

(Not Chronological)

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Arbitration to Armaments
Arbitration before War
Argentine Republic

China
Court of Justice
Contraband
Correspondence School
Congress

Filipinos
French

German

Italy

Japan and Russia
Jews

Mexico
Missionaries
Monroe Doctrine
Medical Work

Navy

Panama
Peace Treaties
Persia

Research Inst.
Russia

Siamese
Scholarships

(Not Chronological)

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Arbitration to Armaments
Arbitration before War
Argentine Republic

China
Court of Justice
Contraband
Correspondence School
Congress

Filipinos
French

German

Italy

Japan and Russia
Jews

Mexico
Missionaries
Monroe Doctrine
Medical Work

Navy
Panama
Peace Treaties
Persia

Research Inst.
Russia

Siamese
Scholarships

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Name or Subject

International Affairs

File No.

Regarding

Date

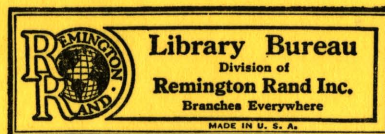
SEE

Name or Subject

Von Holst

File No.

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers, themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE."



Cat. No. 30-5902

For use in all Filing Systems

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

File No.

International Affairs

Name or Subject

Date

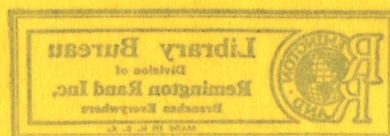
Regarding

SEE

File No.

Von Holst

Name or Subject



For use in all Filing Systems
Cat. No. 30-2902

File cross reference form under name or subject at top of the sheet and by the latest date of papers. Describe matter for identification purposes. The papers themselves should be filed under name or subject after "SEE"

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA.

CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

M 8.24

NUMBER

SENT BY

REC'D BY

CHECK

1

HW

OK

194 Paid N.P.R. 8

RECEIVED

at

Cobb Hall

Oct 4 1899

Dated

New York 3

To

Dr. William R. Harber
U. of C.

(140)

The World is sending to several thousand conspicuous Americans citizens the following petition with the request for permission to use their names, as follows.

To

Beginning of Petition

William McKinley, President of the United States.

The undersigned representative of American public and private life most respectfully petition you to offer the friendly services of the

~~Dated~~~~To~~

United States in mediation between Great Britain and the Republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Articles one, two, and three, of the plan adopted at the peace congress make such offers the right of any friendly power. Even during the course of hostilities

~~Dated~~ We respectfully submit that
To it is not only the right and duty
of this nation but also its high
privilege to strive to prevent the
wiping out of two of our sister republics
and desolation of thousands of
English and South African homes,
the slaughter of thousands of

RECEIVED at

~~Dated~~ civilized men, the drenching
To of South Africa with blood and
tears." (End of Petition)

The World asks you to, if you
will do so, please telegraph at
the Worlds expense permission to
add your name, that the petition
may be forwarded at the

earliest possible moment

The World.

Zulema Alvarez

February 11th, 1908.

President Joaquin V. Gonzalez,

National University of La Plata, La Plata,

Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

My dear Sir:-

Your esteemed favor of the 8th of November has recently reached me. The University of Chicago will be much interested in the plan outlined and will be glad to consider any form of co-operation in the direction indicated which may be practicable. It has long been my opinion that the institutions of learning on the Western Continent, whether in North America or in South America, should come into closer relations in the interests both of education and of the advancement of science. Scholars in the new world need to know one another and to be informed of what is being attempted in the various lines of scientific inquiry.

I have heard from Professor Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania with regard to his very interesting trip to South America and I am sure that the message he brings us from our colleagues in the other division of the Western

February 11th, 1908.

President Joaquin V. Gonzalez,
National University of La Plata, La Plata,
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

My dear Sir:-

Your esteemed favor of the 8th of
November has recently reached me. The University of
Chicago will be much interested in the plan outlined
and will be glad to consider any form of co-operation
in the direction indicated which may be practicable. It
has long been my opinion that the institutions of learning
on the Western Continent, whether in North America or
in South America, should come into closer relations in
the interests both of education and of the advancement of
science. Scholars in the new world need to know one
another and to be informed of what is being attempted
in the various lines of scientific inquiry.

I have heard from Professor Rowe of the University
of Pennsylvania with regard to his very interesting trip to
South America and I am sure that the message he brings us
from our colleagues in the other division of the Western

world will be received with a ready response on the part of universities in the United States.

With sincere regards to yourself and to your colleagues of the National University of La Plata on behalf of the University of Chicago, I am

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

world will be received with a ready response on the
part of universities in the United States.
With sincere regards to yourself and to your
colleagues of the National University of La Plata on
behalf of the University of Chicago, I am
Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson



Señor Rector de la Universidad de Chicago (E.U.de A.)

N.º 2076.

Tengo el honor de comunicar al Señor Rector que el Consejo Superior de esta Universidad ha sancionado, a propuesta del Señor Profesor de la Universidad de Pennsylvania, Doctor don Leo J. Rowe, - incorporado a la nuestra en el grado de Doctor honoris causa durante su permanencia en esta República, - la ordenanza que en hoja impresa adjunto a la presente, por la cual se procura dar realización a un pensamiento de la mayor importancia para el porvenir de las relaciones indispensables entre los Institutos de altos estudios en nuestra América.

