

British Embassy, Paris.

November 27, 1902.

60 Avenue Marceau,

My dear Sir,

Monsieur, I hasten to thank you for sending me a copy of your

work "Manual of French Law" and edited as I am sure
Je vous remercie très sincèrement pour l'aimable pensée
que vous avez eue de m'envoyer votre livre et pour la lettre qui
l'accompagne. Les sentiments que vous exprimez m'ont profondément
touchés et je ne peux que souhaiter le succès d'un ouvrage dont la
vulgarisation contribuera puissamment à faire cesser ces menus
froissements que la pratique de la vie et l'ignorance des lois
locales amènent presque fatalement.

A parcourir votre livre j'ai pu en apprécier la sci-
ence, la clarté, le caractère vraiment utile; il m'a rappelé, il est
vrai, combien mes propres études de droit étaient lointaines et
combien de choses j'avais à réapprendre; mais j'ai éprouvé moins
d'humiliation à le constater que de reconnaissance vis à vis de vous.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes très dévoués
sentiments.

Very faithfully yours,

Jusserand.

Edmund Monson.

30 Nov. 1902.

British Embassy, Paris.

November 27, 1902.

My dear Sir,

Monsieur,

I hasten to thank you for sending me a copy of your work "Manual of French Law and Commercial Information". I need not say that such a treatise carefully compiled ^{and edited as I am sure} ~~and edited as I am sure~~ yours must be cannot fail to be highly useful to all English speaking Foreigners coming to France.

It is as you point out, at the same time a step of importance towards procuring for such foreigners the means of informing themselves in a direction calculated to exercise a most beneficial influence upon their appreciation of French customs and habits of thought and I quite agree that every such step conduces towards that harmony of sentiment which we must look to as the foundation of a thorough mutual understanding between nations of different languages and different methods of life. No one more than myself can feel anxious to arrive at such a consummation of diplomatic effort.

Very faithfully yours,

Edmund Monson.

30 Nov. 1902.

Copy
Ambassade de France à Londres.

Consul General of the United States of America
le 6 Décembre 1902.

Monsieur,

8 Janvier 1902.

Je vous remercie vivement d'avoir bien voulu m'envoyer
Cher Monsieur, 6 rue Daubigny, est une publication
votre manuel sur la loi et le commerce. J'ai reçu le Manual of French Law et j'ai été bien
31 rue de J'ai reçu le Manual of French Law et j'ai été bien
pleins d'intérêt et d'utilité. Je souhaite qu'elle serve à accroître
long à vous le remercier. Je vous prie de m'en excuser, mais dans
les rapports d'affaires entre la France et l'Angleterre et le vous
la situation de passage de Washington à Madrid où je suis j'ai eu
félicité d'avoir entreprise et menée à si bonne fin.
très peu de temps. Je ne saurais vous dire combien je vous félicite
Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération très
de ce livre résumé si bien fait et qui peut être si utile à vos
distingués.
compatriotes. Je suis convaincu comme vous que rien ne contribue
Paul Cambon.
davantage au rapprochement des nations que la connaissance exacte
de leurs lois.

Recevez, je vous prie, Monsieur, les assurances de ma considération la plus distinguée.

Jules Cambon.

Ambassade de France à Londres.

le 6 Décembre 1902.

Monsieur,

Je vous remercie vivement d'avoir bien voulu m'envoyer
votre manuel sur la loi et le commerce français; c'est une publication
pleine d'intérêt et d'utilité. Je souhaite qu'elle serve à accroître
les rapports d'affaires entre la France et l'Angleterre et je vous
félicite d'avoir entreprise et menée à si bonne fin.

Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma considération très
distinguée.

Paul Cambon.

Encore, je vous prie, Monsieur, les assurances de ma considération la plus distinguée.

Paul Cambon.

Copy

Consulate General of the United States of America

36 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris

December 10th 1902

Hon. H. C. Coxe,

31 rue de la Faisanderie?

Paris.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 6th inst I have much pleasure in stating that I have purchased another copy of your valuable book which I am forwarding to the State Department with a despatch calling attention to the work which may be of much service as a book of reference at the Department.

Wishing you every success with your venture,

Respectfully yours,

John K. Gowdy,

Consul General.

