The
Andrew Dickson White
Papers
1846 - 1918

Reel Number

119
A number of Cornell matters are touched upon on this reel. White continued his custom of checking up on campus construction and maintenance, and his statue was unveiled in June. White was still idolized by old students, and much in demand as a speaker, although he limited himself to short talks. He spoke at the Vassar commencement at which his daughter received her degree.

The peace societies were actively planning for a world court and for a league of the great nations to be formed when peace was achieved. A number of German-Americans wrote White for support, but White's sympathy for Germany was waning, and he declined more and more to express his views publicly or privately.
February 16
1915
FEBRUARY Seventeenth 1915.

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

I beg to enclose herewith copy or report for statement of your income tax for the year 1914 made up of the following items.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>377.41</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Royalties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Mem'l</td>
<td>8447.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empire</td>
<td>7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Water St.</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rents S. Clinton St.</td>
<td>9550.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest, deposit, deferred</td>
<td>633.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on bonds</td>
<td>8692.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends on stocks</td>
<td>9813.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $15,190.27

This amount, $15,190.27, with $50 received from Smithsonian Institute, refund for expenses and credited to income, makes the total of your income account for the year (as per trial balance) $15,240.27.

Deductions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenses paid in carrying on business</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent T. A. boxes</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs S. Clinton</td>
<td>93.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry exp. A. S. White</td>
<td>7.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance S. Clinton</td>
<td>29.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes S. Clinton St.</td>
<td>728.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Income for yr. 1913: 103.86

Total Deductions: $1185.35

If you will kindly add the items of expense salaries of your secretary and bookkeeping etc., or anything in connection with your profession, to the item of $1185.35 your report can be completed. Or if you inform me of the amount I will finish the report and remit same to you for your signature.

I beg to state that unless Mrs. White has an income of her own, the report ought to be made by you individually. If she has an income of her own, this income must be included with yours, and also her deductions if any ought to be included in the deductions. You can see by the questions on the front page of the report that unless Mrs. White has an income or deductions of her own, it would be inconsistent to include her as a party to the report. When you inform me of any additional expense at Ithaca, or any additional income, I will revise the figures and mail you the report to be signed and returned here for filing with the Collector.

Will write you tomorrow further on the income report for the year 1913, and other matters.

Very truly yours,

P. S.
To Delegates and Visitors to the
First National Conference on University Extension
March 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1915
Madison, Wisconsin

Your attention and that of other delegates from your institution is called to the matter of hotel arrangements before the convention.

A special committee of the Wisconsin Extension faculty will arrange reservations for you in advance, if desired. Most of the hotels are on or near the Capitol Square, about one mile east of the University. The University Club and the fraternity houses are near the campus. Delegates who desire to be accommodated at fraternities of their own affiliation may so state to our committee and arrangements will be made as far as possible. The University Club has accommodations for only twelve guests.

The following list may be of service in selecting your accommodations:

- The University Club, $1.50 and $2.00 per day. European #803 State Street, adjoining University Grounds
- The Park Hotel, $1.00 to $2.50 per day. European Capital Square, one mile from University
- The Capital Hotel, $2.50 and $3.00 per day. American #206 King Street, one mile from University
- The Avenue Hotel, $1.00 per day, European #114 Monona Ave., one mile from University
- Y. M. C. A., limited accommodation #740 Langdon St., adjoining University Grounds

Accommodations in private houses near the campus may also be arranged for. Inasmuch as the most desirable accommodations are limited, it will be to your advantage to advise us of your wishes at an early date.

Very truly yours,

Chairman Program Committee

Feb, 16, 1915

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
February 17, 1915

My dear Dr. White:

I am arranging a sort of programme for ex-President Taft during his stay here from Wednesday, March 3rd, to Saturday, March 6th. I should like to have a dinner party for him Thursday evening, the 4th, and he has written me about invitations from some of the fraternities. Before I go any further with the programme, I should like to know whether you desire to entertain him during his stay. Please let me know at your earliest convenience.

I am to be in Buffalo next Saturday, meeting the Alumnae at luncheon and the Alumni at dinner, and shall not be home until Sunday evening. I am sorry not to be able to meet the University Preacher Sunday, who is the Reverend Dr. W.C. Bitting of St. Louis, Mo.

Very sincerely yours,

The Honorable Andrew D. White

East Avenue
Ithaca, N.Y.
My Dear Uncle:

I wish to thank you for the copy of "Flat Money Inflation in France", which I have read through with great interest. This cannot fail to have a very desirable influence upon our own monetary legislation.

I wonder if you would favorably consider, sometime in the near future, speaking before the Bar Association here upon this subject or perhaps some other subject of vital interest at this time relating to the war. Your talk at my house one of the last times you were here about the things which you observed during your life in Germany which indicated the far-reaching plans of Germany to make Holland and possibly Belgium kingdoms of the German Empire was of most absorbing interest and would make a wonderfully interesting subject for a public address. The members of the Bar Association here have frequently spoken of their great desire to have you sometime address their organization. Please let me know if you would consider a formal invitation to address them. I trust that you are quite well, and beg to remain

Affectionately yours,

White and Barber
Feb. 17th, 1915.

Honorable Andrew D. White, Ithaca, New York.

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Affectionately yours,
ODE TO "GRAY BROTHER"

O Muse, now aid my feeble pen to celebrate his fame;
A loving and beloved cat — "Gray Brother" is his name.

Although "Gray Brother" is a cat he also is a dear;
His lengthy tail was never docked because it had no peer.

The countenance on which you gaze portends no common lot;
His proud, patrician nose displays an atavistic spot.

His limbs are long, his body lithe, he leaps like a gazelle;
The charm of his demeanor blithe o'er all doth cast a spell.

His principal accomplishment I now proceed to sing;
To general astonishment he catches ball or string.

One idiosyncrasy he had that never would be guessed;
Although when carried he was glad, in laps he would, not rest;
Yet, "on a raw and gusty day," the ocean white with caps,
His scruples were quite blown away; from rule there was a lapse;
Upon my knee his brother slept; he sat upon a chair;
Then to my arms he gently crept, and both soon slumbered there.

If any feline may attain to immortality,
He'll surely dwell in Catnip Lane of High Felicity.

The above stanzas refer to a cat that died in 1911, at the age of sixteen. His mother and his grandmother had also been in the family all their lives. The latter was born on Nantucket with only three limbs, the left arm wholly wanting; she could not trot but was compelled to advance by leaps; she had an unusually long tail and a black spot on the end of her aquiline nose; these characteristics were absent in her daughter but reappeared in "Gray Brother." He was very active and his gait was often marked by leaps. When young his reluctance to be held was notable, but it was suddenly overcome as related. His pupils were commonly dilated, imparting to the eyes a remarkably human expression. No good photograph was ever taken of him, but his skin has been mounted.

The stanzas were written when "Gray Brother" was half-grown; they are now first printed for distribution at the Public Hearing at the State House in Boston, Feb. 16, 1915, on the proposed law for the licensing of cats (House Bill No. 282). The writer has long advocated such a measure, not only for the protection of birds but to obtain greater security for the desirable cats, to save the undesirable ones from distress, and — indirectly — to inculcate humanity in the community.

The writer's advocacy of the extermination of unlicensed cats — by shooting, if necessary — and of their utilization for scientific instruction and research, might be interpreted as evincing a lack of appreciation or kindliness. On the contrary the writer has long maintained that, physically, the cat is the most perfect animal, the human body not excepted; he has always had one as a pet, even — with brief intervals — during the Civil War; he has never hunted or fished for sport; and he has never performed or sanctioned a painful experiment.

The two following lines are inscribed upon the walls of the "Cat-house" at Cornell University:

Snugly housed and fully fed;
Happy living, and useful dead:

During at least ten of the forty-two years of the writer's service there, more than four hundred homeless cats were used each year for dissection or painless experimentation.

Go to the cat, thou sloven; consider her ways and be kind.
What is home without a (licensed) cat?

BURT G. WILDER,
Emeritus Professor of Neurology and Vertebrate Zoology.

60 Park St., Brooklyn, Mass.,
Feb. 15, 1910.

Dear Mr. White:- Recalling what you once told Mrs. Wilder and myself—— in confidence—— as to Gen. Grant’s asking for a tumbler of brandy as a “night cap” it occurs to me that you may be interested in the enclosed letters referring to my notice of Brinton’s “Personal Memoir” in the Nation of last week. Ward Brinton is the son of the late author of the book, with whom I was closely associated in cooperation on the Surgical History of the War early in 1863.
My dear Mr. White:—

Your letter of yesterday received this morning, enclosing circular letter from Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co. on Swedish Government bond.

I note what you say regarding the Income Tax. I trust my letter sent you yesterday arrived in due time. Upon receipt of the information requested, I shall immediately make the report and forward same to you for your signature. Now that the law is more generally understood, I have every confidence that there will be no question as to the correctness of your report. You will note that we have made no unusual deductions this year; and an understanding of the law in what are allowable deductions has greatly simplified making the report. In this connection I beg to enclose herewith the reply to my inquiry as to whether or not the ruling regarding deductions as loss in trade are applicable to the report filed for the year 1913. We had determined that in the ruling you were not in the sense of the law a trader or broker, but asked in this ruling was applicable to 1913. The Treasury Department holds it is applicable, and therefore you will eventually be asked to pay the additional covering the deduction for stock loss in 1913. You are not requested to make the payment at this time, but only to state for what the deduction was made. If you desire to anticipate the possible demand of the Department, and pay now, I will be pleased to be advised to that effect. I trust you have had no apprehension regarding same, as it was a common error on account of the inexplicitness of the law.

In regard to the loan of the Swedish Government being floated in New York, there are several palpable reasons for this. In the first place, New York is at present the money center of the world; this money center being transitory as occasion demands. With the hoarding of gold in London, Paris and Berlin for the exigencies of the war, this money center has shifted to New York. The retaining of large standing armies in all the neutral countries of Europe has caused a money loss almost in comparison with the belligerents. Commerce and industry are at a standstill there, and I do not doubt some of these smaller countries have about consumed their resources, and are now seeking outside help. Then, one of the main reasons for placing this loan in New York is that the United States is the largest exporter of food products at this time; and Sweden can create a credit here for food by placing the loan in New York and leaving the money or gold in this market. The rate of interest is high for this class of security, but that is partly because the time of the loan is short, only one-and-one-half years. This high rate does not necessarily imply great risk; but then there is no way of undertaking to what extent Sweden may be forced before this.
war is ended. She occupies a very dangerous position.

In regard to Mr. Cowie's disinterestedness in the matter of Mrs. F. D. White, the saying, "Money makes the mare go", also applies to the lawyer. Matters pertaining to Mrs. White's house do not interest Mr. Cowie for the reason that Mrs. White's house is her individual property, and is not included in the estate of F. D. White, for which the Trust & Deposit is executor, and for which company Mr. Cowie is attorney. Unless Mrs. White employs Mr. Cowie as her counsellor in the matter, and I do not think she has, Mr. Cowie is not going to move. A lawyer's juxtaposition to charity is 180°.

There is nothing new in matters Rock Island. I would feel inclined to advise placing your proxy in the hands of the New York Committee, or what is known as the Sheldon Committee. This Committee appears to have no ulterior motive in the matter, and appears to be made up of good men, financially and socially. I would take no part in any action or otherwise. Other than to give a proxy covering your stock for the meeting of the stockholders to elect a Board of Directors. I would give no power of attorney, or take any part in any further action.

I note your position regarding the Old Onondaga property; and, upon reflection, I think you are right. The way the matter came up at this time was that Mr. Horace K. White was endeavoring to purchase same, whether individually or for his father. I do not know if you desired to become interested, you ought to know of any such action, and might make an offer to participate therein, now, as I look at it, I do not see where you can suffer any material damage in the acquisition of this property by them. In fact, if they acquire it, it may better for your interests than if purchased by an outsider. Their interests in the "Square" would be identical.

I am enclosing a copy of the reports of the Geddes Course Salt Co. for the last year. We did not declare a dividend this year. We have a special deposit in the bank amounting to $5000, and have no immediate use for the whole amount, and I thought a special dividend might be declared. I was greatly surprised to be called into the meeting—am not a director—by Mr. H. K. White, and to be informed that they had gotten to the point where they were undecided whether to continue in the manufacture of salt or not. He asked me to express my views on the subject. I stated that while we had a poor year for manufacturing, I could not see any reason for such a question to come up, as we had done practically as well as any one of the past three years, I do not know how or by whom the question was brought up. But it was decided to continue for another year. We are not manufacturing at a loss, in fact we made about $400 last year, and if we discontinue at all it means forever. In this connection of earnings ete., it might be mentioned that earned $400, and paid Mr. Andrew S. $300 and Mr. Horace White $200 for salaries.

Mr. Andrew S. acts as treasurer and his duties require him to sign about a dozen checks for the monthly pay rolls. Mr. Horace White is attorney for the company. Now when it comes to a question of discontinuing, would it not be a fair decision for economy to pay for legal services as the company might require them; and would it be asking the Treasurer to serve gratis in view of the fact that he duties are so small. With this done, and any fair yield, the company could pay 10% annually on it's capital.

Whatever the outcome of the salt business, it would be well to know that by the action of the United States Steel Co. locating it's plant directly across the tracks from the yard, this property has increased 100% in value in the last two years. It is estimated that the Steel Co. will employ about 3500 men. Our property will very shortly become very desirable as a site for workingman's homes.

I trust I have not assumed too much in writing so extensively on these matters, and with kind regards, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Frank J. Bower

P.S. My typewriter is in very poor condition, and if or when you come to write, please feel free to use it.
Telegram, received 3/8/5, 1:40 P.M.

Syracuse N.Y. 3/8/5

Hon. A. D. White
Ithaca
Balance nineteen thousand dollars.

 геркн Frank J. Barrett

Dear Sirs:

I have your favor of the seventeenth and shall take pleasure in conferring with you on questions concerning your will at any time during your stay in New York, but suggest that you let me know by line or wire the day and hour of your intended call.

If the questions you have to propose can be answered at the time of your call, my charge will be twenty-five dollars. If they are so abstruse as to require the examination of the books and a written opinion, or if a further codicil is required, I may make a further charge of fifty or seventy-five dollars.

It will be a pleasure to serve you, both for your own sake and for your friendship with General Hawkins.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
I hope that you are well this winter,

and I remain, as ever, with cordial regards,

Faithfully yours,

The Hague, Netherlands,
February 18, 1915.

My dear Dr. White:

Your letter of February 15th has come to me with this morning's mail, which is possibly the last that we may receive for some time, if the German war-zone policy in the English Channel is carried out with the degree of "frightfulness" which is threatened.

We still have some means of communication with the "occupied" region of Belgium, although they are becoming more and more difficult. Ghent is in a particularly troubled state.
and uncertain part of that much distressed
land.

But I shall do my very best to get into
communication with your friend Dr. H.
Sarolea, and to find out what has become of
the money addressed to him poste restante,
Sae-de-Gand, Zeeland, Holland.

Meantime, if on receipt of this letter
you should feel that you wished to send
money directly to Dr. Sarolea through our
Minister at Brussels, you might cable me
to that effect as follows:
"Sarolea ------France."

I should be very glad to advance the money

personally, and if present conditions con-
tinue I think I could probably get it through
for you. But as I said before, everything
is now in a parlous state, and will be as
long as this incredible war continues.

We like the Hague very much, even under
these hard conditions which prevail every-
where now. All the people whom you mention
as your friends when you were here in 1899,
are friends of our also. I have just come
back from my constitutional walk with my son
in the Scheveningsche Boschjes. An hour a
day is all that I can get, and most days I
do not get even that.
Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Doctor White:-

I thank you most heartily for your cordial note of February 1st. The short essay by William James on "The Moral Equivalent of War" appears as No. 9 in the volume called "Memories and Studies" by William James, published by Longmans, Green & Co., in 1912. This was, of course, after Professor James's death, but the collection was put together by his son.

I believe the essay was written first as a leaflet for the Association for International Conciliation, and was also reproduced in McClure's magazine in August, 1910, and the Popular Science Monthly in October, 1910. It makes quite a proposition reading at the present time.

I was reading the other day the letter of transmittal which accompanied the draft of the constitution of the United States to the short-lived Continental Congress, and was impressed in reading it with the peculiar appropriateness of its language would have to-day to a federation of the European states. With but a few changes it could have been thought to have been addressed to such a present body. Would that it were possible to conceive of such a proposal being soundly made.

Yours very faithfully,

February 16th, 1915.

Roger H. Williams
70 Fifth Avenue
New York
COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Ex. President Andrew D. White, LL.D.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Doctor White,

I am happy to hear from you, and it gives me great pleasure to send you the vol. in another package.

I have your first small vol. "The Warfare of Science", and which I read with great interest and admiration for the author. Later I read your far greater work in 2 vols. that I borrowed from the library, and I am persuaded that all the bitter criticism was utterly unfair, and that the critics themselves furnished the strongest evidence that just such a work was greatly needed to check them in a fatal tendency that would inevitably react against Christian teaching, for it was contrary to the truth as science has abundantly shown. They could not disprove your statements, and as a student for many years devoted to scientific research, I am free to confess that you have accomplished greater practical results for the Church than any one of the greatest of her apologists, by exposing erroneous tendencies that no sane intelligent man can defend today. Some day I hope to examine certain portions of your work again.

With best wishes I am always,

Yours Sincerely,

Jeremiah Zimmerman

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
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EDW. G. ALLEN & SON, LTD.
12 & 14 GRAPE STREET,
SHAFTESBURY AVENUE,
LONDON WC, Feb. 19th, 1915

Dear Sir,

Advertising to your letter of the 23rd ulto. respecting the "Scrap of Paper", we are pleased to inform you we have now secured a copy from the Sheffield Daily Telegraph and are forwarding same to you this day under separate cover per parcel post, in the original frame as issued. It has been very carefully packed and should reach you quite safely. Hereewith please find invoice in duplicate for same.

Yours faithfully,

EDW. G. ALLEN & SON, LTD.

George J. Dorce
Managing Director.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
February 19, 1915.

Hon. A. D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith duplicate bill just received from Davis-Brown Electric Co.

I was under the impression that this bill had been settled before, as the work was done so long ago. The bill is for running the wires and supplying the lighting fixtures to light the music rack, and two lights to light the pedals for the console for the organ at Bailey Hall. This lighting was installed just previous to the first recital, for it was found that the lighting in the hall it was impossible to read the music, and it was necessary to supply special light for this, to enable the organist to see the pedals.

The bill is reasonable for the work which has been done.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. MILLER

February 19, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Mr. White:

Pardon this delay in response to your kind letter. I read it with deep interest and appreciate sincerely your very kind expressions about the late Senator Gibson of my State. We were very fond of the Senator in Louisiana and regarded him as an extremely able and valuable member of the United States Senate.

I am especially pleased to have your commendation of my speech on the treaty between the United States and Colombia. It was not an elaborate effort, and I was merely trying to call the attention of the Senate and the Country to the necessity of prompt action on this very important subject.

In view of the agreement yesterday to refer the Shipping Bill to conference, with the understanding that it will not be brought up again before the 27th instant, there is an opportunity for other legislation, and I believe that a strong letter from you addressed to the Washington Post of this city, urging the importance of the pending treaty between Colombia and the United States, would be of the greatest assistance in securing favorable action. I fear that unless the public can be aroused in some way, this session will pass without any action being taken on this treaty. Your character and standing is so high that a frank, open expression from you on the measure, advocating it not only on grounds of justice,
but of business and the wisdom of establishing close
relations with Latin America at this time, when we
have lost so much of our trade in Europe, and when
the opportunity for expansion in other fields is so
good, would be bound to attract wide and favorable
attention. I hope you can see your way clear to
write such a letter to the Post at once, and if you
do so, I would thank you to send me a copy.

Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you some
day, and with highest esteem, believe me,

Very Respectfully yours,

Jos. E. Ransdell

THE PENDING TREATY BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND COLOMBIA

SPEECH
OF
HON. JOSEPH E. RANSDELL
OF LOUISIANA

IN THE
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 11, 1915,

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1915

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Mr. SMITH of Maryland. I will ask the Senator from Louis-
iana if he is discussing the pending bill?
Mr. RANSDELL. Not especially. I am exercising the pro-
negative which belongs to my duty to discuss the matter
which relates to the whole American people and to the great-
est interest to the District of Columbia and to every citizen of America.
Mr. SMITH of Maryland. That may be true; but the ques-
tion before the Senate now is the District of Columbia appro-
priation bill, and it seems to me it is out of order to interject
it by some foreign matter, something that does not pertain to
the bill. I dislike very much to interfere with anything the
Senator may have to say, because I have the utmost regard for
him, but it does seem to me that it is inappropria-
ted at this time to bring any matter of this kind before the Senate when we
are discussing the appropriation bill.
Mr. RANSDELL. I think I have a right to make this dis-
cussion at this time, and hope the Senate will not try to cut
me off. The matter I am discussing does relate to the District
of Columbia, as it concerns the people of the District of Columbia, and I
think all of them ought to hear what I have to say.
Mr. President, I find in publications appearing in this country
during the present month two presentations so that everybody exactly
the ideas I desire to express on this subject. I shall read first
from a very thoughtful and conservative article in the current
number of the Atlantic Monthly, the exponent of the best
thought of New England, in which the writer, under the title "A
new era of good feeling," says:
As ranking member on the list of those important constructive acts
of the Wilson administration which certainly will affect Latin-American
relations toward this country favorably, should come the signing of
the treaty with Colombia at Bucaramanga, on May 6. The administration
has given every indication of a desire to push this treaty to consummation
by the Senate. It is apparent that there has never been approved by the Colombian
administration. The treaty waited only for the President to announce it to the
Senate as one "between the United States and the Republic of Colom-
bia for the settlement of their differences arising out of the political
events which took place on the Isthmus of Panama in November, 1903." I
shall not attempt here to defend the treaty from the political
criticisms which may have been directed against it by Secretary of State
Wilson, as indicated even by his Secretary of State at the time, Senator Van Orden
of Iowa. Theodore Roosevelt's administration (but is a "black-
mail treaty") had to house the treaty on the Isthmus of Panama, and it
has its determination to have the treaty made effective between the two
countries with its work of enormous importance in the way of a constructive Latin-American policy.
Whatever Mr. Roosevelt's views respecting the part played under
the gamble of the United States in the "political events on the
Isthmus of Panama in November, 1903," which resulted in the signa-
ture of the treaty and by this Government, there is no equivocal
opinion of opinion on this subject in Latin America. The people of Latin
America generally accept the view that the revolutionary move
ment which established the Republic of Panama was alienated
from the United States and the Colombian, with his support of the
Roosevelt administration.
Mr. SMITH of Maryland. I am very grateful for the Senator's
statement. I was looking forward to a statement of that kind from the Senator.
Mr. JONES. Mr. President.--Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. RANSDELL. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I do not want to interrupt the Senator from Louisiana, especially, and I have no objection to his proceeding with this discussion, but I wish to know whether or not it is understood that the Colombian treaty will be discussed in open session.

Mr. RANSDELL. I am not prepared to answer that question. I am simply trying to present my views on this very important subject to the American people and to quote the opinions expressed in very thoughtful and conservative publications.

Mr. JONES. I simply wish to say that I am very glad to see it done.

Mr. RANSDELL. I hope the notice will be discussed in open session.

Mr. JONES. I hope so, too, and I am glad to see that nobody is making any objection to its discussion now in the open Senate.

Mr. RANSDELL. Mr. President, permit me to emphasize the paramount importance of the thought just expressed when I was interrupted by the Senator from Washington: It matters very little what our people think on this subject, or what side of the controversy we, as individuals, may espouse; we are too big and rich and powerful that we cannot afford to rest under any of the claims of Colombia. In this matter we have the right to say what we think, and to make our objections and cost to the Senate.

Mr. JONES. I hope the matter will be discussed in open session.

Mr. RANSDELL. I simply wish to say that I am very glad to see it done.

Mr. JONES. I am not prepared to answer that question. I am simply trying to present my views on this very important subject to the American people and to quote the opinions expressed in very thoughtful and conservative publications.

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Mr. JONES. I simply wish to say that I am very glad to see it done.

Mr. RANSDELL. I hope the notice will be discussed in open session.

Mr. JONES. I simply wish to say that I am very glad to see it done.
But, on the contrary, what a comforting and noble example of modest praise of the American people it would be if they can lend the bipedal page to the face of the United States, Colombia, and Panama together! In one column, thus epitomizing the confidant axioms between the powerful brother of the coast, the keen propagandist action of the soil, and the young nation basking in the effervescence of the former, now in the envelope into the latter.

We should not forget that a few days before the close of President Taft's administration, as one of his very last official acts, he sent to Congress a message informing a communication was invited the secretaries of the treasuries of Latin-American nations to the United States in the face of the world 'to the proposition that:

from the then Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, which concluded as follows:

I. The smallest—of the peoples or America may have ground to charge . the

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
which it passes. Should we run the risk of being reproached by mankind in general, and by the Latin-American peoples in particular, for appropriating part of the territory of a sister Republic that is not definite itself?

Should we, by further delay in this matter, put a barrier across the paths of commercial communities now striving to win for the United States that part of the trade of Latin America which Europe is losing? Certainly in this grave matter every business man in the country should feel profound interest.

But over and above all such commercial considerations stands the question of simple justice which involves our national honor. Let us not forget that as the peace keeper of the New World the Monroe doctrine imposes upon us certain grave moral responsibilities of a very definite character. When we say to the nations of Europe, there is in existence in this hemisphere a peculiar system for the protection of the territory of our weaker neighbors, which foreign powers cannot be permitted to violate, we should remember that every restraint we impose upon others for their protection is doubly binding on ourselves.

The world is aghast at the awful spectacle of the war in Europe, and we are destined to play a great part in helping to solve its problems and secure relief for its victims. Let us keep our own conscience clear, without blots or stains or even the shadow thereof, and continue to perform our mission of big brother in mankind without fear or favor and with no apprehension of reproach for any of our national acts.

Mr. President, the United States is the true friend of the weak and oppressed of all nations. We plunged our country into war in order to rescue suffering Cuba, and without counting our great cost in life and treasure made it a free Republic. Our rule in the Philippines has been a model of patient and kindly government for all of our island possessions, and we have always endeavored to promote the welfare of the native races.

Columbia is weak, and believes with her whole heart and soul that we have grievously wronged her. We refused her request for arbitration, and the President then negotiated the pending treaty. Can we afford to reject it, even if the justice of Columbia's claims be denied? Can we pursue a course that will injure our country very seriously in a business way; that will make us enemies of Columbia, and possibly other States south of us, and that will have a strain upon our reputation in the opinion of nearly every Latin American? Unquestionably we cannot. Every principle of generosity, sound business, and the statesmanship dictates that this treaty be ratified at once.

Hobart House
February 19th, 1905

The Hon. Andrew D. White, Cornell University

My Dear Mr. White:

"By the time you write to the "Personnel and Dear Sir," theBoy of Southernity is in mid ocean. I will better I than write, whether or not the ship will ever reach its destination, remains to be seen. What wonderful are the powers of the American fleet!

This is:

I have been trying to paint my mind by reading Thackeray, but the effort is of no avail.

Yours ever,

A. D. White.
I wonder if Mr. White has seen the book written by Mrs. William J. Hoopes' daughter-in-law "What women want?" published by St. James, New York. It is immensely clever for one so young for suffrage, etc. I do not get I am sure Beatrix Forbes from Boston as she or English though it is the inestimable Elizabeth Demorest. Miss Schuyler of Annapolis is a clever American writer, like her brother Eugene Schuyler.
February Nineteenth, Nineteen Fifteen

The Honorable Andrew D. White, 
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Mr. White:

Referring to our telephone conversation yesterday, I haven't a complete record of the checks drawn by you in my favor last year and therefore will come up tomorrow afternoon or evening for a moment or two and look through the records up there for this information, unless you telephone me to the contrary.

With respect and regard,

I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Honorable Andrew B. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:

Your letter, enclosing copy of income tax report received, I have made the necessary additions covering expense incurred at Ithaca.

I note what you say regarding Mrs. White's income etc. In view of this fact, that Mrs. White has neither income nor deductions to be reported, and to enable us to be consistent in our reply to the answer on the first page of the report, I have made the report in your name individually. If you desire to include Mrs. White, you can simply add her name or rather "and wife". If you will kindly sign the report, and have your signature duly acknowledged, and return same to me as soon as possible, I will send that the report is filed with the collector here.

I also received the copy of your last report which the Collector desires as an explanation for deductions made. The information we give on the back of this sheet is as they desire it. The Internal Revenue office here instructed me it was necessary only to state that the deduction was for loss in sale of stock etc., and that it is not necessary to detail what particular stock.

I am enclosing copy of report for 1913.
made out with the deduction for stock loss left out, so you may see what the report ought to be for the year 1913. I am also returning you the copy for the year 1913 which you sent me some time ago. You will note that the amount to be paid is $241.30 This is 1/2 on $1206.98 deducted payable as a normal tax; and as you were subject to a super tax it is again computed there. You can pay this amount to the Collector here now, and same will be forwarded to the proper source, but the more usual practice is to file the answer to the inquiry, and await the demand for the payment. If you feel inclined to close the matter at once, I will ask Mr. Andrew S. White to sign check for same.

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Baum

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**RETURN OF ANNUAL NET INCOME OF INDIVIDUALS.**

(As provided by Act of Congress, approved October 3, 1913.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return of Net Income Received or Accrued During the Year Ended December 31, 191... (For the Year 1913, January 1 to December 31.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filed by (Name)  [Individual's Name] (Street and City)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the City, Town, or Post Office of  [State]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(File in pages 2 and 3 before making entries below.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Gross Income (see page 2, line 12) $18,916.02
2. General DeducTions (see page 3, line 7) $13,422.99
3. Net Income $5,493.04

Deductions and exemptions allowed in computing income subject to the normal tax of 1 per cent.

4. Dividends and net earnings received or accrued, of corporations, etc., subject to like tax. (See page 2, line 13) $18,916.02
5. Amount of income on which the normal tax has been deducted and withheld at the source. (See page 2, line 8, column A) $10,500
6. Specific exemption of $3,000 or $4,000, as the case may be. (See instructions 3 and 19) $3,000

Total deductions and exemptions (Items 4, 5, and 6) $14,896.33

7. Taxable Income on which the normal tax of 1 per cent is to be calculated (See Instruction 3) $7,019.75

8. When the net income shown above on line 3 exceeds $20,000, the additional tax thereon must be calculated at per schedule below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 and not exceeding $50,000</td>
<td>$3,591.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$7,182.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>$10,773.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$14,364.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>$35,910.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$67,846.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total additional or super tax $22,491.75
Total normal tax (1 per cent of amount entered on line 7) $74,846.75
Total tax liability $107,338.50
GROSS INCOME.
This statement must show in the proper spaces the entire amount of gains, profits, and income received by or accrued to the individual from all sources during the year specified on page 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF INCOME</th>
<th>A. Amount of income on which tax has been deducted and withheld at the source.</th>
<th>B. Amount of income on which tax has not been deducted and withheld at the source.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Total amount derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid.</td>
<td>$1,234.56</td>
<td>$234.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total amount derived from professions, vocations, businesses, trades, commerce, or similar dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in real or personal property, including leases, stocks, etc.</td>
<td>$345.67</td>
<td>$45.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Total amount derived from rents and from interest on notes, mortgages, and securities (other than reported on lines 8 and 9).</td>
<td>$567.89</td>
<td>$67.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Total amount of gains and profits derived from partnerships, business, whether the same be divided and distributed or not.</td>
<td>$789.01</td>
<td>$89.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Total amount of fixed and determinable annual gains, profits, and income derived from interest upon bonds, mortgages, and securities (other than reported on lines 5 and 6).</td>
<td>$101.23</td>
<td>$1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Total amount of income derived from coupons, checks, or bills of exchange for or in payment of any dividend or interest upon stock or interest upon obligations of foreign corporations, joint-stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, whether payable annually or at shorter or longer periods.</td>
<td>$234.56</td>
<td>$234.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Total amount of income derived from professional employment, business, or personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid.</td>
<td>$345.67</td>
<td>$345.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Total amount of income derived from any source whatever.</td>
<td>$567.89</td>
<td>$567.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Enter total of Columns A and B on line 5 of first page.

11. Total amount of income derived from dividends on the stock or from the net earnings of corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, or insurance companies subject to like tax. | $789.01 | $789.01 |

12. Total "Gross Income." (To be entered on line 1 of first page). | $1,023.45 | $1,023.45 |

GENERAL DEDUCTIONS.

1. The amount of necessary expenses actually paid in carrying on business, but not including business expenses of partnerships, and not including personal, living, or family expenses. | $1,234.56 |

2. All interest paid within the year on personal indebtedness of taxpayer. | $234.56 |

3. All national, State, county, school, and municipal taxes paid within the year (not including those, assessed against local benefits). | $345.67 |

4. Loans actually made during the year incurred in trade or arising from other debts, or the proceeds thereof, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. | $567.89 |

5. Debts due which have been actually ascertained to be worthless and which have been charged off within the year. | $789.01 |

6. Amount representing a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear, and tear of property arising out of its use or employment in the business, not to exceed 5 per cent of the gross value at the mine of the output for the year for which the computation is made, but no deduction shall be made for any amount of expense of restoring property or making good the exhaustion thereof, for which an allowance is or has been made. | $101.23 |

7. Total "General Deductions." (To be entered on line 2 of first page). | $234.56 |

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY INDIVIDUAL MAKING HIS OWN RETURN.

I solemnly swear (or affirm) that the foregoing return, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contains a true and complete statement of all gains, profits, and income received by or accrued to me during the year for which the return is made, and that I am entitled to all deductions and exemptions entered or claimed therein, under the Federal Income-tax Law of October 3, 1912.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 191

(Prosecution of individuals.)

AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT MAKING RETURN FOR INDIVIDUAL.

I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have sufficient knowledge of the affairs and property of to enable me to make a full and complete return thereof, and that the foregoing return, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contains a true and complete statement of all gains, profits, and income received by or accrued to said individual during the year for which the return is made, and that I am entitled to all the deductions and exemptions entered or claimed therein, under the Federal Income-tax Law of October 3, 1912.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of 191

(Prosecution of agent.)
INSTRUCTIONS.

1. This return shall be made by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and by every person required by law to make the return, whether a resident of the United States. The return shall include the income of the individual, whether received in the United States or abroad.

2. The return must be filed on or before the first day of March succeeding the close of the calendar year for which the return is made.

3. The return shall be accompanied by a schedule showing the amount of income received from each source.

4. The return shall be numbered in the order of its filing, and each return shall be detachable from the preceding one.

5. The return shall be made in duplicate, and the second copy shall be filed with the collector in the district where the individual resides.

6. The failure to file the return within the time specified shall be grounds for the assessment of a penalty.

7. The return shall be signed by the individual, and the return shall be accompanied by a statement of any additional or super tax due.

8. The return shall be sworn to by some officer authorized to administer oaths, and the return shall be filed with the collector. The return shall be kept for examination by the collector.

9. The return shall be considered as complete upon the filing of the return, and shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed.

10. The return shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed, and shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed.

11. The return shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed, and shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed.

12. The return shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed, and shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed.

13. The return shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed, and shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed.

14. The return shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed, and shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed.

15. The return shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed, and shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed.

16. The return shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed, and shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed.

17. The return shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed, and shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed.

18. The return shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed, and shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed.

19. The return shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed, and shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed.

20. The return shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed, and shall be considered as made at the time the return is filed.
**GROSS INCOME.**

This statement must show in the proper spaces the entire amount of gains, profits, and income received by or accrued to the individual from all sources during the year specified on page 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF INCOME</th>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
<th>Column C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Total amount derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid.</td>
<td>$12,345.67</td>
<td>$12,345.67</td>
<td>$12,345.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Total amount derived from professions, vocations, businesses, trades, occupations, or similar dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of interest in real or personal property, including funds, stocks, etc.</td>
<td>$54,321.00</td>
<td>$54,321.00</td>
<td>$54,321.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Total amount derived from rents and from interest on notes, mortgages, and securities (other than rebates on Lines 6 and 7)</td>
<td>$67,890.00</td>
<td>$67,890.00</td>
<td>$67,890.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Total amount of gains and profits derived from partnership dividends, whether the same be paid or distributed or not.</td>
<td>$34,567.00</td>
<td>$34,567.00</td>
<td>$34,567.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Total amount of fixed and determinable rental gains, profits, and income derived from interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, joint-stock companies, or associations, and insurance companies, whether payable annually or at shorter or longer periods.</td>
<td>$12,345.67</td>
<td>$12,345.67</td>
<td>$12,345.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Total amount of income derived from coupons, checks, or bills of exchange for or in payment of any dividends upon the stock or interest upon the obligations of foreign corporations, associations, and insurance companies engaged in business in foreign countries.</td>
<td>$54,321.00</td>
<td>$54,321.00</td>
<td>$54,321.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Total amount of income received from fiduciaries and from interest on notes, mortgages, and securities (other than rebates on Lines 6 and 7)</td>
<td>$67,890.00</td>
<td>$67,890.00</td>
<td>$67,890.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Total amount of income derived from dividends on the stock or from the net earnings of corporations, joint-stock companies, associations, or insurance companies subject to like taxes.</td>
<td>$34,567.00</td>
<td>$34,567.00</td>
<td>$34,567.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GENERAL DEDUCTIONS.**

1. The amount of necessary expenses actually paid in carrying on business, but not including business expenses of partnerships, and not including personal, living, or family expenses. | $2,711.99 |
2. All interest paid within the year on personal indebtedness of taxpayer. | $4,902.00 |
3. All national, state, county, school, and municipal taxes paid within the year (but including those assessed against local benefits). | $7,890.00 |
4. Lease actually occupied during the year in trade or arising from fires, storms, or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. | $3,456.70 |
5. Debts which have not been actually associated to be worthless and which have been charged off within the year. | $5,432.10 |
6. Amount representing a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear, and tear of property arising out of the use or employment in the business, not to exceed, in the case of mines, 5 per cent of the gross value at the mine of the output for the year for which the computation is made, but no deduction shall be made for any amount of expense of restoring property or making good the exhaustion thereof, for which an allowance is or has been made. |
7. Total "General Deductions" (to be entered on Line 2 of first page). | $3,585.01 |

**AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY INDIVIDUAL MAKING HIS OWN RETURN.**

I solemnly swear (or affirm) that the foregoing return, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contains a true and complete statement of all gains, profits, and income received by or accrued to me during the year for which the return is made, and that I am entitled to all the deductions and exemptions entered or claimed therein, under the Federal Income-tax Law of October 3, 1913.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of __, 19__
(Signature of individual.)

**AFFIDAVIT TO BE EXECUTED BY DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT MAKING RETURN FOR INDIVIDUAL.**

I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have sufficient knowledge of the affairs and property of _______ to enable me to make a full and complete return thereof, and that the foregoing return, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contains a true and complete statement of all gains, profits, and income received by or accrued to said individual during the year for which the return is made, and that said individual is entitled, under the Federal Income-tax Law of October 3, 1913, to all the deductions and exemptions entered or claimed therein.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of __, 19__
(Signature of agent.)
1. This return shall be made by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and by every person not a citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and by every non-resident alien who is taxable upon his net income, such income being that which is derived from property owned and business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by him.

2. When an individual by reason of minority, sickness or other disability, or absence from the United States, is unable to make his own return, it may be made for him by his duly authorized representative.

3. The normal tax of 1 per cent shall be assessed on the total net income less the specific exemption of $3,000 or $4,000 as the case may be. (For the year 1913, the specific exemption allowable is $2,500 or $3,333 1/3, as the case may be.) If, however, the net income has been deducted and withheld on any part of the income of the source, or if any part of the income is received as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of any corporation, etc., which is taxable upon its net income, such income shall be deducted from the individual's total net income for the purpose of calculating the amount of income on which the individual is liable for the normal tax of 1 per cent by virtue of this return. (See page 1, line 7.)

4. The additional or surtax shall be calculated as stated on page 1.

5. This return shall be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the individual resides if he has no regular place of business, or in case the person resides in a foreign country, then with the collector for the district in which his principal business is carried on in the United States.

6. This return must be filed on or before the first day of March succeeding the close of the calendar year for which return is made.

7. The penalty for failure to file the return within the time specified by law is not to exceed $20 to $1,000. In case of refusal or neglect to render the return within the required time (except in cases of sickness or absence), the penalty may be assessed and collected, in lieu of the return, as provided by law.

8. In case of fraud or fraudulent return, the penalty may be assessed and collected, in lieu of the return, as provided by law.

9. This return properly filled out must be made under oath, and sworn to before a justice of the peace or magistrate, not using a seal, a notary, a bank officer, or any other officer of the United States.

10. Expenses for medical attendance, store accounts, family or personal use, wages of domestic servants, cost of board, room, or maintenance for tenant or servient inmate, or expenses which are not expenses that can be deducted from gross income. In case an individual owns his own house or rent, he can not deduct the estimated value of his rent, nor shall he be required to include such estimated rental of his home as income.

11. The former, in computing the net income from his farm for the annual return shall include all money received for produce sold and animals sold, and for the wood and hides of animals slaughtered, provided such money is held and disposed of, and he shall deduct therefrom the same actually paid as purchase money for the animals sold or slaughtered during the year.

12. When animals were raised by the owner and are sold or slaughtered he shall not deduct their value as expenses or loss. He may deduct the amount of money actually paid as expense for producing any farm products, live stock, etc. In deducting expenses for repairs on farm property the amount deducted must not exceed the amount actually expended for such repairs during the year for which the return is made. (See page 1, line 1.) The cost of replacing tools or machinery in a deductible expense to the extent that the cost of the new article does not exceed the value of the old.

13. In calculating income, only such losses shall be allowed which have been actually sustained and the amount of which has been definitely ascertained during the year covered by the return can be deducted.

14. Person receiving fees or emoluments for professional or other services, as in the case of physicians or lawyers, should include all actual receipts for services rendered in the year for which return is made, together with all unpaid accounts, charges for services, or contingent income due for that year, if good and collectible.

15. Debts which were contracted during the year for which return is made, but found in said year to be worthless, may be deducted from gross income, and such debts can not be regarded as worthless until legal proceedings to recover the same have been commenced, or it clearly appears that the debtor is insolvent. If debts contracted prior to the year for which return is made were included as income in returns for years in which said debts were contracted, and such debts shall subsequently prove to be worthless, they shall be deducted under the head of losses in the return for the year in which such debts were charged off as worthless.

16. Amounts due or accrued to the individual members of a partnership from the net earnings of the partnership, whether apportioned or distributed or not, shall be included in the annual return of the individual.

17. United States paper money shall be included as income.

18. Estimated advances in value of real estate is not required to be reported as income, unless the increased value is taken up on the books of the individual as an increase of assets.

19. Costs of suits and other legal proceedings arising from ordinary business may be deducted as losses of the partnership, whether apportioned or distributed or not, shall be included in the annual return of the individual.

20. Amounts due or accrued to the individual members of a partnership from the net earnings of the partnership, whether apportioned or distributed or not, shall be included in the annual return of the individual.
Hon. Andrew D. White,

We feel that the future newspaper men of the country should know the potent influence of diplomacy in world politics, and we know of no one so distinguished or able to impart the information with greater precision than your distinguished self.

We are therefore taking the liberty of asking if you care to give an hour of your valuable time to these students of Columbia and the general public, at some date agreeable to you during the coming college year. Any date that you select will be agreeable to Columbia and to ourselves.

We shall appreciate an early reply whether we may have the honor of listing you in the forthcoming Catalog of Columbia University, as this date must be in the printers' hands very shortly.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

The Dean.

Bureau of Commercial Economics, Inc.

February 20, 1916.
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February 20, 1915.

Sirs,

The Bureau of the Census has just issued a report on the Insane and Feeble-minded in Institutions, based upon a special census taken in 1910. This report contains (1) the detailed statistical tables previously published as Bulletin No. 119; (2) descriptive and analytical text, including tables of ratios and percentages and a few diagrams; and (3) a summary of the state laws relative to the care of the insane.

If you are interested in this report, and have not already made a request for it, I should be pleased to send you a copy.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

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Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
from our Minister, Andrew D. White."

I confess to an utter inability to appreciate the president's reason, if he is correctly reported. Has a belligerent nation a right to expect from the citizens of a neutral nation a participation in its hostilities? If such individuals dare to run the risk of such participation, has it a right to its continuance which a neutral government must recognize and respect, although the act itself is confessedly an unneutral act, and openly enlist such citizens who commit it on the side of the belligerent whom they assist?

A reliance on the continuation of a state of facts always demands for its legal or moral support the just nature of the act itself. We have no right to rely on it that someone will continue to do acts morally wrong, although there may be nothing criminal in them. From the same publication, of which I beg to send you a copy, I also take a statement that on April 25, 1890, Great Britain warned British subjects by proclamation against doing any act "in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral power, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations, among which was enumerated the carrying of arms, ammunition, military stores or materials."

It would appear, therefore, that under general international law, as recognized by Great Britain itself, the act of our citizens in exporting arms and ammunition is an unneutral act and that a decree preventing such unneutral acts on the part of its citizens cannot be properly described as an unneutral act. Nor do I perceive any difference in the application of this principle because only one, or both belligerent parties may have the physical chance of inducing such unneutral acts on the part of citizens of a neutral country and profiting thereby. This surely does not alter the character of the act which is vicious and has been prevented by other neutral countries and by our country in the instances above referred to.

It seems to me to be a matter in which every citizen of this country must be deeply interested if for no other reason than this, that the propriety of this country's attitude at the present time is going to have an important, and possibly decisive effect, on its attitude at the close of the present war, and it is for that reason that I feel impelled to ask your opinion concerning the matter in which you represented this country before the German government.

The Germanistic Society of America, of which you are an Honorary Vice-President, a fact of which the Society is proud, has hitherto refrained from entering into the controversies about the war, on account of the supreme importance of preserving impartiality and with the hope to exert, when the time shall have arrived, an unimpaired influence in the work of the great restoration which must follow.
Germanistic Society of America

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ANTONIO KNAUTH

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EDWARD D. ADAMS
WILLIAM H. CARPENTER
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PAUL M. WARBURG

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS
ANDREW D. WHITE
ELHET LOW

NEW YORK February 20, 1915.

