

obligatory arbitration HAS CONFERRED ALREADY INESTIMABLE BENEFITS ON MANKIND. And the possibilities are illimitable.

It is equally known to you that the interests of the United States are safeguarded by Mr. Taft who agrees that the United States Senate shall reserve the right of "DEFINING CLEARLY THE MATTER IN DISPUTE AND THE SCOPE OF THE POWERS OF THE ARBITRATORS".

My purpose in writing to you, in behalf of the "Daily Telegraph" of London (whose editors desire me to present you with their compliments of respect and warmest esteem), is to request that you will favor me as the American correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" with a FEW SENTENCES for publication under your name as soon as it is officially notified that the Convention IS SIGNED and ready for the Senate.

The "Daily Telegraph" of London has taken the leading part in Europe in advocating resort to arbitration and has written much in support of the Convention now being negotiated. We are most desirous to have a few words from you

FIRST, WITH REGARD TO THE EFFECT OF THE CONVENTION IN PROMOTING PEACE BETWEEN AMERICA AND ENGLAND and

SECONDLY, ITS INFLUENCE IN FURTHERING THE CAUSE OF THE WORLD'S PEACE IN PURSUANCE OF THE PRINCIPLES SET FORTH IN ARTICLES 15 - 19 OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES SIGNED AT THE HAGUE JULY 29, 1899.

It is understood and hereby agreed that your most valued opinions will not be released for publication until the Convention is actually signed and the purpose of the "Daily Telegraph" is to print them on the day after signature which would not be possible without your gracious and prompt co-operation.

I thank you in anticipation and remain,

Very respectfully yours,
Percy S. Bullen Special Correspondent
of the Daily Telegraph.

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Very respectfully yours,
John C. ...

Chicago, April 19, 1911

Dear Sir:-

I cannot imagine any circumstances which hereafter will tend to cause war between Great Britain and the United States. At the same time the treaty of general arbitration between the two nations cannot fail to dispel any shadow even of the possibility of such contest. How far this treaty will be influential in securing the peace of the world it will be impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy. The example, however, of two great nations bound together in this way can hardly fail to be influential to some extent in that direction.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.
H. P. Judson

Mr. Percy S. Bullen,
2406 Singer Bldg., New York.

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2406 Stinger Bldg., New York.

Very respectfully yours,
H. P. Judson

20

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION
Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, New York.

Gordon

Dear Sir:

As a business man, you are asked to support the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, now pending before the United States Senate. We recognize that this request is not justified unless its object is practical.

War is bad for business. You may properly be interested in arbitration because it tends to prevent war. The more wars a treaty can honorably prevent, the better treaty it is; and the pending treaties deserve your support, because they are in this respect far superior to any heretofore drawn.

These treaties provide: (1), That questions regarded by both parties as "justiciable" shall be arbitrated; (2), That on the request of either party, any question shall first be referred to a Joint High Commission, composed of three citizens from each nation, which shall report on the facts; and (3), That when the parties disagree as to whether a dispute is "justiciable", that question shall go to such a Joint Commission, and if the Commission decides the case is justiciable, then it shall be arbitrated.

It is the third provision--that the Commission shall determine whether questions are justiciable--that a majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (over the protest of its Chairman, Senator Cullom, and of Senators Root and Burton) has recommended be stricken out. The Senate will not, however, act on the Committee's report before December; and meanwhile, President Taft and leading friends of arbitration hope to induce the Senators to ratify the treaties without destroying this valuable feature which marks the great practical advance over former treaties.

No one wishes the Senate to renounce constitutional rights or assent to treaties that would compel arbitration of questions of governmental policy, like the Monroe Doctrine. But lawyers like President Taft, Secretary Knox, Senators Root and Cullom, Governor Baldwin of Connecticut, and Professor J. B. Moore maintain that neither the rights of the Senate nor the honor of the nation are endangered by these treaties.

Certainly the provision in question is a practical feature that deserves the consideration of business men, for it decidedly minimizes the chance of war by making it impossible for any nation, in the heat of passion, to declare that

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a question is not justiciable, and forthwith begin war. The Joint High Commission must first report, and since that Commission would be composed of an equal number of nationals of each party, and all or all but one must agree, a hasty or ill-advised decision could hardly result.

Moreover, if the treaties succeed they will doubtless serve as models for treaties between many nations. Models should be of the best. Besides, the world is looking to the United States to take a decided step toward world peace. If these treaties are weakened, we will not perform this great service, and our prestige will suffer.

