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EDITOR "CHICAGO COMMERCE".

THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

77 JACKSON BOULEVARD,

9TH FLOOR GREAT NORTHERN BLDG.

PLEASE REFER TO
FILE _____

CHICAGO,

February 19, 1909.

TELEPHONE
HARRISON
4962.

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

My dear Sir:

By direction of the Legislative Committee
I take pleasure in expressing its thanks to you for your
attendance at the meeting of the committee held at the
Midday Club yesterday, the 18th instant, at which consider-
ation was given to the two bills prepared by the Industrial
Club of Chicago, one for the Permanent Improvement of the
Consular Service and the other for the establishment of a
National Consular School.

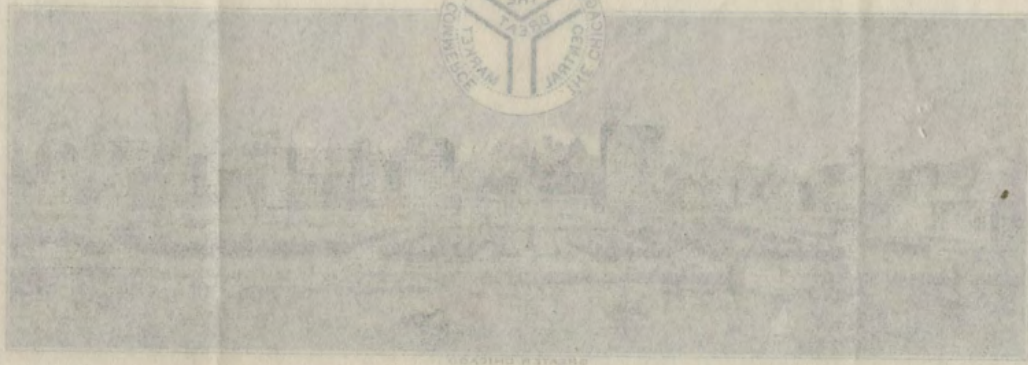
Respectfully,

Wm A Gibson
Executive Secretary.



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 HUBERT E. MILLER
 LEGAL COUNSEL
 WILLIAM HUGHSON HARRIS
 CHIEF OF CHICAGO COMMERCE

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 WILLIAM T. HYER
 GENERAL TREASURER



The Chicago Association of Commerce

11 Jackson Boulevard

5th Floor Bldg. Northern Bldg.

TELEPHONE
 HARRISON
 4962

February 13, 1903.

CHICAGO.

PLEASE REFER TO
 FILE

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

My dear Sir:

I take pleasure in expressing its thanks to you for your attendance at the meeting of the committee held at the Midway Club yesterday, the 18th instant, at which consideration was given to the two bills prepared by the Industrial Club of Chicago, one for the Permanent Improvement of the Consular Service and the other for the establishment of a National Consular School.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
 Executive Secretary.

THE BILL S. 7804, H. R. 22883, HAS BEEN
SUBSTITUTED FOR, AND IS PRACTICALLY
IDENTICAL WITH, S. 1576 AND H. R. 4014.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS ON SENATE BILL No. 1576, FOR THE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT OF THE AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE, BY AUSTIN A. BURNHAM, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 9, 1908.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS: In representing the National Business League of America, an organization of practical business men, in the interest of Senate bill No. 1576, for the further reorganization of the consular service, my principal endeavor will be to emphasize the provisions for the permanent improvement of the service, which business men all over the country have, for nearly a decade, been asking the Congress to make a part of the national statutes. These provisions were a part of the original Lodge bill, No. 1345, the remnants of which were enacted, without debate in either House, April 5, 1906. That bill, before mutilation, was, in the opinion of business men generally, adequate to strengthen the consular service in most if not all of its points of weakness, and make it sufficiently serviceable to the increasing demands of our exporting and importing interests.

In brief, the Lodge bill as enacted April 5, 1906, provides for the grading of the service; substitution of salaries for fees; temporary transfer of certain consular officials by the President; appointment of five inspectors of consulates; abolishes the grade of commercial agent; forbids consular officers and agents to engage in private business or private law practice; requires consular officials to perform notarial acts for fees specified by law; abolishes personal fees (excepting as to consular agents); empowers the President to fix rates for certifying invoices, and partially Americanizes the service.

The vital breath of the Lodge bill, however, was almost stifled before enactment. The provisions for the merit system of examination, appointment and promotion; appointments to be made to the lowest grade of the service; promotions for demonstrated efficiency to vacancies in the higher grades; creation of an examining board, and an age limit for entrance to the service were stricken from the bill.

All these discarded provisions, however, were covered by the Executive order of June 27, 1906. That order also provided additionally for the rating of examination papers; made vice and deputy consuls, clerks, and consular agents eligible for promotion to consulships; also that as between candidates of equal merit there shall be proportional representation of all the States and Territories in the consular service without reference to political affiliations.

This bill, No. 1576, now under consideration, practically covers the discarded provisions of the original Lodge bill and the additional provisions which make up the Executive order. There are two minor amendments, however, suggested by the bill.

First. The personnel of the examining board has been changed so as to include the Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor. As the consular service is distinctly a business department of the Government, it was thought but fair that the vast industrial interests of the country, which are largely exporting interests also, should be specially represented on the board. Thus the chiefs of the Consular Bureau, the Bureau of Manufactures, and the Civil Service Commission would, according to the bill, constitute the board.

Second. The Executive order (section 8) provides that no one shall be examined who has not been specially designated by the President for appointment to the consular service, subject to examination. That provision has been omitted from the bill, as it was considered that the examining board would be perfectly competent to determine as to the eligibility of applicants for examination, and that the provision would impose a needless burden of detail on the President.

Lest the intent of the bill as to the power of the examining board in relation to promotions be not clearly understood, I desire to suggest that the following amendment be made before the bill is reported: In section 5, after the words "upon such examination" and before the words "no person who," insert as follows: "All proposed promotions in the consular service shall first be approved by the examining board, which shall be advised, by the Chief of the Consular Bureau, of the service records of the candidates for promotion."

Under the Executive order Secretary Root is doing much to reorganize the service on a basis which will insure its uniform efficiency; but without a national statute to cover

the work he is accomplishing, nothing will be permanent. An unfriendly administration, or one that might follow the dangerous precept that to the victor belong the spoils, would destroy every vestige of the Executive order and with it the system which the Secretary is developing and making operative.

In the past regulations by the State Department and Executive orders for the improvement of the consular service have lacked permanence. Nearly fifty years ago Secretary Seward tried to make the language clause operative. Afterwards, in 1866 and 1872, the State Department made similar attempts, without results, and President Cleveland's examination order in 1895 was more honored in the breach than the observance. Hence the business men of the country have the weightiest of reasons for the immediate enactment of this bill, No. 1576, which contains the vital provisions of the Executive order.

For nearly a decade every exporting and importing interest and every industrial and commercial organization in this country have, by letters, petitions, memorials, and resolutions, repeatedly urged the Congress to favorable legislative action along the lines I have indicated, but without results. And, so far as business interests are advised, this inertness on a matter of such grave import to American trade is absolutely without valid reason.

It has been suggested that the merit system, if applied by law to the consular service, would deprive the President of a constitutional right. It is the opinion, however, of some of the most eminent constitutional authorities in this country that the objection has absolutely no excuse for existence. I beg to quote one notable opinion: "Congress simply was asked to establish, with the President's concurrence, the same sort of rules for appointments in the consular service that have long been established and maintained in regard to appointments in the Army and Navy. Regulations of this kind are practically effective, and there is no earthly reason why Congress and the President should not agree upon them just as they have agreed upon them as to the Army and Navy. The difference between regulations so agreed upon incorporated in a statute and regulations made by the President alone is largely a difference of permanence. If they are put in the statute, they will continue indefinitely. If they are only established by an Executive order, they are liable to be changed as Administrations change."

The Constitution provides that the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint. Under the proposed law which business men are advocating the constitutional functions of the President would still be operative. He would nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint as before. The vital advantage between the old system and the new would be in results, in that none but competent men would be admitted to the service, which would be in strict accord with the spirit and purpose of the Constitution and with the intent of its patriotic authors.

