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*International
Persia*

February 21, 1911

My dear Sir:-

Your esteemed favor of the 30th of January was received during my absence from the University for a period of several weeks. The proposed society of which you send me a sketch appeals to me favorably. I shall be glad to join with the gentlemen whom you name in furthering the enterprise.

Very truly yours,

H. P. G.

Mr. Mirza Ali-Kuli Khan,
Imperial Legation of Persia,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Mirza Ali-Kuli Khan,
Imperial Legation of Persia,
Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,
A. J. P.

in furthering the enterprise.
favorably. I shall be glad to join with the gentleman whom you name
The proposed society of which you send me a sketch appeals to me
during my absence from the University for a period of several weeks.
Your esteemed favor of the 30th of January was received

My dear Sir:-

February 21, 1911

Imperial Legation of Persia

the studied efforts of certain sections of the European press, the fact remains that her people have already proved by a series of most severe tests that they are firmly set upon maintaining a liberal constitutional form of government.

The Persian people have shown their capacity to change a one-man regime into a popular sovereignty represented by a duly elected parliament. They have already equalized opportunities to such a degree that men and youths of all walks of life are working in harmony to safeguard the independence of their country.

The "mullahs", or priests, are today among the strongest advocates in Persia of Western ideals of progress and modern principles of government. When it is remembered that the "mullahs" formed the very bulwark of the old regime and that they are now enjoining upon the people the maintenance and support of the new government by issuing their solemn decrees in its favor, some idea will be gained of the extent of the change.

The new regime has already given a great impetus to education. During the past five years several hundred modern schools have been established, and there is unparalleled eagerness among the people for the acquisition of modern learning. This eagerness has even extended to the Persian women, who, although veiled from men under the laws of their religion, have nevertheless actively contributed to the awakening of their people. The press of Persia frequently publishes strong articles by women, which fact alone proves the dawn of a new era in the ancient land of Iran when to be of

the studied efforts of certain sections of the European press, the fact remains that our people have already proved by a series of most serious tests that they are firmly set upon maintaining a liberal constitutional form of government.

The Persian people have shown their eagerness to change a one-man regime into a popular sovereignty represented by a duly elected parliament. They have already equalized opportunities for men and women and youths of all walks of life are working in harmony to safeguard the independence of their country.

The "Amalaks", or priests, are today among the strongest advocates in Persia of Western ideas of progress and modern principles of government. When it is remembered that the "Amalaks" formed the very backbone of the old regime and that they are now enjoining upon the people the maintenance and support of the new government by insisting their own interests in its favor, some idea will be gained of the extent of the change.

The new regime has already given a great impetus to education. During the past five years several hundred modern schools have been established, and there is universal eagerness among the people for the acquisition of modern learning. This eagerness has even extended to the Persian women, who, although veiled from man under the laws of their religion, have nevertheless actively contributed to the rearing of their people. The press of Persia frequently publishes strong articles by women, which fact alone proves the dawn of a new era in the ancient land of Iran when to be of

that sex is no longer a barrier and when the established religion throws its vast influence in favor of progress and liberty. No one can contemplate these facts without admitting the far-reaching and fundamental character of the changes which have been wrought in the innermost sentiments of the Persians.

Were it within the proper limits of this letter, a hundred more examples could be cited along these same lines: How thirty schools for Persian girls have been founded in the past two years by private subscription, and how hundreds of young women now speak French and English fluently where scarcely any of the middle classes spoke them before; how the women of the aristocratic classes who have always heretofore held aloof from their humbler sisters are now personally supervising the schools which they have founded; how a marvelous public press has sprung up in the last five years, advocating in entire freedom the principles of constitutional liberty and publishing intelligent articles on the duties of citizenship, the sources of progress in other nations, and of the best means of aiding Persia to follow their examples; how the people are rapidly interesting themselves in clubs, and in educational and literary societies,- in word, in institutional life,- and in the cultivation of the cooperative sense so essential to all enlightened communities. All this and more could be told in convincing detail, were the space here available.

In these great tasks many of the leading men of Persia feel that she should seek the aid, and profit by the example, of the American people.

It is to assist in awakening that interest here and in encouraging that mutual sympathy and interest that this Society is contemplated.

One of its principal duties will be to disseminate here correct and up-to-date information regarding the people, government, industrial, commercial and natural resources of Persia; for it must be remembered that the latest reference books on these lines are already obsolete, and would give a most erroneous idea of the Persia of today. It is hoped that the Society will be able to maintain a monthly or bi-monthly publication devoted to its work, as well as to some appreciation of Persian history and art in all its branches.