Copy

Consulate General of the United States of America

36 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris

December 10th 1902

Hon. H. C. Cox,

31 rue de la Faisanderie?

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Respectfully yours,

John K. Gowdy,

Consul General.

one
enough to say as coming from
I feel, therefore, a deep
have a taste in a small
of Buffalo, took

one who occupies such a high and distinguished position in the
educational system of my own country.
I take the liberty to enclose copies of some letters I received
from different Ambassadors which may interest you.

Believe me,

Sir,

With profound respect,
Yours truly,

William R. Harper, M. D.,
University of Chicago.

one who occupies such a high and distinguished position in the educational system of my own country.

I take the liberty to enclose copies of some letters I received from different Ambassadors which may interest you.

Believe me, -

Sir,

With profound respect,

Yours truly,

H. Cleveland Cox

William R. Harper LL. D.,

University of Chicago.

International

William A. Giles,
Borden Block,
Chicago.

Giles

Nov. 1, 1898.

Dr. William R. Harper,
Pres. Chicago University,
Chicago, Ills.

Dear Dr. Harper:-

I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of my remarks before the Chicago Educational Commission, with a statement of the French system added. This, as you may recall, was asked for by the commissioners.

I shall feel much gratified if, with the numerous demands made upon your time, you can see your way clear to look this through.

Yours very sincerely,

William A. Giles

P. S. I take the further liberty of enclosing a translation of a part of a chapter from a French geography relating to Germany. I do this to show that notwithstanding the strong national antipathy existing between France and Germany, the disposition to be fair and to make the most of the opportunity to arouse the national pride in emulation. I would refer more especially to the last clause.

I have not submitted this to any one else, but if you or Dr. McPherson would be kind enough to give me a letter of introduction to Supt. Andrews, I would sometime briefly call his attention to the subject with a view to securing co-operation in furtherance of the work

As before,

Yours very sincerely,

W. A. G.

William H. Harper,
President, Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 1, 1893.

(76)

W. William H. Harper,
Pres. Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Harper:-

I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of my remarks before the Chicago Educational Commission with a statement of the French system added. This, as you may recall, was asked for by the commission. I shall feel much gratified if, with the numerous demands made upon your time, you can see your way clear to look this through.

Yours very sincerely,

William H. Harper

F. S. I take the further liberty of enclosing a translation of a part of a chapter from a French geography relating to Germany. I do this to show that notwithstanding the strong national antipathy existing between France and Germany, the disposition to be fair and to make the most of the opportunity to spread the national pride in emulation. I would refer more especially to the last clause. I have not submitted this to any one else, but if you or Dr. McPherson would be kind enough to give me a letter of introduction to Capt. Andrews, I would sometime briefly call his attention to the subject with a view to securing co-operation in furtherance of the work.

As before,

Yours very sincerely,

W. H. Harper

Giles
William A. Giles,
Borden Block,
Chicago.

Nov. 1, 1898.

Dr. S. J. McPherson,

#2812 Prairie Ave., City.

Dear Dr. McPherson:-

I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of my remarks before the Chicago Educational Commission, with a statement of the French system added. This, as you may recall, was asked for by the commissioners.

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If you or Dr. Harper would be kind enough to give me a letter of introduction to Supt. Andrews, I would sometime briefly call his attention to the subject with a view to securing co-operation in furtherance of the work.

As before,
Yours, etc.,

W. A. G.

Nov. 1, 1898.

William H. Miller
Baltimore, Md.
Germany

Dr. S. J. McPherson,

42812 Prairie Ave., City.

Dear Dr. McPherson:-

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Yours very sincerely,

P. S. I take the further liberty of enclosing a translation of a part of a chapter from a French geography relating to Germany. I do this to show that, notwithstanding the strong national antipathy existing between France and Germany, the disposition to be fair and to make the most of the opportunity to expose the national pride in emulation. I would refer more especially to the last clause. If you or Dr. Harper would be kind enough to give me a letter of introduction to Supt. Andrews, I would sometime briefly call his attention to the subject with a view to securing co-operation in furtherance of the work.

