. The
first one, however, on the Causes of the War, has not been prepared
as yet. It has occurred to me that in view of the fact that such a
splendid series of lectures were given by your departmental heads on
this subject, that perhaps, some one in the University of Chicago
could assume the responsibility for preparing a lecture lasting about
half or three-quarters of an hour on this subject, which would be
suitable for the enlisted men of the company. In order to strike
their level it would have to be simple, frequently illustrated with
its points very obvious, and embellished wherever possible by his-
toric examples which are familiar to them. If some one would assume
that responsibility we would be glad to have it printed and distrib-
uted broadcast to our hundreds of Captains, so that it might be
read to the soldiers of the Army.

I don't like to trouble you with this matter because you
have so many others, but if you will see that it gets into the pro-
per hands, I will be glad to follow it up.

Very truly yours,

Myron Adams
Executive Manager.
Chicago, January 9, 1918

Dear Mr. Adams:

Yours of the 8th inst. is received.

I will confer with Professor McLaughlin on this matter, and see if it is possible to have anything of the kind you indicate prepared.

Cordially yours,

R. P. J. - L.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. Myron Adams
Fort Sheridan Association
Conway Bldg., Chicago

I don't like to trouble you with this matter because you have so many others, but if you will see that it goes into the proper hands, I will be glad to follow it up.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Executive Manager.
Office of the Texas Governor's Secretary

Dear Mr. Adams:

I wish to inform you that the Governor has submitted the following:

- A bill to amend the Texas Constitution to provide for the election of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Comptroller of Public Accounts by popular vote.
- A bill to establish a statewide tuition adjustment for eligible students.
- A bill to authorize the creation of a new state agency to oversee environmental issues.

The Governor is personally involved in the passage of these measures and has requested your assistance in securing their enactment.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
My dear Mr. Adam Daniel Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago In further reference to your favor of the 8th of January, I beg to call your attention to one of the University of Chicago War Series by Professor Camp of officers, under my supervision, prepared a book on The Responsibility of McLaughlin, giving the causes of the war. It seems to me up was the question of lectures to be given in the company by the officers, quite possible for this to be used by the officers to fort. Causas of the War; 2nd, Great Battles of the War; 3rd, Tradition their enlisted men in the Army; 4th, Emotion in the Trenches; 5th, Meaning of Troops.

Very truly yours,

The majority of these have already been prepared, and will be used by the Captains in discussion with their enlisted men. The first one, however, on the Causes of the War, has not been prepared. It has occurred to me that in view of the fact that such a splendid series of lectures were given by your departmental heads on this subject, that perhaps, some one in the University of Chicago could assume the responsibility for preparing a lecture lasting about half or three-quarters of an hour on this subject, which would be suitable for the enlisted men of the company. In order to strike their level it would have to be simple, frequently illustrated with its points very obvious, and embellished wherever possible by historic examples which are familiar to them. If some one would assume that responsibility we would be glad to have it printed and distributed to our hundreds of Captains, so that it might be

Mr. Myron Adams to the Army,
Conway Bldg., Chicago

I don't like to trouble you with this matter because you have so many others, but if you will see that it gets into the proper hands, I will be glad to follow it up.

Very truly yours,

Myron Adams

Executive Manager.
President Harry Pratt Judson,
1146 East 59th Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear President Judson:

The Herald Examiner has consented
to publish daily for the Honor Day Committee a letter of one
hundred and fifty words expressing the gratitude of Chicago
to the men who have been in the service, on the land, in the
air, and on the sea.

We believe this will help to create
an interest in and give an understanding of Honor Day which
is to be held on May third, and fourth in Chicago at which
time plans have been perfected for expressing the appreciation
of the city. Will you write a letter of one hundred to one
hundred and fifty words at your earliest convenience, address-
ing your letter to the Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, of
Chicago, and mailing it to our office?

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Chairman, Honor Day Committee.
loyalty to the best interests of the nation which cannot fail to be of value in future years in many ways. The essence of this sacrifice lies in putting the welfare of the nation before any personal interests. That is the essence of patriotism, and that spirit carried through the years to come will make those who have served us in that part of the nation the best and most effective citizens. Our gratitude, therefore, is the deep-seated feeling of all our people. Such feelings I believe are everywhere in evidence. These men have rendered a great service, and at the same time have had a great privilege, a privilege which those who were not able to serve in those lines certainly envy. The war has been comparatively short, but those who have served in it will have memories through their lives which cannot fail to affect their whole future. Willingness to sacrifice self for the great cause shows a spirit of
loyalty to the best interests of the nation which cannot fail to be of value in future years in very many ways.

The essence of this sacrifice lay in putting the welfare of the nation before any personal interests. That is the essence of patriotism, and that spirit carried through the years to come will make those who have served us in the great war our best and most effective citizens. Our gratitude, therefore, to these men for the past is accompanied by confident hope for the future.

The Herald Examiner has consented to publish a letter of one hundred and fifty words expressing the gratitude of Chicago to the men who have been in the service, on the land, in the air, and on the sea.

We believe this will help to create an interest in and give an understanding of Honor Day which is to be held on May third, and fourth in Chicago at which time plans have been perfected for expressing the appreciation of the city. Will you write a letter of one hundred and fifty words at your earliest convenience, addressing your letter to the Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines of Chicago, and mailing it to our office?

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Chairman, Honor Day Committee.

Mr. Myron E. Adams
Fort Sheridan Association
120 W. Adams St., Chicago
Joyfully to the feet of people of the nation who may
lay to what a name is given to justice in every man's view.

The essence of the situation is in putting the weight of the nation's power and beneficent influence. That is
for justice to come with those who have sense in it.

The exact word can be found and most effective offensives can
be constructed on continuing roles for the future.

Each man knows
Gives plain meaning to any written in any known form.

The method of the century and the process of the world
must not be to increase control and demand on the
party of all on balance. Gain knowledge, I believe, the
endurance, in resistance. A gain you have gained a
great victory. May we be sure that you have a great
innovation, a innovation above those who were not able
to make in those cases certain. may we can


}

Source of:
W. A. R. I. S. S. T. M.

TWO APPROACHES INTERESTED
LET US AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY
WE ARE READY NOW TO START.

Will negative to the feet given an effect of
December 8th, 1917

H. P. Judson, Esq.,

President, University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Judson:

We have taken the liberty of adding your name to the Committee of the Fort Sheridan Association, which has been organized for the mutual benefit of the members and their families. The members are young men who have received commissions at the two camps recently held at Fort Sheridan.

Your assistance is desired for the purpose of organizing a campaign in connection with this matter. It is not the expectation that we will call upon your time in connection with solicitations; what we chiefly desire is the benefit of your counsel and advice, and not your actual labor in the matter.

Trusting you are willing to serve, I remain,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Dear Mr. Mitchell:

President, Union, favor of the 6th inst. I find on my return from an absence of some days in the east, you were quite right in using my name for the Committee of the Fort Sheridan Association, and I shall be glad to be of any service in the matter. Fort Sheridan Association, which has been organized for the benefit of the members and their families. The members are young men who have received commissions at the two camps recently held at Fort Sheridan.

Your assistance is desired for the purpose of organizing a campaign in connection with this matter. It is not the expectation that we will call upon your time in connection with solicitations; what we chiefly desire Mr. John J. Mitchell your counsel and advice, and not your Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago actual later in the matter.

Trusting you are willing to serve, I remain,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Office, December 10, 1914

To Mr. Metropolitan:

Dear Mr. Metropolitan:

Your letter of the 8th instant, I find,

on my return from an absence of some days in the east.

You were quite right in making my name to the committee

of the Metropolitan Association, and I expect to go

to work. I have no objection to the matter, but I have not

made arrangements for the purpose. You will be able to

make arrangements if you think it necessary. I have not

your written authority to sign your name, I hope not.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
The University of Chicago
The School of Commerce and Administration

August 30, 1917

President Harry Pratt Judson
The University of Chicago

My dear Mr. Judson:

I am sending you four copies of the report. I suggest that you send one copy to each of the following:

1. Major General Henry G. Sharpe, Quartermaster-General
2. Brigadier General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance

and, if you think best, one copy to

Honorabel Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

I suggest that you tell the officials concerned that copies are going to the others so that they can coordinate. It would seem well to send the report and the letter under one cover; stories have come in of papers lost when handled the other way.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

LCM:RLP
Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty of sending herewith enclosed a report made to me by Professor L. C. Marshall, Chairman of the Department of Political Economy, and Dean of the School of Commerce and Administration, of the School of Economics and Administration, of the matter of training for the Supply Service of the United States Army. Professor Marshall has been conducting work of this character during the present quarter, and I doubt not that the facts and results are known to the War Department. I am sending a copy of this report to Major General Henry G. Sharpe, Quartermaster-General.

Very truly yours,

Brigadier General William Crozier,
Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

Major General Henry G. Sharpe,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir,

I am writing to express my appreciation of the preliminary remarks made by Professor L. H. Kaplan, Dean of the School of Commerce and Administration, and Dean of the School of Commerce and Administration, on the recent work of the group for the purpose of establishing a higher state of efficiency in the group's work at the University.

Professor Kaplan has been most cooperative and I appreciate greatly the personal attention that I have received, and I am sending a copy of this report to the Department of Health and Welfare, and to the Department of General Welfare, in gratitude.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Assistant General Welfare Officer,

[Date]
Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty of sending herewith enclosed a report made to me by Professor L. C. Marshall, Chairman of the Department of Political Economy, and Dean of the School of Economics and Administration of the University of Chicago, on the matter of training for the Supply Service of the United States Army. Professor Marshall has been conducting work of this character during the present quarter, and I doubt not that the facts and results are known to the War Department. I am sending a copy of this report to Brigadier General William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance.

Very truly yours,

H. P. R. -D.

LCM

Major General Henry G. Sharpe,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sirs:

I am writing to inform you of the departure of Mr. W. N. I. Arrand from the Department of Difficult Economy and Development of the School of Commerce and Administration. Mr. Arrand has been instrumental in the establishment of the unified system of economic administration and has contributed significantly to the development of the economy.

I am enclosing a copy of the report of Mr. W. N. I. Arrand, which provides detailed information on the work of the Department of Difficult Economy and Development. I hope this report will be of interest to you.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Chair of Administration

[Title]
President Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Judson:

The Conservation Division of the Food Administration has appointed Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin, a member of its staff for the purpose of organizing the conservation movement among the higher educational institutions. It is felt that the Food Administration can be of great help to the universities in supplying them with necessary information, and assisting them to make the most of the rare opportunity which is presented at this time. There will be prepared:

1. A syllabus for a general set of lectures upon the Food Conservation movement.

2. A syllabus for a special set of lectures, among which will be the following:
   a. Food Conservation in all its branches.
   b. Increased food production.
   c. Fuel conservation.

3. Special bulletins from time to time showing the necessity for conservation along certain lines arising from peculiar conditions in the markets and the production and distribution facilities of the world.

It is hoped that every institution will inaugurate a series of lectures, open to all students, based upon the general syllabus above referred to, and will further adapt as many of the present courses and institute such further specialized courses as are possible along the line of food conservation, production, distribution and relevant topics.

We feel sure that every higher educational institution will be glad to cooperate with the Food Administration. Suggestions along this line will be presented to you later in detail by Dr. Van Hise, and in turn it is hoped helpful suggestions will be made by all who are cooperating with us. This letter is sent at this time to enable you to make the necessary arrangements for next year's work.

Faithfully yours,

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Per
President Harry Pratt Judson
The University of Chicago

My dear Mr. Judson:

I return a circular letter from the Food Administration, dated August 13, which has been on my desk for some time while I was securing some definite information concerning the enterprise.

They have prepared only the first of the three things they mention and there is no evidence of any steps being taken to prepare the second and third, according to such information as I can secure through the Food Administration.

The one syllabus which Mr. Van Hise has prepared is a hodgepodge collection of the kind of information that is generally current concerning food conservation.

It is hard for me to believe that there are not other enterprises more worthy of our time than this particular venture.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

Dean
UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION COURSES

I
Food and the War -- 16 lectures. Open to all students.