Yet certain Senators believe it their duty--and it would be unjust to attack their motives--to oppose this third provision of the treaties. All that is asked is that you help to convince your Senators that such views are not general among their constituents. You can render a substantial service if you will do one or more of the following things:

Write in your own language to one or both Senators from your State, and to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, urging the ratification of the treaties without the Committee's amendment; and encourage your friends to do likewise.

Send us the names and addresses of officials of business organizations or of business men with whom we may use your name.

Ask your business bodies, your editors, your pastors and your friends to give this matter early and special attention and publicity.

Thanking you in advance for any co-operation,

Very sincerely yours,

H. C. PHILLIPS,

Secretary.

Temporary Address
1650 Park Road N. W.
Washington D. C.

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Thanking you in advance for any co-operation,

Very sincerely yours,

H. C. PHILLIPS,

Secretary.

Chicago, November 6, 1911

Dear Sir:-

I am obliged for the copy of your publication on the general arbitration treaties of 1911, and have read the text of the treaty with Great Britain and all the other documents with much interest. If the amendments proposed by Senator Root should be adopted I should not regard the last clause of the Third Article as especially objectionable. It seems to me, however, on the whole ill-advised. If the three nationals who represent one of the two countries should support the view of their own government on a question of justiciability it is obvious that a deadlock would follow, and the provisions of the article would be futile. If, on the other hand, two of the nationals of one country should vote with the three nationals of the other country and against their own government we should have the surprising case of subordinates appointed by a government overruling the government itself on what might be a question of national policy. It seems to me that this

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might be a question of national policy. It seems to me that this

would be unfortunate and dangerous. Therefore the provision in Clause 3 of Article 3 seems to me either futile or dangerous. The futility perhaps would not matter very much; the danger would be at least in part eliminated by Senator Root's amendment. I am inclined to say, however, that in my opinion the article might better be amended by striking out the third clause.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

Mr. H. C. Phillips,
1650 Park Road, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

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Very truly yours,

H. F.

Mr. H. C. Phillips,
1620 Park Road, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, February 20, 1912

Dear Sir:-

The enclosed communication comes to me from a southern state. You will see at once its bearing. However, I must say that the bill itself, if I understand its provisions, adopts a very questionable policy. That the agricultural extension work is of great value cannot be doubted. However, in my opinion it ought to be carried on at the expense of the states. The attempt to use the United States treasury for all conceivable purposes, no matter how desirable in themselves, cannot fail to lead to extravagance in expenditure in the long run. If the states which get the benefit have to pay the bills money is much more likely to be used economically. I believe the principle, in other words, is fundamentally wrong.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J.

Hon. John Lamb,
House of Representatives, U. S.,
Washington, D. C.

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Hon. John Lamp,
House of Representatives, U. S.,
Washington, D. C.

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION
MOHONK LAKE, ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

October 30, 1911.

P-L

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

My dear President Judson:

We appreciate your letter of October 27. The enclosed documents give pretty definitely the situation with regard to the pending treaties. No one, I fancy, wants the Senate to assent to any dangerous provision. What we are working for is to avoid the rejection of the clause providing that a joint commission shall pass on whether given questions are justicable. If that clause is lost, the pending treaties are a little, but not much, better than those in existence with all their exceptions of national order, etc.

Certainly it would seem that such an amendment, as proposed by Mr. Root, would meet the needs of the case, and I fancy few friends of arbitration would object to such an amendment provided the more important clause is retained.

If we can give any further information, it will be a pleasure to do so, and if after investigation, you share our views, we shall certainly appreciate the great

TEMPORARY ADDRESS
1650 PARK ROAD N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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We appreciate your letter of October 24.
My dear President Johnson:

Chicago, Ill.

Directorate of Chicago

President Harry Platt Johnson

B-T

October 20, 1911

LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION
MOHONK LAKE, ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

influence you will be able to exert in support of Senator
Cullom's position.

Very sincerely yours,

W. C. Phillips
Secretary.

EC

Chicago, November 1, 1911

Dear Mr. Phillips:-

Your favor of the 30th inst. with enclosure

received. I shall give early attention to the matter.

Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. J.

Mr. H. C. Phillips,
1650 Park Road N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

31

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE NUMBER

OF

THE WORLD'S WORK



OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

NEW YORK Sept. 30, 1911

Dear Sir:

THE WORLD'S WORK is preparing to issue, at an early date, a number devoted to International Peace. The editor desires to make a feature of that number a symposium of opinion gathered from a few of the most eminent men of every nation respecting the prospects of the movement.

We venture, therefore, to solicit from you your answer to the query whether in your opinion there is any actual promise of the dawning of a day of universal peace.

