

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT
FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

DIVISION OF
INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

OCTOBER 10, 1911

SIR :

The Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace proposes to take whatever steps may seem wise and practicable to aid in securing the prompt ratification by the Senate of the United States of the pending treaties of general arbitration with Great Britain and France.

It is proposed, in the first instance, to invite a number of representative citizens to serve as members of a Citizens Committee on the Ratification of the Arbitration Treaties, 1911-12. This committee will be purely honorary, and its purpose will be to influence public opinion and to give moral support to the President and those members of the Senate who are now engaged in earnestly supporting the ratification of the Treaties. The committee will be constituted of men chosen without regard to political affiliations, without regard to place of residence, and without regard to calling or profession. The aim will be to make it as nearly representative as possible of the most enlightened citizenship of the country. Mr. Joseph H. Choate has consented to serve as Chairman of such a Committee.

Members of the committee will not be asked to assume any financial or other obligation, but it is hoped that they will consent to exercise their influence in the places of their residence and with the Senators from their several States, in favor of the prompt ratification of the pending Treaties.

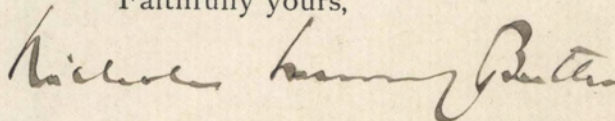
In addition to the organization of this Citizens Committee, it is proposed to arrange for mass meetings throughout the country, to explain and endorse the Treaties, and to furnish the periodical press with accurate information regarding the Treaties, their purpose and their scope.

Particular attention may at this time be called to the arguments in support of the Treaties submitted to the Senate by Senators Cullom of Illinois, Root of New York, and Burton of Ohio (see Senate Document No. 98, August 21, 1911), and to the explanatory articles by Professor John Bassett Moore in the Independent for August 17, 1911, and by Governor Baldwin of Connecticut in the Independent for August 31, 1911.

It gives me the greatest possible pleasure to invite you to serve as a member of the proposed Citizens Committee on the Ratification of the Arbitration Treaties.

The honor of an early and I trust a favorable reply is kindly requested.

Faithfully yours,



Acting Director of the
Division of Intercourse and Education

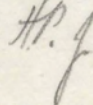
Dr. Harry P. Judson

Chicago, October 17, 1911

Dear President Butler:-

Your circular letter of the 10th inst.
received. I shall be pleased to serve on the committee to which
you refer. It is only just to say that I should not personally
be disappointed if there should be some modification in the treaties,
but the modification I would have in mind would not affect their
ratification in all essence.

Very truly yours,



H. P. Judson

President Nicholas Murray Butler,
Columbia University, New York.

Chicago, October 17, 1911

Dear President Butler:-

Your circular letter of the 10th inst.

received. I shall be pleased to serve on the committee to which

you refer. It is only just to say that I should not personally

be disappointed if there should be some modification in the trustees,

but the modification I would have in mind would not affect their

qualification in all essence.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

President Nicholas Murray Butler,
Columbia University, New York.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 15, 1913.

The undersigned, members of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, invite the attention of their fellow-citizens to the following statement concerning the grave international discussion which has arisen over the exemption of American coastwise vessels from tolls on the Panama Canal:

On November 18, 1901, a treaty "to facilitate the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans" was concluded between the United States and Great Britain, at the request and on the initiative of the United States. The essential provisions of the treaty were (1) that "the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the Government of the United States," and that "the said Government shall have and enjoy all the rights incident to such construction, as well as the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal"; (2) that "the canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these Rules, on terms of entire equality"; (3) that the plant for operating the canal and the canal itself shall be "neutralized," and shall enjoy complete immunity from attack or injury by belligerents; (4) that the United States shall be at liberty to maintain an adequate military police along the canal; and (5) that "no change of territorial sovereignty or of the international relations of the country or countries traversed by the before-mentioned canal shall affect the general principle of neutralization or the obligation of the High Contracting Parties under the present Treaty."

The concluding of this treaty—commonly spoken of as the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty—was a necessary preliminary to the construction of any Isthmian canal by the United States or under its auspices; because by a previous convention between the same parties concluded in April, 1850, the United States and Great Britain had bound themselves that neither would "ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over" an Isthmian canal or "maintain any fortifications commanding the same," or exercise dominion over "any part of Central America." The contracting parties further agreed to

protect the canal from "interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation," and to guarantee its neutrality.