Under the old system we have had, and now have, some eminently capable men in the consular service. We also have been burdened with some very incompetent officials. The service has simply been good in spots. It has been said that our consular service is the best in the world. That may or may not be the case. The opinion prevails to some extent, however, that Germany has the most efficient consular service of any nation on earth. Mainly through that service she has been able to hold the lion's share of the Latin-American trade for more than half a century. France has an excellent consular system which has the reputation of being the best also.

That, as a whole, our consular service to-day, although improving, is far from being uniformly efficient and should be reorganized on the merit system by law, is the opinion of business men everywhere, who are using the service daily and who are better qualified to properly estimate its commercial value than any casual observer. Only from the practical viewpoint of the exporter and importer can we secure a true estimate of the American consular service.

The opinion prevails among business men that no foreigner should be employed in the American consular service. He has sworn fealty to another nation and would be recreant to his duty should he promote alien commercial interests. As it is, our trade transactions and trade secrets in many foreign commercial centers are, and always have been, an open book to citizens of competing nations. The folly of this system of American representation by proxy was recognized more than a hundred years ago by one of our greatest statesmen.

Thomas Jefferson, while he was American minister to France (1785-1789), wrote to John Jay concerning foreigners in the American consular service as follows: "Native citizens, on several valuable accounts, are preferable to

aliens, and to citizens alien-born. They possess our language, know our laws, customs, and commerce; have, generally, acquaintance in the United States; give better satisfaction, and are more to be relied on in point of fidelity."

James T. Du Bois, formerly consul-general at St. Gall, one of the most efficient consular officials ever sent abroad by this country, recently gave this timely advice: "Thoroughly Americanize the American consular service, and keep it Americanized; for while we must have a foreign service there is no good reason why we should have a sub-service of foreigners. The day will come when no American consular shield and no American flag will be placed above foreign soil, unless a representative American citizen is placed beneath these to take care of the business of the American Government." So provides the bill we are considering to-day.

Only young men, with brawn and brain to accomplish; familiar with the natural, industrial and commercial resources of the United States; political economy; elements of international, commercial, and maritime law, and speaking at least one modern language other than English, should be permitted to enter the graded consular service.

The bill provides for an age limit for examination, with a minimum of 21 years and a maximum of 40 years. This eliminates the applicant who is too far advanced in years to make an extended career in the service. A man in the fifties or sixties will require several years of service under the new conditions abroad before he fully meets the requirements of his position. By the time he becomes thoroughly efficient he is about ready to retire. Thus the Government gets but a short-term service; whereas a young man, under a perfect system of promotion from grade to grade, can reasonably be relied upon for a long-term service, climbing up the ladder of advancement until he fills the highest consular position in the gift of the Government.

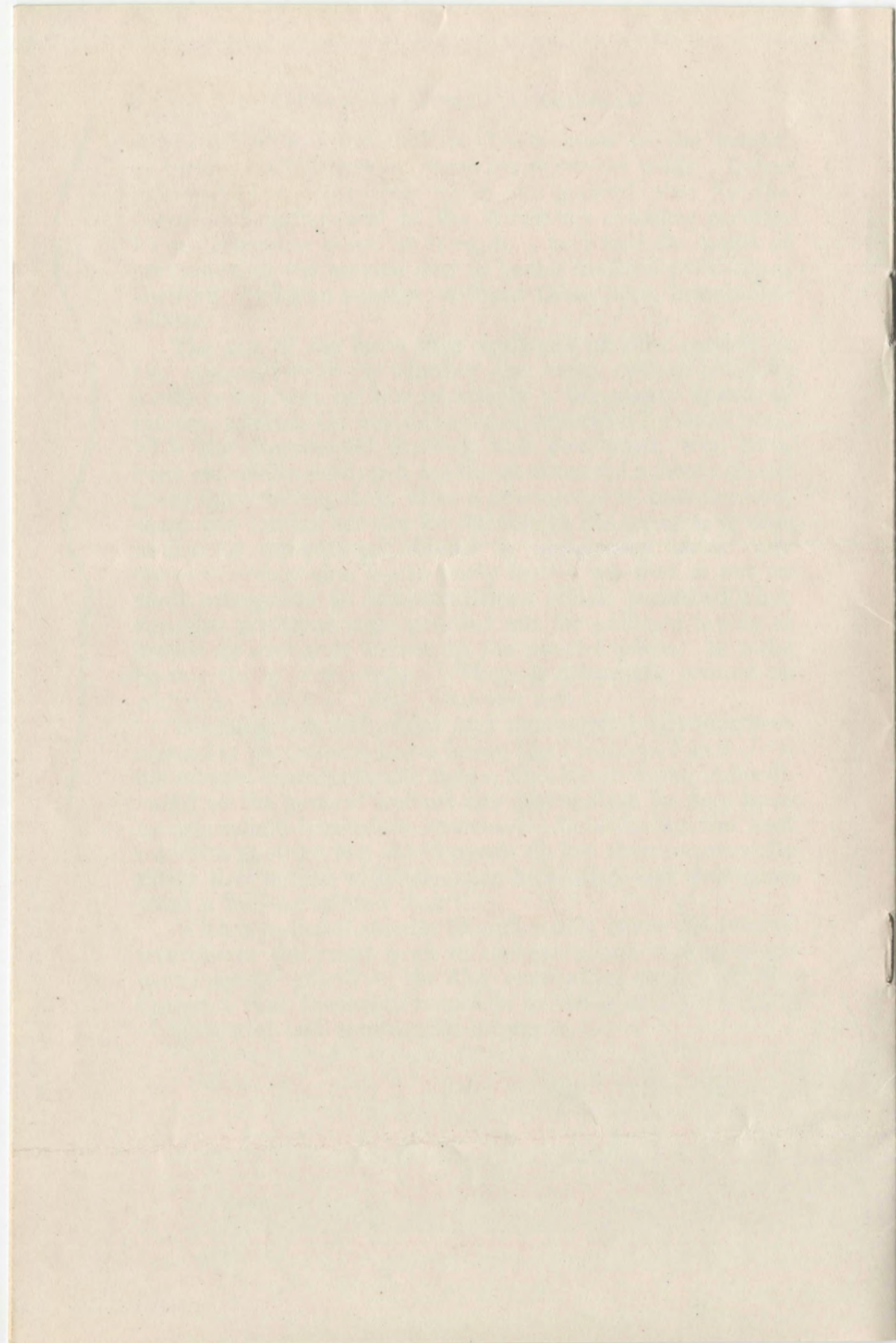
A potent factor for the improvement of our foreign service will be the special courses now being made a part of the curriculums of our great universities. Following the example of Great Britain and France, the college of the political sciences of the George Washington University is now in course of organization by Dr. Richard D. Harlan. This college will afford inestimable advantages to the young men of this country seeking life careers in the consular or diplomatic service. Here in the national capital the various Departments of the Government, with their vast

stores of information, will be freely open to the bright, ambitious student whose future lies in foreign fields. Other universities, too, are joining in the general plan for the permanent betterment of the American consular service. Under adequate consular laws, to guard well the point of admission to the service and to insure merited promotion, their efforts mean success; without those laws, lamentable failure.

The gist of the issue that confronts us then centers in the proposition as to whether the merit system shall be made permanent by law or simply a temporary spasm of reform; whether the capable sons of American business men, with the commercial instinct well developed, who have been especially equipped by the commercial schools of our great universities, shall, after a crucial test of examination, enter the foreign service for successful life careers, or this nation be represented abroad by appointees whose only claim to recognition lies in party fealty; whether or not we shall retrograde to the conditions which prevailed when consular positions were peddled out for political favors as hucksters exchange values in the market place. It must be one thing or the other. There is no middle ground on which a "half loaf" expedient can rest.

Deeming our industrial and commercial advancement abroad of paramount importance, the President has waived his alleged constitutional rights, and by so doing subordinated to the general welfare any prerogative he may have by precedent heretofore exercised. Considering the vast interests at stake, can the Congress do less than to promptly ratify that action with adequate legislation and thus complete a half-completed task?

With a national statute to sufficiently cover the Executive decree the great work of reorganization will be made permanently effective; to the everlasting credit of the Congress that favorably responds to the pressing demands of industrial and commercial interests.



JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL BULLETIN

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1909.

BUSINESS SENTIMENT AND CONSULAR REFORM.