Civilization is assuredly in the midst of very great, very far-reaching and profound alterations. The destiny of the race of men reveals itself with increasing clearness as a common destiny. The drawing together of the nations through modern transportation and communication systems, the swiftly progressing integration of the interests of all mankind seem to prophecy the inevitable extinction of war. Yet it is altogether possible that the peace enthusiasts overestimate the significance of all this --- altogether possible that the ancient instinct for battle will still long survive.

believed that the ambitions of some nations are such as to be
capable of restraint only by physical force, whether actual or
potential.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Dr. William Bayard Hale,
THE WORLD'S WORK, New York.

Will you not favor THE WORLD'S WORK with a brief expression of your views on this subject, to take its place among the answers received from the other eminent gentlemen addressed?

Anything you might say would be read with the very greatest interest and would no doubt contribute to a just estimate of an important movement.

I am, dear sir, with very many thanks,

Sincerely yours,

Wm Bayard Hale

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

✓ ✓
✓ ✓

The number will contain an article from the
President of the United States.

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-2-

Moreover, a great part of the earth as yet is not subject to the control of civilized methods. Such control is in the interest, not of the regions themselves only, but also of all the world. The exercise of authority to this end is essentially a matter of police. In the absence again Chicago, October 5, 1911 for maintaining order and justice, evidently such police must be exercised by the several nations. Inasmuch as this involves also the extension of national sovereignty, again evidently national

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of September 30th is received. You ask is whether in my opinion there is at present any actual promise of the dawning of a day of universal peace. It does not seem to me that that promise is so secure that we can place on it much reliance. It is true that wars are becoming more destructive and more enormously expensive in their money cost than ever before. It is true that there is a growing perception of the wasteful nature of the settlement of international disputes by physical force instead of by some form of adjudication. At the same time the lack of any one authority which can enforce its mandates leaves the world in such a position that each nation believes it necessary to defend its own rights and interests as best it can. It is further, rightly or wrongly, no hope believed that the ambitions of some nations are such as to be capable of restraint only by physical force, whether actual or potential.

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Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson *H. P. J.*

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THE WORLD'S WORK, New York.

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H. FRANCIS DYRUFF
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
60 WALL STREET

PHONES 7252
7253 HANOVER
7254
7255

NEW YORK

June 15, 1915

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

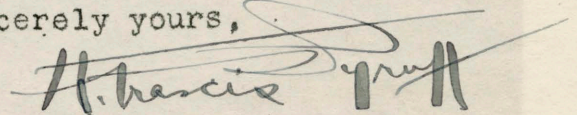
Sir:

Enclosed herewith please find copy of a suggested Plan of International Arbitration which has been sent to the Rulers, Prime Ministers and Ambassadors of almost all of the civilized nations of the world as well as to our Cabinet and many prominent men here.

If, in your sincere desire to aid every effort, no matter how humble, that in any way tends to contribute to the cause of world-wide peace, you could find it convenient to be so kindly disposed as to furnish the author with your opinion of this Plan, you may feel sure that I will feel highly grateful. Hon. Joseph H. Choate says of it, - "Your scheme is wonderfully elaborate and most carefully thought out and deserves consideration by all who are studying how best to prevent war and bring the present conflict, which is so disastrous to the world, to an end." General Ballington Booth writes, "A more thoughtful, logical, and in my humble opinion practical solution of the difficulties of international disputes has not yet been penned." Hon. Alton B. Parker says of it, - "It is very interesting, indeed." Mr. Bainbridge Colby writes, "You have evidently given some very searching and painstaking thought to the important subject of international arbitration."

Hoping to have the extreme pleasure of being favored with your highly valued opinion, I remain

Most sincerely yours,



(Dict. by Mr. D.)

E.M.
Enc.

M. FRANCIS DYRUFF
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
80 WALL STREET

NEW YORK

THOMAS
1922
1923
1924
1925
HANOVER

June 13, 1915

Harry F. Judson, Esq.,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

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M. Francis Dyruff

(Dict. by Mr. D.)
E.M.
Enc.

Chicago, July 1, 1915.