Ellos no solo deben cooperar a la mayor extensión de los beneficios de su enseñanza y trabajos permanentes de todo orden en favor de la cultura general, sino también, como expresión más completa de las respectivas naciones, encargarse de establecer entre sí vínculos más estrechos y activos, indicados por su común origen e idioma los unos, por su situación geográfica, y la influencia de su civilización, instituciones y progresos científicos los otros, aparte de la misión semejante que corresponde en todo tiempo y lugar a las Universidades.

La Universidad Nacional de La Plata cree que la oficina creada sería de positiva utilidad para los fines a que se le destina, y que si el sistema mereciera ser adoptado por las demás del Continente, daría óptimos resultados, tanto para los intereses de la enseñanza en general, como para la necesaria cooperación que en esa tarea incumbe a las Universidades.

De todos modos, esta Universidad espera y desea que su oficina pueda prestar alguna cooperación a la Universidad que Vd. tan dignamente preside, y en este sentido le será muy agradable que use de ella en cuantas oportunidades lo crea conveniente.

Aprovecho esta oportunidad para enviar en mi propio nombre y en el de las Facultades, Institutos y Escuelas que constituyen esta Universidad, mi saludo cordial, a Vd. y a los demás miembros de esa honorable corporación.

Manuel...
P. de la Cruz

191

Mr. C. J. ...

La ... de ...



... de la ...

... de la ...

... de la ...

... de la ...

... de la ...

... de la ...

...

...

ORDENANZA SOBRE COOPERACIÓN UNIVERSITARIA

La Plata (R. A.), Septiembre 6 de 1907.

El Consejo Superior de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata resuelve:

Art. 1.º Establecer un sistema de cooperación universitaria sobre las siguientes bases:

I. Intercambio de publicaciones entre las Universidades.

II. Creación de una oficina científica con las siguientes atribuciones:

A) Servir de centro de informaciones á los miembros de las diversas Facultades, ó á las personas dedicadas á trabajos de investigación, para suministrarles los datos de que tuvieran necesidad.

B) Poner en relaciones á los miembros de las distintas Universidades dedicados á los mismos estudios.

C) Poner de acuerdo á los especialistas de los diferentes países para hacer el estudio simultáneo de materias de interés científico; de esta manera podrían llevarse á cabo al mismo tiempo una serie de monografías sobre idénticos temas.

D) Contestar á las consultas sobre programas de clases, métodos de enseñanza, etc.

III. Creación de una "Oficina de informaciones para estudiantes extranjeros," cuyo deber será proporcionar informaciones sobre las distintas condiciones de la vida universitaria, recibir á los estudiantes extranjeros y darles todas las facilidades que le sean posibles á su llegada.

IV. Hacer en las clases de Derecho Constitucional, administrativo, economía política, sociología y legislación comparada, indicaciones sobre la situación y legislación de ambos países, que proporcionarían á los alumnos algunos conocimientos sobre las condiciones especiales existentes en el otro país, despertando en ellos intereses por el mismo, é induciéndolos á continuar sus estudios sobre él.

Art. 2.º La Oficina quedará constituida en esta Universidad por el Secretario y Prosecretario de la misma y por los Secretarios de las Facultades é Institutos y el Sub Director de la Biblioteca. La Presidencia corresponderá al Secretario General y en su ausencia al Prosecretario.

Art. 3.º Los Profesores de la Universidad podrán dirigirse á esta Comisión para todos los objetos á que responde la creación de la Oficina.

Art. 4.º Esta Ordenanza será comunicada por el Presidente de la Universidad á las Universidades nacionales y extranjeras.

Joaquín V. González,
Presidente.

Enrique Del Valle Iberlucea,
Secretario General.

ORDENANZA SOBRE COOPERACION UNIVERSITARIA

La Plata (X. D.), Septiembre 6 de 1907

El Consejo Superior de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata resuelve:

Art. 1.º Establecer un sistema de cooperación universitaria sobre las siguientes bases:

I. Intercambio de publicaciones entre las Universidades.

II. Creación de una oficina científica con las siguientes atribuciones:

A) Servir de centro de informaciones a los miembros de las diversas Facultades, a las personas dedicadas a trabajos de investigación, para suministrarles los datos de que tuvieren necesidad.

B) Poner en relación a los miembros de las distintas Universidades dedicadas a los mismos estudios.

C) Poner de acuerdo a los especialistas de los diferentes países para hacer el estudio simultáneo de materias de interés científico; de esta manera podrían llevarse a cabo al mismo tiempo una serie de monografías sobre idénticos temas.

D) Contestar a las consultas sobre programas de clases, métodos de enseñanza, etc.

III. Creación de una "Oficina de informaciones para estudiantes extranjeros", cuyo deber será proporcionar informaciones sobre las distintas condiciones de la vida universitaria, recibir a los estudiantes extranjeros y darles todas las facilidades que le sean posibles a su llegada.

IV. Hacer en las clases de Derecho Constitucional, administrativo, economía política, sociología y legislación comparada, indicaciones sobre la situación y legislación de ambos países, que proporcionen a los alumnos algunos conocimientos sobre las condiciones especiales existentes en el otro país, despertando en ellos interés por el mismo, e induciéndolos a continuar sus estudios sobre él.

Art. 2.º La Oficina quedará constituida en esta Universidad por el Secretario y Prosecretario de la misma y por los Secretarios de las Facultades e Institutos y el Sub Director de la Biblioteca. La Presidencia corresponderá al Secretario General y en su ausencia al Prosecretario.

Art. 3.º Los Profesores de la Universidad podrán dirigirse a esta Comisión para todos los asuntos que se refieren a la creación de la Oficina.