Large bodies of people in this country, and they are not confined to persons of foreign birth or parentage, feel that by a connivance at a practice which is now indulged in by manufacturers of arms, ammunition and other war materials on a scale hitherto unheard of, this country is measurably impairing its character as a neutral country, and in fact, is aiding with the Entente powers to such an extent that its future usefulness as an interested arbitrator in the questions to be decided hereafter will be, if it has not already been, seriously lessened. This to my mind would be the most serious loss which this country may suffer by want of proper action, or inaction, at the present time and I hope and trust that we may have your views on it, which will be treasured not only by us, but by all others who have had in the course of time the benefit of your valuable judgment and advice.

Very truly yours,

ANTONIO KNAUTH

NEW YORK February 20, 1915.

P.S.

I should not feel at liberty to give out for publication any views which you may offer in answer to my letter, except with your special permission.

Very truly,

ANTONIO KNAUTH.
Chautauqua, February 20th, 1915.

Professor Andrew D. White,
Cornell University, Ithaca N Y.,

Dear Doctor:— I vastly regret that I have not yet been able to re-visit Ithaca, especially during "Farm Week"; Nor can I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you at Tending Cornell Function at Buffalo,—the such affairs are very little to my own taste, AND I assure you that you would be vastly less bored were you some time to see way clear to be guest of honor at such local unique Reception as we of the Saturday Night Club and allied Organisations and guests, CAN give you, particularly when the weather conditions here are more congenial to any one touring hitherward.

I inclose to you the paper by Mr. "Ben" Dean which you will note is characterized by the same vigor wherewith he years ago dealt with the petty affairs of this Diocese in hivewspaper...

...I refrain from even attempting to discuss the Present Triumph of what Tenny son so forcibly termed of certain phases of the spirit of the Age: "Process of the Lords of Hell!

But take pleasure in inclosing for your delegation one of present many editorials of the very active Socialist Daily Call, which appears to be doing LESS lying by note and by ear than any of the Newspapers which are now dominant in the prominent metropolitan papers of both the United States and Europe, which has resulted in wholesale disgust of the Editors lurking in the Coward Castles of anonymity, alike among Petites Bourgeoises and the Proletariat, while organized Labor is virulently hostile to the big papers and wherever they praise.

You naturally will not fail to skim which is all that all such guff warrants, the article on Corporate Christianity present obvious delirium, so replete with facts of the politico-economics of Europe,—which even the most bitter Misanthropy of Dean Swift or Cobbett could not do justice to.

The only value of that article is the fact that it is evident some of those concerned therein are waking up to fact: That their Outfits are more like the King of Prussia, who pronounced himself without any clothes. The Little Kid ventured to whoop out the truth, which all the Majorities were in conspiracy of silence concerning.

I trust that your Health remains excellent; and that you may witness some reconstruction of the Kosmopolite wrecked card-house on some better lines than heretofore, amid a generation not so stiff-necked and perseveringly materialized agnostore.

(Signed) Andrew D. White
Ithaca, Feb. 20, 1915

Jacob H. Schiff, Esq.,
52 William St.
New York

My dear Mr. Schiff:

I enclose a programme of the German music given last evening upon your Foundation. It was a great success: about twenty five hundred members of the University were present, and their attention and applause showed that they were greatly impressed. The whole seemed a prophecy of "the good time coming," - inevitably, when peace shall have been restored, and upon better foundations than ever before.

I ought to add that Professor Kuno Francke's lectures were admirable, presenting, in a manner fascinating and, at the same time, profound, one of the great developments of German literature. Much as we had regretted the absence of a direct representative from a German University this year, we felt and one of the "compensations" in human destiny.

With renewed thanks, and every good wish to you and all that are dear to you, I remain yours gratefully and faithfully,

(Signed) Andrew D. White
Dr. J. E. H. has been sent to London
in Highland order. Please let me know
if everything is all right. Perhaps he
may come. I think Airrie might have
seen him. Have you seen him at your
house? I have been writing to him
regarding you. He is back today. I hope
you are well.

Affectionately,

J. D. W.
Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:—

Your letter, enclosing report for income tax for year 1914, received today, was filed this morning, together with the answer to inquiry for deductions in report for year 1913.

The Automobile Show will be open for this whole week. It is held in the State Armory, a very large and appropriate place. Thursday or Friday would be a good day to attend the show, as probably Saturday will be getaway day. I have not said anything to Mr. Horace K. about the probability of your coming, as I thought, perhaps, you may desire to go to the Onondaga, as it is only a short distance from the Armory, and that Mrs. White if she should come might want to go there, as it is conveniently located for shopping etc.

If you should come, and you desired an attendant to escort you at the show, I would indeed consider it a pleasure to be thus honored.

Trusting to have the pleasure of a visit from you, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Boore

The Show is opened evenings, with music and all other embellishments that usually go with all such affairs.

FEBRUARY,
Twenty-third, 1915.

The Show is opened evenings, with music and all other embellishments that usually go with all such affairs.

LEGACION DE BOLIVIA
WASHINGTON, D.C.
February 10th, 1915.

Our warmest appreciation of your kind and courteous letter of the 25th, which I hasten to answer,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
February
Twenty-third
1915

My dear Doctor White:

I am in receipt of your very thoughtful letter of the 20th inst. and have also heard from both President Schurman and Dr. Faust of the great success of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra Concert given at the instance of the German Culture Foundation at the University last Friday.

I am also gratified to be assured by you that Prof. Emo Francke's lectures were so admired and altogether it appears to me that we have been most fortunate in the substitutions we had to make in the work of the German Culture Foundation, in consequence of the war. Prof. Francke, for whom I always had great respect, has risen still more in my estimation, since he has recently written so courageously and properly, in reply to an invitation he had received to join a "German-American" movement, which had been most improperly conceived. I assume you know exactly what I am referring to.

Mrs. Schiff and I have decided to go to California about the middle of next month, and I hope on my return early in May, I shall soon have an opportunity to meet you.
My dear Dr. White:-

I wish to thank you for the article, "My Favorite Books", which you so kindly contributed to the next number of the Era. The issue will appear during the early part of the coming week, and I shall be glad to see that copies are sent you at once.

Very respectfully yours,

L. L. Rummell
Managing Editor.
Dear Miss Slichter:

I regret the delay in sending the portrait of your little son arriving at Harvard.

At the father's attention for the last 10 days, but he hopes to have the photograph ready to send to Dr. White next week.

Truly,

J. R. Nye

Sir, Andrew D. White, New Haven, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White,

I have just finished putting a letter to a very dear friend in New York of George T. Parker, a charming man and of the kindliest impulses. If he reads it, it explains itself fully.

"Dear Mr. Parker,

The chance remarks of yours the other day towards my attention to Andrew D. White, and upon my return to New Haven, I at once obtained this photograph from the Yale library and last night completed reading the book."

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Mr. Dickinson, in my official capacity, am enclosing with this letter a copy of the "Proclamation to the People of the United States," which I have issued from the President's desk. If there is anything further in the way of other communications or resolutions which you may desire, I should be glad to have them, and shall be prepared to send them by the next mail. I am, etc.

[Signature]
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The careful attention of Officers and Directors of the Peace Society who were not present at the Annual Meeting of the Officers and Directors held at the Lawyers' Club on February 18th, is respectfully invited to the enclosed documents, so far as they have not already been examined. They include:

a - Report of the meeting of February 18th.
b - The Minutes of a meeting of the Finance Committee held on February 16th.
c - Address to Members and Constituency of the Peace Society by our Plan of Action and our Executive Committees.

In view of the sad condition into which war has brought the world and of the important work which it is believed the Society now has before it, it is earnestly desired that all of our Officers shall be informed regarding our present plans. The Executive Committee and the Secretary hope to be able to accomplish the objects which they are now undertaking, only because of the loyal and effective co-operation which they know they will receive from our large body of Officers and members.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.

The New York Peace Society

[List of officers and members]

February 25, 1915.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
February 18th, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Officers and Directors of The New York Peace Society assembled at 12.30 o'clock in the Lawyers' Club on the joint invitation of Messrs Alton B. Parker, George Foster Peabody, James H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman and Francis Lynde Stetson, Vice Presidents of the Society. Mr. William Jay Schieffelin, a Vice President, was in the chair. Others present were:

Alexander Lyons
Jeph Hedges
Frank Grane
J. Dagood Nicholls
Miss Annie Matthews
Merle St. Gruiz Wright
R. L. Bridgman
Miss Marionilden Barritt
John A. Stewart
C. A. Pegsley
Isaac N. Seligman
Mrs. Kate Upson Clark
Samuel T. Dutton
William Frederick Dix
John Franklin Crowell
William H. Short
James J. Walsh
Meyer London

At one o'clock Prof. Clark, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was called upon and explained in detail the proposed world campaign for permanent peace which had been recommended by the Plan of Action Committee and adopted by the Executive Committee of the Society.

A discussion followed in which Messrs Holt, Schiff and Stetson took part and expressed approval of the plans as formulated. It was unanimously voted, that we approve the recommendations of the Plan of Action Committee and advise that the Committee be continued and asked to prosecute its study of the subject.

Mr. Seligman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, then read the report of a meeting of his Committee held on Monday, February 15th, the chief feature of which was the recommendation that an effort be made to add $10,000 to the annual income of the Society.

Mr Short was called on for additional information and explained the general financial condition and needs. He also read, on request of Mr. Seligman, a form of letter agreed upon at the meeting of the Finance Committee for use by such Officers as might be willing to address their personal and business acquaintances in behalf of the Society. It was then moved and unanimously voted, that we approve the raising of $10,000 as recommended by the Finance Committee.

The general meeting then adjourned and the meeting of the Directors immediately followed.

MEETING OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Schieffelin continued in the chair. Directors present were Messrs Alton, Gould, Stewart, Grane, Nicholls, Boulton, Clark, Walsh, and London. Messrs Johnson and MacCracken were also present on special invitation.

The recommendations of the Finance Committee were then taken up. It was voted, that the campaign for addition to income and membership be approved as recommended. After discussion, it was further voted, that thereafter the matter of conducting a regular course of lectures be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

It was also voted, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Directors for Mr. William H. Bliss, as a Vice President. This was done, and Mr. Bliss was declared to be elected.

On the recommendation of the Secretary, an alteration was made in the budget by withdrawing $100 from the appropriation for State work and $175 from the appropriation for traveling expenses. The amount of $275 was then added to $150, specially contributed for continuing the work of the Department of Women's Organizations. The hope was expressed that it might be possible to appropriate at a later time a sufficient amount to continue the full work of the Department to the end of May.

Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson presented his resignation as a member of the Finance Committee, at the same time nominating Mr. Snowden Fahnestock of 40 Wall Street to serve in his stead. The resignation was accepted. By unanimous vote, Mr. Fahnestock was then made a member of the Committee. By further vote, the Finance Committee was continued as now constituted, namely,-

H. Pulson Cutting
Snowden Fahnestock
Benjamin J. Greenhut
Adolph Leszich
Thomas W. Malby

It was also empowered to add to its number.

The constitution of the Executive Committee for 1915 was taken up and the following gentlemen appointed to membership:

John G. Agar
Frank L. Babott
Alfred J. Boulton
John Bates Clark
Frank Grane
Samuel T. Dutton
Virginina G. Gildersleeve
N. R. L. Gould

The meeting adjourned at 2.30 P. M.
The Finance Committee of The New York Peace Society met on
Monday afternoon, February 15th at 3.10 o'clock in the Board Room of
J. A. W. Seligman, Bankers, 1 William Street. Members present were Messrs
Isaac N. Seligman, R. Fulton Cutten, J. Osgood Nichols and Jacob H.
Schiff. Messrs John Bates Clark and William H. Short also attended in
ex-officio capacity. Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, who was detained, sent
a communication. Messrs Greenhut, Johnson, Lewitsch and Malrey were
absent from the city. Mr. Putnam excused himself on account of other en-
gagements. Mr. Seligman was chosen chairman of the committee.

The budget was considered and it was voted that recommendation
be made to the Directors that no expense be incurred for the annual course
of lectures after the present season.

On Mr. Seligman's motion, recommendation was made to the
Directors that Mr. William H. Bliss be elected as a Vice President of the
Society.

A campaign for increasing the membership and the income of the
Society was considered and authorized as follows:

That the attempt be made to add $10,000 to the annual income.
That effort be made to secure half of this sum by annual subscriptions of
$100 or more from personal supporters and friends of the Society. That
the second half of the amount should be sought from new subscribers who
should be asked to take annual memberships in the sum of $10 or $25.
It was reported that several gentlemen were willing to be one of a group
of ten who should increase their annual contributions to $250 each and
that others who had made occasional subscriptions of $100 each would
make annual subscriptions in this amount.

Tentative forms of letters which had been drawn up for use
in the projected campaign were gone over, alterations made, and the use
of the corrected forms authorized.

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT
FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 26, 1915.

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Mr. White:

Your letter of February 9th, requesting a complete
set of the series of pamphlets regarding "international peace",
was received in due course, but I am a little in the dark as to
the particular series you have in mind.

The Division of International Law is publishing a
series of pamphlets giving pertinent information concerning
subjects of interest in international law and containing
reprints in separate forms of the various Hague conventions, with
information as to their signature and ratification. I am send-
ing you under separate cover a complete set of this series, so
far as issued, and will send the rest as soon as they are
received from the printer. The separate pamphlets have been
sent to the Trustees as issued, but some of yours may have
gone astray. If this is not the series you have in mind, please
give me further information and I will send you the
documents, if I can supply them.

I agree with you that the developments of the terrible
war in Europe are showing how utterly hopeless it is to expect to realize any real advantage by disregarding reason and appealing to force and with you I am firmly in the faith that the day is not far distant when the Hague Conferences and Tribunals or some similar institution will be so organized and empowered as to prevent the useless waste of blood and treasure.

I am, my dear Mr. White,

Always sincerely yours,

James Bowman Linn
Secretary.

---

February 28, 1915

My dear Mr. White:

Referring to your letter of the 19th inst. in which in reply to my inquiry you stated that you desired to have Mr. Taft at luncheon Friday, March 5th, at 1:15 o'clock, I beg to say that I have accordingly reserved this time for you in the tentative programme I have arranged for the entertainment of Mr. Taft during his stay here. Mrs. Schurman and I will probably have Mr. Taft to dinner on Saturday evening, but the arrangements are not yet completed. I enclose for your information a copy of the programme.

Very faithfully yours,

The Honorable Andrew D. White
Compan

Enclosure.
In Ancient Pagan, our Lord Jesus Christ has blessed us and delivered us from all evil. Bring us to dwell with Him in Heaven.

This prayer was said in Jesus' time and is being used today. The world will be seen what happens. All who use this prayer would be delivered from evil. Those who found it by word, need not suffer from it. Bring it to 9 friends in 9 days. On the tenth day you will meet some great joy.

Said by No Name.

The Honorable Andrew D. White, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

My dear Mr. White:

At your generous suggestion, which be planned to transfer the Archaeological Society of Ohio to the University, I hereby provided the required card may be posted in according to the most approved method.

I had inspected that Mr. Randall, editor of "The Society," was a graduate of Cornell and will send a copy to the General Society.

Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio
February 25th, 1915.
My impression is that the...
You honor me by a request, Mr. White:

At your generous suggestion, I shall be pleased to transfer the Anatomical Atlas of Vesalius, to the University, and may be posted in, according to the most approved method.

I had suspected that Mr. Rendell, editor of "The Times," being a graduate of Cornell, had sent a copy to the United Library.

To The Class Of 1915,
Cornell University,
My dear Friends:-

You honor me by a request that I (same note) write a few words for your Class Book.

Years ago I approached reverently the Gateway of the renowned old University of Padua, where so many of the greatest scholars, thinkers, and statesmen of Europe had studied and taught, among these Vesalius and Galileo.

Over this Gateway through which these men had come and gone, ran an inscription of which, some years later, I...
caused to be inscribed on the main Gateway of Cornell University, so familiar to you all, as follows:

"So enter that daily thou mayst become More Learned and Thoughtful.

So depart that daily thou mayst become More useful to thy Country and to Mankind."

As you soon, for the last time as undergraduates, shall pass out of this gateway of ours into the world, I renew to each and all of you the same wishes as regards all the gateways you have yet to pass, with my earnest hope that you may return to your Alma Mater, bearing the proofs that your thought and work through life have been honest and fruitful.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,
Thank you deeply for in the limit cheerful
your cares in my case this week.

The Premier types
I have the great kindness of the chance to see the complete Harvard
T. D. A. New York D. 14

The brother

Again I mark to say
has taken.

Mr. Canis had a. good rest have
been standing in Court Campbell's for.

Affectionately

and will be furnish.

Anna D. A. White
Jamestown, N. Y. Feby. 26th, 1915.

My dear Secretary,

Doubtless you may have noticed already the Metropolitan magazine of March with its two come-backs by Roosevelt. I forbear any comment for the present, either on their merit or effect on the population and situation as I find forthwith during deep thought with Sanbury just now that all of us experts are likely to hopelessly diverge on all such free-for-all and wide-spread topics.

But, the article therein by Reed we all can agree is the best War Article yet anywhere.

The way the tension develops in the great Cosmopolitan War game plus diplomacy from Washington to Far Cathay and Persia defies any offhand comment or analysis. I would merely state that I should think you would want to break in with an ax on some speech at Philadelphia or Baltimore or anywhere South after you read said Roosevelt article. Also like a kid wish— it would be fine if either or both of us could be among those present at the coming great peace conference at Chicago in a few days where among the stars will be no less than Morgan Shuster. ** **

Descending from the sublime to our ridiculous loborism in the land deal—I wonder if there is any health in us or any financial balm in Gilead from the likeliness of the rural credit bill going through at Washington during the present term?

In case it should it would then seem to me there should then be a call that would take you to Washington to combine business with pleasure and see some portions of those rural credits could not forthwith be applied right where we designated.

In the Knickerbocker yesterday and the list of kicks against the D. & H. is one point about water power that curiously edges in what I had up my sleeve for actual profit to the people of the State before the collapse or rather scuttling by those high binders of the Colman administration. I hear rather favorably from the health of Mr. Beckham this morning.

Very truly,

[Signature]
February 26, 1915.

Doctor Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Friend:

Your welcome note whence I infer your continued good health during these pivotal periods of astrological Aspects, attested by floods and earthquakes and fairly well predicted by the Hicks and other students of meteorology, is at hand, and I hasten to acknowledge the same and I trust to locate that missing article by Mr. Dean; and also send to you several other things which may amuse whether they very much edify or not.

But the main reason why thus am pleased to have the chance of promptly replying to yours is to make sure you are duly apprised of the Roosevelt article in March Metropolitan Magazine in regard to Mexico and the muddle which makes it a two-edge sword with a red-hot handle and white-hot point, however it may be grasped.

His discussion of the Japanese problem also would interest you as supplementing item herewith slip "A" dealing with the one dangerous spot on the Pacific Zone of American Influence where exists the far worse than Southern Slavery System of Peonage in the Sandwich Islands.

Unquestionably the restraining influence there is exerted from Tokio or interested persons would long ago have used the Trouncent Japanese laborers to start something which might have been, or may yet be, as dangerous a fusee match to high explosives as the killing of the Arch Duke and his wife in Austria.

With best wishes,
Very heartily your's,

February 26, 1916.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The members of the National Security League believe that preparedness against war is the best insurance for the security of the Republic and the preservation of its ideals. We know that much can be accomplished without a substantial increase in our Military appropriations.

We feel justified in assuming that you and every other American will endorse the program of the League, enclosed herewith. Countrywide organization is the only effective way of obtaining definite results. To do this it is necessary to obtain a large membership and we ask you to join the League as a member of such class as you deem proper, bearing in mind that the larger the contribution the broader will be the scope of activities.

We should also like your personal assistance in securing additional members, and will gladly send you additional forms if requested.

Thanking you in advance for the courtesy of a prompt reply, we are,

Yours very truly,

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The National Security League, Inc.
25 Pine Street, New York

Believing in the aims and purposes of The National Security League, Inc., I desire to be enrolled as a member of this League in the class which I have designated below with a cross-mark X, and I enclose my check herewith for $... as payment for dues.

MEMBERSHIP
Life. $25.00
Contribution (yearly) $5.00
Annual. $1.00

Name ____________________________
Address City ____________________________
Street ____________________________
State ____________________________

Dated ____________________________

Make Checks payable to THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE, INC.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE,
By Frederick H. Allen, Chairman.

February 26, 1915

Dear Sir:

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds is to have a meeting on Saturday, March 6th. Mr. Edwards, the Chairman, suggests that if the business to come before the Committee on General Administration is not heavy -- and it happens to be light -- that meeting might be called early in the morning and get through, so that the meeting of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds would meet at 11 o'clock.

The Committee on General Administration has, however, itself fixed the hour of 10 o'clock for its meeting. I write to ask if you approve of changing the hour for the next meeting of that Committee on March 6th to 9 o'clock in the morning instead of 10.

As it is desired to send notice as far in advance as possible of both meetings, I would ask you on receipt of this communication to kindly telephone my office your reply.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

The Honorable Andrew D. White
East Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y.
My dear President White,

I have your letter of the twenty-sixth instant.

I thank you—goodself and Mrs White most heartily for your kind invitation to stay with you as usual.

I am, however, still a little bit under the weather, and I doubt whether I can make any trip in less than three or four weeks.

Of course it is a matter of additional regret to me that I cannot be there to greet Mr. Taft. We are old friends, as you know, and I particularly should like to meet him while at Ithaca, but it simply cannot be helped. I have been flat on my back for about nine or ten days, and while I am doing extremely well I will have to take great care not to expose myself in order to avoid taking fresh cold.

With kindest and best regards,

Faithfully yours,

Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D.,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.
28 Feb. 1910

Dear Mr. White,

The article which I could not remember last night is Bertrand Russell's entitled "Do a Permanent Peace Possible?" in the March Atlantic (not Victory).

I hope you have noted it, too, as it is on 'England, Imperial Opportunity,' in the February Century,

and Van Eeden's letter (now in the H. G. Wells until after his Holland) in yesterday's N.Y. Times.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Lincoln Burr

GEORGE LINCOLN BURR
LIBRARIAN
AND PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS

THE PRESIDENT WHITE LIBRARY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, N. Y.
My dear Doctor White:

It is with regret that I note your unwillingness to grant me an immediate interview for my series, but I am gratified by what you say about the probability of your being willing to talk to me early in the spring. I shall take the liberty of reminding you of this.

Very sincerely yours,

Edward S. Martin

Hon. Andrew D. White, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

This series of interviews is beginning to make up into what seems more to be a great national and even international importance.
March 1, 1915

Dear Sir:

Ex-President Taft is lecturing here from Wednesday to Saturday, both inclusive, this week. He is to be my guest during his stay. But I am arranging that the University shall give him a Luncheon in Risley Hall on Saturday, March 6th, at 1:15 o'clock. And to this Luncheon I am inviting the Trustees who are to be here to attend the meeting of the Committee on General Administration and the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, the Deans of the several Colleges, and the visiting Alumni, who come to Ithaca for their Forum on that date.

Will you kindly give us the pleasure of your company on this occasion.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

The Honorable Andrew D. White
East Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y.
The Hague, March 1, 1915.

My dear Mr. White:

I have heard from the Post Master at Sas-de-Gand that your registered letter for Dr. E. Sarolea has been received at the Post Office and is still waiting there to be called for. I have also made inquiries for Dr. Sarolea at Ghent but have as yet received no news. Do you wish me to do anything further about the letter? I am, of course, glad to help you in any way I can in this matter.

As ever,

Faithfully yours,

The Honorable Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.
REGARD FOR OTHER FELLOW
THE NET PROFIT IN BUSINESS

Keynote of Masterful Address by John Gribbel
Before Temple Brotherhood

John Gribbel, the noted Philadelphia businessman, recently addressed the Temple Brotherhood on the subject of regard for other fellow. His address was masterful and his delivery was such that the audience was thoroughly impressed. His message was one of altruism and his words were an inspiration to all who heard him.

The keynote of his address was the idea of the net profit in business. He said that in business, as in all other walks of life, it is necessary to regard for other fellow. He quoted a saying that the true profit in business is not the tangible asset, but the invisible asset, the goodwill.

He spoke of the need for showing kindness to others, for there is no better way of increasing one's own profits. He said that the man who is kind to others will find that his own business will be profitable. He quoted a saying that the profit in business is not the dividend, but the respect and confidence of those with whom one does business.

Mr. Gribbel also spoke of the need for regarding for others in all phases of life. He said that in all things, one should be kind and helpful. He quoted a saying that the true profit in business is not the tangible asset, but the invisible asset, the goodwill.

He ended his address with a call for all to regard for other fellow and to make business a true profit. He said that the true profit in business is not the tangible asset, but the invisible asset, the goodwill.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
West Avenue,
City.

Dear Sir:

We regret exceedingly that there was occasion for you to communicate with us on February 27, relative to the poor delivery of your paper.

We offer as an explanation, but not as an excuse, that we have been compelled to use four new carriers, though, of course, they all could know your house.

We will place an extra paper in your name and make every effort to insure perfect delivery.

Very truly yours,

CORNELL DAILY SUN

[Signature]
Dear Mr. White,

I have just spoken to Professor Ford, a former student of mine. I am trying to retrace some of the events and contacts from the point of view of the Appiah Theory.

My very best regards,

[Signature]

Henry van Loon

---

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
March Second, 
Nineteen Fifteen.

Prof. Geo. L. Burr, 
Cornell University Library, 
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear friend:-

Referring to your letter 
of day before yesterday, I have read 
Bertrand Russell's article in "The 
Atlantic Monthly", and find same very 
thoughtful and suggestive. The other 
artiles to which you refer, I hope to 
read later.

Am expecting to bring 
down the "Epistolae Obscurorum Vérorum" 
today or tomorrow, and, if I do not find 
you, will leave it on my table.

Yours faithfully,

A.D.W.

P.S. I hope that you will look into the 
matter of that book on the Bethlehem 
Hospital, and, if it strikes you as 
valuable, will see that it is bought 
for the University.

Androo Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Ithaca, New York.

3/2/15

F. Vincent Hart
31 E. 53rd St., N.Y.

Regarding our former communications referring to a stained glass window for the large South opening in the great Hall of Prudence Risley College, I have secured some portraits which I think might well be used in place of those contained in your former and original design. I shall send you within a day or two, probably, portraits of Elizabeth Fry, which might be at the right of the central figure, and Mary Somerville, which might be at the left. We have decided to have as the central figure, a portrait of Mrs. Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, Second President of the United States. We believe this is better than to have a "make-believe" portrait of Prudence Risley, after whom the building is named. You will find a portrait of Mrs. Adams in either of the editions of her "Letters" published by her grandson, Charles Francis Adams, Sr. - doubtless at any Public Library. We would be very glad if you could send us a sketch in colors of the above three figures, i.e., Mrs. Adams in the center, Elizabeth Fry at her right and Mary Somerville at her left. Mrs. Adams having been Ambassador to the Court of St. James, wife of the Secretary of State and President of the United States, should be put into a somewhat gorgeous dress of the period, Mrs. Fry should be dressed in the Quaker costume which she wore, and Mrs. Somerville in any colored dress of her time which your designer may select.

Please bear in mind that on the wainscoting just below the window there is a large full-length portrait representing the individual portrayed in an Oxford Gown of scarlet and crimson, and you would wish your colors in the window just above this portrait to harmonize with it, at any rate, not to be in striking contrast with it. Please exercise your judgment in the matter.

I would like to know, if you please, how far "Pot Metal" is used in securing the colors needed, also how far painting is made upon the surface of the glass, and whether the method you pursue insures durability by incorporating into the glass itself the lines of color.

One more point, - could you inform me how long a time would be required for making and placing the window? We should like to have it certainly by the middle of June, at which time Commencement is held here and a large number of visitors and guests is naturally expected.

Thanking you for a prompt reply to the above, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Andrew D. White

P.S. What I hope to have from you, at Prescott...
March 2nd, 1915,

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithica, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

Enclosed herewith you will find your February statement.

Anna was operated on a week ago to-day at the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York City by Dr. Erdman. I have just this minute read a letter from Dr. Kast which gives very little encouragement. I am going to New York to-day and will stop at the Biltmore Hotel.

With much love to you all, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
Dr. Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Dr. White:

On looking through some papers that had accumulated at my residence during my absence in Europe last summer, I found your note of Aug. 6th that had not previously come to my attention. I should be pleased to call upon you some time next week to give you information concerning the Psi Upsilon Alumni Fund if you should wish me to do so. Yours fraternally,

L. M. Dennis

March 3, 1915.

Mr. A. D. White, 27 East Ave., Ithaca.

Dear Mr. White:

A few days ago one of our brilliant graduate students told me that since the year began she had inquired ten times at the circulation department of the University Library for its copy of your Autobiography and had found it out every time. I have satisfied the immediate need by lending her my copy, but I felt sure you would be interested to know in how much demand the book is and that perhaps you
Dear President White:

It is a great personal pleasure to be able, as Secretary of the University Club of Northern California, to inclose greetings and good wishes from those of our members who gathered together at our Annual Banquet at the University Club of San Francisco, on February 27th. We had a splendid gathering, and took great pleasure in hearing the reminiscences of early Cornell days, in informal talks by Dr. Branner, now the President of Stanford University, and Dr. Wheeler of the University of California. It is a matter of keen regret, I know to every Cornell man in California, that we are so far removed from the campus as to make it impossible sometimes to have our honored First President with us at gatherings of this kind. Our enthusiasm and loyalty for Alma Mater increases however, "as the square of the distance increases". With my best personal good wishes, for a year of health and happiness, I am,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

L.R.G.—E.D.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY CLUB
OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Oakland, Calif.

Pres. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear President White:

It is a great personal pleasure to be able, as Secretary of the University Club of Northern California, to inclose greetings and good wishes from those of our members who gathered together at our Annual Banquet at the University Club of San Francisco, on February 27th. We had a splendid gathering, and took great pleasure in hearing the reminiscences of early Cornell days, in informal talks by Dr. Branner, now the President of Stanford University, and Dr. Wheeler of the University of California. It is a matter of keen regret, I know to every Cornell man in California, that we are so far removed from the campus as to make it impossible sometimes to have our honored First President with us at gatherings of this kind. Our enthusiasm and loyalty for Alma Mater increases however, "as the square of the distance increases". With my best personal good wishes, for a year of health and happiness, I am,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

L.R.G.—E.D.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
DUTCH-SWEENY MINING COMPANY


Dear Grandfather:

My proposed trip to Alaska has suffered many delays. About three weeks ago when it appeared that there was little chance of my going, I met Mr. Devereux in San Francisco and accepted a temporary position he offered me at this mine. Now I am to sail from Seattle early in April and before that I want to look into something in Montana, so am planning to leave here in a very few days.

I go first to San Francisco where I expect to put in at least four days seeing the Exposition, then by water to Seattle where I shall obtain, I hope, further particulars regarding the Alaska journey. As matters now stand I shall probably go in from Skagway as soon as the ice breaks up, which will be about the end of April or the first of May, accompanying a party of government engineers, who will go by rail to White Horse, then down the Yukon by steamer, a rather long though not a difficult journey, to some place in the neighborhood of Fairbanks. I shall write you more fully at a later date, but please
WM. G. DEVEREUX, PRES. AND MANG.

DUTCH-SWEENEY MINING COMPANY

DUTCH-SWEENEY MINING COMPANY

QUARTZ, TUOLUMNE CO., CAL.

QUARTZ, TUOLUMNE CO., CAL.

WM. G. DEVEREUX, PRES. AND MANG.

Your letter of January 23rd was forwarded to me from Seattle, and I was greatly interested in your account of the new construction undertaken at Cornell within the last year.

You do not mention having received my photograph, which was intended as a Christmas present to you and Aunt Helen. I also have requested mailed to you a copy of the Engineering and Mining Journal for August 1, 1914, containing an article of mine and favorable editorial comment.

You should avail yourself of the trip to San Francisco via Panama on the steamer of the Red Star line.

With very kindest regards to Aunt Helen and Karl, believe me, affectionately yours,

Andrew W. Newberry.
Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, and am glad to learn from it that you are in sympathy with the Allies in their struggle for national liberty and progress. Whatever the attitude of the government may be, we feel assured that the moral support of the large majority of the citizens of the United States is given to the defenders of Belgium. The letters which we are receiving in such numbers from all parts of the Union bear eloquent testimony to the truth of the old adage: 'blood is thicker than water!'

JACOB S. FAMSTTT, JR.
ELMIRA, N.Y.

Dr. Andrew D. White
March 4, 1915.

Dear Dr. White:

I am taking the liberty of sending you my translation of José Echegaray's masterpiece — "El Gran Galateo." I trust it may prove interesting if you should have an opportunity to read it. Please accept it as a slight token of the affection which I feel for you.

Yours most sincerely,

JACOB S. FAMSTTT, JR.
I have heard from Mrs. Ruttle, who has been kind enough to send me some addresses to which we may forward literature; and I am also sending you the two volumes you desire. I hope that they will reach you safely. Should you care to have the "Case for Great Britain" for the University library, I shall be pleased to send it.

I am giving myself the pleasure of sending you, on my own account, a small volume of verse, in the hope that the sentiment I have endeavoured to express in the title poem may, to some extent at least, be reciprocated by yourself. Since the publication of the little book, I have received many generous expressions of good will from my numerous American friends concerning the verses at the beginning of the book. I venture to hope that one of the results—and that not the least precious—of this struggle will be, to draw closer than ever before the bond between the two great members of the Anglo-Saxon race. With so much in common in the way of ideals, conduct and purpose, we can never be really severed in our deeper sympathies and aspirations.

I am, dear Sir,

very faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
March 4, 1915.

Mr. Andrew D. White,
Rhinebeck, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White,

This is the year of all years when the organized movements and slow gains of a decade of social progress are at stake. There is exceptional need of the Survey to both conserve and stimulate these and there is exceptional need of your help in backing up the Survey's work.

It is a year of "short commons" for co-operative enterprises dependent upon contributions. It is shorter still for publications dependent on advertising. Both are factors in the Survey's budget. We have lost $1,800 in large contributions, and advertising is almost $1,000 behind last year's figures.

If you are interested and can bear a hand, won't you give -- $5, $10, $20 -- as you can? ($10 will enroll you as a Survey Associate.) And if you cannot, you will forgive, I hope, the intrusion of this second appeal.
D. Dr. Doctor White:

This eve equally fiquitously and FORTUNATELY I happen into the Office of Mr. Cawcroft, to scan his copy of the Daily Edition of The London Times, ere possible going UP into a Mountain adjacent to the Chautauquan Holy ground, and there I locate copy he had just received of "The Origins and Destiny of Imperial Britain" by Professor Crumb,— which doubtless ere now is under your own critical Eye?

A" I happened to glance ov er his remarks on Tolstoy I vividly recall y our converse-discourse inregard to THE "Treatest of Raseland Prophets when I called on you that memorable Jne Sunday in Jn 1915.

And I more than ever trust that Destiny may permit you to revisit this significantly "Appointed" and pivotal Magnetic Zone; and discouer to the very notable Monad- Groupage of Young men here and adjacent;— and also to some of— not so young whom the bounty of Allah the Compassionate; AND the further Destinies decreed by THE LORDS of Karma-Nemesis, have permitted your these Days of "Sturm und Drang" marking this rounding of a Great Cycle; and also some transition, akin to that whereof sings Mathew Arnold in Owerma Once More": "Blocks of thePast, like Icebergs vast, Float on a rolling Sea, et seq. Vr As I dislike to mutilate that noble P- em by risking Memory citation.

Trusting these auspicious days of this benign lunar Aspects in PERSONAL physical this Hemisphere accord with your Own phyl, and bring hope for a propitious year outside "THE Whirlpool of Europe", which has so widened its vortex— now since the bockun Balkans with that Title appeared. With best wishes, very heartily.

Professor Andrew D. White.

Eaton L Moses.
My dear Uncle:

Your letter with note from Aunt Helen is at hand, and greatly appreciated.

Anna is doing wonderfully well, and will undoubtedly survive the operation. We are, however, troubled about the future prospects for her health, for, if Dr. Kast is right in his views of the case now, things are not very encouraging. Strange as it may seem, however, Dr. Kast has been entirely wrong in his diagnosis down to the present moment, and even with the assistance he called on to his help, after the facts learned from the first operation, and with the benefit of all modern appliances, such as the X-Ray machine, the last operation proved that he was as far from the truth as the poles. His diagnosis was calcified glands and tubercular kidney. Calcified glands, too indicate a tubercular condition at the present, or at least at some time during life. The operation, however, disclosed no such conditions, but two gall stones were removed, which were disclosed by the X-Ray pictures, but which were interpreted calcified glands. The Doctor still persists in his theory of tuberculosis, but I am happy to say that we have a great deal to controvert that opinion, not only facts of a scientific nature, but also a great deal in the way of common sense.

Dr. Erdman, who operated, said the pain had been caused by the gall stones, or by the effect of adhesions on the intestines, these adhesions having the effect of turning, or twisting the intestines that it was like a hose pipe, turned back over, the food having difficulty in getting through. He also believed that the adhesions were due to a severe attack of peritonitis, suffered at the age of nine years. He did not seem to consider tuberculosis as an important factor in any event.

Last night I dined at the Lotus Club and met some prominent men and saw and heard an illustrated lecture on Japan, which I would not have missed for a great deal.

Hoping that you are all well in Ithaca, and thanking you for your kind sympathy, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
March 5, 1915

Dr. A. B. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Dr. White:

You may be interested to learn that Oprnell sent seven delegates down to the evangelistic campaign at Pennsylvania State College, which was conducted by Dr. John R. Mott. There were over 140 delegates, including professors and undergraduates from over forty different universities throughout the East and Middle West. The undergraduates who came from other colleges were a most representative group. In fact our own Cornell delegation would indicate the sort of students who were in attendance: there was the President of our Board, Professor Mann; the captain elect of our football team for next year; the coxswain of the past year's crew; and the holder of the intercollegiate record for the two mile.

There were five main meetings during the campaign, and I do not think there were fifty men in State College who were not in attendance at least at one of the meetings. There were definite religious meetings held in every single fraternity, not excepting the Jewish fraternities, and on Saturday night meetings were held in the fraternity houses when definite decisions for the Christian life were recorded. Our whole Cornell delegation agreed that they never dreamed that such a campaign could be conducted among college men; and yet the whole campaign was characterized by a saneness and levelheadedness and lack of emotionalism that would make it acceptable to any university community.

We decided this year to postpone the financial canvass among our students until the beginning of this term and then to put the campaign through in three evenings. In this connection, we enlisted 180 of our most representative students. They all took dinner here at Barnes Hall on Sunday evening and between eight and eleven o'clock went out and raised $2300. We were rather fearful we would not be able to reach all the men in three evenings, but we found when the campaign was over we had reached practically every student. This is almost double what has been realized in former campaigns. The result of the finance campaign has shown to us that the interest of the Cornell students was much deeper than one might be led to believe, for it is generally known that this year we are standing for a definite religious Association.

The majority of the canvassers were fraternity men and the response from the fraternities themselves was far beyond our anticipation. On the other hand, I was much surprised to find what a large number of working students made contributions to the campaign fund. Incidentally, the Chinese students average the highest of any group of students. There was not a single Chinese student as far as I can learn who did not make a contribution.

At your suggestion I had Mr. Miller come up to Barnes Hall and we talked over the whole matter of the refurnishing of the building and he promised to immediately start to draw up plans for its refurnishing. Just as soon as the plans are ready I will be very glad of the privilege of coming over and talking them over with you.

Most sincerely yours,

C. W. Whitehead

Barnes Hall
Ithaca, N. Y.
Mr. Frank O. Smith,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Smith:

I have read with interest the resolutions which you are urging, and which provide for negotiations looking to the cession of the Alaska coast strip to Canada.

I wish we could describe the transaction accurately in the words just stated. Unfortunately, the cession, if made, must carry this strip under the British flag. If Canada were an independent country, and other things being about as they now are, I should strongly favor the proposition which you so generously support in your speech.

The same motives, however, which actuate you, produce in my mind the opinion that this cession of territory should take place simultaneously with, and not before, the establishment of an International Court, with power to enforce its decrees.

The extraordinary situation of Great Britain in world politics presents today the greatest obstacle to a large organization such as you and I both have in mind. Great Britain now has the dominating navy of the world. That, however, is a condition which may in a short time be changed by the efforts of a rich nation like ourselves if we become concerned about our national safety.

More important than the mere present control of a large number of ships by Great Britain, is the fact that she also controls a great many naval bases of the highest strategic importance.

Were I a Britisher, I should approve of the effort of my country in the present situation of nations to thus dominate the seas.

Great Britain imports 80 percent of her food. She also has vast possessions at the end of very long lines of water connections. In a world consisting of nations competitively armed, Great Britain must try to dominate the seas.

It is only through the establishment of a central tribunal armed to enforce its decrees that she can afford to lay aside the protection now given by her own armaments, and her strategic bases. She could give these up, and must give them up, as we are to have an International control for peace keeping. But the greater these possessions, the greater will seem the sacrifice of pride and of power, when these are to be laid aside.

If these possessions be increased, if her power on the sea by having additional harbors be increased, I believe we shall increase the difficulties in the way of our objective.

The pamphlet which I send you shows my own earnest and long felt wishes in the matter of establishing an international tribunal, and an international army and navy. You will also see in the copies of S.J.Res.402, and H.J.Res.402, introduced during the session just closed, that a disarmament of the nations is connected with the arming of the central power. The details of the necessary arrangements, as I have worked these out, appear in a tentative draft of Articles of Agreement, which are a part of the Resolutions indicated.

It is in the consideration of the actual necessary details that I have long since come to the conclusion above expressed concerning the obstacle presented by Great Britain's unparalleled situation. The difficulty of sacrifice because of a perfectly normal pride in power will not be the only deterrent arising from present British conditions. That power will enable Great Britain to demand of other nations sacrifices which they may be unwilling to make.

We must all ask ourselves, even now, the same questions which
I believe that a world organization to include the Oriental nations is entirely practicable, and certainly highly desirable. I have also indicated my reasons for believing that there is no need to fear an acute racial conflict even in a world not controlled by an international tribunal.

In spite of all these diversities of view, let me express gratification at being brought into relations with you through your kind letter of the 3rd instant, referring to the speech made by me at the Cornell dinner, given at the University Club in Washington.

I hope to devote much time in the future to the propaganda in favor of the resolutions above mentioned, and which, as you may note, are substantially taken from the pamphlet written by me.

I have just been asked to take the direction of the American Relief Work in Belgium. This may require several months absence from the country.

On my return, it will be my privilege, I trust, to make closer acquaintance with you, one of the small number of men who are willing to make industrious efforts toward great, but distant benefits to our race.

Meantime, I remain,

Very cordially yours,

Oscar T. Underly

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Oswego Heights
Staten Island, N.Y.
March 6, 1915

To Andrew D. White
Staten Island, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

This will inform you that after consulting with friends I have appealed to the
Oblate Fathers to take me on as a klösterer. They are considering it & the outcome is hopeful.
I now ask a second favor.

I beg the privilege of addressing an open
letter to you requesting that December 6
be Hague Day throughout the world. That American everywhere be asked to have a Hague
Carnation on that date.

If you will permit me I shall take the letter & The New York Press to lay before newspaper men.

The Hague is a place which will be
friendly hope it may have the support of
newspaper men. Now is ever it more
advisable to champion the cause of the Hague
before the world.

I have chosen December 6 as Hague Day
because it is a half way between Christma
& Thanksgiving when our thoughts are
turned to heaven & earth & good will to men.

I sincerely hope this idea will meet
your approval.

Sincerely,

W. D. Freeman
Cornell '87.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Library of Swarthmore College

John Russell Hayes, Librarian

Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

3–6–1905

Dear Dr. White:

I have just this moment received the Mary Somerville portrait from Professor Hoodley and forward it at once. Very sorry I am for the long delay.

Dr. Hoodley photographed both the picture of the bust and the frontispiece from the Memoirs (the latter the one showing the name), to give you a choice. He asks you to accept them with his compliments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Russell Hayes

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
March 6, 1915.

My dear Mr. White:

I don't wish to leave Washington and close the chapter of official life without telling you how much comfort and courage your letter of last July gave me. I think I have always been rather indifferent about popularity, but fond of approval by competent judges. So I really care very little about newspaper comment one way or the other, but that you should feel able to say what you did in your letter is very grateful to me and pays for a great deal of hard work and discouragement. I am bound to say that I do not see much prospect of leisure in going out of the Senate, and therefore I have immediately to take up the affairs of the Constitutional convention and I suppose I shall be obliged to devote the entire summer to that.
Sometime or other this dreadful war must come to an end, and then all of us who know anything about international law and its application to practical affairs will have to go to work and try to exert such influence as we have towards bringing about a condition of international relations which will prevent the same thing from being done over again.

With kind regards and good wishes,

Always faithfully your friend,

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.
Thank you greatly for your grace.

And thank you greatly for your grace.

But last night was not what we had expected. And the broken head of the camera can repair. I have promised the water. But then come in a large thing of importance. Can be.

I must be forced on your next come in in the living for many and think I probably shall have my first to those that are the book. I have been some time if the die in bed as he used to.

In Largs.

Sunday, March 4th.

My dear Cousin Andrew, of the dinner with Anne today, and her friend Mr. Potter-I was surprised. Her hair, and Anne, and her manners, and Mr. Potter is staying on with Anne. When all is my much, and turned, and Miss Potter is staying on with Anne. She is afraid I was alone. She had.
Nancy always sends you her love.

Yours faithfully,

Adelaide D. White

I've had some trouble with my health, but I'm doing fairly well.

A foot-pedigree goes,

Just think, my dear Mrs. White, I have not written to you for a long time. I hope you have been well.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Millard
Mr. White:—

Your letter of the 5th. inst., received, enclosing circular letter from Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., on Buffalo General Electric Co., "1st refunding mortgage." I do not understand the term "1st refunding mortgage." A casual reader would assume that this meant a first mortgage; and perhaps he would be right; but I should think that if this is a first mortgage, it should read "1st and refunding." Now perhaps this is a first mortgage, but before investing I would make further inquiry, and ask specifically if this is a first mortgage bond. I do not think it is any need for any particular hurry to invest in this offer. While the issue is small, so is the bond market rather slow just at present. I see that Messrs. L. H. & Co. state further that it is a mortgage on the property; and while I have great confidence in that company, L. H. & Co., still I would ask them just what is the status of this bond before investing in same.