Dear Sir:-

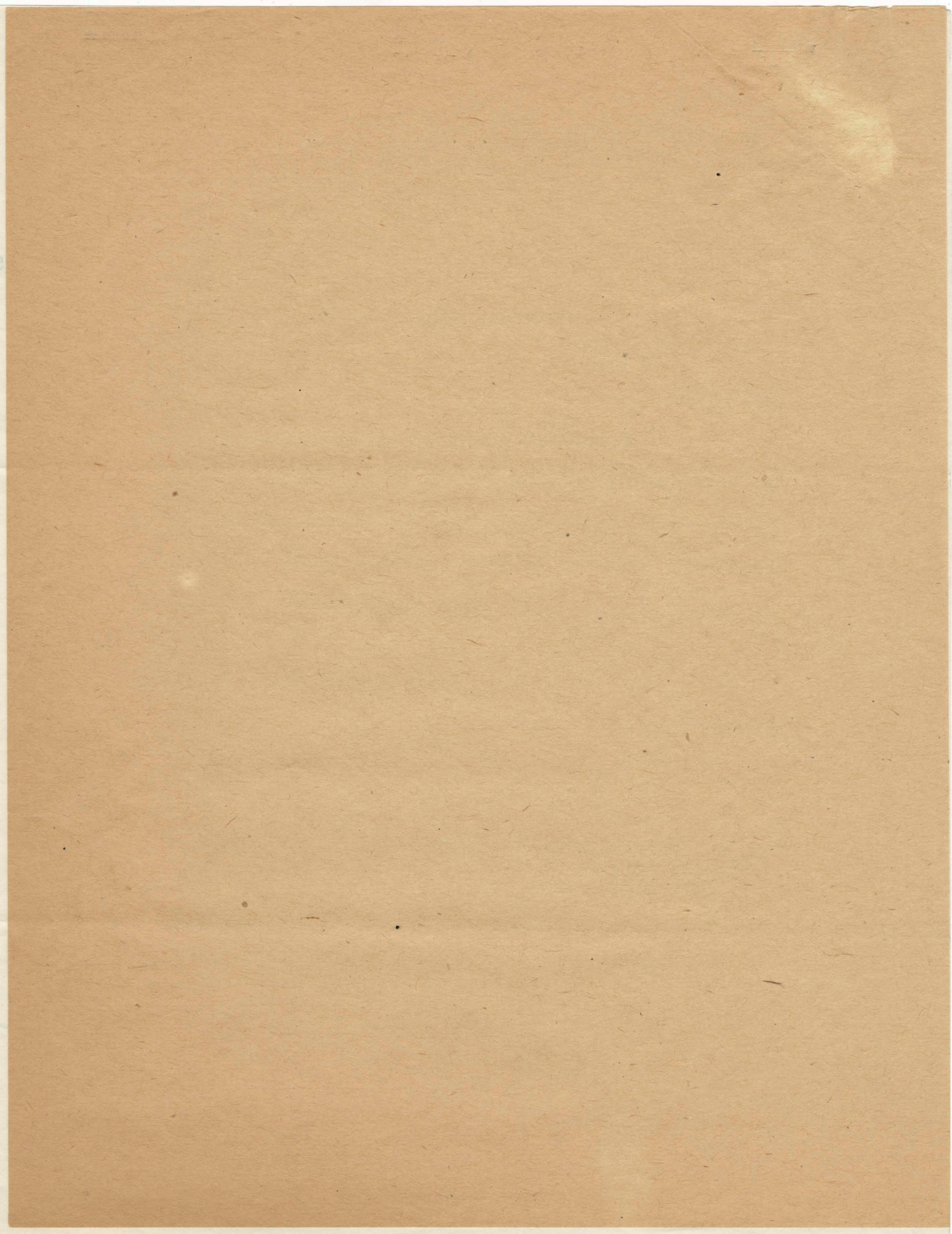
President Harry Pratt Judson desires
me to acknowledge your letter of June 15th. He
wishes me to say that he will be interested in
examining the Plan of International Arbitration.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to the President.

D.A.R.-D.

Mr. H. Francis Dyruff
60 Wall Street
New York, N. Y.



45

H. FRANCIS DYRUFF
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
60 WALL STREET

PHONES 7252
7253 HANOVER
7254
7255

NEW YORK

August 17, 1915

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

Dear Sir:-

Permit me to thank you for your very kind and courteous letter of July 1, 1915 (signed upon your behalf by David A. Robertson, Secretary) regarding the proposed plan of International Arbitration submitted to you by me. May I hope that the pressure of your many duties and engagements has not prevented you from giving the submitted plan your further attention? The large number of replies that have been so far received from those greatly interested in International Peace have been so very encouraging and have in the majority so favored the plan, that I am about to adopt the suggestions made by many that the largest possible Symposium of comment be secured from the most prominent men in the world and that the Symposium, with the plan, be then published in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Arrangements are now being made to have prominent translators make the necessary translations.

Enclosed herewith please find a few printed pages containing extracts from some and copies of others, of the letters already selected for the Symposium from the many now on hand. I am greatly desirous of adding to these such comment from you as you might care to make.