As before,
Yours, etc.,

W. H. Miller

P. Foncin's Third Year Geography, page 81 et seq.

"However artificial such a military organization may appear, it draws great force from the glorious souvenir of the events which gave it birth, and from the eclat with which Germany appears to-day as the arbiter of European peace. Moreover, it is well adapted to the temperament of the greater part of the German nation, which is both very laborious and patient. These qualities have recently borne their fruits ~~wixx~~ within the domain of science; to them are due the great development of primary instruction and the prosperity of the universities which provide superior instruction. In no other country do the different sciences find so great a number of young men ready to consecrate to them their lives. Moreover Germany is the first nation of the world when measured by the amount of scientific works produced.

"The intensity of intellectual activity has been one of the most efficacious causes of its present political grandeur. Not only have the schools and universities prepared the unity of Germany by awakening patriotism, suppressed before by the rivalries of its little parts; but they have moreover brought forward a supply of the best officers and soldiers. The state became learned to become military; for war is made in our times by the use of science, and it was by surpassing us in knowledge that the Germans succeeded in vanquishing our armies.

"In the battles of peace the qualities of the Germans are no less redoubtable for us than in those of war.

"Conclusion: Thus strong by virtue of its numbers, its toil, its science and its arms, Germany is the most powerful and cultured European nation. She is in a fair way to become a leading nation in industry and commerce. It is, therefore, incumbent upon us who know her sentiments, to hold ourselves in guard against that redoubtable neighbor, and to make ourselves capable of contesting with her whether it be upon the field of battle, or in the no less ardent war of science, commerce and of industry."

and of industry."

the field of battle, or in the no less ardent war of science, commerce and to make ourselves capable of contesting with her whether it be upon sentiments, to hold ourselves in guard against that redoubtable neighbor, industry and commerce. It is, therefore, incumbent upon us who know her European nation. She is in a fair way to become a leading nation in its science and its arms, Germany is the most powerful and cultured

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"However artificial such a military organization may appear, it P. Foncin's Third Year Geography, page 81 et seq.

4.
March 18th, 1904.

International
Mr. Harry Rubens,

108 LaSalle St., Chicago.

My dear Mr. Rubens:-

I am writing to ask you to be one of four speakers next Tuesday evening on toasts relating to Germany, and I am suggesting that you take as your starting point the thought #German influence on American life", with emphasis on the word "life". The other speakers will be Dr. Otto Schmidt, on the subject "German influence on American history"; Professor A. W. Small, on the subject "German influence on American education", and Professor Erhlich on "Germany". Mr. E. A. Bancroft has consented to respond to the toast "The President of the United States", and the German Ambassador will respond to the toast "The German Emperor".

Hoping that you will consent to serve us, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Hoff

12

March 18th, 1904.

Mr. Harry Rubens,

108 LaSalle St., Chicago.

My dear Mr. Rubens:-

I am writing to ask you to be

one of four speakers next Tuesday evening on toasts

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The other speakers will be Dr. Otto Schmidt, on the

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Professor A. W. Small, on the subject "German influence

on American education", and Professor Brylich on "Germany".

Mr. R. A. Bancroft has consented to respond to the toast

"The President of the United States", and the German

Ambassador will respond to the toast "The German

Emperor".

Hoping that you will consent to serve us, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. R.

9.

June 9th, 1906.

President Ira Remsen,

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

My dear President Remsen:-

A gentleman long resident in Italy who is much interested in extending the wider knowledge in this country of Italian scholarship and institutions, has asked me to write to several of our university presidents to see whether it would be practicable to have a course of lectures sometime during the coming winter by Italians. If his plan is carried out the Italian government itself will designate the lecturers, or better perhaps, will suggest a list of several from which selection may be made in this country. The suggestion is that there shall be two lecturers, each giving five lectures, one series being in English and the other in Italian. The cost to each University would be perhaps \$500. for the lecturers and their entertainment while they are giving the course.

June 29th, 1906

21

President Irs Remsen,
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

My dear President Remsen:-

A gentleman long

resident in Italy who is much interested in extending the
wider knowledge in this country of Italian scholarship
and institutions, has asked me to write to several of our
university presidents to see whether it would be
practicable to have a course of lectures sometime during
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lecturers, each giving five lectures, one series being
in English and the other in Italian. The cost to
each University would be perhaps \$500. For the lecturers
and their entertainment while they are giving the course.