It is indeed a puzzle to know whom to follow in the matters affecting the rehabilitation of Rock Island. The advocates of any particular clique seeking proxies, etc., will bring strong pressure to bear to favor their respective party. I think you are wise in deciding to be guided by the advice of Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co. They are evidently a disinterested party. They know the different parties seeking positions on the Board of Directors of the Chic. R.I. I think they are in the best position to judge what is the best course to take. Amster's representatives have been here, and their influence will be felt in anything coming from here. I trust you will hear from Lee, Higginson & Co. very soon on this subject. I am sending you Rock Island information from three different sources: Amster, Hudge (who evidently favors Reid et al.), and the Sheldon Committee. I think the circular letter sent out over Hudge's name "Rock Island Lines" is one of the most adroitly gotten up deceptions I have seen in some time. The comparisons of 1902 and 1914 without mentioning the conditions governing each year is good. I have been but very little in the Wall Street Journal lately on Rock Island, but you may rest assured I shall keep you in touch with anything I see on this subject.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
I regret you could not find it convenient to visit our Auto Show. It is recognized as only second to New York's. I thought, perhaps, you had about decided to purchase a car. They certainly are very beneficial regarding health. They offer such a strong inducement to spend so much time out of doors; and, strange as it may seem, the Doctors recommend them very highly to persons affected with nervous troubles. I am not saying you are so affected, but only to say that the nervous tension which usually accompanies the first use of a car very shortly wears off.

With kind regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
March 8th, 1915.

My dear Dr. White:

As Denmark is not in need of the services of those of us who live abroad, at least for the time being, I am working hard in order to start on a new expedition in order to try to follow up my work in connection with the Nestorian Monument with new results. A wealthy manufacturer here, Mr. B. B. Goldsmith, 10 East 74th St., New York City, has become quite interested in my plans for a new expedition, and I should therefore consider it ever so great a favor on your part, if you could see your way of sending a line or two to this gentleman, telling him that you honored me with your presence at my lecture in Cornell University on my former expedition into China and that you think I might possibly successfully lead another quest into China and Tibet in behalf of archaeology, I shall feel ever so obliged if you will kindly help me this way.

Hoping that you are in good health, I remain, with respectful greetings,

Very sincerely yours,


Former Ambassador and President of Cornell,
Ithaca, NY.
(Navigator, explorer, writer, lecturer)

Decorated with the Grand Cross with Swords of the Order of St.Cyriacus and St.Methodius (HOLY SEE), the Knight-Commander Badge and Star of the Order "El Busto del Libertador" (U.S. of VENEZUELA), the II Class of the Royal Red Cross (SPAIN), the Knight's Cross of the Royal Order of the Redeemer (GREECE) and with other decorations and medals from RUSSIA, FRANCE, JAPAN, BELGIUM, LIECHTENSTEIN and MEXICO.

Born near Copenhagen, Denmark, July 23, 1881. Elder son of the late Consul-General Frederik P. and Emma G. M. (Bording) Holm. Unmarried; Lutheran. Passed a preliminary examination at the Copenhagen University and received (1895-1900) an officer's education in the ROYAL DANISH NAVY, visiting many countries on men-o'-war, but resigning after passing his navigator's examination, and before being commissioned. After seeing the Paris Exposition (1900) he went to the Far East while still 19, working in Shanghai and Hankow in journalistic and commercial positions (1901-2) and later as manager of the Japan Daily Advertiser at Yokohama. In 1904, during the Russo-Japanese war, he left Japan for Denmark via U.S.A., where he visited the St.Louis World's Fair as correspondent, completing in 41 months his first circumnavigation. He was engaged in special journalistic work in London (1906-7) under the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., Sir Wm. Ramsay, G.S.B., and others, frequently visiting the Continent. In July 1906 he represented the Associated Press at the Interparliamentary Peace Conference in the House of Lords, where, as on many other occasions, he met statesmen and leaders from all over the world.

At the age of 25 Mr. Holm organized and commanded a scientific mission into the interior of China. The archaelogic result of the Holm-Nestorian Expedition to Sian-Fu (1907-8), which covered by caravan and native houseboat more than 2500 miles over little known ground, was the bringing to western civilization, in spite of attempted assassination, illness and intrigues, of a two-ton, ten-foot monolithic replica of the famous Nestorian Monument of A.D.781 -- now as a loan in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. "The Nestorian Monument" (Open Court Publ. Co., Chicago, '09) describes the tablet, its Syro-Chinese inscription and the expedition, through which he completed his second circumnavigation in 15 months. He has lectured, in 3 languages, in 31 Universities and Institutions in U.S.A., Canada and Mexico on his explorations, about which numerous illustrated articles have appeared and mention has been made in the Encyclopaedia Britannica (under Sian-Fu), the various "Who's Who's, etc., etc. He is the author of papers on Far Eastern and other subjects, a Doctor of Philosophy, a (Boy) Scout Commissioner, and a contributor to Petermanns Mitteilungen (Gotha). He holds a Royal Danish License as Sworn Interpreter-Translator and is considered a linguist as well as an expert on Chinese ceramics and certain numismatic questions.

He is a gold-medalist, an honorary, a corresponding, a life and an ordinary member of 15 scientific and humane societies and academies in 8 countries, including membership in the Royal Asiatic Society (London). His clubs are the Royal Yacht Club (Copenhagen) and the Authors' Club (London).

February 1915,
14 John Street, New York City.
8 March, 1915.

My dear Patriarch:

I trust that you will be on the river again this summer and, if Mrs. White is with you, may we not put you up at "The Hemlocks"? You can then see as much or as little of the "Boodle of Pats" as you care to.

The Stone House has been quite completed and contains, in addition to your delightful Reminiscences (which you were kind enough to give us) all the other books or pamphlets from your pen which I have been able to gather together.

I am reminded of this matter by seeing, by chance, the catalog of your library. If you have any copies of this to spare will you not remember us?

But, after all, it is very much more important for you to fill the gap on the shelves in New Haven than to help along my collection -- which has, as I think I told you, been collected by me with a view to its going to High Street, whenever it may be needed there.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

March 8, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Mr. White:

There has recently been introduced in the New York State Legislature a bill for the abolition of capital punishment. In company with Mr. Thomas Mott Osborns, and a number of others, I appeared in favor of the bill, and I find that there is a scarcity of satisfactory and up-to-date literature treating on this subject.

There is great need for more printed matter giving the essential facts involved in the discussion of the question, and I understand that you have given it considerable attention and have some addresses or essays which touch on the death penalty abolition. For ten years I have collected considerable material with reference to this subject. In 1905 I was Chairman of a session of the New York State Convention of Charities and Corrections and devoted the session (with an address of mine) quite largely to this subject.

I write to ask if you have reprints of any addresses or papers prepared by you, of which I may secure copies; also whether you have data showing recent books or magazine articles treating on the abolition of capital punishment.

Hoping that this will find you well and thanking you for any attention which you may be able to give in reply to my letter, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

F.J.H.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
March 8th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Brother in Sigma Phi,

At the March 4th dinner held in San Francisco, Mr. Harold Leupp, Epsilon, New York, ’98, told us of your interest in the pending anti-fraternity legislation in this State, and also spoke of your long service to the Sigma Phi.

We had thirty-six good Sigs, thirteen active and twenty-three Alumni, present at this dinner. Every Chapter except the Beta of New York was represented, and there were no Hamilton men present because the nearest one resides some five hundred miles from San Francisco.

The organization has certainly prospered in its three years of existence on the Pacific Coast. I think its success has been almost entirely due to the loyalty and interest of the older Sigs throughout the State.

The men in the Chapter are very much impressed with the loyalty of the Alumni body and I think it is well that this loyalty should be kept alive.

It is for this reason that I take the liberty of asking you to send a photograph of yourself, if you have one on hand, with your autograph written across the face. I shall then have it framed and hung in the Chapter room at Berkeley. I feel that the picture will serve to make the boys appreciate the lives of those of you who have given so much to the society, and will keep alive that spirit of reverence for the past, which has meant so much to the fraternity.

If you can confer this favor, I assure you that it will be greatly appreciated by all the Sigs out this way.

Hoping that we may see you at the Convention in Berkeley in August, 1915, I am

Yours in the Bonds,

Joe G. Sweet

Epsilon of California
Graduated 1912.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
March 6th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

Since writing my last letter from New York, Anna's condition has improved amazingly. It looks now as if the last operation had removed the cause of the pain which she suffered for so long. If this proves to be a fact Dr. Hast will have been wrong again in his opinion of the case.

After the operation he stated to me that the cause of the pain had not been removed. Dr. Erdman, the surgeon, however, thought differently, and it looks now as if Dr. Erdman had been correct. Notwithstanding the errors in Dr. Hast's diagnosis etc., we are all convinced that Anna could not be in better hands, and there is no thought of making any change. He has rendered some valuable services, and his care after the operations seems to be wonderful in the way he builds her up.

We are all more hopeful now than at any time since we discovered after the first operation that the cause of the pain had not been eliminated.

With best wishes, I remain,

Affectionately yours,

[Signature]

March 8th, Nineteen Fifteen.

Editors, Cornell Daily Sun, Ithaca, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Pardon my calling your attention to one of the worst mistakes I have ever seen in a report of a Speech, (and this is saying much), made in your published report of Mr. Taft's speech of Saturday, March 6th.

Your type completely reverses prematurely the most important statement made by Mr. Taft. It should in reality be as follows:

"I want you young men to study the history of your Country and mark how many of our Presidents, if we had had the recall, would not have lasted their terms out" etc. etc.
In your Report, you have omitted the
is omitted
not, and will at once see the importance of
this.

I myself remember vividly how, during
the darkest period of our Civil War, between
the discouragement of the Republicans and the
vast majority of the Democrats, the public vote
would have recalled President Lincoln by a
very narrow margin, but it happened that he was
the man predestined to work out the salvation
of this Country as no other man, in
public life, could have done. The same was
true regarding Washington and Madison, both
of whom are seen now by all thinking men, who have
any knowledge of the history of this Country,

Hoping that you will especially call the
attention of your readers to the real statement
made by Ex-President Taft, I remain,

Very truly yours,

[Handwritten notes]

most profoundly and justly did
Hercules Segerson, the most trusted
Democrat since Thomas Jefferson,
demand that the Federal Constitu-
tion was made not to stain
our democracy, but to give it
time for the sober second
thought.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
March Eighth-Nineteen Fifteen

Mr. Hubbard, Esq.,
East Aurora, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Hubbard:-

Thank you for your article on Elizabeth Fry, and with all my admiration for her. Thanks to your picture of her, I think our memorial will be beautiful.

With no end of good wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.
and triumphant success.

With sincere regards and
warmest thanks,

Sam

Herbert Stead

My dear President White,

I am looking for something interesting to send Mrs Sage for Easter, and I am thinking it might be a nice thing to have our artist in sugar work make a fac simile bonnet to that which Prudence Risley wore.

Have you any picture or drawing that you could send me? I am sure he could copy it splendidly, and of course this would interest the dear old lady very much. I will send it back to you after my man has made a copy of it. If you have not one there perhaps you can tell me where I can get one here in New York, as I understood you to say you were going to incorporate the head of Prudence Risley as well as the headgear which she wore in her time in the stained glass window for Prudence Risley Hall.

I am glad to tell you, my dear friend, that I am better, but only gaining strength slowly, and that I try to rest up as much as I can in order to spend at least a couple of hours a day in transacting the necessary business for my various enterprises.

On Friday night of this week I am giving a quiet little dinner to Colonel Gluck and a few mutual friends. The
President White--

the Waldorf Astoria Hotel Co. New York.

Very faithfully yours,

Andrew D. White, LLD
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Hon. Andrew D. White.

Dear Mr. White:

The class of 1890 is to hold the final gathering for its 25 year reunion at the Ithaca Hotel on Saturday evening, June 12. The class is to have by far the largest and most loyal reunion that it has ever held since its members received their diplomas. We have, as a class, always taken a particular interest and pride in the first President of the University. Our days in college date back to the time when you were frequently there, and many of us have listened to you in the lecture room, and on the platform received messages that have become a permanent help and inspiration in our lives.

We would like to have you come to our banquet on Saturday night, and make at least a short address. We earnestly want to see you and have you with us, and listen to you once more, even if only for a brief moment. We have hesitated to ask this of you because we know the demands are many for a man with as many stout friends as our beloved ex-President, and yet we thought it might be possible that on this particular evening you would have some time and strength to spare to meet those who are your friends, and would be so eager to greet you.

We shall gather at the Hotel at either 7:30 or 8 P.M. and the dinner will be served about 8:30. You could come and meet us and make your address and be away again before the dinner, if this was more convenient for you. On the other hand, if you felt like being our guest at the banquet itself, we should be thoroughly delighted to have you with us. If early engagements in the evening keep you away, and you can come at a later hour, you will be welcome any minute that it is possible for you to drop in on us.

We hope you will appreciate our feeling. We shall rejoice to see you, and yet we shall be loyal just the same if you cannot come.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur H. Crist
Chairman Special Reunion Committee.

Hon. Andrew D. White, LLD
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Honorable Andrew B. White,
State, N.Y.
March 11, 1915

Dear Sir:

I recently addressed a letter to you asking your permission to write an open letter to be laid before the New York Press Club for its action. I incluse a copy of the open letter proposed.

I have before me a copy of The New York Times of May 14, 1914, with a report of the conference at Lake Mohawk. In this article you & other prominent educators discuss the future of The Hague.

I am only writing you now in the spirit of that conference. It seems to me that The Hague today to In the position the Government of The United States was under The Sentimental Congress. It was necessary to enlarge its powers or else surrender to the power of the states.

So I plead for The Hague. It must either advance on new lines or else admit its helplessness. But it cannot give up new. Civilisation demands action from it. What action I do not know but I leave that to others wiser & more experienced than I. America gave the world its first parliament, that was an over-government or over-republic in the beginning. Europe only knew the throne. The German idea of the state was also synonymous with imperialism. Hamilton pointed out the fact that no republic had ever succeeded. Every democracy has failed. Europe laughed at the great American experiment with history & then adopted it. Seeking to reconcile the government idea with the throne, Hug will America give the world an over-government otherwise The Hague with enlarged powers? I do not know. I do know that civilization demands today something new. No government & the issue lies with America.

As a preliminary to the crisis in history that we are facing I ask your consent to interest the newspapers in this. They occupy the place the pulpit did in the colonial period & the political rostrum did in the revolutionary period. Set them on our side at once. That is what I am aiming at. As to the rest I have faith in American statesmanship to make the most of an opportunity however starting.

The fathers of our republic asked the consent of the states to set up the government of The United States. He, they acted as individuals. So you must do in this matter. The time has come to set up an authority over all governments. We have lost the temporal power of the papacy which I believe was used in the main for good. We have adopted constitutions & set up governments. Now governments claim the rights that individual have not. They laugh at all restraining treaties & ask who are the question our right to do what we please. We are governments. Now then let the Hague enlarge its powers & assert itself. The times demand this.

My proposition is a simple one. The Press Club will know what to do & the discussion that follows will help the Hague idea.

Thanking you for favor & respect,

W.H. Freeman.
Dear Sir:

The work you have done in connection with The Hague Tribunal calls for no comment from me. Your position as one of the foremost educators of America fits you to continue this work on lines of the most intelligent humanitarianism.

I have asked the privilege of addressing an open letter to you in this connection & offering a suggestion about this great work. I feel that if you are willing to lend your approval to it I have reason for self congratulation so great is my regard for you.

My proposition is that the Sixth Day of November be Hague Day (not a holiday) & on this date the newspapers of America bring out a vogue edition. I have hit on this day because it comes midway between Thanksgiving & Christmas when the minds & hearts of the people are prepared to receive the message of peace on earth good will to men.

If The Hague is to continue the work so magnificently begun by it the newspapers must be on its side. They not only reflect the opinion of the people today, they make it so. Without their support this matter of educating the world up to the demands of a higher civilization which shall aim to bring about the brotherhood of nations is impossible. With their support its success is a mere, truism.

I desire to lay this matter before The New York Peace Club for its action. I trust this will start a discussion that shall lead to the establishment of Hague Day for newspapers throughout the land.

It seems to me that this is a matter for Americans to discuss through the public press. I am held to express my opinion that the future of The Hague rests with the people of this nation. Let them decide to keep one day an Hague Day to be given over to comments on the work so nobly begun by The Hague the vexatious problem that leads to international discussion will be in a fair way of solution.

With Deepest respect

W. N. Freeman.

Mr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Please find enclosed, for your personal use, a platform ticket for the lecture by Professor Franklin H. Giddings on "The Western Hemisphere and the World of Tomorrow." The address will be given in Aeolian Hall on Thursday evening, March 25th. If you are unable to use the ticket, will you please so good as to return it before the date of the meeting.

The profound readjustment of political ideals and national influence and power which must result from the war now being waged, make discussion of Professor Giddings' theme of unique timeliness and interest. We believe that no man in America is better fitted than he to deal with it in a broad and illuminating manner.

Professor George W. Kirchwey will also speak briefly on "A Campaign For Permanent Peace."

Very truly yours,

WM. Short

Secretary.
March the
New York 12th, 1915

My dear President White,

I have your letter, and I hasten to ask you to send on to me one of those photographs of Prudence Bixley Hall, or if you have different views send me them so I can show them to my people and ask them what they can do.

I am pretty sure I can have it reproduced, and fill the interior full of Easter favors.

I will send the photographs back to you.

With kindest and best regards,

Hastily yours,

[Signature]

Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D.
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.
March 12, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

May I not invite your attention to the little pamphlet just issued by the American Peace Society giving a brief history of its formation, growth, aims, ideals and affiliations.

The promotion of the peace propaganda is especially fitting at this time, and the future accomplishments of the Society in this direction will be greatly facilitated by your kindly interest and cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Theodore E. Burton
United States Senate.

Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N. Y.
Henry Clews & Co.

Henry Clews & Co.

Bankers.

21, 15 & 17 Broad St.

New York, March 12, 1915.

Mr. Andrew D. White,

Cornell University,

Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White:

We are in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., but there were no enclosures as stated.

As you did not inform us how many envelopes you desired, the manufacturer of them is writing you direct regarding same. If you do not hear from him promptly please advise us.

Yours very truly,

Henry Clews
The photograph I send is in good shape. I thought it had been destroyed. Am sorry to find I have not done so. The work can be finished in time, I think, without a doubt. If we can begin very soon.

Yours sincerely

J. Vincent Hart

My dear Dr. White,

I am very glad to know the portraits pleased you, and I shall show your letter to Dr. Hoadley.

It is good to hear that you intend including Elizabeth Fry in your memorial window.

I am mailing the Somerville "Memories" today.

Sincerely yours,

J. Russell Hayes
Honorable Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In Mr. Higginson's absence I have to acknowledge your letter of March 10th to him, which has been referred to the gentleman in our office who has complete knowledge of the Rock Island reorganization matters. He will make a definite reply to you as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]  
Secretary to H. L. Higginson.

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My dear Mr. White:

A few days ago a second package of clothing came to hand from you — this one containing a fine light weight suit, and just as good as new on every respect. It is just what I needed for the climate, but never did I expect such a fine, good suit, and in perfect condition. Absolutely new in all respects. You are so good tome that I am moved too deeply to express the gratitude of my heart. Your continued interest and the help you have extended, are heaven deserving thanks for the kindness and nobility which fill your life and heart.

God's friend, since writing last the word death and shock still has come to us — a tragedy to seal — that dark cloud has obscured our home and forced our brightest hope. The cheering hope expressed in recent letters seemed (over)
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

We have your letter of March 10th addressed to Mr. Henry L. Higginson, asking our advice in respect to the giving of proxies for voting of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway stock at the coming meeting of stockholders for the purpose of electing directors.

The meeting has been postponed and is now set for April 12th. As yet only two committees have come into the field with requests for proxies: the New York or Sheldon Committee and the Boston or Amster Committee.

Mr. Amster has been endeavoring to get a list of the stockholders but so far seems to have been denied this by the present management. He has promised to name his candidates for directors and we presume will do so as soon as he succeeds in getting a list of stockholders as he undoubtedly will being legally entitled to same.

We suggest that you refrain from giving proxies at present until Mr. Amster has named his candidates. It is possible also that candidates will be named by the other committee.

With heartfelt negroest I pray you come to your quick reply that you may see some way in which I may be of further financial aid. I feel sure that we can still help ourselves in the manner suggested in previous letters.

Then I express the hope that you may see some way in which to bring further financial aid to us - I do not want you to think for a moment that I expect you to help me.

Mr. Amster is a man in your position, and with such commanding influence I might find it possible to induce some damsels persons if means to come to our rescue to poor us and help. I expect now help for me and friends, and I hope that you may bring substantial help to us through others.

I shall still give you my remittance, comprising the local physicians who have charge of our cases; if you so desire. Making that my may find it possible to write a helpful word.

with increasing gratitude,

Prof. J. Helder.
As soon as we have come to definite conclusions in respect to this matter we will communicate with you.

Your very truly,

[Signature]

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SPENCE, BELL & COMPANY

LEADED GLASS, STAINED GLASS

CHURCH AND MEMORIAL WINDOWS

90 CANAL STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS March 12, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White

Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 11th inst. received in regard to design we are making for large window in Prudence Risley Hall.

We are working on it and have spent considerable time, our first and second schemes did not exactly please us, but we are now finishing what we think will make a very beautiful and artistic window and fully in keeping with the subject and with the building.

This we will have ready for you with as little delay as is consistent with what we are trying to work out and we assure you that there will be no doubt but that the window can be in place early in June. There will be ample time, and we can and will do it.

We fully appreciate what it means to us to make the window for you, and in the very best way.

Will notify you ahead when the writer will be in Ithaca.

Yours respectfully,

Spence, Bell & Co.

[Signature]
March-twelve,
Nineteen fifteen.

by dear President White:

Your letter of March eleven
received: Both my brother and I have
been receiving communications from
Mr. Hoos, which would seem to indicate
a disordered mind.

Thanking you for forwarding the
clippings, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Tremain
Ithaca,
New York.

To
Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca.

March 12, 1915

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
do that I can go and then be forwarded.
return as then needed. I hope you are quite
the health that we loved once more
for each situation is, after all the entertaining
that you are now the evening President Dr. Smith
and the now that it is some here.
many see you come earlier, appreciate, 
origin. The reason
address in-
The Highlands, Washington DC.
Please come at some
time and let me know
address once as see.
KARL BITTGER
44 WEST 77TH STREET
NEW YORK

March 13th, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Dr. White:

Your note of the 10th inst. has just been received, and I hasten to assure you that work on the statue is almost completed.

The bronze cast of the figure itself is finished and boxed, ready for shipment. I inspected the work on the pedestal a few days ago, and was entirely satisfied with the progress and with the character of the work. You may be sure that everything will be in readiness for the unveiling on June 16th.

You will be glad to know that Mr. Ickelheimer has seen the bronze, and was very much pleased with it.

With kindest regards, believe me,

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Doctor:

I wish to thank you for your little book on Fiat Money Inflation in France a copy of which you kindly sent me. I have read it with a new interest now that the government through its executive officers in the reserve bank has power to issue paper money. The experience of France you so clearly set forth ought never to be lost sight of by the men who exercise this power.

Of course the situations are not exactly parallel, but the underlying temptations are, and a disposition to meet difficulties by the board might easily expand into something more nearly paralleling the French experience.

Very sincerely yours,

P.D. Grosseuf

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
27 East Avenue,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of March 10th to Henry Claw & Co. requesting that the large envelopes be sent to you, has been referred to us, and we will take pleasure in sending you the envelopes desired, the same as we made for you some years ago. It will probably be a week or ten days before shipment can be made, as these envelopes must be made up specially and carefully. We will give the matter prompt attention.

Many thanks for your order, we remain,

Yours truly,

N.M. Meyers
March 13th, 1915.

My dear President White:

Many thanks for your courtesy in sending me a copy of your book on "Flat Money Inflation in France". I shall read it with much interest and pleasure.

I look back with the greatest pleasure to my recent visit to Cornell and to meeting you and Mrs. White. I hope that our paths may cross again in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

March 13th, 1915.

Office of the Comptroller
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Dr. White:

I was very sorry to learn today that you got the impression from something I said that the work of the Snead & Company Iron Works of Jersey City had been unsatisfactory.

The contract which I referred to as having been delayed and upon which we had some trouble through the filing of liens was for the steel stacks in the general library. This work was not done by the Snead Iron Works.

The Snead Company erected the stacks in the Law Library, which are most satisfactory, as I think you will find if you will look them over and talk with either Judge Irvine or Mr. Woodruff. This contract was performed promptly.

I am very sorry that there should have been any misunderstanding in this matter, and am pleased to make this correction.

From our experience with the Snead Iron Company, I feel confident that any work awarded to them will be well done.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Ithaca, March 31, 1915.

Dear Mr. White:

Our best thanks for your generous contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund. It is deeply appreciated.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca.
My dear President White,

I fear I am giving you a great deal of trouble about the Prudence Risley Hall, but I really think if my sugar man can reproduce this building so I can fill it with small Easter favors it will please Mrs Sage very much.

May I ask you, if you possibly can, to give me the right kind of red of the brick in the building. I think this is important for us to have. And when the photographer takes the building let him stand far enough away so he can get the approach to it, as my man may want to put in a few trees and walks around the building. But, if there is any difficulty about these matters, do not hesitate to let them alone. I can manufacture enough of this to make it interesting.

With kindest and best regards,

Faithfully yours,

Andrew D. White, LL.D.,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.
Dear sir,

Enclosed with this, sketches for the three figures for the large window in Allegheny Hall - (Elizabeth, Aby, and Mary Somerville). I will return to you the small portraits soon. The pigments will be used for every color in the window. The only painting is a brown paint used for all outlines and shades in flesh and drapery, also a golden yellow stain used on white glass. These colors are burnt-into the glass and become part of it.

I think the window could be finished and placed by the middle of June, but this depends on when the work is put into my hands.

Yours most truly

A. Vincent Hard

37 East 53rd St. N.Y.C.
March 15th 1915

Andrew D. White Esq.
Cornell University Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Doctor White,

Perhaps you will be surprised at my appearing in the American. Shortly after the report of my Cornell University Club address was published, a number of editors asked for the text, and it was a question between giving it to Mr. Garrett of Everybody's and Mr. Hancock of the American, who persuaded me that a presentation of basic principles of warfare at just this time would have a quieting effect upon the crowds that were daily becoming more restless, under the influence of conflicting writers.

The Providence Journal last week in a long editorial spoke of my protoplasm idea as a "dreary doling out of monotonous platitudes." One gets a lot of fun out of trying to say things.

Please don't bother to acknowledge receipt of the enclosure.

Yours
INVESTMENT SITUATION

New York, March 17, 1915.

There has been no report of any public sale of foreign bonds or American bonds in Europe during the last week. It is said, however, that the British government has bought American bonds in large quantities during the last two weeks.

The British government has also been buying American securities in other States. The latest of these purchases was made in Transylvania. It is stated that the British government has also been buying American securities in other States.

It is fair to say that the British government has been buying American securities in other States. The latest of these purchases was made in Transylvania.

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Pacific Coast stimulus has been imparted by the expositions. Business men are pursuing a conservative course and the indications are that the business mortality as represented by the number of mercantile failures and the total liabilities involved, will continue to show a falling off from month to month. General business as well as the stock market has been pretty well liquidated. It is not believed, however, that speculation will be encouraged by bankers for some time to come. Winter wheat conditions are excellent, thanks to the heavy snowfall in sections where such protection was needed to improve the crop. Advices from Texas and Oklahoma tell of a largely increased crop while in Nebraska, where the snowfall has been the heaviest on record, the outlook is highly favorable. Plenty of moisture throughout the agricultural section has put the soil in splendid condition.

Success of the recent sale of $72,000,000 New York State 4.5 per cent bonds, running for thirty and fifty years, has helped the whole investment outlook. The bonds brought an average price of 103.34 or 4.48 per cent investment basis, which compares with an average price of 106.70 or 4.21 per cent basis obtained by the State at the $51,000,000 sale of 4.45 per cent bonds on January 21st 1914. There is no doubt that the results achieved at this last sale will have important bearing upon the policy adopted by other states and municipalities having to raise funds in the next few months. All state and municipal issues have been in good demand with investors ever since the income tax law was put upon the statute books. The strain of the European war is telling upon the financial resources of the nation involved, and there seems little doubt that the new loans will be issued at attractive rates. Cash resources of the United States Treasury are running so low that it may be necessary for the government to resort to a public loan before the year ends. Should such financing become necessary, an issue of one year three per cent Certificates of Indebtedness may be decided upon. These Certificates could be issued up to $100,000,000 and carrying the circulation privileges, should be attractive to the Federal Reserve Banks, which of late have come to be a factor in the government bond market.

There is still the possibility of an issue of Panama Canal 3 per cent fifty year bonds, now quoted around 102; but these bonds would hardly be attractive to general investors unless the tax exempt feature offered a special incentive.

The outlook is on the whole reassuring. No boom business is in sight but better business may be reckoned with before long. One foreign trade outlook is reassuring and although it is much influenced by the “war buying” the chances are that another large export excess will be shown for March. The government figures show that about 125,000,000 bushels of wheat were in foreign hands on March 1st, this being about 5,000,000 bushels more than were shown at the same date in 1915. As compared with 1911, 1910, and 1907 the farm reserves this year are twenty to fifty million bushels less, although the surplus will be ample to provide for normal needs until the next crop is available. The increase of 96,000 tons in unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation during February, brings the total of such orders to the largest volume since March 1914.

Kunz-Nickel & Knape
March 15th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:-

I would like to take the liberty of changing very slightly the form of a quotation in your letter of the 2nd inst. for use in our pamphlet, making it read as follows:

"I congratulate The New York Peace Society upon the good work it has accomplished and upon the great promise which it gives of effective aid in the formation of a just public opinion as regards the conditions and conclusion of the present fearful war."

I hope that this will be agreeable to you and that we may have your consent to do so.

May I ask you kindly to have your secretary send me the list of best books referred to in an editorial in this morning's Times which you have recommended to Cornell students?

Thanking you, I am

Very respectfully yours,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

093455
"I congratulate The New York Peace Society upon the good work it has accomplished and upon the great promise which it gives of effective aid in the formation of a just public opinion as regards the conditions and conclusion of the present fearful war."

Andrew D. White.

"Let me take this occasion to say how heartily I sympathise not only with the spirit, but with what has seemed to me to be the wisdom of The New York Peace Society in their policy and utterances in the present troubled and difficult time."

Jervis Abbott.

"In the great tragedy now being enacted in Europe, I know of no agency so well organized to bring together the elements qualified to show the way out as The New York Peace Society."

Jacob K. Schiff.

"I have read the Director's Report. I consider it a very interesting and useful document. It should enlist the sympathy and cooperation of a large number of citizens in behalf of international peace."

Jesse H. Kegler.

"The sane and sincere program for the promotion of international peace indicated in your admirable Directors' Report found fitting support in the interesting and admirable addresses delivered at the annual meeting. Utterances such as these should be sufficient to show all whom they reach that The New York Peace Society is conducted within the bounds of reason, but firmly and unflinchingly toward the determined end of international peace."

Francis Lyon Stimson.

"It would be easy to cite a list of definite achievements of The New York Peace Society as a result of which, it is entitled to the moral and material support of every lover of his country who believes in peace through justice."

Stephen B. Wise.

"I am not sure that The New York Peace Society has not originated more of the things that count in the peace movement than any other existing organization."

Hamilton Holt.

"The peace movement must be strengthened and continued with renewed vigor."

Marcus B. Marks.
March 16, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Dr. White:

Accept my most sincere and hearty thanks as well as those of the Standing Committee for the excellent photograph of you which came this morning. There is one thing still, however, that you can do that will add greatly to its interest and influence on the young Sigs, that is: an appropriate Sig sentiment or a simple "Yours in the Bonds" in your handwriting with your autograph under the portrait, and I am taking the liberty of returning the photograph to you by express today with the request that you add this. I shall be greatly obliged if you will return it to me by express collect.

Hoping that you are enjoying good health and that you will be spared to us as the oldest living Sig of the Delta for many years, I am, with best Sig regards,

Yours in the Bonds,

[Signature]

PERMANENT SECRETARY...

March 15, 1915.

Dear Sir:—

You will have received from Mr. E. L. Williams, Comptroller of Cornell University, his letter of March 13th relative to a misunderstanding that arose over the bookstack work that we have done for the University. Mr. Williams has certainly straightened the matter out so far as we are concerned and we hope that our proposition for the stacks in the Library of Prudence Risley Hall will receive your favorable consideration.

Under separate cover we are sending to you a copy of our new catalog "Library Planning, Bookstacks and Shelving" and believe you will find it of interest. Will you kindly acknowledge receipt of this book so that we may complete our records.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

The Sneed & Co. Iron Works
March 15, 1915

Mr. Andrew D. White
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

As the subscription suffered to have been cancelled over a month ago for the "New York Times," it was some time before the list that it continued to come. The enclosed letter from Mr. White, 27 East Avenue, Ithaca, New York from our Sunday mailing list...

Very truly,

[Signature]

March 15, 1915.
March 18th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

Horace has written you the details of father's indisposition. My judgment is that there is no occasion for worry.

I am glad to say that Anna seems to be making satisfactory progress, and I am very hopeful of results. We expect to take her to Ashville, North Carolina, the latter part of this week. I expect to go to New York Wednesday afternoon.

Hoping that you are all well in Ithaca, I remain,

Affectionately yours,

Mary

March 15, 1915.

John D. Rockefeller, Esq.,
Pochantic Hills,
Tarrytown, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Rockefeller,

The sad news from your household has just reached us and fills us with sorrow and with sympathy for you and your family.

I recall very vividly the gentle and kindly manner of her whom you have just lost, as we traveled across the Ocean together, and then her kindly greeting

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
emitted to me at Cleveland.

From the news which reached me through the press, I had hoped that her health was improving and, hence, the news was a shock. It has happened to me at various times in my life, to lose those who were very dear to me, and I know how futile are all the ordinary trite comfort. My hope is that from the certainty of a happy meeting hereafter, and especially those which you are doing for the benefit of our touched fellow-beings, will do something to assuage your grief and cause you to feel that her inspiration remains with you.

With assurances of heartfelt sympathy to you and those who are deeply sorrowing with you, and with all good wishes for all who are dear to you, I remain, my dear Mr. Rockefeller,

Most sincerely yours,

...
a murder has "blown over."

Very many of the worst criminals have a "pull" of some sort, or, at least, some friends or connections who can, through their political friends or others, influence the average Governor, or secure the ear of the partisans of the Governor to whom he is under obligations. The simple result is that the sentence to life imprisonment, or even to long terms, is, in most cases, nugatory.

The British are, on the whole, as compared with our people, a cruel race. They have always been fond of cruel sports—bull-baiting, cock-fighting, badger-drawing, fox-hunting, prize-fighting, and the like, and yet the rational system of punishments rigidly enforced by Courts who know their duty and can do it, has kept high crime, and especially the crime of murder, very far below the figures reached in our Country.

The so called "philanthropy" which pre-

Dr. William O. Stillman,
287 State Street,
Albany, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Stillman:

Refraining from your letter of March 9th, I regret that I have no reprints or copies of my addresses or communications to the Press on the subject of "High Crime in the United States"—in fact, all that I have, besides a great amount of statements and statistics, is in the shape of notes for sundry Lectures.

I cannot at all agree with the efforts which you, our friend Mr. Osborn, and others are making for the abolition of capital punishment, for, in my opinion, the trouble with the Country now is that capital
punishment is already virtually abolished. The Chicago Tribune, show this fact conclusively, the number of capital punishments in comparison with the number of homicides last year showing that, of those who had caused death by violence to their fellow men, only about one in one hundred and ten was capitally punished.

I have examined the subject of "High Crime" as revealed by the press during the past twenty years, in nearly every State in the Union, and am convinced that the number of unpunished crimes is greater in this Country than in any other civilized Nation in the world, and that this condition still grows worse. I have also studied the question of Crime in various parts of Europe and am sure that in none of these is there any approach to the impunity given to crime in this Republic.

If you even compare the number of crimes on the two sides of the imaginary line which divides the British Domain on our Continent from the United States, you will see that an enormous difference exists between the numbers of murders perpetrated on our side of the boundary and those on the British side, the difference being caused unquestionably by the fact that the Laws of Great Britain do not allow that facility to escape which is afforded by our own Laws, customs and opinions.

You perhaps propose that instead of the punishment of death, there be inflicted imprisonment for long terms or for life. Unfortunately, the substitution of life imprisonment is futile, for it is abundantly shown in all parts of the United States that such punishments have little, if any, deterrent effect, owing, doubtless, to the fact that pardon is so easily secured after the excitement caused by
may other Court would divide into responsibilities, and make matters worse than at present. The Judges of such a Court of Pardons would not be open to influences outside of Court, and, in my opinion, the feeling of their position and the dignity of their office and its proceedings would keep off the pressure now brought to bear upon such officials by paid pardon brokers, attorneys, politicians, and tricksters generally.

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

Philman
Mar 15, 1875
neighborhood, but not one of them had been punished. The result has been a general determination that for this murder some person must be punished and this young man is the victim of an unjust fury provoked by unjust leniency.

A member of the United States Senate, of the highest character, told me that in the little town in which he lived, he knew of over twenty murders in three years within a radius of a few miles, and that not one of these crimes was punished. He informed me, also, that one of his fellow citizens in fair standing and reputable business, had, within a few years, killed by violence eight persons. In the last case, in order to reach the man who had offended him, he fired into a lumber wagon filled with people coming from Church, and killed not only his enemy, but two other persons, one of them a little girl. The Senator informed me that there had never been any punishment meted out to the perpetrator of these enormities.

As to the deterrent effect of punishment in the hands of men of high character in our Country, determined to do their duty, we have the results of sundry administrations in our State, among them that of Gen. John A. Dix, whose refusal to grant pardons had a very evident effect in discouraging and diminishing high crime.

In view of these facts and many others making in the same direction, I cannot but believe that you and your associates, doubtless with the best intentions, are moving in the wrong direction.

I would myself agree to substitute life imprisonment for the death penalty on one condition, i.e., that there be established in this State a Court of Pardons, that this Court be simply our existing Court of Appeals, and that it sit and hear petition for pardons publicly. I propose this for the reason that
March 15, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Uncle Andrew,—

It is some time since I have heard from you, but I am hoping that you and your family are all well and in good spirits.

We have been getting on smoothly here, and Father has seemed, until the last three or four days, very well. The absence of his family physician, Dr. Stephenson, on a southern trip has caused him some anxiety, and I think is responsible, in part, for a little undue nervousness, apprehension, and indigestion. Last night he had a rather bad attack, and he is today quite prostrated. The doctor tells me that he will have to stay in bed for several days at least, and I can see that the doctor has some anxiety about his condition. It does not seem to be anything acute, but more an apparent weakening of the vital organs.

We do not anticipate any sudden change, but I felt it my duty to tell you candidly the situation. If there is any change except that of continued improvement, I will let you know promptly.

With much love to you, I am

Affectionately yours,

[Signature]

HWT
If sometimes we imagine that the work of 23 centuries can be undone, I am also personally privileged to proclaim that the long period the title large, indeed the "character"? This is the first part of an engagement I made with Mr. Macmillan, the other, a half century of study on modern theology. I have been looking forward, but I only gave an impression, but published I have indeed independently, I regard the character of this series of such a time as a lasting tribute to the degree over it during my own lifetime.

I wish you much satisfaction in the place you have given to the health and in your list of the best books, and your estimate of Modelt. (as its most part, with its manner, variety of style, "appears," and a sense of "appears," call the book "the great English here," because) I had written to you when a coming letter from United States was at headquarters death.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
March 16, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
East Avenue,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Dr. White:

As you doubtless know, Stanford University is seeking a President to take the place of Dr. J. C. Branner, who has handed in his resignation to take effect on July 1. Among those who have been mentioned for the place is Dean A. W. Smith of Sibley College. I am much interested as a Stanford alumnus, and will appreciate it if you will give me an expression of opinion as to his qualifications, for my guidance in writing to one of the members of the board of trustees, who was a college mate of mine.

From correspondence which I have had with this trustee and with others at Stanford, I gather that both the faculty and the alumni trustees wish a continuation of the spirit which has grown up under two presidents from Cornell, Dr. Jordan and Dr. Branner; they fear the possibility of having the whole trend of the University changed to the ideals of a man from one of the Eastern universities where, for example, no provision is made for co-education. Dean Smith, as you
know, was for twelve years at Stanford, as head of the mechanical engineering department there.

I would like to present this information if possible before April 1, and I would therefore appreciate an early reply.

Very sincerely,

Enclosure

Bristow Adams

OFFICE OF
WHITE MEMORIAL BUILDING,
SYRACUSE, N.Y.

MARCH SIXTEENTH, 1915.

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

In further reply to your last letter regarding an investment in Buffalo General Electric Co. "1st, refunding mort., bonds", I beg to say that this issue is not a first mortgage bond. Enclosed herewith you will find circular on this issue. You will note that there is an underlying issue of $7,375,000 1st. mort. bonds. This may be a fairly safe bond, and the amount of the underlying bond may be comparatively small; but it is, nevertheless, what would be considered a third class investment. Third class investments are State and Municipal bonds; second class, first mortgage bonds on well established railroads; and then I would consider bonds for utility bonds in the next class. It is well to remember that we are drifting into socialism more and more every day, what was considered an unassailable personal right ten years ago, is now being denied the individual and considered a public right to prohibit. On the next wave of prosperity which this land will enjoy will come public ownership, it is a pampered public which becomes a dissatisfied people, it is only two years ago that the Trades Assembly here agitated public ownership of the Syracuse Lighting plant, and when that movement comes about, the value of the property taken will not be computed on book valuation, franchises, water and all: but on the actual cost of reproduction, minus the depreciation of the property. Any security, other than a first mort. bond, covering such property will be practically worthless. The bond may be a perfectly safe purchase if you converted your investments from time to time; but you buy for a permanent investment, and therein lies the danger of socialism and confiscation. Congressman Underwood states that the next move is public ownership, I do not think this will take place for some years, especially as the whole world will suffer a severe setback from the effects of the present war. But it will excite the cities, and public ownership of public utilities will come before Federal ownership of our great railway systems.

I have seen nothing new on Rock Island. The question of an assessment on this stock all depends on the future management. This road met it's fixed charges last year, but there are some heavy bond payment coming this year. The whole weakness of the system has been brought about by the management for the past ten years. They manipulated the bond for their own speculative interests, and controlling the present management, are doing the same thing today, so it is difficult to ascertain just what the conditions governing the road are. The road has been maintained up to the usual standard of it's competitors, and the physical condition of the property is good. The future of the property depends on the management in control after April 12th. next. And the assessment on the stock, and the manner of raising funds also depends on that management.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
There is a great effort being made even at the present time to influence public opinion regarding the company. In an article in the Wall St. Journal yesterday was brought forth the old plan of allotting a certain portion of stock etc. to the stockholders of the Rock Island Company. This issue to be preferred stock and to take precedence over the common of the Ohio, R.I. & Pac. Ry. This is the old plan rejected by the courts eight months ago; but is the plan of the Hild. Moore interests; and if put into practice will relegate the stock of the Ohio, R.I. & Pac. to such a position that it will be practically worthless; it would be removed so far from a dividend paying basis. The next meeting of the stockholders is called for April 12th. next. In the meantime I hope you will receive some good advice from Lee, Higginson & Co., regarding whom to favor with your proxy.

You will note that the stock that you hold, 454 shs., is in the Trust Estate. That if you pay any assessment on this stock, same will have to be charged to the Trust Estate. There is only one other way to pay this assessment; and that is to convert some security belonging to the Trust Estate. But there is ample time to consider this matter. I think it well not to sacrifice the stock by not paying the assessment, if one is made, as this road is an extensive and very productive property, well situated; and with good management has a very bright future, and you will be well reimbursed for any assessment you may have to pay on the stock.

I would indeed be pleased to hear from you on any point you may have on this subject or others, and to give you the benefit of any knowledge I may have on it.

With kind regards, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

Frank J. Bowers
March 16, 1915.

Cooperstown, N.Y., Mar. 16, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White.

Dear Mr. White:

Your pleasant and encouraging letter of the 12th was duly received this morning. As a member of the Special Committee for the reunion of our class, I wish to thank you for giving our invitation the consideration which you have. We shall be only too glad to remind you of this matter a short time before the reunion, and if there is anything we can do to facilitate and make pleasant your coming, it will be a pleasure to us to do it.

We have often wanted, in our previous reunions, to have you with us, but we felt that we were too young to be entitled to that consideration. So you see that when we have reached the dignified station of 25 year men we have at last had the courage to ask the first President of the University to come and join with us.

One reason that makes us have an additional desire for your presence this year is the fact that a member of our class has written a new "Cornell Alumni Song" which will be sung for the first time on the night when we invite you to come and see us. The last two lines of this song end with a tribute and expression of regard for Andrew D. White. We have hopes that this song may prove welcome and popular enough so as to last for many years in University circles. If such should be the case, then we would be glad indeed to have you hear this the first time it was used.

The writer has the advantage of you in knowing so much more about you than you do about him. When a student in the University, one of his two favorite professors was Geo. L. Burr with whom he spent many valuable and enjoyable hours in the library at your house before it was moved into the new library building. Then again, your former Secretary, when you were Minister at Berlin, Mr. Lloyd Worth, of Brooklyn, is a nephew by marriage of the writer. With these explanations you will begin to see that it is not quite a stranger who is trying to persuade you to add to the enthusiasm and loyalty of one good class.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur N. Crist

Chairman Special Reunion Committee,
Class of '90

March 16, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I noticed in yesterday's Philadelphia Ledger an item to the effect that you had recently compiled a list of great books by great authors. If this compilation is going to appear in a volume, I would like very much to have you advise me the name of the publishers.

Thanking you for this favor, I beg to remain

Yours truly,

James P. Denny

Chairman special Reunion Committee,
Class of '90
March 16th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,  
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:-

I called and saw father this morning and found that he had a fairly comfortable night, and is resting quietly. While he was not allowed to talk much, his voice was quite strong. It is only his years that make the thing at all serious. I have, however, entire confidence that he can stand one sea attack like this. However, he will have to be very careful with his diet in the future.

We continue to receive very encouraging reports from New York concerning Anna’s condition, and it looks now as if she would not have to postpone her departure for Ashville, N.C.

I am sending to you a copy of a new book just out, written by Mr. James K. Moore of this city, entitled 'The King, the Kaiser and Irish Freedom'. It is certainly a strong argument in favor of Germany and against England. It is full of interesting facts, and certainly has a good influence as tending to unite in harmonious accord American citizens of German and Irish birth.

Affectionately yours,

Andrew

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
March 17, 1915.