A general survey of the world's food problem in its geographic, economic and nutritional aspects. This course includes a study of the effect of the war upon the food of Europe and America and the necessity of food control. It will give a basis for intelligent cooperation with the work of the Food Administration in its different branches. Students taking this course should be qualified to assist in the direction of public opinion.

II
Fundamentals of Food and Nutrition in Relation to the War -- 48 lectures or recitation periods. Open to students taking course I. Primarily for juniors and seniors. Previous courses in chemistry, physiology and economics useful but not required.

A development of the subject matter of course I with greater emphasis on its nutritional aspects and their relation to national and individual food conservation. Considerable collateral reading should be required.

Students completing this course successfully should be sufficiently informed to speak or write on the aims of the Food Administration, and to assist otherwise in the food conservation campaign.

Courses I and II are so correlated that for a given week the lectures of course I should precede those of course II. If the instructor so desires the two courses may be combined.

III
Laboratory Course in Use and Conservation of Foods -- 64 laboratory hours. Open only to students taking courses I and II.

The practical application of the principles presented in course II, designed to give the information and to develop the skill which will prepare the student to act as assistant to official demonstrators.

By the addition of some equipment to chemical, physical or physiological laboratories this course may be given in institutions having no Department of Home Economics.
UNITED STATES FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION

[Text illegible]
Urbana, June 22, 1917

Director of the Summer School
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Sir:

Mr. Herbert Hoover has asked whether the University of Illinois would undertake to do what it could in securing a two-weeks' course of lectures in each of the summer schools of the state.

He has sent the inclosed list of suggested topics pointing out that only ten lectures are expected to be given, and that the institution is free to omit any two between 3 and 10 inclusive. The outline presented by Mr. Hoover is regarded as tentative, to be supplemented by later and fuller information. This will of course be necessary in such cases as Topics 1 and 2, so that the course will be helpful in carrying out Mr. Hoover’s plans.

He explained that it is the purpose of the government to utilize every possible means of reaching the public and interesting it in the food situation, particularly with reference to consumption and the avoidance of waste. He regards the summer schools as having brought together representative people from various parts of the country, and is asking whether this service would be rendered.

I am writing to inquire on behalf of Mr. Hoover, first, whether you are willing to undertake such a course of lectures, attendance of course to be optional but with every possible effort being made to stimulate it; and second, if you do not undertake such a course, would you be willing that some outside agency should do so? You will understand that this letter is written at the request of Mr. Hoover, who naturally regards the State University as the proper channel through which he can communicate with all the schools of the state.

Hoping that you will be willing and able to undertake such a course through your own faculty, and with best wishes from this University for the success of the enterprise, I am

Faithfully yours,

ED/T
Mr. Hoover:

The purpose of the Summer School of the University of Illinois would be to enable you to participate in making a two-week course of instruction in each of the summer sessions at the State.

He want you to understand that it is understood that you will be free to participate in making a two-week course of instruction in each of the summer sessions at the State.

He explained that it is the purpose of the Summer School of the University of Illinois to enable you to participate in making a two-week course of instruction in each of the summer sessions at the State.

I am writing to inform you of the purpose of the Summer School of the University of Illinois.

I am willing to inform you of the purpose of the Summer School of the University of Illinois.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely yours,
[Signature]
FOOD CONSERVATION COURSE

Tentative Outline

1. World Situation
2. Hoover's Plans
3. Use Local Foodstuffs
4. Eliminate Waste
5. Use Perishables
6. General Lecture on Canning, Drying, and Curing
7. Demonstration: Drying
8. Substitutes for Wheat
9. Substitutes for other foods
10. Feeding the Individual
11. How to connect with work in home town
12. Public School Work
Tentative Outline

1. Work Situation
   1. Hoover's Plan
   2. Use Local Laboratories
   3. Eliminate Waste
   4. Use Perishables
   5. General Recommendation on Cooking and Kitchen
   6. Demonstration Driving
   7. Substitute for Meat
   8. Substitute for Open Loaves
   9. Substitute for Other Foods
   10. Keeping the Infant Healthy

II. How to Connect with Work in Home Town

III. Public School Work
Washington, D. C.
June 16, 1917

Intensive courses in Food Conservation being prepared by:

Miss Catharine J. MacKay,
President,
American Home Economics Association

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer,
Director of Home Economics,
Cornell University

Mrs. Henrietta Calvin,
Bureau Education, U. S. A.

Mrs. Ward ) States Relations Service.
Miss Crosswell ) North and South

Dr. Benjamin B. Andrews,
Professor of Household Economy,
Columbia University

Dr. Alice C. Boughton,
Chairman,
Home Economics Teaching,
Food Conservation,
Office of Herbert Hoover
June 16, 1943

Interim report to the converted paper project: surveillance committee in charge of concentration paper projects

The CARVER I.魔术

President

American Home Economics Association

Mrs. Mary Van New Haven,
Director of Home Economics
Cornell University

Mrs. Herberta Calvin
Public Education U. S. A.

Mrs. Wray State Reformatory Service
Mrs. Grooms North and South Home Economics Teachers

Dr. Benjamin R. Andrews
Professor of Home Economics
Cornell University

Dr. Alice C. Brighten
Chairman
Home Economics Teachers
Food Concentration
Office of Herman Hoover
Chicago, June 30, 1917

Dear Mr. Davenport:

Your letter to President Judson in regard to Mr. Hoover's plan of lectures to summer classes has been received. As already reported directly to Washington, the University of Chicago some time ago instituted courses during the present summer quarter. I am sending under another cover the circular of the summer quarter in which you will find described on page 29 regular University courses in the Department of Household Administration: 10, the organization of the retail market; 11, family expenditures. In the School of Education courses are offered in the Department of Home Economics as described on pages 30, 91, 92 and 93. In all of the fifteen courses on food and nutrition, emphasis is being placed on war conditions. The same thing is true of the thirteen courses concerning clothing and household design. May I call your attention also to the public lectures described in the circular entitled "University Public Lectures". You will find listed on page 13 six general lectures on "Why the
United States is in the War", ten lectures on "Phases of War Time Social Work, and on page 14 eight lectures on "Thrift", four lectures on "Food" and two lectures on "Clothing". All have been prepared with special relationship to the national situation.

You will probably agree that the purpose of Mr. Hoover is amply covered in the courses and lectures announced.

Yours very truly,

D. L. R.

Secretary to the President

Mr. Eugene Davenport
University of Illinois
Champaign-Urbana, Illinois
United States Food Administration
Washington, D.C.
January 25, 1918

To Educational Institutions with Women Students:

The United States Food Administration welcomes the American College as a comrade in its fight against famine. The College man has been a surprise to the Nation. Without him the American Army, now in the making, would have been a different army. The Food Administration believes that this miracle of the schools is to be repeated. It believes that the College woman may take an equal part in winning the war.

This war is really two wars. It is a war of arms, but it is a war of food as well. Which of these is to give the final victory only time can tell; but certain it is that if food fails, everything fails.

There will be food enough for us and for the allies if it can be properly distributed and used; but this involves many different problems. The greatest of these is the enlightenment of the people. If the American people can only know the truth about the situation the food war will be won. But the science of food is intricate, and it is to be mastered only by prolonged study and by trained minds. It is therefore a fit topic for College instruction. And if there are to be those who know the subject in such a way as to be able to instruct the people, the College must teach, and the students must study, this subject. If there are those who deny the propriety of such collegiate instruction it can only be replied that the American College can do nothing more worthy of its traditions and of its professions than to help in saving civilization.

The Food Administration regrets that it so long delayed its appeal to the Colleges. The simple truth is that their readiness and ability to render assistance were underestimated. And yet it is not too late. It is still possible this year for every College woman in America to acquire the foundation facts regarding the food situation, so that she will not only live her own life rightly but she will lead others to do the same. It is still possible for a large proportion of these women to learn much regarding the nutritive values of various forms of food so that they may teach and give helpful counsel. And others can yet add to their knowledge the technical training necessary for making the best possible use of all available foods.
TO HONORARY INSTITUTIONS WITH WOMEN GRADUATES

The United States Food Administration welcomes the American College as a center to which women graduates from all our institutions may turn for assistance in finding positions. The College was founded as a center for the advancement of the home and the American woman, and the Food Administration hopes to make this College a center of activity for the benefit of the American woman. The Food Administration wishes to make this College a center of activity for the benefit of the American woman.

If you have any women graduates who might be interested in finding positions, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

United States Food Administration
Washington, D.C.
January 30, 1918
As an aid to the Colleges not already doing these things three courses have been planned. Outlines of these are being prepared by competent authorities chosen from government departments and from some of the leading institutions of learning. It is the intention to mail each week these outlines with appropriate references and the freshest available information. It is not expected that these courses will take the place of similar and perhaps more extensive ones given in institutions which maintain departments of Home Economics. Even in these, however, it may be found that the outlines contain material that can be incorporated profitably into such established courses.

The first course will give the history and the organization of the Food Administration, its purposes and policies as well as the most important facts regarding the world food situation. These are the things essential to an intelligent public opinion at this time. It is therefore confidently hoped that all Colleges can find a place for it, and that it may be offered in such a manner that every woman student will be enrolled in it. There is no reason why men students should not be admitted.

The Food Administration will be sincerely grateful to every educational institution that will lend a hand in this world crisis. It will render all possible assistance in every endeavor to make highly effective the proposed instruction.

Those who are in charge of the Food Administration permit themselves the new pleasure of comradeship in arms with the educational institutions of America.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
As an aid to the College, we strongly urge that the
planning be based on the College's specific needs and
that the College be kept informed of the developments in
the field of higher education. The College should also
be aware of the trends in the field and be prepared to
respond to them.

The College's administration should be aware of the
impact that the planned programs will have on the
College's resources and the College should be
prepared to avert any potential problems.

In addition, the College should be aware of the
potential benefits of the programs and be prepared to
utilize them to the fullest extent.

The College's administration should also be aware of the
trends in the field and be prepared to respond to them.

The College's administration should also be aware of the
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The College's administration should also be aware of the
potential benefits of the programs and be prepared to
utilize them to the fullest extent.
THE WORLD'S FOOD SITUATION

Introduction. The important foods of the world are few - the
cereals (wheat, corn, rye, etc.) beans, potatoes,
sugar, meat, dairy products.

A. Situation before the war. General survey. Details of this
section and section B in later lectures under specific foods.

1. In Europe.
   a. Europe a great agriculture region. Chief crops-
wheat, oats, rye, barley.

   b. Yet the chief importer of food from the outside
      world.
      (1) England, Ireland, France, Italy and
      Belgium largely dependent upon imports for
      their food supplies.

      (2) Important foodstuffs imported--wheat,
      meats, fats, sugar, etc.

      (3) Chief sources of these imports--United
      States, Canada, Argentine, India and
      Australasia, Cuba, Java.

   c. Much Intra-European commerce in food between the
      countries now at war, especially from Russia for
      grain and sugar and from Germany to England for
      sugar.

2. In United States.

   a. Our fundamental available resources larger than
      those of any other country. "The greatest
      granary, food store, and butcher shop in the
      world."

   b. Yet the monetary value of our food imports
      greater than our food exports.

B. The changes brought about during the war.

1. Low average yield of crops in all parts of the world
   in 1915-1916, due to unfavorable climatic conditions
   and other factors.
2. Diminished production of food in Europe.

a. Due to diversion of men from food production to war; decreased importation of fertilizer and of fodder; waste of land in battle area; decrease in available farm machinery, reduction in transportation facilities.

b. Resulting in a cereal crop for the Allies, 525,000,000 bushels below normal; a lessening of their animals by over 30,000,000; a greatly decreased production of fats and sugar. This reduction of animals is going on with increasing velocity and cannot be made good for many years after the war.

3. Greatly increased difficulty of importation into European countries.

a. The submarine campaign resulting in
   (1) Decreased tonnage and the consequent cutting off of the distant markets. It takes twice as much tonnage to bring supplies from the Argentine as from the United States and three times as much from Australia.

   (2) Sinking of food. This has been perhaps 10 per cent of the actual shipments sunk en route.

b. Interruption of intra-European commerce.
   (1) Western Allies cut off from Russia, Bulgaria and Roumania by belligerent lines.

   (2) Supplies from surrounding neutrals reduced by the demands of Germany.

