

October 13, 1910

The Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts,

Mexico City, Mexico.

Dear Sir:-

Herewith I beg to acknowledge your favor of \$25. It was greatly to my regret that Professor Coulier, 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,

494



Sección de Educación Secundaria,
Preparatoria y Profesional.

Mesa ^a 2 Núm. 8592

J. Mexico

Esta Secretaría tiene la honra de participar á la Universidad dignamente presidida por usted, que como un homenaje al heroico investigador Dr. Howard Taylor Ricketts, que murió el 3 del actual en esta ciudad, víctima del tabardillo que contrajo en el curso de sus interesantes investigaciones, el Señor Presidente de la República se sirvió acordar:

1°.- Que durante 3 días se enlutara la fachada de los establecimientos que ocupan la Escuela N. de Medicina y los Institutos Bacteriológico, Médico y Patológico Nacionales.

2°.- Que una comisión de profesores y de alumnos de la referida Escuela acompañara al cadáver del sabio Sr. Dr. Ricketts hasta la estación del Ferrocarril Nacional de México en donde se embarcó para los Estados Unidos.

3°.- Que el laboratorio del Instituto Bacteriológico Nacional, en que el mismo Sr. Dr. Ricketts hizo buena parte de sus investigaciones relativas al estudio del tabardillo lleve en lo de adelante su nombre, para lo cual se colocará en ese laboratorio una placa de mármol con esta inscripción: "LABORATORIO HOWARD TAYLOR RICKETTS.



Sección de Educación Secundaria,
Preparatoria y Profesional.

Num. 2-5
Mesa 1172

Esta Secretaría tiene la honor de participar a
la Universidad algunas presencias por usted, que como
un homenaje al profesor investigador Dr. Howard Taylor
Nichols, que murió el 3 del actual en esta ciudad, visitó
en el laboratorio que ocupó en el curso de sus inter-
nantes investigaciones, el señor Presidente de la Repú-
ca se sirvió acordar:

1.º.- Que durante 3 días se exhiba la tumba de
los establecimientos que ocupó la Escuela N. de Medicina
y los Institutos Bacteriológico, Médico y Patológico Me-
dicales.

2.º.- Que una comisión de profesores y de alumnos de
la referida Escuela acompañe al cadáver del señor Dr.
Dr. Nichols hasta la estación del Ferrocarril Nacional
de México en donde se embarcó para los Estados Unidos.

3.º.- Que el laboratorio del Instituto Bacteriológi-
co Nacional, en que el mismo Dr. Dr. Nichols hizo su
parte de sus investigaciones relativas al estudio del pa-
dillio lleve en la de adelante su nombre, para lo cual
se colocará en ese laboratorio una placa de mármol con
esta inscripción: "LABORATORIO HOWARD TAYLOR NICHOLS."



Sección de Educación Secundaria,
Preparatoria y Profesional.

Mesa 2^a Núm. _____

3 DE MAYO DE 1910."

Esta Secretaría ha considerado conveniente comunicar á usted esos acuerdos en atención á que el Sr. Dr. Ricketts era digno Profesor de la Universidad de Chicago.

Reitero á usted las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración.

Libertad y Constitución. México, 20 de Mayo de 1910.

Por orden del Secretario.

El Subsecretario,

Ezequiel A. Chacón

Al Sr. Presidente de la Universidad de Chicago.

Chicago. Ill.

E. U. A.



Sección de Educación Secundaria,
Preparatoria y Profesional.

Mesa No. 2

3 DE MAYO DE 1910.

Esta Secretaría ha considerado conveniente comuni-

car a usted esas resoluciones en atención a que el Sr. Dr.

Alonso es el Sr. Profesor de la Universidad de Chicago.

Respecto a usted las seguridades de mi distinguida

consideración.

Libertad y Democracia. México, 30 de Mayo de

1910.

Al Sr. Presidente de la Universidad de Chicago.

Chicago, Ill.

H. U. A.



Sección de Educación Secundaria,
Preparatoria y Profesional.

Mesa 2^a Núm. 2131

7

Por la atenta nota de usted fechada el 19 del mes actual, quedo enterado con satisfacción de que la Universidad de Chicago se ha servido nombrar su representante en la ceremonia de la fundación de la Universidad Nacional de México al Señor Profesor John Merle Coulter, Jefe del Departamento de Botánica de la Universidad de Chicago.

Doy á usted las gracias más cumplidas por el nombramiento de que se trata y le reitero las seguridades de mi atenta consideración.

Libertad y Constitución. México, 26 de Agosto de 1910.

Por orden del Secretario.

El Subsecretario,

[Signature]

Al Señor Presidente de la Universidad de Chicago.

Chicago Ill.



Sección de Educación Secundaria,
Preparatoria y Profesional.