Sirs:

I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that, in accordance with Article II, Section 1, of the By-Laws as amended December 12, 1912, the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace will be held at ten o'clock a.m. on Friday, April 16, 1915, at the headquarters of the Endowment, No. 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.

Pursuant to Article V, Section 2, of the By-Laws, I transmit herewith the Secretary's report of the operations and business of the Association for the preceding year, accompanied by the reports of the Directors of the Divisions of Intercourse and Education, Economics and History, and International Law. By direction of the Executive Committee made pursuant to Article X, Section 2, of the By-Laws, the Secretary also transmits the enclosed detailed estimate of requirements for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.
The report of the Executive Committee, required by Article VII, Section 2, of the By-Laws to be submitted to the annual meeting of the Board, will be transmitted in due course.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Trustees at their meeting on November 12, 1914, the election of a Trustee to fill the existing vacancy in the membership of the Board was postponed until the forthcoming annual meeting. The following candidates, who had been duly nominated for election at the meeting on November 13th, will again come before the Board:

- George Grey of Wilmington, Delaware,
- John Henry Hammond of New York City,
- Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, Maryland,
- Ogden L. Mills of New York City,
- Bolton Smith of Memphis, Tennessee.

Any additional nominations should be made in writing to the Secretary in time to enable him to transmit them to the Trustees twenty days before the annual meeting, in accordance with Article 1, Section 2, of the By-Laws.
In compliance with the further direction of the Trustees at their meeting on November 18, 1914, I have the honor to call your attention to the provision of Article I, Section 5, of the By-Laws, which reads as follows:

In case any Trustee shall fail to attend three successive annual meetings of the Board, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

I am

Very respectfully,

James Brown Scott
Secretary

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Miss Foote:

In accordance with your request of March 9th we are sending under separate cover a set of proofs of the five negatives which Dr. White marked as being his preference among the last set of negatives made.

The large head is the photograph which was used in the New York Press on the date of May 25th, 1914 and we believe was the preferred negative among these five.

Should Dr. White desire to order photographs from these proofs we will be pleased to extend him our special University rates. The samples which were submitted to Dr. White in April 1911 were finished in various grades of work; viz., Sepia (brown) and Steel (gray). Also one of them with the hand-to-the-face was printed in what is known as the Steel (gray) Artist Proof which could also be printed in Sepia (brown).

The price of the Artist Proof is $30.00 per dozen, regular $35.00

The Imperial Sepia

25.00

30.00

The Imperial Steel

20.00

25.00

The half dozens of these photographs would be $20.00, $18.00 and $15.00 respectively.

Should the photographs be ordered from more than one position there will be a charge of $1.00 for engraving the extra negative; viz., photographs at $20.00 per dozen from two positions would be $21.00 etc.

Trusting this information is satisfactory, and anticipating your esteemed patronage, we remain,

Very Truly,

Yours,

Harris & Ewing

1317 F Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

March
Seventeenth
Nineteen-fifteen

Miss Florence M. Foote,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

EK/M.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
March 17, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Dr. White:—

Last week I called upon you at your home and during our conversation I mentioned the fact that Dr. Joseph Garner Estill of the class of 1891 at Yale and now the Second Head Master of the Hotchkiss School, will be here in Ithaca on a visit to Cornell over the coming week-end. I am very anxious that Dr. Estill may see Cornell at its best and have arranged several fitting meetings for him including a luncheon at the home of President and Mrs. Schurman on Saturday next.

You were good enough to tell me that you would accept an invitation to speak to us here in this house next Sunday evening providing that you were in Ithaca at that time and you requested me to write to you this week reminding you of this occasion.

If you can come to us according to this suggestion it will give us a very great pleasure and will certainly provide a very charming evening for Dr. Estill. Therefore, if you will let me know, I will call for you in a closed conveyance next Sunday evening, March 21st, at eight o'clock.

Hoping to hear from you in the near future to that effect, I remain very respectfully and,

Faithfully Yours,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Mr. White:

I am glad to have yours of the 16th inst. with the suggestions regarding lecturers. I am afraid it will be too late to do anything this year, as we have rather a formidable list of non-resident lecturers still before us and must get through with them by April, for in May students are absorbed with preparation for the examinations and outdoor attractions. I enclose a list of the lectures already scheduled for March and April. Negotiations for one or two others are also under way.

I think I have invited pretty nearly all the men on your list - Bryan and Root during the present year. I quite agree with you that any of the distinguished Americans you have mentioned would give us an instructive lecture and would probably draw a good house. And I shall try them again in the future.

I will also put Peyet down on our list for next year. But I may say to you that this year I had invited Haen, Ambassador from Argentina, and da Gama, Ambassador from Brazil, neither of whom was able to accept the invitation, and also Calderon of Bolivia, who, as you will remember, lectured here.

Very faithfully yours,

[Signature]

The Honorable Andrew D. White
East Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y.
BOOKS CONNECTED WITH THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

GERMANY EMBATTLED
By Oswald Garrison Villard. $1.00 net; postage extra.
"Many presentations of the German side have already been made in this country, but none will probably receive so much consideration as that of Oswald Garrison Villard."—N. Y. Tribune.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AS SHOWN IN HIS PUBLIC UTTERANCES
By Christian Gauss of Princeton University. With portraits. $1.25 net; postage extra.
An illuminating picture of Germany's progress and tendencies during the reign of William II as shown through his own speeches, proclamations, etc. The book gives the fairest presentation of this much disputed character.

OUR NAVY AND THE NEXT WAR.
By Robert W. Nasser. $1.00 net; postage extra.
A statement of the present situation with regard to our navy and its various defects, such as insufficient men, ammunition, etc., and principally the lack of a proper system of naval administration. It also gives enough of the history of our navy to show how the present condition has come about and the factors which stand in the way of its remedy, one of which is the attitude of the public mind which tends to centre on number and size of ships alone.

OUR MILITARY SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.
By Francis Vinton Greene, Major General U. S. Volunteers, Graduate U. S. Military Academy. 75 cents net; postage extra.
A sane, clear statement of our unpreparedness and of the best methods of meeting it.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD WAR.
By Theodore Roosevelt. 75 cents net; postage extra.
The thesis of this book is summed up from a sentence in the foreword: "The most important lesson for the United States to learn from the present war is the vital need that it shall at once take steps to prepare."

OUR NAVY AND THE NEXT WAR.
By Robert W. Nasser. $1.00 net; postage extra.
A statement of the present situation with regard to our navy and its various defects, such as insufficient men, ammunition, etc., and principally the lack of a proper system of naval administration. It also gives enough of the history of our navy to show how the present condition has come about and the factors which stand in the way of its remedy, one of which is the attitude of the public mind which tends to centre on number and size of ships alone.

THE PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.
By Francis Vinton Greene, Major General U. S. Volunteers, Graduate U. S. Military Academy. 75 cents net; postage extra.
A sane, clear statement of our unpreparedness and of the best methods of meeting it.

WITH THE ALLIES
By Richard Harding Davis. Fifth Edition. Profusely illustrated from photographs. $1.00 net; postage extra.
An account of the war from the inside by an experienced correspondent.

FIGHTING IN FLANDERS
By E. AlexanderIowell. Third Edition. Profusely illustrated from photographs. $1.00 net; postage extra.
Every phase of the great Belgian drama culminating in the fall of Antwerp described by an eye-witness.

THE POLITICAL THOUGHT OF HEINRICH VON TREITSCHKE.
By W. Carless Davis, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. $2.00 net.
An account of the early life of Treitschke, an exposition of the political philosophy now in vogue in Germany and a symmetrical restatement of the positions now held by the dominant element of the German people.
March 17, 1915.

Prepare the Way for Mediation!
Teach Mutual Consideration by Example!
Prove by Your Vote that our Nation is a Gentlemanly Nation!

Dear Sir or Madam:

What can we do to stop the war? How can peace be made permanent? These are the questions—which every earnest mind is asking.

The accompanying documents suggest that we work for peace not by words alone but by a DEED, to wit, the transfer of the Alaska Panhandle to Canada, as an EXAMPLE in that policy of mutual concessions which is the only means to assure permanent peace.

The argument is as follows:

The way to cure disease is to remove its cause. The cause of the war is the ancient, barbarous tradition which considers it a matter of patriotism to say No to every proposal of a concession to another nation, even when the concession could be made with mutual profit. When every nation takes that uncompromising attitude, the result is an accumulation of grievances which finally finds vent in an explosion.

This stupid tradition must be broken before we can hope to enjoy assured peace. Nations must be made to understand that an enlightened patriotism requires them to redress one another’s grievances when it can be done without loss.

If the pernicious tradition must be broken, let us win for our nation the glory of being the first to break it.

If we tried to urge our parent nations to redress one another’s grievances while yet we refused to redress our own neighbor’s grievance, we should simply reinforce the barbarous, plebeian tradition, and incidentally brand ourselves as brazen hypocrites. On the contrary, if we first set the shining example of reasonableness and gentlemanly conduct by redressing our own neighbor’s grievance, our plea for mutual international concessions will acquire irresistible force. As Prof. Irving Fisher remarks, what is needed is a PRECEDENT in the policy of rational adjustment of boundaries. The world is governed by lawyers, and lawyers are governed by PRECEDENT. To our nation has been reserved the priceless opportunity of taking the initiative in this new international policy, the only policy that can assure lasting peace. No true patriot would willingly miss this chance of contributing to win for our nation the leadership in civilization.

Our mediation will have the best chance of success if we prove our sincerity by a DEED.
5th District, Maryland.

Proposed Cession of Alaska Panhandle to Canada as an Example and Precedent in that Policy of Mutual Concessions which is the Only Avenue to Permanent Peace.

APPROVAL

(Fill out, detach, and return to Hon. Frank O. Smith, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. The enclosed envelope requires no postage.)

The undersigned approves of the proposal to cede the Alaska Panhandle to Canada.

Name:

Address:

I suggest that the circular be sent to the following persons:

NAMES

ADDRESSES

If you think that this plan goes to the root of the matter, you can aid it in three ways:

1. By filling out the attached blank and mailing it in the enclosed envelope. Detailed opinions will be most welcome, but if you cannot spare the time for a letter, your signature to the printed form of approval will suffice. Unless you express a wish to the contrary, it will be assumed that you allow your remarks to be printed entire or in part.

2. By sending us the names of persons who may be interested in the subject.

3. By writing on the subject for the press and making it the theme of public addresses. Public meetings for this special purpose would be particularly effective, and the present general interest in the question of permanent peace would aid in making them successful. The accompanying documents may furnish suggestions for addresses. The widest reproduction of the two maps and of the "Opinions" is desired. Evidently public men will not take hold of this matter until it has been amply discussed. It is hoped that every person who favors the plan will make some contribution to the discussion.

Respectfully,

Frank O. Smith
5th District, Maryland.
March 17th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:-

With Wilkinson, whom you will remember as Anna's sister, and I leave for New York at four o'clock this afternoon. I have just received word from Dr. East that they have decided to take Anna to Lakewood N.J. I knew the doctor was considering breaking the trip by a stop at Lakewood or Atlantic City. I assume that the trip to Asheville seemed too long at the present time. The last two days I have received postal cards written by Anna herself, and all indications point to her steady improvement.

I have just come from seeing father and the attending doctors. The latter assure me that father's condition is wonderfully satisfactory. He seems to be in splendid condition, except for the weakened muscular condition of the heart, which caused the attack. The doctors seem perfectly confident that he will be out of this attack all right, but it was a very severe one, and has weakened him, and the only danger seems to be in a recurrence. From all I hear I take it that his nerves are really at the bottom of the whole thing. He has two trained nurses aside from Mary and Jack, and everything possible is being done, and we are seeing to it that caution is taken not to overdo it. I think, therefore, that all the circumstances are as satisfactory as they could be. The condition was a result, we think, of the absence of Dr. Stevenson, in whom he had great confidence, and who having taken a trip to Bermuda left him without the mental support which he needed to combat his nervous condition. Dr. Stevenson's return in a few days will have the effect of reassur- ing father and renewing his confidence.

With kindest regards to all, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

P.S. Having noticed in the New York World and the New York Times editorials discussing your choice of one hundred best books which you advise Cornell students to read, I would appreciate it very much if you would send me the list which you recommend. ASW.
March 17, 1915.

The Honorable Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Uncle Andrew,—

Your note, dated March 16th, has this moment reached me. I am rejoiced to say that Father has gained steadily. He has had no unfavorable symptoms since the first acute attack early Monday morning, and his gain, though slow, has been pronounced, and without any setbacks.

As you indicate, his temperate life and his good constitution have done him great service in this serious attack.

The doctors told me this morning that they felt that we might have not only hope, but confidence, in his comparative recovery, unless some unforeseen complication should arise, and that this they did not anticipate.

I hope you are well, and I assure you I will keep you constantly informed, especially if there should be any unfavorable change.

With love to you all, I am

Affectionately yours,

H. W. L. F. D.

---

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca,
N. Y.

My dear Sir:—

There appeared in a recent issue of the New York Times an article referring to a list of books prepared by you for Cornell students.

Am I intruding upon you in asking if I may have a copy of this list?

Thanking you, and assuring you of my sincere appreciation for this list, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

G. F.

---
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—

We consider that the MONTANA POWER COMPANY First and Refunding 5s, due 1943, are sound and desirable, long term securities, and at 91 1/2 and interest, at which price we are offering them, (subject to confirmation), are extremely attractive investment.

THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY serves with electric light and power the greater part of the State of Montana, an area as large as New England. This territory is particularly adaptable as a market for hydro-electric power, because of the poor quality and limited supply of coal, and because it is difficult to import coal from the outside.

This Company does over 85% of the power business in Montana and owns the most important sites on the various rivers in the State. In addition to well diversified commercial electric light and power business, the Company has power contracts for operation of Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway (now operating), and about 450 miles of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway main line, of which 250 miles are now being electrically equipped and expected to be in operation in October, 1915, the remaining 200 miles in 1916.

The sound and steady growth of the Company is well illustrated by the fact that net earnings are about twice all interest charges, including this present issue, and show substantial increases each ear.

We are enclosing circular for your further study and will be pleased to write you any further information that you may desire.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure

Lee, Higginson & Company
New York

March 18, 1915.

Mr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

We take pleasure in confirming our sale to you of

$5,000 MONTANA POWER COMPANY
6%, due 1943,
9 1/2 and interest.

Will you kindly remit in New York funds, in accordance with the enclosed statement.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure
March 18, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White;
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Uncle Andrew,—

I am thankful to say that Father is steadily improving. He had a good night, and is markedly better in all ways this morning. I told him I had received a note from you, and he seemed much pleased.

If there is any change except that of steady improvement, I will inform you at once so that if you do not hear from me, you will know that all goes well.

Hoping that all goes well with you, I am

Affectionately yours,

[Signature]

March 18th, 1915.
"I am writing to it February 3rd and not
interview Mr. White in the pre-
parse week, I think in the week or two after.

I am writing a letter which you may or may not like.

Know that while I think it important to be off in the
week you meet me,

shall we meet

before 9:30? In the coming

I am writing to

Mr. White. He has promised to

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Greetings — The second arrest took place.

Please see one order on the House.

I have been in the Senate and am
not yet. I hope some day.

I am sure you know me.

I am to let one person.

Est. The height is
One on 4th Avenue— or
31 Waverly Place. The
Letter fee of one.

It is easy to make
Of you and Miss White.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
WHITE MEMORIAL BUILDING, SYRACUSE, N.Y.

Honorable Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

Your letter of recent date was duly received. I wired you yesterday to purchase five Montana Power Bonds. I think this is a good buy. These bonds are a first lien on the property of the company; and last year, earned twice the interest charges of the company. The company enjoys a virtual monopoly of the power business of the extensive copper district of that section, and is preparing to supply the great railway systems of that section with electric power.

In regard to the Erie 1st, 6d. That term is actually a misnomer at present. This mortgage is a first lien on about thirty-two miles of road controlled by the Erie; but as yet no part of the Erie stock is held by us. This mortgage cost $6,750,000, and is mortgaged for $6,000,000. This is at a rate of about $180,000 per mile. Unless this mortgage is assumed by the Erie, it would be a hazardous risk. The yield is high, the rate being 6%, and that may help the sale of the issue.

The bond market is good at present. I can not but feel that we are yet to suffer a very decided decline in the value of securities. Especially is this so in regard to stocks. We must consider the great amount of wealth being wasted by the war. The annual surplus of wealth produced in the world is about five billions of dollars. This war will cost at the end of the year of the war July 30th next, about fifteen billions of dollars. With the normal increase in wealth of the countries at war at three billions, it is readily seen that the world will suffer a deficit of about thirteen billions this year. This great amount of food products shipped by us, due to the belligerent nations will not be paid for in gold. Our credit will be returned to us in the form of our debt; the securities, stocks and bonds held by those countries. We will be like a man who has had his loan at the bank called. We will be in better shape financially when he has paid the loan; but in the meantime he will have to curtail his business expansion. With the expansion of credit afforded by our own Federal Reserve system today, with France and Germany, and even conservative Britain on a paper money basis, there will be a money expansion such as the world has never seen before.

Values will rise in proportion with the inflated money. If the war continues for one year more, we shall enjoy great prosperity and inflated values. The day of reckoning is the day peace is declared, and the paper money called in; the day our own extended credits are called. With the rehabilitation of Europe, this country will receive the securities held abroad. They will need to curtail their business expansion. With the England alone holds five billions of American securities. Then the law of supply and demand will assert itself, and the value of securities will drop. If peace is declared by December first next, we may enjoy a prosperous 1916; but the collapse will come in 1917 and 1918.

The only significance of this is, that it is a good time to purchase good bonds, but it would advise that they be fairly secured. The purchase of stocks at present is out of the question; unless one intends to let go in the high market which is sure to come in 1916 and early part of 1917.

I was surprised to learn that Mr. Horace White had written to you on Tuesday last about his father's illness. He came into the office on that day, and intimated that it was the wish of the family that you be not informed of Mr. White's illness unless it became more serious. Consequently, I respected the wishes of the boys, and did not write you on that matter. Mr. H. W. was in very good health last Saturday evening. He remained here in the office with me until after six o'clock. Sunday evening he was apparently well, but I am informed that Sunday morning about two o'clock, he suffered from an asthmatic affection, short of breath and intense nervousness. Naturally with his nervousness he had a high pulsation, and perhaps a little fever which alarmed the family. Dr. Stephenson has been his physician for several years. Last month Stephenson went on a vacation to Jamaica and Bermuda. His absence seemed to bear heavily Mr. White's mind, and he finally broke down with a nervous indigestion. While nervous trouble is very disagreeable, yet it is very seldom fatal. Mr. White recovered very rapidly from the attack, and, to report from Jack's statement, "Mr. White is as strong and well now as he has been for some weeks past, but the doctors advise that he remain in bed, and get a good rest."

I expect that he will come to the office the latter part of next week.

I remain,

Trusting all goes well with you, and with kind regards,

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Farrell

March

Enstien, 1915.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Mr. White

I wonder if you would be willing to write a brief reminisciential article for The Independent on Emperor William as you knew him? Your unique opportunities of understanding his character would put you in a position where you could say somethat that would have the very widest influence at the present time.

Do you think it would be proper for you to do this and if so would you write us the article?

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

The Hague, Netherlands.
March 19, 1916.

My dear Doctor White:-

The delay in getting news for you about your friend, Dr. E. Saroléa, was caused by the fact that my first telegram of February 20th did not get through to our Consul in Ghent and was not returned to me, so I supposed that his silence was due to delay in obtaining the information. But a little later, March 10th, I telegraphed him again and I have just received from him letters of March 10th and 12th telling me that Dr. Saroléa has been seriously ill but that he is now much better and that he deeply appreciates your kindly solicitude for him. I presume it is still impossible for him to get the registered letter which is at Sas-van-Gand. If you will send me the necessary authorisation to get the letter I will send for it and forward it to him in my diplomatic pouch where it will be perfectly safe.

With best regards,

As ever,

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

The Honorable
Andrew D. White
Cornell University

March 19, 1916

Hon. Andrew D. White
Ithaca, New York

March 19

The Independent
Found 1849
Publishers Building
119 West Tenth Street
New York

March 19
19 '16
March 30, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Brother in Sigma Phi:

The photograph with your autograph signature, etc. added came safely and I thank you for this added source of inspiration to the young Sigma.

With best Sigma regards, I am,
Yours in the Bonds,

Philip J. Ross
Secretary.

SIGMA PHI SOCIETY
OFFICE OF PHILIP J. ROSS
PERMANENT SECRETARY
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

March 30, 1915.


Sir,

On the 5th of November 1914 and the 4th of February 1915 an Association for the Safe-guard of International Law was founded at Bern, in Switzerland. The object chosen was Pro fave et jure, and the members of the Committee were representative of all parties in the country.

The end the Association has in view is the creation of International and Neutral Commissions of Inquiry, or at least the introduction, into such as already exist, of the representatives of neutral countries. The aim of these Commissions shall be to institute an impartial inquiry into cases of the violation of International Law on the battlefield and elsewhere. The Commissions shall rigorously restrict themselves to the research for facts withholding all appreciations of them, and setting aside those already known and acknowledged.

The present initiative has been undertaken not only to prevent unjust accusations from the already bloody record of the war, not only for the purpose of seeking the truth in these troubled times, when, far from the scene of carnage, so many earnest minds in neutral lands are demanding the truth and nothing but the truth; but from the conviction that in times of war the only sanction left for enforcing respect of violated Law resides in the reprobation of public opinion everywhere.

The opinion of the civilized world, however, has not been truly enlightened by the numerous propaganda emanating from belligerent countries. If we must be sure of the facts, for then only can it exert an influence, then only will the fear of its verdict be able to restrain within just limits the forces or passions let loose by war.

More than this, a great gulf is opening between the peoples of the earth. Accusations of injustice, of barbarity even, are passing from one to the other like shot from trench to trench. Each is indignant at the odious actions with which it believes itself injured in accusing the other, and o vice versa. We are persuaded that impartial inquiries made during the war would largely contribute to the drawing together of those who are now estranged. Of course, no one can foresee to-day what the result of such inquiries might be; but in any case they would tend to facilitate an understanding between men of good-will in all lands. They would show, either that there has been exaggeration on all sides; that others have not been so bad after all and that one's self is not free from stain, and this double admission would lead to mutual indulgence and pardon; or they would prove that the guilt of some has infinitely surpassed that of others, and even then a frank avowal on the part of independent men would be a great step towards that reconciliation of the -elite-, without which an irreparable blow will be struck by the war at the very roots of human progress.

To further the interests of Truth, the triumph of Law, Pro fave et jure, to combat error, fruitful cause of division and hatred between nations, and by this means to contribute to the reconciliation of the best minds everywhere, is the aim we have steadily in view.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
his realization is difficult, but does not seem to us chimerical. Without doubt it would have been easier and more efficacious had the Great Powers themselves undertaken it, had they, while codifying International Law at the Hague Congress in 1899 and 1907, provided for Commissions of Inquiry destined to function from the very outbreak of hostilities. Indeed, such official international organizations may be the creation of to-morrow, they are however impossible to-day, and this being so, private persons belonging to neutral countries and authorised by the belligerents might, at least, endeavour to accomplish the task.

Would these neutral Commissioners be the only ones? Would they alone have a place in the National Commissions of Inquiry? The answer depends upon the decision of the nations in question. Even as simple adjutants of such Commissions they would be called to fulfill an important duty. To them would fall the task of representing, in the enemy’s country, a culprit necessarily absent. They would have to see to it, that all possible guarantees of impartiality should be accorded to the defendant. Without their signature the report of the Inquiry would be nugatory.

Our Swiss Association is ready to take to the field. Though it has not, up to the present, advertised itself, it has already studied the action to be taken, in all its details, and its members have opened a subscription list amongst themselves. It fears however, that the guarantee of impartiality on its part alone would not satisfy the belligerents; the Inquiry of German-speaking Swiss Commissioners might be suspected by the French, just as that of French-speaking Swiss Commissioners might be judged open to question by the Germans.

Our Association is, therefore, convinced that it is necessary that other neutral countries should join in the undertaking. If the Commissioners would inspire confidence, they must be international. We appeal then to the best minds in neutral lands, and our appeal is urgent, for time flies.

To come then to the point, are you willing to take part with us in this enterprise? Are you disposed to become a member of an Association which it may be a question of organizing in your own country, or to put us in touch with any existing Association of a similar character, the Committee of which would be prepared to correspond with us, and to draw up a list of competent persons willing to act on a Board of Inquiry?

We indicate below the members of our Committee and the persons in your country to whom we have sent copies of this Appeal. Doubtless our choice of men of mark in your own land is incomplete, we should therefore be thankful if you would complete it. It was difficult for us, under the circumstances, to do more.

We take the liberty of repeating, the matter is urgent. National Commissions of Inquiry have already been in the field, and it is hardly probable that their past work can, in many respects, be subjected to verification or revision: In any case, one thing is necessary — that future inquiry should be conducted by neutral Commissioners, or undertaken with them.

Trusting you will give in your adhesion to our proposals and join us in a work of Truth and Peace,

I remain, Sir,

Yours very truly,

Paul Motieu

Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Geneva, Switzerland,
President of the Association for the Safeguard of International Law.
nées à entrer en fonctions dès l'ouverture des hostilités. Cette organisation peut être l'œuvre de demain. Elle est impossible aujourd'hui. Mais, à défaut d'organismes officiels internationaux, de simples particuliers appartiennent à des pays neutres et agréés par les États belligérants pourraient essayer d'accomplir la tâche.

Ces neutres enquêteront-ils seuls ? Se borneront-ils à agir dans des commissions nationales d'enquête ? Cela dépendra de la volonté des États en cause. Même comme simples adjoints aux commissions nationales, les commissaires neutres aurait-il une mission importante à remplir. C'est à eux qu'appartiendrait de représenter, en pays ennemi, un accusé forcément absent. Ils veilleront à ce que toutes les garanties possibles d'impartialité soient assurées à la défense. Sans leur signature, les procès-verbaux d'enquête seraient dénués de valeur.

Notre association suisse est prête à agir. Quoiqu'elle n'ait point encore fait de publicité, elle a déjà étudié les détails de l'action future et elle a ouvert une souscription dans son indépendance. Mais elle a estimé que les Suisses seuls n'apporteraient pas aux belligérants des garanties d'impartialité suffisantes et qu'il fallait faire appel au coeur des neutres. L'enquête de Suisses allemands en Allemagne et de Suisses romands en France. Pour que les commissions inspirent confiance à tous, il faut qu'elles soient de caractère international. Nous lançons donc le présent appel aux notabilités des pays neutres que nous pouvons atteindre sans retard.

Voulez-vous, Monsieur, adhérer à notre entreprise ? Etes-vous disposé à faire partie d'une association qu'il s'agirait de former dans votre pays, ou de nous mettre en rapport avec une association existante, dont le Comité entraitait en correspondance avec le nôtre et dresserait une liste des personnes compétentes, disposées à fonctionner dans les commissions d'enquête ?

Nous vous indiquons ci-après la composition de notre Comité et quelles sont les personnes de votre pays auxquelles nous faisons parvenir le présent appel. Notre choix de notabilités nous semblerait sans doute insuffisant ; nous vous serions reconnaissants de nous aider à le compléter, il nous était difficile de faire mieux.

Nous nous permettons d'ajouter que le temps presse. Des commissions nationales ont déjà fonctionné et il est peu probable que leur travail soit publié sur beaucoup de points soumis à vérification ou à révision. Au moins faudrait-il que les recherches futures fussent confiées à des neutres ou entreprises avec leurs concours.

En espérant que vous voudrez bien apporter votre adhésion à une œuvre de paix et de vérité, nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

Le Président

P. MORAUD

Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Genève.

Au nom du Comité,

La Secrétaire

G. BALLL

Professeur à l'Université de Genève.

The enclosed letter has been sent to the following addresses:

ABBOTT, Lyman, 367 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
ABBOTT, Nathan, Columbia University, New York City.
ABBOTT, Lyman, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
ABBOTT, Nathan, Columbia University, New York City.
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ABBOTT, Nathan, Columbia University, New York City.
ABBOTT, Nathan, Columbia University, New York City.
The World Peace Foundation

40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston

Minneapolis, Minn.
March 20, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Dr. White:

You will remember our conversation in regard to holding a
Summer School of International Relations at Cornell University,
between the close of the academic year, about the middle of
June, and the opening of the regular summer school, in July.
Two other institutions have been under consideration, one in the
Middle West, and Williams College in New England, and they have
offered to cooperate in the work by giving the free use of their
dormitories, and even in one case by contributing towards the
expenses of the summer school. The decision, however, seems to
be tending in the direction of Cornell, and I am writing to
President Schuman to ask if the University could duplicate its
action in the case of the International Congress of Students
in 1913, by offering to the members of the summer school the free
use of one of the dormitories, say, Ithaca Hall, and furnishing
board at cost. I should appreciate it very much anything
that you can do in reinforcing my application. I think that a
favorable reply from President Schuman, carrying the assurance
of the interest and cordial cooperation of the University in such
ways as are possible, would exercise a decisive influence at the
present stage of the arrangements.

A committee of members of
the faculty and students of the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club is co-
operating in the arrangements and will render every assistance
possible.

If it is possible, we should like to hold the summer school
during the three weeks from June 15th to July 4th. I understand
that commencement occurs on June 16th this year, and there may be
some difficulty about getting into the dormitories until June
17th, but probably temporary arrangements can be made for
these few days; if not, we shall probably postpone the beginning
of the school until the dormitories are available.

I anticipate a great development in the field of international
relations in the near future; and hope very much that we can make
Cornell a leading center in this development. The splendid
international traditions which were founded during your presidency,
the cosmopolitan student body of Cornell, and President Schuman's
work in the fields of diplomacy and international law, have all
tended in this direction. The summer school of International Relations, attracting eminent men for lectures on special aspects
of the subject, and bringing together through cooperation of the
World Peace Foundation, the Carnegie Endowment for International
Peace, and the Church Peace Union, a group of the keenest young
men that can be found in the American universities who are deeply
interested in this subject, seems to me an important step towards giving Cornell the international leadership which we desire for her in the expansion of this field in the near future.

I presume the question will have to be referred to the board of trustees, and I have taken the opportunity to speak informally with Mr. Ira A. Page, Mr. George C. Boldt, and others, on the subject as opportunity has arisen during the past three weeks and have found them all favorably inclined toward the project.

Cordially yours,

George W. Marcy
Dear Sir:

During the year 1914, the Republican Party received valuable financial support from many Republicans, either by campaign contributions for the recent election, or by Sustaining Membership dues, or both.

Your share in this help was most welcome, and I assure you it was thoroughly appreciated.

In order to inform you as to the disposition of the funds so collected, I enclose herewith a brief summary of the items of expenditure.

The Party has an important work before it during the next two years, and the Republican State Committee of New York, if properly supported, should be one of the most important agencies in the election of a Republican President in 1916.

With due appreciation of the help you have given, I remain,

Very truly yours,

[Fredrick C. Tanner]

Chairman.
My dear Mr. White,

You will hardly recollect my name. I met you first in Vienna in the house of Fichte and introduced myself as a friend of Carl Jank, afterwards I had the pleasure of being received by you and Mrs. White at your residence in Berlin. Thither having travelled I have hesitated a long time whether I should write to you, in fact I did not know where to address my letter. Luckily I saw in the paper

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
your name in connection with books you recommended to students, I then learned that you still reside at Paris.

Now to the burden of my letter.

I know you are a friend of Germany. I have a number of your articles and essays which are dear to me on that account. There is no American who stands so high in the esteem and love of my countrymen as Thaddeus D. Wharton for these times of war and misery in consequence of this awful war I have looked to you for a few words of sympathy from this distinguished friend, whose other prominent American, who do not know Germany, its people and its history, are with each other to ally my native country.

Perhaps I have missed your contribution, if so, please let me know where to look for them. But if your silence means that you cannot say anything favorable of the German cause, then please consider this letter as not written.

Yours very sincerely

[Signature]
March 22, 1815.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Dr. White:

I was very much interested in your remarks at the Club on Saturday evening about Jefferson in his relation to architecture. I have always admired the construction at the University of Virginia and also the old home at Monticello. There is an estimate of Jefferson's place in American architecture in the Journal of the American Institute of Architects for last May. Thinking that you may not have seen this, I am sending it to you. You need not return it.

Sincerely yours,

L. H. Bailey
MARCH
Twenty-second, 1915,

OFFICE OF
WHITE MEMORIAL BUILDING,
SYRACUSE, N.Y.

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:—

Your kind letter of the 19th, inst. received.

In further comment on the matter of the order of the investments or securities as to safety etc., as contained in a recent letter to you, I would consider the order as stated in my letter. I do not think there is a single instance in the history of our republic where a State or Municipal bond defaulted. I seem almost impossible that a State or City would repudiate its rightful debt. No, I do not think that will be the process of the evolution. It will be a gradual acquisition at a fair valuation of all public utilities. This fair valuation will be ascertained by a cost of actual production of the physical elements of the property acquired. Therefore, I assume that the first mortgage on each respective property will be safe. To state an example, we will take the steam railway property of this country. The total capitalization (stocks and bonds) amount to eighteen billions of dollars. The approximate cost of reproducing this property is ten billions of dollars; and curiously enough this is the amount represented by the bonds. In other words, in a general sense, every dollar's worth of railway stock in this country is water. Unless it is a matter of revolution instead of evolution, I think the "people" will assume the State and Municipal debts. These debts are "theirs"; but the debts of the corporation engaged in a public utility is a debt of the capitalist; and these corporations have enjoyed the fruits of the public support too long already: the franchise of their existence belongs to the people, and we refuse to longer pay tribute to them. Last week the City of Detroit voted to "take over the street railway system of that city.

I have not seen where any committee was appointed to look after the interests of the stockholders of the Ohio, R.I., & Pac. Ry. But this is explained by the fact that the Rock Island 4½ bond owners are now stockholders of the Ohio, R.I., & Pac. Ry.; and there are, as you know, several committees endeavoring to obtain proxies to represent these stockholders to look after their interests. The capital stock of the Ohio, R.I., & Pac. Ry. is $25,000,000 of this amount, $71,500,000 is tied up as collateral for the R.I.4½ leaving about $3,500,000 or about one-nineteenth of the whole of the capital stock of the Railway Company which was not owned by the Ohio, R.I., & Pac. Railroad Co. to be put up as collateral for the R.I.4½. This $71,500,000 is just about to be distributed, so that they have not as yet appointed any particular committee, unless they have given proxies to the several committees; Amster, Wallace or Sheldon Committee. The three and one-half million not tied up as collateral is such a small part and so widely scattered that they do not get together, and furthermore, their interests at present are identical with those of the former holders of the R.I.4½, who are now common holders of the stock of the Ohio, R.I., & Pac. Railway.
During February we declared the quarterly dividend of
$4000 on the Empire House Building and also a similar amount on
the White Memorial Bldg. These dividends were not deposited to
the credit of your account until the last instant, as we did not
wish to lose the interest on this amount for the month. The Bank
pays interest on the lowest monthly balance. So your balance was
increased $4000 on the first instant.

I note you purchased five Montana Power bonds from Messrs.
Lee, Higginson & Co., instructing them to draw on the First National
here. I think this is all right. They will send the securities,
draft attached, to the First National. I shall instruct the Bank,
and advise you accordingly. Mr. Andrew S. is at Lakewood, N.J.
with Mrs. White this week, but I expect him to return within a few
days.

I would prefer to purchase Montana Power bonds rather
than the bonds of the Buffalo General Electric. I wrote you on
the Buffalo bonds a few days ago. The Montana bonds are listed
on the Exchange and afford a greater marketability.

With kind regards, and best wishes, I remain,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

P.S. — I beg to ask you, confidentially, have you ever
thought what might be the arrangement regarding this office and
its management in case Mr. Horace K. was unable to longer work
with me here, or in case of his death? I have been in your
employment now about nine years. And I may state with personable
pride successful, productive, and pleasant years. During this
time, I have saved $4500. I do not dare invest this in a home, as
I need same as an emergency fund in case I should suddenly find
myself out of a position. It is getting now so that every mercantile
establishment prefers to "break in" their own employees, and no
matter how capable a person may be in his respective line; on
account of his set views after thirty-five, it is always better to
advance from the ranks than to employ an older person. This
question suddenly confronts me, what does the future hold for you?
Any expression of your thoughts or plans on this, I would greatly
appreciate, and thank you for.

"Embrace!"

[Signature]

"Rock Island."

My dear Dr. White:

You will remember that I came
with Mr. Weller to see you last
Friday evening, and that you declared
a desire to talk to me of a
possible position for the summer.
I am now writing to give you my
address, and to say that
it will be necessary for me to
make a definite arrangement for the
summer by April 1st. On that
date I have promised to give
an answer to a holiday house
for poor people of which I had
charge last summer.

My thanks for your
Mr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant and in reply to inform you that the letter enclosed therewith, addressed to Mr. Henry van Dyke, American Minister at The Hague, the Netherlands, will be forwarded to the Minister at the first opportunity.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Chief Clerk.

March 22, 1915.
To the
Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Dr. White:

It is now some years since I have had the pleasure of seeing you, the last time being at the dinner given to you and Professor Crane in Paris by the Cornell men, but I trust that, having known my father so well, you will not have forgotten me.

Business makes it necessary for me to take a sudden trip to Italy, France and England, and I am sailing on Thursday. In view of the troubled times, I am taking the liberty of asking you whether you would have the kindness, if you are able to do so, to give me letters of introduction to some of our diplomatic or consular officers in these three countries, as it may be that such letters would be of extreme assistance to me in an hour of need.

Assuring you in advance of my appreciation of anything which you may do for me in this matter, and with very kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Robert W. Falconer

[Handwritten postscript]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
March 22, 1915.

Hop. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Uncle Andrew:

As I wrote to you, father suffered from an acute illness early Monday morning, Tuesday, Wednesday, and most of Thursday he seemed to gain slightly. Late Thursday afternoon he was somewhat restless, and this restlessness has occurred each day since, at times. Of course, this takes a little of his strength. The doctors say, and my own intuition agree with them, that he gained until Thursday evening, and that since then he has held his own.

I have just asked Dr. Neuman, of Albany, in whom I have great confidence, to come here for consultation this afternoon.

We feel hopeful but, of course, we realize that the situation is grave.

There are no complications, and it is simply a question of gaining sufficient strength to overcome the prostration of the acute attack unless some unfortunate complication should arise.

I hope you are well and strong, and that all goes well with you and yours.

Affectionately yours,

Your name.

March 25, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Dr. White:

I cannot let the week go past without writing a little note conveying great appreciation for your exceeding kindness in coming to us last Sunday Evening as you did. I have never seen the boys more interested than they were in listening to that inspiring talk. Dr. Estill, of Yale, remarked, that it was one of the most charming experiences that he could remember.

Professor Still criticized me for having kept you here so long, saying that you were all tired out before you left and that he was afraid that you would hesitate before coming to us again. I sincerely hope that this was not so and that you felt no ill effects the following day. I was so completely absorbed by all that you had to say that I could think of nothing but the opportunity that was before me. I have said many times that if I could take nothing else away from my four years here at Cornell, the inspiration which has come to me through you for the biggest and noblest things in life, would have repaid me many times for all the effort that those four years have cost.

With deep appreciation and respect for all that you are and for all that you have meant to me and to the students of this University and, in fact, to all the people of the civilized world, I remain,

Faithfully and Respectfully Yours,

Your name.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
4A.1

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-
Hon. Andrew D. White
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 20th. received and we think the design we are making for window in Risley Hall will be sent this week.

The writer expects to be in Ithaca next week, will notify you just the day.

In regard to getting the window in place early in June, there will be no doubt at all about doing so, there is ample time.

We have been a long time on design but we have really made more than one; there have been many hours even days spent looking up subjects and we know our design will please you and that is what we wish to accomplish, so no time or trouble has been too much with that end in view.

We are sorry you have been anxious about it but assure you we will be in plenty of time.

Yours very truly,

Spence, Bell & Co.

March 23, 1915.

Mr. A. D. White
127 East Ave.

Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

This is to remind you that the Senior Banquet at which you have promised to speak is to take place in the Armory this Saturday at 7:00 P.M. We sincerely hope that you have kept this date open and will be able to be present. To date everything points to a very successful banquet.

A member of the committee will call for you at your residence between 6:30 and 7:00 Saturday evening.

Very truly yours,

Chairman Senior Banquet Comm.
Dear Dr. White:-

I had the pleasure of meeting you at your home last December. I called to see you in behalf of the Institute here, and you promised to make the school a donation if I would call the matter to your remembrance about the first of March. It gives me great pleasure to do so, and also to say, that we are having the best school we have ever had.

Through the courtesy of friends of the Scotch in these parts we were enabled to get into our new college building last September. We have also been able to introduce carpenter work for the older boys this year. Next year we hope to be able to introduce domestic science for the girls. The war is helping us a great deal in one way, although it is making it hard to squeeze through the year financially, it is helping us to persuade the people here to diversify their agricultural industries.

Thanking you for your courteous and favor,

I am very sincerely yours,

Edward F. Green.
March 24, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

At present we have but three copies of the March Era left in our office. We had an unusually large supply printed, but on account of the demand for them they have all been sold.

We have a large number of this issue on the news-stands in town and will probably have some returned to us next week. When these come back, we will inform you as to the number we can get for you.

Can you let us know approximately the number you will want at this time? We may be able to call some of them in from the news-stands and leave some of them out for future sale.

Very truly yours,
THE CORNELL ERA, Inc.

Robert C. Trethaway
Asst. Business Manager

The Honorable
Andrew D. White, LL.D.
City

Dear Mr. White:

I took occasion last week to visit the then residence in honor which your mention, and was rewarded by the inapproachable classic New England architecture of the interior. Mrs. Fisher, she lives there, and is one of the Episcopal Church, remarked that the interior "looks itself into a good treat." The while the furnishings and personnel is delightfully picturesque, and draws me to remained upon the description.

Mrs. Fisher says that the owner of the Scherffstorn house is a friend of hers and they meet often to talk over old times. She once asked me which one of the Chattentsen had passed away, and I said it was the elder. The other being still in the house and in excellent health. She has both, one carefully kept. I regret that my wife's illness prevented me from diverting the mouth I intended to your service, and enclosure the bill.
Dear Sir:

Aire...shipping you tonight by registered mail

MONTANA POWER COMPANY
5% bonds, A:B:x, 1943.

We have forwarded to the First National Bank of Syracuse a statement showing amount due us on this purchase.

Very truly yours,

Theo. W. Harris

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
You will recall that there has been published in an early
volume of the National Cyclopedia of American Biography
a biographical sketch of yourself accompanied with a small
portrait illustration. We would like very much to add a
new and up-to-date portrait for a new edition, and write to
ask if you will send us a photograph that is regarded by your
family and friends as the best likeness and most suitable for
permanent preservation in the National Cyclopedia of American
Biography. We will return it in good order after using if
desired.

Thanking you for an early reply, we are,

Your very truly,

JAMES T. WHITE & CO.

March 24, 1915.
I passed through more than once in the midst of my task, when for the time, I could see no way through or over the mass of materials that confronted me. It is profoundly gratifying to me that you who know so well the nature of such a task, and who have such full knowledge of the men, and the epoch, can speak so favorably of my accomplishment. Beginning the work with reluctance and misgiving, I found myself, as I came to more intimate comprehension, becoming eager and enthusiastic to set forth the true greatness of Mr. Hay's character and the high worth of his service to our country. That you who have been the teacher of us all can feel that I did not fail in my purpose, makes my heart rejoice.

In high respect, faithfully,

Chas R. Williams

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
March 25, 1915,

Please accept the assurance of my deepest sympathy.
Henry R. Ickelheimer.

March 26, 1915.

I have just heard of the death of your brother. Please accept my heartfelt sympathy.
George B. Boldt.

Telegram

629 Sixth Street
Lafayette Park
March 26, 1915.

Papa dearie:

Little did I think when I sent my letter off to you last night that I should have such news as I receiv ed this morning of Uncle Horace's death. I did not know he had been ill, though he never was very strong, so it must have been

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The American Hotel
A.M. Youngs, Proprietor

1115 Broadway

New York

Dr. Andrew D. White, Esq.

In the last few months the public press got persons about a new plan, a treaty our state department is to negotiate with "Holy Russia". It stands in "God's Russia". It was created enlightened Russian. And there was a "Treaty" which all parties gathered in 1917 to stand. We have to demand full equality to American citizenship. Will you please as a man of your eminence have your voice on this matter, to defend American honor against the disgracefull Materialism...

Yours respectfully,

1115 Broadway
Long Island

March 25, 1915

Dr. Andrew D. White

Ruth.
Mr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

The convening of the State Constitutional Convention early next month offers an opportunity which members of the Academy ought not to neglect to render a service to the State, and to promote the cause of good government both through the improvement of its machinery and organization and in provision for important social tasks which it ought to prepare to undertake.

You have received the two volumes of Proceedings containing the important papers on the Revision of the State Constitution which the Academy published recently. Are there not topics in one or both of these volumes which you would like to have more actively discussed in your local community? Do you know of any committees of Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade or business men's organizations in your town or city, or possibly your local Bar Association, Woman's Club, Church Club, educational or philanthropic society, which could be interested to take up the study of the more important problems to come before the Convention? Would you be willing to bring our Academy volumes to their attention? I enclose a descriptive circular of them. We will be glad to have the names of any persons to whom these volumes should be sent, or to send you an additional copy for your own use or that of your friends.

A special committee of the Academy has at its disposal a few complimentary copies which it will be glad to send free of charge to persons or organizations who will make practical use of them. We are also in a position to secure additional literature on many of the topics treated in these volumes from special organizations representing the several interests. We want to reach those who will work in a disinterested and non-partisan effort to educate public opinion in the State in order that we may make the most of this opportunity to shape the government of the State for greater efficiency in the next twenty years.

If there is no local organization in your community would you consider forming a committee or temporary organization to meet and discuss publicly the problems of the Convention and to bring your conclusions to the notice of your delegate in the Convention, and the local press at frequent intervals from now until the adjournment of the Convention.

Awaiting the favor of your reply, I am,

Yours very truly,

Almon McCune Lindsay
President.

March 26, 1915.
My dear Mr. White:

I learn with regret of the death of your brother, and I beg to convey to you my sincere sympathy in your sorrow and bereavement.

As I wrote his son Horace, many of my pleasant memories of the early days are associated with his respected father and beautiful mother. The intimate relations of our family for three generations, and the love and regard I have not only inherited but acquired for you, and those who bear your name, give me a personal interest in your joys and in your afflictions. With sincere regards,

Faithfully yours,

March 26th, 1815.