This convention—commonly spoken of as the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—made at the request and on the initiative of the United States, established the general principle of the neutralization of any Isthmian canal which might be constructed, a principle which the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty reaffirmed.

The great design of both treaties, that of 1850 and that of 1901, was to promote the construction and maintenance of a ship-canal between the two oceans, for "the benefit of mankind, on equal terms to all," and to protect the neutralized canal effectively when built. In urging on the British Government the making of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, the American negotiator said to Lord Palmerston: "The United States sought no exclusive privilege or preferential right of any kind in regard to the proposed communication [that is, a canal or railroad], and their sincere wish, if it should be found practicable, was to see it dedicated to the common use of all nations on the most liberal terms and a footing of perfect equality for all. That the United States would not, if they could, obtain any exclusive right or privilege in a great highway which naturally belonged to all mankind." This statement expresses accurately the avowed intention and resolve of the United States from 1850 to 1912 concerning any Panama Canal. All treaties on the subject are based on this intention and resolve, many times reiterated by official representatives of the American Government.

In the summer of 1912, Congress passed a bill fixing the tolls to be paid for passing through the Panama Canal—constructed by the United States and approaching completion—but added a section which exempted American coastwise vessels from paying tolls, thus giving American coasting vessels a privilege which no other vessels would enjoy, and diminishing the probable income of the canal in operation.

After an interval of several months, Great Britain has presented to the Government of the United States a protest against the exemption of American coastwise vessels on two principal grounds. First, that such an exemption is inconsistent with the provision of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty that the canal shall be open to vessels of all nations on terms of entire equality; and secondly, that the exemption of American coastwise vessels would inevitably tend to increase the charges on all other vessels using the canal, to the disadvantage of all other nations in comparison with the United States, a disadvantage which might increase in the future, since the higher the rates the greater would be the privilege of exemption from paying them.

The British arguments are calm and free from exaggeration, and prove that the action of Congress in exempting American coastwise vessels from the payment of canal tolls involves a construction of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty which is fairly open to question. A difference has arisen concerning the interpretation of a treaty.

On the 4th of April, 1908, the United States and Great Britain made another treaty in which they agreed that "differences which may arise of a legal nature or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two Contracting Parties and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th of July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the two Contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third Parties." The question whether American coastwise vessels shall pay tolls for passing through the canal cannot possibly be said to affect either nation's vital interests or independence, or the "honor" of either of the two governments. Clearly, a difference relating to the interpretation of a treaty has arisen between two governments which have agreed to submit such differences to The Hague Court of Arbitration.

In a special sense the United States is bound to observe faithfully and without question the treaty of April, 1908; for the United States has been among governments the great advocate of arbitration, has practised it in important cases, and has urged it strongly on all other governments. The United States cannot refuse to arbitrate the difference which has arisen concerning the proper interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, without turning its back on a very honorable chapter in its own history, and damaging throughout the world the cause of free institutions. The Republic ought to be the most scrupulous of all governments in the exact observance of treaty obligations. It must be absolutely faithful to its word, even to its own hurt.

Assuming that the difference which has arisen concerning the construction of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty must be arbitrated unless the cause of the difference can be withdrawn, we desire to urge on our fellow-citizens the expediency of promptly repealing that action of Congress which gave rise to the difficulty.

Granting that some American shipping interests might be benefited by the exemption of coastwise vessels from canal tolls, since the term coastwise now includes voyages half round the globe, America surely has much larger interests which would be greatly served by the prompt abandonment of any interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty against which Great Britain can enter a reasonable protest. The United States has an immense interest in the sanctity of contracts, and in the strict observance of all international conventions and treaties. It has an immense interest in the faithful observance of any treaty between two or more nations which has been entered into "for the benefit of mankind." It is true that in times past many treaties have not been strictly observed; that others have been suffered to lapse quietly; and that some have been violated by one or more of the parties, too impatient to wait for a new convention. Despotie and monarchical governments have often sinned in these respects, and republics have been accused of like conduct. All

the more reason that the American Republic should do no act under a treaty which can be even questioned by candid and honorable men. In the efficacy of international agreements lies the chief hope of the world for progressive civilization.

The further promotion, in a method of uncertain value, of the interests of American coastwise shipping interests already protected by the possession of a complete monopoly as against all other nations, is a doubtful matter of commercial improvement. The whole country considered, the pecuniary advantage would not be large, and might easily be completely offset by accompanying disadvantages; but whatever advantage might come to this well-protected industry, it would be as nothing compared with the interests of the whole United States in carrying out the noble work of building a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans for the common advantage of all nations.