4. Therefore, the main load thrown upon North America, which must export much more than ever before. "Ours is the splendid burden of feeding the world."

a. Our production for 1917 above the average in feed, grains, especially corn and oats, but below the average for wheat.
6. Increase Respect for the Law, as Properly Developed

The law is the foundation upon which all society is based. It provides a framework for order and justice. The respect for the law is essential for the maintenance of peace and prosperity. When the law is not respected, disorder and chaos can result. It is important for everyone to understand the role of the law and to abide by its provisions. By doing so, we can contribute to a more just and orderly society.

5. Growth and Development of Information into

Information is a critical resource for development. It is the foundation upon which innovation and progress are built. The growth of information is essential for economic growth and social development. With the advent of technology, information is becoming more accessible than ever before. However, it is important to manage and protect information to ensure that it is used for the benefit of all.

4. Further Development of the Concept of Respect for

Respect is a fundamental value that underpins all aspects of human interaction. It is the basis for building strong and healthy relationships. By fostering a culture of respect, we can create a more inclusive and harmonious society. It is important to recognize that respect is a two-way street and that we must strive to treat others as we would like to be treated.

3. Support for a Democratic Form of Government

A democratic form of government is essential for the protection of individual rights and freedoms. It provides a mechanism for the peaceful transfer of power and the representation of diverse interests. By supporting democracy, we can ensure that our voices are heard and that our rights are protected.

2. Education and Training of a Respectable Tobacco Industry

The tobacco industry is a complex and multifaceted sector that has a significant impact on public health and the economy. It is important to ensure that the industry is managed in a responsible manner that promotes the well-being of all stakeholders. Through education and training, we can foster a culture of responsible practice and encourage the adoption of sustainable and ethical business practices.

1. Increase of Respect for the Law, as Properly Developed
b. Our changing commerce and its relation to the needs of the Allies.

(1) Wheat - Our 1917 production of about 650,000,000 bushels of wheat is practically no more than our normal consumption, yet we must export about 20% of it, about 135,000,000 bushels, as our share of maintaining the Allies' bread loaf.

(2) Meat and Meat Products - There has been an extraordinary demand abroad for our products and the supply has not increased greatly. We therefore face a severe shortage.

(3) Dairy products - Increase in the exports in the year ending June 1917 over the three years pre-war average.
   a. Butter - exported about 6 times as much.
   b. Cheese - 17 times as much.
   c. Condensed Milk - Exported about 14 times as much.

(4) Sugar - We produced in the United States and our possessions about one-half our supply, our deficiency being made up by Cuba. Since the war the ordinary supply of the Allies has been largely cut off and they, must get their sugar largely from the same sources as we.

NEED FOR SOME KIND OF FOOD CONTROL

Introduction. The demand abroad is so extraordinary that for every important commodity the demand exceeds the available supply. Food control therefore necessary-

A. To prevent exorbitant prices, due to the breaking down of the law of supply and demand, to hoarding, speculation and excess profits.

B. To provide an equitable distribution between groups to be supplied from our sources - our civilian population, the Army and Navy, the Allies, the neutral nations, etc.

C. To effect cooperation between diverse yet closely related activities, such as those of grain production and the railroads.

D. To educate the public to the need/method of food conservation.
NEED FOR GOOD COMMUNICATION

Introduction: The term "good communication" refers to the process of transmitting messages in a clear and effective manner. Good communication is essential for effective collaboration and decision-making. It involves the ability to convey ideas, information, and emotions accurately and efficiently.

A. To prevent misunderstandings, it is crucial to communicate effectively.

B. To establish clear and concise instructions, it is important to practice active listening.

C. To clarify expectations and feedback, it is necessary to engage in regular check-ins.

D. To encourage the practice of good communication, it is recommended to provide opportunities for feedback and constructive criticism.
III Creation of the United States Food Administration.

A. President Wilson on May 19, 1917 outlined the Food Control program and asked Mr Hoover to be the Food Administrator. Mr Hoover accepted on condition that Congress grant powers on which a competent Administration could be set up.

B. The Food Control Bill was passed by Congress on Aug. 8th and signed by the President on Aug. 10. (See text of Bill, H. R. 4961, and Van Hise page 51 and Kellogg & Taylor page 20) The Act authorizes Government control of food, feeds and fuel, from the time they leave the producer to the small retail shop.

C. The policy of the Food Administration.

1. To accomplish its work in accordance with our democratic traditions as much as possible by voluntary cooperation rather than by autocratic control.

2. To use compulsion only on those individuals or organizations that refuse to cooperate.

D. Its great task - So to administer America's food resources that American and Allied morale will not be lowered through lack of food.

E. Organization.

1. National Headquarters in Washington consisting of the Food Administrator and his aids. The Food Administrator calls to his assistance experts to deal with various problems as they arise.

2. Federal Food Administration in the States.

Designed to decentralize the work of the Food Administration and to coordinate the State and Federal activities. The organizations vary according to local needs, but in general, each Federal Food Administrator has among other members of his staff a Home Economics Director, and has selected county food administrators who also have their staffs.
III. Classification of the subjects treated for anaerobic culture.

A. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the percentage of anaerobic cultures by species and by publication. In order to achieve this goal, we analyzed the publications and cross-referenced them with the known species. The results are summarized in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faecalis</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faecium</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peptostreptococcus</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bifidobacterium</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. The data were collected from various sources, including scientific journals and research reports. The results were compiled in a spreadsheet for easy analysis.

C. The analysis was repeated for each publication, and the percentage of each species was calculated.

D. The results were then compared with the known prevalence of each species in the population.

E. The findings suggest that the distribution of anaerobic species in the population may not accurately reflect the distribution in the cultures.
3. Cooperation with established agencies such as the government departments, state agencies, educational institutions, commercial concerns, religious and fraternal organizations, etc.

F. Some of its accomplishments.

1. Organization of women for voluntary food conservation. This was the first action of the Food Administration. The enlistment of between 10 and 12 million women as members of the Food Administration is the backbone of the voluntary cooperation. How much these women have done cannot yet be estimated. That they have done much is proved by the added amounts of war foods available for shipment to Europe, due to their saving and that of the patriotic hotel, restaurant and dining car people.

2. Formulating of voluntary agreements with representative food men of all basic branches to eliminate waste, hoarding and profiteering.

3. Licensing of wholesale food organizations and retailers doing more than $100,000 worth of business annually. This licensing system applies to the twenty basic food products of the country. To date almost 100,000 licenses have been issued, including among others millers, bakers, grain elevators, meat packers, sugar refiners, etc. The licensee must conform to the rulings of the Food Administration for the elimination of hoarding, waste and excess profits. In various cases of infringement of some ruling - for instance, for allowing a carload of potatoes to spoil - a licensee has had his license revoked for a time and therefore his business closed.

4. Stabilizing of certain wholesale prices, and even of some retail prices, as a result of the licensing system of certain retail prices. Although the Food Administration has no direct control over the small retailers, it has indirect control in that it can cut off their supplies from the licensed wholesalers. This has been done in the case, for example, of retailers who charged excessive prices for sugar.
a. Sugar. Refiners have stated that judging by previous war experiences, the price of sugar would have gone up to 20, 25, 30 or even 35 cents a pound instead of staying between 9 and 12 cents. This is no mean accomplishment in the face of an actual sugar shortage. Every penny's rise in the price of sugar means $18,000,000 taken out of the consumers pocket.

b. Bread and flour. The baking industry agrees that had it not been for the Food Administration's control of the milling and baking trades white bread would be selling for not less than 15 cents instead of 7 to 9 cents.

5. Organization of the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation. The entire stock is owned by the United States Government and is controlled by a board of directors of which Mr. Hoover is the chairman. The Corporation is administered in each of 14 zones by a Second Vice-President. (For details see the "Policies and Plan of Operation, Food Administration Grain Corporation and Milling Division."

6. Support of the work of the press in fixing the food conservation idea in the individual American mind and gaining the intelligent cooperation of the country.

7. Present movement in educational institutions.
REFERENCES FOR LECTURE 1


Commercial and industrial geography.


U. S. Food Administration. Bulletins 1-11


INTEREST/LOAN/LOAN

Classification of Facilities and Disbursements

Nov. 1972

Continental and International Bank


1011 Main St.

C. C. B. Loan Committee


O. C. P. Loan Committee


The new facility to cover

the above commitments and additional

inquiries from the

Loan Committee.

(Handwritten notes on page.)
Partial List of Books and Pamphlets to be used with the United States Food Administration Courses.


Chittenden, Russell H. The nutrition of man. 1907. Commercial geography. (Any good commercial geography.)

Crissey, Forrest. The story of foods. 1917.


Great Britain. Ministry of Food. The national food journal.


King, Clyde L. Lower living costs in cities. 1917.

Lusk, Graham. Fundamental basis of nutrition. 1915.

Lusk, Graham. The elements of the science of nutrition. 1917.

Mendel, Lafayette B. Changes in the food supply and their relation to nutrition. 1916.

Physiological chemistry. Any good one as:

Hawks, Philip Bovier. Practical physiological chemistry. 1916.

Mathews, Albert Preston. Physiological chemistry. 1916.

Rosé, Mary Swartz. Feeding the family. 1916.

Rose, Mary Swartz. Laboratory handbook for dietetics. 1917.


Sherman, Henry C. Chemistry of food nutrition. 1916.

Sherman, Henry C. Food products. 1917.


Stiles, Percy G. Nutritional physiology. 1916.

United States Labor Department. Monthly review of labor statistics, especially Jan. 1917 to date.

United States Food Administration. Bulletins 1-11; Ten lessons.


Part 1, published by the United States Food Administration.

Part 2, published by the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

The list of government publications which will be of especial help in food conservation work, in: United States Food Administration. Ten lessons on food conservation, p. 63-64.
Dear Sir:

Herewith is full text of telegram just received from Mr. Hoover:

"The confidence of the United States Food Administration that the people of the country would respond enthusiastically and wholeheartedly, upon presentation of the facts, to any necessary requests for reduction in consumption of food, has been fully justified. We have demonstrated our ability not only to think together but to act together. This response of the people is the reason for the present appeal.

Our work is not yet complete. In spite of the encouraging results of our efforts, in spite of the fact that our exports of foodstuffs are constantly increasing and are approaching the minimum requirements abroad, the need for renewed devotion and effort is pressing. While all of the requirements of the Food Administration should be constantly observed, there are certain matters which I desire to stress at this time.

In the case of meat and meat products the necessities for shipment abroad are very great. Whereas the Allied consumption has been reduced to an average of about 1.5 pounds per person per week, we are today enjoying an average of about 3.5 pounds per person per week. This division is inequitable. An understanding of these facts will justify our request that the consumption of all meats, including poultry, as nearly as possible be reduced to 2 pounds per week per person over four years of age.

In the case of sugar, we are embarrassed by the necessity of using ships for carrying our soldiers and feeding the Allies, and in consequence we must use sugar with great economy. We must emphasize the importance of canning and preserving on a large scale among our people this summer and our available sugar must be conserved for this purpose.

But the situation with regard to wheat is the most serious in the food supply of the Allied World. If we are to satisfy the minimum wheat requirements of our Armies and the Allies, and the suffering millions in the Allied countries, our consumption of wheat in the United States until the next harvest must be reduced to approximately
UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Agricultural Extension Service

By R. W. Morrill

Assistant Administrator

Honorable WALTER H. DOUGLAS
Secretary of War

February 15, 1917

To the War Department:

The purpose of the above letter is to request your approval of the attached report which has been prepared by the Food Administration under the guidance of the War Department. This report is intended to provide information on the progress of the war effort, particularly in the area of agricultural production. It includes statistics on food production, distribution, and consumption, as well as recommendations for future actions. The report concludes with a request for continued support and cooperation from the War Department.
one-third of normal. It is inconceivable that we should fail in this crisis. For each of us who can personally contribute to the relief of human suffering it is a privilege, not a sacrifice. All elements of our population cannot bear this burden equally. Those engaged in physical labor need a larger bread ration than those in sedentary occupations. Because of the constant daily employment of women and the lack of home baking facilities, many households in large urban centers require a food ration already prepared, such as the bakers’ standard Victory bread loaf. Furthermore, we must constantly safeguard the special requirements of children and invalids.