Art. 4.º Esta Ordenanza será comunicada por el Presidente de la Universidad a las Universidades nacionales y extranjeras.

Joaquín P. González

Presidente

Enrique Del Valle Obes

Secretario General

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, CHAIRMAN

Vice-Chairmen

WILLIAM J. BRYAN
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
LEVI P. MORTON
ALTON B. PARKER
ADLAI E. STEVENSON

Citizens' National Committee

IN SUPPORT OF THE RATIFICATION OF

THE GENERAL ARBITRATION TREATIES
WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE
1911

**Division of Church
Activities**

507 Fifth Avenue
(Room 907)
TELEPHONE, 377 BRYANT

NEW YORK CITY

February 1st, 1912.

*Inter-national
Affairs*
Dr. Harry P. Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

We are enclosing herewith forms of petition to the United States Senate, asking for early ratification of the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, and both hope and urge that you will secure as many signatures of influential men in your community as your time will allow, and will mail them promptly to the Senators from your State. If you are not able to do this yourself, can you not put the petition into the hands of a man of influence who will see to it at once? By so doing, this Committee believes that you will perform a very large service.

Will you not ask the signers of the petition, in addition, to write personal letters to the Senators asking for an early ratification? Such letters couched in the writer's own language have great influence in Washington.

There can be no doubt that the country as a whole has shown itself favorable to these treaties. The delay on the part of the Senate in acting upon them was unexpected. The friends of the treaties cannot afford to let it appear that interest in them was either artificial or is waning, and one final effort in their behalf seems to be very desirable and perhaps necessary.

Thanking you in advance for your kind assistance,
I am,

Very faithfully yours,

W. H. Choate
Director.

Division of Church
Records
507 Fifth Avenue
(Room 907)
TELEPHONE 377 BRYANT

Citizens' National Committee

IN SUPPORT OF THE RATIFICATION OF
THE GENERAL ARBITRATION TREATIES
WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE
1911

Mr. Chairman
WILLIAM J. BRYAN
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
LEVI P. MORTON
ALTON B. PARKER
ADJAI E. STEVENSON

NEW YORK CITY February 1st, 1912.

Dr. Harry P. Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

We are enclosing herewith forms of petition to the United States Senate, asking for early ratification of the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, and both hope and urge that you will secure as many signatures of influential men in your community as your time will allow, and will mail them promptly to the Senators from your State. If you are not able to do this yourself, can you not put the petition into the hands of a man of influence who will see to it at once? By so doing, this Committee believes that you will perform a very large service.

Will you not ask the signers of the petition, in addition, to write personal letters to the Senators asking for an early ratification? Such letters couched in the writer's own language have great influence in Washington.

There can be no doubt that the country as a whole has shown itself favorable to these treaties. The delay on the part of the Senate in acting upon them was unexpected. The friends of the treaties cannot afford to let it appear that interest in them was either artificial or is waning, and one final effort in their behalf seems to be very desirable and perhaps necessary.

Thanking you in advance for your kind assistance,

I am,

Very faithfully yours,

Director.

Handwritten in red ink:
Bryan
Morton
Parker
Stevenson

1912.

The undersigned, citizens of the United States and legal voters, respectfully petition the Senate of the United States to give prompt consideration and early ratification to the General Arbitration Treaties with Great Britain and France now before your honorable body, and in substantially the form in which they are urged by the President of the United States.

We believe that such Treaties are essential to the maintenance of right national relations in our enlightened age; that they are in keeping with the historic policy of our Government which has time and again declared itself in favor of broad arbitration-provisions; that our country owes to the world, leadership in this matter, and that the great mass of our people, without regard to party, favor their ratification.

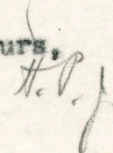
[illegible]

Chicago, February 6, 1912

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 1st inst. with enclosure received.
I make it a rule never to engage in circulating petitions to
Congress. So far as the treaties are concerned I hope they will
be ratified, providing there are some material modifications made
in them which I think quite essential.

Very truly yours,



Mr. W. H. Short,
507 Fifth Ave., New York.

Chicago, February 6, 1912

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 1st inst. with enclosure received.

I make it a rule never to engage in circulating petitions to Congress. So far as the treaties are concerned I hope they will be ratified, providing there are some material modifications made in them which I think quite essential.

Very truly yours,

H. W. H. Short

Mr. W. H. Short,
207 Fifth Ave., New York.

168

American Society
for
Judicial Settlement of International Disputes

PRESIDENT, JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

HONORARY PRESIDENT, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

SECRETARY, THEODORE MARBURG
BALTIMORE, MD.

VICE-PRESIDENT, JOHN HAYS HAMMOND
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TREASURER, J. G. SCHMIDLAPP,
CINCINNATI, O.

Arbitration
November 9, 1910.

My dear Dr. Judson:

The American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes will hold a series of meetings in Washington, at the New Willard Hotel, December 15 to 17, 1910, at which time and place the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Honorable Elihu Root, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, and other distinguished gentlemen, will deliver addresses. The object of the Society is sufficiently indicated by its title. The purpose of the meeting is to strengthen sentiment, where it exists, for the judicial settlement of international disputes, and to create sentiment where it is not existent. The Society hopes that European publicists of repute will be present, so that the meeting will be truly international and that the publication and distribution of the proceedings of the Society will not merely crystalize sentiment at home but create sentiment abroad for the judicial settlement of international disputes.