Mesa 2. Núm. 2131

Por la presente se le notifica que el 19 del mes
actual, queda enterado con satisfacción de que la Univer-
sidad de Chicago se ha servido nombrar en representación
en la ceremonia de la fundación de la Universidad Nacio-
nal de México al señor profesor John H. Carter, de-
putado del Departamento de Historia de la Universidad de Chi-
go.
Por lo tanto se le solicita que comparezca por el nom-

bramiento de que se trata y lo notifica las autoridades
de la misma consideración.
Atentamente,
J. H. Carter, 22 de Mayo de

[Handwritten signature]

Al señor Presidente de la Universidad de Chicago.
Chicago Ill.
U. S. A.



Sección de Educación Secundaria,
Preparatoria y Profesional.

Mesa ^a 2 Núm. 2575

84

Por el atento cablegrama de usted fechado el 15 del actual, se enteró con verdadera pena esta Secretaría de que esa Universidad que usted dignamente preside no podía estar representada en la inauguración de la Universidad Nacional de México, á causa de la enfermedad del delegado á quien se había nombrado; pero el saludo que esa misma Universidad envió por escrito á la de México fué leído en la ceremonia de inauguración, agradeciéndose las frases amistosas y los buenos deseos expresados en ella.

Dígolo á usted para su inteligencia, reiterándole mi atenta consideración.

Libertad y Constitución. México, 30 de Septiembre de 1910.

Por orden del Secretario.

El Subsecretario,

A. Chavex

Al Sr. Presidente de la Universidad de Chicago.



Sección de Educación Secundaria,
Preparatoria y Profesional.

Mesa No. 2

Por el estado de la educación en México, el 15
del actual, se acordó con verbales para esta Secretaría
de que esta Universidad que tiene el propósito de no
poder estar representada en la Universidad de la Unión
estas acciones de México, a cargo de la Universidad
de México, a quien se le ha autorizado; pero el punto que
se tiene en cuenta es que por escrito a la de México
se le ha en la Universidad de México, en México.

en el
México a quien se le ha autorizado, en México
la de México en México.
Libertad y Constitución. México, 15 de Agosto
de 1910.

Al Sr. Presidente de la Universidad de Chicago.

*~~Pan American~~
International
Affairs*

May 13th, 1902.

Mr. Volney W. Foster,
467 The Rookery, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Foster:

I have received and read with great pleasure your unpublished address before the banquet given by the Mexican delegates. This is certainly a most admirable resume of the situation and is full of interest.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper

May 13th, 1902.

*Don't forget to send
your letter to
Mr. Foster*

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Very truly yours,

W. R. Foster

VOLNEY W. FOSTER,
CHICAGO.

MAY 10, 1902.



Dr. W. R. Harper,

Prest. Chicago University,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:

I take the liberty to send
you an unpublished address written for the banquet given
by the Mexican Delegates to the other Delegates of the
Pan-American Congress.

Yours very truly,

Volney W. Foster

ENC.

467 THE ROOKERY.

MAY 10, 1908.

Dr. W. H. Barker,

Front, Chicago University,

Chicago.

Dear Sir:

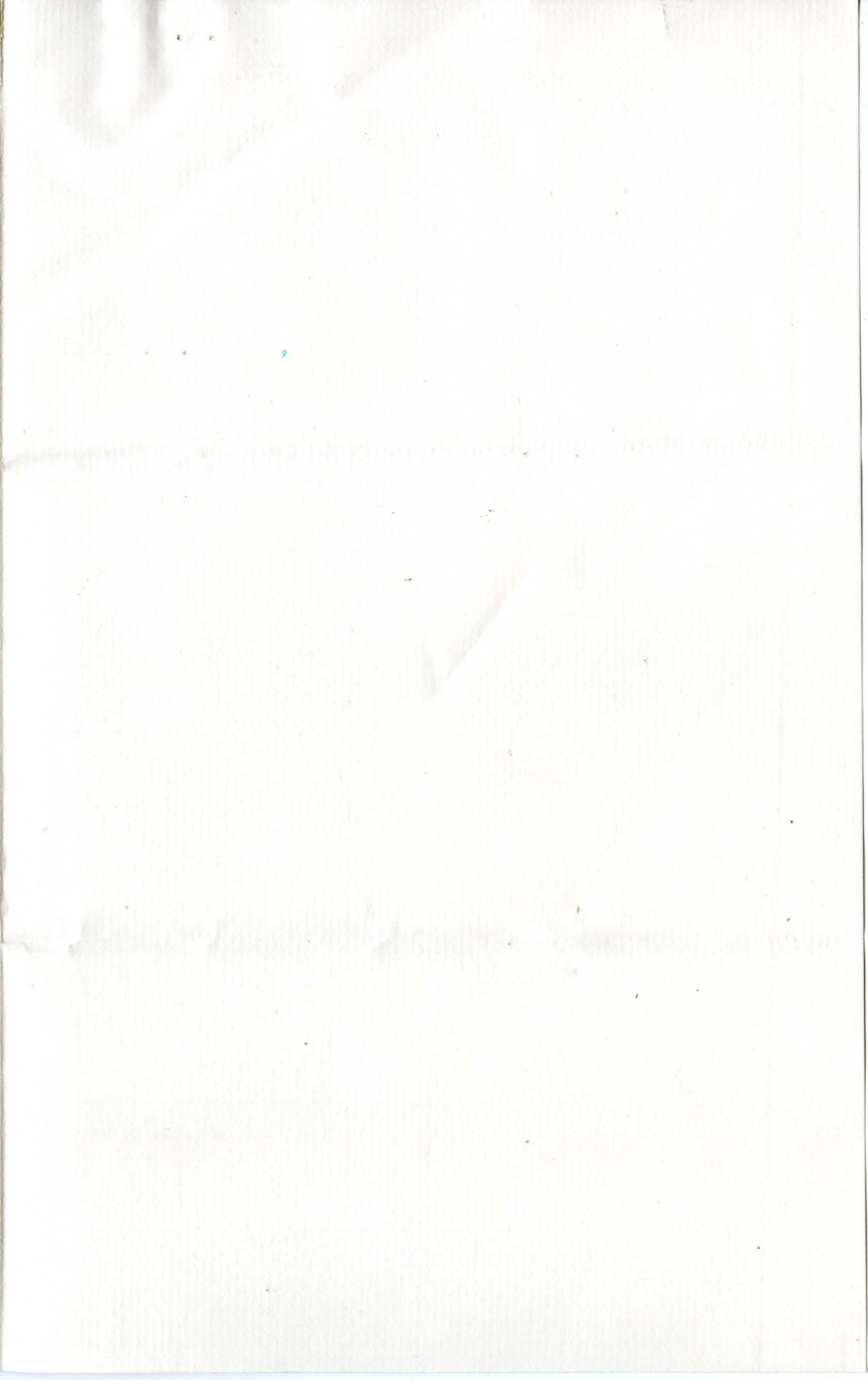
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Pan-American Congress.