To meet the situation abroad and to prevent serious suffering at home, it is imperative that all those whose circumstances permit, shall abstain from wheat and wheat products in any form until the next harvest. It is realized and deeply appreciated that many organizations and some communities have already agreed to follow this plan.

It is hoped that you will communicate this to your students and your community, urging those whose circumstances will permit, to join with us and take this stand.

Herbert Hoover.

A report from you as to your use of this appeal will be greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATOR FOR ILLINOIS.
Feb. 6, 1918.

Dear President Judson:

The program outlined by the Food Administration is one which we have been following here at the University with one exception, namely, course one. I think it would be difficult to add that course to our schedule. A series of sixteen lectures does not fit in very well anywhere. In fact, for the purpose designated our students could get the necessary information in two or three lectures. Anyone going into the subject as an authority would have to take a much longer course.

I note that "Use and Conservation of Food" is the title given to one of the courses. That is the title which I chose last autumn for the course which I am to offer in the spring. The bibliography which is suggested is practically the same as the one I give in my course on "Foods". Of course, here I am not able to offer work published in 1917. It has been a disappointment that we have not been successful either in the Department of Household Administration or the College of Education, in attracting a large proportion of the women students of the University. If
The University of Chicago
Office of the Dean of Women

it would not give ground for the charge of "profiteering" or "ready made"; I would urge that every undergraduate student, unless excused for exceptional reasons, be required to take one major a quarter which would specifically aid in training him for some direct public service or as a factor in the creation of intelligent public opinion. Such courses would by no means be limited to domestic questions.

May I add a point which the Food Administration seems to me to have overlooked, or at least not considered in its proper relation, namely, the importance of informing men as to their patriotic duty in the use of foods. I happen to know a good many housewives who are under more compulsion to provide satisfactory food for the household than to perform a patriotic service!

You may count on me to do anything in my power to help with this work.

Very truly,

[Signature]
The work of giving away the articles of trade

The most important article is the "Kantara" which is a small box of nails. It is not only a practical tool but also a symbol of daily work. The box is made of wood and is painted with a design. The nails are used for various purposes such as repairing shoes, building houses, and constructing fences.

Many people use the nails to make jewelry, such as bracelets and earrings. This is a popular item among women.

In the context of the trade, the "Kantara" is a key component. It is not only used for daily tasks but also for ceremonial occasions.

The "Kantara" is often given as a gift during marriages and other important events. It is considered a symbol of good fortune and wealth.

In conclusion, the "Kantara" is a versatile and essential tool in the trade, with many practical and symbolic uses. It is an important part of the daily life of those involved in the trade.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Dear Miss Talbot:

Thanks for yours of the 6th inst., relating to Mr. Hoover's syllabuses. The Committee of the Senate is considering some questions of more immediate preparation for the emergency, and I think it might be worth while if you would send your suggestions, or any suggestions you may have on that subject, to Mr. Stieglitz for the Committee.

So far as the use of foods in the household is concerned, I have no doubt that there will be certain numbers of men who are primarily pigs. I don't believe any information from the War Department will ever alter that situation.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dean Marion Talbot
The University of Chicago
Dear Mrs. Tapp:

Thank you for your note of the 6th inst.

Referring to Mr. Hoover's ylissvps 8f tbe Committee of the Senate on confirmation some changes of tone of immediate importance for the American and I think it might be worth while if you would send your suggestions to Mr. Silver for the Committee for their discussion on the next to the next 8c on the Committee.

Regarding the use of letters in the manpower committee, I have no doubt that those will be careful;

with the men and the primacy of the government, I shall adhere to your instruction from the War Department with ever

very grateful thanks

Yours sincerely,

H. B. T.

Dean William Tappar
The University of Chicago
Chicago, October 13, 1917

Dear Miss Talbot:

The University is confronted with a situation requiring study in the matter of the cost of food for the present year. We have no moral right, I think, to increase the price to students, as they came here under the announced plans, which plans of course were adopted before the war came on. There are questions, however, as to what application will be made by the war situation in the way of economies such as are going on all over the land, in private houses, in clubs, and even in hotels. I should be very glad to have you consider the matter, and be prepared within a week or so for a conference, at which the Heads of the Houses, together with the Director of Commons and the President, might discuss it at length.

Very truly yours,

E.P.J. - L.
Dean Marion Talbot
The University of Chicago
September 15, 1974

Dear Miss Tapley:

The University is continuing with the attention regarding such in the matter of the contract at 46 3/4 for the present year. We have no money tight, I think, to announce the price of attendance as they came. We have made the announce price, which please at once. There are someHopkins people who are to make good and however, to want the publication will be made. They were attention in the way of economics. As we go on after the land in private home, in the park, the have in order. I should be very glad to have you conduct the matter and be prepared within a week on to have a conference at which the needs of the home. Together with the Director of Commerce and the President.

With greetings to you.

Very truly yours,

E.G. - H.

Dean Manning Tapley

The University of Chicago
Chicago, February 18, 1918

Dear Miss Talbot:

I am interested in your suggestions with regard to the education of women in view of the war. They seem of course to be of a general character, as was to be expected. If you could make specific suggestions for the adaptation of any of our work to meet some of these ends we would of course be in a position to discuss them more definitely. As to your suggestion under 3A, I doubt if the University can be of any particular service. I do not know whether anything more can be done to cover the work suggested in C than we are now doing.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dean Marion Talbot
The University of Chicago
Dean Miss Tipton:

I am interested in your suggestion with regard to the opinion of women to view at the Welt. They seem of course to be of a general character, as we cannot make specific suggestions to be expected for the expectation of any of our work to meet some of these ends. We might of course be in a position to glance through some of the activities. As to your suggestion whether I should be in the university can be of any benefit to you. In any case I do not know whether anything more can be gone into, yet the work suggested in a plan as you now have.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Date]

Dean Newton Tipton
The University of Chicago
Dear Miss Talbot:

The enormous increase in the cost of food supplies and of service is such that it seems necessary from and after the beginning of the summer quarter next to have a higher price for board in the Women's Halls. As a matter of fact, at the close of the last fiscal year the University showed a deficit of $3,000 for these Halls. Of course the University has no desire to make any profit, and in this present emergency is willing to carry a reasonable deficit. The exact amount which must be charged in order, not to cover the cost, but to cover a part of the increase, will be decided at an early date.

I am writing to call your attention to this fact, and also to this further fact: In conference with the Dean of Women and the Director of the Commons this
Dear Miss Tipton:

The amount increase in the cost
of local supplies and of service is such that it seems
necessary from now and after the beginning of the summer
dates next to have a higher price for board in the
Women's Halls. As a matter of fact, at the close of
the last fiscal year the University showed a deficit
of $2,000 over these Halls. Of course the University
was in gerade to make up this deficit and I am therefore
willing to carry a reasonable deficit.

The exact amount which must be apportioned in order not to
cover the cost part of the amount will
be apportioned as per copy.

I am writing to call your attention to this item
and ask to give further facts in conference with the
Dean of Women and the Director of the Commerce Divi-

Chicaco, September 10, 1918
morning it was agreed, in order to secure greater co-
operation and full understanding on the part of the
women of the Halls of the food situation:

1. That any suggestions as to food or the service
made by any members of the Hall should be made to the
Head of the Hall only.

2. That the Heads of the Halls, either individually
or as a group, will confer at any time with the Director
of the Commons on any of the matters in question.

3. That at such time as may seem expedient to the
Heads they will invite the Director to speak to the
Houses on the food situation, in order that they may
understand what is being done, and that she may answer
any questions for the sake of general enlightenment.

In this national emergency it is extremely important
that all should cooperate toward carrying out the
recommendations of the Food Administration of the United
States, on the one hand, and, secondly, that all should
understand the effect, not merely of obedience to the
morning it was agreed to become greater co-
operation and full experimentation on the part of the
women of the Hall to the good attention.
Let any suggestion as to look at the service
make by any member of the Hall belong to taste to the
Head of the Hall only.
It is the Head of the Hall that will make
as a group, will continue at any time with the Methodist
at the Command on any of the matters in question.
It is each at each time as may seem expedient to the
Head that will invite the Director to speak to the
Houses on their good attention in order that they may
understand what is going on and that they may remain
in the Committee, with the Directors at the head of the
important matters.
desires of that Administration, but also of the very
greatly increased costs on all sides. It is earnestly
hoped that there will be the closest cooperation to
that end.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dean Marion Talbot
The University of Chicago
Dear Mr. Wilson,

I appreciate your willingness to cooperate with the university in handling the administration of the university. It is in the interest of both the university and the college that there will be close cooperation in the very early stages.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

H. P. Z. – P.
March 6, 1918.

Dear President Judson:

I am enclosing some correspondence which I will be glad to have you read. I was sorry that this attempt to make a connection was not successful. The plan to have the members of Beecher and Green meet together was an effort to economize Miss Colburn's time. We had hoped that she could present the problems in a way which would command their interest. I am sure that the Heads of Houses will do all in their power, but they cannot speak with as much authority. I cannot help thinking that it would be unfortunate to summons the women for the purpose of formulating questions to put to Miss Colburn. At the same time I am anxious to carry out any measures which Miss Colburn desires.

If you have any special suggestions I would appreciate your counsel.

Very truly,

Marion Talbot.
Chicago, March 7, 1918

March 6, 1918.

Dear President Judson:

Dear Miss Talbot:

I am enclosing some correspondence which I will be glad to have you

Hereewith I am returning the enclosures. The correspondence

seems to me to be attended with no difficulty whatever.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

M. P. J. (signed)

We had hoped that she could present the problems in a way which would command their interest. I am sure that the Heads of Houses will do all in their power, but they cannot speak with as much authority. I cannot help thinking that it would be unfortunate to summon the women for the purpose of formulating questions to put to Miss Colburn. At the same time I am

Dean Marion Talbot

The University of Chicago

measures which Miss Colburn desires.

If you have any special suggestions

I would appreciate your counsel.

Very truly,

Marion Talbot.
Chicago, June 1, 1918

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

I beg to acknowledge your favor of the 25th of May with copy of telegram from Mr. Hoover. The same has been brought to the attention of all our Departments concerned, and we shall do whatever is in our power to meet the situation.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Harry A. Wheeler
United States Food Administration
111 W. Washington St., Chicago
Chicago, June 1, 1916

Dear Mr. Weezer:

I have just received your letter of the 28th of May with copy of telegram from Mr. Hoover. The State of New York and other states have been prompt to the attention of all our departments concerning the matter of whatever is in our power to meet.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Weezer
United States Food Administration
III War Department Sc Chicago
President H. P. Judson,  
Office of the President.  

My dear President Judson:  

Mrs. Tiffany Blake, who is president of the Woman's Land Army of America, has secured a farm near Libertyville for use, and is getting together the necessary equipment. Dr. Crocker is the adviser so far as the details of the farming operations are concerned, and he was commissioned by Mrs. Blake to inquire in reference to some cots which the university owns, and which are now no longer in use. So far as I recall, these are cots probably used in connection with the Ordnance men here.  

Dr. Crocker was informed by Mr. Rouse that the university had use for the cots, and later he heard that they were being offered for sale. I think Mrs. Blake is ready to buy what she needs, but it occurred to some of us that such a small item could well be made a loan to the enterprise. Thirty cots would well take care of the need. A lot of our own university women are going out to work on the farm, and these cots would be for their use.  

This is a small matter, but I know of no other way of bringing it to a decision, since naturally Mr. Rouse has no option in the matter if he has been directed to sell the cots.  

Yours sincerely,  

John M. Coulter
The Minute of the Congress

of the Republic of Colombia

July 10, 1910

The government of the Republic of Colombia hereby recognizes the

Republic of Panama, and

ratifies and confirms the

Pact of Panama, signed

May 13, 1910, by the

Representatives of the

Republic of Colombia

and the Republic of

Panama.

The government of the Republic of Colombia hereby recognizes the

Republic of Panama, and

ratifies and confirms the

Pact of Panama, signed

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May 13, 1910, by the

Representatives of the

Republic of Colombia

and the Republic of

Panama.
Chicago, May 1, 1918

President Judson:

Mr. H. Blake, who is president of the Woman's Army of America, has secured a farm near Libertyville for, and is getting together the necessary equipment.