Handwritten in red ink:
The Italian Government
is writing to
in the matter and
University.
am in on the
make exam
to

I am writing to ask whether you would be interested in the matter and would care to share on behalf of your University. You will, of course, understand that I am in no sense promoting the scheme further than to make the inquiry in question on request of the gentleman to whom I referred.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

I am writing to ask whether you would be interested
in the matter and would care to share on behalf of your
University. You will, of course, understand that I
am in no sense promoting the scheme further than to
make the inquiry in question on request of the gentleman
to whom I referred.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Johnson

President of the University

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

My dear President Johnson:-

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carried out the Italian government itself will designate
the lecturer, or better perhaps, will suggest a list
of several from which selection may be made in this
country. The suggestion is that there shall be two
lectures, each lasting five lectures, the series being
in English and the other in Italian. The cost to
each University would be perhaps \$1,000 for lectures
and their necessaries, and giving the course.





2.
August 29th, 1905.

*International
Affairs
Zafar
Russia*

Mr. John S. Cooper,
Tacoma Building,
Chicago.

Dear Mr. Cooper:-

Your favor of the 26th inst. is at hand. I greatly regret that you were not able to favor us during the summer but fully appreciate the reasons for its being impracticable. Of course, at this moment, it would hardly be appropriate. I quite agree with you that the pressure brought to bear on the two belligerents, while it does certainly, to some extent, deprive them of liberty of action, is, on the whole, an interest of the world at large, and I certainly hope that a derable peace may result.

Thanking you for your kind consideration in the matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

August 28th, 1905.

Handwritten in red ink:
J. R. Harper
Chicago, Ill.
August 28, 1905

Mr. John S. Cooper,
Tacoma Building,
Chicago.

Dear Mr. Cooper:-

Your favor of the 28th inst. is at hand. I
greatly regret that you were not able to favor us during
the summer but fully appreciate the reasons for its being
impracticable. Of course, at this moment, it would
hardly be appropriate. I quite agree with you that the
pressure brought to bear on the two belligerents, while
it does certainly, to some extent, deprive them of
liberty of action, is, on the whole, an interest of the
world at large, and I certainly hope that a desirable
peace may result.

Thanking you for your kind consideration in the

matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

8
Offices,
Tacoma Building,
Seventh Floor.

JOHN S. COOPER.

Chicago, Aug. 26, 1905.

Prof. H. P. Judson,

Dean, University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Professor:-

I have been waiting all through the summer to give you some definite answer as to your favor of the 3d of July, but what, with ^{the} being absent part of time, and when here, having sickness in my family, and when not attending to my duties there, crowded with business matters, your kind letter laid away awaiting the occasion when I could answer definitely, has been overlooked; and I think you will agree with me that it would not have been quite the thing to have had a meeting at your great University, which is not only National but International in its reputation and standing, taking up this question of Russia's friendship for America during our Civil War, while her representatives and those of Japan were, as guests of the Nation, attempting to make peace with each other, especially as they chose our country for the scene of their negotiations, under the impression that we were an absolutely neutral ~~nation~~ nation.

I think you will agree with me further, that, in the light of influences which have gone out from Oyster Bay, reaching to the extent of almost coercing the peace, that both Russia and Japan made a great mistake, in coming to America, if they wanted to be free from outside pressure, but that for themselves and the rest of the world it is good that they came here, if the outside pressure results in peace.

Very sincerely yours,
John S. Cooper

January 24, 1900

Prof. H. P. Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Prof. H. P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Professor:-

I have been waiting all through the summer to give you some
definite answer as to your letter of the 2d of July, but what with
being absent part of time and when here, having sickness in my family,
and when not attending to my duties there, crowded with business
matters, your kind letter laid away waiting the occasion when I could
answer definitely, has been overlooked; and I think you will agree
with me that it would not have been a very good thing to have done so
meeting at your great University, which is not only National but in-
ternational in its reputation and standing, taking up this question
of Russia's friendship for America during our Civil War, while her
representatives and those of Japan were, as guests of the Nation,
attempting to make peace with each other, especially as they chose
our country for the scene of their negotiations, under the impression
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extent of almost coercing the peace, that both Russia and Japan made
a great mistake in coming to America, if they wanted to be free from
outside pressure. But that for themselves and the rest
of the world it is good that they came here, if the
Very sincerely yours,
J. H. Morgan

188

American Society

for the

Judicial Settlement of International Disputes

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

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

SECRETARY, THEODORE MARBURG,
BALTIMORE, MD.