The National Business League of America, which has just met in Washington to endeavor to secure an enactment of the Senate consular bill, has not been discouraged by previous failures in getting the consent of Congress to the fundamental provisions of this proposed legislation. These are: (1) All appointments to be made upon the qualifications of the candidate as ascertained by the examining board, instead of by political preference. (2) All promotions to be based upon ability and efficiency as shown in the service; especial care being taken to prevent any break in the chain of promotion from grade to grade. (3) Only American citizens to be admitted to the service. The league is opposed to all half-way measures of consular legislation, and has announced that it will firmly stand for reorganization that permanently reorganizes. For ten years business men all over the country have been asking for this and a measurable compliance with their demands was obtained in the issue of an Executive order, June 27, 1906. It had been previously attempted to do all that is now asked for by the passage of the Lodge bill. That measure, as enacted on April 5, 1906, provides for the grading of the service; the substitution of salaries for fees; the temporary transfer of certain consular officials by the President; the appointment of five inspectors of consulates; it abolishes the grade of commercial agents; it forbids consular officers and agents to engage in private business or private law practice; it requires consular officials to perform notarial acts for fees specified by law; it abolishes personal fees (except as to consular agents) and it empowers the President to fix rates for certifying invoices. But, as the secretary of the league has pointed out, the vital breath of the Lodge bill was almost stifled before enactment. The provisions for the merit system of examination, appointment and promotion; appointments to the lowest grade of the service; promotions for demonstrated efficiency to vacancies in the higher grades; the creation of an examining board, and an age limit for entrance to the service were all stricken from the bill.

The creation of a life tenure in the consular service has been attacked on the ground that the very fact of officers being trained for the service isolates them and keeps them apart from their fellow countrymen, or rather from acquiring intimate and accurate knowledge of what the rest of the people are thinking and doing. The assertion has been made that American consuls are more alert, more observing and more usefully industrious than many of their foreign colleagues who are trained for the service and make a career of it. But this is an advantage gained not because, but in spite of, our system. The whole tendency of that system is to make the qualifications for consular appointment depend upon quite a different class of service from that which the appointee is required to perform. He may be able, alert and honest in the discharge of the duties of his new position, but again he may be, and often is, none of these things. Unquestionably the first requisite for securing capacity and integrity in the service is to make it a career for which a man may profitably qualify himself, and may, with assured hope of promotion, employ all his energies in making honorable. Mr. F. B. Loomis, formerly First Assistant Secretary of State, in a magazine article two years ago, made an eminently practical suggestion by way of avoiding an accumulation of "deadwood" in the service. It was as follows: "A system of promotion should be established and officers who do not reach a specified grade by the time they have attained a certain age should be dropped from the service, as should all those whose efficiency record falls below a fixed standard of excellence." It was recognized as a corollary to this that there must be adequate provision for regular and thorough inspection, but this has been provided for in the enacted clauses of the Lodge bill. Supplemented by the Executive order of 1906, there can be no question that this bill has worked a very substantial reform in the consular service. But it is obviously undesirable that so vital a reform should rest upon a document which one President has issued and another may recall. Be the intention of the President as honest as it may to keep the consular service out of politics, he will inevitably be subject to constant pressure from men who have party claims to urge, and be importuned to revoke an order which is practically a self-denying ordinance of Executive patronage.

When Mr. Loomis was discussing the question he found occasion greatly to commend the attitude of President Roosevelt toward the reform of the consular service. He claimed that not only has the President dismissed dishonest men wherever he has found them, but that he has removed a number of men who were "simply marking time"—officials who were incompetent, careless about their duties and responsibilities, or indifferent to them. But the best that Mr. Loomis could claim for the appointments made by the President was that every vacancy which has occurred during his term had been filled, "as far as was practicable," by promoting deserving men already in the service, and that such promotions had been made, "generally speaking," without reference to politics or political influences. There is food for thought in the saving clauses above noted and, as a matter of fact, several

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consular service. "A system of promotion of 'dead-end' in the service," it was as follows: "A system of promotion should be established and officers who do not reach a specified grade by the time they have attained a certain age should be dropped from the service, as should all those whose efficiency record falls below a fixed standard of excellence." It was recognized as a corollary to this that there must be adequate provision for regular and thorough inspection, but this has been provided for in the limited classes of the Lodge bill. Supplemented by the Executive order of 1907, there can be no question that this bill has worked a very substantial reform in the consular service. But it is obviously undesirable that so vital a reform should rest upon a document which one President has issued and another may recall. The intention of the President as honest as it may be to keep the consular service out of politics, he will inevitably be subject to constant pressure from men who have party claims to urge, and be importuned to revoke an order which is practically a self-denying ordinance or Executive patronage.

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7 The prizes of the service have been awarded by President Roosevelt to men whose first claim was that of party service. Admitting the fact that the incumbents of these places proved themselves to be men of ability and character, they nevertheless secured them by the old method of party usefulness, and not at all in virtue of previous experience as consuls. One other statement made by Mr. Loomis is subject to no qualification, and that is that no man fought more persistently and valiantly to lift the consular service from the plane of partisan politics than Secretary Hay, and that no man accomplished more in this field of patriotic endeavor. It must be said, in justice to Mr. Hay's successor, that he took up the work where his predecessor laid it down, and carried it forward with all the energy and resolution he could command. The veto of the head of the Department of State, exercised without fear or favor, necessarily plays a very important part in the elevation of the consular service, and Mr. Root has never failed to do his entire duty in this particular. That his successor will carry forward the work so well begun is not at all doubtful, but it would be an enormous help both to Secretary Knox and President Taft in defending the consular service against the attacks of the spoils hunters, to have the clauses of the Lodge bill which were dropped in 1906 become law. As heretofore explained in these columns, the first step towards this was made by the introduction of Mr. Lowden's bill in the House, which has been duplicated in the Senate by a bill introduced by Mr. Hopkins. It is to the forwarding of this measure that the National Business League of America is devoting all its energies, and every business man in the country interested in the promotion of export trade should give these efforts the most active and persistent support.

of the prizes of the service have been awarded by President Roosevelt to men whose first claim was that of party service. Admitting the fact that the incidents of these phases proved themselves to be men of ability and character, they nevertheless secured them by the old method of party business, and not at all in violation of previous experience and custom. One other statement made by Mr. Loomis is subject to no qualification, and that is that no man might more persistently and valiantly to hit the consular service from the plane of partisan politics than Secretary Hay, and that no man accomplished more in this field of patriotic endeavor. It must be said in justice to Mr. Hay's successor that he took up the work where his predecessor laid it down, and carried it forward with all the energy and resolution he could command. The veto of the head of the Department of State, exercised without fear or favor, necessarily plays a very important part in the elevation of the consular service, and Mr. Root has never failed to do his entire duty in this particular. That his successor will carry forward the work so well begun is not at all doubtful, but it would be an enormous help both to Secretary Knox and President Taft in defending the consular service against the attacks of the spoils hunters, to have the chances of the Lodge bill which were dropped in 1906 become law. As heretofore explained in these columns, the first step towards this was made by the introduction of Mr. Landon's bill in the House, which has been duplicated in the Senate by a bill introduced by Mr. Hopkins. It is to the forwarding of this measure that the National Business League of America is devoting all its energies, and every business man in the country interested in the promotion of export trade should give those efforts the most active and persistent support.

(Identical with H. R. 22883, introduced by Mr. Lowden, December 8, 1908.)

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 15, 1908.

MR. HOPKINS (by request) introduced the following bill ; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A BILL

For permanent consular improvement and commercial enlargement.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the consular system of the United States be reorganized
4 in the manner hereinafter provided in this Act, and under
5 such rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith as shall
6 be prescribed by the President, subject always to the advice
7 and consent of the Senate.

8 SEC. 2. That vacancies in the office of consul-general
9 and in the office of consul above class eight shall be filled by
10 promotion from the lower grades of the consular service,
11 based upon ability and efficiency, as shown in the service.
12 Vacancies in the office of consul of class eight and of consul
13 of class nine shall be filled—

1 (a) By promotion on the basis of ability and efficiency,
 2 as shown in the service, of consular assistants and of vice-
 3 consuls, deputy-consuls, consular agents, student interpreters,
 4 and interpreters in the consular or diplomatic service who
 5 shall have been appointed to such offices upon examination.

6 (b) By new appointments of candidates who have passed
 7 a satisfactory examination for appointment as consul, as here-
 8 inafter provided.