Through its organization in Persia similar information concerning this country will be imparted.

Not the least of the results which will assuredly follow the successful organization of this Society will be the establishment of closer trade relations between the two countries, and the demonstration to the American business man of the great and practically undeveloped natural resources and riches of Persia, and her vast and inviting field for modern industrial enterprises.

It is to assist in ensuring that interest here and
in encouraging that national energy and interest that this
Society is contemplated.
One of the principal duties will be to disseminate
have network and up-to-date information regarding the people,
Government, industrial, commercial and natural resources of
Yokosuka; for it must be remembered that the latest reference
books on these lines are already obsolete, and would give a
most erroneous idea of the Yamanashi of today. It is hoped
that the Society will be able to maintain a monthly or bi-
monthly publication devoted to the work, as well as to some
expression of Yamanashi history and life in all its phases.
Through the organization in Yamanashi similar interest-
tion concerning this country will be inspired.
Not the least of the results which will naturally
follow the successful organization of this Society will be
the establishment of closer trade relations between the two
countries, and the demonstration to the American business man
of the great and practically untapped natural resources
and riches of Yamanashi, and how vast and inviting fields for
modern industrial enterprises.

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 8, 1911

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

Dear Sir -

The societies of the Law and Literary departments of this university are debating the question of the fortification of the Panama Canal. We believe that the main point at issue is, Can neutralization without fortification be made effective by treaty? What practical means, if any, have the nations for insuring observance of such treaties?

We would highly appreciate an expression of your opinion on this question, and also your opinion as to the general policy of neutralization.

Very truly yours,

A. H. Eggerth,

415 S. Church St.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Michigan
at
and the State

out

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 8, 1891

Rev. H. P. Jackson,
Ministry of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir

The committee of the Board of Christian Education
of this community are debating the question of the
fortification of the Panama Canal. It seems that
the more recent it is, the more we are interested in
without fortification. It is a matter of life and death.
We feel that we must do something if we have the nation
of fortification.

We would highly appreciate an expression
of your opinion on this question, and also your
opinion as to the general feeling of neutralization.

Very truly yours,
O. H. Bennett
415 S. Church St.
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Neutrality

March 14, 1911

Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 8th inst. received. In my opinion a neutralization of the Panama Canal by treaty would have very little weight. The experience of history would hardly warrant placing any dependence upon any such arrangement. The general policy of the neutralization is not a matter on which an intelligent opinion could be expressed. The value of such action depends, it seems to me, on the particular case.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

H. P. Judson

Mr. A. H. Eggerth,
415 S. Church St.,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Confidential

March 14, 1911

Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 8th inst. received. In my opinion a
neutralization of the Panama Canal by treaty would have very little
weight. The experience of history would hardly warrant placing
any dependence upon any such arrangement. The general policy of the
neutralization is not a matter on which an intelligent opinion could
be expressed. The value of such action depends, it seems to me,
on the particular case.

Very truly yours,

H. P.

H. P. Judson

Mr. A. H. Egerton,
412 S. Church St.,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

International

November 11, 1908

Dear Mr. Kiser:-

Your favor of the 9th inst. received. I am inclined on the whole to agree with your view of the situation. Perhaps I am not yet thoroughly convinced of the entire impossibility of the rehabilitation of events in Russia itself. Such rehabilitation however will take long. ~~the growth of a nation in intelligence~~ The growth of a nation in intelligence and in consideration for those of other race and habits of life is a slow process. At the same time what has recently happened in Turkey is encouraging, and it is in my opinion not impossible that Russia may gradually work out a condition of tolerance. However a much quicker solution of the matter would be found in the process of emigration to the liberal countries in which the Russian Jews can become assimilated, and in which they will be received with justice and generosity.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Julian J. Kiser,
644 N. College Ave.,
Bloomington, Indiana.

Substantive

November 11, 1908

Dear Mr. Kiser:-

Your favor of the 9th inst. received. I am inclined on the whole to agree with your view of the situation. Perhaps I am not yet thoroughly convinced of the entire impossibility of the rehabilitation of events in Russia itself. Such rehabilitation however will take long. The growth of a nation in intelligence and in consideration for those of other races and habits of life is a slow process. At the same time what has recently happened in Turkey is encouraging, and it is in my opinion not impossible that Russia may gradually work out a condition of tolerance. However a much quicker solution of the matter would be found in the process of emigration to the liberal countries in which the Russian Jews can become assimilated, and in which they will be received with justice and generosity.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Julian L. Kiser,
644 N. College Ave.,
Bloomington, Indiana.