You realize of course that if the approval of this Plan by a sufficient number of the world's statesmen and great minds were to be added to that already secured, the adoption of the Plan would become possible. Much there may be in this Plan that is faulty and many far superior plans or improvements in this one, may be evolved, but why not unite in a demand for this one at least until the better ones come forth?

While I feel sure that your time is very much occupied just now yet when you recall the thousands of men bleeding to death to-day on European battlefields and the many dangers that threaten to even engulf our own glorious country in the terrible catastrophe, I feel sure that you will find a little time for immediate attention to anything which offers any prospect at all of avoiding such suffering, to the end, at least, that it may no longer be said that "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn".

Looking forward to the extreme pleasure of receiving such further comment as you may care to make, at an early date, and appreciating in advance your courtesy in the matter, I remain,

(Dict. by Mr. D)

M. P.

Most sincerely yours,

H. Francis Dyruff

W. FRANCIS D'YRUFF

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

80 WALL STREET

August 17, 1915

NEW YORK

PHONE 3333
HAWKINS
1915

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

Dear Sir:-

Permit me to thank you for your very kind and courteous letter of July 1, 1915 (signed upon your behalf by David A. Robertson, Secretary) regarding the proposed plan of International Arbitration submitted to you by me. May I hope that the pressure of your many other duties has not prevented you from giving the plan the consideration your further attention? The large number of replies that have been so far received from those greatly interested in International Peace have been so very encouraging and have in the majority so favored the plan, that I am about to adopt the suggestions made by many that the largest possible Symposium of comment be secured from the most prominent men in the world and that the Symposium, with the plan, be then published in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Arrangements are now being made to have prominent translators make the necessary translations.

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W.F.

SYNOPSIS OF A PROPOSED PLAN OF INTERNATIONAL
ARBITRATION WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT CONTAIN
SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

Under this plan a decision could only be made by a sixty per cent. vote of the delegates to the Court. As the representation is here figured out, this percentage would prevent either set of belligerents obtaining a decision in its favor, unless it secured the votes of a certain number of concededly neutral delegates, in addition to the votes of its own delegates, and those of all delegates considered favorable to it in advance, or even remotely so.

The writer has taken the liberty of submitting the plan because he believes that (despite the present patriotic heat of belligerency,) every deep-thinking man, and especially those responsible for the dictation or influencing of the policy of nations, is sincerely desirous of sparing humanity the terrific suffering which the present war entails. Human beings who really comprehend how transitory is human existence must desire to obviate human suffering and the lasting detriment that any country sustains through the exhaustion which war produces, (and has always produced), in nations, as to their commerce and industries; in the deaths of many of their best minds, and in the crippling and diseasing of many of their best citizens, to say nothing of the suffering of the widows and orphaned children who survive. If the greatest happiness to the greatest number should be the highest of human aims, what can national victory avail human kind at the expense of international misery, and the universal setting back of the whole world? The extension of territory cannot be sufficiently compensatory when one considers that there are many rich and fertile lands still almost entirely unpopulated, which can be had with so little effort and expenditure as to make the sacrifice of any number of human lives for the mere acquisition of territory, a terrible mistake. The North and South American continents have rich lands available to all the European immigration that a century to come can furnish.

With an intense and sincere desire to offer any suggestion that might have the remotest chance of lessening human misery and human suffering, and the prayer that a loving God may look down with infinite compassion and tender mercy on his suffering people of every and all nationality, I beg leave to remain,

Most humbly yours,

Brooklyn, New York,
January, 1915

The Author.

NOTE:

Many letters regarding the Plan have been received by its Author from Prime Ministers, Ambassadors and Ministers of many European and South American countries, and others to whom it was sent, almost all of them very commendatory. A few comments selected from some of those received are given below. None of the comments received from diplomats and high governmental officials, here or abroad, are given, no matter how commendatory because of the confidential nature of their communications, with the exception of a few of such as are of a general non-committal, non-confidential tenor.

***** A more thoughtful, logical, and in my humble opinion practical solution of the difficulties of international disputes has not yet been penned.

Volunteers of America
Office of the President
General Ballington Booth,
May 21, 1915

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28 Victoria Street,
London S. W. May 10, 1915

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Labor Leader, English House of Commons.

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Royal Spanish Embassy,
Washington, May 15, 1915

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Washington, D. C., May 16, 1915

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May 17, 1915

A SUGGESTED BASIS UPON WHICH TO FORM AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF ARBITRATION WITH A VIEW TO ENDING THE PRESENT CONFLICT IN EUROPE, AND TO PREVENT IN FUTURE ALL SIMILAR CONFLICTS (together with a suggested basis of representation at the outset, and also for normal times.)