The greatest interest of the United States as a free nation is to represent worthily before the world the principles of civil and religious liberty and the public efficiency and well-being which those principles develop, and thereby to promote the adoption of these principles the world over. This is a great material as well as a great moral interest. In comparison with this large interest, the interest of the United States in its coastwise vessels sinks into insignificance. By securing the repeal of that part of the act of Congress on the Panama Canal which provided for the exemption of American coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls, the American people would embrace a precious opportunity to prove that they understand their highest interest, and recognize their duty to promote it "for the benefit of mankind."

JOSEPH H. CHOATE

ANDREW D. WHITE

CHARLES W. ELIOT

JOHN L. CADWALADER

ELIHU ROOT

LUKE E. WRIGHT

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER

R. S. WOODWARD

AUSTEN G. FOX

J. G. SCHMIDLAPP

ROBERT S. BROOKINGS

OSCAR S. STRAUS

SAMUEL MATHER

JAMES L. SLAYDEN

CHARLES L. TAYLOR

HENRY S. PRITCHETT

WILLIAM M. HOWARD

CLEVELAND H. DODGE

ROBERT A. FRANKS

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

ARTHUR WILLIAM FOSTER

JAMES BROWN SCOTT

Chicago, April 23, 1913

Hon. F. O. Lowden,
Oregon, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Lowden:-

Enclosed I am sending you a document which is being distributed by the Carnegie Peace Foundation. The fortifying of the Panama Canal seems to me an imperative necessity. The propaganda carried on by Mr. Carnegie's hired men is very active, and of course is backed up by ample funds. Of course we all agree on doing everything to maintain international peace, but we should not commit the insensate folly of allowing ourselves to be exposed to attack by predatory nations better equipped than we for war. This is not a question of theory or of sentiment, but of plain fact, which the least observation of things as they are in the world ought to make entirely clear to anybody. What is the positive campaign which is carried on for the enlightenment of people in the direction of national defense?

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

H. P. Judson

Chicago, April 23, 1913

Hon. F. O. Lowden,
Oregon, Illinois.
My dear Mr. Lowden:-

Enclosed I am sending you a document which is being distributed by the Carnegie Peace Foundation. The fortifying of the Panama Canal seems to me an imperative necessity. The propaganda carried on by Mr. Carnegie's hired men is very active, and of course is backed up by ample funds. Of course we all agree on doing everything to maintain international peace, but we should not commit the inane folly of allowing ourselves to be exposed to attack by predatory nations better equipped than we for war. This is not a question of theory or of sentiment, but of plain fact, which the least observation of things as they are in the world ought to make entirely clear to anybody. What is the positive campaign which is carried on for the enlightenment of people in the direction of national defense?

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

H. P. J. - L.

7

Columbia University
in the City of New York

FREDERICK P. KEPPEL
DEAN OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE

January 4, 1915.

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

My dear President Judson

This will introduce to you Mr. LeRoy Arthur Sheetz, who is making a trip to a few of the more important universities for the purpose of organizing International Polity Clubs for the serious study of the conditions underlying war and peace. Clubs of this type are already in successful operation at Oxford and Cambridge, and at Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other institutions in the East.

The Carnegie Endowment feels that no more effective use of its resources can be made than the encouragement of the careful study by University students of international questions, and Mr. Sheetz is making this trip under the auspices of the Endowment.

What we have in mind is neither the formation of additional peace societies on the one hand, nor on the other hand of any organizations which could be regarded as violating in the slightest degree the attitude of neutrality enjoined by President Wilson. We do feel however that the terrific conditions in Europe make this the one time of all others for our best American students to give careful and intelligent consideration to the factors, political, social and economic, underlying states of peace and war.

It is of course not our intention to bother you personally with the details of this matter, but we should greatly appreciate it if you could turn Mr. Sheetz over to one of your younger colleagues who would himself be interested in what we are trying to do, and who would be in position to put Mr. Sheetz into communication with a few of the real leaders of student opinion at Chicago.