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

Apr. 20, 1910.

International Affairs

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

April 22, 1910

Sir:-

We are forming an Advisory Council (duties mainly honorary) of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, papers concerning which are enclosed. The council will be composed of prominent men from the separate states of the United States and the political divisions of Canada. Among those who have thus far consented to serve on the council are: Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.; Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.; James Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.; William Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind.; Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C., Vancouver, B. C.; Justice William Renwick Riddell, Toronto, Ont.; Sir Thomas Raleigh, K. C. S. I., London, Eng.; and the following authorities on international law, i.e.: George W. Kirchwey, Columbia University; Simeon E. Baldwin, Yale University, and George G. Wilson, Brown University.

The society will feel greatly honored if you will permit it to include your name as a member of the council.

Respectfully,

Encls.

Theodore Marburg

American Society

for the

Judicial Settlement of International Disputes

SECRETARY, THEODORE MARBURG,
BALTIMORE, MD.
TREASURER, J. G. SCHMIDTKE,
CINCINNATI, O.

PRESIDENT, JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
VICE-PRESIDENT, JOHN HAYES HAMMOND,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Apr. 20, 1910.

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

Sir:-

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The society will feel greatly honored if you will permit it to include your name as a member of the council.

Respectfully,

Encls.

April 22, 1910

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 20th inst. is received. I shall be glad to serve on the Advisory Council to which you refer.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

H. P. J.

President of the University of Chicago
and
Professor of International Law.

Mr. Theodore Marburg,
Baltimore, Maryland.

NEW SOC
A WORLD P
ft, Knox, Root an
Indorse

April 22, 1910

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 20th inst. is received. I shall be

glad to serve on the Advisory Council to which you refer.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

H. P. Jackson

President of the University of Chicago
and
Professor of International Law.

Mr. Theodore Marburg,
Baltimore, Maryland.

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:

My Dear Mr. Marburg—You are quite right in assuming that I take not only a keen personal but official interest in the movement for which your society is to be organized, for, as you are doubtless aware, I have in an identic circular note, dated 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.

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FOR WORLD PEACE

John R. Knowlton, Editor and Publisher
Income Plans to Individuals
Nations to Harmony.

LANDS AS INDIVIDUALS

Universal Aim to Secure Disposition
Between Countries as Be-

ween Man and Man.

The world is a vast and beautiful land, and it is the duty of every individual to secure for it the best possible disposition. The aim of this work is to show how this can be done, and how it can be done in a way that will be beneficial to all. The work is divided into two parts: the first part is devoted to a discussion of the principles of land ownership, and the second part is devoted to a discussion of the practical application of these principles. The first part is divided into three chapters: the first chapter is devoted to a discussion of the principles of land ownership, the second chapter is devoted to a discussion of the principles of land tenure, and the third chapter is devoted to a discussion of the principles of land use. The second part is divided into three chapters: the first chapter is devoted to a discussion of the principles of land ownership, the second chapter is devoted to a discussion of the principles of land tenure, and the third chapter is devoted to a discussion of the principles of land use.

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**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

Report of the
Committee of International
Lawyers

19

Report of the

Committee of International
Lawyers

Washington, D. C.

1915

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.

✓
September 18-1910

His Excellency

The Minister of Education and
Fine ~~and~~ Arts,

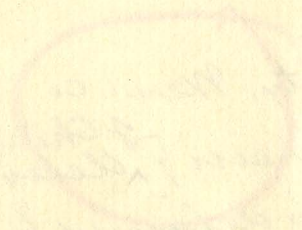
Mexico, City, Mexico,

Greatly regret University of Chicago
Professor Cullen, is detained by ill
health.