9 SEC. 3. That the Chief of the Consular Bureau, the Chief
 10 of the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Com-
 11 merce and Labor, and the chief examiner of the Civil Service
 12 Commission shall constitute a board of examiners for admission
 13 to the consular service.

14 SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the board of exam-
 15 iners to formulate rules for and hold examinations of applicants
 16 for admission to the consular service. The scope and method
 17 of the examinations shall be determined by the board of exam-
 18 iners, but among the subjects shall be included at least one
 19 modern language other than English; the natural, indus-
 20 trial, and commercial resources and the commerce of the United
 21 States, especially with reference to the possibilities of increas-
 22 ing and extending the trade of the United States with foreign
 23 countries; political economy; elements of international, com-
 24 mercial, and maritime law. Examination papers shall be
 25 rated on a scale of one hundred, and no person rated at less

1 than eighty shall be eligible for certification. No one shall
 2 be examined who is under twenty-one or over forty years of
 3 age, or who is not a citizen of the United States, or who is
 4 not of good character and habits and physically and mentally
 5 qualified for the proper performance of consular work.

6 SEC. 5. That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the
 7 eighth or ninth class of consuls which the President may
 8 deem it expedient to fill, the Secretary of State shall inform
 9 the board of examiners, who shall certify to him the list of
 10 those persons eligible for appointment, accompanying the
 11 certificate with a detailed report showing the qualifications,
 12 as revealed by examination, of the persons so certified. If it
 13 be desired to fill a vacancy in a consulate in a country in
 14 which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction,
 15 the Secretary of State shall so inform the board of exam-
 16 iners, who shall include in the list of names certified by it
 17 only such persons as have passed the examination provided
 18 for in this Act, and who also have passed an examination in
 19 the fundamental principles of the common law, the rules of
 20 evidence, and the trial of civil and criminal cases. The list
 21 of names which the board of examiners shall certify shall be
 22 sent to the President for his information.

23 SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the board of exam-
 24 iners to formulate rules for and hold examinations of per-
 25 sons designated for appointment as consular assistant, or as

1 student interpreter, and of such persons designated for appoint-
 2 ment as vice-consul, deputy consul, and consular agent, as
 3 shall desire to become eligible for promotion. The scope and
 4 method of such examination shall be determined by the board
 5 of examiners, but it shall include the same subjects herein-
 6 before prescribed for the examination of consuls. Any vice-
 7 consul, deputy consul, or consular agent now in the service,
 8 upon passing such an examination, shall become eligible for
 9 promotion as if appointed upon such examination. All pro-
 10 posed promotions in the consular service shall first be approved
 11 by the examining board, which shall be advised by the Chief
 12 of the Consular Bureau in regard to the service records of
 13 the candidates for promotion. No promotion shall be made
 14 except for efficiency, as shown by the work that the officer
 15 has accomplished, the ability, promptness, and diligence dis-
 16 played by him in the performance of all his official duties,
 17 his conduct, and his fitness for the consular service. No
 18 person who is not an American citizen shall be admitted
 19 to the consular service as a consular assistant, vice or deputy
 20 consul, consular agent or student interpreter.

21 SEC. 7. That as between candidates of equal merit, ap-
 22 pointments of consuls-general and consuls shall be so made as
 23 to secure proportional representation of all the States and
 24 Territories in the consular service; and neither in the desig-

1 nation for examination or certification for appointment will
 2 the political affiliations of the candidates be considered.

3 SEC. 8. That this Act shall take effect ninety days after
 4 its passage.

5 SEC. 9. That all Acts or part of Acts inconsistent with
 6 this Act are hereby repealed.

60TH CONGRESS, }
2D SESSION.

S. 7804.

A BILL

For permanent consular improvement and
commercial enlargement

By Mr. HOPKINS.

DECEMBER 15, 1908.—Read twice and referred to the
Committee on Foreign Relations.

(Identical with H. R. No. 22883, introduced by Mr. Lowden
December 8, 1908.)

The University of Chicago

Founded by John D. Rockefeller

Office of the

Dean of the College of Commerce and Administration

Chicago February 2, 1909.

President Judson,

Office of the President.

Dear Dr. Judson:

In regard to the inquiry by Mr. McKee, Dean of the Francis Shimer Academy, regarding a text book in political science, I would say that we use here a volume by Professor A. B. Hart, "Actual Government". Other books very much used throughout the country are James and Sanford: "Government in State and Nation"; Foreman: "Advanced Civics"; and Hinsdale: "American Government". I think Hart's Actual Government would answer his purpose better than the others.

I have received a letter written by Professor Boaz of Columbia University in regard to the desirability of representing to the federal government the fact that many universities are offering preparation for the consular service and of showing that the foundation of a government school would be a difficult and exceedingly expensive undertaking. In the courses we offer in preparation for the consular and foreign commercial service we have a list of twenty-nine instructors who are available for this work. They do not, however, devote by any means their entire time to preparing students for the consular service. In case a government school were established, an equally large and equally well qualified and equally expensive staff would be necessary, but the time of these men would not be taken up by their duties in the consular school. The result would be that inferior and cheaper men would be selected or that

The University of Chicago
Office of the Dean
Dean of the College of Commerce and Administration

Chicago, February 2, 1908.

President Johnson,

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and history we have a list of twenty-nine instructors who are available
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The University of Chicago

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-2- HP.P.

Chicago

a very expensive faculty would be assembled by the government for a very limited purpose. A consul requires a very broad training and it is difficult to see how this work can be given except in connection with a large university or with an institution possessing an equally large corps of instructors. I do not think those who contemplate the foundation of a government school fully realize the difficulty and expense of the undertaking. If some technical instruction in the duties of a consul is desirable, this might well be given in a government school in a very short course. In fact such instruction is now offered in Washington. I am inclined to believe, therefore, that a government school is unnecessary and would involve duplication of existing educational machinery at a very high cost.

Very respectfully yours,

C. E. Merriam

The University of Chicago
School of Education
Office of the Dean
Dean of the College of Commerce and Administration

Chicago

-2- H.P.P.

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Very respectfully yours,

C. W. Johnson

H. R. 26991.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 23, 1909.

Mr. LOWDEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

For permanent consular improvement and commercial enlargement.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the consular system of the United States be reorganized
4 in the manner hereinafter provided in this Act and under
5 such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the Con-
6 stitution as shall be prescribed by the President, subject
7 always to the advice and consent of the Senate.

8 SEC. 2. That vacancies in the office of consul-general
9 and in the office of consul shall be filled by promotion from
10 the lower grades of the consular service, based upon ability
11 and efficiency as shown in the service.

12 (a) By promotion on the basis of ability and efficiency
13 as shown in the service of consular clerks and of vice-consuls,

1 deputy consuls, and consular agents who shall have been
2 appointed to such offices.

3 (b) By new appointments of candidates who have
4 graduated from the National Consular School.

5 SEC. 3. That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the
6 office of consul-general, or of consuls, consular clerks, vice-
7 consuls, deputy consuls, and consular agents, which the
8 President may deem it expedient to fill, the Secretary of
9 State shall inform the superintendent of the National Con-
10 sular School, who shall certify to him the list of graduates
11 of the school, accompanying the certificate with a detailed
12 report showing the time of graduation and qualifications of
13 the students as revealed in the final examination papers of
14 the students so certified. The list of names so certified shall
15 be sent to the President for his information and shall receive
16 preference in appointments to the consular service.

17 SEC. 4. That appointments of consular clerks, vice-
18 consuls, deputy consuls, and consular agents shall be made
19 from the list of students so certified.

20 SEC. 5. That appointments shall be made from gradu-
21 ates of the school who have received the highest rating
22 as shown in the final examination papers, thence downward
23 until the list of graduates of the class is exhausted. When
24 a vacancy shall occur at a time when there are no graduates

1 of the school available the President shall fill said vacancy
2 by appointments at large.

3 SEC. 6. That consular clerks, vice-consuls, deputy con-
4 suls, and consular agents now in the service shall have the
5 right to take the final examination provided for graduation
6 from the school, and upon passing such examination shall
7 be entitled to promotion in same manner as is provided for
8 original appointments.

60TH CONGRESS, }
2D Session. } H. R. 26991.

A BILL

For permanent consular improvement and
commercial enlargement.