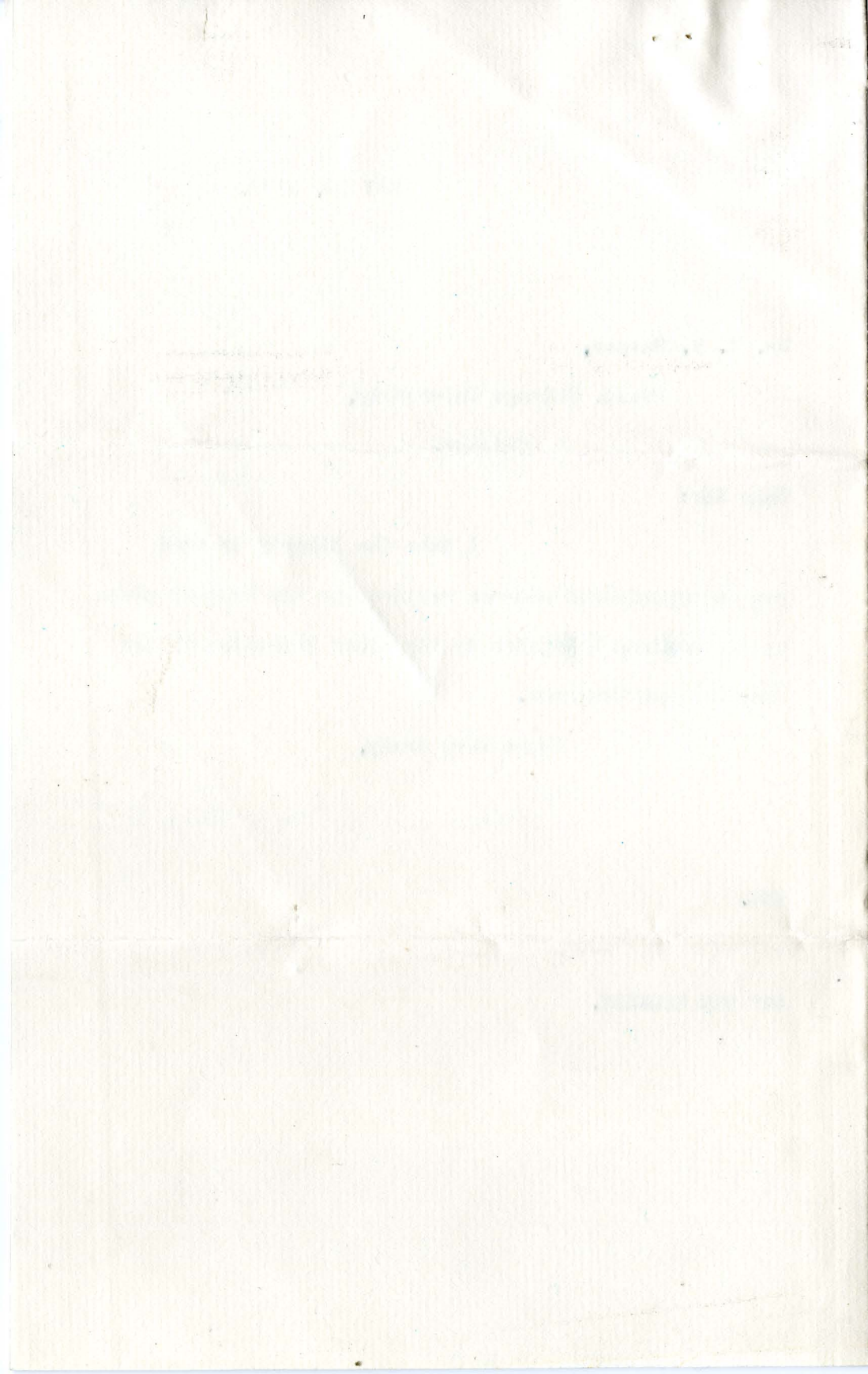
Yours very truly,



W. H. B.

LET THE ROBBERS





SPEECH WRITTEN FOR THE BANQUET EXTENDED BY THE MEXICAN DELEGATION
TO OTHER VISITING DELEGATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CON-
FERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES IN THE CITY OF MEX-
ICO OCTOBER 1901 by V. W. FOSTER.

Through your kindness I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to declare my high appreciation of the honor that has been conferred upon us in standing as exponents of the civilization of this period, touching the affairs of nations, their relations to each other and their obligations.

More than nineteen hundred years have transpired since there was born the highest ideal of grandest personality of which history has made record. And during all these patient, weary, intervening epochs, in which mankind has fallen and again risen to testify that the falls we have made have been forward and not backward.

A few centuries ago there was sounded on that Northern shore in that historic little country the declaration of the obligation of nations to each other in war and in peace. The message may be called inspired as it became the foundation for the enlarged declarations and mutual agreements touching international law, somewhat enlarged and slightly modified by the message given us by the Englishman; and later again that great organizer of all this literature that had preceded his epoch has given to us in concise form and in magnificent diction the result of the labors of his predecessors. Like the Koran almost, Von Puffendorf reveals at any open page a message of good-will and peace to men and logical analysis of the questions that have arisen or may arise between nations.

Another distinguished German has aided much in putting into succinct form these deliberations, and we are extremely proud that all these messages came with special force to one of our great American educators, who has also announced to us his convictions as a student of all the literature that had preceded him.

But, coming back again to the great ideal that has declared that he that humbleth himself shall be exalted; that has testified with particular positiveness in regard to the reward of the peacemaker; we can find in his life, character and teachings the text for the argument of alleviation of every emergency that can confront us.

And while the Republics South of our national line have certainly sent to this Conference their wisest and ablest men, men whose intellects have been trained and whose utterances will be well considered, still, on the whole, it was a sentimental journey that we all made in starting towards this beautiful city to enjoy its wonderful

100 OCTOBER 1901 by V. W. FOSTER.
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SPERCH WRITTEN FOR THE BANQUET EXTENDED BY THE MEXICAN DELEGATION

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hospitality and in its atmosphere to accomplish great good for all the people of the civilized world. And God grant that the pruning-hooks and ploughshares shall become more plentiful as a result of our labors, and that the instruments of human destruction and devastation may find this better use.

And let us hope and believe that where three are gathered together, as may be provided in a plan of arbitration, that their deliberations may be dominated by a great sense of responsibility to all mankind.

And as a means to these blessed ends our labors have been divided into many parts; and among them none will prove more beneficent or more certainly assist in accomplishing our best purposes than greater facilities for the carrying of our friendly bodies to the countries of each other, and the bearing of God's gifts in the way of our harvests, each after its own kind; in bearing equally messages concerning our material welfare and messages of friendly greeting, each to the other; and the quick advices, throbbing over thousands of miles of a tiny wire, that shall realize the prophecies of old by putting a girdle around the world in forty minutes.

Our labors must include an agreement upon the formation of a Court of Equity that shall determine the claims of our respective citizens and adjust them with fairness and with honor.

It is our sincere hope that we in this Conference may do much to realize the dream of that magnificent and daring statesman who sought to join the nervous system of all our Republics with those iron bands which eliminate distance, provincialism, and bring the ends of the world closer to each other for every purpose that relates to the good destiny of mankind.

We must give due consideration to that Bureau, already established and which I believe is destined to be the good right arm of all your good intentions.