By H. FRANCIS DYRUFF, LL.B., of the New York
and United States Bar.

1. A Court composed as provided for in these articles and to be known officially as the International Court of Arbitration and Justice, shall convene at a neutral place to be selected by it in the Western Hemisphere at some point in the temperate zone and after convening shall decide upon its permanent place of meeting which must be in such location as will permit of the Courts absolute control of all surrounding land and water within one hundred miles in every direction from the Courts meeting place. The Court shall then purchase such selected place together with all territory within one hundred miles in every direction of the place selected (unless the Court can satisfactorily otherwise arrange to secure by grant or gift a permanent place of meeting satisfactory to the Court together with the grant or gift of the necessary one hundred miles in every direction from such permanent place of meeting or the grant of absolute and permanent sovereignty over such one hundred miles in every direction.

2. Each representative in the Court shall have one unit vote.

3. Rules of the Court and rules for the conduct of its affairs and business not inconsistent with these articles shall be adopted by the Court upon convening and thereafter.

4. Until the Court has adopted its own rules of procedure it shall be governed as nearly as practicable in its deliberations and voting by the Rules now in use in the United States Senate except as in these Articles otherwise provided.

5. No debate shall be had on the rule to be adopted by the Court providing how long each representative may speak on a motion, proposition or question during the inner voting sessions or conferences of the Court.

6. The reasonable compensation and expenses of each representative or representatives of each nation shall be fixed and paid by the respective nation by whom the representative or representatives are selected and until all questions of importance in connection with the present European Conflict shall have been finally decided by the Court the said sums shall be repaid into the Courts treasury by the belligerents in the manner and respective amounts that they shall be assessed by the Courts formal decree. When the present conflict and all matters of importance arising therefrom shall have been finally disposed of and determined the compensation and expenses of each and every representative shall be fixed and determined in the same manner, but shall be paid by the respective nations by whom the representative or representatives are selected, without reimbursement.

7. The convocations of the Court shall be opened and closed by two minute prayer by clergymen of each main denomination represented in the Courts membership (such clergymen to be selected by the members of the Court who profess the religious denomination of the respective clergymen selected) reckoning each of the following denominations as one main denomination; Protestantism, Catholicism, Judaism (or Hebraicism), Hindooism (or Hindustanism); Buddhism, Shintoism, Mohammedanism.

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7. The convocations of the Court shall be opened and closed by two minute prayer by clergymen of each main denomination represented in the Court's membership (such clergymen to be selected by the members of the Court who profess the religious denomination of the respective clergymen selected) reckoning each of the following denominations as one main denomination: Protestantism, Catholicism, Judaism (or Hebrewism), Hindooism (or Hindustanism), Buddhism, Shintoism, Mohammedanism.

8. After the final decision of all important questions connected with the present European Conflict this Court shall be made permanent and the present herein provided representation and contributions of the following named nations shall be then increased to equal that now herein in Article twenty-eight provided as to the United States of America; i.e. Austria (including Hungary, Bohemia, etc.), England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Spain, United States of America, and the present herein provided representation and contributions of the following nations shall be then likewise increased to equal one-half that now herein in Article twenty-eight provided as to the United States of America, i.e., Brazil, Belgium, Denmark, Holland (or Netherlands), Japan, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey, and the present herein provided representation and contributions of the following nations shall be then likewise increased to equal one-fifth that now herein in Article twenty-eight provided as to the United States of America, i.e., Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Greece, Roumania, Servia.

9. Upon permanent organization of this Court as provided in Article eight hereof and after the representation and contributions have been increased as provided in Article eight the entire representation excepting countries having but one representative (but not the contributions), shall be reduced fifty per cent. to prevent the Court being or becoming unwieldy in numbers.

10. Upon the permanent establishment of the Court as contemplated in Article eight hereof the contributions shall be then and thereafter in strict pro rata and proportion to the respective representation of the respective nations in the membership of the Court.

11. All decisions of the Court shall be made by vote of at least sixty per cent of the total membership of the Court except that these Rules and Laws of the Court may be amended only by a vote of at least seventy five per cent of the total membership of the Court. A majority of the representatives constituting the Court when present at the hearings, deliberations or convocations of the Court shall constitute a lawful quorum for the purpose of carrying on all business of the Court excepting adopting resolutions or decisions requiring a vote of more than a majority of the representatives constituting the Court, in which latter event at least the number necessary to carry or adopt a resolution in accordance with the provisions of these Articles shall be necessarily present at the time of the taking of the vote of the representatives, to make such vote a lawful resolution, mandate or decision of the Court.