By Mr. LOWDEN.

JANUARY 23, 1909.—Referred to the Committee on
Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

H. R. 26992.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 23, 1909.

Mr. LOWDEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

For the establishment of a National Consular School.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the sum of dollars, out of any money in the
4 United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and
5 hereby is, appropriated for the purpose of establishing a
6 National Consular School.

7 SEC. 2. That the amount so appropriated shall be ex-
8 pended by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purchase,
9 erection, or lease of a site and buildings for the use of the
10 National Consular School, the salaries of instructors, purchase
11 of text-books and books of reference, and such other technical
12 and scientific supplies as may be required, and upon requis-
13 ition of the superintendent of said school.

14 SEC. 3. That the National Consular School shall be
15 organized as follows: There shall be one superintendent, one

1 assistant superintendent, and professors and assistant pro-
 2 fessors of such number and class as may be from time to
 3 time determined by the Commissioner of Education, and
 4 who shall be paid such salaries as the Secretary of State may
 5 designate.

6 SEC. 4. That the supervision and charge of the school
 7 shall be in the Secretary of State, who shall prescribe the
 8 course of studies at the school. Such course shall extend
 9 over four years, and shall include instruction in history of
 10 the United States and of such European countries as the
 11 Secretary of State may select, international law, admiralty
 12 law, commercial law, political economy, finance, business
 13 customs, insurance, and the German, French, Spanish, and
 14 Italian languages.

15 SEC. 5. That the superintendent, and in his absence
 16 the assistant superintendent, shall have the immediate gov-
 17 ernment, charge, and control of said school, under the super-
 18 vision of the Secretary of State.

19 SEC. 6. That the classes of students shall consist of one
 20 from each odd and even numbered congressional district, ap-
 21 pointed each alternate year, one from each Territory, one
 22 from the District of Columbia, and ten from the United States
 23 at large, appointed annually. They shall be appointed by the
 24 President, and shall, with the exception of the ten students
 25 appointed at large, be actual residents of the congressional

1 or territorial districts or of the District of Columbia, respec-
 2 tively, from which they purport to be appointed.

3 SEC. 7. That no student shall be admitted to the school
 4 who is under seventeen or over twenty-two years of age, or
 5 who is not a citizen of the United States, or who is not of
 6 good character and habits, and physically and mentally quali-
 7 fied for the proper performance of consular work.

8 SEC. 8. That appointees shall be examined, under regu-
 9 lations to be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of
 10 State, before they shall be admitted to the school.

11 SEC. 9. That each student shall, previous to his admis-
 12 sion to the school, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation
 13 in the following form:

14 "I, ———, do solemnly swear that I will sup-
 15 port the Constitution of the United States and bear true
 16 allegiance to the National Government; that I will maintain
 17 and defend the sovereignty of the United States paramount
 18 to any and all allegiance, sovereignty, or fealty I may owe
 19 to any State, county, or country whatsoever; and that I will
 20 at all times obey the legal orders of my superior officers."

21 Any student or candidate for admission who shall refuse
 22 to take this oath shall be denied admission to the school.

23 SEC. 10. That there shall be appointed every year, in
 24 the following manner, a board of visitors to attend the annual
 25 examination of the school: Seven persons shall be appointed

1 by the President, in which number shall be included the Sec-
 2 retary of State, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the
 3 Commissioner of Education; two Senators and three Mem-
 4 bers of the House of Representatives shall be designated as
 5 visitors by the Vice-President or President pro tempore of
 6 the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives,
 7 respectively, at the session of Congress next preceding such
 8 examination.

9 SEC. 11. That it shall be the duty of the board of vis-
 10 itors to inquire into the actual state of the discipline, instruc-
 11 tion, police administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns
 12 of the school. The visitors appointed by the President shall
 13 report thereon to the Secretary of State, for the information
 14 of Congress, at the commencement of the session next suc-
 15 ceeding such examination, and the Senators and Repre-
 16 sentatives designated as visitors shall report to Congress,
 17 within twenty days after the meeting of the session next
 18 succeeding the time of their appointment, their action as
 19 such visitors, with their views and recommendations concern-
 20 ing the school.

21 SEC. 12. That no compensation shall be made to the
 22 members of said board beyond the payment of their expenses
 23 for board and lodging while at the school and an allowance
 24 not exceeding eight cents a mile for traveling by the shortest
 25 mail route from their respective homes to the school and
 26 thence to their homes.

1 SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the superintend-
 2 ent of the school to report to the Secretary of State the
 3 condition of the institution on the first day of July in each
 4 year, embracing in the report the number of pupils of each
 5 description received and discharged during the preceding
 6 year and the number remaining in the institution; also the
 7 branches of knowledge taught and the progress made therein;
 8 also a statement showing the receipts of the institution and
 9 from what source, and its disbursements and for what objects.

10 SEC. 14. That each student shall sign articles, with
 11 the consent of his parents or guardian if he be a minor, and
 12 if any he have, by which he shall engage to do duty in the
 13 consular service, in such places and on such service as the
 14 President of the United States may direct, at any time within
 15 five years of the date of his graduation, and that he will
 16 remain in such service for a period not less than ten years
 17 from the date of his appointment unless sooner discharged.

18 SEC. 15. That graduates of the school shall be subject,
 19 within a period of five years from the date of graduation, to
 20 do consular work in such places and on such service as the
 21 President of the United States may direct. The President of
 22 the United States may waive said requirement upon a satis-
 23 factory showing and release said student from the consular
 24 service.

1 SEC. 16. That students of the school shall receive three
2 hundred dollars a year, payable monthly in arrears, for their
3 support and maintenance while in attendance at the school.

4 SEC. 17. That appointments to the office of consular
5 clerk, vice-consul, deputy consul, and consular agent shall
6 be made from graduates of the school, commencing with the
7 student receiving the highest rating as shown in the final
8 examination papers, and thence downward until the list of
9 graduates of the particular class is exhausted. Said ap-
10 pointees shall also be eligible to appointment as consul or
11 consul-general, by promotion based on efficiency and ability
12 in service. When a vacancy shall occur at a time when
13 there are no graduates of the school available, the President
14 shall fill said vacancy by appointment at large.

15 SEC. 18. That consular clerks, vice-consuls, deputy
16 consuls, and consular agents in the service shall have the
17 right to take the final examinations provided for graduation
18 from the school, and upon passing such examination shall be
19 entitled to promotion in the same manner as is provided for
20 original appointments.

21 SEC. 19. That it shall be the duty of the superintendent
22 of the school to certify to the Secretary of State the list of
23 graduates of the school, accompanying the certificate with a
24 detailed report showing the time of graduation and qualifica-
25 tions as shown by the last examinations. Final examination

1 papers shall be rated on a scale of one hundred, and no
2 student rated at less than eighty shall be eligible for
3 certification.

4 SEC. 20. That the Secretary of State shall so arrange
5 the course of studies at the school that the students shall not
6 be required to pursue their studies on Sunday.

7 SEC. 21. That such appropriations for the maintenance
8 of the school shall be made as Congress may from time to
9 time deem expedient.

10 SEC. 22. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent
11 with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

50TH CONGRESS, }
2D Session. } **H. R. 26992.**

A BILL

For the establishment of a National Consular
School.

By Mr. LOWDEN.

JANUARY 23, 1909.—Referred to the Committee on
Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

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THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE

77 JACKSON BOULEVARD.

9TH FLOOR GREAT NORTHERN BLDG.

PLEASE REFER TO
FILE _____

CHICAGO, February 13, 1909.

TELEPHONE
HARRISON
4962.

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

My dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith find copies of bills prepared by the Industrial Club of Chicago, one regarding permanent consular improvement and commercial enlargement, and the other for the establishment of a national consular school.

These have been submitted to the Chicago Association of Commerce for its approval, and same have been referred to the Legislative Committee.

Following the policy of the Association, it is desired by the committee that a conference with the interests affected should be held prior to the making of a final recommendation to the Executive Committee.

The Legislative would, therefore, greatly appreciate the favor of your attendance at a meeting to be held at the Midday Club, Thursday, February 18th, at 12:30 p. m., to take up these bills.

Copies thereof are enclosed herewith with the request that you kindly examine them carefully and favor the committee at the meeting, or prior thereto, with any suggestions you may have to offer.