Stephen B. Ousey

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Mr. White:

I learn with regret of the death of your brother, and I beg to convey to you my sincere sympathy in your sorrow and bereavement.

As I wrote his son Horace, many of my pleasant memories of the early days are associated with his respected father and beautiful mother. The intimate relations of our family for three generations, and the love and regard I have not only inherited but acquired for you, and those who bear your name, give me a personal interest in your joys and in your afflictions. With sincere regards,

Faithfully yours,

March 25th, 1915.

Stephen B. Clark

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Mr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

The First National Bank of Syracuse has written us to-day that they had not as yet received instructions to pay for the $5,000 Montana Power Company fully-registered bonds which we shipped to you on March 24th. Will you kindly give this matter your attention at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

R. B.

Lee, Higgins & Company

New York  Chicago

Higgins & Co.

London

43 Exchange St.

New York March 26, 1915

My dear Andrew,

I don't

think it is fair to let them keep

the money. I have written to them

twice, and I have now sent them a

letter saying that if they do not

pay within ten days the bonds

will be returned to me. If they

will not pay them in the future,

I shall have to call it in. I suppose

that you were firmly set on it.
I couldn't start at the time, that day, I had to lay it off. You were in the office at the time? I couldn't. The ship left here tomorrow morning. I thought I might round you up at the time I expected the news, and the two might have succeeded, but I'm not certain. I'm not sure, and I've never known what it meant. I'm not certain. I'm not sure.

John C. Butter

[Signature]

Podantic Hills, New York.

Dear Mr. White,

We are all deeply apprised of your tender message of sympathy and this time of our great bereavement.

Yours ever,

John D. Rockefeller

March twenty, 1895.
Ithaca, N.Y.

Mar. 27th, 1911

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Dr. White,

Returning to the city yesterday I read the account of your esteemed brother's death. I condole with you most sincerely on this sad event, and if sympathy of friends can be any consolation under the trying circumstances be assured that all who knew his share in your sorrow for his loss.

There is, however, a higher source of consolation than earthly friendship, and commending you to that, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Thos. H. Harrington

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.
Mr. Andrew E. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Supplementing the literature I sent you yesterday, I am sending today a cut of the "38" Landauet seating seven persons. This is exactly the same car as the one shown in literature sent you yesterday with the exception in seating capacity, and thinking you might care to see it, I am pleased to send it to you today.

Thanking you for your interest, we are, Yours very truly,
STOWELL MOTOR CAR CO., Inc.
By
JWG
Sales Department.

In regard to the future management of the buildings owned jointly by you and your nephew here, my idea is that this property should best be managed by the directions of a Board of six members. I mention six members as there are three members of Mr. Horace K. White’s family here, and each will want to participate in the management; consequently your interests ought to be represented by an equal number of persons. I do not think it advisable to have a number of votes; they three, and you three, it would be better to have three persons, three minds and three voices in the meetings.

This Board would meet on the fifteenth of every month at first or until such time as it might be considered advisable to meet quarterly. The Board to appoint a secretary and treasurer. The Board would consider all matters pertaining to the property and its management, and direct the duties of the secretary and treasurer. It would direct the payment of all funds, the signing of leases and contracts, the purchasing of supplies etc., and in every way direct the actions and duties of the secretary in the welfare and management of the property.

It would be the duty of the secretary and treasurer to keep a proper set of books and all other records in connection with the duties which might be deemed advisable by the Board. All such books and records to be open for inspection at any time by any member of the Board. It would be his duty to receive rents etc., to give receipts for rents etc., and to sign cheques to pay the current expenses of operation. To superintend the buildings in the names of same, to look after the repairs and maintenance of same. To transact all necessary business with tenants etc., and in every way to manage the property in the interests and welfare of the owners of same under the direction of the Board of Directors. It shall be the duty of the secretary to make full monthly reports of all receipts and expenditures and any other information required by the Board. In no instance shall he make any disbursement or expenditure other than for current expenses of operation without direction from the Board of Directors. He shall also keep a record of the minutes of the meeting of the Board.

The secretary and treasurer should have an office convenient and sufficient to properly transact the business of his office. This office should have entrance from the main hall of the building, and should be no part of a suite of law offices occupied as such by any member of the Board. This office to be open during the usual business hours; should be conveniently situated and easily accessible so that the tenants and others having business with the office would have no hesitancy in visiting same to transact their business without fear of privacy etc. This office would also be the meeting room of the Board of Directors.
As the net income from the property would be divided in quarterly dividends, and the approximate net income for any one quarter would not be over $12,000, the said secretary and treasurer would be bonded to an amount of $15,000, or to whatever amount the Board would consider proper.

I think it important that the office to be occupied by the secretary and treasurer be complete in itself. That is, that it should not be a part of any suite occupied by any member of the Board; that there should be no relations whatever to influence in any way the person acting in the capacity of treasurer etc., and also I think the office would be overshadowed by the firm or individual renting the suite of which the office of the treasurer would be a part, and this to the detriment of the latter.

This is about my idea of managing the property etc. I do not submit it as complete instruction etc., but only in the sense of a nucleus to which you and Mr. VanCleef can add and amplify. The matter will perfect itself in the operations of the Board, and any defects can be remedied from time to time.

The Board would have no legal status. Of course, if they empowered the secretary and treasurer to sign leases etc., under their direction, he would have to have power of attorney for that purpose. But the Board would be a Board to direct, and a Board of mutual interest.

With the assistance of Mr. VanCleef you might draft a plan to form a board to manage the property outlined from the suggestions I offer. After you have done so, I would be pleased to see it if you desire, and to offer any additional suggestions which might occur to me. In the meantime, to relieve any anxiety which the boys here may have as to what is to be done, I advise that you and Mr. VanCleef are forming a plan to be submitted to them.

As you contemplate that you will visit here on the sixth proximo, and also that you will have your plan to manage the property complete by that date to submit to the boys here, I beg to suggest, if you require any assistance from me, that I may be allowed to come to Ithaca. My visit there, if required, would expedite matters as the time is too short for me to come. On this subject, even if you have nothing more than what I suggest herein to submit, I think it might be sufficient, and the rest can be worked up here at the time of the convention. So I shall expect that you will write to the boys here, and that we may have a visit from you, Mrs. White and Mr. VanCleef on the 6th prox. Hoping to hear from you on your progress and intentions.

I remain,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Write Mr. Horace White, and let me know if I can be of any assistance to you and Mr. VanCleef. Perhaps I could run down there Saturday (or any day) if required.

March 29, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
The Campus, Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Dr. White:

In November of this year falls the one hundredth anniversary of my mother's birth. It is an interesting coincidence that the centennial of the woman who in 1848 made the first public demand for Votes for Women should be the very year and indeed, the very month in which the men of her native state will for the first time vote upon the question of woman suffrage.

In connection with this anniversary we are planning a centennial celebration, and I am forming an honorary committee in connection with the event. It would be a great gratification to me if I might include your name in the membership of this committee. We are planning in connection with the celebration to hold a meeting at Seneca Falls in honor of the 1848 convention, a meeting at Johnstown, my mother's birthplace, and a great Carnegie Hall meeting here in New York a night or two before Election Day.

Believe me,

Very cordially yours,

[Signature]
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

March 29th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

There will be a meeting of the Committee on General Administration of Cornell University, Saturday, April 3rd, 1915, in the President's Office, Morrill Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M. Luncheon will be served at Sage College at one o'clock. Yours very truly,

Secretary.

March 29, 1915.

Hon Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

At the suggestion of the author Dr. Hendrick Willem Van Loon, we take pleasure in sending you at this time a copy of his new book, "The Rise of the Dutch Kingdom" which we believe exhibits a striking parallel between the situation in the Lowlands one hundred years ago and the present situation of Belgium.

We have no doubt that you are familiar with Mr. Van Loon's work as an historian and particularly with his previous work "The Fall of the Dutch Republic".

We hope that you may find time to read the book and should you be moved to an expression of opinion upon it we should be most appreciative of a line of comment from you.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

[Address]

THE COUNTRY LIFE PRESS
GARDEN CITY, N.Y.

[Signature]

[Address]
March 29
1915

My dear Dr. White,

I have your kind letter of March 22 which I find on my desk after a return from a few days in New England. I am very glad you will write something for The Independent on Emperor William even tho you think the time is not quite propitious for doing so. Perhaps later on you will be willing to let us have something. I hope so.

Sincerely yours,

Hamilton Holt
Editor

Dr. Andrew H. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

March twenty-ninth, 1915

Dear Brother White,

The members of the Chi Chapter of Psi Upsilon wish to extend their deepest sympathy to you during your recent bereavement.

Ever,
A. Dole, Jr.

For the Chapter,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

We believe that we have sent you duplicate copies of our publication "Library Planning, Bookstacks and Shelving, #134 on March 16th and #140 on March 19th, and would like you if convenient to return one of them to us as there was a mistake in sending two.

Very truly yours,

The Snead & Co. Iron Works, Inc.

Sales Manager.
March 29, 1915

University Club
Fifteenth Avenue & 54th Street

Dear Mr. White,

Please accept a great many thanks for your kindness in writing to the Phi Alpha of Phi Alpha about my nephew, Phil Wilson. He has written me most joyful letters about his initiation.

A man who commends to you, this sign of my respect and confidence,

most respectfully,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
and to my surprise quite differing at the thought that he might not have made Poiy X. He doesn't know that it is largely due to your kindness however. I shall tell him now that he is all safe in.

Again thanking you believe with, faithfully yours,

March 28 [illegible]

Henry X. Wilson

Washington

The Highlands
March 30, 1915

Very best to Dr. White & the White family. Very appreciating for your kind help and the help of your sister. I am most sincerely yours,

[illegible]
I know how your brother in High Regard
and love & kindness
are looking to
Chang & whom the
public's good in care
Es is with love &
regard to Your Sister
I remain
Your Sister
[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Earlier date.
The meeting will be held in Barnes Hall Auditorium. We feel it a great honor that you have accepted to be at our meeting, and we trust that the change of date will not keep you from being with us at that time.

Very Respectfully,
David M. Pauwels

Dr. Andrew D. White,
2382 Main, Schenectady, N.Y.

My dear Dr. White:
The Bismarck Celebration, which the "Deutscher Verein" was to have held on April 9th, owing to a conflict of dates, has been postponed until the 16th. When I called on you, you so kindly consented to come to our meeting if you would be in town. In postponing the date I thought also that you would more likely have returned from your southern trip than at the
AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

Ghent, Belgium, March 30th, 1915.

Honorable Andrew D. White
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 3rd, enclosing a letter to Dr. B. Sarolea, 2 Boulevard Albert, Ghent.

I am well acquainted with this gentleman and took great pleasure in delivering your letter to him yesterday. He has been rather seriously ill but is now much better and is apparently on the road to permanent recovery.

I remember very pleasantly having made your acquaintance some years ago in Venice where I was Consul during the period in which you were Ambassador at Berlin.

If I can ever be of any possible use to you in this part of Europe, please consider my services at your disposal.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

American Consul.

File No. 310.
Dear Sir,

Your favour of the 18th inst. enclosing a draft for £10. 0. 0., came safely to hand with thanks. We now enclose formal receipt, with compliments.

Under separate cover we are forwarding by this mail a copy of "Punch" Sept. 27th, 1911, which you recently informed us was missing from the parcel. We trust same will arrive safely.

Yours faithfully,

George I. Davie
Managing Director.
March 31, 1915.

J. Q. Schurman, LL.D. Etc., etc.,
President Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Mr. President:

I am still in bed but hope to be out of it this day, and feel obliged to leave for the Seaside in a warmer clime tomorrow, there to remain, probably, two or three weeks.

This will prevent my presenting to the approaching Meeting of the "Executive Committee" the matter of which I spoke to you at your last visit, and I therefore present it to you, with sundry kindred matters, requesting that you lay it before the Committee.

First, as to the new Armory. At various times during its construction, thus far, I have looked at the work and must confess to you that it seems decidedly slight for supporting the weight and strain required. The foundations on the East side do not seem to me very deep, and on the West side they seem rather thin and with no buttresses or supports. It looks as if, in the anxiety to cover as much space as possible, some sacrifice has been made of necessary strength.

I found, on conversation with another observer, whose criticism seemed to have some value, that the above opinion was held by others beside myself. Bear in mind that the weight upon the foundations must be very great, and that the straight wall upon the West side will be exposed to the strongest

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
President Schurman, 3.

and the McGraw Tower on our own Campus, which we were obliged to strengthen by iron rods placed in the masonry.

There is also another matter which I desire to bring before the Committee. We have now a Supt. of Grounds and Buildings who, as I understand it, is responsible for careful examination and suitable suggestions in regard to all our buildings. There are sundry little things in Sage College, more especially caused by the recent improvements, into which he ought to examine and report.

First, the great manteles in the large parlor, being made of dry pine wood, is peculiarly exposed to fire, unless proper precautions are taken, and the same is true of the fireplace in the Fresher's Parlor, at the Northwest corner of the building. Although I have called attention to the matter two or three times, no brass or iron linings have been placed to protect the woodwork about the fireplaces in either of these two rooms, and no fenders have been provided.

In the latter of the two rooms just mentioned, there is one especially dangerous feature, i.e., the fact that the edge of the pine wood floor rises above the hearth so that, if coals should fall down upon the hearth, they might easily set the floor on fire. I called attention to this some time ago, but at my last visit to the building, nothing had been done.

College buildings are especially exposed to fire on account of the carelessness of students, who build fires at any time and leave them for Lectures or for sleep. In a private house there are generally more people about the rooms and they are generally more accustomed to take pains to guard against
It seems to me that the Superintendent of Buildings should be held responsible for frequent visits to all of the University Buildings and for careful observation as to their protection against fire, and, indeed, against injury by water through defective roofs, windows, and the like. He should also, it seems to me, be especially strict in his examination of gas and electrical connections.

I may mention here that, looking at the ceiling above the new organ in Bailey Hall, a few days since, I thought there were traces of water having come through the roof. I hope that I was mistaken regarding the matter, but it will do no harm to have a careful examination made in the premises.

It would also seem to me, be well for the Superintendent of Buildings to examine carefully such places as the Architectural drafting rooms on the top floor of White Hall, and sundry chemical and electrical laboratories where instructors and students assemble, often smoking. More or less combustible refuse is gathered in such places and, if a fire were to break out on one of our windy nights, there might be a sweep of the whole Northern row of buildings, which, of course, would greatly cripple us for a year or two.

Pardon my going into this subject at such length. I do so, not in a spirit of fault-finding, but to prevent such catastrophes as have done such harm at various other Colleges.

P.S. I remain, my dear Mr. President,

Yours respectfully and sincerely,

[Signature]

A. D. W.
F.W.
March 31st, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

Your letter of the 29th inst. is at hand, and I am very sorry to hear that you have been ill. I hope you will soon be out and be able to go South as planned.

I have received one $5000.00 bond of the Montana Power Company, and have deposited it already in your trust box. Have also given Frank all the necessary information to make the proper entry in your books. However, I will go over the matter again with him this morning with your letter in my hand, so that we may be certain to leave no stone unturned.

I am pleased to say that everything is going well here. Matters are in fine shape, and I think that we will be able to get along not only amicably but successfully.

I was especially pleased to hear that Aunt Helen had engaged Mary Brennan. I have always liked Mary very much. She is a woman of uncommon ability, and so far as I know is as good as gold. I feel sure that you have got a person who will be entirely satisfactory, and who will be able to do her best work for you. Further, I am happy that she has such a good position, and especially with you.

Trusting that you will have fully recovered by the time you receive this letter, and with kindest regards to all, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.
Ghent, Belgium, April 1st. 1915.

Honorable Andrew D. White,
New York, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:-

I take pleasure in enclosing a letter to you from Dr. Sarolea which he has asked me to forward.

I have just been informed by my Vice Consul who recently went to Sae-de-Gand, and who made enquiries regarding the registered letter you had sent to Dr. Sarolea, that it had been returned to you.

Believe me,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
American Consul.

File No. 310.
Library.
Blanco Ibarra,
Blond and Sand
(a bull-fighting novel)
Perey Galdos,
Dona Perfecta
Gloria
Leon Roch
Marianela
Palacio Valdés,
Fourth Estate
Grande
José
Marquis de Soralta

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
with my family, I felt very lonely and despondent. I wrote to you, and after some time, received a letter from my brother Charlie, professor at the University of Dubuque. My brother showed me how very helpful your advice was. In the midst of my troubles, I found solace in my love for you, Edith. I am very grateful for your kind words, which I shall cherish as a reminder of your kindness after the conclusion of peace.

For the next few days, I was unable to write. On August 1st, I shall be able to get on, at least. I hope to get to Dubuque by the 15th of August, and then to send you a letter. My brother Charlie, a Kentuckian, has been in Chicago, and I shall be able to get on. The news, however, is not encouraging. I am very grateful for your kindness, and I shall cherish your words as a reminder of your kindness after the conclusion of peace.

The war has been long and weary, and I am very grateful for your kindness. I hope to see you soon, and I shall cherish your words as a reminder of your kindness after the conclusion of peace.

Yours very truly,
Edith
Gran Cadiz, a very weak one. Only two pages are allowed, which are crammed in, and they are neither expedite, nor as the name seems, and are sent to keep in one's heart.

In default of one of the general law, so vital to us, I have been using "American de la Journe Asile de la Jenne," by the Comte de Mais, a work which appears to me to be very clear, very interesting, very well written, and of considerable merit although heretofore regarded too long.

One of my friends, weeks ago, sent to the Post Office, whether they had any letter for me. As my friend was not known by the officials, the answer was: they could find no answer. The American Consul, however, will read it and examine the same difficulty.

You remember that in the winter last year, you traveled in France in a public subscription, to which you subscribed yourself with the $250. For the moment of favor, you attached about six dollars; they reached us after the moment was finished, and were spent in caring around the moment a portion of all, which a Balbola, making it.

I have put this moment without thinking of you, and, although your "receipt order" will always remain the notice of Cornell University, which will inform the head of the family that, in your absence, I beg so far; I beg, as you saw, and so likely to be the end of the same in reality, a more of flowers, things by your pen, reading, those good, well, for instance, lesson in honor, a great other, and philosophically, when you went thought with years.

I have been truly interested in the watercolors of French, a painting exhibition which he was interested in sending to others, one much, a number of French art works. The Consul's daughter, who is still living, CSSC last year, about the hundred dollars in making a new one, which one, however, cannot be now making the destruction caused by the war, although the work of French art, to give a human color, is more urgent than these ever.

There is more than our philosophic conclusion on French that will be handed to death of the Frenchmen, but it.

Over these previous love to the John, by father and private charity. In Athens, that number of others, the thousand, in the whole of Belgia is. Can hardly be.

Mrs. March 23, 1915

In the bullying, you may have studied learning, for not declaring the corners or any other useful form of your, if you are to live here alone, and not to take any initiative regarding this. I shall again, with you, to have for your, how to understand. As good and kind to me, that if you trouble to write. I really have no light whatever to ask, grace, friends from you.

And, if you decide to try to be called a Moderate, now, I shall try to please you to the, a, also, then, to my friend H. H. Hall, remained a member of the Royal Academy of Berlin, and professor of Greek in the University of Paris, Mr. Johnson, Counsel of the U. S. I. H. in the City. Whichever decision you take in the matter shall be thoroughly acceptable. I only want to express the entire confidence of my friend, your deeply obliged, and I should you think accordingly attached to me, you should also cancel Mr. Johnson.

E. Carroll

17. I wear the present one of a color, all the same, your. From the economic point of view, because it is true to gratitude, speaking of myself, alone. I
I have been living in a house which I own, of course, not built of the same kind of building as cannot be cancelled. The mortgage has to be taken advantage of a fact of life, of the land it is dead to pay. We have a bond on a land for which we cannot build. To cut down wages is a touchy thing. The cost of living is increasing. Constantly, everything is the result of provisions of light of coal, of clothes, becoming very dry and more expensive.

And I add, after this account, perhaps that this, laborer, farmer, are as good a person as a European, and a balance for the touchy, an odd sight, of the financial or even before.

3. P. 1. An important consideration to be brought home to Mr. Carnegie, is that on December 24, 1874, he concluded the famous treaty of Ghent. The treaty was to be celebrated this year, and our own magistrates were invited to the projected celebration by your government. This is a fine for celebrating him, although in Ghent too, a celebration was unsound.

A tune to me that a worthy man to celebrate the treaty of peace, your, in Ghent, must be as short a period of duration as America, so being a place good to be preserved to the city of Ghent. For alternating among us, the nations of the world, that coincide with the continent of a Pacific peace between England and the United States.

Could you start such a subscription, in the Carnegie and the same kin, to support our United States, and make it somewhat of a lesson, you would render a cornerstone to this fair old city, and not less a desire to yourself! To defend, a more modest private subscription, to which Mr. Carnegie would perhaps contribute, would also be. To you, personally, one is worth the other.
Dear Mr. White:

We have just learned of your generous offer to cancel one of your $100 Psi U bonds for every $500 contributed to the same end by alumni of the college and chapter. This offer brings nearer the day when the chapter can safely plan for enlarging and modernizing its house.

We appreciate it deeply for that reason, but even more because it betokens your continued confidence in the chapter you helped to start and ever since have en-

April 1, 1915.

My publishers, Doubleday Page & Co., are sending you, at my request, an advance copy of my latest book, "The New World Religion" being the second volume of the series entitled "Our World." It is an attempt to show that the religion which Jesus taught was social, while the commonly accepted interpretation of Christianity is individualistic.

It is "New," in the sense that it has been recovered in recent years — "New" because it is so old it has been forgotten.

You will probably take exception to some of my positions, but I venture to think that you will sympathize with my main contention.

I cannot let others select my reading for me, and I hesitate even to suggest any part of the reading of a busy person like yourself. Still less can I expect you to acquaint yourself with the book except at your leisure. We are, however, sending it to a score of persons whose opinions have weight with the public, in the hope that some of them may be able to send us an early estimate of the book which will be helpful in introducing it to the general reader.

Hoping to hear from you at your early convenience, I am

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D.,
Ithaca, N.Y.
Dr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

April 2nd, 1915.

Dear Sir:

The committee of which I wrote to you is merely honorary - a committee by its membership to honor the memory of my mother. It is not expected to do any work. There will be a small Executive Committee to carry out the details of the three meetings which we have in view. With this explanation, if you have no objection, I shall add your name to the large honorary committee.

I am very sorry to know that you are not well. I hope that a warmer climate will soon restore you to full health and vigor.

Believe me,

Very respectfully yours,

Andrew D. White

Ithaca, N. Y.

Dr. Andrew D. White, 
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

The committee of which I wrote to you is merely honorary - a committee by its membership to honor the memory of my mother. It is not expected to do any work. There will be a small Executive Committee to carry out the details of the three meetings which we have in view. With this explanation, if you have no objection, I shall add your name to the large honorary committee.

I am very sorry to know that you are not well. I hope that a warmer climate will soon restore you to full health and vigor.

Believe me,

Very respectfully yours,

Andrew D. White

Ithaca, N. Y.

Dr. Andrew D. White, 
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.
J W. 43 April 26
CENTURY CLUCL.
NEW YORK

Dear Dr. White:

The inclosures explain themselfs.

Already a host
of interesting things are
flowing in — the promises
of more.

Also an article, the Ms.
of his Napoleon
blades,

Matthews's "Motives"
and one of Bret Harte's short
stories.  Portrait, canvases.
Dear Sir:

In connection with recent correspondence we promised to write you in regard to the giving of proxies at the coming stockholders meeting of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co., to be held on April 12th.

The present Board of Directors consists of thirteen members of which the following have either resigned or their terms have expired, so that new members are to be elected in their places. It is understood that these gentlemen are not seeking re-election.

D. G. Reid, Edward S. Moore, Roberts Walker, John J. Mitchell,

We believe it will be advisable for the stockholders to give their proxies to one or the other of the two committees rather than to the officers of the road, as it seems evident that a change in the character of the board is desirable.

Proxies are being solicited by two committees as follows:

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
A. D. W. - 2

I. Edward R. Sheldon, President, United States Trust Co., N. Y.
   Chauncey G. Dawes, President, Central Trust Co. of Ill., Chicago.
   J. P. H. Harding, of C. D. Barney & Co.

II. A committee headed by Mr. N. L. Amster of this city, which has
    announced its candidates for directors as follows:
    N. L. Amster, a Boston capitalist, who has done some excellent
    work in connection with recent Rock Island events.
    Joel W. Burdick, President of the West Penn Steel Co., and who
    for 30 years has been identified with the management of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Co.
    Geo. S. Princtice, manufacturer at New Haven, Conn.
    Geo. Warren Smith, capitalist who is said to be well informed
    in connection with railroad enterprises.

    The Sheldon Committee has asked for proxies for the next
    succeeding meeting for the election of directors, as well as for the
    coming meeting, and also for power to vote to approve all past actions
    of the directors, many of which actions have been widely questioned
    recently. The committee has not announced its candidates for
    directors or its policy, but there seems reason to believe that it
    is more or less affiliated with the present Board.

    The Amster Committee has announced its candidates for directors
    and has taken a decided attitude, namely, that of opposition to the
    former management, which, it asserts, has not represented the
    interests of the stockholders. The committee has brought suit against the
    directors personally to recover $7,500,000, representing a sum which
    the company lost by reason of advancing a sum to one of the former
    holding companies to enable it to purchase the majority stock of the
    St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., which stock was soon there-
    after sold at a lower price. Mr. Amster further takes the position
    that the present management has spread abroad many unnecessary pessimistic statements in regard to the company's financial position with a

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

A. D. W. - 3

view of depressing market prices so that control of the present stock
    could be acquired cheaply.

    It is difficult if not impossible either to confirm or
disapprove such allegations. We are not directly connected with the
company or any of the committees which have been formed in connection
with the present situation and are, therefore, not in a position to
express an opinion, and we shall probably not vote our own stock at
the coming election. We believe, however, we have put before you
such facts as are obtainable and trust that you will be able to
come to a decision as to how to vote your stock.

    We might add that the gross earnings of the railroad have
been increasing during recent months and also maintenance expenditures
have been slightly greater than a year ago and net earnings are
practically the same as a year ago. The improvement is, of course,
a good indication, but it seems to us that it is somewhat exaggerated
by those who believe the company does not need reorganization.

    The company's fixed charges in recent months and for a
number of years past have consumed very nearly all of the net earnings,
or would have done so if the accounting had been done on a
sound basis. For the permanent good of the property it seems to us reorganization is necessary and fixed charges should be reduced
if this can be accomplished.

    You may have noticed that the stock which was selling
at 20 or lower last week has this week advanced to the maximum
of 28, although it has subsequently declined below 20. This is
probably accounted for by a contest for election. In view of
the probable necessity of assessing this stock and the probable
wait of a number of years before the company can be in a position
to pay dividends with any assurance of continuing them, we cannot
see any real justification for the stock to sell much above 30 at the present time. Some time ago when you asked us our opinion we did not advise you to sell the stock at 25, but we should be inclined to sell at 35 or better and suggest that you might watch market movements with this in view or we should be glad to do this for you if you so instruct us.

Yours very truly,

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

By: Attorney

April 2, 1915.

Mr. Spence, of Spence, Bell & Co., Boston, informs me that he is going to make some designs for stained glass windows for the side windows in the dining hall at Prudence Risley Hall.

Would it be a good idea to have the figures of prominent women educators in these side windows, and if so, what names would you care to suggest for him to work on? Or do you think some other treatment or scheme would be better?

Yours very truly,

MILLER & MALLORY.

PHN/S

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
April 2-1915

KNIGHTWOOD,
SOUTH.COUNTRY.ROAD,
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.

Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca.

Dear Sir:- I am exceedingly long

to have intended reply your,

to your pleased —

in these days is a try

member of the Peace

society, and served as temporary

travels on the Centenary

Committee, &c. etc.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

[Handwritten text]

- Went home last night to see the students.
- No real news, except that they are making preparations for the mid-year examination.
- Left early this morning to get the papers ready for the exam.

[Signature or initials]
This Agreement, made the second day of April in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, by and between Spence, Bell & Company, of the City of Boston, County of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, party of the first part (hereinafter designated the Contractor), and Andrew D. White, of the City of Ithaca, County of Tompkins, and State of New York, party of the second part (hereinafter designated the Owner),

Witnesseth that the Contractor, in consideration of the agreements herein made by the Owner, agree with the said Owner as follows:

ARTICLE I. The Contractor shall and will provide all the materials and perform all the work for the Stained Glass Window for the South Window of the Dining Hall at Prudence Risley Hall, Ithaca, N. Y., including erection and everything connected with this glass or suitable English Cathedral glass. Both stained glass and plating to be properly secured in the best manner, as shown on the drawings prepared by Spence, Bell & Company, and as shown on the drawings and described in the specifications prepared by Spence, Bell & Company.

ART. II. It is understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the work included in this contract is to be done under the direction of the said Architect, and that their decision as to the true construction and meaning of the drawings and specifications shall be final. It is also understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that such additional drawings and explanations as may be necessary to detail and illustrate the work to be done are to be furnished by said Architects, and they agree to conform to and abide by the same so far as the same may be consistent with the purpose and intent of the original drawings and specifications referred to in Art. I.

It is further understood and agreed by the parties hereto that any and all drawings and specifications prepared for the purposes of this contract by the said Architects are and remain their property, and that all charges for the use of the same, and for the services of said Architects, are to be paid by the said Owner.

ART. III. No alterations shall be made in the work except upon written order of the Architects; the amount to be paid by the Owner or allowed by the Contractor by virtue of such alterations to be stated in said order. Should the Owner and Contractor not agree as to amount to be paid or allowed, the work shall go on under the order required above, and in case of dispute to agree, the determination of said amount shall be referred to arbitration, as provided for in Art. XIV of this contract.

ART. XIV. The Contractor shall provide sufficient, safe and proper facilities at all times for the inspection of the work by the Architects or their authorized representatives; shall, within twenty-four hours after receiving written notice from the Architects as to effect, proceed to remove from the grounds or buildings all materials condemned by them, whether worked or unworked, and take down all portions of the work which the Architect shall by like written notice condemn as unsound or
ART. V. Should the Contractor at any time refuse or neglect to supply a sufficiency of properly skilled workmen, or of materials of the proper quality, or fail in any respect to prosecute the work with promptness and diligence, or fail in the performance of any of the agreements herein contained, such refusal, neglect or failure being certified by the Architects, the Owner shall be at liberty, after three days written notice to the Contractor, to provide any such laborers and materials, and to deduct the cost thereof from any money then due or thereafter to become due to the Contractor under this contract; and if the Architects shall certify that such refusal, neglect or failure is sufficient ground for such action, the Owner shall also be at liberty to terminate the employment of the Contractor for the said work and to enter upon the premises and take possession, for the purpose of completing the work included under this contract, of all materials, tools and appliances thereon, and to employ any other person or persons to finish the work, and to provide the materials therefor; and in case of such discontinuance of the employment of the Contractor, they shall not be entitled to receive any further payment under this contract until the said work shall be wholly finished, at which time, if the unpaid balance of the amount to be paid under this contract shall exceed the expenses incurred by the Owner in finishing the work, such excess shall be paid by the Owner to the Contractor; but if such expense shall exceed such unpaid balance, the Contractor shall pay the difference to the Owner. The expense incurred by the Owner as herein provided, either for furnishing materials or for finishing the work, and any damage incurred through such default, shall be audited and certified by the Architects, whose certificate thereof shall be conclusive upon the parties.

ART. VI. The Contractor shall complete the several portions, and the whole of the work comprehended in this Agreement by and at the time or times hereinafter stated, to wit:

As soon as possible, every endeavor to be made to have the window completed and installed early in June, 1915.

ART. VII. Should the Contractor be delayed in the prosecution or completion of the work by the act, neglect or default of the Owner, of the Architects, or of any other contractor employed by the Owner upon the work, or by any damage caused by fire or other casualty for which the Contractor is not responsible, or by combined action of workmen in no wise caused by or resulting from default or collusion on the part of the Contractor, then the time herein fixed for the completion of the work shall be extended for a period equivalent to the time lost by reason of any or all the causes aforesaid, which extension period shall be determined and fixed by the Architects; but no such allowance shall be made unless a claim therefor is presented in writing to the Architects within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of such delay.

ART. VIII. The Owner agrees to provide all labor and materials essential to the conduct of this work not included in this contract in such manner as not to delay its progress, and in the event of failure so to do, thereby causing loss to the Contractor, agree that they will reimburse the Contractor for such loss; and the Contractor agree that if they shall delay the progress of the work so as to cause loss for which the Owner shall become liable, then they shall reimburse the Owner for such loss. Should the Owner and Contractor fail to agree as to the amount of loss comprehended in this Article, the determination of the amount shall be referred to arbitration as provided in Article VIII of this contract.

ART. IX. It is hereby mutually agreed between the parties hereto that the sum to be paid by the Owner to the Contractor for said work and materials shall be Eleven Hundred ($1100.00) Dollars and no one hundredths.

subject to additions and deductions as hereinafter provided, and that such sum shall be paid by the Owner to the Contractor, in current funds, and only upon certificates of the Architects, as follows: 

Payment to be made upon completion and acceptance of the window.
ART. IX. It is hereby mutually agreed between the parties hereto that the sum to be paid by the Owner to the Contractor for said work and materials shall be Eleven Hundred ($1100.00) Dollars and no one hundredths.

subject to additions and deductions as hereinbefore provided, and that such sum shall be paid by the Owner to the Contractors, in current funds, and only upon certificates of the Architects, as follows:

Payment to be made upon completion and acceptance of the window

The final payment shall be made within one day after the completion of the work included in this contract, and all payments shall be due when certificates for the same are issued.

If at any time there shall be evidence of any lien or claim for which, if established, the Owner of the premises might become liable, and which is chargeable to the Contractor, the Owner shall have the right to retain out of any payment then due or thereafter to become due an amount sufficient to completely indemnify him against such lien or claim. Should there prove to be any such claim after all payments are made, the Contractor shall refund to the Owner all moneys that the latter may be compelled to pay in discharging any lien on said premises made obligatory in consequence of the Contractor's default.

ART. X. It is further mutually agreed between the parties hereto that no certificate given under this contract, except the final certificate or final payment, shall be conclusive evidence of the performance of this contract, either wholly or in part, and that no payment shall be construed to be an acceptance of defective work or improper materials.

ART. XI. The Owner shall during the progress of the work maintain insurance on the same against loss or damage by fire, the policies to cover all work incorporated in the building, and all materials for the same in or about the premises, and to be made payable to the parties hereto, as their interest may appear.

ART. XII. In case the Owner and Contractor fail to agree in relation to matters of payment, allowance or loss referred to in Arts. III or VIII of this contract, or should either of them dissent from the decision of the Architects referred to in Art. VII of this contract, which dissent shall have been filed in writing with the Architects within ten days of the announcement of such decision, then the matter shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration to consist of one person selected by the Owner, and one person selected by the Contractor, these two to select a third. The decision of any two of this Board shall be final and binding on both parties hereto. Each party hereto shall pay one-half of the expense of such reference.

The said parties for themselves, their heirs, successors, executors, administrators and assigns, do hereby agree to the full performance of the covenants herein contained.

In Witness Whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

In Presence of

[Signatures]
THE UNIFORM CONTRACT

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

Spence, Bell & Co.  
Contractor

AND

Andrew D. White  
Owner

FOR

Stained Glass Window

Prudence Besley Hall

Ithaca, N. Y.

April 2, 1915

ARCHITECTS

AMOUNT OF CONTRACT

$ 1100.00

COPYRIGHTED 1906,  
BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

REVISED 1907

LICENSEE FOR EXCLUSIVE TULICATION:

E. G. SOILMANN,  
Salomon “The-Square” Building,  
124-140 W. 39th St., New York, N. Y.

(Form 19642-P1.)

Papa dear;

I was so glad to receive your welcome letter even though it was sent from your sickbed.

We all are so sorry to hear you have been ill, and hope sincerely it is nothing serious; just the change will do you good. I too

thank you much of that there is an cold cure such as a cold, but

a change, or to be out in the cold air.

I enclose a program of Mrs. Myrtle Elwyn's concert Monday.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
night. I went back to speak to her after the concert, and she was just as charming as ever. I met her once before. I played some Beethoven, and thought of you.

She indeed. Beethoven and Mozart first, and then the other composers. It comes after. The are having beautiful weather, just now bright and crisp, rather too cold for autumn I suppose, but they will warm up just the same.

I saw to have a visit at the 23rd, affectionately your daughter

Ruth
LaFayette Oratorio Society  
LAFAYETTE, IND.  

Presents  

Myrtle Elvyn  
Pianiste  

Baptist Church, March 29th, 1915  
8:15 P. M.  

PROGRAM  

1. (a) Caprice (from "Alceste") .... Gluck-Saint-Sans  
(b) Minuet, G major ... Beethoven  
(c) Rhapsodie, B-flat major ... Brahms  
2. Sonata Appassionata ... Beethoven  
   Allegro assai—Andante con moto  
   Allegro ma non troppo  

INTERMISSION  

3. (a) Caprice Viennesis ... Brahms  
(b) Sinfonie Heroica ... Beethoven  
(c) Rude de Conciert ... Wieniawski  
(d) Loven Land ... Copland  
(e) Rhapsodie Paraphrase ... Peretti  
4. Twelfth Hungarian Rhapsodie ... Liszt  

Kimball Piano used  
Geo. R. Durgan, Dealer, Murdock Building,  
Lafayette, Ind.  

NOTICE.—The LaFayette Oratorio Society asks for your subscriptions for May Festival season tickets. Subscriptions will be collected during intermission.  

H. C. SMITH & SONS  

My dear Dr. White:—  

I am thinking of writing something for one of the college alumni publications in regard to "Cornell Ideals," purposing to emphasize a high standard of excellence in character, as well as in intellectual attainment; and to consider in a way that I hope would give no offense to fair minded people how the various agencies, such as Phi Beta Kappa, the Senior honorary societies and the Faculty, help or fail to help to realize this high end.  

The ideals to be cherished at Cornell are to my mind the ideals of its first President. While these are to be gleaned from what you have said and written, I wonder how you would formulate them. Perhaps you have written some article to which you can refer me which expresses just what you would like to say on that point; or perhaps you will write such an article for publication. I can think of nothing more serviceable to the University.  

As I have thought it over, it has seemed to me that the great ideals in your mind apart from the wish of the founder as inscribed on the original seal, were to seek after truth wherever it was to be found; to honor alike all seekers and proclaimers of truth, the scientific investigator as well as the classical teacher; to inculcate a spirit of earnestness in the pursuit of truth and culture. These seem to me to be distinctive of Cornell, more marked perhaps in the earlier years; and I would like to add, although I am not so sure that it is distinctive, the maintenance of high ideals of character and attainment. As my warrant for including the insistence upon high ideals of manhood and character, I have in mind the burden of the message which you have from time to time given out to the student body, especially in the last few years.  

How near have I come to it? I do not want to go wide of the mark; and my special purpose in writing this letter is not so much to get a formal statement from you, much as I would value it (but which I am more anxious that you should put in concrete form in something written entirely by yourself, so that it may have its fullest weight), but so that in any state-
ment that I may make,(pot refetring to you as the author) from what you shall fail to interpret with at least approximate correctness something of the real spirit of the author and the love of truth, high integrity, and the old fashioned virtues. I have in mind that it is so easy to do more harm than good unless one is very careful.

If I do write it, and you are able to look it over, I should like to send it to you before publishing it with a view to its revision in the light of any suggestions that may occur to you.

With warmest regards, I am yours truly,

[Signature]

April 3, 1915

Dr. Besony Soproni,
Budapest, Hungary

My dear Dr. Besony—

I have had very bad success in getting communication with you, and now the draft on the Amsterdam Bank, which I sent to you on January 6th, has not yet reached you. Thanks, perhaps, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which I sent to you in care of our Consul at Brussels, which I did, but without result. I have had to send a copy of my letter to you to Dr. Besony, which I did, but without result. The draft above referred to.

The draft above referred to.

[Signature]
I shall be glad to send it to you as soon as I have definite word from you as to where you are likely to receive it.

I have written to your brother in New York City, suggesting that he make a visit here, as my guest, but his letter does not indicate any probability of his coming at present.

It may interest you to know that throughout this Country Committees are formed and money is being sent for your Belgian sufferers. Even in this little city and in our University, with all the calls and demands upon us for aid from so many other quarters, over One Thousand Dollars has already been raised to aid your people.

Please try various methods of getting a letter to me. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American Minister at The Hague, is an old acquaintance, and, indeed, I may say, friend of mine, and he seems to have taken especial pains in this matter thus far. Possibly you can do something through him, though I hesitate to trouble a man who is so overwhelmed with work as he must be at present.

I remain, my dear Doctor,

Yours faithfully and sincerely,

[Signature]

191400

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Orchard Park, N. Y., April 4, 1915

Dr. Andrew Dickson

I have been wondering a long time if there were a little book published that gave a history of the development of man's idea of God. Beginning when he had a separate God or agent for every phenomenon (for each thing one must have a door so he reasoned) then tracing the idea to the time when they were becoming too numerous he saw he must simplify them. He then evolved the one God idea but at first referred to him. Some of the times in the plural the time went on he again separated the one God into a trinity. Having no better agent of acts and things for comparison he developed this idea as he himself developed from a fighting, warlike agent with plenty of anger, revenge, jealousy, etc. to a God of love, progress.
Some time ago I read your two volume work on the history of the Warfare of Science with Theology — your masterly handling of the subject convinced me that you could tell me if such an essay existed.

Through this work I feel somewhat acquainted with you and for this reason I venture to address you. May I, then, ask a moment of your time for a reply?

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Apr. 5, 18...

Telegram re'd some
seemed at Atlantic City
Thursday Helen M. White.

My dear Mr. White,

Enclosed you will
find two pamphlets concerning
Rock Island.

From all that I have
learned about this matter, I would
convene the Amateur Committee
in New York and in Chicago, and
represent the interests of the
stockholders not out of the
state, and manipulate such
committee.

Ask the meeting of the stockholders
for April 1 to meet
with some good advice before.

Liz. [Signature?]

The contrary, I would ful...
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

April 5th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I beg to advise you that your letter of
the 31st ult. to President Schurman was read to the
Committee on Buildings and Grounds at its meeting the
third instant and referred by the Committee to Super-
intendent Walker.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.
Apr. 5th
1915.

Believe me,

Very cordially yours,

Muriel Santow Black

Dictated but not read
Chicago, April 5, 1915

Honorable Andrew D. White, LL.D., etc.,
President, Emeritus of Cornell University,

My dear Sir: -

At the suggestion of Mr. Paul Carus, editor of The Open Court and The Monist, I have taken the liberty to forward to you a copy of The Open Court for March, 1915, which contains an article on the position of Holland in the European War. As I understand and am informed by him, you are a lover of Holland, and would enjoy reading the article which deals with her position in the troubled times.

The author, who is a Dutchman by birth and early training, but an American by general education and ideals, has written the plan of going back to Holland as correspondent for American newspapers and periodicals, as suggested to him by Dr. Carus, whom you doubtless know in some way to get your sympathy and support in the matter. If this was an ordinary position, and the writer having no connection in the direction, he would not feel justified in thus preempting to ask your commendation. But if writings in both Dutch and English, a sound knowledge of Dutch and European history, especially of the

close relationship between the United Netherlands and the United States, an active career in behalf of the Dutch people in America, and a judicial spirit of fairness and observation, count for anything, then I am justified.

Two articles of mine appeared in the Annals of the History of Education, 1906, and another in the Annals of the History of Philosophy, 1910, while for a couple of years I contributed book reviews to the Chicago Evening Post. The present article has just been published. In the Dutch language I have published one book, and written two more book manuscripts, one of which is now in Holland, at the headquarters of the General Dutch Alliance. The manuscripts, which alone would be sufficient to introduce in Holland, treat of the life of the Dutch lock in the country, and in a critical and psychological study, it has gained the king commendation of the president of the Dutch Alliance.

In this matter, I already have the assurance of support from the Consul General of the Netherlands at Chicago, besides that of Dr. Carus, and am also inviting the cooperation of Dr. N.T. Judson, President of the University of Chicago, where I was a student from 1901-6, and where I personally know so another born of House little Holland.

Iam trying to hear from you, and ready to furnish additional information if necessary. I am, therefore, in advance,

Yours respectfully yours,

1010 Fisher Bldg. Chicago.
Alfred C. Bluebird

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
April 8th 1915

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Mr. White:

The Greek Anthology contained several caustic epigrams about the medical profession, and the satirists of each succeeding age, from Martial to Molière, and from Molière to Bernard Shaw, have aimed shafts of ridicule at the physician — and the unprejudiced medical man will admit that at least a few of these shafts struck the bull's eye of truth.

The Medical Review of Reviews is interested in learning what some of the distinguished laymen of today believe is wrong with the medical profession and what suggestions they have for increasing its efficiency. Or do you believe with Robert Louis Stevenson that the doctor is the flower of our civilization — such as it is — and partakes more of its virtues and less of its defects than any other class of men?

Buffalo, N.Y.
April 5, 1915

The Honorable Andrew D. White,

Please tell the Governor your letter should refer to Bill No. 442, not 307, which was last year's bill.

Mrs. Frank H. Severance.
Hon. Jared T. Newman,
Savings Bank Bldg.,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Newman:

I am just hurrying through final preparations for leaving Ithaca tomorrow morning, and, as I have been very busy ever since I got out of bed, after my little illness on my return from Syracuse, I have had not had time to collect my thoughts properly on the subject which you suggest.

Happily I feel convinced on reading your entire-letter, especially its third paragraph, in which you sum up the ideals which you associate with the progress of Cornell University, that you do not need any suggestions from me, for I certainly could not, by any possibility, have grouped together more satisfactorily the ideals which, to me, should be supreme in the development of an Institution like this of ours.

I trust that you will go on with your work and hope to talk more fully with you about it as soon as I shall have returned, which I hope will be toward the end of this month or about the beginning of next.

With thanks for the kind terms of your letter, I remain, my dear friend,

Faithfully yours,

And. D. White

April 5, 1915.
Dear Mr. White:

Your interest in democratic educational work leads me to send you the enclosed plan of educational work among immigrants, in the hope that you may be willing to interest some friends of education to help advance this work.

Many of us feel that now while few immigrants are coming in is the time to adopt educational measures to Americanize the 18,000,000 foreign born in this country and preserve peace and avoid racial and industrial conflicts through such measures. At the same time the demands for relief work are such that it is very difficult to interest people in the pacific, fundamental methods of maintaining peace such as the education and Americanization of resident aliens.