We must consider the law of nations as it relates to our governments and, still, if the differences arising between us are dealt with in the broad and Christian spirit, we shall not need great erudition in the law as it has been recorded, but only a firm allegiance to the higher law of what relates to mine and thine.

We must consider the return of felons and criminals to the places of their crimes, and conspire together to support the law by defeating the purposes of those who would destroy all law.

Surely at the end of all these centuries the organized society that recognizes a responsible head must be considered the logical and the beneficent progress of a people led through the weary past sometimes by a pillar of cloud and sometimes by a pillar of

hospitality and in its atmosphere to accomplish great good for all the people of the civilized world. And God grant that the pruning-hooks and ploughshares shall become more plentiful as a result of our labors, and that the instruments of human

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Surely at the end of all these centuries the organized society that recognizes a responsible head must be considered the logical and the beneficent progress of a people led through the weary past sometimes by a pillar of cloud and sometimes by a pillar of

fire to this point along that long journey. And so those who conspire to destroy the labors and experiences of all these years have declared themselves enemies to organized society, and as such must be treated as the enemies of all mankind. A philosophy that ends in the destruction of the greatest personality in all of our broad domain surely cannot find an apologist in right-thinking, intelligent citizenship.

The closer relation which we all desire must carry with it the functions and facilities of commerce. Credits must be exchanged and banking facilities must be enlarged. The growth and power of the magnificent nation, whose capital is a small island, has been as much indebted for its material and intellectual conquests to the vanguard of this procession of its merchant army as to all others. And the Bank of England is to-day the financial center of the world. Enlarged facilities on such lines are pre-emptorily demanded by our mutual necessities.

Earnest co-operation is needed that we may more successfully make war upon those subtle enemies to human health that have here and there established themselves with ever recurring peril to the human race. The advance in medical science in all of our countries surely would enable the organization of a commission that would greatly alleviate, if not entirely eliminate, these dangers.

The labors of genius and enterprise certainly deserve our protection to the end that man may not be discouraged or find that there is no harvest for the result of his talent along the lines of invention or the trade-mark.

It is to be hoped that it may be urged especially upon our country that the decimal system may prevail instead of the archaic and complicated methods that we pursue in declaring units of weight and measure.

We should offer every facility in our power for that highest type of commerce, the interchange of thought and the result of scientific research or study along the line of the learned professions, and that every artificial obstacle towards the recognition of true merit should be removed and the diplomas of our respective countries by responsible institutions should be regarded and accepted.

Most valuable labor will be performed by those who enumerate for us the statistics, vital and material, concerning our governments. While these altogether make the dry page, they have in them, when properly organized, the suggestion of all that may follow in our mutually advantageous commercial relations.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this Conference may be of signal service in facilitating the quick construction of a useable link between the two great oceans, and so shorten long journeys and auxilliary quick exchanges between the countries of the

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It is sincerely to be hoped that this Conference may be of signal service in facilitating the quick construction of a usable link between the two great oceans, and so shorten long journeys and auxiliary quick exchanges between the countries of the

Hemisphere.

In agriculture and industries there is wide opportunity for service. It is sincerely hoped by many of the Delegates that provision may be made now for the next Conference, and that in some way the unfinished labors, if there be such, may be kept alive, active and effective in an attempt to solve vexed problems during the interim.

Now I will declare to you my great happiness in this association and my firm confidence in the beneficent result of your labors. We stand here not as individuals but as the exponents of the centuries of civilization behind us-- as the bearers of messages of good tidings of great joy and peace to each other. The law of moral gravitation for all of these years has been toward the everlasting truth, and God grant that we may in some substantial degree be able to interpret it to our peoples.

The light of history sometimes reveals to us that at no time have the children of men been wholly without the light of truth to aid and cheer and lead them. High in a belfry that no man has seen there hangs the throat and clapper of the signal of human liberty, and throughout all the weary waiting years of man's travail it has rung for sentient souls its notes of warning and its notes of cheer. In grand processions stand these hearers and tellers of the truth to men. Of some the eyes were of almond shape, and some had eyes of night and tawny skins, and some had flaxen hair. And more than four thousand years ago Esdras wrote by the willow-fringed bank of the river Ba bylon: "As for truth it endureth and is always strong; it liveth and reigneth forevermore."

Let me say a few words to you Brother Delegates, and I feel certain that no higher honor can come to me than to be your brother--; I desire to testify to my personal regard and highest respect for my confreres of this Conference and to assure you that you have now and will have while I live, a warm place in my heart.

One of our own people has said:

"If stories trite and learned lore we gain,
"We trust them to the memory of the brain;
"But we've a page more glowing and more bright,
"On which our friendship and our love to write,
"That they may never from the soul depart,
"We trust them to the memory of the heart.
"There is no dimming, no effacement, there,
"Each new pulsation keeps the record clear.
"Warm, golden letters all the tablets fill,
"Nor lose their lustre 'till the heart stands still."