Trusting that we may have your coöperation in this matter, and with best wishes for the New Year, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. S. Keppel

It is of course not our intention to bother you personally
with the details of this matter, but we should greatly appreciate
it if you could turn Mr. Sheets over to one of your younger colleagues
who would himself be interested in what we are trying to do, and who
would be in position to put Mr. Sheets into communication with a few
of the real leaders of student opinion at Chicago.
Trusting that we may have your cooperation in this matter,

and with best wishes for the New Year, I am,
Very truly yours,

J. P. Kelley

7 158

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT
FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

DIVISION OF
INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

407 WEST 117TH STREET
SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK CITY

March 14, 1916.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of March 6 and 7 and to thank you for bringing out the two points of difficulty with regard to the subject of extension courses on international relations.

My letter of March 3 was intended rather to outline the possibilities of such instruction than to lay down any hard and fast lines. With reference to the number of hours per week, a time equivalent on some other basis would of course serve the same purpose.

It has been our thought that courses on international relations in which the subject of international law should not predominate but should play a very minor role would be of great advantage in the near future. It is probable that the demand for instructors and professors on this subject will soon largely increase. Not knowing of any satisfactory syllabus on the broad subject of international relations it has seemed advisable for this Division with the coöperation of a number of able authorities on the subject to prepare for publication a new syllabus as an aid
to lecturers

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT
FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

407 WEST 117TH STREET
SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK CITY

DIVISION OF
INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

March 14, 1916.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of
March 6 and 7 and to thank you for bringing out the two points
of difficulty with regard to the subject of extension courses
on international relations.

My letter of March 3 was intended rather to outline
the possibilities of such instruction than to lay down any
hard and fast lines. With reference to the number of hours
per week, a time equivalent on some other basis would of course
serve the same purpose.
It has been our thought that courses on international
relations in which the subject of international law should not
predominate but should play a very minor role would be of great
advantage in the near future. It is probable that the demand
for instructors and professors on this subject will soon largely
increase. Not knowing of any satisfactory syllabus on the broad
subject of international relations it has seemed advisable for
this Division with the cooperation of a number of able authorities
on the subject to prepare for publication a new syllabus as an aid

to lecturers and students. Naturally there has been no thought of imposing such a syllabus on the instructors as a fixed outline to be followed.

The foregoing development of my letter of March 3 may make it seem to you to be advisable to give consideration to the proposal made in that letter.

Yours very truly,

Henry S. Haskell
Assistant to the Director

to lecturers and students. Naturally there has been no thought
of imposing such a syllabus on the instructors as a fixed outline
to be followed.

The foregoing development of my letter of March 3 may
make it seem to you to be advisable to give consideration to the
proposal made in that letter.

Yours very truly,

Henry S. Hartsell
Assistant to the Director

Chicago, March 18, 1916

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 14th inst. is received. The University of Chicago provides courses in international law and diplomacy, covering the question of international relations, and is already planning for some general lectures next year on these subjects. I may give a course myself, as this is my own field. While I appreciate the generous suggestion of a subsidy, I think we should not need it, on the one hand, and on the other, possibly there might be a little more feeling of independence here if the lectures were given entirely on our own basis.

With sincere appreciation of your suggestion, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Henry S. Haskell,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
407 W. 117th St., Sub-Station 84, New York City.

Chicago, March 18, 1916

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 14th inst. is received. The University of Chicago provides courses in international law and diplomacy, covering the question of international relations, and is already planning for some general lectures next year on these subjects. I may give a course myself, as this is my own field. While I appreciate the generous suggestion of a subsidy, I think we should not need it, on the one hand, and on the other, possibly there might be a little more feeling of independence here if the lectures were given entirely on our own basis. With sincere appreciation of your suggestion, I am,
Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Henry S. Haskell,
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace,
407 W. 117th St., Sub-station 84, New York City.

7 465 41
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

DIVISION OF
INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

407 WEST 117TH STREET
SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK CITY

March 3, 1916.

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

My dear Sir:

I beg to advise you that the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is prepared to give financial assistance within certain prescribed limits to enable courses of instruction in the general subject of International Relations to be carried on in extension teaching departments of certain universities which have, or can properly establish, a satisfactory organization for work of this kind.

What is proposed is that during the academic year 1916-1917 there be given a course of this kind for not less than two hours a week throughout the academic year, the two hours to be given either in a single period or divided into two periods, according as local preference and conditions may make desirable. For such a course, organized and carried on as herein described, the Carnegie Endowment will make a subvention of \$500. The university responsible for the course of instruction will receive this payment and will itself arrange in its own way for any additional

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

407 WEST 117TH STREET
SUB-STATION 84, NEW YORK CITY

DIVISION OF
INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

March 8, 1915

President Harry P. Johnson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I beg to advise you that the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is prepared to give financial assistance within certain prescribed limits to enable courses of instruction in the general subject of International Relations to be carried on in extension teaching departments of certain universities which have, or can properly establish, a satisfactory organization for work of this kind.