Harry Pratt Judson

✓
September 18-1910

From the report



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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mexico

His Excellency

The Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts:

The University of Chicago extends greeting to the government and people of Mexico on the auspicious occasion which is now so worthily commemorated, and tender special congratulation on the foundation of a national institution of learning as a lasting memorial. Nothing more suitable could be imagined, nothing more significant of the ~~enlightened~~ wisdom which marks the policies of our sister republic. Knowledge is the granddame of liberty, and the specially intelligence and the ^{advancement} ~~progress~~ of science are the ^{true} ~~best~~ safeguards of a free public. May the new university long endure as one of the most potent forces making for the security, the prosperity, and the glory of Mexico.

(Seal)

President

Secretary

August 19, 1910

The Honorable the Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts,
Mexico City, Mexico.

Sir:-

The University of Chicago begs leave to acknowledge the invitation on behalf of the Department to be represented at the very interesting ceremonies connected with the founding of a National University at the City of Mexico on the 22d of September, and designates as delegate on that occasion Professor John Merle Coulter, Head of the Department of Botany.

With cordial congratulations for the occasion, and high esteem for the wise and honorable method devised for the celebration of the centenary, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. R. J.
President.

August 19, 1910

The Honorable the Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts,
Mexico City, Mexico.

Sir:-

The University of Chicago begs leave to acknowledge the
invitation on behalf of the Department to be represented at the
very interesting ceremonies connected with the founding of a
National University at the City of Mexico on the 22d of September,
and designates as delegate on that occasion Professor John Harris
Coultter, Head of the Department of Botany.

With cordial congratulations for the occasion and high esteem
for the wise and honorable method devised for the celebration of

the centenary, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. G. J.
President.

Received *7*

May 16, 1910

Senor Lic. Don Justo Sierra,
Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts,
Mexico City, Mexico.

My dear Sir:-

Mrs. Howard T. Ricketts has laid before me your letter of the 3d inst. conveying a statement of the action taken by the President of the Republic. May I request that on behalf of the University of Chicago you present to His Excellency the President sincere appreciation for the honors which he ordered on occasion of the death of Dr. Ricketts? May I add an expression of my personal appreciation of the distinguished services of His Excellency in the cause of civilization and progress, and my high esteem of his sympathy and kind action at this time of sorrow and loss to the University. The work of such men as Dr. Ricketts and

the kind rec
Mexico I am a
Republic

May 16, 1910

General Lte. Don Justo Sierra,
Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts,
Mexico City, Mexico.

My dear Sir:-

Mrs. Howard T. Ricketta has laid before me your
letter of the 3d inst. conveying a statement of the action taken
by the President of the Republic. May I request that on behalf
of the University of Chicago you present to His Excellency the
President sincere appreciation for the honors which he ordered on
occasion of the death of Dr. Ricketta? May I add an expression
of my personal appreciation of the distinguished services of His
Excellency in the cause of civilization and progress, and my high
esteem of his sympathy and kind action at this time of sorrow and
loss to the University. The work of such men as Dr. Ricketta and

the kind reception and cöperation which such work has met in Mexico I am sure will tend still more closely to draw together the Republics in the bonds of kind regard.

Very truly yours,

A. P. J.

President.

the kind reception and expectation which such work has met in
Mexico I am sure will tend still more closely to draw together the
Republics in the bonds of kind regard.

Very truly yours,

May 16, 1910

President.

General Llo. Don Juan G. Sierra,

Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts,

Mexico City, Mexico.

My dear Sir:-

Mrs. Howard T. Rickerts has laid before me your
letter of the 3d inst. conveying a statement of the action taken
by the President of the Republic. May I request that on behalf
of the University of Chicago you present to His Excellency the
President sincere appreciation for the honors which he ordered on
occasion of the death of Dr. Rickerts? May I add an expression
of my personal appreciation of the distinguished services of His
Excellency in the cause of civilization and progress, and my high
esteem of his sympathy and kind action at this time of sorrow and
grief to the University. The work of such men as Dr. Rickerts and

October 13, 1910

The Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts,
Mexico City, Mexico.

Dear Sir:-

Herewith I beg to acknowledge your favor #2575. It was greatly to my regret that Professor Coulter, the representative of the University of Chicago, on account of ill health was not able to be present at the very interesting exercises in commemoration of the hundredth year of the independence of Mexico. I am glad to know the formal communication was duly received, and to know further that the exercises in every way were successful and worthy of the occasion.

Very truly yours,
#257