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644 N. College Ave.,
Bloomington, Ind.
Nov. 9, 1908.

Dr. Henry Pratt Jordan,
Pres. Univ. of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,

I am a student of Indiana University & am studying the Russian Jewish question. Remembering and appreciating previous favors of yours along this line, I take the liberty of asking your opinion upon the following general line of argument:

Russia can give the Jews no hope

solution of the Russian Jewish
question lies in emigration to the
liberal countries of the world who
can assimilate the Jew & whose
population is not too greatly congested
to receive them such as the United
States, Canada, South America,
South Africa, etc. The existence
of such countries ~~forces~~ will inevitably
cause the Russian Jews to gradually
leave Russia & thus prevent the solution
of the Russian Jewish question
within Russia itself.

Trusting the favor of an early
reply & thanking you in advance
for the same, I remain,
Very truly yours,
Julian J. Kiser.

21

of betterment within any reasonable time. Even if she did so by an act of the Duma or the ~~govt~~ government, the intense hatred of her people for the Jews would prevent any real betterment of their lot. As regards the Jews, Russia is in every way, as Leo H. Levi said, in the same position as the medieval nations were. History

plainly shows that with such conditions the solution of the Jewish question always takes place outside the country - the Jews ~~are~~ flee from persecution or are expelled. The same must happen with Russia as she is today. Her Jewish problem must be solved outside Russia itself. The Jews & the Russians are so
unlike each other that they can never
live peaceably together. The real

International

October 26th, 1907.

Mr. Julian J. Kiser,

644 North College Ave., Bloomington, Ind.

My dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 24th inst. is received. It would be in my judgment extremely undesirable for the United States to intervene in behalf of the Russian Jews. Intervention might easily lead to war. Moreover, we certainly have our hands full attending to matters on this side of the world without roaming around the globe after the manner of Don Quixote. International law has no direct bearing on the question. From the point of view of law the internal affairs of Russia can in no way concern the United States. Russia as an independent nation has a right to live its own life its own way. So far as practical results are concerned, there is I think little to be anticipated from intervention. Russia is well advised of public sentiment in this country on this matter. It seems to me that we can do nothing more effective than to open our doors liberally to immigration of these people, receiving them

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can do nothing more effective than to open our doors

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undesirable for the United States to intervene in behalf

received. It would be in my judgment extremely

Your favor of the 24th inst. is

My dear Sir:-

644 North College Ave., Bloomington, Ind.

Mr. Julian J. Kiser,

October 24th, 1907.

Unsubstantiated

-2-

and helping them to become established as citizens of
our Republic.

Very truly yours,

-2-

and helping them to become established as citizens of

our Republic.

Very truly yours,

644 North College Ave.,
Bloomington, Ind.
Oct. 24, 1907.

Dr. Henry Pratt Judson, Pres.,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,

As a student of Indiana University, I take the liberty of asking you to express your views on the question, "Resolved, that the United States government should intervene in behalf of the Russian Jews." We are discussing the question from an impartial and unprejudiced standpoint, and would greatly appreciate a short statement of your views on the subject, both ^{from} ~~to~~ the side of international law and practical results. Hoping to receive a reply at your earliest convenience,

~~I remain~~ and thanking you in advance
for the same, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Julian J. Hise.

Kyoto, Japan, September 1st 1908.

To the President and Trustees of the University
of Chicago, U.S.A.

October 1, 1908

My dear Sir:-
We officers and teachers of the College and Theological
school of the Doshisha have read with great interest the account in
our papers of the mission of Prof. Burton. We had also just had
a delightful visit and some excellent lectures from your Prof. Mc-

Clintock. Your favor of the 1st of September addressed to the
President and Trustees of the University of Chicago is at hand.

I need not say that we are greatly interested in your problem. We
have not at present funds available for such a scholarship as you
indicate. I suggest that you confer on this matter with Professor

Burton when he is in Japan, and the matter may await his return
to this country and his report. We should be gratified if we could
be of service to the excellent cause in which you are engaged.

This would send back into our schools men of your highest
training, who at once become influential over large bodies of stu-

dents. We feel that at present no other person is so influential
in Japan as a well trained Christian teacher.

You know that on account of the comparative poverty of
our people and the exceedingly low salaries of our professional
people, it is practically impossible for a young man and his family
to afford the large cost of an education in America.

There must come assistance from the government here or
from exceptional private sources or from your institutions.

Those assisted by government are not available for us,
since they must in returning give so much of their services in

President Tsukuru Harada,
Doshisha College,
Kyoto, Japan.

H. P. Judson

Very truly yours,

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My dear Sir:-

October 1, 1908

2.