I shall be glad to submit further data and plans if this seems a vital subject of interest to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Frances Kellor

Enclosures.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Grandfather:

Was very sorry to learn of Uncle Horace's death. It must have been most sudden and unexpected. Please accept my sincere love and sympathy.

Your good letter of March tenth, forwarded from Seattle, finds me here working in a mill and learning all I can about the floatation process before going North. I am to meet the man who is to accompany me at Seattle on the 20th and we shall doubtless sail a day or two later. I hope to be back by the first of the coming year, and shall go East with the idea of making you a good visit.

This floatation process consists in producing a froth by means of sulfuric acid and various oils, in which the metallic contents of a finely ground ore are caught up and float on water. We are treating zinc ore here, but the process is equally applicable to copper and lead. The original patents were taken out in the United States twenty years ago, but the process has found its most extensive application in Australia and has been used on a commercial scale in this country only for a short time.

Was interested in your account of President Taft's visit and your plans for the Spring. I wish you could see the Panama Pacific Exposition, which is certainly a wonderful spectacle, but I suppose you hesitate regarding so long a journey.

You can reach me here at Basin until about the fifteenth. After that either the Rainier Grand Hotel at Seattle or Los Angeles.

Affectionately,

Andrew [signature]

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Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

April 6th, 1915.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

Horace has just phoned me the contents of your recent letter, and I am happy to say we are delighted to comply with your requests. However, regarding the matter of sending the portrait of your grandmother and yourself which hung in father's bedroom, I wish to say that I have had my eye for some time on your portrait, and hope to be able to have it at my house, where I am sure it will always be treasured. I have had in mind for some time obtaining your portrait about the same size as that of grandfather White's, but until I am able to get that I am very anxious to have the smaller painting which you have spoken about. Therefore, if you will waive your request on that I will be pleased. If not, of course, we will send it to you.

Anna and I expect to build an addition to our house, probably next year, and it is to be colonial in style, and furnish room for a number of portraits. I had planned to have grandfather White's, yours and father's, representing the White family, and mother's, grandfather Strong's and great great grandfather Strong's. He was Caleb Strong, at one time Governor of Massachusetts.

Horace is better today and expects to be down to the office tomorrow morning. The rest of us are well.

Hoping that this finds you all in first class condition I remain,

Affectionately yours,

Andrew [signature]
Dear Sir,

We have your letter of the 22nd ulto., asking us to forward "Punch Almanacs" for 1910 and 1912, and also "Punch" for Sept. 27th, 1911. This latter number was sent a few days ago and should now be in your possession.

With regard to the Almanacs, we will endeavor to forward them in the course of three or four days.

Yours faithfully,

EDW. G. ALLEN & SON, LTD.,

Managing Director.

Hon. A. D. White,
Cornell University Library,
Ithaca, New York,
U. S. A.

At the time of my last visit to Ithaca, it was understood I was to outline a plan for you to manage the business here; that you desired to submit some form of a plan to the boys here. You contemplated going to the seashore on the 6th inst., and thought you might stop off here to confer with theMessrs. White here on the matter as above. As I heard nothing from you on this subject, I assume you thought it better to go to the seashore, and take up this matter later. This, I hope you have done, and that you will return very much benefited by your rest.

I would be pleased to learn at your convenience how the plan I suggested appeared to you; also if same was submitted to the boys. While there is nothing very urgent about this, if you desire to have such a plan of management, I trust that the boys may understand that you contemplate forming such a managing board. In the meantime, of course, there are some cheques and leases to be signed; and whatever way the business starts so will it continue, unless it is understood that a Board is to be formed to direct the management.

I am not urging any action on your part, as I would rather learn you are enjoying your much needed rest, and that you have thrown this matter to the winds until such time as you feel you can very conveniently take it up. I am

I trust you will not think impertinent in the matter; it is only my desire to be of any assistance to you that I possibly can, and I would be pleased to be at your orders.

Hoping you are enjoying your much needed vacation and the sea air which always seems to do you so much good, and with kind regards to you and Mrs. White, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Barnes

April
Semeth
1913.

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:-

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
April 7th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 5th inst. in regard to the statue to be erected by Mr. Ickelheimer and will see that necessary steps are taken in the matter.

Yours very truly,

Treasurer.

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.
April 7th, 1916.

Andrew D. White, L.L.D. Etc., etc.,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your letter to President Schurman dated March 31st, 1916 was presented by him to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds at their meeting on Saturday last, and by the Committee referred to the Superintendent.

With regard to the new Armory, the east foundation supports only the "curtain wall" of steel and glass closing the east end of the hall and the only requirement as to depth is that it go lower than frost, in this case 3 ft. 6 in. What appears now as a west wall is really an interior wall acting as a retaining wall for that part of the structure having a basement. The retaining wall carries only a small retaining wall for that part of the structure having a basement. The retaining wall carries only a small vertical load from the Drill Hall floor and nothing from the weight of the roof; it is not subjected to wind pressure. The weight of the superstructure is carried by the roof trusses to the heavy pier piers along the north and south sides of the building. Such piers, as has been done by frost, is superficial and may be damage, as has been done by frost, is superficial and may be readily seen and repaired. It was to be expected and in no way affected the strength of the foundations. The sand is from Dead Head Hill and as good as any to be found in this locality. My own first impression of the Ithaca sand was not good, but we have had it tested by the Henry S. Sparkman Engineering Company of Philadelphia and the report was surprisingly satisfactory. Probably the poor quality of the plastering in the old houses was due, as was the case everywhere else, to the lack of a proper cementing material. It was not the quality of the sand but the lack of strength in lime mortar. Now we use materials with the sand which harden in the presence of water.

Some two months ago I examined the Library Tower and above the clock faces. The cracks of which you speak have every appearance of having existed for a long time, many of them paper to the brick walls so that it will stay, it is necessary to size the walls and to attach the paper in weather above the to size the walls and to attach the paper in weather above the freezing point and for this reason the paper telltale he not been put on as yet. However, the weather is likely to permit the attaching of these telltale in the immediate future.

The fire screens and brass linings of which you speak for Sage College are now in place.

The ceiling above the organ at Bailey Hall has been examined and found to be dry.

Yours respectfully,

Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Horace K. White’s home; also a letter from Mr. John Hays Hammond, asking whether it will be possible for you to make an address at the World Court Congress, in May. This letter I am sending because it probably should be answered before your return to Ithaca.

A letter came today from the University Treasurer, saying that your letter to President Schurman was read to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, at its meeting the third instant, and referred by the Committee to Superintendent Walker.

This is all of importance for today, and I remain,

Most respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.

April 7th, 1915.

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

My Dear Uncle:-

Your hat must have reached you before you left home as I found that it had been expressed to you the day your letter was received by me. I wish that I could tell you what a comfort it was to me having you here for a few days at that time. It certainly helped me over a very rough place and I shall always remember it.

Horace is confined to the house for a few days. He tells me of your letter. All matters of importance may rest until you are here.

There was evidently a slight misunderstanding with regard to our plans for changing the Estate office. There is an admirable office adjoining mine, which in most respects is more desirable than the present office which we intended moving the estate office into. This would be solely devoted to the business of the estate and I believe that in the interest of economy and efficiency the change should be made. It was not our intention, or our understanding, as you evidently supposed, to merely place a desk in one of our offices. The office now occupied by Mr. Barrett can undoubtedly be rented to good advantage after the 1st of May but after that there may be some difficulty in finding a good tenant. Would you not think it wise on that account to complete our arrangements so far as moving the estate office upstairs is concerned and holding all other matters in abeyance? Please give my regards to Aunt Helen, and believe me

Most affectionately yours,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
April 7, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Uncle Andrew:

Your letter, dated April 3rd, has reached me.

I am sorry to know of your illness, but I am glad to know that you are better, and that you expect to have a rest and change.

We have been slowly looking after matters here, and so far as I can judge, everything is working out favorably. So far we are just studying conditions and informing ourselves in regard to property matters.

I have been a little the worse for wear since I last saw you, and we have felt it prudent to go very slow.

It was not our thought to have an estate office in one of our offices. We will, however, I think, recommend that the estate office be located between our offices where we can have a closer touch with the estate office and a closer supervision of matters there.

It is also our thought that we can save considerable money, and have an office for the estate better adapted for its purposes on one of the higher floors.

I will advise that the matter be held until your return, and I have no doubt this course will be agreeable to the other boys.

It has been my intention to ask Andrew and Ernest to ask Colonel Butler to consider his obligation to father paid.

His devotion to father, not to mention his patriotic service to his country, makes this course mandatory with me, and I have no doubt the others will feel the same way about it.

I am mindful of what you say in regard to the portraits. I believe Andrew has, or will, write to you about the matter, and I am sure we can arrange it in a way satisfac-
My dear Dr. White:

Enclosed please find letters of Mr. Horace White and Mr. Ernest I. White, respectively, both of which were marked "Please forward." Also letter from Supt. Walker, which will, I think, be of present interest to you.

A letter came from Supt. Walker, which will, I think, be of present interest to you.

Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Hontorable Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

follows:

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 5th inst., in regard to the statue to be erected by Mr. Eckelheimer and will see that necessary steps are taken in the matter."

Everything goes well here. I am acknowledging every letter which comes, and sending the most important ones to you.

I trust that you are already feeling very much stronger, and remain, sir,

Most respectfully yours,

[Signature]
Secretary.

The Hague, Netherlands,
April 8, 1915.

The Honorable Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York

My dear Doctor White:-

Upon receiving word from the American Consul in Ghent that Dr. E. Sarolea wished his letters delivered to him at the American Consulate in Ghent, I wrote the Post Master at Sas-van-Gent asking him to send me all letters for Dr. Sarolea in order that I might forward them to him in care of the American Consul in Ghent.

Today I have received a letter from the Post Master in which he says that he has already returned to the sender the registered letter addressed to Dr. Sarolea. He says, however, that he will in future send any letters for Dr. Sarolea to me.

I am sorry for the delay occasioned by this action of the Post Master although he had already received my inquiry about the registered letter. I shall take pleasure in forwarding at once any communication you may care to address to Dr. Sarolea in care of this Legation.
Believe me, my dear Doctor White,
With ever cordial regards,

Faithfully yours,

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY
April 8, 1915

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Doctor White:

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 1st concerning the bill providing an appropriation for the salaries of teachers in the State Normal Schools.

Yours very truly,

Charles A. Stickney
Staten, New York.  
April 9, 1875.

Dear Dr. White,

On my return from New York, I was sorry to learn that I had missed an invitation from you, since I fear I hardly wanted your advice, and possibly your help.

The President of Smith College has offered me a professorship at a salary of $8,000 to begin with, and a free hand to develop my own lines.
April 9, 1915.

The Honorable,
Andrew D. White, etc.,
Atlantic City, N, J.

My dear Dr. White:-

Enclosed please find a letter from Mr. Andrew W. Newberry, which I am forwarding as of present interest to you.

Also letter from Mr. Frank J. Barrett, which is in line with those of Messrs. Horace and Ernest I White, forwarded yesterday.

Also the report of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie...
Endowment for International Peace, which was sent by Mr. James Brown Scott, with the following letter:

"Sir:

I enclose herewith the annual report of the Executive Committee made in compliance with Article VII, Section 3, of the By-Laws.

This report will be laid before the Board at its meeting in Washington on April 16th, 1915.

I am

Very respectfully,

Signed: James Brown Scott,
Secretary.

I am sending to you The Nation for April 8th, in accordance with your re-quest to Miss Gaskill, and I remain,

Most respectfully yours,

[Signature]
Secretary.
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Referring again to the giving of proxies for the coming election of directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, we have decided to send our proxies to the Sheldon Committee.

We have come to this decision after conferring with our New York partners who have taken the matter up with a number of persons, including certain of the members of the Wallace Protective Committee in whom we have confidence.

The Sheldon Committee has announced its candidates for directors as follows:

W. E. Roosevelt, senior member of firm of Roosevelt & Son; Director Chemical National Bank; New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co.

WM. J. Matheson, Merchant; Director Bank of New York (N.B.A.); Title Guarantee & Trust Co., and Continental Insurance Co.

T. S. Williams, President, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.

Charles Hayden, senior partner of Hayden, Stone & Co., of Boston and N. Y.; Director, National Shawmut Bank of Boston and the Equitable Trust Co. of New York.

Our more or less non-partisan attitude in respect to the coming election, which we have expressed in our previous letters-has-not-been-changed-essentially. However, all things considered we have determined as stated to send our proxies to the Sheldon Committee.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

W. Ethlen Roosevelt, "senior Member of firm of &nevelt & Son; "Director"Ohemical National Bank; New York Life Insurance & Trust Co., and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Co.
President's House  
Berea College, Berea, Kentucky  April 10, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,  
Ithaca, N.Y.

Mr. dear Mr. White:

I could not send this number of the Quarterly without a personal word to accompany it. We wish you to rejoice with us in the things that your support is helping bring to pass!

You have believed in Berea because its own workers have told you - here are unbiased testimonials of the public men whose judgment is rated as absolutely the best. When Wilson and Hughes are on one platform we are all glad to "look and listen!"

And these brief addresses, superb in literary qualities and breadth of statesmanship, reach far beyond the immediate application to Berea. The fact that such men give their time and effort shows that our work, having the quality Dr. Bonser describes and the urgency pointed out by Justice Hughes, ought to be greatly enlarged without delay.

Please, then, indulge yourself with time for a leisurely reading, and put Berea into your will, and prepare, when present depressions are relieved, to take hold with us in large things. We will submit "plans and specifications" in due time!

But our present desire is simply that you should enjoy with us this realization of what Berea and its donors are actually bringing to pass. Dr. Bonser is a very competent and interesting witness!

It is a gratification to sign myself

Your friend and agent,

Wm. E. Waite

---

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
so beautiful. The only number I did not
care so much for was the disheveled
Kreisler; at least I did not like
the way Mr. Zukorwiki played it after
hearing Kreisler himself play it.
I am so sorry you have not been
well, Papa dear, you must take
care of your health.
Please write soon, with much love from us all to you,
affectionately your daughter

Ruth [illegible]

Cambridge, Mass.
April 16, 1915

My dear President White:

May I send you a brief statement concerning
certain questions raised by my recent stay
against the propaganda of Congressman Bartholow?
Let me take this opportunity to say again
how much I cherish the memory of your
and Mrs. White's generous hospitality
during my stay at Ithaca two months
ago. I shall never cease to be grateful
to you both.

With proudest regards and wishes
always most sincerely yours

Kuno Fansee

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
DIE DEUTSCHAMERIKANER
DIE HARVARD UNIVERSITAT UND DER KRIEG
VON
PROFESSOR DR. KUNO FRANCKE
KURATOR DES GERMANISMEN MUSEUMS DER HARVARD UNIVERSITAT


Wenn er französische, belgische und japanische Professoren in diesem Winter als Gäste der Universität begrüßt hat, so hat er sich zugleich aufs eifrigste bemüht germanische Gelehrte, wie den zur Zeit in Amerika weilenden Münchener Nationalökonom Bonn, hierher zu ziehen und das preußische Kultusministerium zu veranlassen in dem Professorenaustausch keine Unterbrechung eintreten zu lassen; hat mit diesen Bestrebungen freilich leider keinen Erfolg gehabt. Wenn Professor Meyer also erklärt, Harvard nehme "in der antideutschen Agitation in den Vereinigten Staaten eine führende Stellung ein," so ist das eine grundlos hältlose und irrrhe Behauptung.

Dies sind Nebenbelange. Worauf es mir ankommt, ist, keinen Zweifel daran zu lassen, was nach meiner Ansicht die Aufgabe des Deutschamerikaners, und im besonderen die Aufgabe des an einer amerikanischen Universität wirkenden deutschen Gelehrten, in der gegenwärtigen Weltlage ist.
Wir dürfen uns doch nicht verheimlichen, dass die öffentliche Meinung Amerikas der in ihrer weit überwiegenden Mehrheit von Anfang des Krieges an bis heute auf Seiten Englands und seiner Verbündeten gestanden hat. Was immer die Gründe dieser bedauerlichen Tatsache sein mögen — die englische Grundlage aller öffentlichen Institutionen Amerikas, die Gemeinsamkeit der Sprache, der weitreichende Einfluss der englischen Presse, die dominierende Weltmachtführung des englischen Handels, — wir können diese Tatsache im Moment nicht ändern, wir müssen uns mit ihr abfinden. Vielleicht bereitet sich ein allmählicher Umschwung vor. Hieran mitschaften ist Aufgabe jedes Deutscherkannens. Die Frage ist nur: welches ist die wirksmanns und zweckmässigste Art diesen Umschwung wirklich herbeiführen ?


Es musste offen erklärt werden, dass die Deutschen Amerikas in erster Linie Amerikaner sind und, dass, wenn sie vor diese bittere Wahl gestellt werden, sie bereit sind, selbst ihren Ausdruck mit dem Riesenkampf des deutschen Volkes um seine Existenz zurückzutreten zu lassen vor der Pflicht Alles zu unterlassen was ihr neues Vaterland ohne zwingende Not mit in das europäische Chaos hineinschleppen könnte. Dieses Gebot schließt den schwersten Kampf in sich, der von einem Mann gefordert werden kann — den Kampf mit sich selbst, mit seinem eigenen Fleisch und Blut. Und der einzige Trost dabei ist, dass derjenige, der diesen Kampf durchbricht, sich sagen darf, dass er gerade durch die Besiegung seiner natürlichen Instinkte mit dazu beiträgt, der Sache seines alten Vaterlandes Verstandnis und Gehör bei seinen neuen Volksgenossen zu verschaffen.

Es musste offen erklärt werden, dass Protektversammlungen gegen vermeintliche Zürketzung das allerwichtigste Mittel sind, den deutschen Wagen in Amerika zur Anerkennung zu verhelfen. Nicht nur in dem sachlichen und von Tiefereubungen sich freihalten Hinweis auf das, was Deutschland zum Fortschritt der Menschheit beigetragen hat, sondern vor allem in der ruhigen Mitarbeit an dem Aufbau des amerikanischen Lebens liegt die wertende Kraft des Deutschtums hierzuhanden. Denn diese Mitarbeit schließe alles das in sich, was das Beste am deutschen Wesen ausmacht. Deutsche Ideen zur Geltung zu bringen, dazu haben wir hier in Amerika die rüstigste Gelegenheit; und wenn diese Geltendmachung nicht überall so stark ist wie wir wünschen, so sollten wir den Grund dafür lieber in uns selber suchen, d. h. in dem Zurückbleiben hinter unseren eigenen Idealen, als in der Gleichgültigkeit unserer Umgebung.

Gegen diese Parteibewegung musste im Interesse der deutschen Sache sowohl wie im Interesse der besten Ideen des amerikanischen öffentlichen Lebens Stellung genommen werden.


Es musste überdies offen erklärt werden, dass die Deutschen Amerikas in erster Linie Amerikaner sind, und dass, wenn sie vor diese bittere Wahl gestellt werden, sie bereit sind, selbst ihre Sympathie mit dem Riesenkampf des deutschen Volkes um seine Existenz zurückzutreten zu lassen vor der Pflicht Alles zu unterlassen was ihr neues Vaterland ohne zwingende Not mit in das europäische Chaos hineinschleppen könnte. Dieses Gebot schließt den schwersten Kampf in sich, der von einem Mann gefordert werden kann — den Kampf mit sich selbst, mit seinem eigenen Fleisch und Blut. Und der einzige Trost dabei ist, dass derjenige, der diesen Kampf durchbricht, sich sagen darf, dass er gerade durch die Besiegung seiner natürlichen Instinkte mit dazu beiträgt, der Sache seines alten Vaterlandes Verstandnis und Gehör bei seinen neuen Volksgenossen zu verschaffen.

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Dies waren die Motive, die mich dazu nötigten, meine Beteiligung an der von Herrn Bartholdt auf den 30. Januar einberufenen Versammlung abzulehnen und meine Ablehnung öffentlic

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

0 9 3 5 8 4
My dear Dr. White:

I appreciate very much the cordial support which you have given to our project for the Summer School of International Relations at Cornell University. President Schuman has telegraphed me that the committee of the Board of Trustees has granted us the use of the Sage College dormitory at the same rate as for our International Congress of Students—$1 per day for board and room. On account of the necessity of turning the dormitories over to the cleaners before the sessions for the regular university Summer School begin, we shall have to shorten up our program somewhat, and I am announcing the Summer School of International Relations for fifteen days, June 15th-30th, 1915. With intensive work, and the special preparation which our carefully selected students will have,

I am sure that we can accomplish a valuable work in the training of young men for leadership during this time.

I am asking the Carnegie Endowment for a grant of $2000 to pay the expenses of about 40 carefully selected students from the International Polity Clubs which have been formed in the leading universities, as I have been conducting all our negotiations through Mr. P.P. Keppel who represents President Butler in the direction of the department for Intercourse and Education, and who is very favorably inclined toward the project. I hesitate somewhat about making an application to Mr. James Brown Scott, but as the application to President Butler will probably come at the Washington meeting, I think it will be all right to write Mr. Scott explaining the project and asking for his support. I shall not mention your name, but will appreciate very much your support for the

The World Peace Foundation
40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston

April 10, 1915.

My dear Dr. White:

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propose when it comes up. You will be interested to know that the Church Peace Union has already made a grant of $1000 to enable about 20 carefully selected men from the theological seminaries and from among Mr. John R. Mott's university Y.M.C.A. workers to attend the Summer School.

Again thanking you for your interest in the proposed Summer School of International Relations, I am

Cordially yours,

George W. Nasmyth

Hon. Andrew D. White

HERBERT WELSH
203 ELEPHANT BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA

April 10th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir-

May I ask your kind consideration to the enclosed draft of a public letter addressed to the German Emperor, with a view to securing your signature to it, should you approve its purpose and text? The hope we have in view in issuing such a letter is that it may accomplish one of two objects, either of which is likely to secure benefit to the distressed or starving Belgians. If the Kaiser grants our petition, the heavy tax now imposed upon the Belgians as a war indemnity will be removed. In this event, the task of relieving the people will be lightened. It is just possible that our plea might be granted, at least with a view to placating American feeling. If, on the other hand, it be refused, at least public attention will be brought back, through the publication of the letter and comment upon it, to the needs of the suffering people. In a word, our plan may accomplish some good, and it cannot well do harm.

I trust that this proposition may meet your approval, and that you may consent to sign the letter. In this event, will you kindly return it at your earliest convenience to me?

Faithfully yours,

Herbert Welsh

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
TO HIS MAJESTY, WILLIAM II, EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

GREETINGS:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, recalling with pleasure the long friendship that has existed between Germany and the United States of America, most respectfully address your Imperial Majesty upon a matter which we believe to be of the first importance at this trying time.

We beg to call the attention of your Imperial Majesty and of the Government of the German Empire of which you are the head, and whom we also beg to address, through your Imperial Majesty, to the unhappy lot of the distressed non-combatant population of Belgium, which is now occupied by the armies of the German Empire.

These people are now suffering the inevitable miseries which follow armed invasions. Large numbers of them, after the loss of their houses and goods, and of their crops, have only been saved from actual starvation by supplies of food brought to them in part through the liberality of citizens of the United States of America, and sent to them from this country. The aggregate value of such supplies represents quite a number of millions of dollars.

Through various agencies and by the cordial and most efficient cooperation of the German Imperial Government, these relief supplies are being distributed to those of the Belgian people for whom they were designed, and who are most in need of them.

It is manifestly desirable that for the good of all concerned, whether it be the destitute people, threatened with destruction by starvation, or your Imperial Majesty's Government, now charged with their welfare, and with the responsibility of maintaining good order and government among them, these supplies should be made to do the greatest possible amount of good.

To that end we most respectfully petition your Imperial Majesty, and through you the German Imperial Government, that as an act of clemency, there may be, for the present at least, a remission of the war indemnities that have been imposed on cities and provinces in Belgium.

If this petition should be granted by the considerate act of your Imperial Majesty, and the Government of the German Empire, we believe that it would not only be of immense benefit to the suffering Belgians, but also that it would be for the highest interest of the great people over whom your Imperial Majesty bears rule.

We also believe that such action would create a most favorable impression among the people of the United States of America, irrespective of their views as to the moral and political questions involved in the war.

We trust that this petition, coming from us as it does, out of a sentiment of pity for human suffering, so deep that it transcends wide differences of opinion on other questions, may arouse a kindred feeling in the heart of your Imperial Majesty, and on the part of the Government of the great German People, of which you are the exalted head, and that this act of mercy may shed a ray of light over the darkness of the world now clouded by war.
DAVID STARR JORDAN,  
Chancellor Stanford University, California

PHILIP M. RHINELANDER,  
Bishop of Pennsylvania

ISAAC SHARPLESS,  
President of Haverford College, Pa.

S. BURNS WESTON,  
Director of Philadelphia Society for Ethical Culture

THOMAS J. GARLAND,  
Bishop Suffragan of Pennsylvania

J. LEONARD LEVY,  
Rabbi of Reform Congregation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUFUS X. JONES,  
Professor of Philosophy, Haverford College, Pa.

CHARLES F. DORL,  
Minister First Congregational Society, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

PAUL de SCHWEINITZ,  
President of the Board of Church Extension of the American Moravian Church.

I authorize Herbert Welsh to add my name to the petition to the Emperor of Germany.

(Name)

(Title)
copy which appeared with your portrait in the student papers.

You have made a valuable contribution to educational literature — one that must have a great influence for good on many a young and earnest mind.

Of course I have admired something of your literary industry, but the extent of your reading amazes me. I regard it would be to deprive us all of admiration of the average aspiring student.

But I sit down to write of what you say of Milton’s Paradise Lost. I don’t know whether you know of any person who has read the whole of it!

To me this is unquestionably an immense experience. I have made a special study of it, and I suppose I am to deliver two lec-

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Dr. White:

I was enclosing a letter from Lee, Higginson & Company, in re-Rock Island matters.

Also a letter from Mr. Naismith, which I believe he desires to come to your attention previous to the Meeting of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

There is a letter, this morning, from your daughter, Mrs.
Ferry, enclosing checks for March and April, for Miss Emde, and a programme of a concert by the Steinadl Trio, I am acknowledging same and will keep it for your letter attention.

Governor Whitman writes as follows, in answer to your letter:-

"My dear Doctor White:-

I write to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 3rd, concerning the bill providing an appropriation for the salaries of teachers in the State Normal Schools".

(Signed) Charles S. Whitman.

I remain, dear sir,

Most respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.

---

I wish to thank you for the March issue of the "Cornell Era" which came to me this morning. I know I shall enjoy reading the article contributed by Dr. White. Again thanking you,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
President Andrew D. White,  
Ithaca, New York.  

Dear Dr. White:  

I notice your kind words in regard to "The Human Harvest". I am just this week finishing another book, "War and the Breed", in which I have gathered into small compass all facts I have been able to bring together in my recent studies in Europe. It also includes investigations which have been made since "The Human Harvest" was written, some of them started by that little book. The new book is much more compactly written than the other, and I may say much more carefully written, and I think, in its small way, it ought to mark an epoch in this study.  

I am asking your permission to dedicate the book to you.  

Sincerely yours,  

David Starr Jordan

---

Hon. Andrew D. White,  
Ithaca, New York.  

Dear Mr. White:  

We hear a great deal about the possibilities of a settlement of the European war. When that settlement comes, in all probability it will come as similar settlements have and will be brought about by similar operating causes, for as the strategy of war today is the same as it was in all other times, so the conclusion of peace will be brought about essentially in the same way. Am I not correct in this conclusion?  

I wish I might have your opinion on this subject, based on your widespread knowledge of how peace has been brought about in our modern wars and that you will permit me to publish it in Leslie's with your photograph, and to send you our customary honorarium for the service.  

We would greatly appreciate your favor in this matter and presume your comments could be written within the compass of 1,000 to 1,800 words, which would be entirely satisfactory.  

With expressions of highest esteem, I am  

Yours very truly,  

[Signature]

---

April 12th, 1915.  

Leslie's  
Illustrated Weekly Newspaper  
New York  

April twelfth Nineteen fifteen.  

[Signature]
Honorable Andrew D. White,
Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, N. J.

My dear Mr. White:—

Your letter of the 9th, inst, was duly received.

I am indeed glad to know that you went away, as I anticipated you would, and most sincerely trust you have recovered from your cold and that you are again enjoying your usual good health.

I believe you did the correct thing in sending your proxy to the Amster Committee in the Rock Island matter. I think this property is going to have a turn for the better. Even if the majority of the Board of Directors are elected from the manipulators of the road in the past, still one or two directors elected by the Amster Committee, etc., can hold down any high and malicious actions of this clique. It seems so inconsistent that a company which paid at least five per cent annually for the past fifteen years would now be in such bad condition; especially as the past year the gross income has been greater than ever in its history. The present valuation quoted on the market for this stock does not represent its intrinsic value. I predict a very substantial rise in the price of this stock immediately after this matter is straightened out.
There is nothing being done here at present in the matter of organizing for management of the buildings etc. And I do not desire to urge anything on your part especially just at this time. There is nothing particularly pressing why any hurried action should be taken. All matters can be held in abeyance until such time as you can conveniently take them up. There are a few bills which are for current expenses, but I think these can wait a few weeks. Our credit is good enough for that.

Mr. Andrew S. White has been at Lakewood, N. J. for the past week. Ernest I do not think has the time or desire to take an active part in these affairs. Mr. Horace White has been ill for the past week, today being the first day he put in at his office. He does not desire to have this known by you. But to be frank with you I do not think he has the stamina to enable him to go through a steady grind at work. He is a chronic dyspeptic and it will take about all his time to conserve his health. With his wealth of over one million dollars I do not see what incentive he has to settle down to a steady grind. I am afraid he will see his mistake too late.

If you feel inclined, and what is of more importance feel able, to inform me what your plans may be regarding matters here, I would, of course, be pleased to hear from you on that subject. Do not have any fear that I will not work amicably and cheerfully with the boys here. Although matters have changed very much in connection with the work, I believe I am practical enough to adapt myself to any conditions that may be imposed. I certainly will endeavor to do my part.

With kind regards, I remain,

[signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
April 13, 1915

Hon. A.D.W., New York,

Will you see New York American man for extended interviews on Neutrality and The Present Course pursued by the United States in regard to both Germany and the Allies. Count Von Bernstorff quotes you in his recent statements to the American people. If it is possible, we would like to send a man to see you Thursday. Please answer our expense.

R. C. McCabe, City Editor,
New York American.

R. C. McCabe, etc.,
Honorable Andrew D. White at sea-shore recovering from illness. Doubt whether he can see your man for interview. Will forward your telegram.

Florence M. Foote, Secretary.

My dear Dr. White:

I am enclosing for your perusal, in case you have some leisure time, a statement which came with a letter from Prof. Kuno Francke, to which he refers as "a brief statement concerning certain questions raised by my recent stand against the propaganda of Congressman Bartholdt." Prof. Francke also renew his appreciation of the hospitality of Mrs. White and yourself, during his stay in Ithaca.

- over -
I enclose a letter from Pirie MacDonald, Photographer, thinking that you may wish to visit his studio, if in New York.

A letter came this morning from Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, who encloses a long letter to the German Emperor, for your signature. It consists of a plea from the American people, that the Kaiser remove the war indemnity imposed on the Belgians.

The petition has already been signed by such men as David Starr Jordan, Philip M. Rhinelander, Isaac Sharpless, etc. etc. I will forward same to you if you so wish.

I met Mrs. Comstock this morning, who inquired most kindly for you and Mrs. White.

All goes well here, and I remain, dear sir,

Most respectfully yours,

Flora T. Foot
Secretary.

The Honorable
Andrew D. White, etc.,
Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, N.J.

April 13, 1915.

My dear Dr. White:

I have just received a telegram from the New York American for you, which I think best to report at once, although I hardly think you will care for an interview. The message is as follows:

"Will you see a New York American man for extended interview on "Neutrality" and "The present course pursued by the United States in regard to both Germany and the Allies"? Count Von Bernstorff quotes you in his recent statements to the American people. If is possible, I
would like to send a man to see you
on Thursday. Please answer our expense."

Signed: R. C. McCabe,
City Editor,
New York American,

I have wired in reply as follows:
"Honorable Andrew D. White at sea-
shore, recovering from illness.
Doubt whether can see your man for
interview. Will forward your telegram."
Signed: Florence M. Foote,
Secretary.

I think Mr. McCabe will under-
stand that, unless he hears from you
personally, he need not expect to
secure an interview for his reporter.

Trusting this action on my
part will meet with your approval, I
remain, sir,

Most respectfully yours,

Signed: Florence M. Foote,
Secretary.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Miss Foote:

I think of the documents you have forwarded. You have probably noticed the death of Professor Bitter, who had just finished the Statue for our University grounds. He was run over by an Automobile just as he was leaving the Theatre with Mrs. Bitter last Friday evening and died on the following morning. Mrs. Bitter will, it is said, recover from her injuries. He was a grand man and it is one of the saddest cases I ever knew. He was in the full tide of success in his profession and he leaves, besides his widow, three lovely little children.

As for matters in Ithaca, please keep me informed every day as to what arrives and forward to me at once whatever you think I should see immediately.

Will you please tell Miss Gaskill and also Mary Hanlon that, if Prof. Lane Cooper comes to Ithaca, I will be glad to have you keep on with my unpublished writings of various sorts, getting them together in some sort of classification, the best being perhaps by dates, keeping them in the drawer or drawers where you have begun to place them.

Please send me also every Thursday THE NATION. I was very glad indeed to receive the copy of it which you sent last week.

Will you please tell Miss Gaskill and also Mary Hanlon that, if Prof. Lane Cooper comes to

Miss Foote,
O/C Andrew D. White,
27 East Avenue,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Miss Foote:

Your various letters have arrived and also all I think of the documents you have forwarded.

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Will you please tell Miss Gaskill and also Mary Hanlon that, if Prof. Lane Cooper comes to
Miss Foote &c.

the house for work in the Library, he is to be admitted.
I would also like to have you take care of my desk for
him, which he is at liberty to use to the full extent.
Should he remain in Ithaca, I shall probably ask him to
take charge of getting my various unpublished writings
ready for the Press. Please do not mention this to any
person.

I remain, with all good wishes,
Very respectfully and sincerely yours,

P. S. Enclosed find bill of Patch Bros., for which
please send me check which I will sign and forward to him.
Please direct the envelope for me.

P. S. Ask Mr. Van Deusen to come up to the house at
an early day after you receive this, in order to look over
my Syracuse account for March, and also the Bank Book of
Ithaca.
Please inform him that two deposits of $2000.00
each were made last month at the First National Bank of
Ithaca, and that I am not sure that any record of them
was made in my Check Book.

**P. S.** Ask Mr. Johnson's
address & forward enclosed letter to him.

Enclosures.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Mr. Johnson:

Your letter regarding contribution of Autographed Books for sale for the benefit of suffering Belgians, reached me just as I was leaving home. I was not in condition to take up the matter, for the reason that I had been confined to my house for over a week with a bad cold and cough, two or three days of that time being in bed, but my stay here has done me great good and I feel that there is steady improvement in my case.

I will be glad to hear just when the sale takes place. I am quite ready to contribute the books and autographs, though feeling quite sure that they will go under the publisher's prices on the occasion. It will be somewhat difficult for me to arrange the matter, as I should have to have the books sent me here, signed, and then packed and forwarded, all of which would be bothersome. I would much prefer to contribute to your fund the value of the three or four sets of books concerned and, if you will accept this in place of the books, I shall be greatly obliged.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

April 18, 1915.
April 13, 1915.

His Excellency,
The Honorable Henry Van Dyke, etc.,
Minister Plenipotentiary,
The Hague, Netherlands.

My dear Doctor Van Dyke:

Since writing the enclosed, I have been compelled by a severe cold and cough to come to Atlantic City, as glad to say with very good results. My illness, which had confined me to my bed for two or three days and to the house for over a week, having yielded promptly to the bracing air and sunlight of the Boardwalk.

The Draft for One Hundred and Twenty Guilders, formerly sent to Dr. E. Sarolea, having been returned to me, I now send it again in view of the kind permission given in your letter to yourself, in the hope that you can send it or the proceeds of it to him. I enclose the document which I hope will enable you to draw the amount of the Draft, if you think it best to do so.

With most hearty thanks for the kindness and efficiency you have shown in this matter, I remain, my dear Doctor,

Most respectfully and sincerely yours,

P. S. I fear that I am dealing rather clumsily with the matter of the funds to Dr. E. Sarolea, but hope that the document I enclose will be of some use to you. Of course I am aware that it is a very poor affair from a legal point of view, but my hope is that your Legation Banker will see the point and waive all legal niceties.

Ernest I. White, Esq.
Attorney at Law,
White Memorial Building,
Syracuse, N. Y.

My dear Ernest,

Pardon my delay in answering your kind letter of April 7th but, as you may know, after leaving you at Syracuse I was confined to the house for about a week, and during three days of the time in bed with a severe cold and cough, for which I have taken refuge in this place.

The result is very good, my cold and cough falling off me within a day or two after my arrival, and my health steadily strengthening ever since.

But for this I would have written you earlier to thank you for your hearty hospitality extended to me during the sad days when we were together. It was a great comfort for me to receive your hearty welcome, as also that of Horace and Andrew.

I am very glad to know that I misunderstood your ideas as to change in the location of our office. Your plan as to taking a new room seems to me on the whole satisfactory, and I hope that we shall have our meeting in it beginning our new relations about the middle of next month. Meanwhile, I trust that matters can go on without any especial friction.

Please give my most hearty regards to your dear wife, in which your Aunt Helen most cordially joins, and I remain,

Yours faithfully,

April 13, 1915.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
April 13, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Uncle Andrew:

I sincerely hope that you are gaining at Atlantic City, and that the sea air will soon restore your usual vigor.

We are getting matters into businesslike shape as rapidly as possible, and so far as I can judge, everything is working smoothly and harmoniously.

There are at the First National Bank the following four accounts into which go the rentals and from which come the expenses and dividends: White Memorial Building - Empire House Building - Greyhound Building - H. K. and A. D. White.

The last named is the account into which go the rentals from the West Water Street stores. In order that the current bills may be paid, it will be necessary to give the Bank authority to honor checks under the changed conditions.

A number of bills have accumulated, mainly for help, and consequently it is desirable to have prompt action.

If you will sign the enclosed letter, it will take care of the matter.

Please return it to me, and I will send it.

Affectionately yours,

Andrew White

April 15, 1915.

Hon. A. D. W. 2.

to the Bank. Andrew has been at Lakewood with his wife for a few days, and therefore I cannot obtain his signature until his return today or tomorrow.

Affectionately yours,

Andrew White

MH/LAO.
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Dear Sir:

Proposals are being asked for the construction of Residential Halls "B" and "C", the same to be presented at the Comptroller's office on Thursday, May 6th, that being the earliest date deemed advisable.

It is proposed to hold a meeting of the Buildings and Grounds Committee on the Saturday following to act upon the proposals received. It would be a convenience to Chairman Edwards of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds if the meeting of the Administration Committee set for the first Saturday in May, to wit, May 10th, could be postponed until Saturday, May 6th, thus rendering it unnecessary for him to make two trips to Ithaca.

President Schurman has no objection to this and suggests that I communicate with the other members of the Committee to see if there is any objection to such postponement.

Will you kindly advise me on the enclosed postal if you would authorize such action.

Yours very truly,

Andrew D. White
Secretary

April 14, 1915.

My dear Dr. White:

I am sending you a letter from Mr. Phillips, Editor of "The Sibley Journal of Engineering", which explains itself. Mr. Phillips called up yesterday to ask for an interview with you, in reference to the article in question, and I told him that I thought it would be well for him to write you a letter at Atlantic City, in order that you may bear the matter in mind and dictate the article to me upon your return. The magazine will go to press about May 10th.
Enclosed also is a letter from Mr. Horace White, which evidently requires immediate attention.

I trust, Mr. White, that I am not troubling you with too many matters. I am forwarding such letters as would seem, in my judgment, to require present attention.

I remain, sir,

Most respectfully yours,

[signature]

Secretary.
The Sibley Journal is publishing as the June issue the "Sibley College Number" which will be devoted to the history and also to the present needs of Sibley College. The various articles comprising the issue are being written by Dean Smith and by others of the older and more prominent members of the faculty. We feel that as the history of the College has never been brought together in this manner that the issue should be a valuable chronicle and memento to all who are interested in Sibley and we are making every effort toward accomplishing this end. I am acting upon the recommendation of the entire faculty, in asking you to write a brief article giving a few reminiscences of the beginnings of Sibley. We do not of course, wish you to go to any trouble in preparing this but simply to write a few words without which such a number would be incomplete. I am enclosing an outline which is being used by the several contributors as a guide in the writing of articles. This may serve to give you a clearer idea regarding the substance and arrangement of the issue. I may say also, that we have in mind no particular length for whatever you may care to write and leave this entirely to you. We know that you will donate what your article, however brief, will mean to this endeavor and hope therefore that you will pardon our asking this favor of you.

Trusting that you will be able to help us out in this matter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Victor B. Phillips
Editor-in-Chief

THE SIBLEY JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, N.Y.

April 14th, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
East Avenue,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Dr. White;

Enclosed please find the letter to Dr. White and also the outline of the June issue of the Sibley Journal which we discussed yesterday in our telephone conversation. I have not mentioned any date in my letter to Dr. White but would suggest to you that we should like to have Dr. White's article by the first of May or a little sooner if possible. The issue is to go to press the tenth of May.

Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Victor B. Phillips
Editor

THE ANDREW DICKSON WHITE PAPERS, CORNELL UNIVERSITY
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
14 June 1915

My dear Mr. White,

Evelyn Rossetti wrote me a week ago that you have eell been here, and were in Atlantic City.

Do you still wonder
How are you and the children now - if they are in the States or in England? My thanks for the letter. It has been put away. I hope to see you some day. I hope you have regained your strength again.

With kind regards,

C. D. Dickson

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
April 15th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 13th inst. would say that I have written to the office of Mr. Bitter asking details as to the present situation in regard to the statue. I do not see, from what I have been advised in the matter, that there need be any delay and I hope the statue can be unveiled on the afternoon of Commencement Day as you suggest. I will advise you as soon as I hear further.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Treasurer.

The arrand you give is an interesting one. According to the framed copy of the engrossed charter, which now hangs in the inner office of the President, the charter of Cornell University was passed by the Senate of New York on the twenty-second of March, 1865; by the Assembly on the following twenty-first of April; and signed by the Governor two days later, on the twenty-seventh of April. These dates are confirmed by the official journals of the Legislature, with the exception of the date of the passage by the Senate. That date, despite the attestation of Thomas G. Alvord, the President of the Senate, in our framed copy of the engrossed charter (and so doubtless in the original at Albany), is shown by the legislative proceedings to have been, not the twenty-second of March, but the sixteenth. In the reported proceedings of the twenty-second there is no mention of Cornell University; but in those of the sixteenth full detail of the third reading, of the vote, and of the sending of the bill to the Assembly. In the forenoon of April 21st the Assembly passed the bill in an amended form and sent it over to the Senate, where in the evening of the same day the amendments were agreed to; and on April 25th the Clerk was ordered to deliver
So much for the errand. We here too had been much pleased to
learn of the tragic death of Mr. Sitter. It is a sad loss to the whole
world. I am happy to know, however, that your statue was already finished
and packed for shipping. If we have to wait for it a little, that is
but a minor matter—and the more so since the anniversaries of which
you speak prove impossible dates for the placing of the statue. I do
not see, however, why it should not be here by Commencement.

All goes pleasantly here. The sun is bright and the grass green,
if there is still a decided tang in the air. Professor Eugen Köhne
is lecturing yesterday and to-day, and with all his usual fire. Profes-
sor Roscoe Pound comes next week. I am sorry you miss him, for he is said
to be fine, and his subject is one of much interest to you—the reform
of justice.

I too have been reading some interesting books: the third volume
(1581-1598) of Imbert de la Tour's Les Orphées la la Deformes. Figgis's
Studies of Political Thought from Caesar to Gibbon, and his "Cherubs in
the Modern State. They have been very enjoyable, if savoring just
a little of shop.

But the most amazing thing I have read of late was a clipping
this morning received from a dear German lady, resident this side of
the sea, who thinks me open-minded enough to be sent the Fatherland.
It is the latest letter to the Staats-Zeitung from its staff-correspondent
in Belgium, who, on the authority of the German governor-general, the
Freiherr von Bissing, solemnly declares that "von einer eigentlichen
Wohltätigkeit seitens der Amerikaner ist insofern nicht zu sprechen,
as die Belgier die von Amerika eingeführten Lebensmittel bezahlen. Die
Stadt- und Provinzialverwaltungen garantiren die Bezahlung, die auch
pünktlich erfolgt und den amerikanischen Lieferanten zweifellos gute
Profit einbringt." "Die amerikanische Hilfsaktion in Belgien hat keinen
rein karitativen Charakter. Einen solchen hatten nur die von den amer-
kanischen Multimillionär Rockfeller gesandten Lieferungen von Kleidungs-
stücken, die sich aber erbringt haben, da daran kein Mangel ist."

And the dear lady has drawn her blue pencil along the margin to
call my attention to this fresh instance of American dollar-hunting and
hypocrisy. I shall never try to set her right. Here I to tell her that
I am one of many who have been denying themselves pretty much everything
but needed food in the belief that they were indulging in such generosity
she would only have her faith in American sincerity shaken afresh. So I
merely rub my eyes, and await the alleged dividends from Belgium.

Faithfully yours,

A warm greeting to Mrs. White.
April 15, 1915

Dear Dr. White:

Thank you for your letter of April 13.

Yes, I received your kind letter of Saturday, April 10, and I infer that President Schoer... man received the letter you were so good as to send him. He... has offered to recommend me for a full professorship at a salary of $2500, with the hope of an increase when an increase is feasible; and he pointed to recommend that I receive.
complete independence in my work. It seems to me as if I ought to remain at Cornell, which I never desired to leave; and if I stay where my heart bids me stay, I shall have you, my dear friend and friend of my father, mainly to thank for it. I never can thank you enough for your kindness, and will not weary you with an attempt to express my feelings.

I telegraphed President Burton that I could not send him the affirmative answer he desired yesterday (Wednesday), and left him free to break off negotiations.

For my part, I could not give him a negative answer as long as matters here were not officially settled as between President Schuyler and the Trustees.

As regard to your letter of April 13, let me say that it will give me great pleasure to go to your house as soon as I can, to begin looking over the writings you have left in the custody of Mrs. White. This will be in a very few...
The Honorable Andrew D. White, etc.,
Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, N.J.