And now, dear Mexico, I salute you: Your sunny skies, your everlasting hills, your valleys "stretching in pensive quietness between", your throbbing, awakening, energetic life, your magnificent leader, whose place will be among the greatest of

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the servants of mankind, your noble citizenship -- wise, devoted, patriotic leaders in all the avenues of commerce--, your royal hospitality, all combine to make an atmosphere in which small and sordid motives must melt away as the icy hands disappear under the sweet and compelling influence of the majestic golden orb.

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atmosphere in which small and sordid motives must melt away as the icy hands
disappear under the sweet and compelling influence of the majestic golden orb.

Waco, Texas. Nov. 22, 1909.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:- I am endeavoring to make a study of the Monroe Doctrine, and particularly that phase of the question relating to our responsibility to the European Governments by virtue of its enforcement. Would you be so kind as to favor me with your opinion as to the following points:

First, is the Monroe Doctrine contrary to the fundamental principles of International Law?

Second, does our enforcing the Monroe Doctrine place upon us the responsibility of enforcing the just claims of the European Governments against the South American Governments?

Assuring you that such a favor would be of great value to me, and extending to you in advance my thanks for same,

I am, respectfully,

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value to me, and extending to you in advance my thanks

for same,

I am, respectfully,

January 16, 1906

*Inter-American
Office*

Mr. Harold Scheele,
Elgin High School,
Elgin, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the 11th inst. is handed to me. ~~The~~ Monroe Doctrine is a pretty large subject, and it is difficult in the compass of a few words to indicate its scope. I understand, however, that the essence of it lies in the proposition that the United States cannot see the independent republics of this Continent oppressed or overthrown or deprived of their territory by European powers; in other words, it cannot consent to see the republics displaced by autocratic monarchies, which is what President Monroe feared in 1823, or the American continent made the theater of land exploitation, like that which the last quarter of a century has seen in Africa. This last is what President Cleveland apprehended. It may be understood on the other hand that the United States does not propose to interfere in questions purely European.

Very truly yours,

January 16, 1903

Mr. Harold Scheele,
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Your favor of the 11th inst. is handed to me. The Monroe Doctrine is a pretty large subject, and it is difficult in the compass of a few words to indicate its scope. I understand, however, that the essence of it lies in the proposition that the United States cannot see the independent republics of this continent oppressed or overthrown or deprived of their territory by European powers; in other words, it cannot consent to see the republics displaced by autocratic monarchies, which is what President Monroe feared in 1823, or the American continent made the theater of land exploitation, like that which the last quarter of a century has seen in Africa. This last is what President Cleveland apprehended. It may be understood on the other hand that the United States does not propose to interfere in questions purely European.

Very truly yours,

*International
Affairs*

November 26, 1909

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 22d inst. received. In answer to your questions:

1. In my opinion the Monroe Doctrine has nothing to do one way or another with international law. It is simply a part of the foreign policy of the United States, and is comparable with such matters of policy as, for instance, the balance of power in Europe.

2. If we enforce the Monroe Doctrine we certainly should use our influence to see that South American governments which receive the benefit of that doctrine do not by reason of it escape their just responsibilities to other nations.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. Homer Jennings,
1300 South 7th St.,
Waco, Texas.

H. P. Judson

November 26, 1909

*Substantive
Office*

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 22d inst. received. In answer to

your questions:

1. In my opinion the Monroe Doctrine has nothing to do one way or another with international law. It is simply a part of the foreign policy of the United States, and is comparable with such matters of policy as, for instance, the balance of power in Europe.

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Very truly yours,

H.P.J.

H. P. Judson

Mr. Homer Jennings,
1300 South 7th St.,
Waco, Texas.

Van Meter

(61)

No. 2910 Indiana Ave.
Chicago. Nov. 20. 1896.

Dear Dr. Harper,

In the State Department
at Washington a short time
ago, I had the pleasure of see-
ing the paper which made the
last payment in full for
all indemnity demanded for
damages for "Chinese Outrages".

As you helped me when
I appeared before the Baptist Min-
isters' meeting in Chicago trying
to get movement started in this
interest, before our "Government"
had been aroused to do its duty,
I write to report to you.

Please see herewith mailed
to you in United Press envelope my
"Brief Review of Official Records" as

appearing in "the Chicago Record" This work in six
Chapters; one each day; the fifth chapter pub-
lished today being one containing an account
of the settlement of those Chinese troubles.
To those friends who helped turn the
tide at the first I mail these Press Proofs
for fear they may fail to see the article.

It has been mailed to every morning
and evening daily in America & Europe in-
cluding even Constantinople & Iceland.

It is written directly from official American
and European Records, substantiated by both
French and Russian official reports.

I greatly regret that I have not a proof of the
original article on the Chinese Outrages in-
cluding the joint resolution passed by the min-
isters' meetings of all denominations in Chicago,
which you (possibly not knowing) helped me to
get passed in our Baptist Ministers' meet-
ing, which started the movement successfully.