What is proposed is that during the academic year 1915-1917 there be given a course of this kind for not less than two hours a week throughout the academic year, the two hours to be given either in a single period or divided into two periods, according as local preference and conditions may make desirable. For such a course, organized and carried on as herein described, the Carnegie Endowment will make a contribution of \$500. The university responsible for the course of instruction will receive this payment and will itself arrange in its own way for any additional

Yours truly,
Florence

tional cost and for the fixing and collection of appropriate fees. The officer in charge of the work is of course to be selected by the university in question, but it is requested that his name be submitted to the Division of Intercourse and Education for approval before final appointment.

The purpose of this instruction is not merely to present in general and popular form the fundamental principles of international law, but to offer to students, and to others who may wish to follow such a course, general information and instruction on the whole subject of modern international relations as these are presenting themselves in the field of economics, trade, finance, literature, science and other ways. The general aim of the instruction is to develop what has been called "The International Mind" among our own people, with a view to helping them to think in terms of international relations and to appreciate with increasing knowledge and insight the significance of events throughout the world which have an international bearing.

I should be glad to be advised not later than April 1, whether the University of Chicago would care to enter upon an arrangement of this kind for the next academic year. The Division of Intercourse and Education has in contemplation the preparation of a syllabus for the general guidance of lecturers and students in these courses, and we should value very highly any suggestions both general and specific as to the scope and contents of such a syllabus.

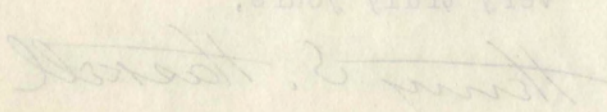
Very truly yours,

Henry S. Haskell
Assistant to the Director

tional cost and for the fixing and collection of appropriate fees. The officer in charge of the work is of course to be selected by the university in question, but it is requested that his name be submitted to the Division of Intercourse and Education for approval before final appointment.

The purpose of this instruction is not merely to present in general and popular form the fundamental principles of international law, but to offer to students, and to others who may wish to follow such a course, general information and instruction on the whole subject of modern international relations as these are presenting themselves in the field of economics, trade, finance, literature, science and other ways. The general aim of the instruction is to develop what has been called "The International Mind" among our own people, with a view to helping them to think in terms of international relations and to appreciate with increasing knowledge and insight the significance of events throughout the world which have an international bearing. I should be glad to be advised not later than April 1,

whether the University of Chicago would expect to enter upon an arrangement of this kind for the next academic year. The Division of Intercourse and Education has in contemplation the preparation of a syllabus for the general guidance of lecturers and students in these courses, and we should value very highly any suggestions both general and specific as to the scope and contents of such a syllabus.

Very truly yours,

Assistant to the Director

The University Lecture Association

IN CO-OPERATION WITH

The University of Chicago

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

March 6, 1916

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:

I have the letter of March 3rd addressed to you by the assistant to the director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. I shall be glad to see you about this at your convenience. Meanwhile I am writing this to say that their proposition seems to me not wholly unrelated to the composite course which I have entitled, "Studies in Present International Relations" and to which we are inviting you to contribute one of the lectures. I suppose that I am right in understanding that the letter addressed to you contemplates lectures to be given outside of the University premises rather than in the University class rooms to our own students.

It seems to me that there will be some difficulty in the adoption of a general syllabus, for lecturers competent to discuss these matters would I should think, hardly be willing to conform to any general syllabus or outline not prepared by themselves.

Sincerely yours,

Katharine Dexter

NB/H

The University Lecture Association

IN CO-OPERATION WITH
The University of Chicago

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

March 6, 1916

President Harry Pratt Johnson,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Johnson:

I have the letter of March 3rd ad-
dressed to you by the Assistant to the Director
of the Carnegie Endowment for International
Peace. I shall be glad to see you about this at
your convenience. Meanwhile I am writing this to
say that their proposition seems to me not wholly
unrelated to the composite course which I have en-
titled, "Studies in Present International Relations"
and to which we are inviting you to contribute one
of the lectures. I suppose that I am right in
understanding that the letter addressed to you con-
templated lectures to be given outside of the
University premises rather than in the University
class rooms to our own students.
It seems to me that there will be some
difficulty in the adoption of a general syllabus for
lecturers competent to discuss these matters would
I should think, hardly be willing to conform to any
General syllabus or outline not prepared by themselves.