Dear Mr. Coulter:

Dr. Crocker is the adviser so far as the details of the farming operation are concerned, and he was commissioned to inquire in reference to some cots which in use. We are being sold, and we may have to buy the university cots, and which are now no longer in use.

Mr. House says that we could not be of service in connection with the Ordnance men here.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Crocker was informed by Mr. House that the university had use for the cots, and later he heard that they were being offered for sale. I think Mrs. Blake is ready to buy what she needs, but it occurred to some of us that such a small item could well be made a loan to the enterprise. Thirty cots would well take care of the need.

Mr. John M. Coulter

The University of Chicago

To work on the farm, and these cots would be for their use.

This is a small matter, but I know of no other way of bringing it to a decision, since naturally Mr. House has no option in the matter if he has been directed to sell the cots.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Oxendo, Sept. 1, 1915

Dear Mr. Carpenter,

Your letter of the 5th of April is received.

Be assured, the case with the University was all right and as pointed out, we may have to pay more. I hope that we can get an objection in the case.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

H. L. L.
Dear President Judson:

I have replied to the enclosed, and it occurred to me that you might be momentarily interested in what I have said, since you may meet the question again. It is really a question that such men must meet and answer, for certain chemists have been bringing the subject up in a way that demands attention.

I happen to know just what Carlson thinks about this situation, and I am sure that he would approve of my answer.

Yours sincerely,

John M. Coulter
President,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:--

A much mooted question we are very desirous of getting expert opinion with regard to is as to whether or not fruits and vegetables are a FOOD. From Cornell and Yale I have had very favorable replies but the more replies I have the stronger I will be able to make my case, and hence you will render a great favor by replying.

Yours very truly,
Dear Sir:

I much regret the very great trouble of writing a letter of resignation with regard to the matter of not being accepted into the University of Chicago and Yale. I have now received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasurer, but he more readily I have always thought I will be able to make my case, and hence you will neglect a great favor.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
April 30, 1918.

Mr. E. L. Goodsell,
The Fruit Auction Company,
202 Franklin Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

President Judeon has referred to me your letter of April 30, in reference to the food value of fruits and vegetables. The discussion has developed in connection with the new factors that have been recognized as entering into the definition of food.

Formerly, food value was estimated chiefly in terms of calories, and since the calories of fruits and vegetables are low, the conclusion was that their food value was low. This point of view is found surviving among chemists, who are doubtless more or less responsible for your question.

The additional factors are certain “accessory products” which fruits and vegetables provide, and which rank them high as food. In addition to their value in yielding essential “accessories,” their physical value in keeping the alimentary tract in good working condition is very high.

The present conclusion, therefore, is that fruits and vegetables hold a high rank as food, not in calories, but in certain other factors that must enter into food.

Yours truly,
April 20, 1918

Mr. J. E. Gooden
The Knute Aviation Company
202 Franklin Street
New York City

Dear Sir:

I have just received a letter to me your letter of April 10. It is in reference to the look value of your plane and negotiating to that effect, with the view also of a reasonable development and expansion of the business.

Our first work has been extremely effective, as evidenced by the following:

In April, the look value was estimated at $10,000.00. Since then, we have been able to negotiate for a series of contracts, the terms of which are as follows:

Contract No. 1:
- Look value: $12,000.00
- Duration: 1 year
- Terms: Cash on delivery

Contract No. 2:
- Look value: $15,000.00
- Duration: 2 years
- Terms: 50% cash, balance on delivery

The point of view is that by expanding our operations and acquiring new equipment, we are increasing our ability to meet our commitments.

The advantage to the company in negotiating these contracts is obvious. With the increase in our look value, we are now able to acquire better equipment and expand our operations.

We hope to continue to grow and improve our business.

Yours truly,
President H. P. Judson,
Office of the President.

Dear President Judson:

You may have received the enclosed, but even if you have, I would value your opinion before I venture to send mine in response to this request.

I may say that so many organizations are being developed that it is hard to keep one's judgment clear as to what may be effective and what may be useless.

Yours sincerely,

John M. Coulter
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GREATLY I N. G. N.

Office of the President

Dear President's Secretary:

I am writing to inform you of the current state of affairs in our department. Please find enclosed the latest report on the economic situation and the progress made towards our national goals.

I wish to express my gratitude to the staff for their dedicated efforts in achieving these objectives. Their hard work and commitment are essential to the success of our department.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or concerns.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. Mr. Chen
Chicago, April 30, 1918

Dear Mr. Coulter:

Herewith I am returning the letter from the National Institute of Inventors. I have had a similar communication. The matter is an extremely interesting one. It has been in my mind for some time that our departments of pure science might to great advantage be supplemented by organizations for the applications of science to the arts and industries. I think that is true. Whether the proposed Institute can carry on the work, really I am not able to judge.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. John M. Coulter
The University of Chicago
Chicago, April 30, 1918

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Having I am returning the letter from the National Institute of Inventors I have had a similar communication. The letter is an extremely interesting one. It has been in my mind for some time that one department of the arts, science and invention is application of science to the arts and invention. I think that is true. Whether the procedure Institute can carry on the work, really I am not able to judge.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. John M. Cooper
The University of Chicago
Chicago, April 29, 1916

Dear Mr. Coulter:

I am enclosing correspondence which perhaps I am wrong in regarding as somewhat humorous. Possibly you will answer the gentleman, and tell him whether from the point of view of a scientific botanist these are or are not food. Professor Carlson is not here, and I doubt whether he could give an authoritative statement from his point of view.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. John M. Coulter
The University of Chicago
Chicago, April 23, 1916

Dear Mr. Confer:

I am acquainted with Mr. Confer, who
perhaps I am more to recognize as somewhat prominent.
Possibly you will answer the gentleman, and tell him
whether from the point of view of a scientific present
there can be any use of the fact that Professor Confer is not

very near your work. It seems to me that

Very truly yours,

W. T. F.

Mr. John M. Confer
The University of Chicago
Chicago, May 31, 1918

Dear Miss Talbot:

I am in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Herbert Hoover of the United States Food Administration to the following effect:

"The situation with regard to wheat is the most serious in the food supply of the Allied World. If we are to satisfy the minimum wheat requirements of our armies and the Allies, and the suffering millions in the Allied countries, our consumption of wheat in the United States until the next harvest must be reduced to approximately one-third of normal. It is inconceivable that we should fail in this crisis. For each of us who can personally contribute to the relief of human suffering it is a privilege, not a sacrifice. All elements of our population cannot bear this burden equally. Those engaged in physical labor need a larger bread ration than those in sedentary occupations. Because of the constant daily employment of women and the lack of home baking facilities, many households in large urban centers require a food ration already prepared, such as the bakers' standard Victory bread loaf. Furthermore, we must constantly safeguard the special requirements of children and invalids.

"To meet the situation abroad and to prevent serious suffering at home, it is imperative that all those whose circumstances permit shall abstain from wheat and wheat products in any form until the next harvest. It is realized and deeply appreciated that many organizations
DEAR [Name],

I am in receipt of a telephone call from Mr. [Name], Honorary Secretary of the United States Food Administration, referring to the following matters:

The situation with regard to wheat in the United States is critical. The most urgent need is for a large quantity of wheat to be shipped to Europe immediately. This is necessary to prevent a possible famine, as the reserves of wheat in Europe are at a dangerously low level.

If we are to meet the growing demand, we must start preparations now. It is essential that we take immediate action to increase our wheat supplies. This includes both domestic production and imports. The United States Food Administration has been formed to coordinate these efforts and ensure a steady supply of wheat to Europe.

It is imperative that we act quickly to avoid any negative consequences. The situation is urgent, and we must act now to prevent a humanitarian crisis.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
and some communities have already agreed to follow this plan.

"It is hoped that you will communicate this to your students and your community, urging those whose circumstances will permit to join with us and take this stand.

"HERBERT HOOVER"

Will you please communicate this to the members of the House, and ask their cordial cooperation in saving wheat during this emergency?

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dean Marion Talbot
The University of Chicago
Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am sorry to learn that you will not be able to attend the convention. I hope you will be able to join us and take part in the proceedings. If you are unable to attend, I will be happy to send you a copy of the proceedings.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
January 11, 1918.

Chairman of Committee on War Activities,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

There are many companies, and even regiments, of soldiers in the Army composed entirely, or almost entirely, of boys who can not speak or understand the English language. You can readily see that it is highly desirable to obtain officers who can communicate with these men, both in the matter of commanding them and the equally important matter of explaining to them the reasons why we entered the war and the attitude and intentions of our Government.

I feel sure that the colleges and universities of the country can help in this matter by giving us lists of men -- graduates of the colleges or instructors in them -- who could be made use of in this service, and I have the permission of the authorities here to inquire whether you can help us in this matter.

I particularly recall that one of my students last year was a Bohemian named Kuchynka (pronounced Kohinka). My recollection is that he is very loyal to the United States and that he represented the general sentiment of the cultivated Bohemians in Chicago as being decidedly against the
WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

January 21, 1918

Application for Commission on War Activities

Ministry of Defence

Enclosure III

Dear Sirs,

Please find in the attached enclosures a proposal for the application for the position of a professor at the University of Washington. The proposal is to be submitted to the Department of Education and the Ministry of Education.

I am aware of the importance of the role of a professor and the need for qualified individuals to fill such positions. I believe that my qualifications and experience make me a suitable candidate for this position.

I am currently serving in the military as an officer and I have been involved in various projects related to education and training. I have also been involved in the development of educational programs and the implementation of innovative teaching methods.

I am committed to the advancement of education and I believe that my experience and knowledge will contribute to the development of the department.

I have enclosed a detailed resume and a letter of recommendation from my previous employer.

I look forward to the opportunity to contribute to the development of the department and to the advancement of education.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Enclosures:

1. Resume
2. Letter of Recommendation
3. Proposal for the position of professor at the University of Washington
Central Powers. Could you find out for me where Kuchynka now is and whether he would be available for such service as I have indicated?

I should also be obliged, if you could indicate to me how much the University could do in pointing out men who could communicate with the Slavs and other races of eastern Europe who are numerous in America.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Manly

Captain, Q. M. C., U. S. R.

P. S. Can you give me the name of the central organization in Washington which is collecting information in regard to college and university men who can be of service in the war? I recall that last Spring your Committee established relations with this organization, but I can not recall the name of the organization.
Dear Sir,

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of

October 6th, 1936.

I would like to express my appreciation of the promptness with which your letter was handled and

the speed with which the necessary information was obtained.

Sincerely yours,

[N. N.]

[Signature]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]
Chicago, January 16, 1918

Dear Mr. Manly:

Yours of the 11th inst. is at hand.

There is one of our alumni who can be quite useful in this way, Stellan S. Windrow, Box 89, 318 West 57th St., New York City. He speaks French, German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Spanish. He has been anxious to get into the service in some way, in order to use his linguistic knowledge to the best advantage for the cause.

There is a Bohemian boy who is master of several Central European tongues, and very loyal and eager in the cause. I think probably he is beyond your reach, however. He is Emil F. Vacin. He was a Sergeant in the 343d Regiment at Camp Grant, but is now I think in the Training Camp at Petersburg, Virginia, in line for a commission in the Aviation Service.

Kuchyncka, to whom you refer, has not been in college since last spring. His address is 1908 S. Avers
Office, Swampy Flats, Va.

Dear Mr. Walton:

Your application is now at hand.

There is one or our number who can do duty mean!

in this way, mention a window, box 28, New York, N.Y.

He speaks French, German, Spanish.

He has no enemies, nor are there any enemies to his name. He has been excused to get into the services in some way, in order to see the war

information knowledge to the best advantage for the cause.

There is a possibility of some who are wanted or needed in.

Central Wyoming Conference and very loyal and eager in the cause.

I think everybody pe to pay you your respects.

However, if any objections.

He is not a Deacon.

The 248th Regiment of Camp Grant, but as you know, I think in the Training Camp of the same, in line for a commission in the Aviation Service.

Kindnesse to whom you refer, have not been in college since last spring. His address is 1208 S. Avenue.
Avenue, Chicago. I will make further inquiries along the same line. I will send also the address of the organization to which you refer, which I think I have somewhere on file.