Respectfully,

Wm. A. Gibson
Executive Secretary.

Enclosures.



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The Chicago Association of Commerce

17 JACKSON BOULEVARD
 87 FLOOR GREAT NORTHERN BLDG.

CHICAGO, February 13, 1909.

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 Chicago, Ill.

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Respectfully,

Handwritten signature
 Executive Secretary

Enclosure

February 17, 1909

Dear Mr. Gibson:-

Your favor of the 13th inst. with enclosures
is at hand. I shall be pleased to be at the meeting of the
committee on Thursday at 12:30 to discuss the Consular Bill.

Very truly yours,

H. D. J.

Mr. William A. Gibson,
The Chicago Association of Commerce,
77 Jackson Boul., Chicago.

February 17, 1909

Dear Mr. Gibson:-

Your favor of the 15th inst. with enclosure
is at hand. I shall be pleased to be at the meeting of the
committee on Thursday at 12:30 to discuss the Consular Bill.

Very truly yours,

W. J. G.

Mr. William A. Gibson,
The Chicago Association of Commerce,
77 Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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LA VERNE W. NOYES

VICE-PRESIDENT
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THE NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA

(NON-PARTISAN)

ORGANIZED JANUARY 26, 1897 INCORPORATED JUNE 15, 1907

AN ALLIANCE OF LEADING DIVERSIFIED BUSINESS INTERESTS
OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE PROMOTION OF
NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND ADVANCEMENT OF
AMERICAN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

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January
Twenty-ninth
1909

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Racine.

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

My dear Sir:

In January, 1906, this League sent letters
to the leading universities of this country asking
for a brief statement of the facilities for educating
young men for the American foreign service. The
presidents of twenty-five universities responded,
and their replies were published by the Chicago
Evening Post and favorably commented upon by other
newspapers.

Now, however, it has become apparent that
the university movement, in general and particular,
for the fitting of young men for the foreign service,
should be given greater emphasis and wider publicity;
therefore the Board of Directors beg to ask if you
will kindly write an article of twelve or fifteen
hundred words, showing what your university is now
doing or proposes to do along the lines indicated;
and, if you favor, advocate the enactment of a consular
law, on the basis of the merit system of examination,

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THIS LEAGUE HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, UNLESS PERMISSION
FOR PUBLICITY BE ASKED FOR AND GRANTED.

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NOTE.—The National Advisory Committee (complete) is printed in the Year-Book of the League; every important city in every state of the Union being represented.

THE NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA

AN ALLIANCE OF LEADING DIVERSIFIED BUSINESS INTERESTS
OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE PROMOTION OF
NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND ADVANCEMENT OF
AMERICAN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

FORWARDING THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC MEASURES:

Additional legislation for the reorganization of the American Consular Service according to the following principal provisions:

1. Removal of the service from the sphere of political influence by enactment of the "merit" system of examination, appointment and promotion of consuls.

2. Creation of an Examining Board, with examination scale of 80 to 100.

3. Minimum and maximum age limit of twenty-one and forty years, respectively, for admission to the service.

4. Consuls to be familiar with one modern language other than English, and possess a knowledge of the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to the possibilities of increasing and extending the trade of the United States with foreign countries to which they are accredited.

5. Tenure of office to continue only during efficiency and conduct of the highest grade.

6. Complete Americanization.

7. As between candidates of equal merit, proportional representation of all the states and territories in the consular service.

8. A reasonable retiring pension for consular officials, under certain limitations with reference to age, grade, length and efficiency of service.

Government ownership of American embassy, legation and consulate sites and buildings, in foreign capitals and chief foreign commercial centers.

Preservation of all laws and enactment of additional laws necessary for the prevention or punishment of conspiracy and mob violence. Opposing all measures against the peace and welfare of the people.

Commercial reciprocity with foreign nations, as a measure for trade expansion, and general recognition and practice of reciprocity as a principle, but not to such degree as will insufficiently protect our industries. Creation of a Tariff Bureau and an expert, non-partisan Tariff Commission; both to be included in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Six-year, one-term for the President of the United States—making the Chief Executive ineligible for reelection.

Reclamation, by the United States Government, of the arid and semi-arid public lands through irrigation and conservation of water supply, thereby rendering arable, lands sufficient for the subsistence of 50,000,000 people, and sale of such reclaimed lands by the government, in small farms, to home builders only.

Repeal or modification of the Desert Land Act, Timber and Stone Act and Commutation Clause of the Homestead Act.

Systematic conservation and reproduction of American forests, for the perpetuity of our water-courses and our industries; to benefit the home builders; to restore and preserve the natural beauty of the landscapes, and to create more healthful conditions for the people.

GOOD ROADS—Better common highways from the farms to the mills and markets of the country.

Creation of a comprehensive system of navigable inland water-ways by the commonwealth and the nation.

American ships, American-built, American-manned, for American commerce.

A GREATER NAVY—Alike for protection and as a preventive of war.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, Page 2.

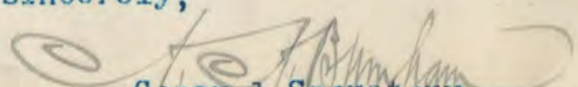
appointment and promotion (as proposed by the consular bill, copy herewith,) which will give to the university graduates an entry to the competitive examinations for appointment to the consular and other government foreign service, independent of political influence or party favor.

In your statement it will be of the weightiest importance that particular attention be called to the fact that the universities are also educating young men for successful careers in that larger foreign field, with the great exporting and importing interests of this country.

It is the purpose of the League to print the statements asked for, in the newspapers and in pamphlet form for general distribution, so as to distinctly connect our great institutions of learning with industrial and commercial interests, showing the absolute interdependence of those potent factors in the forthcoming gigantic struggle for supremacy in the markets of the world; for preeminence in permanent consular efficiency and in the ever-widening fields of American trade and diplomacy.

Your early reply will be greatly appreciated..

Yours sincerely,


General Secretary

FOR THE FUTURE WELFARE OF AMERICA

*Platform of The National Business League of America, Represented at the National
"Conference on the Conservation of Natural Resources," Held at
The White House, Washington, D. C., May 13-15, 1908.*

WHEREAS, The enormous demands of constantly growing industries, increasing population and complex modern life, as in the history of older nations, are rapidly depleting the natural resources of the United States; and

WHEREAS, President Roosevelt has called a national "Conference on the Conservation of Natural Resources," to be held at The White House, in the City of Washington, May 13-15, 1908; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in accordance with the general aim and purpose of said Conference, the Board of Directors and Standing Committees of the National Business League of America hereby specially recommend the forwarding of the following economic public measures of grave importance, as involving the future welfare of the American people:

FIRST, Systematic conservation and reproduction of the forests and creation of forest reserves, for the perpetuity of our water courses, water powers, agriculture, industries and commerce, and for the prevention of disastrous floods and erosion of the soil.

SECOND, Reclamation of arid lands by irrigation, and of swamp and overflowed lands by drainage.

THIRD, Equitable distribution of arable public lands, in small farms, to home builders only.

FOURTH, Husbanding of oil deposits; of coal, copper, iron and other products of the mine.

FIFTH, Construction of better common highways from the farms to the mills and markets of the country, and creation of a comprehensive system of navigable inland waterways by the commonwealth and the nation.

SIXTH, Co-operation of art with nature to enhance the beauty of the landscapes, the nooks and by-ways, and to create more healthful conditions for the people.

SEVENTH, Enactment of national statutes to adequately cover the measures herein recommended, and repeal of all laws in conflict therewith.

February 18, 1909

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 29th of January with enclosures was duly received. Herewith I am enclosing memorandum from Professor Charles E. Merriam, Dean of our College of Commerce and Administration, who has charge of the consular work in the University of Chicago. This I think will perhaps cover the ground.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

Mr. Austin A. Burnham,
Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

February 18, 1909

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THE NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA

(NON-PARTISAN)

ORGANIZED JANUARY 26, 1897

INCORPORATED JUNE 15, 1907

AN ALLIANCE OF LEADING DIVERSIFIED BUSINESS INTERESTS
OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE PROMOTION OF
NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND ADVANCEMENT OF
AMERICAN COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

GENERAL OFFICES

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING

LA SALLE AND WASHINGTON STREETS

Telephone Main 4435

CHICAGO, U. S. A.,

February
Nineteenth
1909

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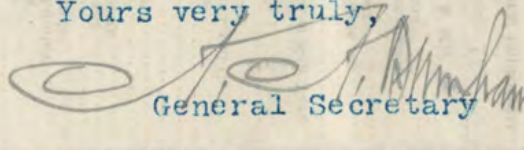
My dear Sir:

Your letter of the 18th inst., with a
statement by Prof. Charles E. Merriam, is received,
for which my cordial thanks.