But the result, is better than beginning.

Yours very Truly H. H. Van Meter.

Both "The Associated" & "The United Presses" published these articles, and followed up with a broadside that brought the Salisbury & Cleveland Governments to their senses, and they caused our Treaty Rights to be respected in China.

As you, though it may have unconsciously; helped to start the movement, I thought you might be interested in its results, so I sent you the article referred, with letter explaining my reason for so doing, which I repeat for same purpose.

Will also mail proxy sheets of the article again, as sent out by the "United Associated Presses."

What we asked in China then, we ask in Turkey today, enforcement of Treaty Rights. I am, very respectfully, H. H. Van Meter

M

Van Meter

No. 2910 Indiana Ave.

Chicago, Dec. 30, 1896.

Rev. Wm. D. Harper, D.D.

Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Sir: A letter dated Nov. 30. '96. from you, is just received, as follows —

"I wish very much indeed that we had the money to pay for the paper to which you refer. As a matter of fact we cannot make provision for the purchase of such interesting curious & much therefore deny ourselves" — and I much acknowledge that it is a kind of "curio" or mystery to me —

As I have not, never had, & do not expect to have, any paper for sale, I am at a loss to understand.

Recently I mailed you an article sent to every morning & evening "Daily" of the "Associated" & "United" Presses of America, & every morning & evening "Daily" of Europe.

It was entitled a "Brief Review of Official Records, On Armenian Outrages" being as brief a review of European and American records as could be comprehended.

My reason for mailing it to you I stated in a letter, sent at the same time, was because about one year ago, as President of Bapt. Ministers Mtg. you had aided me. I was trying to awaken an interest among American Christians so that they should demand enforcement of Treaty Rights in China for protection of Christian Missions.

You very kindly gave me the opportunity of presenting the matter (though now on the programme) & appointed a committee to consider certain resolutions I submitted.

To cut the story short, that started the movement, & I had the pleasure of being in the State Department when the last dollar of indemnity demanded was paid by China.

The story of this movement for the protection of our Chinese Christian Missions is told in the fifth chapter of this "Brief Review" under the heading "A Recent Precedent."

The plea of the paper is that as Christian Nations by combined influence checked, punished, & prevented outrages in China, so they could & should do in Turkey.

The resolutions passed by the Baptist Ministers Meeting were endorsed by different ministerial & lay meetings all over America & England, owing to articles sent out reporting same, & asking cooperation.

January 31st, 1902.

International Relations
To the President of the

University of Tokio,

Tokio, Japan.

Medical Work

My dear Sir:

Professor Nicholas Senn, of Rush Medical College, Chicago, an institution affiliated with the University of Chicago, recently visited the Medical Department of the University of Tokio, and has come back to us with accounts of the character of the work done in your institution, which has elicited his warm commendation, and which is gratifying from the point of view of the scientific work now carried forward in all countries.

Professor Senn has suggested to the members of the Faculty that some degree of entente cordiale be established between the two institutions, and, by the special request of the Faculty of Rush Medical College, I am sending you by this mail the last published "Annual Register" of the University of Chicago, together with the last issued "Announcement" and "Bulletin" of the Medical School. I am

January 31st, 1902.

Dr. Wm. H. Welch
President

Friendship

To the President of the
University of Tokyo,
Tokyo, Japan.

My dear Sir:

Professor Nicholas Senn, of Rush Medical
College, Chicago, an institution affiliated with the
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Department of the University of Tokyo, and has come
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of Chicago, together with the last issued "Announce-
ment" and "Bulletin" of the Medical School. I am

also asking, in behalf of the latter, that the University of Tokio shall place the graduates of Rush Medical College on a footing of equality with the graduates of other foreign medical schools in Japan, and that we may have the pleasure of reciprocating by placing the graduates of the University of Tokio upon our accredited list. It maybe desirable also that students who have completed only a part of their education in each institution should be able to secure credits for work done in part in each of the two institutions of learning.

I am, with assurances of great respect and esteem,

Very cordially yours,

also asking, in behalf of the latter, that the University of Tokio shall place the graduates of Rush Medical College on a footing of equality with the graduates of other foreign medical schools in Japan, and that we may have the pleasure of reciprocating by placing the graduates of the University of Tokio upon our accredited list. It maybe desirable also that students who have completed only a part of their education in each institution should be able to secure credits for work done in part in each of the two institutions of learning.

I am, with assurances of great respect and

esteem,

Very cordially yours,

100 STATE STREET,
CHICAGO.

January 23d. 1902.

To the President of the
University of Tokio,
Tokio, Japan.

My dear Sir:--

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Draft of letter
Copy
Mr. Davis - please make copy and send to make signature stamp
Do not

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Tokyo, Japan.