Thank you for your kind letter of April 13th.

I was indeed sorry to read of the sudden death of Mr. Karl Bitter, check for Pach Bros., in amount $20.00, together with stamped, addressed envelope in which to forward same to them.

Andrew D. White,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

April 18, 1913.

My dear Mr. White:

Thank you for your kind letter of April 13th.

I was, indeed, sorry to read of the sudden death of Mr. Karl Bitter, and realize what the loss must mean to those who knew him personally and to the field of sculpture.

Enclosed you will find check for Pach Bros., in amount $25.00, together with stamped, addressed envelope in which to forward same to them.

Faithfully yours,

Love, Cooper.
I have sent your letter to Mr. R.U. Johnson, as per your request. Have also asked Mr. Van Duser to come in at his first convenience to balance your accounts.

I will speak to Miss Hanlon and Carlson myself about Prof. Lane Cooper's coming, and will be of whatever service I can to him. Miss Gaskill is, at present, in Philadelphia.

As to the matter of your unpublished writings, I have been arranging them alphabetically, making out a card for each one and filing same, also alphabetically, noting on each card the drawer in which the particular writing is filed. I shall be glad, of course, to arrange them according to date if you prefer this method. It seemed to me in planning the best arrangement, that, in searching for a certain writing, you would recall the title easier than the date. I shall be glad to have you examine the files, upon your return, and tell me whether I have taken care of this matter to your satisfaction.

I enclose letter from Treasurer Bostwick in regard to postponing the meeting of the Administration Committee to the second Saturday in May. I judge that this will be quite satisfactory to you, but assume it will be better for you to return the card personally to Mr. Bostwick. Also enclose letter from Mr. Sloane, which may or may not require present attention.

I had a delightful visit with Miss Outwater a day or two since, who called to ascertain your address.

With best wishes for your continued recovery, I remain, sir,

Most respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

I would like to have a very brief statement of your views regarding co-education in secondary schools. Our school is the pioneer in co-education in Philadelphia, and is one of only two secondary schools, public or private, in the entire city where boys and girls are educated largely together. I should like a statement of exactly what you think on this question. If you can refer me to any men of eminence in education who are strong believers in co-education, I should be very glad to have their names or to have references to books or articles by them, in which their views are strongly and tersely presented.

I already have two very strong statements, one from Prof. John Dewey and the other from Dr. Felix Adler, who are firm believers in co-education. I want to publish a little symposium containing views of such men as they and yourself, in which all that can be said in favor of co-education will be set forth.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Very sincerely,

Andrew D. Thite,
Principal.

Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.

April 15, 1915.

My dear Dr. White:

In this afternoon’s mail comes a letter from Consul Johnson, which I am acknowledging and forwarding to you.

Also a letter from Mrs. Anne Bruce White, which was marked “Please forward”, and one from Mr. Arthur Newberry.

“The Nation” did not come today, but I will forward it as soon as it arrives.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
I also am very depressed at the sad end of Mr. Bitter, and I attended the funeral services, which were held at the studio that you had so often visited.

Miss Swift, who has taken on herself the carrying out of all of the work Mr. Bitter had contracted for, tells me that the pedestal and statue will be ready for shipment to Ithaca on or about the 1st of May, so that I see no reason why it should not be ready for unveiling on June the 16th. Meanwhile, Mr. Hastings has the matter of the site in hand, and will determine the final location.

The workmen who are to build the foundation, will be sent up by the firm that is now finishing the pedestal, and as they undoubtedly are experts in this sort of work, I think when the site is once agreed upon, that everything ought to and will be ready in ample time for June 16th.

P.t.o.
Meanwhile, should you be in Ithaca while the work is progressing, I am sure that your good advice will be very valuable.

With every assurance of esteem and kind remembrances to Mrs. White,

believe me,

Yours faithfully,

Henry B. Dickson

I am delighted to hear you are regaining your health and strength. I have had lumbago and am tomorrow going to the Greenbrier Hotel at White Sulphur Springs for a few weeks.

While writing this, Professor (who is reading the federal) calls me on the telephone to say that his son is going to Ithaca tomorrow to arrange for his return and that the
statue will be ready for our
receiving by June 15th or before
if necessary. This I trust
is what you desired.

Yours,

[Address]

[April 15, 1913]

[Signature]

[1060 Amsterdam Ave. New York City]

Subject: Photograph of Mr. J. Pick

I am enclosing a small photograph of my husband,
Mr. James Pick, which will doubtless
recall him to your memory.

It appeared in the Columbia
University Bulletin for last June.

It is accompanied with an article
written with the fact that Mr. Pick had

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Twenty-seven years. A severe illness at that time made it necessary for him to give up his charge and retire from all public work.

During his illness I wondered much as to what would become of us as his salary during all those years had been so moderate as to barely pay our very modest living expenses, and had left nothing to provide for the rainy day.

The Church - Woman Patronage to which he had given so many years of faithful service, did not think for himself but paid his salary up to date.

But in God's Providence our Episcopalian friends came to our rescue.

Through the kind offices of one of our good physicians, Dr. Alexander who is a trustee of the Home for Old Men and aged Couples (which is under the auspice of the Episcopal Church) and who knew Mr. Reck.

When he was a just and able influence in the musical life of the city and admired his clean life and splendid character, made such representation of his life and work that the Trustees of the Home instead of a room for our use. So I am thankful to say, our physical wants are provided for for the rest of our days.

While, however, in this regard, we have reason to feel grateful, there are other needs - clothing etc. which are not provided for and we have no one to look to for assistance but a very frail daughter who is a school teacher, and whose limited salary is now needed for her own support.

I have often wondered if Mr. Reck would not be eligible for one of the Carnegie Fellowships for Professors; for while he has not occupied a Professor's chair in any college, he has been a public teacher, and exponent of the highest and most musical art.
A profession which is much more highly paid than a College Professorship, yet calling for the same high grade of education and training. Or, if not eligible for that, I have wondered if any appeal could not be made to Mr. Colney's personal benevolence in behalf of Mr. Peck.

I feel moved to ask if you would not be willing to plead this matter before Mr. Colney. I realize the tremendous favor that I am asking of you and beg that you will pardon the liberties I am taking in so doing. But the case is urgent. Mr. Peck is a very old man - 84 years of age. He will never again be able to do anything in his profession. He has suffered nearly as his old friends who know him. On the New Day of his Career, Mr. J. M. Gerard (father of our Andrew), in Berlin, Mr. Geo. S. Strong, Catholic of Trinity Parish when Mr. Peck was one of the Organists of that Parish, Mr. Edmund M. Lehman, Gen. E. C. Wedge, Prof. Treasure, and many others who knew him well in the long ago have passed on to the other world, and the few who knew him now know him not as they did.

For years past he has not been connected with the large public life of the city but devoted his talents and energy to the service of the Catholic Church which has supplied him with the means of livelihood and to which he was a blessing to. He was nothing to saddle back upon but the Providence of God which did not fail us.

Again asking your pardon for the liberty I have taken in making this appeal to you, and trusting that I may hear from you shortly.

I am, yours very respectfully,

(Mrs.) J. N. Peck.
Dear Mr. White:

A few days ago I saw your article in the New York Times which contained a misleading allusion to my History. Let me thank you most heartily for your kind and generous expression. No one can be better qualified than yourself to judge of another's efforts in works of this character. I hope that for many years longer your name may head the list of our American Historical Associations. 

Very truly yours,

James Schuyler.

Hon. A. D. White

ANDREW D. WHITE

Whiter Way

My Dear Sir: When I called on you, you asked me if something could be done in the way of making a stone to rebuild buildings destroyed in Belgium. I have invented a building stone that requires no skilled labor in placing, in buildings the equipment for making is inexpensive and going to make temmels here I hope you will consider it and get the opinion of Pro R B Carpenter of your city.

Yours truly,

W. M. Stevens.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
April 15, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The following letter was dictated to me the evening of Mr. Bitter's accident, of which you have probably read or heard.

"I am greatly obliged to you for the kind information contained in your letter of April 5th, giving me the directions required for the setting of the statue. "I sincerely hope that the famous climate of Atlantic City will give you the relief you need to regain your good health. I myself am leaving next Monday for Charlottesville, Va., to attend the unveiling of my Jefferson statue on the University campus. I expect this to be a very interesting occasion. I am always glad to see that interesting University, and I wish you could be present, which of course is out of the question, but the wish is, nevertheless, sincere."

We are all crushed with the immensity of the calamity which has befallen us, but I wish to assure you that work is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Mr. Ickelheimer has probably written you that I hope to have the statue and pedestal shipped about May 1st.

Respectfully yours,

Cleral S. Sniff
Secretary.

April 15, 1915

My dear Dr. White:

As you probably know, I should be greatly pleased if my classmate, Dean Albert W. Smith, should be favorably considered for the Presidency of the Leland Stanford University, and learning that Dr. Ralph Arnold, one of the Stanford alumni Trustees, is now in the East for the purpose of securing as much information as possible regarding the presidential question, I am writing to ask whether you will be in New York perforce on Monday next, April 19th, in which case a conference might be arranged with you for Dr. Arnold, or if not, could you grant him an interview at Atlantic City, in case he should deem it desirable to confer with you? I understand that Dr. Arnold's New York address will be care the Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Woolworth Building.

I have great respect for Dean Smith, and having known him intimately since his college days I think he has many qualifications for this very responsible position, and he is well worth being considered for the position by the Trustees of the Stanford University.

I trust that you are enjoying the rest and that it is of much benefit both to Mrs. White and to yourself, and with kindest regards to you both, in which Mrs. Treman would join me, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Andrew D. White
Hotel Dennis
Atlantic City, N. J.
April 15th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, N.J.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

I am delighted to receive your letter telling of your arrival at Atlantic City, and the benefit which you have already received.

Anna is progressing, but she has got a hard fight ahead of her. The situation is not entirely satisfactory, I am sorry to say. Still she will be able to go to New York City today to stay until Monday to see Dr. Kast.

I note what you say about the colored photograph of yourself. I think I would prefer the framed copy of your more recent photograph, so I will exchange and send the picture referred to to Ithaca along with the large portrait of yourself, which I have never cared for, and the picture of your grandmother.

I am sorry to say that Horace is still under the weather, but is getting out every day.

With kindest regards and best wishes to Aunt Helen and yourself, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

April 15, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, N.J.

My dear Uncle Andrew,

Your welcome letter, dated April 13th, has just reached me. I am rejoiced to know that you have recovered from your cold and cough, and that you have gained strength and health at Atlantic City.

I fully agree with you that the estate should have an office of its own, but I think we can find more commodious quarters in a location less expensive and far better adapted to our purposes. I also think it important that the estate office should be as close as possible to the offices of Andrew, Ernest and myself so that we may have convenient and constant access to it.

Your suggestion about our next meeting is entirely satisfactory.

You have doubtless received my letter, dated April 13, by this time, as I am informed it was forwarded to you from Ithaca.

I hope you will see Ernest at Atlantic City. With love to you all, and hoping you will obtain great benefit during your stay at Atlantic City, I am

Affectionately yours,
Hon. Andrew D. White.

Dear Mr. White:

This is just a line to notify you that our class of 1890 has changed its big reunion banquet at the Ithaca Hotel from Saturday night, June 12, to Friday night, June 11. This change was necessary so as to make it possible for our class to join with all the other classes in a special reunion and entertainment Saturday evening.

We hope you will make a note of this, and trust that you can be with us for a short time on Friday evening just as well as Saturday evening. The writer will have his car and driver at Ithaca that week, and when he reaches there for the reunion will arrange with you in person to send his car and driver to your home, at any hour during the evening you prefer, to bring you to the Ithaca Hotel for our gathering.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur H. Crist
Chairman Special Reunion Committee
Class of '90.
TO FELLOW MEMBERS OF
THE CLASS OF '90 CORNELL:

Since the last letter the writer has been to New York where he conferred with a part of the special committee, and from there he went to Ithaca where he remained from Sunday night until Thursday morning. Before leaving Ithaca he telephoned to Binghamton and made an appointment with George H. Young, Life Secretary of the Class of 1890. A part of the next day was spent with Mr. Young and this conference will result in something new for ALL THE CLASSES which we believe will make a real hit with the Alumni. The three days in Ithaca resulted in our securing every remaining single thing that we wanted for the deserving class of '90. In fact we are going to show to the people of Ithaca in June that the Class of '90 is the salt of the earth and that nothing is too good for them.

ATTRACTION No. 9. The man whom we have long loved and honored at Cornell, Andrew D. White, has promised to be present at our big banquet and make a short speech if he is usually well. In response to the invitation Mr. White wrote: "The programme you present in your letter attracts me very much. Please notify me when the time for the reunion approaches and I will do my best to be present." Every man and woman in our class will rejoice strongly when they learn of this opportunity. Those of us who entered the University in 1886 will appreciate more fully recent students what Doctor White has stood for in the educational world. We know his courage, his clear and far vision into the future, and his scorn of bigoted traditions which bound the minds and progress of men. We know how he struck the shackles from intellectual effort and yet stood like a rock for honesty of aim and purpose. In all the Universities of the land he was looked to as a pioneer leading the way to new and higher methods. Often this meant criticism and even sneers, but he has lived to see the day when his ideals are the accepted ideals of this nation. He brought to the students of Cornell a chance for optional work in shaping their courses. If a man had flashing genius for chemistry or physics and hated Greek as a cat hates water, he said, we will cultivate and nurture this talent as we would any other rare flower in the world.

And, classmates, there is very little chance that we shall ever again have the opportunity as a class to meet Andrew D. White. He will be 83 years old shortly after our reunion. Shall we not give him such a reception that until the last day of his life it will warm to the center this trenchant man and his big heart?
Mr. Robinson from Chicago told my pleasure to see
and Mrs. Robinson went there that Mr. Cole from
New York, but I did not care the Conservatory liver tolls
much for the tenor, I am, and said he should
do fancy about tenors and go to the meetings and
if they sing through their it was he who told me that
wouldn't suit it for Mr. D'Amico to be this
me. Speaking of singing, well, good bye, Papa,
I heard last night Mr. Dear universe from
Dame is to be at Giens, I am so much love from
at the Music teacher's Ascot we all
meetings I think I want Affectionately yours, dear
go as I can't hear Mr.
Dame, anyway, and much

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
April 16, 1915.

My dear Doctor White:

I am not in any way collecting Autographed Books for the benefit of the Belgians, except that I have contributed a special copy of my own poems. I am forwarding your letter to Mr. Rossiter Johnson of the Authors Club, who has charge of the matter, and you no doubt will hear from him promptly.

I did however write to you sometime ago enclosing a circular of the American Academy of Arts and Letters concerning the collection of memorabilia for its archives upon which I am engaged by direction of the Board. For this collection Professor Sloane has given the original manuscript of his Napoleon; Mr. Rhodes the first volume of his History of the United States: Mr. Matthews his "Kolera". I am to give the manuscript of Bret Harte's "Two Saints of the Foothills", a gentleman has given us the manuscript of Mrs. Howe's "Preface to the Love Letters of Margaret Fuller", and I believe Mr. Thayer will give us his "Cavour". I am also on the track of Gilman's "Monroe" and Lodge's "Hamilton". You see the standard of interest which we have set for ourselves.

I hope you have some manuscript of one of your volumes which you care to contribute, but you must have many other things relating to the history of American literature. If you can give me any leads to follow, I shall gladly take them up. Many canvases, drawings, busts and other objects of interest have already been promised, and we expect to make this a unique collection.

Do tell me where your best portrait is, and if possible let us have one. The larger and better our collection can be made at an early date, the more prospect there is that we shall get someone who will build and equip the structure. I am only waiting for the financial situation to clear up a little more before renewing actively my endeavors in the line of endowment.

I hope very much to have the pleasure of seeing you when you next come to New York. I am at the Century Club nearly every day and engaged, in part, upon my recollections.

With great esteem, my dear Doctor White, I am faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Dr. Andrew D. White, Permanent Secretary.

Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, N. J.

(Dictated by Mr. Johnson but not read)
has invented a building stone, such as you spoke of to him, for use in rebuilding edifices destroyed in Belgium. He is making samples and hopes that you will consider them, calling same to attention of Prof. R. C. Carpenter.

Also a letter from Mrs. S.E. Peck of New York City, whose husband was a musician but who now, at the age of 84, is living with his wife in a Home for Aged Couples. Mrs. Peck asks that you kindly bring the case to the attention of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

I am forwarding "THE NATION" to you today, which contains an article about Mr. Bitter.

With continued good wishes, I remain,

Most respectfully yours,

Secretary.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
To the Members of the
SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD

GENTLEMEN:

Notice of proposed amendments to the bylaws were sent to the members of the Board by the Executive Committee more than 30 days before the 9th annual meeting. Additional amendments having been proposed at the meeting, the members present referred the whole subject to a committee consisting of Messrs. Melvil Dewey and Brander Matthews. This committee reported a new set of bylaws to replace those now in force. These proposed bylaws received unanimous approval, and are now sent to the individual members of the Board to be voted on by mail.

Please sign the enclosed ballot containing the new bylaws as proposed, and return promptly in the stamped address envelope. To express disapproval erase the word "approved."

A copy of the present bylaws is likewise enclosed.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

APR 16 1915

[Signature]

Deputy Secretary.
April 17, 1915.

My dear Dr. White:-

This morning I am enclosing letters from David Starr Jordan and The Simplified Spelling Board, which are all which require present attention.

There is a note from James Schouler, thanking you for your complimentary allusion to his *History* etc., which I have acknowledged.

I am sending, each day, the letters addressed to Mrs. White, which appear to be personal, that is, not bills.
Mr. Van Duser called last evening to balance accounts.

We are having beautiful Spring days in Ithaca, but, I suppose, not as warm as in the case at Atlantic City.

I remain, sir,

Most respectfully,

[Signature]

Secretary.
April 17, 1915.

Doctor Ralph Arnold,
a/o The Barber Asphalt Paving Co.,
Woolworth Building,
Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:

My friend, Robert H. Treman, Esq., of Ithaca, N. Y., writes me that you wish to see me with reference to sundry matters in connection with Stanford University. I would be glad to meet you in New York, but am here recovering from illness and am forbidden to leave at present.

Should it be convenient to you, I would be very glad to meet you here, as he suggests that that may be possible, at any time between Monday morning and Thursday morning of the coming week, except that I am engaged every day between 2 and 8 P.M. It will be convenient for me to welcome you here on any evening of the above days up to Ten o'clock. Would be glad to know, either by mail or wire, if you are coming and at what time, in order that I may more surely be in the hotel.

I remain, dear Sir,

Very respectfully,

Robert H. Treman, Esq.
As to the arranging of my unpublished writings, the alphabetical method will do for the present but, eventually, it will be better to arrange them chronologically.

All well here and I remain,

Very sincerely,

Referring to your letter of April 15th, I have received I think all the enclosures to which YOU refer.

Miss Florence Jr. Foote, Secretary,
c/o Andrew D. White, 27 East Ave., Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Else Foote:

Thanks for your kind letter of April 15th. It gives me great satisfaction to think that the matter of the statue can go on and all be in place on Commencement Day.

The only difficulty in the way, which seems to demand very early and careful decision, is the selection of the exact site. During my early sittings, I had the idea that the statue was to be placed at the north end of the Smith portico, but in one of my last sittings I understood Mr. Bitter to say that he intended it for the south end, but I may be mistaken in this as my hearing is by no means perfect.

As you may be aware, the face of the statue is turned to the left, and this suppose made the site at the north end of the portico seem more appropriate, but regarding this I do not feel able to decide. It would seem that the face being turned to the left it would be turned toward any person doming up to the front of the building behind it and therefore more appropriate, but someone more competent to judge than I should give a decision on this point.

Then too as to the exact point in which it should be placed with reference to the building behind it, in some very important cases as for example, as you may remember, in front of the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, which you have doubtless seen on the Place de la Concorde, two colossal seated statues are placed at each end, one directly in front of the column at one end, and the other directly in front of the column at the other.

I shall forward to me Mr. Welsh's petition to the German Emperor, in order that I may see it before deciding on same.
cases, such statues have been placed at some little distance diagonally at a short distance from the bases of the columns, in order that the whole column shall be seen from the front.

Then too, comes up the question how far in front of the building the statue should be. In my opinion, it should be between the portico and the walk running North and South in front of the line of buildings along the East side of the quadrangle.

In view of the doubts and difficulties in the case, it seems to me that someone fully capable of giving a decision in the interest of the Goldon Smith Hall and of the statue should go to Ithaca and decide upon it, and best of all would be a member of the firm of Carrere & Hastings or someone whom they think fully competent to make a decision and, that being done, the place should be staked out with such exactness that no mistake can be made.

I would suggest that you write Messrs. Carrere & Hastings on this point; perhaps it would save you trouble to forward to them this letter.

Now but one point more. I have received your address before the Cornell University Club at New York on March 26th, and have read it with great interest and indeed with profit. You have cleared up my mind regarding several points on which my thoughts were decidedly hazy, and the whole style of your address seems to me admirable. I hope that in some one of your visits you will be able to give it before our students in Political Economy, for it clears up various general and technical matters on which I feel sure that many of them must be as ignorant as I was before reading your address.

With sincere thanks for it, as well as for your other kindnesses, I remain,

Always yours faithfully,

E. R. I., #2.

April 17, 1915.

Firie MacDonald,
Photographer,
870 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of April 5th, I am detained here at present while recovering from illness. I am expecting to be in New York in about ten days or two weeks, and would be glad to hear from you whether that will be in time for a sitting for the photograph to which you refer.

I remain, dear Sir,
Very sincerely yours,

Pine MacDonald,
Photographer,
576 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Pine MacDonald,
Photographer,
576 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Pine MacDonald,
Photographer,
576 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.
April 17, 1915.

Mr. Victor B. Phillipse,
Sibley Journal of Engineering,
Cornell University of New York.

My dear Mr. Phillipse:

Referring to your letter of April 14th.,
I should be very glad to prepare a brief article of the
sort named by you for the June number of your Journal
of Engineering.

I remain, in great haste,
Very truly yours,

April 17, 1915.

President J. G. Schurman, L. L. D., etc.,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. President:

I take the liberty of making a suggestion
to you regarding a matter of considerable delicacy so
far as I am concerned.

When approached regarding the proposed
statue on the University grounds, I stated that it was
not for me to name a proper time for unveiling it as
most probably I should not be present, but I suggested
the afternoon of the coming Commencement Day, June 16th,
as a time which seemed suitable as any time can be.

By a somewhat curious coincidence, that
date will be within a few days of the passage of our
University Charter through the State Legislature and the
signing of it by Governor Fenton. It was the ending of
a very severe struggle in which nearly all the Colleges
of this State, all I think except one, took part against
us, to say nothing of a large number of excellent Clergymen,
as well as representatives from towns in which Colleges were
located in various parts of the State. Not only that but
certain corporations appeared against us, among them one
of the most important Railway in the State, its advocates
making common cause with the institution to which the
Morrill fund had been appropriated by a former action of
the Legislature. It is thus a Semi-Centennial of our Charter
and perhaps, in view of my connection with the legislative
action, there is some appropriateness in having the statue
unveiled, if at all, on that day.

As you are doubtless aware, the erection of
this monument was not of my seeking in the slightest degree.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
It came as a surprise to me completely and it was only with considerable reluctance that I consented to the request.

As you are doubtless aware, the sculptor, Mr. Carl Bitter, met a violent death last Friday evening in New York City. It was a great loss to the whole country, for he was one of the most gifted men, as well as one of the noblest characters, I have ever had anything to do with. He has erected various parts of the country works showing great ability, among them the statues of Carl Schurz in New York, Provost Pepper at the University of Pennsylvania, and many others. I lament his loss, especially at this time, but the work is completed and placed, as I understand, and Mr. Ickelheimer especially desired that the matter proceed as originally intended. Messrs. Carrere & Hastings have designed the base for the statue, including its bronze lettering, and this also, as I understand it, is all ready. The only point requiring immediate attention is the site of the statue, Mr. Bitter's idea, as indeed mine has been, that it should be one of two, the other to be either that of Mr. Cornell or of one of my successors. I understood him at first that his chosen site for it, and in view of which he had prepared the work, was in front of the Golden Smith building, either just in front of the North or South end of the column of the portico. I understood his finally to say that it was for the South end of the portico, though my own opinion had been that his work was better suited to the North, but on this point I am not at all sure and feel that proper advice ought to be taken from the architects of the building, Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, at the earliest date possible.

As you are aware, it is not at all uncommon to have two such seated statues at the end of porticos in this way, sometimes directly in front of the column, sometimes in front but to the North or South of the end column.

As you are aware, it is not at all uncommon to have two such seated statues at the end of porticos in this way, sometimes directly in front of the column or diagonally in front of them, say between the portico or the building and the walk which passes North and South in front of the buildings of the last side of the Quadrangle.

I may say that the matters as seated in the Academic Garden had the face turned somewhat toward the left, and this is what made no purpose that it would be placed at the North end of the portico but, unless my memory greatly deceives me, Mr. Bitter stated to me at one of my last sittings that he intended it for the South end. It seems to me very important, in order to preserve the beauty of the front of the Golden Smith building as well as to place the stage properly, that some one from the establishment of Messrs. Carrere & Hastings, preferably one of the members of the firm, should go up and decide the matter, and I am writing on this subject to Mr. Ickelheimer.

Now as to another important part of the unveiling ceremony, something should doubtless be said on the occasion. I do not expect to be present, a very good precedent having been set by Prof. Horse when his statue was unveiled in the Central Park, New York, he staying away from the proceedings. As to remarks, I trust that they will be simple and will be very sparing of praise, and indeed I would prefer that there should be nothing more than perhaps a simple historical recital of the fact that the unveiling is pertinent mainly because it is the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the granting of our Charter.
As to the discharge of my duties in the early days, Prof. Burr can speak with more knowledge than any other person. As to the Trustees, there is no one of my contemporaries left except Mr. Henry B. Lord, who wrote admirably in sustaining and carrying the Charter through the Assembly. Of the first class to which I gave diplomas, the most available would perhaps be Senator Foraker, of Ohio, but there might be various difficulties in the way of his coming or of his reception. For anything that you shall be able to say, even if it be but the briefest remarks, I shall be grateful. It seems to me that a simple straightforward recital of the facts connected with my relation to the establishment and maintaining of the University during the first twenty years of its existence is all that anyone has any right to ask, and will be far better than anything else that can be given on the occasion.

I find myself recovering rapidly from my ailments, the sea air and general life here evidently doing me much good. My hope is to be in Ithaca early in May.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully and sincerely,

Robert H. Treman, Esq.,
Tomkins County National Bank,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Treman:

Referring to your letter of the 15th, I am writing by this mail to Dr. Arnold that I could see him here at this Hotel any time between Monday morning and Thursday morning of the coming week, except between two o'clock and five in the afternoons. I would gladly go to meet him in New York, but am not quite up to that yet, though I have decidedly improved since my leaving Ithaca.

I should greatly lament Dean Smith's leaving Cornell University, but feel that he is entitled to his promotion and that none of us should stand in the way of it.

With all good wishes to your family, as well as yourself, I remain,

Ever yours faithfully.
April 19th, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Sir:—

I greatly appreciate your kindness in offering to make an appointment with me for the discussion of matters in connection with Stanford University. However, owing to the fact that I have to be in San Francisco on the 28th, in order to attend an important meeting of the Board of Trustees, I find it impossible to go down to Atlantic City to meet you. There is just one possibility that I may be able to get away from Philadelphia to-morrow evening and run down for a short conference. If it is possible, I will call you over the long distance phone or else wire you late to-morrow.

Again thanking you for your interest in this matter, I am

Yours very truly,

Ralph Arnold
New York
213 Fifth Avenue
April 19, 1917

My Dear Mr. White,

Since last November I have been on tour in Washington, have visited the Interior Department and met the nice people on the Board of the Interior. The gentleman of the Interior and the gentleman of the Disinterested Patrons of the Arts has been good to me. I have done my best to satisfy the demand of the Disinterested Patrons of the Arts. I have been good to him and he has done his best to satisfy me. He was my last visit and my business with the Interior Department was concluded. I sent all my papers with him. I came in contact with him in 1898, a young army and many, which in combination would be formidable.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

April 19, 1915

Dear Sir,

I have collected every fragment of your autograph, and I appreciate it very much. I would be very grateful to you and your friends if you could show the time to send me your autograph.

Yours very truly,

Arthur H. Bloom

[Handwritten note]

Dear Sir,

I would be very grateful to you and your friends if you could show the time to send me your autograph.

Yours very truly,

Arthur H. Bloom
The New York Peace Society

My dear Sir:-

The need for better world organization revealed by the European war furnishes to Peace Societies a special opportunity to lead in the discussion of the principles essential to the establishment of a permanent peace and in efforts to secure, at the end of the war, a settlement calculated to ensure lasting peace. Our Plan of Action Committee, of twenty-three, has reached conclusions which are set forth fully in an address to our Members and Constituents, and which we shall endeavor to carry into effect.

To enable us to do this important work, it is essential that the Society shall be greatly strengthened at once. It is proposed by our Finance Committee and our Directors to add to our annual income in subscriptions of $100 and above. Several men have already subscribed $200 each, annually, until revoked. The remaining ready subscribed $200 each, annually, until revoked. The remaining

Aud ee speech of the victims of war to which citizens of New York are not less than $10,000. It is hoped that half of this sum may not exceed $10,000. It is hoped that half of this sum will be sought in more modest membership dues of $10 or $25

Appeals for relief of the victims of war to which citizens of New York are rightly responding so generously will, we hope, make New York the more disposed to support a well-considered effort to reduce the probability and the frequency of war. Inviting your kind assistance in such a manner as will seem appropriate, we are

Respectfully yours,

Chairman

Secretary

FINANCE COMMITTEE

R. Fulton Cutting
Benedict J. Greenhut
Adolph Lewisohn
Thomas H. Bayly
J. Ogden Mills
George Haven Putnam
Jacob H. Schiff
Isaac H. Bellman
Francis Lynde Stetson

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
As an officer of The New York Peace Society,
I share with my colleagues the earnest desire to increase its membership and its income to a point which will enable it to accomplish the important work determined upon as its special duty after mature deliberation over the shocking situation growing out of the war in Europe.

You will find the past work and the present plans of the Society referred to in the enclosed leaflet and letter from our Executive Officers and set forth fully in documents that may be had on application from the office. I have full confidence in the wisdom of what it is proposed to do and in the efficiency with which the work will be carried out.

What kind of a world situation will follow this awful war, of course, is beyond human foresight but it appears to be the present and pressing duty and privilege of lovers of humanity to do what they can to secure a lasting peace at its close. I trust that you will feel disposed to give the assistance which our Executive Officers are asking for in the enclosed letter.

Very truly yours,

---

"I congratulate The New York Peace Society upon the good work it has accomplished and upon the great promise which it gives of effective aid in the formation of a just public opinion as regards the conditions and conclusion of the present fearful war." —Andrew D. White.

"Let me take this occasion to say how heartily I sympathize not only with the spirit, but with what has seemed to me to be the wisdom of The New York Peace Society in their policy and utterances in the present troubled and difficult time." —Lyman Abbott.

"In the great tragedy now being enacted in Europe, I know of no agency so well organized to bring together the elements qualified to show the way out as The New York Peace Society." —Jacob H. Schiff.

"I have read the Directors' Report. I consider it a very interesting and useful document. It should enlist the sympathy and co-operation of a large number of citizens in behalf of international peace." —Isaac N. Seligman.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>A Few Recent Activities</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Effective work in behalf of the repeal of the Panama Tolls Exemption.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Efforts to preserve the historic friendship with Japan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A judicious policy during the crisis in the relations between the United States and Mexico.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two series of educational lectures on “The United States and Peace,” by ex-President Taft, and on “Pan-America and Peace,” by eminent experts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propaganda among women’s organizations in two States by a Department Secretary.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Publication and distribution of timely documents, including Peace Day Programs for schools of New York State.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delivery in 1914 of over four hundred and seventy-five addresses on international subjects.</td>
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(For details and other activities see Year Book of the Society)

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<tr>
<th><strong>Important Projects</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>A far-reaching campaign to secure a Permanent Peace at the close of the Great War, decided upon after three months’ careful study by the Plan of Action and the Executive Committees.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chairman to be chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction of a national movement to secure legislation from Congress which will enable the Federal Government to fulfill its treaty obligations for the protection of aliens resident in the United States.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-President Taft, Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The renewal of efforts, at a future opportune time, to secure the calling of a Third International Peace Congress at The Hague. This will be done thru the agency of a Citizens’ National Committee of one thousand already organized for the purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. David Jayne Hill, Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many lines of work successfully conducted heretofore will be continued. See Year Book</td>
</tr>
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The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Expressions from a Few of Our Officers

"I congratulate the New York Peace Society upon the good work it has accomplished and upon the great promise which it gives of effective aid in the formation of a just public opinion as regards the conditions and conclusion of the present fearful war." — Andrew D. White.

"Let me take this occasion to say how heartily I sympathize not only with the spirit, but with what has seemed to me to be the wisdom of the New York Peace Society in their policy and utterances in the present troublous and difficult time." — Lyman Abbott.

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"I have read the Directors' Report. I consider it a very interesting and useful document. It should enlist the sympathy and co-operation of a large number of citizens in behalf of international peace." — Isaac I. Seligman.

"I am of the opinion that the New York Peace Society has originated more of the things that count in the peace movement than any other existing organization." — Hamilton Holt.

"The peace movement must be strengthened and continued with renewed vigor." — Marcus M. Hacks.

The New York Peace Society

ITS WORK ITS PLANS

OPINIONS OF MEN WHO KNOW

Office
207 Fifth Avenue
Telephone Murray Hill 2000

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Mr. White:

I am glad to tell you that New Haven & Hartford stock has had a good jump to-day from 63 to 70, with the prospects ahead for a still higher price. Under the new management the property is commanding more confidence and that has increased the buying of the public for investment, besides which there has been of late considerable speculative buying on the idea that 80 and even higher will be reached. The stock would not have gone down as low as it did had it not been for the European war; owing to that influence it followed the general current, which was materially under the intrinsic values of most stocks. I am inclined to think that sooner or later between 80 and 90 will be reached for New Haven & Hartford. It is a wonderfully located road, having well populated cities and towns along almost its entire length, giving it a lucrative short haul passenger business, and were it not for bad management (if not worse) would have remained, as formerly, one of our best investment securities.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Clews.

Hon. Andrew D. White.
April 20, 1915

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, New Jersey,

My dear Dr. White:

As requested in yours of the 19th instant, we are enclosing you herein, four New York drafts for $50 each.

Trusting your sojourn at the shore is proving to be beneficial, I am

Very truly yours,

Roger B. Williams
Cashier

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
April 20, 1915.

Dear Doctor White:

I am sorry to hear that you have not any manuscripts of your own for the archives, but I am sure you have something notable in your collection relating to American literature which would add interest to our collection. Will you kindly keep the matter in mind as you walk about your studies.

We are getting a fine lot of contributions and I am sure that the collection will ultimately be one of great significance. Hoping to see you when you are next in New York, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Robert Underwood Johnson

Permanent Secretary.

Dr. Andrew Dickson White,

Ithaca, N. Y.

(Dictated by Mr. Johnson, who was obliged to leave before this letter was ready for signature.)
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
April 20, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Dr. White:-

Your letter regarding the location of your statue has just been received, and I hasten to assure you that everything is being expedited as much as possible. One of the firms which is to set the monument has been to Ithaca, after a conference with Mr. Thomas Hastings, and has seen a number of the gentlemen at the University. Everything is done except setting the bronze letters into the stone pedestal, and that will be finished this month, so that I am planning to ship the whole thing the first week in May. That will give plenty of time on the road in case of delay, and it will take the workmen only about a week to set the statue after its arrival. We expect, therefore, to have the work completed by or before the first week of June, thus allowing plenty of leeway.

My first instinct, after Mr. Bitter's death, was to send you a telegram, but I knew that you were somewhere in Atlantic City for your health, and for this reason withheld it, although I knew you must see a notice of it in the papers, sooner or later. The whole thing was so terribly inexcusable that it seems impossible to believe that such a thing could happen. You have probably read accounts of it and know the main facts. Mrs. Bitter was under the auto also, and was terribly bruised and hurt somewhat, but not seriously. She has been unable to be about as she has suffered from shock, both physically and mentally. However, I am glad to say she seems brighter now, although still suffering from a bad wound. Of course she seems very much broken just now, but she is too brave a soul to succumb long, although she cannot get away from the reality of her dreadful loss.

I think she would be very glad to hear from you, and if you feel like writing any time I will see that she receives your letter. We have spoken often of you these last few days, and Mrs. Bitter wanted to send you some word. She has said that Mr. Bitter appreciated knowing you, and enjoyed this particular work on account of the association with one whom he admired so much. I think that a letter from you would comfort her a little.

Respectfully yours,

Cleral E. Swift
Secretary.

P.S. There is to be a memorial service for Mr. Bitter at the Ethical Culture Hall on May 5th, at 8:15 o'clock. If you expect to be in the city at that time I would be glad to send you a card.
Hon. Andrew D. White, 
East Ave., 
City. 

My dear President White:-

I understand that some of the friends of Daniel Reed called on you with reference to a letter to the Governor regarding the appointment of Daniel Reed as State Excise Commissioner.

The matter had been overlooked by me but it was brought to my attention today that I had promised to write to you about my impressions regarding Mr. Reed.

Mr. Reed, in my judgment, is a man of strong personality and possesses a good knowledge of human nature, is apparently industrious and reliable and of good ability. He is, perhaps, not preeminently strong as a trial lawyer, but possesses good judgment and the characteristics that go to make a good Excise Commissioner in my judgment.

I enclose the memorandum which was forwarded to me and if you are disposed to write a letter to the Governor in behalf of Mr. Reed, kindly forward the letter directly to Daniel A. Reed, at Dunkirk, New York.

Yours very cordially,

April 21st, 1915,

Charles H. Blood

Daniel A. Reed was born in the Town of Sheridan, Chautauqua County, N. Y., and is thirty-nine years of age. He has resided in Chautauqua County all his life. He graduated from the public school and high school at Silver Creek, in Chautauqua County, and graduated from Cornell University in 1898, taking his postgraduate work in that University in 1899.

Shortly after graduation Mr. Reed was admitted to the bar, and since that time has practiced his profession in the City of Dunkirk, Chautauqua County. In 1905 he was appointed an attorney in the New York State Department of Excise, in which capacity his time was almost exclusively devoted to the trial of excise cases brought by that department. He served as a chief attorney for six years, the service being during the latter part of the term of Excise Commissioner Patrick W. Cullinan, and during the whole term of Maynard N. Clement.

When the Department of Excise changed from Republican to Democratic control, upon appointment of William T. Furlay as Commissioner of Excise, Mr. Reed resigned. Since that time he has been engaged in the active practice of law in the City of Dunkirk, N. Y.

He is now, and has been for a number of years, a member of the New York State Bar Association.

In 1906 Mr. Reed was united in marriage with Miss Georgia Ticknor of Dunkirk. They have two children.

While at Cornell Mr. Reed was guard on the Varsity Football Team and the champion wrestler of the University. He has ever since his graduation been one of the leading spirits in Cornell football, and for many years past has had charge of the Cornell rush lines.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The annual revenue collected under the Liquor Tax Law amounts to about $80,000,000. The amounts collected for penalties because of illegal sales amount to an extra quarter of a million annually.

The entire collection is subject to the rules laid down by the Commissioner, and he must cause to be looked over and checked up all applications for certificates to sell, all bonds securing good behavior of certificate holders, and all sureties given on such bonds. He must cause to be examined all accounts and vouchers of the County Treasurers and Deputy Commissioners, and certify them to the Comptroller annually.

He must be a man who can have this large collection made and the accounts examined with the most accuracy, most speed, and least expense.

He must assume the burden of causing a proper enforcement of the Liquor Tax Law upon all certificate holders. He must be made a party to all actions brought against certificate holders. He must send his agents into all parts of the state, at all times of the day and night, of all the days in the year, to investigate and see whether or not the Liquor Tax Law is being obeyed, and if not, procure satisfactory, sufficient and legal evidence upon which to base actions for forfeiture, penalties or criminal actions.

He must be a man who can carry forward this extremely important work with honesty, intelligence, persistency, courage and good common sense.

He must have his entire office force and his special deputy commissioners and investigators so co-ordinated in their efforts that the work of the whole department shall be carried forward in a consistent and thorough manner, to the end that the revenue be properly collected and accounted for, and that the certificate holders obey the terms of the excise laws.
April 23rd, 1915.

My dear Mr. White:

Referring again to the statue would say that I have been advised by Mr. Bitter's office that the statue with pedestal would be shipped early in May as originally planned.

I have also heard from Mr. Kelbelheimer who is keeping in close touch with the matter.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Treasurer.

---

April 23, 1915.

Mr. Andrew D. White,

Hotel Dennie,

Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

Referring again to the statue would say that I have been advised by Mr. Bitter's office that the statue with pedestal would be shipped early in May as originally planned.

I have also heard from Mr. Kelbelheimer who is keeping in close touch with the matter.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Treasurer.

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THE CIVIC FORUM

HONORARY COUNCIL

Hon. William Jennings Bryan
Rev. David H. Gross
Rev. Lyman Abbott
Rev. John J. Eagle

HONORARY MEMBERS

Henry Clay Frémont
Evelyn Underwood
Frank H. Geer

HONORARY MEMBERS FOR LIFE

Hon. Horace W. Childs
Hon. Nathan L. Rutledge

DIRECTORS

Hon. Andrew D. White
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

The officers of The Civic Forum take great pleasure in inviting you to be a guest of honor at the meeting of the Forum at which its Medal of Honor for Distinguished Public Service is to be awarded to Mr. Thomas A. Edison, on the evening of Thursday, May 6, in Carnegie Hall, New York.

Hon. Joseph H. Choate has accepted the invitation to preside, Percy MacKaye will read an original poem and brief addresses are expected from such persons as Governor Fielder of New Jersey, Dr. Charles Peale Steinmetz, Mr. Charles A. Coffin and others. Special guests expected are John Burroughs, Henry Ford and Orville Wright.

It would add greatly to the significance and distinction of this occasion if you were willing to say a few words, however brief and informal. In fact, we are trying to make our arrangements so that this meeting will be as simple and informal as possible.

The Medal of Honor was bestowed last year upon Colonel Goethals at a meeting held in Carnegie Hall. The purpose of the Medal is to express recognition on the part of the rank and file of the American people of distinguished public service and to promote appreciation of such service and the desire to emulate it on the part of the rising generation.

We shall be greatly pleased if you find it possible to be present and your participation in the meeting would mean much to both Mr. and Mrs. Edison.

Believe me, on behalf of The Civic Forum with great regard,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

P.S. Willyou be so kind as to reply by telegraph (at our expense please)?

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The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
THE CIVIC FORUM
OFFICERS, 1914-1915

HONORARY COUNCIL
Ex-President Taft — Hon. William J. Bryan
Rt. Rev. David H. Greer — Most Rev. John Ireland
Hon. Oscar S. Straus — Rev. Lyman Abbott
Albert Shaw — John Graham Brooks
Samuel Gompers — Hon. Nahum J. Bachelder
William Dean Howells

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Robert J. Collier — John Mitchell
James Brough Reynolds

Robert Ewing Ely, Director
Mary B. Cleveland, Executive Secretary
Christine L. Munger, Secretary to the Director
Charles S. Luckey, Membership Secretary

THE CIVIC FORUM MEDAL OF HONOR
FOR DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE
Designed by Paul H. Manship
"The Safeguards of Democracy are
Education and Public Discussion"

THE CIVIC FORUM

The Civic Forum is an educational institution founded in the year 1907. Its object is to strengthen, without regard to party or creed, those forces which tend to general enlightenment and a higher citizenship. The Forum provides a national platform for the non-partisan discussion of public questions and the promotion of international good-will.

THE MEDAL OF HONOR

The Medal of Honor for Distinguished Public Service was established by The Civic Forum in the year 1914, to express recognition on the part of the rank and file of the American people for an achievement or a career of pre-eminent public service.

The Committee to choose the design and supervise the making of the Medal of Honor consisted of the following persons:

JOHN W. ALEXANDER, Chairman
President of the National Academy of Design

DANIEL C. FRENCH, National Sculpture Society

ROGER W. DE FOREST
President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON
Formerly Editor of the Century Magazine

GEORGE F. KUNZ, Tiffany and Company

The design selected by this Committee was that of the young American sculptor, Paul H. Manship. The Medal was executed in gold by Tiffany and Company.

THE FIRST RECIPIENT OF THE MEDAL

The first recipient of the Medal was Colonel George W. Goethals, to whom it was presented at a meeting of the Forum in Carnegie Hall, New York, on March 4, 1914. The presentation address was made by Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Colonel Goethals responding.

METHOD OF AWARDING THE MEDAL

The Medal may be awarded to any American citizen without regard to sex, race, or creed, for distinguished public service in any field of human activity. Such service may be either in the form of a specific act or a more or less extended career.

Candidates for this honor may be nominated by any resident of the United States. Nominations should be sent to the Director of The Civic Forum, 147 West 48th Street, New York City.

The Board of Trustees of The Civic Forum will pass upon all nominations and will then submit in writing to each member of the National Council a list of the eligible candidates. The Medal will be awarded to the candidate receiving the majority of the votes cast.

The Medal may be bestowed annually or at less frequent intervals, as determined by the Trustees of the Forum.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

The National Council shall number seventy and shall be representative of the whole country. The members of the Council shall be chosen by the Trustees of The Civic Forum and shall be divided by lot into three classes to serve for a period of one, two, and three years respectively. On the expiration of the term of each class their successors shall be chosen for a period of three years.

*There is one exception to this rule--the President of the United States may not be a candidate for the Medal during his term of office.
May dear President White,

Your letter of the 17th inst. has had my careful attention and in obedience to the suggestion there contained I am forwarding same to you. Hastings with instructions to try and preserve your mss. in every detail with respect to the site, and I have no doubt this will be done.

I thank you for your complimentary remarks about my little address and wish every success for your good health. Believe me to be yours most sincerely,

Henry B. Zeidelman

April 21, 1915

The Honorable
Andrew D. White,
Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, N.J.

My dear Dr. White:

Enclosed please find letters of Gen. Rush C. Hawkins and Dr. Henry Van Dyke, also invitation from the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh.