The Committee in charge of the meeting is very anxious that you should be present and that you should deliver an address Friday morning, December 16, or Saturday morning, December 17, either on the general question

158
American Society
for
Judicial Settlement of International Disputes

SECRETARY, THEODORE HARBURG
BALTIMORE, MD.
TREASURER, J. D. SCHMIDTKE
CINCINNATI, O.

HONORARY PRESIDENT, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

PRESIDENT, JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
VICE-PRESIDENT, JOHN HAYS HANCOCK,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 9, 1910.

My dear Dr. Johnson:

The American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes will hold a series of meetings in Washington, at the New Willard Hotel, December 15 to 17, 1910, at which time and place the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Honorable Elihu Root, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, and other distinguished gentlemen, will deliver addresses. The object of the Society is sufficiently indicated by its title. The purpose of the meeting is to strengthen sentiment, where it exists, for the judicial settlement of international disputes, and to create sentiment where it is not existent. The Society hopes that European publicists of repute will be present, so that the meeting will be truly international and that the publication and distribution of the proceedings of the Society will not merely crystallize sentiment at home but create sentiment abroad for the judicial settlement of international disputes.

The Committee in charge of the meeting is very anxious that you should be present and that you should deliver an address Friday morning, December 16, or Saturday morning, December 17, either on the general question

or upon some phase of the movement which particularly interests you. Our desire is to have the discussions cover the field of arbitration, to show the benefits which the establishment of an international court in permanent session would undoubtedly confer upon nations in controversy and by concrete example to make clear that the substitution of judicial for diplomatic adjustment or compromise would build up a compact body of international jurisprudence and develop international law along judicial lines. We confidently believe that a court of international justice, such as recommended by the Second Hague Conference, would, if properly organized, render to the family of nations the great and inestimable services which national courts have rendered within national lines and which the Supreme Court of the United States has already rendered to the forty-eight States of the American Union. We also believe that the establishment and successful operation of such a tribunal would incline nations to submit their controversies to its determination by the irresistible force of public opinion, even although there were no general treaty of arbitration pledging them to do so. We do not, however, overlook the advantage of a general treaty of arbitration, but the Society limits itself to the creation of a sentiment in favor of an international tribunal permanent in nature and whose decisions, based upon the principles of international law, decide any and all controversies of a legal nature submitted to its con-

or upon some phase of the movement which particularly interests you. Our desire is to have the discussions cover the field of arbitration, to show the benefits which the establishment of an international court in permanent session would undoubtedly confer upon nations in controversy and by concrete example to make clear that the substitution of judicial for diplomatic adjustment or compromise would build up a compact body of international jurisprudence and develop international law along judicial lines. We confidently believe that a court of international justice, such as recommended by the Second Hague Conference, would, if properly organized, render to the family of nations the great and inestimable services which national courts have rendered within national lines and which the Supreme Court of the United States has already rendered to the forty-eight States of the American Union. We also believe that the establishment and successful operation of such a tribunal would incline nations to submit their controversies to its determination by the irresistible force of public opinion, even although there were no general treaty of arbitration pledging them to do so. We do not, however, overlook the advantage of a general treaty of arbitration, but the Society limits itself to the creation of a sentiment in favor of an international tribunal permanent in nature and whose decisions, based upon the principles of international law, decide any and all controversies of a legal nature submitted to its con-

sideration before the controversy shall have assumed an acute stage and shall have troubled the diplomatic relations of nations. You are, no doubt, aware that the Secretary of State is endeavoring to secure the establishment of a permanent international court of justice and you will, no doubt, learn with satisfaction that the progress made is highly encouraging. Indeed, Mr. Knox authorizes the statement that he believes that the Third Hague Conference, which will, in all probability, meet in or before 1915, will find in successful operation a permanent court of international justice. We believe that your attendance at the Conference and participation in its proceedings would advance the cause of the court, and in the hope that you may be able to attend and address the Conference the Society extends its cordial invitation to you.

I am, my dear Dr. Judson,

Very sincerely yours,

James Brown Scott
President.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,

President, The University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

consideration before the controversy shall have assumed an acute stage and shall have troubled the diplomatic relations of nations. You are, no doubt, aware that the Secretary of State is endeavoring to secure the establishment of a permanent international court of justice and you will, no doubt, learn with satisfaction that the progress made is highly encouraging. Indeed, Mr. Knox authorizes the statement that he believes that the Third Hague Conference, which will, in all probability, meet in or before 1915, will find in successful operation a permanent court of international justice. We believe that your attendance at the Conference and participation in its proceedings would advance the cause of the court, and in the hope that you may be able to attend and address the Conference the Society extends its cordial invitation to you.

I am, my dear Dr. Johnson,

Very sincerely yours,

President.

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

November 15, 1910

My dear Mr. Scott:-

Your favor of the 9th inst. is at hand. I am interested in the proposed meetings to be held in Washington next month. I could not be in Washington on the morning of the 16th probably, as I have an important engagement in New York on the 15th. If you could set my address for Saturday morning, December 17th, I should be pleased to do what I can. The matter in which I perhaps should be especially interested would be something to this effect:

Heretofore nations have been inclined to reserve from adjudication by international courts such questions as particularly affect the national territory, the national existence, or the national honor. It can, I think, rather plainly be shown that if all other questions are habitually submitted to international adjudication questions of this sort are little likely to arise; and, further, that

November 12, 1910

My dear Mr. Scott:-

Your favor of the 9th inst. is at hand. I am interested in the proposed meetings to be held in Washington next month. I could not be in Washington on the morning of the 16th probably, as I have an important engagement in New York on the 15th. If you could act my address for Saturday morning, December 17th, I should be pleased to do what I can. The matter in which I perhaps should be especially interested would be something to this effect: Heretofore nations have been inclined to reserve from adjudication by international courts such questions as particularly affect the national territory, the national existence, or the national honor. It can, I think, rather plainly be shown that if all other questions are habitually submitted to international adjudication questions of this sort are little likely to arise; and, further, that

it is usually the case that when other matters in which these questions are supposed to be involved are stripped away - matters which in fact can be safely adjudicated - what remains is likely to disappear.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

Mr. James Brown Scott,
President of the American Society for
Judicial Settlement of International Disputes,
Washington, D. C.

it is usually the case that when other matters in which these
questions are supposed to be involved are stripped away - matters
which in fact can be safely adjudicated - what remains is likely
to disappear.