With all best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Captain John M. Hanly, Q.M.C., R.S.R.
War College Division
Washington, D.C.
Vancouver Office: I will make arrangements for the return of the office staff to Vancouver. I will meet you there to discuss the arrangements for the organization.

Sincerely yours,

With all best wishes,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Capt. John M. Kent
Grace College Mission
Washington, D.C.
May 14, 1915.

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

Dear President Judson:

I saw in the Tribune that you declined to give a statement to the Press.

Now that President Wilson has spoken I personally should like very much to know whether you share his views on the vital point: that Americans have a right to travel in merchant ships, no matter what they carry, no matter where they go?

You will, of course, feel perfectly free to ignore this inquiry if you for any reason wish not to answer, but it is more than curiosity that prompts the inquiry.

Sincerely yours,
Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

President of the University of Chicago,

The Frances Shimer School, Mt. Carroll, Illinois.

May 14, 1915.

Chicago, May 15, 1915

Dear Mr. McKee:

Your favor of the 14th inst. is received. I may say that I am absolutely in accord with President Wilson that Americans have a right to travel on merchant ships, no matter what they carry, and no matter where they go; and further, I may say that in my opinion such ships should not be destroyed by a belligerent unless ample opportunity is given for passengers and crew to be preserved. This I believe to be a well-established matter of international law, and a matter which no belligerent has a right to change by an inquiry act. International law is a body of rules which are binding because they have received the assent in one shape or other of practically all nations. Any change in these rules can become a fact only by receiving common assent in like manner. This opinion I have not the slightest hesitation in giving in public as well as in private.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.
Dear Mr. Hoge,

The French Seminar School, Mt. Carroll, Illinois

May 16th 1918

We are most happy to have the opportunity of sending our regards and congratulations to you and your family. We have been informed that Mr. Hoge is to be a Repeater and that he is to be a member of the French Seminar. We wish you every success in your endeavors.

We have made arrangements for a small group of French students to visit our school. They will arrive tomorrow.

We hope to see you soon.

Very truly yours,

H. B. L.
January 11, 1918.

Chairman of Committee on War Activities,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

There are many companies, and even regiments, of soldiers in the Army composed entirely, or almost entirely, of boys who can not speak or understand the English language. You can readily see that it is highly desirable to obtain officers who can communicate with these men, both in the matter of commanding them and the equally important matter of explaining to them the reasons why we entered the war and the attitude and intentions of our Government.

I feel sure that the colleges and universities of the country can help in this matter by giving us lists of men -- graduates of the colleges or instructors in them -- who could be made use of in this service, and I have the permission of the authorities here to inquire whether you can help us in this matter.

I particularly recall that one of my students last year was a Bohemian named Kuchynoka (pronounced Kohinka). My recollection is that he is very loyal to the United States and that he represented the general sentiment of the cultivated Bohemians in Chicago as being decidedly against the

Central Powers. Could you find out for me where Kuchyncky now is and whether he would be available for such service as I have indicated?

I should also be obliged, if you could indicate to me how much the University could do in pointing out men who could communicate with the Slavs and other races of eastern Europe who are numerous in America.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Captain, Q. M. C., U. S. R.

P. S. Can you give me the name of the central organization in Washington which is collecting information in regard to college and university men who can be of service in the war? I recall that last Spring your Committee established relations with this organization, but I can not recall the name of the organization.
Chicago, January 16, 1918

Dear Mr. Hanly:

Yours of the 11th inst. is at hand.

There is one of our alumni who can be quite useful in this way. Stellan S. Windrow, Box 89, 316 West 57th St., New York City. He speaks French, German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Spanish. He has been anxious to get into the service in some way, in order to use his linguistic knowledge to the best advantage for the cause.

There is a Bohemian boy who is master of several Central European tongues, and very loyal and eager in the cause. I think probably he is beyond your reach, however. He is Emil F. Vasic. He was a Sergeant in the 343d Regiment at Camp Grant, but is now I think in the Training Camp at Petersburg, Virginia, in line for a commission in the Aviation Service.

Kuchynska, to whom you refer, has not been in college since last spring. His address is 1908 S. Avers
Dear Mr. Kenly,

I hope all is well with you. I am writing to convey some important information regarding my status and situation.

I have recently returned from a tour of duty in the service, and I am currently searching for a new position. I have been offered a position in New York City, but I am concerned about the financial aspects of the move.

I have been considering a position in the aviation service, and I am interested in attending the training camp at Purchase. I have heard that it is a commission in the aviation service, and I am eager to pursue this opportunity.

I would like to know more about the financial assistance available for this position. I have been looking into various options, but I am still uncertain about the best course of action.

I appreciate your time and consideration in this matter. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Avenue, Chicago. I will make further inquiries along the same line. I will send also the address of the organization to which you refer, which I think I have somewhere on file.

With all best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours.

H.P.J. - L.

Captain John H. Manly, Q.M.C., R.S.R.
War College Division
Washington, D. C.
Vance Office

I will make further inquiries about your
name later. I will soon give the address of the organization
to which you refer, perhaps I think I have someone on its

With my best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

M. T.

Captain John M. Hayley, G.O.C. R.F.R.
Naval College Marketing
Washington, D.C.
Chicago, February 24, 1916

Dear Sir:—

Your communication in regard to certain policies with reference to the existing war was duly received. While I sympathize largely with the aims suggested, it seems to me impracticable while the war is going on to carry them out. It is in my judgment highly desirable, however, that all the individual states of North and South America should act in close accord for the mutual defense, and with the adoption of definite recommendations, if possible, after the war is ended.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

The Secretary-General,
Museo Social Argentino,
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.
Dear Mr. [Name],

Your communication in regard to the U.S. Navy's participation in the establishment of the United Nations is very welcome. While I sympathize fully with the aims of the United Nations, it seems to me that our primary concern should be with the maintenance of peace and security in the region of North and South America. The acquisition of territories in the Far East and the Middle East, as proposed by the United Nations, could lead to increased tensions and instability in the region.

I am therefore writing to express my support for the establishment of the United Nations, but with the reservation that we must consider the long-term implications of our actions.

Yours faithfully,

[Name]
Dear Mr. Judson:

I have looked over the documents regarding the proposed cooperation of the non-belligerent American governments in safeguarding their maritime rights under international law sent you from the Museo Social Argentino.

The proposals in the last document suggest that a united effort be made through the Pan-American Union to secure an observance of the rules of international law that were in force up to the Declaration of London in 1909, and that in addition an effort be made to obtain recognition of the principle that inter-American commerce not passing outside the ordinary trade routes between carriers of the American continents be treated as neutral by all belligerents, even though carried on under the flag of a belligerent.

However desirable these results might be, it seems quite out of the question to take any effective steps toward securing the second one during the continuance of this war; and the difficulties in the way of either defining or securing the rights mentioned under the first proposal are staring us in the face now. I do not think academic paper declarations are likely to be of much assistance at present.

I return the papers.

Sincerely yours,

President Judson,
Faculty Exchange.
Dear Mr. Johnson:

I have looked over the documents concerning the property
cooperation of the new-political American Government in negotiations

Failure continuing to make arrangement can count now from the moment

Geoff Wightman

The接近 the last government organized a national alteration

to make stronger the new-political United to receive an arrangement of the

input of information to make arrangements to make to the destruction of

Failure in 1940, and that in millex also allow to make to operate several

action to the situation of Inter-American commerce not existing complete

action to change versus previous equality of the American continent to

extent as necessary to the Felt line.

As of a negotiation

However negotiations these reasons might to some during one of

the amount to five or allocation make a few remaining the various one of

assuming the consortium of five men; may the illustrations of the many

action to contain or notice the right complete make that practical

as remaining we to the case now. I go not find consortium before acquisition

are likely to do of many existence of presence

I cannot the purpose.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Chicago, February 24, 1916

Dear Mr. Hall:-

Thanks for yours of the 23d inst. with your comment on the suggestions from Buenos Aires.
I was anxious to get your opinion on the matter before sending an answer. We have reached practically the same conclusion.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. — L.

Dean J. P. Hall,
The University of Chicago.
Chicago, Temporarily 24, 1918

Dear Mr. Hell:—

Thank you for your letter of the 24th inst.

With your comments on the suggestions from various points of view I am in agreement to the extent of your opinion on the matter presented in your recommendations. We have received practically the same conclusion.

Yours truly,

H. P. L. I.

Dear Mr. Hell,

The University of Chicago.
Señor Presidente de University of Chicago

Hace poco más de un año, el Museo Social Argentino se dirigió a los gobiernos, a la prensa y a gran número de instituciones científicas, sociales y comerciales de todo el Continente Americano solicitando la acción de los primeros y la adhesión de los segundos en el sentido de que las naciones americanas se mancomunaran en un acuerdo tendiente a reclamar y obtener de los estados que intervienen en la actual guerra europea la estricta observancia de los principios y convenciones que garantizan la libertad y seguridad del comercio marítimo de los neutrales en general, agregando a esta iniciativa la de procurar la aceptación de un principio que asegurara el aislamiento pacífico de América mediante la neutralidad del cabotaje interamericano, o sea, de los buques que navegan entre puertos americanos sin apartarse de las costas y aguas del continente, que es lo que se ha querido expresar sintéticamente al emplear la palabra "cabotaje".

Estas iniciativas del Museo Social Argentino encontraron la mayor acogida y aceptación de parte de un gran número de instituciones y aún de varios gobiernos americanos.

Las adhesiones no salieron, sin embargo, del terreno técnico y no tuvieron otra consecuencia práctica que la de demostrar que al sentir el sentimiento de la solidaridad americana estaba latente en todas las nacionales del continente, no estaba suficientemente desarrollada como para traducirse en acción inmediata y eficiente.

Se han cumplido, entretanto, las previsiones del Museo Social Argentino y los temores que excusó un año ha. Han sido desconocidos o repudiados expresamente los más de los principios que tutelaban el comercio marítimo de los neutrales entre sí y con los belligerantes, de tal modo que es muy poco lo que queda en pie de los más modernos principios de derecho marítimo intercontinental sancionados por congresos y convenciones durante un siglo y reconocidos por todas y casi todas las naciones del mundo.

Han sido vana las reclamaciones y protestas que aisladamente han presentado algunos estados americanos; ni los mismos Estados Unidos de Norte América, con todo el poder de su grandeza material y moral, han conseguido modificar esta situación.

Ha faltado la gran fuerza moral colectiva que habría surgido de la unión de todo el Nuevo Mundo en una defensa conjunta del derecho, de la tranquilidad y de los intereses del continente. Ha faltado de parte de las naciones americanas la decisión inmediata en ese sentido. Ha faltado, en una palabra, la acción solidaria en favor de la paz y de la neutralidad de América, acción de cuya necesidad había hablado en sus comunicaciones de Noviembre el Museo Social Argentino en sus comunicaciones de Noviembre 1914 y 13 de 1914 y en cuya efectiva fundaba gracias esperanzas que compartieron otras muchas instituciones de los Estados Unidos y de casi todos los estados de la América Latina.

El repudio y la inobservancia de los principios que hasta antes de la guerra europea habían regido el comercio de los neutrales venían alcanzando límites extraordinarios.

Pero acaba de producirse un hecho nuevo que no podrá menos de causar sorpresa y alarma en toda la América, y que vale a dar oportunidad a las anteriores iniciativas del Museo Social Argentino.
Me refiero al apresamiento del buque "Presidente Mitre" que acaba de efectuar en las costas uruguayas un crucero auxiliar inglés. El "Presidente Mitre" forma parte de la flota mercante argentina que bajo el amparo del gobierno de la República, mediante su concesión y bajo la bandera del país, efectúa el sabotaje entre los puertos de la Patagonia argentina. Pertenece en propiedad a una compañía alemana y en esta ocasión va a ser se asegura debido al apresador para justificar el hecho, invocando un decreto del gobierno inglés que da por abrogadas la Declaración de Londres de 1909 y demás "convenciones que dejaron sentado el principio del respeto a la bandera neutral con prescindencia de la nacionalidad de los propietarios."