Prof. Merriam has well covered the points
our people desire to make concerning the facilities of
the universities to fit young men for the American
foreign service; at the same time showing the folly
of creating a National Consular School.

The League will give wide circulation to
these statements of the universities, as well as to the
protest of the Board of Directors now being mailed to
commercial bodies throughout the country.

Yours very truly,


General Secretary

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THIS LEAGUE HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL, UNLESS PERMISSION
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HON. E. O. STANARD.	President E. O. Stanard Milling Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
J. C. HARRIS.	Ex-President Union Commercial Club.	Lincoln, Neb.
CHAS. T. PAGE.	Treasurer Page Baiting Co.	Concord, N. H.
C. H. K. HALLS.	President Union County Trust Company.	Concord, N. H.
JOS. W. CONGON.	Vice-President Phoenix Silk Mfg. Co.	Paterson, N. J.
PETER GRACKENBUSH.	Quackenbush & Co., Dry Goods.	Paterson, N. J.
EDWARD S. BELL.	President First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
JOHN H. SCUDDER.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
G. H. GORTON W. ALLEN.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
C. H. N. N.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
C. H. D. METCALF.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
W. M. F. ROBERT.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
DAVID M. F. AOK.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
W. M. F. ROBERT.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
G. H. N. N.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
JOHN T. MOORE.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
JOHN F. HOGAN.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
SALIM HODGE.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
JAMES H. CANNON.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
A. G. SHERRY.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
JOHN S. ARMSTRONG.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
JAS. H. CHANDLER.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
J. A. TAYLOR.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
MICHAEL O'NEIL.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
J. J. CLARK.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
L. A. AULT.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
WILLIAM S. ROY.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
H. R. GROFF.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
A. E. ADAMS.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
GEO. L. FORDYCE.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
HERMAN WITTENBERG.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
A. L. MILLS.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
JOHN E. WRIGHT.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
J. FRANK BLAKE.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
W. M. SPENCER.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
EDWARD BAILEY.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
CHAS. A. DIBROW.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
RICHARD N. RILEY.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
E. C. FELTON.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
WILLIAM T. ROLPH.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
HERRY C. FRICK.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
H. J. HEINZ.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
ASHER MINER.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
JOHN B. CORRELL.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
J. B. DUNN.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
W. B. METCALF.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
W. A. CLARK.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
D. B. LOWANCE.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
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C. V. BROWN.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
H. L. ARMSTRONG.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
F. W. BRODE & Co.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
HERRY WETTER.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
ISA H. HARRIS.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
E. P. WILNOT.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
WALTER TIPS.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
ALBERT P. TERTISON.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
WM. M. ROBINSON.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
EDWIN CHAMBERLAIN.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
CHAS. HUGO.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
O. B. BAKER.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
JOHN W. CHADDOCK.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
R. C. GUTIN.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
HERMAN CHAPIN.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
C. H. CLARK.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
GEO. S. BROOK.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
O. C. JENSEN.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
JOS. H. SPAR.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
HON. WM. B. MATTHEWS.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
HUTCHINS OUMARKER.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
E. E. BERTLEY.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
A. H. HENRIKER.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
JAS. J. HOGAN.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
N. B. VAN STYKE.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
E. P. BACON.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
IRVING M. BEAN.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
GEO. M. PAIR.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.
J. H. JERKINS.	President The First National Bank.	Paterson, N. J.

NOTE.—The National Advisory Committee (complete) is printed in the Year-Book of the League; every important city in every state of the Union being represented.

Preamble and Resolution Disapproving of the Creation of a
NATIONAL CONSULAR SCHOOL, Adopted by the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NATIONAL
BUSINESS LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
at Chicago, February 15, 1909.

WHEREAS, Certain bills have been introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States for the establishment of a National Consular School; and

WHEREAS, FIRST—The measure provides that all candidates for the consular service shall be appointed from the graduates of the National Consular School, except whenever there be no graduates available the President may fill vacancies by appointments at large—a discriminatory provision which would practically exclude graduates of the consular and commerce schools of our leading universities, which during the last few years have at great expense provided courses to fit young men for the foreign service;

SECOND—Eligibility for examination for entrance to the consular service should be freely accorded to every educated American citizen of good repute, of the ages of 21 to 40 years, both inclusive;

THIRD—Appointments under the executive order of June 27, 1906, are now largely made from the graduates of the consular and commercial schools of our great universities, as indicated by the last consular examination report of the State Department;

FOURTH—A National Consular School would inevitably be of great cost to the government, while the university schools are conducted without the outlay of a single dollar by the government;

FIFTH—A consular school owned and operated by the government possibly might be controlled politically and the management liable to change with every change of administration;

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SIXTH—A movement for a National Consular School at this time will be confused with and handicap the efforts of business interests to secure enactment of a law, under which the consular service may be permanently reorganized on the basis of the "Merit System," as provided by the regular consular bills, S. 7804 and H. R. 22883, now introduced in the Senate and House, which bills contain the basic principles of the temporary executive order of June 27, 1906; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Board of Directors of the National Business League of America hereby disapproves of all measures for the establishment of a National Consular School, especially as adequate facilities for fitting young men for the American foreign service are abundantly supplied by American universities.

AUSTIN A. BURNHAM,
General Secretary.

LAVERNE W. NOYES,
President.

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General Secretary.

LAVARNE W. NOYES,
President.

CE Memorial

M E M O R A N D U M .

1.

The University of Chicago is already engaged in the work of preparing men for the consular and foreign commercial service. There are now nine men enrolled in ~~these~~ courses and devoting their time to the training offered by the University. One of the students of the University, Mr. Samuel McClintock, took the government examination in April, 1908, and received the highest mark given to any competitor up to that time. The courses offered by the University of Chicago are intended not merely as preparation for service of the United States government, which is a comparatively limited field, but contemplate preparation for the larger foreign field in which the great exporting and importing interests of this country are concerned. The University believes that the same sort of preparation as is required by the government for its consuls will also prove valuable to young men desired in the service of American firms having extensive foreign relations. The knowledge of political economy, political science, commercial geography, ^{statistics} and modern history required in these courses, together with the ability to speak and write one or more modern languages, is just the sort of preparation that is required for the best work in the foreign field, either in public or private service. It has been found that there is a considerable demand for young men so equipped and it is believed that this demand will steadily increase in the future. It is evident that the foreign commerce of the United States, particularly with such parts of the world as South America, ^{is} ~~are~~ capable of immense expansion and that our country must follow the example of scientific

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study of foreign commerce set by such nations as Germany.

The list of instructors engaged in this work numbers 29 men of various ranks. None of these men could be omitted and yet none of them devotes his entire time to this work. In other words, the work of training men either for consular or foreign commercial service, fits in with the general work of the University. It is not necessary to provide separate instruction in language or political economy or modern history for these students, but they may advantageously work together with other students studying the same subjects with a different end in view. Those who favor the establishment of a government school overlook two important considerations: first, that the establishment of such an institution would require a very large and expensive faculty together with adequate library facilities and that unless sufficient funds were forthcoming for this purpose, the scope and nature of instruction given will be inferior; second, that this very field is already covered by many of the leading universities of the country; the University of Chicago, Yale-Columbia, ^{Harvard} the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Minnesota, and the University of Illinois already provide preparation for foreign service, and many other universities are considering the establishment of such courses. Any university equipped for graduate work can, at a slight expense, provide the fundamentals of training for foreign service. To establish an additional institution appears unnecessary and wasteful.

If some special instruction in the duties of consuls were necessary, this might be provided for such men as have passed the government examination and are awaiting assignment.

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passed the government examination and are awaiting assignment.

Such instruction is now provided at Washington and might be extended so as to cover three, four, or even six months.

Such work would be given by the officials in the Department of State and would not involve the establishment of an expensive institution.