12. The representatives of each country or nation having representation shall each be citizens of the nation they represent born within the territory of such nation of fathers and mothers who were each citizens of the same nation and each born within its territory. Sixty per cent of each nation's representatives in the Court must be lawyers recognized by law as such in the country to which they are accredited.

13. The Court shall elect from the lawyers of its membership a Presiding Officer or Presiding Justice who shall rule on the admission and non-admission of evidence subject to appeal without debate from his rulings to the vote of the Court whenever and as often as any member shall request such appeal.

14. This Court shall have full power to arbitrate, hear and finally determine all questions, claims or controversies, that arise or have arisen out of the present European Conflict, or that become or are or were connected therewith, involved therein, or become or are or were incidental thereto, and shall have full power to enforce its decrees in regard to all such matters when made. Until

the settlement or arbitration of, or final decision in regard to the questions of importance connected with the present European Conflict the Court shall sit continuously from its organization until final decision (except for usual well recognized Holiday recesses).

15. This Court cannot award any European or American land and territory in any event to any nation not contiguous to the territory awarded.

16. The rights, claims and requests for damages of all neutral nations (or of their respective citizens made through their executive departments) arising out of or because of, or which have arisen or shall arise out of or because of, the present European Conflict shall be passed upon and decided by this Court, and this Court shall have the power to pass upon and finally determine the same and enforce its decree in regard thereto.

17. The armed forces of the Court shall be employed as the Court shall by vote decide and decree. They shall be used to enforce obedience to the decrees of the Court. When the armed forces contributed to the Court are to be used by the Court against any nation or nations represented in the Court all of the armed human forces contributed by the nation or nations to be proceeded against (together with any of the other armed human forces of the Court in regard to which the Court shall so order), shall be disarmed and interned under the control, custody and direction of the Court until the Courts decrees have been duly enforced. Upon proceeding against any nation or nations to enforce its decrees the Court may ask and accept the aid and cooperation of the armed forces of any other nation or nations that the Court sees fit where such aid is volunteered to act under the supreme control and direction of the Court and in conjunction with the armed forces of the Court as the Court may direct.

18. Whenever the Court shall have declared its intention to proceed against any nation or nations for disobedience of the Court's Decree it shall be from that time (until the Court shall declare such nation or nations to have complied with the respective decrees for disobedience of which it or they were respectively proceeded against by the Court) unlawful for any nation or the citizens of any nation to supply the disobedient nation or nations or anyone residing within the territory of the disobedient nation or nations with any articles or supplies whatsoever. The Court shall have power to fully punish the nation or nations or person or persons acting unlawfully in the manner as hereinbefore in this article set forth. It shall be the duty of this Court to supply (or permit the supplying under the Court's direction of,) food and other necessities to the peaceful or civilian population, domestic or alien, residing within the territory of the disobedient nation or nations while such nation or nations are prevented by the Court's decrees from receiving supplies otherwise.

19. While any nation or nations are being proceeded against by the armed forces of the Court it shall be unlawful for any other nation or nations (or citizens of any nation) to in any manner whatsoever aid the ships (or armed forces of any kind) of the nation or nations being so proceeded against or to afford it or them aid, haven or refuge from or against the armed forces of the Court. Upon any ships, aerial craft, soldiers (or armed force or forces of any kind) of the nation or nations being so proceeded against, entering the jurisdiction, harbor or zone, or landing upon the soil or territory, of any other nation, such last mentioned nation shall disarm such ship, aerial craft, soldiers, armed force or armed forces and securely hold it or them subject to the orders of this Court. The Court shall have full power to punish any nation or nations or person or persons for any unlawful violation or disobedience of the provisions of this Article nineteen.

20. It shall be the duty of every nation to afford every aid, furnish supplies and ammunition of all kinds, provide facilities and haven, and in every other way contribute help and

assistance to the armed forces of the Court at all times and particularly while such armed forces are proceeding against, or under orders to proceed against any nation or nations disobeying the Court's Decree. The Court shall have full power to punish any nation or nations or person or persons for violations or disobedience of the provisions of this Article twenty.