Very truly yours,

H. C. G.

Mr. James Brown Scott,
President of the American Society for
Judicial Settlement of International Disputes,
Washington, D. C.

"Philadelphia Record,"
Monday, Feb. 7, 1910.

AMERICAN NEW SOCIETY FOR WORLD PEACE

Taft, Knox, Root and Burton
Indorse Plans to Educate
Nations to Harmony.

LANDS AS INDIVIDUALS

Ultimate Aim to Settle Disputes
Between Countries as Be-
tween Man and Man.

Baltimore, Feb. 6.—With the indorsement of President Taft, Secretary Knox and Senators Root and Burton, all of whom sent letters expressing their sympathy with its plans, there was organized to-night at the residence of Theodore Marburg, the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. Its chief purpose is to devote itself to issuing articles by leading men of all countries on subjects indicated by its title and to organize meetings of national scope in various parts of the country from time to time with a view to educating the people as to the desirability of promoting the peace of the world by settling points of international controversy in the same general way in which the differences between individuals are now settled.

The organization of the society followed a dinner given by Marburg, at which his guests included Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri; John Hays Hammond, of Washington; former Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis, Dr. William F. Willoughby, Assistant Director of the Census; Dr. James Brown Scott, Solicitor for the Department of State; Frederick P. Keppel, secretary of the American Association for International Conciliation, New York; Dr. William R. Vance, of George Washington University; Dr. William I. Hull, of Swarthmore College; Dr. Ira Remsen, of the Johns Hopkins University, and a number of others.

Officers elected to serve for the first year were Dr. James Brown Scott, president; John Hays Hammond, vice president; J. G. Schmitlapp, of Cincinnati, treasurer, and Theodore Marburg, secretary.

Encouragement From Taft.

The letter from President Taft was as follows:

My Dear Mr. Marburg—I have learned with interest of the plans to found an "American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes."

The leaflets which you propose to publish, together with the meetings of national scope which you are planning to hold from time to time, may have a very great influence on the development of public opinion on this important subject. If the proposed Court of Arbitral Justice at The Hague becomes an accomplished fact there will still remain the task of securing the adhesion of a number of Powers to the Court, and the very important task of so cultivating opinion in various countries as to incline Governments to resort to the Court when occasion calls for it. There is no other single way in which the cause of peace and disarmament can be so effectively promoted as by the firm establishment of a permanent international Court of Justice. Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Secretary Knox Interested.

Secretary of State Knox sent the following message:

Marburg—You are quite right. I take not only a keen personal interest in the movement, but your society is to be organized. You are doubtless aware, I have no doubt, of the identical circular note dated

THE NEW SOCIETY FOR WORLD PEACE

The New Society for World Peace
is a non-profit organization
dedicated to the promotion of
peace and understanding
between all peoples of the world.

Our primary objective is to
bring about a world of
peace and harmony
through the cooperation
of all nations and peoples.

We believe that peace is the only
way to achieve a better world
for all. We are committed to
the principles of non-violence
and the peaceful resolution of
all disputes. We believe that
peace is the foundation of
all progress and development.
We are dedicated to the
promotion of peace and
understanding between all
peoples of the world.

We are a non-profit organization
dedicated to the promotion of
peace and understanding
between all peoples of the world.
Our primary objective is to
bring about a world of
peace and harmony
through the cooperation
of all nations and peoples.

We believe that peace is the only
way to achieve a better world
for all. We are committed to
the principles of non-violence
and the peaceful resolution of
all disputes. We believe that
peace is the foundation of
all progress and development.
We are dedicated to the
promotion of peace and
understanding between all
peoples of the world.

We are a non-profit organization
dedicated to the promotion of
peace and understanding
between all peoples of the world.
Our primary objective is to
bring about a world of
peace and harmony
through the cooperation
of all nations and peoples.

October 18, 1909, urged the Powers to invest the International Prize Court with the jurisdiction and functions of a Court of Arbitral Justice, thus completing the work of the second Hague Peace Conference by carrying into effect its recommendation that the Court of Arbitral Justice be constituted through diplomatic channels.

Should the identic note be favorably received and should the Court of Arbitral Justice be thus constituted, the consenting nations would have a permanent international tribunal for the judicial determination of controversies arising out of peace as well as war, and it cannot be doubted that such a tribunal would, in large measure, render to nations the services which national Courts have performed for private litigants. By the settlement of controversies susceptible of judicial determination before they have reached an acute stage the causes of war would be minimized and a first step taken toward the gradual decrease of armament.

Regretting my inability to testify by my presence the great interest I have in the organization of your society. I am, very sincerely yours, P. C. KNOX.

Root a Sympathizer.