COLLEGE
Office.

To the President

Government

Handwritten in red ink:
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.
October 1, 1908

Kyoto, Japan, September 1st 1908.

To the President and Trustees of the University
of Chicago, U.S.A.

Gentlemen:-

We officers and teachers of the College and Theological school of the Doshisha have read with great interest the account in our papers of the mission of Prof. Burton. We had also just had a delightful visit and some excellent lectures from your Prof. McClintock. We gather from these that your University is considering how you may assist in the education of our people.

We have been most happy to have Prof. McClintock with us and will give Prof. Burton our best welcome and all possible help.

It has occurred to us and Prof. McClintock will give you our reasons in person, that perhaps the best help you can render us at present is in the form of scholarships for teachers and students.

This would send back into our schools men of your highest training, who at once become influential over large bodies of students. We feel that at present no other person is so influential in Japan as a well trained Christian teacher.

You know that on account of the comparative poverty of our people and the exceedingly low salaries of our professional people, it is practically impossible for a young man and his family to afford the large cost of an education in America.

There must come assistance from the government here or from exceptional private sources or from your institutions.

Those assisted by government are not available for us, since they must in returning give so much of their services in

Kyoto, Japan, September 1st 1908.

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our papers of the mission of Prof. Burton. We had also just had
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Those assisted by government are not available for us,
since they must in returning give so much of their services in

Kyoto, Japan, September 1st 190 8.

President and Trustees of the University of Chicago, U.S.A.

government schools.

To mention one of our special needs at present, we want a well trained teacher on the method of teaching language, especially English. We desire to send for that purpose one of our teachers to your institution for a couple ^{of} years, provided you are willing to assist us in giving him a scholarship. Prof. McClintock will tell you all about the person we like to send and the condition of our institution. We hope it may be so arranged, that he will be able to come to Chicago in the beginning of the school year a year hence from now.

In order to be of available service to us, these scholarships should yield the student in America his entire expense there, since all we could possibly raise for him would be his large travelling expenses.

Hoping this may be of service in guiding the direction of your philanthropy, and also that the already intimate relation between America and Japan may even more be closely bound in Christian friendship,

We beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

Doshisha College

By *Tasaku Harada*,
Pres.

Kyoto, Japan, September 1st 1908.

To the President and Trustees of the University of Chicago, U.S.A.

government schools.

To mention one of our special needs at present, we want a well trained teacher on the method of teaching language, especially English. We desire to send for that purpose one of our teachers to your institution for a couple years, provided you are willing to assist us in giving him a scholarship. Prof. McClintock will tell you all about the person we like to send and the condition of our institution. We hope it may be so arranged, that he will be able to come to Chicago in the beginning of the school year a year hence from now. In order to be of available service to us, these scholarships should yield the student in America his entire expense there, since all we could possibly raise for him would be his large traveling expenses. Hoping this may be of service in guiding the direction of your philanthropy, and also that the already intimate relation between America and Japan may even more be closely bound in Christian friendship, We beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
Doshisha College

Thomas H. Howard
Res.

Hawthorne Inn,
Gloucester, Mass.

Aug 19, 1902.

*Will Mr. Gore
indemnify
secret
G. H. M.*

My dear Mr. President:

I thank you very much for your
courteous letter of the 15th inst. and wish to say that His
Excellency, the Siamese Minister, is greatly pleased with its
cordial tenor.

According to our present plan, His Royal Highness and party
will call on you Tuesday, Oct. 21, most probably in the morning.
The exact hour will be given you later.

The Crown Prince is a scholarly gentleman. After graduating
with very high honor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he
entered Christ Church, Oxford where he completed the undergraduate
course and also did considerable advanced work, especially in
History and International Law. His thesis on "The War of the Polish
Succession" was published by the University of Oxford.

It is more than likely that a graduate degree would have
been conferred upon him, had it not been feared that England
might seem to seek to eclipse France in Spain.

I am mentioning this, most confidentially, without even the
knowledge of the Minister, thinking that if sufficient evidence
were given you, you might see fit to confer upon the Prince
a degree at the time of his visit to Chicago.

JAMES H. GORE,
PROFESSOR

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Montgomery, Ala.
March 19, 1902

My dear Mr. President:
I have just received your letter of the 14th inst. and wish to say that the
excellent, the honorable Minister, is greatly pleased with the
correspondence.

According to our present plan, the Royal Academy and the
will call on you Tuesday, Oct. 21, next probably in the morning.
The next hour will be given you later.