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JANUARY 23d, 1902.

2.

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I am, with assurances of great respect and esteem,

Very cordially yours,

~~Secretary~~

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I am, with assurances of great respect and esteem,

Very cordially yours,

~~Very cordially yours,~~

Kingston's
Progressive Paper



Incorporating
The News

The Standard Publishing Co.

W. R. GIVENS, Managing Director and Editor

Daily and
Semi-Weekly



Established 1810

Kingston, Ontario, October 17th. 191.....

President, University of Chicago

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir;

At the present moment the question whether Canada shall have a Navy is seriously agitating the minds of many people in Canada, and has been spiritedly discussed in the Press of the Country.

Under the circumstances, would you or would you not consider it a proper subject for a Professor in English Literature in a Canadian University to set such a subject as "Shall Canada have a Navy", for his students?

Yours truly,

W. R. Givens

Managing Director.

THE DEAN



The Standard Publishing Co.

W. R. GIVENS, Managing Director and Editor



Kingson, Ontario, October 17th, 191

President, University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

The recent report of the President of the University of Chicago, Mr. R. A. Harkness, in regard to the situation in the University of Chicago, and the fact that the University of Chicago is not a member of the Association of American Universities, is a matter of great interest to the University of Toronto. Under the circumstances, it is suggested that the University of Toronto should send a representative to the Association of American Universities to act as a subject matter in a paper subject to a resolution in relation to the situation in the University of Chicago, and the fact that the University of Chicago is not a member of the Association of American Universities. It is suggested that the University of Toronto should send a representative to the Association of American Universities to act as a subject matter in a paper subject to a resolution in relation to the situation in the University of Chicago, and the fact that the University of Chicago is not a member of the Association of American Universities.

Very truly,
W. R. Givens
Managing Director

The University of Chicago

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

The Graduate School of Arts and Literature

THE DEAN

October 19, 1910.

My dear President Judson:

As the enclosed is a matter of international
diplomacy, I am forwarding it to you.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Vincent

Very truly yours,

H. R. Judson

Mr. F. E. Civena,
The Standard Publishing Company,
Kingston, Ontario,
Canada.

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

October 17, 1910.

My dear President Johnson:

As the enclosed is a matter of international

importance, I am forwarding it to you.

Yours sincerely,

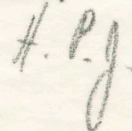
George B. Johnson

October 20, 1910

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 17th inst. is received. I can see no reason why the subject to which you refer should not be assigned to students by a Professor of English Literature. May I incidentally express the hope that the people of both countries may be quite unanimous in continuing the policy which has now so long existed of keeping our respective naval forces from the Great Lakes?

Very truly yours,



H. P. Judson

Mr. W. R. Givens,
The Standard Publishing Company,
Kingston, Ontario,
Canada.

October 20, 1910

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H. P. Judson

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Kingston, Ontario,
Canada.

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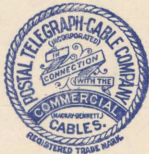
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To Pres Harper

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President.

P
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Treaties

Peace

Chicago, November 13, 1911

Dear Mr. Hunsberger:-

Your favor of the 10th inst. is at hand. I am in sympathy with the general purport of the treaties, but am bound to say that I think they need amendment, especially in the final clause of Article III. I think, therefore, that as I could not speak unqualifiedly in favor of the treaties it would not be advisable for me to speak at all.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J.

H. P. Judson

Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, D.D.,
185 Madison Ave., New York.

1

Handwritten signature in red ink, possibly "H. P. Judson", enclosed in a red oval.

Handwritten in red ink, possibly "G. W. A. Hunsberger".

Chicago, November 13, 1911

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H. P. Judson

Rev. W. A. Hunsberger, D.D.,
182 Madison Ave., New York.

46

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HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, PRESIDENT U. S. A.

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CHARLES T. BROWN

New York, November 10, 1911.

Pres. Harry P. Judson,
Univ. of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Judson:-

May we not place your name on our list of speakers, along with the many other men of eminence who have kindly consented to speak for us once or twice during the coming year? Our plan would be to arrange a meeting in your home city or vicinity, at which you might preside or speak, when most convenient to you.

In view of the failure of the Senate to ratify the pending Peace Treaties, we are engaged in a campaign for the development and crystalization of sentiment favorable to the passage of such treaties. Your name in our list of speakers would be of value to us, even though you might not be able to speak more than once at some meeting that we might arrange.

Be kind enough to reply in the enclosed envelope, as our list is nearly ready for publication.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Hunsberger

Acting President, in the
absence of the President,
on a Peace Mission in the
Orient.

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, PRESIDENT U. S. A.
HONORARY PRESIDENT

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HON. ROBERT R. SHAW, LL. D.
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HON. ROBERT WATSON

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on a Peace Mission in the
United States.