In order that the work of training consuls may be successfully carried on, it is necessary, however, that the consular service be placed entirely on a merit basis. The present law rests merely upon an order of the President which might be revoked at any time. Furthermore, it does not provide for a competitive examination. The original Lodge Bill placed the United States consuls under the civil service law and it is important that this or some similar provision be made. It is indispensable to proper development of our consular service that it be placed on a basis independent of political influence or party favor and if this is done, the work can be successfully carried on by existing institutions. At the same time these institutions will engage in preparation of men for the service of exporting and importing firms and thus serve two important purposes./

CEM

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6314

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Department of Political Science

December 20, 1907.

President Judson,

Office of the President.

Dear Dr. Judson:

I enclose herewith memorandum on the consular service.

Very respectfully yours,

C. Merriam

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. LOCKE, 1837
The Department of Political Science

December 20, 1907.

President Judson,
Office of the President.

Dear Dr. Judson:

I enclose herewith mem-

orandum on the consular services.

Very respectfully yours,

W. L. Garrison

MEMORANDUM

The sub-committee of the Historical Group, appointed to consider the question of the consular service, was composed of Mr. Merriam, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Goode. After examining the field, the committee ascertained that the University is now offering practically all courses necessary for the consular and foreign commercial service except

Colloquial Spanish

Elementary Law

Commercial Law

History of South American
and the Orient

The committee outlined a three years' course in preparation for the consular service. The details of this are enclosed herewith. A statement covering the general scope and principles of such study ~~is~~ ^{is} also enclosed.

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MEMORANDUM

Entrance 18 majors, covering a general knowledge of history, political economy, politics, and modern languages.

In addition 27 majors required

Language	8
Commercial Geography	1
Statistics	2
Commerce	1
Elementary Law	1
Commercial Law	1
Int. Law	1
Hist. Diplomacy	1
History of South America and Orient	<u>1</u>
	17
Electives	10

Electives chosen from 7 groups:-

- Economics
- Government
- History
- Sociology
- Languages
- Geography
- General Science

KNOWLEDGE

Extensive is required, covering a general knowledge of history, political economy, politics, and modern languages.

In addition to the subjects required

Language

German
French

Spanish

Portuguese

Italian

Latin

English

Mathematics

History of

Europe

and

Antiquities

Students should also be prepared

to

write

clearly

and

correctly

the

language

For the purpose of preparing young men for the public service of the United States, especially the Consular Service or for equipping them as commercial agents in the employ of great American business concerns, having relations abroad, the University of Chicago has provided a series of special courses. These courses in the main deal with the subjects of Political Economy, Political Science, elementary and commercial law, the history of the United States/ the history of modern Europe, both in its continental and colonial bearings, together with a thorough training in the modern languages so as to enable the student to read, to write, and to speak them.

The curriculum in the first two years is not different from that of the College of Commerce and Administration. On the next three years--for the course extends through one year of Post-graduate work--an intensive study is made of these and kindred subjects, such as Economic Geography, the history of commerce, transportation, social institutions, etc. While mainly a prescribed course, there is yet sufficient latitude in the matter of electives to permit the student to specialize in language, Economics, or institutions. Throughout the entire course, the fundamental recommendations of United States government have been provided for and adhered to. Aside from the consular posts, the increasing foreign trade of the United States affords a wide opportunity for young men of education and enterprise. The double interest of these two classes have been kept in mind in the preparation of these courses.

For the purpose of preparing young men for the public service of the United States, especially the Consular Service or for engaging them as commercial agents in the employ of great American business concerns, having relations abroad, the University of Chicago has provided a series of special courses. These courses in the main deal with the subjects of Political Economy, Political Science, elementary and commercial law, the history of the United States, the history of modern Europe, and in its continental and colonial bearings, together with a thorough training in the various languages as far as this the student is able, to read, to write, and to speak them.

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I Economics

- 3. Economic and Social History
- 4. History of Commerce
- 5. Commercial Geography
- 6. The Industrial History of the United States
- 10. Accounting
- 23,24. Financial and Tariff History of the United States
- 26. Problems of American Agriculture.
- 27. Colonial Economics
- 43. Economics of Workingmen
- 45. Organization of Business Enterprise
- 46. Trade Unionism
- 60. Railway transportation
- 61. The Regulation of Railway Rates
- 70 Training Course in Statistics
- 71. Statistics of Wages in the Nineteenth Century
Trade Statistics
- 52. The Theory and History of Banking
Household Administration
- 10. The Organization of the Retail Market

II Government

- 11. Comparative Politics, I: Comparative National Government
- 12. Comparative Politics, II: Federal Government
- 17. The Government of Great Britain
- 15. Comparative Politics, V: The Government of Colonies
- 19A. Recent Russian Politics
- 34. Administrative Law and Officers
- 36. Contracts

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24. Administrative Law and Officers
26. Contracts

- 41. The Elements of International Law
- 43. Recent Diplomatic History of Europe
- 44. Diplomatic History of the United States.
- 63. Constitutional Law I.
 - Elementary Law
 - Commercial Law
 - Maritime Law (Lectures)

III History

- 13. Europe in the Nineteenth Century
- 13A. The Colonial Expansion of Europe in the Last Two Centuries.
- 20. History of the United States since 1850
- 64. The History of England in the Nineteenth Century
- 84. The History of the United States, 1860-1869
- 85. The History of the United States, 1869-1877
- 86. The History of the United States, 1877-1901.
 - Semitic Languages and Literature
- 200. Life of Mohammed
- 204. The Spread of Islam

IV Sociology

- 1. General Anthropology
- 2. Ethnology
- 14. Japan
- 32. The Mind of the Oriental
- 51. Contemporary Society in the United States
- 52A. Development and Organization of the Press
- 52. American Cities
- 67. The Structure of English Society.

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V Languages

Semitic Language

180. Beginning Arabic

182. Selected Suras of the Quaran

184. Historical Prose Relative to the Early Period of Islam

185. Arabic Prose

186. Arabic Grammarians

Sanskrit

21,22. Elementary Russian

23,24. Advanced Russian

30, 31, 32. Elementary Chinese

33, 34, 35. Advanced Chinese

1. Elementary French

3. Intermediate French

4. Advanced French. .

10. Cours de Style

and other advanced courses

71. Elementary Spanish

74. Intermediate Spanish

79. Spanish Classics

51. Elementary Italian

54. Intermediate Italian.

1. Elementary Course in German

3. Intermediate German

4. Elementary German Composition

5. Modern Prose Readings

6. German Plays

11. Aufsätze und Stilübungen

23. Glimpses of German Life and Culture

and other advanced courses, see Dept. XIV.

5,6. English Composition: Advanced Course.

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182. Selected Suras of the Quran
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186. Arabic Grammar
- Sanskrit
- 21, 22. Elementary Russian
- 23, 24. Advanced Russian
- 30, 31, 32. Elementary Chinese
- 33, 34, 35. Advanced Chinese
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23. Glimpses of German Life and Culture
- and other advanced courses, see Dept. XIV.
- 5, 6. English Composition, Advanced Course

VI. Geography

1. Physiography
28. Economic Geology
29. Economic Geology
3. Commercial Geography
5. Principles of Geography
7. Influence of Geography on American History
10. Economic Geography of North America
12. Economic Geography of Europe
13. Commercial Geography
14. Economic Geography of Tropical Countries.
16. The Geographic Problems of the Orient

VII General Science

6. General Survey of Physical Science
48. History of Science (Physical)
3. Elementary Ecology
32. Geographic Botany
- 1B. General Bacteriology
5. Public Hygiene.

Tropical Hygiene

VI. Geography

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The University of Chicago
Founded by John D. Rockefeller
Office of the Dean of Arts, Literature and Science

Chicago December 31st, 1907.

Dear Mr. Judson:

I am enclosing for your files the report of the committee on the consular service training, proposed for our College of Commerce and Administration.

As I look at it the fundamental thing is to get some Dean for the head of this college who is a specialist in commerce, administration, or the consular service. If this college is to be given specialization and professional character, it seems to me that a group of men must be secured whose experience in training enables them to do work in this field analagous to that which technological men do in engineering.

We ought to be able to find some good man in the consular service who could be secured for the headship of a division of the work under which men might be trained for consular service.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Vincent.

President H. P. Judson,

The University of Chicago.

Chicago, December 21st, 1907.

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