The Royal Prince is a technical gentleman. After graduating
with my high honor at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he
entered Christ Church, Oxford where he completed the undergraduate
course and also did considerable advanced work, especially in
history and international law. He then on "The War of the Boer"
"Succession" was published by the University of Oxford.
It is more than half that a graduate degree would have
been conferred upon him, had it not been feared that England
might seem to seek to replace France in Spain.
I am mentioning this most confidentially, without even the
knowledge of the Minister, thinking that if sufficient evidence
were given you, you might see fit to confer upon the Prince
a degree at the time of his visit to Chicago.

Because of the attitude of the United States in the recent troubles in China as well as our newly acquired interests in the Philippines, Siam is looking to our country for friendly interest and moral support. This can be seen in the establishment here of a special Legation, and in the fact that citizens of this country are now engaged for some of the very highest positions in Siam.

At the present time the Siamese government is maintaining about 70 students in Europe. A manifest interest on our part might bring a large proportion of these students to this country, thereby increasing our influence in the East.

Personally, it would interest you to know that it was the present King who collected ~~and~~ edited and published the complete works of Buddha + all of his commentaries.

Please pardon me for writing at this length, but I do so out of a firm conviction ^{based on} and personal acquaintance with His Royal Highness, that the honor is deserved and a belief that in more ways than one the best interests of both countries would be advanced by its bestowal.

In case you should look with favor upon this suggestion, I will gladly send you a copy of the Prince's work and such additional information as you might desire.

Very truly yours,
J. H. Gore

Recourse of the states of the United States in the
 recent troubles in China as well as our very acquired
 interests in the Philippines, Spain is looking to our country
 for friendly interest and moral support. This can be seen
 in the establishment here of a special legation, and in the
 fact that citizens of this country are now engaged for
 some of the very highest positions in Spain.
 At the present time the Spanish government is maintaining
 about 70 students in Europe. A manifest interest on our
 part might bring a large proportion of these students to
 this country, thereby increasing our influence in the East.
 Generally, it would interest you to know that it was the
 present King who collected and published the
 complete works of Cervantes + all of his commentaries.
 Please pardon me for writing at this length, but I do so
 out of a firm conviction ^{based on} ~~and~~ personal acquaintance with the
 royal Spanish government that the cause is deserving and a belief that
 in some way or other the best interests of both countries would
 be advanced by its adoption.
 In case you should not wish favor upon this suggestion, I
 will gladly send you a copy of the Spanish note and such additional
 information as you might desire.
 Very truly yours,
 J. Gore

CHICAGO

James
File with
Geo. Dawes

arrangements should also be made of
which American students may be
able to use Spanish-American libra-
ries and archives. The history of this
country is incomplete without the
use of Spanish history and records.
Many of these are in Mexico and the
islands. The investigation of this source
of historical knowledge, largely unworked
as yet by Americans, will not only be
a valuable addition to American
history, but will also serve to bring
the scholarship of the two countries
into closer relations, and so will
make the Spanish-American people
more familiar with our ^{educational} in-
stitutions.

H. P. Judson

H. P. Judson

*For use of
Prof. [illegible]*

Our permanent standing order is made of
which the American objects may be
able to use Universal-Conference line
this record collection. The history of the
movement is a complete history of the
use of Universal history and records
history of these are in the case of the
history. The investigation of the history
of American literature, history of American
as yet of American literature, but only be
a valuable addition to American literature
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the American literature - American literature
the American literature with the American literature
the American literature.

(201)

SUGGESTIONS IN RE SPANISH-AMERICA.

*In fullness
will you improve
this & return
J. R. R.*

Recent events have bound the United States and certain Spanish-speaking countries more closely together and a more intimate connection will prove to the advantage of both.

In no way can this connection be better furthered than through the education of young men from those countries in the United States, and already there is evidence of an influx of Porto Ricans, of Cubans, of Mexicans and of young men as well as young women from countries still further south.

Chicago offers in many ways special advantages for those who desire to couple with an English education an intimate knowledge of American conditions, methods and ideals. The city is at no particular disadvantage in site, since, although further from our West Indian Islands than are the seaboard cities of the Atlantic, it lies nearer than these to the equally important field of Mexico. Chicago can afford ample preparation in law, in medicine, in technical and liberal education, and no city is its superior in the opportunity presented to gain a thorough knowledge of American life, social, industrial, commercial and political.

The growing trade of the United States with Spanish-America can best be promoted by training young men from those countries in our institutions, since every man, so trained, will prove a greater influence to this end than a young American sent as commercial traveller from this country. Chicago would reap a decided profit from the education of young Mexicans or South Americans in this city.