El gobierno argentino tendrá que resolver lo que entienda corresponder a su derecho. Pero el Museo Social Argentino entiende que son dos acciones distintas las que emergen del hecho, a saber: 1) la acción particular del estado agredido o lesionado en sus derechos o intereses: y 2) la acción colectiva de los Estados neutrales para defender los derechos o intereses comunes a todos ellos. La primera responde a una cuestión particular entre dos estados soberanos; en ella no cabe intervención extranjera. La segunda, en cambio, es una cuestión de principio en que todos los estados neutrales pueden y deben proceder de mancomún a fin de defender las conquistas alcanzadas por el derecho internacional y de procurar la observancia práctica y efectiva de sus reglas de parte de todos los beligerantes. Lo uno no se opone a la otra, ni puede intervenir en la acción colectiva, sino que siguen siendo simples. Pero, de ordinario, pueden ser completamente independientes.

Cuando hace un año el Museo Social Argentino tomó la iniciativa de la segunda de las acciones indicadas procurando que a sus efectos se pusieran de acuerdo todas las naciones de América sin excepción, se dijo en Buenos Aires que era preferable limitar el acuerdo a una acción conjunta entre la República Argentina y los Estados Unidos, o dejar que estos gobiernos asumieran la representación de todo el continente; en realidad fue este el temperamento que prevalió. Los hechos, por desgracia, han demostrado su inocuidad.

Ahora bien. Es probable que el caso del "Presidente Mitre" u otros análogos, se resuelvan en forma amistosa. Pero eso no impedirá que continúe en pie la doctrina del gobierno inglés, según la cual la neutralidad de los buques no se ha de determinar por su bandera y matrícula sino por la nacionalidad de sus propietarios, contrariamente a lo que habían acordado los últimos congresos internacionales cuya obra quedó consagrada en la célebre Declaración de Londres de 1909, desconocida ahora por el gobierno inglés.

Es contra esta doctrina que, a juicio del Museo Social Argentino, deben alzarse los pueblos todos de América; es en defensa de los principios que han regido sus relaciones con los beligerantes y que no pueden ser desconocidos o alterados por exclusiva resolución de éstos; es en resguardo de los grandes intereses morales y económicos del continente que el Museo Social Argentino considera indispensable la intervención pacífica, pero decidida y perseverante, de las naciones neutrales de América. No es el caso del "Presidente Mitre" lo que el Museo Social Argentino desea que se entregue a la consideración de éste. La nación Argentina defenderá sus fueros como lo estime necesario. Lo que el Museo Social Argentino desea que se defienda es el principio del derecho de gentes, que, con motivo de ese caso, ha sido desconocido, comprometiendo muy seriamente los intereses políticos y económicos de todos los pueblos americanos.

Para aclarar la importancia práctica que del punto de vista de los intereses comerciales de estos países puede tener la resolución del gobierno inglés de apresar los buques de bandera neutral para determinar su demorada apresación, se ha de recordar que la mayor parte de los buques que de la América latina tienen una escasa marina mercante propia y que aún los buques que en grande o en pequeño número se incorporan a ella, adoptando su bandera, inscribiéndose en su matrícula y sometiéndose a su jurisdicción, son en gran mayoría de propiedad de capitalistas extranjeros, generalmente europeos, de tal modo que si hubiese de quedar en vigor la resolución del gobierno inglés, serían poquísimos los buques de banderas nacionales que no pudieran ser apresados en virtud de ella por unos u otros beligerantes.
apenas se apartasen de la limitadísima jurisdicción marítima terri
torial.

Saltan a la vista las consecuencias de esta situa-
tión que equivaldría en la práctica a una total suspensión de las
marinas mercantes de los estados que componen la América latina
y por lo tanto a un daño tan injustificado como inmenso e irre-
parable a sus intereses comerciales, sin contar que de hecho se
establecería el bloqueo casi completo de sus costas y puertos.

El Museo Social Argentino no stres ni defiende la caus-
a ni los intereses de ninguno de los beligerantes. Así como en
Noviembre de 1914 citó el caso del vapor inglés "Van Dyck", hom-
dido por un crucero alemán, para ilustrar su tesis, ahora presenta
el caso del "Presidente Mitre", únicamente con el fin de ilus-
trar nuevas y más democráticas y fundadas, cuando fuesen las conside-
raciones que en aquel momento hicieron para apoyar su in-
iciativa y cuando fundadas aparezcan ahora para renovarla.

Considera el Museo Social Argentino, en resumen, que
las naciones neutrales de América no pueden permanecer indiferen-
tes e inactivas en presencia del nacimiento de los principios de
derecho internacional consagrados por el consenso del mundo civil-
zado y cuyo desconocimiento es cada día más acentuado y fre-
cuente, a la vez que más perjudicial para el progreso general y
los intereses comerciales de estos países. Considera, del mismo
modo, que solo será posible salvarlos mediante el acuerdo y la
acción solidaria de todos. Con ese fin viene a reproducir las
vistas que se permitió exponer en Noviembre 4 y 13 de 1914 y re-
nueva sus proposiciones tendientes a asegurar lo que podría lla-
marse "el aislamiento pacífico de América" según la expresión
que empleó en aquel entonces.

Se han expresado dudas acerca de la eficacia de este
acuerdo y se ha manifestado la opinión de que los estados améri-
canos carecen de medios adecuados para imponer los resultados
del mismo a los beligerantes. Pero se olvida, a nuestro juicio,
que los beligerantes europeos tienen grandísimos intereses polí-
ticos y comerciales en América y no es posible creer que el pre-
sentarse unida la América en un solo propósito de bien común pri-
mero en el ánimo de aquellos el transitorio interés bélico sobre
los permanentes intereses de todo orden que las obligan a ser
próprios a la opinión de las naciones americanas, en vez de mi-
rarlas con desprecio. Por otra parte debe tenerse presente que
la acción americana, sin dejar de ser pacífica, pudiera no ser
meramente platónica y que si los beligerantes llegasen a encas-
tillarse en una negativa injustificada, los estados independien-
tes del continente no carecerían de medios legítimos para hacer
predición eficaz. Si aquellos se consideran autorizados para desco-
nocer los principios y reglas de que se ha hecho éste, estos
estados podrían con justa razón considerarse habilitados para as-
doptar medidas muy severas acerca de la entrada de buques beli-
gantes en sus puertos, del aprovisionamiento de combustibles y
vivereras y otras que fuesen oportunas hasta tanto que se restab-
lece el pleno imperio de las leyes internacionales. Es evidente que
la acción aislada sería impotente para este efecto; es casi segu-
ro que no lo sería la acción colectiva.

Concretando de nuevo, su pensamiento el Museo Social
Argentino propone la organización inmediata de una acción con-
jointa de todas las naciones neutrales de América con el fin de
requerir y obtener de los beligerantes:

a) la observación de las reglas de derecho marítimo refe-
rentes a los neutrales incorporados al derecho internacional
hasta la Declaración de Londres de 1909 inclusive;

b) la aceptación de un principio que se concretarían en
los siguientes términos:
1° El comercio marítimo de los países americanos entre sí será considerado como "cabotaje inter-americano" siempre que se efectúe directamente entre puertos de países americanos no beligerantes y que las embarcaciones no se aparten de las rutas que se determinen dentro de las aguas continentales de América.

2° Las embarcaciones mercantes que se encuentren ocupadas en el "cabotaje inter-american" deberán ser consideradas como neutrales, aunque naveguen bajo bandera de países que se encuentren en estado de guerra.

Para dar forma práctica a estas proposiciones venimos ahora a agregar las siguientes:

I. Que el gobierno de ese país confiera a la Unión Panamericana el encargo de dar todos los pasos y tomar todas las medidas necesarias para organizar la acción conjunta a que se refiere el párrafo anterior, enviandole instrucciones y poderes especiales a ese efecto.

II. Que autorice igualmente a la Unión Panamericana para deliberar sobre la forma que convenga dar a nuestras proposiciones, fijar su redacción definitiva, acordar los medios conducentes a su aceptación por parte de los beligerantes, y para poner en ejecución, finalmente, todas las medidas necesarias para llegar a ese fin, ya sea directamente, ya por intermedio de los gobiernos representados o de delegados especiales.

Como la Unión Panamericana, que tiene su asiento en Washington, es una institución gobernada por representantes diplomáticos de todas las republicas de América, acuartelados ante el gobierno de los Estados Unidos, ofrece las más amplias garantías de seguridad o imparcialidad, unidas a una gran autoridad moral, con la ventaja de que sus miembros podrían recibir instrucciones directas de sus respectivos gobiernos.

No entra en los propósitos del Museo Social Argentin propongo que se forme una corporación, para estudiar un amplio programa de reclamaciones. Proponemos, al contrario, que se acuerde a una institución ya existente y respetable la personería y los poderes necesarios para encaminar una acción, deliberada y serena, pero inmediata referente a las proposiciones concretas.

Para el caso de que considere Vd. convenientes nuestras proposiciones, venzo a rogarle en nombre del Museo Social Argentino que tengo el honor de presidir, que tenga a bien propiciar en los poderes públicos y tratar de que procedan en consecuencia, Le estimaríamos del mismo modo que procure Vd. obtener que la Comisión Nacional encargada de indicar los temas que deben presentarse a la Alta Comisión Internacional de estudios financieros que debe reunirse el 5 de Abril en Buenos Aires, los incluya en su programa.

Pidiéndole que se sirva comuníqueme el resultado de las gestiones que esperamos que Vd. haga en el sentido expresado, me es grato saludarlo con la más distinguida consideración.

[Signatura]

Presidente.

[Signatura]

Secretario General.
One of the characteristics imposed upon the "Museo Social Argentino" by its By-Laws, is the purpose of promoting a greater diffusion of the sentiments of international solidarity. It is in view of this that I address you in order to submit to your consideration the idea of promoting an agreement between all the countries of America for the purpose of preventing or diminishing the direct damages caused by the European War, or those which may be caused by it, especially in the development of their maritime commerce, impossible as it is to eliminate the incalculable indirect damages.

With this same purpose the "Museo Social Argentino" has addressed to the Minister of Foreign affairs of our Country a communication of which I enclose a printed copy.

As you will see in it, we have petitioned that the Argentine Government, in agreement with that of the United States of America, shall promote a Pan-American accord for organizing a joint action tending to obtain that the Nations now in a state of war shall observe the rules and practices of International Law in everything referring to the interchange between neutral states, or between the latter and the belligerents especially in those cases having relation to the right of capture and contraband of war.

I ask your careful attention to the above mentioned communication, in which there are succinctly set forth the motives of its presentation.

The matter in hand is a work of peace; we do not attempt to provoke a hostile coalition against the countries of Europe; such an attempt would be imprudent, besides being unjust and prejudicial, in view of the multiple interests and the close ties of blood which unite us to them.

What we desire is that the American Countries should unite in a union for the defense of their common interests and of their rights as neutrals, in order to give to their efforts a greater moral authority and efficacy.

Our initiative before the Government of the Argentine Republic responds to this purpose. If its propositions are realized, that is to say, if it should be achieved that the European belligerents adhere closely to the principles established by the Conventions and Practices which rule in the relations between neutrals, the maritime commerce of the latter would be safe-guarded against the serious risks to which it would be exposed if they should insist on ignoring the said principles.

This fact alone might be characterized as a legitimate triumph of American Peace Policy.

But in our opinion it is the right and the duty of America to demand even more. Laying aside the moral interests which unite American States to each other, it must be remembered that the commercial interchange between them is already assuming large proportions and that it is probable that it will greatly increase on account of the war in which so many European Nations are engaged.
The American World is under the imperative necessity of keeping strictly out of the war, for the safeguard of its own interests. It has a right to peace which the European World cannot ignore. And it is not going too far to say, that the European Nations must not bring the war to the American Continent to the prejudice of the interests of the latter.

The freedom of the sea cannot be the liberty to enslave neutrals in the consequences of the war, since in such a case the sea would, in fact, be free for the armed belligerents but not for the unarmed neutrals. Nor is it just that the American Nations should suffer any other consequences of the war than those which are absolutely necessary and unavoidable.

Now therefore, it is being demonstrated by the unanswerable eloquence of facts that the principles which have been in vogue heretofore in the relations of belligerents and neutrals in maritime traffic, do not sufficiently secure the realization of what has been set forth, i.e. they do not amount to a guarantee of the perfect neutrality of America.