Senator Elihu Root expressed his sympathy with the project in these words:

Dear Mr. Marburg:—I beg to say to your guests that I sympathize very strongly with their object and believe that the proposed organization is adapted to render a great public service. I assume that the new organization is to have a definite, specific object which may be indicated by emphasizing the word "judicial" in its title to indicate a distinction between that kind of settlement of international disputes and the ordinary arbitration as it has been understood in the past and is generally understood now.

I assume that you are going to urge that disputes between nations shall be settled by judges acting under the judicial sense of honorable obligation, with a judicial idea of impartiality, rather than by diplomats acting under the diplomatic ideas of honorable obligation and feeling bound to negotiate a settlement rather than to pass without fear or favor upon questions of fact and law.

It seems to me that such a change in the fundamental idea of what an arbitration should be is essential to any very great further extension of the idea of arbitration. I have been much surprised, however, to see how many people there are of ability and force who do not agree with this idea at all, particularly people on the other side of the Atlantic. The extraordinary scope of judicial power in this country has accustomed us to see the operations of government and questions arising between sovereign States submitted to Judges who apply the test of conformity to established principles and rules of conduct embodied in our Constitutions.

It seems natural and proper to us that the conduct of Government effecting substantial rights, and not depending upon questions of policy, should be passed upon by the Courts when occasion arises. It is easy, therefore, for Americans to grasp the idea that the same method of settlement should be applied to questions growing out of the conduct of nations and not involving questions of policy.

In countries, however, where the Courts exercise no such power, the idea is quite a new one to most people, and, if it is to prevail, there must be a process of education. Such a process will naturally receive its chief impulse in the United States, and I hope your new society will give such an impulse with vigor and accurate direction.

With kind regards, I am, always faithfully yours, ELIHU ROOT.

Our Country the Leader.

Though more brief than the others, Senator Burton, of Ohio, was none the less an earnest supporter of the new organization. He wrote:

My dear Mr. Marburg:

I have the strongest desire that your proposed society for the judicial settlement of international disputes may render efficient service. The settlement of controversies between nations in the same general manner as between individuals must be the adopted policy in promoting the cause of peace and preventing wars.

I have always maintained that our own country should take a leading part in this work, and hope for your organization the greatest degree of success.

Very respectfully yours, T. E. BURTON.

Letters of similar tenor were received from Dr. Lyman Abbott, President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton; Cardinal Gibbons, who is in New Orleans; Theodore Woolsey, of Yale; William Draper Lewis, of the University of Pennsylvania, and a number of others.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE JUDICIAL
SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL
DISPUTES

by

Theodore Marburg

(Reprint of International News Service Article,
February, 1910)

Baltimore, U. S. A.

1910

The American Society for the Judicial Settlement
of International Disputes.

The purpose underlying the formation of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes is promotion of the project to establish a judicial tribunal which will do for the civilized world what the ordinary courts of justice do for the individual and to encourage recourse to it when established. Such a tribunal is foreshadowed in the Court of Arbitral Justice adopted in principle by the Second Hague Conference. It differs materially from the existing Court of Arbitration at the Hague. The latter consists practically of a panel of judges to be drawn upon when it is desired to organize a tribunal of arbitration for some specific case. Courts of arbitration, so organized, have certain inherent weaknesses: their members are often nationals of the contesting countries with all the prejudices appertaining thereto; it is

more or less difficult to fix upon arbitrators acceptable to both sides; an arbitration is costly and the expense is borne solely by the nations parties to the dispute; the court is dissolved after settling the case before it and such a tribunal must lack continuity. A permanent court of justice, on the other hand, would gradually establish precedents by which it would be governed and would help to build up international law precisely as municipal law is built up today by the decisions of the ordinary courts of justice. It would gradually acquire a wide knowledge of international practice, and in time win the respect and confidence of the world just as the Supreme Court of the United States has won the confidence of the people of the separate States of the Union. Furthermore, its very existence would be an invitation to define more clearly international law and possibly to codify portions of it. An example in point is the fact that the establishment of an International Prize Court by

the Second Hague Conference (1907) led to the holding of a convention in London (1908-9) to codify the law of prize. The expense of maintaining the Court of Arbitral Justice will be borne by the nations jointly.

The new society will enter upon no direct propaganda for peace, for arbitration, or for disarmament. Its aim is to advocate the most practical means hitherto devised of settling certain kinds of international disputes without resort to war and to leave to societies organized for that purpose the very useful work of bringing home to men the evils of war. Its promoters believe that in the fulness of time peace and disarmament will follow as the result of a growing habit of referring international difficulties to a permanent and easily accessible international court, just as trial by combat, by which in former times a disputant could establish the justice of his claim only by disabling his opponent, fell into disuse of its own accord when courts of justice were set up.

The movement for disarmament has failed to make any progress because we cannot expect a given nation to disarm so long as it remains open to attack by other nations. With certain notable exceptions, nations which have gone to war have generally believed that they had a grievance,—some claim to enforce or some aggression to repel. Each side has believed itself wholly in the right. Give them the machinery for determining the right, and war, so costly in human suffering and waste of material resources, will be less resorted to. Arbitration does not completely satisfy this need. Frequently its governing principle is compromise, and a nation which feels itself wholly in the right in some dispute of high importance, may be unwilling to run the risk of a compromise of its presumed right.

Arbitration has been for some time, and will continue to be, of very great value, but it is merely the stepping stone to an institution far more effec-

tive, i. e., the proposed international court of justice.