No institution in Chicago can so effectively give this training as the University. Morgan Park Academy can provide preparation for the liberal and professional work of the Junior and Senior Colleges,

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No institution in Chicago can so effectively give this train-

ing as the University. Morgan Park Academy can provide preparation

for the liberal and professional work of the Junior and Senior colleges,

of the schools of Medicine and law. Especially can the College of Commerce and Politics offer superior attractions and afford a sound, practical education.

What is needed under these conditions is, first of all, a careful, personal investigation of the conditions and needs of those countries, educationally speaking, looking possibly to some modifications of our local curricula, to make them appeal still more definitely and clearly to the peoples of Spanish-America.

During this investigation, a personal acquaintance should be formed with all who occupy an important position in the educational system in each country. Through this acquaintance the position of Chicago as an educational center can be unobtrusively, but strongly, emphasized and connections can be formed which subsequent care may make permanent. The fact that work can be carried on in Chicago throughout the year should prove a potent argument in behalf of this city.

It is equally essential that acquaintance should be made, as far as possible, also among those classes, in the various communities, from which young men may be expected most largely to come to this country for training. Some plan can and should be devised, therefore, properly to accredit and introduce a representative of the University to the social and commercial, as well as to the educational, clubs and societies in the various countries.

If this work be properly accomplished, the result should be not only what is suggested above, but also a store of information about the various countries, which can be utilized in the further prosecution of this end, and serve as a basis for decisions in regard to local advertising, direct and indirect, and other means of diffusing information and of keeping constantly the city and the University of Chicago in the

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public consciousness of the Spanish-speaking countries.

public consciousness of the Spanish-speaking countries.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, President,
633 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Indiana.
THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN, Vice-Pres't at Large,
Haddo House, Aberdeen, Scotland.
MISS TERESA F. WILSON, Corresponding Secretary,
71 Avenue Brunswick, Toronto, Canada.
Mlle. CAMILLE VIDART, Recording Secretary,
1 Place du Port, Geneva, Switzerland.
FRAULEIN HELENE LANGE, Treasurer,
Bornimer Strasse 9,
Halensee, bei Berlin, Germany.

NATIONAL COUNCILS AFFILIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The National Council of Women of the United States.
Formed March, 1888. Federated June, 1893.
MRS. FANNIE HUMPHREYS GAFFNEY, President,
41 Riverside Drive, New York City, New York.

The National Council of Women of Canada.
Formed October, 1893. Federated July, 1897.
LADY TAYLOR, President,
49 Madison Avenue, Toronto.

The National Council of Women of Germany.
Formed 1894. Federated July, 1897.
FRAU MARIE STRITT, President,
Seidnitzerplatz 1, Dresden.

The National Council of Women of Sweden.
Formed January, 1896. Federated July, 1898.
FRU A. HIERTA-RETIUS, President,
110 Drottninggatan, Stockholm.

*The National Council of Women
of Great Britain and Ireland.*
Formed October, 1897. Federated July, 1898.
HON. MRS. ARTHUR T. LYTTELTON, President,
Castle House, Petersfield, Hants, England.

The National Council of Women of Denmark.
Formed March, 1899. Federated March, 1899.
FROKEN HENNI FORCHAMMER, President,
Ingemanns Vej, 3 B. Copenhagen.

The National Council of Women of New South Wales.
Formed July, 1896. Federated March, 1899.
VISCOUNTESS HAMPDEN, President,
Government House, Sydney.

The National Council of Women of Holland.
Formed March, 1899. Federated March, 1899.
MME. KLERCK VAN HOGENDORP, President,
11 Alexanderstraat, The Hague.

The National Council of Women of New Zealand.
Formed April, 1896. Federated May, 1899.
MRS. SHEPPARD, President,
Box 209, P. O., Christchurch.

The National Council of Women of Tasmania.
Formed May, 1899. Federated June, 1899.
LADY DODDS, President,
Government House, Hobart.

The National Council of Women of Switzerland.
Formed December, 1899. Federated ———.
Mlle. HELENE MULINEN, President,
62 Rue de la Justice, Berne.

The National Council of Women of Italy.
Formed March, 1900. Federated June, 1900.
CONTESSA TAVERNA, President,
Torno Lago di Como, Rome.

The National Council of Women of France.
Formed August, 1900. Federated ———.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

ORGANIZED 1888

HEADQUARTERS AND PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
633 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
U. S. A.

"DO UNTO OTHERS AS YE WOULD THAT OTHERS

SHOULD DO UNTO YOU."

May 2, 1901.