Sincerely yours,

MB/H

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

DIVISION OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW

2 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 2, 1917.

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

My dear President Judson:

Professor Wilson has no doubt informed you of the action of the Executive Council of the Society at its meeting on March 10th in disapproving the holding of a summer conference on international law and the awarding of fellowships in international law by the Society. It was therefore decided to establish the fellowships directly by the Division of International Law of the Endowment.

In view of the action of the Executive Council of the Society, Professor Wilson does not think it would be proper for the Standing Committee to take any part in the establishment of fellowships by the Endowment. He has, however, indicated his willingness personally to coöperate with me in the matter and I have invited him to be one of a committee of three to pass upon the applications and make the awards. I am writing you to invite you also to be a member of that committee, and am sending a similar invitation to Professor Raleigh C. Minor of the University of Virginia. I hope very much that you will coöperate with me in making the awards. I do not believe it would be advisable for me, because of my connection with the Endowment, to have any say in selecting the successful candidates.

The fellowships have already been announced and April 21st is the limit up to which applications may be received. Professor Wilson has

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

2 JACKSON PLACE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIVISION OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW

April 2, 1917.

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

My dear President Judson:

Professor Wilson has no doubt informed you of the action of the Executive Council of the Society at its meeting on March 10th in disapproving the holding of a summer conference on international law and the awarding of fellowships in international law by the Society. It was therefore decided to establish the fellowships directly by the Division of International Law of the Endowment.

In view of the action of the Executive Council of the Society,

Professor Wilson does not think it would be proper for the Standing Committee to take any part in the establishment of fellowships by the Endowment. He has, however, indicated his willingness personally to cooperate with me in the matter and I have invited him to be one of a committee of three to pass upon the applications and make the awards. I am writing you to invite you also to be a member of that committee, and am sending a similar invitation to Professor Raleigh C. Minor of the University of Virginia. I hope very much that you will cooperate with me in making the awards. I do not believe it would be advisable for me, because of my connection with the Endowment, to have any say in selecting the successful candidates.

The fellowships have already been announced and April 21st is the limit up to which applications may be received. Professor Wilson has

- 2 -

suggested that he would be willing to come to Washington a few days in advance of the annual meeting of the Society this month and assist in making the awards. The annual meeting will be held April 26th to 28th, and, if you are willing to serve on the committee and can find it convenient to come to Washington a few days before the meeting, I would consider it a very great favor.

In the hope of which, I am

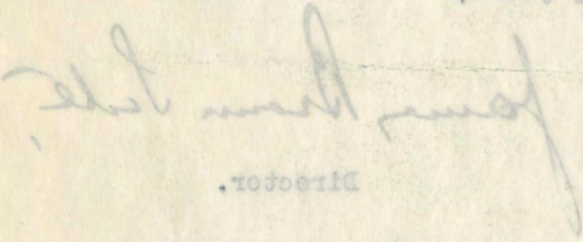
Always sincerely yours,

James Brown Scott
Director.

suggested that he would be willing to come to Washington a few days
in advance of the annual meeting of the Society this month and assist
in making the arrangements. The annual meeting will be held April 26th to 28th,
and, if you are willing to serve on the committee and can find it convenient
to come to Washington a few days before the meeting, I would consider
it a very great favor.

In the hope of which, I am

Always sincerely yours,


Director.

Chicago, April 9, 1917

Dear Mr. Scott:

Your favor of April 2d was received while I was in Washington. In accordance with our conference in your office I beg to confirm the statement that while I appreciate the courtesy of your invitation my engagements are so strenuous that I cannot act on the committee to which you refer. Indeed, I think it is quite likely that I shall not attend the meeting of the Society of International Law this month. Just now I am not interested in talking about international law, but am more interested in seeing whether the United States by force of arms can determine that there is to be an international law in the future.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Director James Brown Scott
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
2 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, April 9, 1917

Dear Mr. Scott:

Your favor of April 24 was received

while I was in Washington. In accordance with our
conference in your office I beg to confirm the statement
that while I appreciate the courtesy of your invitation
my engagements are so strenuous that I cannot act on the
committee to which you refer. Indeed, I think it is
quite likely that I shall not attend the meeting of the
Society of International Law this month. Just now I am
not interested in talking about international law, but am
more interested in seeing whether the United States by
force of arms can determine that there is to be an
international law in the future.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Director James Brown Scott
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
2 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.