The existing provision that the Court of Arbitral Justice shall come into being whenever any two powers proceed to institute it, makes such a permanent international court realizable, and it is reasonable to suppose that when once in operation as between two or more powers the accession of other powers will follow:

The task before the new society is to show the people of this and other lands—

1st. That the movement to reject war as a means of settling international controversies has already become a practical movement, made such by the achievements of arbitration and kindred institutions: instance the number of arbitrations brought to a successful conclusion in the recent past, the treaties entered into to submit future disputes to arbitration, and preeminently the adjustment of such a dangerous episode as the Dogger Bank affair (1904) by a mere institution, an

institution so simple as a Commission of Inquiry provided in advance by the First Hague Conference.

2nd. That the proposed Court of Arbitral Justice offers greater possibilities for the peaceful settlement of international controversies along permanent lines than any existing institutions.

3rd. That the growing weight of armaments is forcing men to turn their attention to this subject as never before and makes the success of such a movement more probable.

As thus far planned the channels through which the new society proposes to work are principally two, viz: the issuing of brief statements of scientific accuracy by the leading men of various countries, and meetings of national scope.

THEODORE MARBURG.

Pres. Harper accepts
invitation to join move-
ment to organize a society
for International Arbitra-
tion.

1904

SOUTHERN HOTEL

ARBORN AND QUINCY STS.

CHICAGO

LAW OFFICE
CHARLES CHENEY HYDE
905 MERCHANTS LOAN AND TRUST BUILDING
CHICAGO

February 5th, 1904.

Yes

William R. Harper, Esq., LL.D.

University of Chicago, Chicago.

My dear Dr. Harper:-

Doctor James of Northwestern University has called a meeting for tomorrow afternoon to formally organize a society to further the cause of International Arbitration. The special desire at the present time is to enlist sentiment in this City in favor of a permanent Anglo-American treaty. It is the desire of Dr. James as well as of Mr. Frank Hamlin and Mr. Clarence Burley that you become a member of the Executive Committee of the organization when formed. Judge Dickinson, Judge Grosscup, Robert T. Lincoln and others have consented to become officers or members of the Executive Committee.

Will you be good enough to have your secretary leave word by telephone at this office sometime Saturday forenoon whether you are willing to accept this invitation which is most warmly extended. Your presence at the meeting would be deeply appreciated if you have no engagement at that hour.

Faithfully yours,

Charles Cheney Hyde

Telephone Central 2446.

February 5th, 1904.

William R. Harper, Esq., Ltd.
University of Chicago, Chicago.

My dear Dr. Harper:-

Doctor James of Northwestern University has called a meeting for tomorrow afternoon to formally organize a society to further the cause of International Arbitration. The special desire at the present time is to enlist sentiment in this City in favor of a permanent Anglo-American treaty. It is the desire of Dr. James as well as of Mr. Frank Hamlin and Mr. Clarence Burley that you become a member of the Executive Committee of the organization when formed. Judge Dickinson, Judge Grosscup, Robert T. Lincoln and others have consented to become officers or members of the Executive Committee. Will you be good enough to have your secretary leave word by telephone at this office sometime Saturday forenoon whether you are willing to accept this invitation which is most warmly extended. Your presence at the meeting would be deeply appreciated if you have no engagement at that hour.

Respectfully yours,

Telephone Central 2446.

A

*Subsidiary
Affairs*

January 19, 1909

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 16th inst. is received. Your statement fully explains the matter. I am quite in accord with your view as to the matter of the relation of arbitration to armament. The arbitration question should be considered absolutely by itself. I am by no means sanguine of the early establishment of international courts in such way as to take the place entirely of the danger of war. That, however, has little bearing on the question. Every step taken in the direction of arbitration is also a step taken in the direction of permanent peace, and that, it seems to me, is enough.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. Thomas R. White,
West End Trust Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Shaw-Walker

A

January 12, 1902

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 10th inst. is received. Your statement fully explains the matter. I am quite in accord with your view as to the matter of the relation of arbitration to armament. The arbitration question should be considered absolutely by itself. I am by no means sanguine of the early establishment of international courts in such way as to take the place entirely of the danger of war. That, however, has little bearing on the question. Every step taken in the direction of arbitration is also a step taken in the direction of permanent peace, and that, it seems to me, is enough.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Johnson

Mr. Thomas R. White,
West End Trust Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

137

LAW OFFICES
THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE
WEST END TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA

January 16th, 1909.

Henry Pratt Judson, Esq.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of January 14th. The conference in North Carolina was one at which the dominating influences were Messrs. Hayne-Davis and Hobson. They sought to combine the two subjects of adequate armament for the Nation and arbitration for international disputes. It is our feeling that the two subjects have no relation to each other, and should not be confused in a conference on arbitration and peace.

Personally, I think the questions of national armament and international armament are secondary in importance. So soon as an international court of arbitral justice has been established, such questions will settle themselves. In the meanwhile, of course the Nation should preserve an adequate armament, and for my part I am willing to leave the determination of what is such adequate armament to the judgment of the executive authorities, without suggestion or interference from conferences of any kind.

Yours very truly,

T. R. White

137

LAW OFFICES
THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE
WEST END TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA

January 14th, 1909.

Henry Pratt Johnson, Esq.,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of January 14th. The conference in North Carolina was one at which the dominating influences were Messrs. Hayne-Davis and Hobson. They sought to combine the two subjects of adequate armament for the Nation and arbitration for international disputes. It is our feeling that the two subjects have no relation to each other, and should not be combined in a conference on arbitration and peace.