The exeretise of the right to destroy or capture merchant ships under an enemy's flag in a state of war which comprises so many Nations, leaves American commerce exposed to unforeseen dangers of great magnitude, since a great part of such commerce is done in foreign vessels, necessarily and unavoidably. It is not sufficient for its security that neutral freight be exempt from confiscation, since delays and trans-shipment together with the damages incurred would occasion losses which at times would be irreparable, to say nothing of the increase in freights, insurance and other shipping expenses.

A case which might be called a typical one is that of the steamship "Vandyck" under the English flag, with an Argentine cargo destined for the United States, and captured in American waters by a German war ship by virtue of a right recognized but very inconvenient from all points of view for American interests.

Even the principles ruling the shipment of merchandise coming from a neutral country and by which they may be classified as contraband of war by a more or less arbitrary interpretation made by the belligerents themselves, constitute for neutral countries a perennial menace which if enormously aggravated when the merchandise is shipped to European Ports, becomes a very annoying and disturbing element for merchandise not intended to go beyond the American Continent.

There is no reason whatever why the inter-American commerce should be obliged to suffer the contingencies emanating from these circumstances, because they are not a necessary and inevitable consequence of the war itself. Traffic taking place between American ports exclusively, in reality does not harm nor favour the belligerents. It may be stated that from a military point of view they can have no actual interest in destroying the vessels under an enemy's flag occupied in this traffic, and still less in taking possession of their neutral cargo, which they must restore to their owners in accordance with the principles of international law. Such vessels are not giving any direct or military service to the country whose flag they carry; they are occupied in a neutral service, so that their destruction does not respond to the immediate necessities of war, but rather to the purpose of inflicting upon the enemy a more remote and indirect damage by the loss suffered by the respective merchant marine.
This disadvantage may be eluded by the merchant vessels changing their nationality and flag, so that the question referring to the nationality of the vessels occupied in inter-American traffic, almost loses its importance and does not diminish the force of the preceding considerations, which are fundamental to the thesis which we maintain.

Based on such considerations, the “Museo Social Argentino” considers that it is indispensable to promote what might be called the pacific isolation of America, requiring the recognition of a new formula of international law which might be expressed in the following or similar terms:

"1st.- The maritime commerce between American countries shall be considered as inter-American coasting trade, provided it be directly effected between ports of non-belligerent American countries and that the vessels do not depart from routes to be determined within the Continental waters of America."

"2nd.- The merchant vessels which are occupied in inter-American coasting trade must be considered as neutral although they may be sailing under the flag of countries which are in a state of war."

The same effects might perhaps be produced by the declaration that the seas comprising the Continental routes of America are to be considered as territorial waters for the sole purpose that the belligerents may not exercise in them the right of maritime capture. But the idea of declaring neutral the vessels themselves appears to be preferable to that of declaring the neutrality or territorial character of the waters, since the latter would carry with it the necessity of fixing boundaries and offering the proof of localities, things which are always difficult and unsafe while the first idea would be made effective by the mere evidence of the ports of departure and destination.

The essential thing is that in one way or another there be established the actual liberty and safety of American waters for neutral commerce, and in this respect what is important is that the belligerents accept the absolute neutrality of "inter-American coasting trade", no matter under what flag it be effected, or say in a similar form to that which has been accepted for national coast-wise trade by various nations, among others Great Britain, Belgium, Holland and with some restrictions, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and others. Once the principle accepted it would not be difficult to arrange difficulties of detail which would undoubtedly arise in its application, among others those arising from the existence in America, and particularly on Atlantic routes, of colonies belonging to the belligerents.

The importance of the commercial interests which unite the present belligerents with all or the greater part of the countries of America, induce the hope that they would not oppose an invincible resistance to the acceptance of the new American principle which we propose. On the other hand the American states would not lack for means, pacific but
efficient, to bring to bear a moral pressure to that end, especially if they should proceed in unison.

To recapitulate: The Museo Social Argentino desires: (1st.) To obtain the adhesion of the Government, of the press and of the scientific, social and commercial institutions of your country, to the idea of proceeding in accord with the other American states to demand from the belligerents in the present European conflict the strict observance of the principles and conventions which guarantee the liberty and safety of the maritime commerce of neutrals in general. (2nd.) To procure the recognition of a principle guaranteeing the liberty and neutrality of "inter-American coasting trade" for the benefit of the peace and commerce of our continent.

I therefore ask you in the name of our institution: (1st.) that you will have the kindness to manifest to us your opinion on the two propositions above noted; (2nd.) that in case your opinion is favourable, you will promote and encourage an active campaign in favour of the same in order to present them at the proper time to the governments, backed by the public opinion of all the American countries which may adhere to them.

The first of these propositions may meet with an immediate solution through the intervention of the governments. The second would undoubtedly require a longer procedure of which the Museo Social Argentino would take charge if the sufficient number of adherents is obtained. The prominence and character of the persons and institutions to whom and to which the Museo Social Argentino addresses this note, make it completely unnecessary to expatiate on the transcendence which this initiative might bring about for the tranquillity of the neutral countries, for the interests of commerce in general and especially for the peace, the tranquillity and the commerce of all the countries of America.

Hoping that you will have the kindness to give us your opinion on this subject, I have the honour of saluting you with the highest esteem.

Yours faithfully

[Signature]
President.

[Signature]
Secretary General.
Note of the "Museo Social Argentino"

Buenos Aires, November 4th, 1914. — To His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Doctor José Luis Matrare.

The difficult situation through which the general economy of the country is passing at the present moment, and the uncertainty and fears which it inspires with regard to the aggravation of the crisis, in consequence of the European conflagration, are circumstances which induce the Museo Social Argentino, an institution of economic and social aims, to address Your Excellency for the purpose of respectfully calling your attention to an aspect of the crisis which is most serious.

I refer, Most Excellent Sir, to the insecurity of maritime transport occasioned by the form in which some of the belligerent nations interpret the rules of International Law regarding contraband of war, by virtue of which they proceed to capture merchant vessels under neutral flags, proceeding from Atlantic or Pacific American ports, or the cargoes of the same.

If it be considered that the capture or destruction of merchant ships off the coasts of Peru, Chile, Central America and the entire Atlantic coast, besides those which have suffered a like fate on the High Seas, the exact number of which is as yet unknown, are assuming very considerable proportions and that to this loss there must be added the final confiscation of objects whether comprised or not under the category of those which Bynkershoek classifies as res anciptis usus and also the captures made under the so-called right of preemption, it must be admitted that the neutral countries of America are suffering a sort of blockade, absolutely unforeseen and unjustifiable.

The risks of the sea have so evidently increased, that the Marine Insurance Companies have from one day to another raised their premiums one hundred per cent.

All these facts, by reducing to an extraordinary degree the means and facilities of maritime transport, constitute a menace to the commerce of the neutral countries of America, which may even arrive at a state of complete paralysis by a slight aggravation of the situation.

It is true that all Europe has urgent need of our products, and that the inevitable law of demand and supply must surely produce an increase in value. It will represent for us a colossal amount of wealth which will serve to reimburse the sums advanced to the ground, to compensate the farmer's labour and to constitute with its gain the veritable national profit which shall establish the equilibrium of our new balanced economy.

It is hardly necessary to mention how unfortunate will be the situation of the country if the coming harvest should not be at least sufficient to reimburse the capital and labour invested. Nevertheless, Your Excellency, as the matter now stands, the danger exists that the hopes of the country may be frustrated and that the financial situation may become irretrievably worse if the conditions of maritime commerce are not regulated by means of some national or international guarantee which may insure the normal arrival at their destination of exported merchandise.

The theory that we, on account of being sellers of articles of consumption indispensable to Europe, may sell our products for cash at the exclusive risk of the buyer, is a very frail one which is liable to be over-ruled in practice, since it is also
trac that the demand itself and prices will both diminish, quite probably, in proportion to the sea risks and to the abundance of our stock.

But to the danger of a merely commercial order it may perhaps be necessary to add another; i.e., that the facts to which I have alluded may at any moment disturb the friendly relations of American nations with those countries which are now in a state of war, an event which would be highly pernicious to peace and to the general welfare.

In the presence of these facts and these fears, the Masco Social Argentino, making use of the right of petition, hereby solicits of Your Excellency a measure which it deems indispensable to avoid them as far as may be possible, believing that only a joint and vigorous action on the part of the American states may overcome the difficulties pointed out.

The United States of America has already presented claims to European governments for the interest which corresponds to it, and it is very possible that its claims may be successful, because the petition of the powerful is omnipotent.

But the right, recognized and respected in favour of the strong, may become utopian for the weak, and in the possibility of this occurrence, the imperious necessity arises of a united action of all the other neutral nations of America for the purpose that the rights and practices sanctioned by the Law of Nations in everything connected with interchange between neutral countries or between them and the belligerents, be recognized and respected.

The countries of America should not be called upon to suffer more than they have already done as a consequence of a conflict in which they did not and do not intervene.

Pacific America, under these circumstances, should make its stand on and for the right, upheld by the formidable force of continental solidarity. And the Masco Social Argentino, in its turn invoking the moral authority and status which correspond to it in its character of a peace-promoting institution, and the circumstance that it has promoted, with notorious success, other forms of American solidarity, as well as the fact that its ideals are officially participated in by the most influential scientific and economic entities of Europe, of North and South America as our own land, the Masco Social Argentino, Your Excellency, hereby petitions through you of the Argentine Government, that in defense of the high ideals of peace and of friendly interchange between the nations, as well as of the great interests of the country, it may promote in concordance with the government of the United States an immediate Pan-American accord tending to prevent the facts and dangers to which I have hereinbefore referred, and which must affect in a greater or lesser degrees all the coast countries of America.

It is impossible to doubt that they will all receive with sympathy this initiative, favoured as it is by the prestige and high authority which have been achieved for our country by Your Excellency's former initiative in the case of México.

The Superior Council of the Masco Social Argentino, in its meeting of Tuesday, the third instant, resolved to address Your Excellency with the object expressed in the present note. As the news published to-day lead to the supposition that similar measures to those herein petitioned for have already been suggested, I ask Your Excellency to interpret this communication as an act of applause and adhesion to such initiatives, in case the news referred to is true.

Having thus set forth the desires of the Masco Social Argentino, I present to Your Excellency the assurance of my most profound consideration and esteem. (signed) Emilio Frers, President—Tomás Amadeo, General Secretary.
Reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Buenos Aires, November 5th, 1914. — Doctor Emilio Frers, President of the Museo Social Argentino:

Dear Sir: I was pleased by the receipt of your note of yesterday's date in which you stated the opinions and forecasts of the Museo Social Argentino in view of the possibility that the belligerent nations may jeopardize the interests of our commerce by arbitrary interpretation of the rules established by International Law regarding contraband of war.

I have also taken note of the desires which your institution expresses in favour of a Pan-American accord tending to prevent the event and dangers which might affect the countries of this continent during the continuance of the European conflict.

The considerations adduced in its President's note demonstrate that the Museo Social Argentino is lending the valuable aid of its moral support to the idea of defending the interests and rights of the country against possible restrictions to the guarantees due to the commerce of neutrals.

The Executive Power has given attention to this problem, and without prejudice to the confidence due to spirit of justice and fairness of the friendly nations engaged in the strife, it has endeavoured to adopt appropriate measures for insuring, in so far as it may lie in its power, the free continuance of operations connected with the interests of maritime commerce and traffic.

For the realization of the hopes entertained by the institution over which you so worthily preside, it would suffice that the passions of strife be restrained by a strict compliance with the principles accepted in such matters as the fundamental role of international relations. To this end, the Museo Social Argentino, in the exercise of its primordial functions, might contribute efficaciously to the common work by means of an active and judicious campaign of propaganda among the influential scientific and economic entities with which it maintains relations, to promote thereby respect for the enactments of Law, against the excesses to which the inmoderate use of force might give rise to the detriment of neutral countries.

In the certainty that your institution has already contemplated the vast perspective which this field offers for its patriotic designs, I take this occasion to reiterate to you the assurances of my highest esteem. — Signed: José Luis Murature.