Dr. Harper,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

The Women's International Committee of Peace and Arbitration is endeavoring to get a universal demonstration in the form of meetings in all countries throughout the world on May 18th, 1901. This date is chosen because on May 18th, the International Court of Arbitration will convene at The Hague. The Demonstration will continue the work begun by the Universal Demonstration in 1889. At that time we succeeded in having nearly two hundred meetings held in different places in the United States. On the same day, and almost at the same hour, in nineteen different countries nearly one thousand meetings were held.

We wish to repeat this demonstration, we hope with greater success than our initial effort. We feel that we have a right to appeal to the Christian Church to give its powerful influence in behalf of this step toward the establishment and expression of universal fraternity, which it was the mission of Christ to establish on the earth.

We are asking clergymen everywhere to speak on the subject of arbitration as a proper method of settling International differences on the Sunday preceding our Peace Demonstration; that is, Sunday May 12th.

The enclosed brief address will explain more fully the object of our meeting and the purpose of this request. We respectfully hope that you will feel like discussing the subject fully and favorably before your people, and that you will lend your aid to the Local meetings which may be held in your community as a part of this World Demonstration.

Thanking you in advance for your courteous and sympathetic help, I have the honor to remain,

yours very sincerely,

Mary Wright Sewall

Member of the Women's International Peace
and Arbitration Committee for the United States.

Member of the Women's International Peace
and Arbitration Committee for the United States.

Yours very sincerely,

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May 12th, 1901. This date is chosen because
ings in all countries throughout the world on
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of Peace and Arbitration is endeavoring to get
The Women's International Committee

My dear Sir:

Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Harper,
President University of Chicago,

May 2, 1901.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN

INTERNATIONAL

ORGANIZED 1888

HEADQUARTERS AND PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
637 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.



GENERAL OFFICERS.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, President,
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Miss Teresa F. Wilson, Corresponding Secretary,
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Miss Camille Vidart, Recording Secretary,
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Bismarck Strasse 9,
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Frau Marie Stritt, President,
Seidenstrasse 1, Dresden.
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Ingenmans Vei. 3-B, Copenhagen.
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Government House, Sydney.
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Box 309, P. O. Christchurch.
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Formed May, 1899. Federated June, 1899.
Lady Dore, President,
Government House, Hobart.
The National Council of Women of Switzerland,
Formed December, 1899. Federated
Mrs. Harriet Muller, President,
62 Rue de la Justice, Berne.
The National Council of Women of Italy,
Formed March, 1900. Federated June, 1900.
Contessa Taverna, President,
Torre Laga di Como, Como.
The National Council of Women of France,
Formed August, 1900. Federated

ADDRESS TO BE READ AND VOTED AT MEETINGS IN THE UNITED STATES CONVENED ON MAY 18, 1901, IN SYMPATHY WITH THE UNIVERSAL DEMONSTRATION OF WOMEN.

One result of the Peace Conference held at The Hague in May, 1899, was the organization of a Court of International Arbitration, in comparison with what many ardent advocates of its establishment desired, its existence is the occasion for profound gratitude. This Court will convene in its first session on May 18, 1901.

In the development of the sentiment of International Peace and of its application to International relations, formal, organized activity must inevitably follow upon public opinion. To give opportunity for such friendly public opinion as already exists to express itself, and to stimulate a wider public interest in this Court, in its development and in the extension of its power, this meeting is convened.

The men and women here assembled have met because of their common conviction that the recent growth of militarism is a menace to the further development of civilization; that the frequent evidences of national irritability, greed and so-called "Imperialism," which have recently been given, attest to the dangers which beset existing civilization. The further evolution of humanity is retarded by the war spirit. The wars that have been going forward in China, the Philippines, the Transvaal and in Cuba arrest the serious attention of mankind. They compel all thoughtful men and women everywhere to question whether the finest expression of civilization is to be found in improved methods of warfare; whether the superiority of modern over mediaeval times consists in the greater number of modern variety and effectiveness of the weapons by whose use men slay one another.

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val times consists in the greater number of modern variety and
effectiveness of the weapons by whose men slay one another.

Assembled to consider these questions and to discuss the antagonistic principles of War and Peace in the light of history, philosophy and Christian aspiration, we unite in the expression of our conviction that nations, which are but aggregations of individuals, should be held to a morality at least as exalted as that which is demanded of individuals under the highest existing forms of civilization. The court of justice in which differences are arbitrated by law and reason has succeeded to the duel as the approved method of settling individual controversies. We believe this fact to be a pledge that nations also may be brought to settle, under corresponding laws of justice and reason, sectional and international controversies.