Personally, I think the questions of national armament and international armament are secondary in importance. So soon as an international court of arbitral justice has been established, each questions will settle themselves. In the meanwhile, of course the Nation should preserve an adequate armament, and for my part I am willing to leave the determination of what is such adequate armament to the judgment of the executive authorities, without suggestion or interference from conferences of any kind.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE

*Subin -
National
Arbitration*

December 28th, 1903.

Mr. John W. Foster,

National Arbitration Conference, Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:-

I regret very much to say that it will be impossible for me to be present in Washington on Tuesday, January 12th. I am leaving Chicago on the 10th for a visit to New Orleans to fulfill certain engagements made there. But for this fact I should really gladly join in the proposed meeting, in the outcome of which I am deeply interested.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

December 28th, 1903.

Mr. John W. Foster

Mr. John W. Foster,

National Arbitration Conference, Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:-

I regret very much to say that it will be impossible for me to be present in Washington on Tuesday, January 12th. I am leaving Chicago on the 10th for a visit to New Orleans to fulfill certain engagements made there. But for this fact I should really gladly join in the proposed meeting, in the outcome of which I am deeply interested.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper

NATIONAL ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Washington.
GEORGE L. RIVES, New York.
JOHN B. MOORE, Columbia University.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, New York.

CARL SCHURZ, New York.
L. T. CHAMBERLAIN, New York.
JAMES B. ANGELL, Michigan University.
THOMAS NELSON PAGE, Washington, *Secretary*.

Washington, D. C., December 24, 1903.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,
Pres. Chicago University,
59th St. & Lexington Ave.,
Chicago-Ill.,

13

Dear Sir:-

We beg to call your attention to the enclosed circular, and to inform you that we have been directed by the Executive Committee to invite you to attend and take part in the Arbitration Conference to be held in Washington on Tuesday, January 12, 1904.

It is the desire of the National Committee that their counsels may be strengthened and their influence increased by the attendance and cooperation of a considerable body of prominent citizens from all parts of the country, and they entertain the hope that the coming Conference may equal in interest and usefulness the notable Conference of 1896. If these hopes are realized, the meeting in January cannot fail to contribute largely to a Treaty of Arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

The Conference is not likely to occupy more than one day. It will be held in the Assembly Hall of the New Willard Hotel.

In soliciting a reply to this letter, we earnestly trust that it will be an acceptance of the invitation.

Very respectfully,

John W. Foster

Chairman.

Thomas Nelson Page

Secretary.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

* HON. WILLIAM E. DODGE, *Chairman.*

PROF. JOHN B. MOORE, LL. D., *Secretary,*
Columbia University, New York City.

* Hon. Henry Hitchcock, Missouri.
Horace Davis, Esq., California.
Hon. Carl Schurz, New York.
Hon. John W. Foster, Washington, D. C.
Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.
W. A. Fuller, Esq., Illinois.
Dr. L. T. Chamberlain, New York.
John H. Converse, Esq., Pennsylvania.
Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut.
* Dr. William C. Gray, Illinois.

Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Illinois.
Provost Charles C. Harrison, LL. D., Penn.
* Hon. William E. Dodge, New York.
Hon. Charles E. Fenner, Louisiana.
Hon. William H. Taft, Ohio.
Herbert Welsh, Esq., Pennsylvania.
* Hon. George A. Pillsbury, Minnesota.
Hon. Moorefield Storey, Massachusetts.
* Hon. D. M. Key, Tennessee.
George L. Rives, Esq., New York.

Pres. Charles W. Eliot, LL. D., Massachusetts.
* Hon. Gardiner G. Hubbard, Washington, D. C.
Prof. John B. Moore, New York.
* Chancellor A. T. McGill, New Jersey.
H. Fleming DuBignon, Esq., Georgia.
Hon. Alexander P. Humphrey, Kentucky.
Edward Atkinson, Esq., Massachusetts.
Hon. Josiah Crosby, Maine.
Hon. Oscar R. Hundley, Alabama.

* Deceased.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 4, 1903.*

As the result of the large and representative Conference of the friends of International Arbitration held in Washington in 1896, a treaty for the adjustment of all questions between the United States and Great Britain, not susceptible of diplomatic settlement, was signed in January, 1897, by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. That treaty failed of ratification by the Senate of the United States by a close vote.

Since that event two questions have been disposed of which had a material influence upon the action of the Senate—the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Alaskan Boundary. Another important event has occurred which has greatly strengthened the cause of International Arbitration—the Peace Congress of the nations of the world of 1899 and the creation by it of the permanent tribunal of arbitration at The Hague. In view of these facts and of the recent successful achievements of International Arbitration, there is a wide-spread sentiment throughout our country that a renewed effort should be made to secure the adoption of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, by which these two nations would agree to resort to the Hague Tribunal in a certain class of cases under specified conditions.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Washington Conference of 1896, held in New York City, it was decided to call a meeting

of the National Committee of that Conference in Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, January 12, 1904, to take this subject into consideration. The names of the National Committee will be found at the head of this circular. In addition thereto the Executive Committee have decided to invite to the meeting on January 12, 1904, a number of other prominent citizens from different parts of the country, to act as advisory members, and thereby have an increased representation of the popular sentiment of the nation on this important subject.

The Executive Committee respectfully urge the friends of International Arbitration throughout the United States to exert themselves to secure the attendance of influential and representative citizens at the Washington Conference.

JOHN W. FOSTER,

CARL SCHURZ,

L. T. CHAMBERLAIN,

GEORGE L. RIVES,

JOHN B. MOORE,

JAMES B. ANGELL,

JOHN CROSBY BROWN,

Executive Committee.