21. The Court shall provide proper payment for all labor, supplies and materials of every kind and nature whatsoever furnished the Court or its armed forces and shall pay for the same from the annual contributions received by the Court under Article twenty-eight hereof. Should the Court have insufficient funds to pay its regular expenses including its obligations for labor, supplies and materials the Court shall secure the necessary additional amounts by assessing the nations represented in the Court their pro rata of the deficiency computed on the pro rata basis of each nations proportionate contributory share of the regular contributions or in other words upon the pro rata basis of the respective representation of the respective nations in the membership of the Court. All expenses incurred or paid in using the armed forces of the Court against any nation or nations disobeying the Court's decree (and all expenses incidental to or arising out of such use of the Courts armed forces) shall be assessed by the Court against the disobedient nation or nations and shall be paid into the Court's treasury by such disobedient nation or nations as and in the manner the Court shall decree. All expenses incurred or paid in connection with or incidental to the Court or the organization, equipment, maintenance or use of the Courts armed forces and civilian employees from the convening of the Court until all important questions arising out of or connected with the present European Conflict have been finally decided shall be assessed against, and paid into the Courts treasury by, the Belligerent nations now in a state of war in Europe against whom the Court shall assess the same and as and in the manner and proportions that this Court shall determine.

22. The place at which the Court shall hold its sessions (after its selection as provided in Article 1 hereof) and the surrounding territory for one hundred miles in every direction (both as to land and water) shall be under the exclusive control, rule, jurisdiction and regulation of the Court and the Court shall adopt laws therefor and for the government thereof.

23. No ships, soldiers or other armed forces (not of the Court's armed forces) shall approach within one hundred miles of the place where the Court's sessions are appointed to be held without being first disarmed under the Courts direction and then only with the Court's permission to approach and shall then only approach to the extent and proximity allowed by the Court.

24. Members of the Court while such shall not be subject to arrest or imprisonment under any conditions or for any causes or reasons whatsoever except upon order of the Court and the Court alone may prescribe the punishment of its own members. A member or members of the Court accused of taking or giving a bribe or bribes can be tried, and if found guilty punished, only by the Court.

25. A member of the Court shall remain such until his successor shall have been duly designated in accordance with these articles by the Nation or nations to which such member is accredited and until such successor shall have duly presented his superseding credentials to the Court whereupon such successor shall take the place of the member whom he has been duly designated to succeed.

26. All money, ships, arms, armament, horses, animals, ammunition, supplies, soldiers, seamen, sailors, marines, men, equipment and armed forces, both mechanical and human, animate or inanimate, furnished the Court hereunder or in accordance with the provisions of these articles shall be under the immediate control and direction of this Court. Their maintenance and the maintenance of all ships, arms, horses, animals, equipment, ammunition, supplies and armed and other forces, mechanical or human, animate or inanimate, contributed shall be paid by the nation contributing the same in accordance with the provisions of this article, which nation shall pay its officers, soldiers, sailors, seamen, marines, and men at the same ratio and in the same proportion as it pays its own other officers, soldiers, sailors, seamen, marines and men performing the same or similar grades and kinds of service or labor. After the present European Conflict and all matters of importance arising therefrom or connected therewith have been finally decided by this Court then the ships, arms, ammunition, armament, horses, animals, supplies, equipment, officers, soldiers, sailors, seamen, marines, men and armed and other forces, mechanical or human, animate or inanimate, contributed to the armed forces of the Court shall be in due ratio and proportion to the contributing nation's representation (as provided in Article eight hereof) in the Court but until such final arbitration or decision the contributions shall be as set forth hereinafter in these articles.

27. Upon these articles becoming of effect and binding by signature as provided in Article thirty-five of these articles a truce in the present conflict shall be immediately declared; the representatives in this Court shall be at once selected by the respective nations having representation; the Court shall immediately convene at New York, U. S. A., for the purpose of organizing and designating its permanent place of meeting and thereupon the Court shall proceed at once to its permanent destination. The Court upon its arrival at its permanent destination shall convene and then immediately call for the contributions of money, ships, arms, ammunition, armament, horses, animals, supplies, officers, soldiers, sailors, seamen, marines, men, and armed and other forces, mechanical and human, animate and inanimate, which shall be immediately furnished the Court as and in such manner and delivered at such places as the Court shall decree. Upon amassing its armed forces, etc., and its supplies, etc., the Court shall decree that all belligerents forthwith return to normal conditions in so far as possible and in accordance with the Courts formal decrees and in the manner and ways that the Court shall decree, holding occupied territory until the Court's final decision but withdrawing all armed forces excepting garrisons. Thereafter any acts of war or active hostility on the part of any belligerent or belligerents or others shall be punished and attended to in the manner that the Court shall decree and the Court shall enforce its decrees by means of the Court's armed forces acting in cooperation with any additional armed forces which may be volunteered to the Court (and accepted by it) by any other nation or nations than the nation or nations against which the Court is directing its armed forces.

28. (a) The following nations after signing these articles shall be entitled to the respective representation in this Court (upon its organization) set after their respective names in this subdivision "a" of this article and shall contribute to the treasury of the Court the amount of money (in gold) set after their respective names:--