We hold this meeting to enlighten public intelligence; to stimulate the public conscience; to quicken international sympathy. We pledge ourselves to give support to the principles enunciated in the conventions passed by the Conference at The Hague; to sustain the Court of International Arbitration; to endeavor to augment public respect for it; and to aid in so modifying conditions that the range of its influence and the application of the principles in behalf of which it convenes may be extended.

In issuing this address we, American women, extend to the women of all other countries a sympathetic and cordial greeting. To us the Universal Demonstration of women in behalf of Peace, girdling the globe with a chain of meetings wherein in different tongues the same sentiments will be expressed, is itself a pledge of that ultimate international fraternity under whose influence wars and rumors of wars shall cease and the Peace of God be established on the earth.

(Signed)

MAY WRIGHT SEWALL.

On behalf of American Women representing the
United States of America in the Women's
International Committee for Peace and Arbitration.

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On behalf of American Women representing the United States of America in the Women's International Committee for Peace and Arbitration.

Professor Dr. Adolf Harnack,
University of Berlin,
Berlin, Germany:

Dear Sir:

International
Relations

Next autumn a portrait of Professor Hermann ~~Adolf~~ von Holst, now passing his last days in suffering at Freiburg, will be unveiled and presented to the University of Chicago. The picture is being painted by Professor Carl Mann of the Royal Academy at Munich. ~~The~~ ^{position} The position of Professor von Holst as a German, for years a professor at Freiburg, the author of a great Constitutional History of the United States, and ten years the head of the Department of history in the University of Chicago, has suggested to us that this would be an appropriate occasion for celebrating the real friendship existing between the scholars of our two countries, and, above all, for expressing the deep and cordial feeling existing between the very large German constituency of this country and the Fatherland.

It is hoped, therefore, by the friends of Germany throughout many parts of this land that this event may be given an international significance, and that the German Government will be represented in an official capacity. In order to give this plan a fitting dignity, the University of Chicago, by its Senate, invites you to be the guest of

Professor Dr. Adolf Haunke
University of Berlin
Berlin
Germany

Dear Sir:

I have just received a portrait of Professor
Haunke from the Hotel, and passing his last days
in suffering at Berlin, will be very glad and proud to
the University of Chicago. The picture is being printed by
Professor Carl von the Royal Academy of Sciences. The
at present the first of Professor Haunke is a German
foreigners of German at Berlin, the author of a great
Constitutional History of the United States, and the years the
has of it department of history in the University of
Chicago, has suggested to me that this would be an op-
portune occasion for exhibiting the real friendship
existing between the scholars of our two countries, and
above all, for removing the deep and cordial feeling
existing between the very large German community of
this country and the Fatherland.
This is why, therefore, the friends of Germany thought
it most fitting of this time that this great work be
given an international significance and that the German
Government will be represented in an official capacity.
In order to give this place a fitting record of the
to Chicago by its Senate, it is to be the gift of

honor at a Special Convocation on October 10, 1903, when the highest degree at its disposal - the same as that recently given to President Roosevelt - will be conferred upon you. It is hoped, also, that you will give an address on any subject that you might think appropriate to the occasion. We venture to hope that your interest in stimulating the study of history, - since great attention would be given to your opinions, - and a possible desire to visit this country, may induce you to accept this proposal. The University will feel honored by a favorable answer from you.

In order to enable you to make the journey at the expense of the University, it is suggested that you give three lectures here in return for a stipend of six hundred dollars. You will doubtless soon hear of the proposition through official sources. Indeed, we ^{trust} ~~hope~~ that your Government will be interested in urging you to accept this invitation, since it has a bearing wider than the original incident which suggested it. So soon as you come to a decision, be good enough to send a cablegram at our expense.

With the expression of my great respect and esteem
believe me,

Very truly yours,

President,

... of a special commission on October 10, 1902,
... the highest degree of its diploma - the same as
that usually given to the highest diploma - with the ex-
ception upon you. It is hoped, also, that you will
give an address on the subject that you might think
appropriate to the occasion. The intention is to have that
your interest in stimulating the study of history -
your attention would be given to your opinions - and
a possible chance to visit the country and induce
you to accept this proposal. The University will feel
honored by a personal address from you.
In order to enable you to make the journey at
the expense of the University, this suggests that you
give three lectures there in return for a stipend of
six hundred dollars. You will doubtless have had
of the proposition through official sources. Indeed,
it is probable that your government will be interested in
having you to accept this invitation, since it has a
bearing with them the original in which what you
state it. So soon as you can come to a decision
before enough I send a cablegram of our interest
with the experience of my great respect and esteem
believe me, very truly yours

Frederick