Prof. Cooper is coming in tomorrow, to look over your fugitive writings, which are now in good order and ready for him.
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Hotel Beacon,
Atlantic City, N.J.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your favor of the 17th
I will be here until the middle of June excepting Sundays and Mondays.
I hope that you will be able to make an appointment in advance even tho' it be only a few hours before you want to come, because there are days when I am busy for four or five hours at a time.

Cordially yours,

Apr. 21st 1915.

[Signature]

I remain, sir,

Most respectfully,

[Signature]

Secretary.
April 21, 1915.

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly send to this office as soon as convenient the loose copies of the minutes which have been forwarded to you from time to time during the preceding year.

These copies will be bound with an index and returned to you as soon as possible.

I am

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.
Fredonia, N.Y., April 21, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Dr. White:

The opening words of the State Constitution are:

"We, the people of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution." What do you say to the elimination of the word "our"? Does the word not imply that this State has been vouchsafed some particular divine beneficence? Would not the language be fuller of meaning if the possessive pronoun were omitted?

I would be very happy to have an expression of your views.

Cordially yours,

H.J.W.
My dear Mr. White:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. relative to the installation of Bitter's statue of you. It was most fortunate that he had completed the work before the terrible accident.

As regards the date for the installation of the statue, I think your suggestion is an admirable one, and unless some unforeseen objection occurs, I will set aside an hour in the afternoon of Commencement Day for the purpose.

I give you warning that you will be required to attend. I am sure that the University community would object to your absence. And not only must you be present but you will have to make a speech on the occasion.

I shall be glad to preside. I appreciate your invitation to make some remarks on the occasion, and I shall be very glad to comply with your request.

The urgent problem at present, as you say, is the site. I note what you have said on the subject, and I have had a conference with Dean Martin who has discussed it more fully with the Faculty of the College of Architecture. A different selection suggested by Dean Martin you will find indicated by a red cross on the slip I enclose. This site is half-way between the pentic and the projecting end of Goldwin Smith Hall. If your statue takes one of these sites this year, a statue of Ezra Cornell should take the other not later than 1918. Will you kindly let me know what you think of Dean Martin's suggestion? In the meantime I will ask him to give further consideration to the question.

I am delighted to learn that your health has been improved by your stay in Atlantic City. We shall expect you back early in May as you indicate.

Please present my regards to Mrs. White, and believe me ever

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dr. A. D. White,
Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, N. Y.
On land or on the world-wide sea,
Our nation's hope, its strength, its worth
Among the nations of the earth.
And thus where e'er our flag's unfurled,
In mission, "Peace thru out the world!"
Will lead to:
"Peace on earth, Good will to men."
Roll of Honor.
And let's be fair to merchantkind,
For there are many with noble mind
Who spurn such contracts with disdain,
No blood-money they care to gain,
But lead by noble heart and mind,
No justice in such trade can find.
A hopeful sign; also today
Some Neutral lands will not array
Their arms on foreign battlefield,
A move toward "Peace, a noble yield,
So also should our U. S. be,
In its full sense on land and sea.
Thus millions native citizens pray
For true U. S. neutrality,
So of our arms, no more will shine
On Europe's dreadful firing line;
A truer brotherhood will then,
More pleasing be to God and men.

United States Represented on the
European Firing Line.

Killing Germans! Austrians too!
With U. S. cannon, bullets true,
Yes for bloody lucre gold,
Read the papers clear and bold.
Uncle Sam looked on and smiled,
Seeing how his merchant child
Raped the dollars dyed in gore,
Bloody from a foreign shore.

"Germans, Austrians, friendly nations"
"Yes, but then the hell tarnations,
Money, money's what we need,
Even if our friends must bleed"
Spoke the greedy merchant loud
To a large protesting crowd.
Uncle Sam's true face turned sad
Saying, "Oh if I only had
Used power to quench such sordid greed,
To harmonize with my true creed,
Like Holland, Norway, Sweden grand,
Denmark and free fair Switzerland,
They all prohibit sending arms
Thus shearing gold of sinful charms,
They're neutral in the world's full sense,
With justice as full recompense."
Grave Uncle Sam he bowed his head,
And further to himself then said:
"The mighty, mighty money power
Yes truly is "Man of the Hour,"
And influence may, quite unaware
Those "Higher-Up" and there you are?
None too high it seems can stand
To be above its stern command,
And where great contracts millions high,
Though causing death and widows cry,
Must not, on no account be lost
And hold them must at any cost.
Explosive exports by the ton,
Contracts signed, let blood flow on
From father, brother, wife and daughter,
Millions sad at dreadful slaughter
Of U. S. cannon, shrapnel fierce
By blood-dyed bullets as they pierce
On Europe's deadly firing line,
Where U. S. cannon brightly shine,
"American Made" alas! too bad!
Such money greed is truly sad.

Bohemian, German, Polish, all
By U. S. bullets millions fall
Hungarians too must feel their sting
Which U. S. sanction is a fling
Against the prayers well meant for "Peace"
Therefore U. S. should order, "Cease
Assisting war 'gainst kindred lands!"
So pray we be U. S. commands.

England treats our starry flag
As if it were a mere old rag,
Our merchant ships with banner bright
It hauls in port by day, by night,
Against our U. S. captain's will,
But power is power, "Obey! be still!
 Though cargoes neutral, ports the same,
Such capture makes our commerce slave,
To England's power our ships submit,
Or from world-seas our ships must quit.
But as a neutral nation grand
No foreign nation can command
Or force our U. S. to export
Death-dealing arms to any port,
Unless it wants to very bad,
If so, alas! 'tis very sad.

True patriots are those who stand
For friendship true within our land,
'Tween citizens of every race,
And not allow hatred take place
By sending arms to maim and kill
Dear kindred, all against the will
Of millions of patriots, true and tried,
And live today, at all times true
To their dear flag, red, white and blue.
Such are true patriots indeed,
With friendship as a national creed
Between each race of citizens, all,
And thus our nation cannot fall,
But stronger grow in heart and soul,
Which is worth more than all, the whole
Of wealth that's gained by selling arms,
Causing among ourselves—alarms.

Un-American are all deeds
Which hatred stirs of race or creeds.
But unity should rule our land,
Thus make strong our nation's stand
'Gainst outward foes where e'r they be
like back memories as will come the year.

My address henceforth will be

Rev. J. R. Dinsmoor
Battle House
Pittsburgh
Pensyl

Hoping that this may find you in the best
of health... withaddock's request to return
for my husband

Yours very sincerely,

J. R. Dinsmoor

MANHATTAN CLUB,
MADISON SQUARE.

April 22, 1915

The Honorable
Andrew D. White
Staten Island

Dear Mr. White:

Following your kind
suggestion, I have some
aberrations in the Penns..
League's Bulletin. I request
your assistance in
procuring me copies
of the Penns.... Bulletin

of the Agricultural
Dept. of Cornell

University.

J. R. Dinsmoor

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Atlantic City, N.J.

My dear Dr. White:

I have your letter of April 20, enclosing a program given by the orchestra of the Hotel Dennis.

The Rubinstein number which you marked has been ordered today. Mr. Quailes will be glad to render it upon the organ if it is at all suitable.

I too am much pleased that we are to have the two new stops on the Sage Chapel organ. Both the French Horn and Kleine Brasher are very beautiful stops and will be exceedingly useful additions to the organ.

We are working very hard in preparation for the festival, which bids fair to be a great success.

I take pleasure in sending you a souvenir program under separate cover.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

The Honorable Andrew D. White,
Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City, N.J.

April 22, 1916.

My dear Dr. White:

Prof. Cooper is here this morning, working on the pamphlets.

There is very little of importance in the mail, but I am forwarding letters of Mr. Westwood and Henry Clews.

I might report letter of Attorney Blood in re-appointment of...
April 22, 1915

Mr. Daniel Reed as Excise Commissioner.
The Gargoyle Society held their
Initiation Banquet last evening, and I
sent your "regrets".

We are having March weather in Ithaca
today, the wind blowing quite a gale.
I trust that you have fully recovered
your good health and strength, and remain,
sir,

Most respectfully,
[Signature]
Secretary.

ANDREW D. WHITE
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, N.Y.

Eudora C. Kenney, Esq.,
1178 Fifth St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge copy
of "Cassiopea" etc., sent to Mr. Andrew
D. White. He is, at present, at a
southern sea-side resort, recovering
from a troublesome illness, but the
book will be called to his attention
immediately upon his return, and I
remain, sir,

Most respectfully,
[Signature]
Secretary.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Doctor White,

Miss Swift, the secretary of the late Mr. Bitter, has sent me your letter regarding the placing of the portrait statue in front of Goldwin Smith Hall. I share with you, more than I can tell you, a real sorrow in this untimely, and what seems to us unnecessary, loss of one of our foremost artists; besides the loss of a dear friend. I do not know when anything has affected me so much since the similar tragic death of my partner, Mr. Carrère. I am very glad that Mr. Bitter had finished so good a statue of you and that it is now ready to put in place.

The placing was thoroughly discussed between Mr. Bitter and myself and we agreed absolutely as to where it was to stand. We have all the records of our interviews here in the office, and at the same time a plan showing the statue in place, and I am sending you a plan that you may know that it really agrees with your own preference in the matter and that you may be able to stop work if you should change your mind regarding it.

We had decided to put it on the North end of the middle motif of the building, as shown in point A on your enclosed sketch. I heartily agree with you that it should be on the North side, primarily because of its being better seen from the principal diagonal approach to the building from the neighborhood of the Library or point G on your sketch. We have sent to the Building Committee all the instructions and a plan showing this site, and asking them to forward the matter as quickly as possible so as to have the monument in place at the time agreed, June 16th. We have also sent them all instructions so that there will be no loss of time; therefore unless we hear from you to the contrary, the Monument will be placed as here indicated.

I note what you say about point B and the similar placing of the statue in front of the Chambre des Députés in Paris. I feel that the two statues, when the second one comes, placed in this position would lose breadth and make a less good composition than were they placed in A and A'. The Chambres des Députés is architecturally, I feel, quite different in that there is an immense breadth to the colonnade, there being eight columns instead of 4, and the whole building being very much larger in scale.

I hope some time in the near future to have the pleasure of seeing you again. With kindest regards, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Doctor Andrew D. White,
Union League Club,
39th Street & Fifth Avenue,
New York City.
Hon. Andrew D. White,  
C/o The Union League Club,  
Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We have your letter of April 21st from Atlantic City. We are sending a copy of this letter to you at Hotel Dennis, Atlantic City.

We are sorry to note that you were unable to take advantage of the recent high market to sell your shares of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The stock is today quoted around 22. As we previously stated, we do not advise you to sell at this figure but rather to hold with a view of recovery some years hence, and pay any reasonable assessment which may be placed upon the stock. The property is a valuable one and if it is put in good condition should produce a good equity for this stock.

It is probable that at the present time the company is not earning any surplus over its fixed charges. It has been suggested that the stock be assessed $40 per share, which would produce $30,000,000. This amount would increase the company's income certainly by as much as $2,000,000, giving a surplus over charges. If the property is well managed for several years and...
I thank you for your kindly letter of April 21st, in which you state that you expect to be with us, and make a few remarks on the occasion of Commander Miss Booth's visit to Ithaca, if your health will permit. We thank you most heartily for your kind spirit and cooperation in the matter. You need not feel under no obligation to take any lengthy address or to exert yourself. There will be no presiding officer. Your remarks would be made at the beginning, before Commander Miss Booth speaks. The rest of the service consists, largely, of her address, following the pictures thrown upon the screen.

Yours very truly,

Lee, Hoggin & Co.

By [Signature]

Attorney.

April Twenty-second
Nineteen Fifteen

Dr. Andrew D. White
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your kindly letter of April 21st, in which you state that you expect to be with us, and make a few remarks on the occasion of Commander Miss Booth's visit to Ithaca, if your health will permit. We thank you most heartily for your kind spirit and cooperation in the matter.

You need not feel under no obligation to make any lengthy address or to exert yourself. There will be no presiding officer. Your remarks would be made at the beginning, before Commander Miss Booth speaks. The rest of the service consists, largely, of her address, following the pictures thrown upon the screen.

I am, Your sincerely,

[Signature]

Colonel.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Diplomatic Service offers college graduates, or any other subject that you might care to favor me with.

I am a student in Yale College, and know your interest in Yale, as I am writing a history essay, in the competition named from you.

Hoping that I am not causing you any inconvenience, I am,

Your respectfully,

Robert Archibald Sanft

April 22, 1915.

Hon. Andrew H. White;

My dear Sir:

I am a great nephew of the late William Sanft, Bishop of Maryland. I well remember having heard that he had tutored you. I have been told he tutored you years ago, just after he had graduated from your college, although I am not aware of the name of the college. With this circumstance in mind, may I request an interview from you for the Yale News on some subject of interest such as the opportunity,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
April 22nd, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Dr. White:

Your letter and plan were forwarded to Mr. Hastings as soon as they arrived, but he was out of town and for that reason did not receive an immediate reply. He informs me today that he has written you a full and detailed letter, a copy of which he is mailing to me.

I told Mrs. Bitter about your wish to pay a tribute to Mr. Bitter at the Memorial Service, and she was very much touched and pleased, and thought it would be quite wonderful, as she knew what deep admiration Mr. Bitter always had for you. I have also informed the committee, and you will probably hear from them.

The Ethical Culture Hall is 2 West 64th Street, and the meeting will be on May 5th, at 8.15 P.M.

Mrs. Bitter is very glad to hear that your health has improved, and trusts that you will not over-tax yourself.

Respectfully yours,

Clerd E. Swift

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
April 23rd, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
406 Atlantic City,
N. J.

My dear Dr. White:

Professor Dann has forwarded to me your note of the 20th inst., in which you make the request that I secure a copy of Rubinstein's "Kabalevari" for performance at one of my recitals. I find on consulting my files that I performed the number in question on Friday, October 30th, 1914, in Sage Chapel. I enclose the program. Perhaps you were not present in the city at that time. However that may be, I shall be delighted to play it for you when you are again with us. Indeed, Dr. White, nothing pleases me more than to know what you personally wish to hear, and I will feel that it is a distinct honor if you will communicate with me whenever you have a request of any kind to make. It is not necessary to trouble Professor Dann with it, for he bothers himself not at all with the programs of the recitals. He is too busy with other things. So just communicate directly with me.

Personally I have missed you exceedingly since you went out from us. I do trust that the rest and fresh ocean air has re-invigorated you, and that you will return much refreshed in mind and body.

I had the honor of dedicating the new organ in the Aurora Street M. E. Church. I enclose the program. It is by Skinner, and is wonderfully beautiful, considering its size, and cost. When you return you shall be glad to accompany you if you wish to see and hear it.

The new stops Skinner is to add to the Sage Chapel Organ will enhance its possibilities to a considerable degree. As you know, the Skinner French Horn is particularly fine. The Kleiner-Oreller is also something new and distinctive. I know you will like them.

I am planning to give some lectures on the music of the festival next week. We will be more in the nature of informal, and explanatory talks. I hope that it will prove instructive and stimulating.

I enclose a few evidences of the fact that I have been active of late. I thought you might be interested. My recital next week is to be in Bailey Hall, and will be a program made up entirely of excerpts from the Wagnerian Operas. I already have a number of requests, which indicate interest.

Will you kindly assure Mrs. White of Mrs. Quarles' appreciation of the beautiful flowers, which come from time to time. It is very thoughtful of her to remember her in this way. She is much stronger, and I hope will be through with her siege ere you return.

I always look over the audience at the recitals to see if it is possible to discover you, and have been very much disappointed of late, since you have been away.

This calls for no reply, and I shall be glad to drop you a line from time to time and send you the programs, and accounts of the musical happenings in our village. Give my regards to Mrs. White. In this Mrs. Quarles joins me. With sincere good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

James T. Quarles,
April 23, 1915

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Sir:

I thank you cordially for your kind letter of the 21st instant. It will be entirely agreeable to have you retain the copy of the memorial. I can well understand how you might be unable to sign it. You may be interested to know that we have secured thus far twenty-six signatures to this letter.

Very truly yours,

Herbert Welsh.

CARROLL R. WILLIAMS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
No. 21 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET
Philadelphia, April 23, 1915

Dear Mr. McCoy:

I am glad to learn through Major Bell that your wife reached the memorial safely. I am sending you an extra copy. We shall be glad to have you at our Philadelphia dinner on arrival. I have been at Atlantic City at 2 P.M.

Very truly yours,

Carroll R. Williams.
My dear Doctor:

I have just received your letter of the 23rd inst. You ask me about the present condition of Rock Island. All I can say is that the affairs of the company are in such a muddle it is very difficult to tell what the Directors are likely to decide upon doing. Its going into the hands of a Receiver was not only unexpected but absolutely unnecessary. This was doubtless due to the election of Mr. Amster as a Director, who represents the minority interests, who feel aggrieved over what they consider the bad management of the company and are apparently determined to make a thorough investigation as to the cause thereof, which some of the old Directors are desirous of avoiding, hence the receivership.

As far as I can see the only thing you can do is to hold on to your 404 shares - it certainly would not be wise to part with them at the present price of 21½. The apprehension that an assessment will be levied on the stock has caused many to sell out. I am quite of the opinion that the stock such as you hold is a better purchase now than a sale.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Clews

Hon. Andrew D. White.
April 24, 1913.

The Honorable,
Andrew D. White,
Union League Club,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. White:

I have your letter of recent date with regard to the change in your address, and shall, hereafter, forward all mail to you at the Union League Club.

You will find Ithaca very beautiful indeed, when you return.

I remain, sir,

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Secretary.

1065 Amsterdam Ave, New York
April 24, 1913

My dear Miss Locke:

I want to thank you for your justi Note be.

Acknowledging the receipt of

my letter to Hon. Andrew D. White. I am sorry to hear that Mr. White has been ill and hope that he is now on the road to complete recovery.

I wish to say that I shall esteem it a great

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Mr. Smith,

I am sending you a copy of the

attachments for your

information. Please let me

know if there is anything

else you need.

Sincerely,

John Doe

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
To the Members of the Club,

Greetings:

The University Club Directors, after considering various types of possible libraries for the Club, decided that the most desirable library for the Club to own is a library representative of the literary and scientific work of Club members. Such a Club library would have a real bibliographic significance, would in no way encroach upon or duplicate the collections of any other existing library in the community, and would be a very pleasant aid in promoting inter-club acquaintances.

In conformity with this plan, the Library committee is seeking to get the library established. As the University Club has no funds available, at present, for the purchase of books, the only way for the library to take form is through the gracious co-operation of those whose works we are ambitious to see upon the Club's book shelves.

This letter then is an invitation to you to contribute to our library any of your published works which you feel justified in giving to the club. (Pamphlets and reprints, as well as bound volumes, are books in the Library committee's Dictionary.)

Is it necessary to add that your generosity and helpfulness will be deeply appreciated by Committee, Directors, and Club? Also, that autograph copies will be appreciated.

Contributions can be left at the Club house directed to the Library committee, or will be called for upon request by letter, or telephone (Phones, Bell 15J or 364.)

At no distant date, we plan to invite the Club members to a "literary tea" where all our books may be properly introduced to their owners, the University club.

Very cordially yours

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

Ethel Bailey, Sage place
L. Pearle Green, 15 East ave.
Honorable Andrew D. White,
Union League Club,
New York City.

My dear Mr. White:

I duly received your kind letter of the 20th. inst., and I am glad to note that it has the ring of your usual optimism, from which I conclude you have about recovered from your cold.

Matters are going about as usual here. Horace has not been able to spend much time at his office, coming down for about an hour some days, and since Friday he has not been to the office. I appreciate the kind feeling for me expressed to you by Ernest, and I believe he is sincere in his endeavor to have me retained in my position here. I shall do my best to warrant the confidence he places in me, and surely hope I may be worthy of the trust you place in me.

I only hope that when the changes are made here that the business of the estate and the buildings and your private affairs etc. will have a suitable office to transact the business and not be hampered by a sub-office or desk in another suite etc. The office ought to have it’s own telephone, and the business conducted along the lines it has been in the past. All this would be more conducive to better service and better results. It is poor economy to limit the office etc., especially when the office would not be worth over twenty-five dollars a month. You will note the many sources of this payment under the new arrangement. The boys submitted the proposition to me that I would work as in the past for the Empire House Bldg., the White Memorial, the Greyhound Bldg., that I would keep the estate matters the same as I did for Mr. Horace E. White. Then in addition I am to keep the books of the Manhattan Bldg., a set of books and look after the matters of Mr. Horace White and also a set of books and look after the private matters etc. of Mr. Ernest White. Then there is also the Federal Coast Belt Co. So you will see that if I am given a little private office at the end of the hall on the top floor, it is not asking too much. I have many people come in to see me in connection with these different things, and especially I have quite often some of the different tenants who flatter me by coming in to ask my counsel and advice on their private business. The office and the tenants have always been a happy family; they always felt they were welcome to come to the office. This is a matter which I mention thinking you may want to take it up when you come here. I am perfectly satisfied with matters as I think they are going, but I must say that putting the extra work in his office since the change has come about, and then limiting the salary to what it has been heretofore, or even less shows a little selfish spirit. Satisfying their own personal ends and gains will be the hardest matters for these boys to get away from; and I hope they will not try to do it at the expense of the estate.

Yours faithfully,

Emily Cooper.
In regard to Rock Island matters, there is nothing I can say. We read articles in the Wall St. Journal, and they write very pessimistically of the company. Then I read articles and letters from Amster, and he states matters of the Rock Island are in good condition. The truth lies somewhere between these two sources, but where is most difficult to find out. My opinion is that the Reid, Moore clique are endeavoring to pull off one of their financial coups for which they are famous. The case brought by Amster to recover the seven millions pending, the election of the directors post, and they have not full control of the Board of Directors; so the easiest way is to throw the whole mess into the hands of the receiver. This stock is not sought by the general public. The great rise last week of over 75% of it's market value of the week before would indicate a market manipulation of the inside interests. While the Reid, Moore interests are retained in Rock Island, you may rest assured that this stock will never be anything but a football on Wall Street if they can have this receivership sustained by the Court, and President Mudge receiver, the stock will remain low until such time as they acquire a large holding, and then the price will advance and they will again unload.

I think it advisable to ally your interests with Amster, and hope that he may be able to force the others in control to allow the company to do what he states it is able to do. I would not advise to sacrifice your holding now, I can see nothing to do at the present but to hold on and wait.

I trust I may have the pleasure of hearing from you at your convenience, and also that if you come this way, I may also have the pleasure of a visit with you.

With kind regards. I remain,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
At this time of business depression, of war on business of all kinds, the country is turning its mind to who should be the choice for president in 1916. He must be a man who is well known and conservative and who can restore confidence, of the manufacturers and merchants. A statesman through and through, who realizes the cause of the present depression, placing the country on the basis of sound business. Taking all into consideration, the Hon. Elihu Root is the logical conclusion.

Ex-Senator Root is one of the men who can bring back into the folds of the Republican party those men who supported Wilson and Roosevelt. He is one of the few men in national public life that will receive the unanimous support of business men throughout the country, regardless of party affiliations. I make this statement advisedly and base my conclusions on communications both written and oral with Republicans, business men, and editors of newspapers for the past year.

Regarding Mr. Root, I am firmly of the opinion that if it can be shown conclusively that there is a unanimous demand for Elihu Root without his entering a spirited contest for the nomination, he will acquiesce and lead the party to victory in 1916. Mr. Root, in my opinion, is the highest conception of American citizenship first, and a Republican afterwards, and should receive the support of all Americans who have the future interest of our country at heart, and I believe that if a request is made by men of your caliber, it will have a strong effect toward having Mr. Root reverse his former decision.

I am writing the leading men throughout the country, for the sole purpose of securing the sentiment as above stated. Trusting that you can kindly see your way clear to give me your views, and I will be pleased to advise you as to the result of my canvas. THE REPORTS TO DATE ARE VERY ENCOURAGING.

Confidentially and Cordially yours,

Henry W. Rose
1444 Woodward Ave.
My Dear Sir:

The Republican National Directory being compiled by Mr. Henry W. Rose, and published by J. W. Franks and Sons, Peoria, Illinois, will contain in alphabetical order the states, the names of the Republican member of the National Committee, the names of chairman and members of the several state central committees, and the county chairmen throughout the United States, as well as a select list of prominent Republicans and Republican Clubs interested in the party in each state.

The book will contain half-tone cuts of the National Committee, the Chairmen of the State Central Committee of each state, and also half-tone illustrations of prominent Republicans in every state that can be procured. The book will also give the voting population and a complete analysis of the vote cast at the last presidential election in every state, and general information.

In assigning the execution of this work to Mr. Henry W. Rose we do so, knowing full well the high esteem in which he is held by the Representative Republicans throughout the country who have endorsed Mr. Rose's work for the past four years. We also point to the special fitness due to Mr. Rose's personal acquaintance with party leaders throughout the country.

We believe this work will prove the most practical and comprehensive of any compilation yet placed in the hands of organized politics, public men and newspaper editors. Its constant revision and reliable reference would unquestionably prove a great saving of time and expense to those employed in the distribution of political instruction and information. It is the intention of the publishers to have a copy of this book in the editorial department of every Republican daily newspaper in the United States.

I take this opportunity of thanking the many prominent Republicans throughout the United States who have endorsed the proposed publication of Mr. Rose's work and assured us of their assistance in every possible way to add to its completeness. We will be pleased to have your views in mind in the future.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Editor

[City, State]
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca,
New York.
Honorable Mr. White:

April 28th, 1915.

production and we hereby ask a letter from you expressing your approval of the picture and your desire to have your name associated with the mission it is sure to accomplish.

We have written to you because of our e
Reprinted from an editorial in the Medical Review of Reviews
Child Labor

While childhood is regarded in general as a period of joy, recreation, and healthful development, all too frequently it is a period of overwork, fatigue, and illness. Realizing that the child is father to the man, that the potential power of maturity is latent in immature bodies, it is a striking commentary upon the movement for the conservation of childhood to realize that weak bodies are being overtaxed for commercial purposes. This traffic in the health of childhood is in violation of Child Labor Laws in the states where such exist. Theoretically, at least, parents are responsible for the support of families. Minors are the wards of the State and the State which fails to fulfill its highest duties and obligations to childhood stands self-convicted of ignorance, negligence, and almost criminal cruelty.

Laying aside for a moment the effects of such child labor upon the community, forgetting the brutalizing effect of permitting the mutilation of immature beings in hazardous industries, closing our eyes to the baneful moral influences arising from the contact of undeveloped minds with the gross practices in the mills, the coal breakers, the mines, the fields, the factories, and the shops, let us contemplate the practice of permitting child labor in the tenements.

While in New York State, for example, the legal age for employment in a factory is fourteen years, thousands of children below this age are permitted to work in homes lacking in ventilation, light and cleanliness. Poverty is not always the factor which serves as an excuse for home work by children. As is stated in Senate Document 645,
Vol. 2. "It is hard sometimes to determine the extent to which thrift and not actual want is the real cause for work- ing."

In an investigation in New York City of 41 families engaged in nut picking, 32 families had 77 children between the ages of 3 and 16 who were engaged in this industry, 40 of whom were under 10 years of age. In brush manufacturing of 41 families, 29 children were under the age of ten years. In the flower-making industry among 33 families, 31 children were under 10 years of age. The sad part of these suggestive figures is evident from the fact that 15 children under the age of five who should have been at play in the open air, free to grow strong, were housed in, doing enervating work as a result of their exploitation.

It is not the ignorance of the home but the ignorance of the community that permits such violations of the law and the imperilling of the lives of children. It is a conscienceless disregard for the present generation and a lack of foresight as to posterity that permits this illegal, indefensible, and unethical assault upon the physical, mental, and moral welfare of children. Competition among manufacturers is partially responsible for farming out work into the tenements, where unthinking, greedy or thrifty parents, unknowing of the damage they are doing, exchange the minds, nerves, and blood of their children for clicking coins.

A poor 3-year-old child inserting the centers of forget-me-nots and gluing them to the stems by working from early morning until eight at night, may succeed in making 540 flowers during the day, for which she receives the sum of forty cents. The 5-year-old child deftly inserting bristles into brushes for a day's work with six thousand bristles, is to receive the large sum of forty cents. The beautiful willow plumes built by knotting together the fluff from scraggy ostrich feathers do not show the tired fingers, the heavy eyes, and the wearied souls that went into the knotting at the rate of one cent for every forty knots.

The crime is not in the insufficient compensation, but in the sacrifice of childhood. Child Labor is a curse. It is a source of ill health and disease. It is a cause of defective vision, anemia, and tuberculosis. Child labor is not alone a social problem and a question for legislation: but a subject that demands the careful thought and condemnation of the entire public. Trafficking in frail human bodies must cease. Civilization, education, and health demand a continuous assault upon this awful devitalizing abuse of these wards of the State who are not yet conscious of their rights.


FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS EDITORIAL ADDRESS
FREDERICK H. ROBINSON, EDITOR, 206 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Just as soon as you can.

This letter or the telegram will be shown to Mr. Van Cleef, and authorize you to take the original.

Please send the copy by return of mail as you decide to be received and not returned to Mr. V. C. When you have done with it.

No need to send the two schedules at first, you may send them later.

Also forward me the Nation this week. It will come to you.

Edw. D. Purchas, Manager.
My dear President White,

Thank you very much for your note and your very kind invitation.

I had figured upon going up to Ithaca on May the seventh to stay for two or three days, but unfortunately I have been placed on the Committee to take care of the officers of the Atlantic Fleet which arrives here on that date, and I am afraid I shall not be able to go as there are functions here every day up to the middle of the month.

Should I be able to arrange it I will wire you.

My affectionate regards for both Mrs. White and yourself,

Hastily yours,

Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D.

Presented.
NEW YORK
30 Church St.
April 29th, 1915.

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, N.J.

My dear Doctor White:

I have learned that you expect to be in New York for a few days and if possible, while you are here, Mr. Ickelheimer and myself would like to talk with you about the location of your statue.

Yesterday I received from Carrere & Hastings' office sketches showing the location they suggested, copies of which sketches I was advised had already been transmitted to you. I have just gone over those with Mr. Ickelheimer and it seemed desirable that we talk with you before any action was taken definitely locating the statue.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
April 29, 1915.

My dear Dr. White:-

Your Special Delivery letter came this morning, and I greatly regret that parts were omitted from the copy of your Will which you have. I am working steadily on a new copy, spending every possible moment of the days and evenings, at my typewriter. I shall work on it this evening and tomorrow morning, ask Miss Andrus to help me compare it with the original tomorrow afternoon, and send it to reach you Saturday morning. This is the very best I can do, Dr. White, as it
is quite a big undertaking.

As to the Schedules, (A and B), I shall work on those Saturday and, probably, part of Monday, mailing them to you Monday afternoon.

The new typewriter which I have rented is an excellent machine, in fact, it is a pleasure to use it. The old one is in such constant need of repairs that I hesitate to put any more money into it, until consulting with you. The Co-op will sell us a new Remington, a $100.00 machine, for $50.00, taking into consideration the return of the old machine, your University discount, and Co-op dividend. I can keep the new machine which I am using for the Will, "on approval" for two weeks, so, if you will bear the matter in mind, we can decide about it when you return.

We have been having exceedingly warm weather this week, but a shower or two each day has relieved the unexpected heat somewhat. I trust that your lighter clothing reached you promptly, also the key for the trunk.

I must return to my work on the Will, and remain, sir, with all kind wishes,

Most respectfully,

Flora M. White
Secretary.

P.S. "The Nation" is late this week, but will probably come tomorrow.
Dr. A. D. Whits,
East Avenue,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Dr. White:

You will be glad to learn that the work of the Christian Association has developed to such an extent this year that the Board of Trustees have felt compelled to add to their staff another secretary for this next school year. In this connection we have been very fortunate in securing Mr. D. E. Welty, '15, of Pennsylvania State College. Owing to his leadership in the different college activities, and his work in the Christian Association at State College, we believe that he is going to be a large asset to our work.

We are asking Mr. Welty to take charge of the so-called social service side of our work. We are hoping that he will be able to put especial emphasis on our employment bureau, gospel team work, work among the immigrants here in the city, cooperation with the Sunday School superintendents in connection with the student classes of the different churches, and other forms of volunteer service in which we can enlist students.

Last week we had a campaign among our foreign students. On Friday night one of our professors gave a reception for all of the Latin-American students, and on Saturday night one of our citizens gave a reception for all of the Chinese students. In this campaign we were working toward larger cooperation and sympathy between the American and foreign students. Dr. Alberto Min-Mires of Uruguay and Mr. C. D. Hurrey, former National Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. for all South America, were with us in this campaign.

You are probably well acquainted with the student conferences which are held at the end of each school year to which Cornell has always sent representatives. This year we are going to make an effort to have a larger number of foreign students in our delegation, in order that they may come to have a larger place in the life of the association.

You will notice from the Student Conference program which I am sending you that Professor A. A. Mann and Dr. Al. Sharpe will assist in the leadership of the conference.

Most sincerely yours,

C. W. Whitchair

Barnes Hall
Ithaca, N.Y.
April 29, 1925

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Most sincerely yours,

C. W. Whitchair
In July 1907, the Oneida Railway Company were about to lease the building directly across Salina St. from the Empire House for a waiting-room. I was acquainted with Mr. Allen, then president of the company, and induced him to take a lease in the Greyhound Building, with the understanding that at the earliest possible time, they could lease the two stores in the Empire now occupied by them. May 1st, 1908 they leased the stores Nos. 114-116 W. Seneca in the Empire. There was an entrance to the upper floors over these two stores. This part of the building was separated from the hotel, and is known as the West End. To give them the space they required, and to have no division in the front of their waiting room, the entrance to the upper floors was moved east, and brought into the hotel part of the building. Thence a passage was made west to the original entrance to the upper floors. I asked Mr. Hickok if he would release his claim to these two rooms, so we might make a lease with the Railway Company. He said he would release the two rooms required in consideration of an option to lease the hotel at the expiration of his lease, which would expire May 1st. 1911. I told him I would give the following option, subject, of course, to the approval of Mr. Horace White. "In consideration of releasing his claim to the two rooms on the first floor of the hotel and over No. 116 W. Seneca St. to the Electrical Terminal, the party of the first part hereby agrees to give the party of the second part to this lease the first privilege of leasing the described premises at the same rental as party of the first part may receive by any other bona fide offer." This being two years before the expiration of Hickok's lease, we had no prospective tenant at that time.

In October 1910, Mr. Schoeneck, a brother-in-law of the Harts, and at that time Mayor of Syracuse, came to the office and asked if we would consider an application from the Harts for tenancy in the hotel. I investigated the Harts and found they were conducting the Kingsley House here. This was a stopping place for country trade during the day, and at night was converted into an all-night drinking place, protected by the police and the politicians. Mr. Schoeneck being an understudy of Mr. Horace White's, and also being strongly backed by the Bartels Brewery, the proposition was favorably taken up. Mr. Hickok sold the product of the rival brewery, the only competitor to the Bartels Brewery here, and there was a bitter rivalry for the trade between the two breweries. The result was that Hart offered $7500 for the lease of the hotel. It was then renting for $8500.
In a casual conversation with Hickok, I told him of Hart's offer (the offer was to Michael Hart, a sister of Miss Hart). Mr. Hickok asked me, *is that your rent for this place, if it is you need no further, I will take it.* I answered, *No, only that is one of the offers we have received; we may receive others.* I told of the offer by Mr. Hickok in the company, Victor P. Hart, shortly after Miss Hart came to the office and asked if they might increase their offer, I told her that until such time as we submitted the offer to Mr. Hickok as a bona fide offer, she could increase it as often as she desired. She then stated they desired to offer $80,000. I submitted this figure to Hickok and he told me to go and rent to the Harts, he did not want it. I told Mr. Hart we had accepted his offer. He and Miss Hart then went to Hickok, and bought his furniture. They had no pressure or forcing of the Harts in any sense. The reason they purchased his furniture was because they had practically nothing to lose through an undertaking as conducting such a hotel as the Empire. They had never had any hotel experience. The place they had at that time was nothing more than a drinking place. The terms of the purchase of the furniture was as follows: They were to pay fifteen thousand dollars for the furniture, to pay five thousand dollars at the time of delivery of the bill of sale, and the balance in monthly payments. Forty notes for $500 each. The five thousand dollars was loaned to them by Bartels Brewery. The agent of the Bartels Co., a lawyer from the office of White, Cheney & O'Neill, acted as attorney for the Harts, and also the Brewery, at the time of the sale. Miss Hart and a lawyer from the office of K. O. & O., spent three or four days making an inventory of the furniture. Miss Hart came to the office before the final transfer of the property, and asked me, Mr. White, or Mr. Horace K. White if I would do you feel that you are competent to value the furniture of that hotel? She answered, Mr. Barrett, I believe I am as capable as anyone in Syracuse to do that work, I have inventoried the furniture. You often do you feel that you can do it, you are doing the Empire House value what you are agreeing to pay for same? She answered, *Mr. Barrett, you would not have to go to the office. I will arrange it with him, Mr. Horace White would see Miss Hart, and then talk with his father. Another month would roll by, and I would get the same result again.*

Mr. Horace K. White that I inquired the Harts, and naturally was becoming somewhat of a bore. It became the old story of what is everybody's business is nobody's business, they paid a few hundred dollars from time to time, and we carried them along from just the strength of a promise to pay all when they had their State Fair Week receipts, which ordinarily were about $5000. We carried the account along until that time on the strength of such promises and received the large sum of one thousand dollars instead of five. The reception of the Harts was carried to the eleventh hour. On October 28th, 1915, I called at the hotel, as I had called almost daily, and in a conversation with Miss Hart, she told me that they had promised to pay something that day. She said, Mr. Barrett, it is now ten minutes to four o'clock, and I have an appointment with Mr. Horace White at four o'clock. There is no use with me on this subject as I will tell it to him, and if you call tomorrow, I will talk with you then. That was the usual way of satisfying my demands. As I came downstairs, a newsboy rushed up, yelling, *Mr. Hickok! Mr. Hickok!* I told him $45,000, Miss Hart did have an appointment with Mr. White, as she stated, it was these appointments and the influence of the Brewery combined which threw this case from the hands of cash registers could not satisfy the many bills contracted during his opulence, and it turned to who was to be the victims. When I pressed for our claim, I was put off by the reply, *Well, I have an engagement with Mr. Horace White with this matter, and I will arrange it with him.* Mr. Horace White would see Miss Hart, and then talk with his father. Another month would roll by, and I would get the same result again.

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The receiver took over whatever little business was left, and was released by the Court January 1st, 1914. We took possession of the hotel then, and closed it. The heating system was allowed to get badly out of repair, the whole property was run down to such an extent that it is impossible to start to describe the purpose of protecting the property from fire we were compelled to keep the water in the pipes throughout the house. With the many broken windows etc., there were many breaks and freezing, and the cost of repairing same was no small amount.

Then tried to reach some agreement with Hickok to resume the management of the place. We tried to agree whereby he would assume the mortgages contracted by the Harts to compromise on same, and take a lease of the hotel. He said he would pay $5000 for the hotel proper eliminating the downstairs saloon which was supposed to rent for about three thousand dollars. I thought well of his proposition. He said he would deal with Mr. Horace X. White and myself in the matter, but that he would have nothing to do with those White boys. Ernest was endeavoring to start a company and take in Mr. Ryan, a friend of his to manage the hotel. He was taken ill at that time and had to go south. Horace was urging most assiduously to get the matter out of the hands of the receiver and the Court, as the Bartels Brewery wanted to get the saloon downstairs, which was lying idle. The Referee in Bankruptcy agreed to release the matter if we would assume all the receiver's debts, and pay him about one thousand dollars for his services etc. This cost us about $9000, and we thereby got title to the furniture. Inasmuch as the saloon game was on again, I thought we might as well have a hand in it, so I got the rival Brewery or their tenant who was still in the Empire Building, to offer $4000 for the place. This action only increased my already too large a load of enmity from the Brewery interests. They leased the premises on a compromise at $4500, with the agreement that at the expiration of the other Brewery saloon that that lease would not be renewed. The Bartels Brewery won part of their right.

In June we rented the hotel to Ernest and Ryan and sold them the furniture for $8000, on which account they still owe $6000 and one year's interest. We could have renewed with the Haberle Brewery for $3500 or $4000 but our agreement stopped that, and we rented the store for $2000, and very fortunate to get that.

The Harts had less than $3000 actual cash when they rented, and the present tenant, after paying two thousand on the furniture had none. Then to cap the climax, the firm of White, Cheney, Chisholm & O'Neill were paid for conferences by Horace White to the Harts' $50, and $250 for aviation of tenant to take the store downstairs for saloon, and worse than that, $750 for Hart's bankruptcy and procuring a tenant (his brother Ernest). As Mr. Horace X. White said, it was all done in the interests of Bartels Brewery, yet Mr. White paid same.

I have written a long story of this matter, and I asked about the leasing etc., and give it to you as truthfully as I know how. As stated above, I can conceive of no reason for bringing all this matter up at this time, but feel that in justice to myself perhaps, they ought to be told to you.

But that has all gone by; it is a matter of the weary past. I would like to forget the many disagreeable experiences of the past five years in connection with my work in this office. I have—or perhaps it is better to say had.
April 30, 1915

My dear Dr. White:

Herewith enclosed find copy of the will, which Mr. Van Cleef and I have just finished correcting. You will find it quite complete, although I must apologize for the appearance of the pages which I copied at night. I guess I should 'nt have tried to work at it when I was tired, but perhaps you can explain to Attorney Smith that the copy was made in great haste.

I will send the Schedules as soon as possible, probably...

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

New York City
COMMITTEE MAN
OF THE
HALL OF FAME

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS. NEW YORK CITY. April 25, 1915

To: New, Andrew D. White, Ph. D., LL.D.
Of the One Hundred Electors of the Hall of Fame.

Sir:
The present year, 1915, is the date for the fourth election of names to the Hall of Fame, of which you are an Elector. Please see on the last page of this sheet the Constitution under which the elections of 1900, 1905, and 1910 have been duly held.

On the third page of this sheet, please find the six Rules for Elections, as amended. Each Elector is respectfully requested to note in particular, in Rule IV, the request marked (3), which is printed in italics. Unless this third request of the fourth rule be generally fulfilled by the one hundred Electors, the election may result in the choice of very few names. Yet as the Hall of Fame grows in years, it is not so urgent to add many names as to add only such names as are most deservedly famous. Under Rule III the particular class of names out of the fifteen classes of nominations, assigned to yourself as one of the "Public Officers" Division of Electors, will be found in the stamped and addressed envelope enclosed. Please return by May thirty-first:

The fulfillment of this request by the Electors of each Division is expected to give valuable aid to the other six Divisions of Electors. Take an example. If the third Division of Electors (Scientists) will endorse as "M. J. F." one-third of the nominations of the names in the classes submitted to them (classes 5, 6, 7, and 8), this endorsement will be indicated in the final ballot to be sent out by June thirtieth, and each of the other Divisions of Electors will thus be given an expert opinion, or, at least, an opinion of Electors who will have given special consideration to the names concerned.

Most respectfully,

Flamar M. Foot. Secretary.
RULES FOR ELECTIONS
To the
HALL OF FAME
Adopted by the New York University Senate 1900; amended 1912*

1. The one hundred or more electors will be named in each quinquennial year in approximately equal numbers from the following four groups of citizens: (1) University or College Presidents; (2) Editors; Authors; Men of Affairs. (3) High Public Officials; Justices of the highest courts. National or State. (4) Educators; Authors; Men of Affairs.

II. Every State or group of adjacent States having approximately one million inhabitants will be given one elector. No person connected with New York University shall be eligible as an elector.

III. On May 1st of each quinquennial year a preliminary list of nominations, arranged in the fifteen classes named in the constitution of the Hall of Fame, will be distributed by the Senate to the several divisions of electors as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Fifteen Classes</th>
<th>Divisions of Electors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Authors; Editors</td>
<td>Authors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Presidents; Thespian</td>
<td>Presidents of Universities and Colleges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Philologists; Reformers</td>
<td>Reformers; Presidents of Universities and Colleges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Physicians; Surgeons</td>
<td>Physicians.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(5) Inventors</td>
<td>Inventors.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(6) Mathematicians; Mathematicians</td>
<td>Mathematicians.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(7) Lawyers; Judges</td>
<td>Lawyers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(8) Engineers; Architects</td>
<td>Engineers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(9) Scientists</td>
<td>Scientists.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(10) Soldiers; Sailors</td>
<td>Soldiers; Sailors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11) Artists; Painters; Sculptors</td>
<td>Artists; Painters; Sculptors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12) Men</td>
<td>Editors.</td>
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NOTE--By the consent of New York University and of the several citizens who had made gifts of money towards building a separate "Hall for Foreign Born Americans," the Constitution governing the Hall of Fame was amended in 1914 by striking out the provision for this separate Hall, and by omitting every discrimination between the native-born and the foreign-born American citizen. A chief argument for the amendment was the wish for the same expressed by leading foreign-born Americans. Since four citizens, namely, Roger Williams, Alexander Hamilton, John Paul Jones, and Louis Agassiz, have been chosen by the Electors to places in the Hall of Fame, in competition only with other foreign-born Americans, the consent of New York University is necessary before any American citizen who has not been American by birth may be chosen by the Electors. Each Elector is asked to mail to the Senate his final ballot by October 1st—preparing the same as follows:

Each Elector has been assigned at the beginning of the year a list from a number of Electors, are asked to return the same as they are presented among the nominations, each in the class to which it belongs.

Each Elector is invited to add, if he will, any name to the class of nominations referred to your division. Also, each Elector is invited, when he returns the enclosure, to mention any eligible name, for any other of the fifteen classes of nominations, which he thinks may possibly not have been put in nomination. Such a suggestion by an Elector will of itself be sufficient to give the name a place on the final ballot, which is to be forwarded to all Electors by June thirtieth. A proof sheet of all the nominations up to date will be sent to any Elector who will send me a card requesting it.

Faithfully yours,

Henry Mitchell Strother.

President of the New York University Senate when in session to consider the Hall of Fame. Committeeman of the Hall of Fame.

NOTE--By the consent of New York University and of the several citizens who had made gifts of money towards building a separate "Hall for Foreign Born Americans," the Constitution governing the Hall of Fame was amended in 1914 by striking out the provision for this separate Hall, and by omitting every discrimination between the native-born and the foreign-born American citizen. A chief argument for the amendment was the wish for the same expressed by leading foreign-born Americans. Since four citizens, namely, Roger Williams, Alexander Hamilton, John Paul Jones, and Louis Agassiz, have been chosen by the Electors to places in the Hall of Fame, in competition only with other foreign-born Americans, the consent of New York University is necessary before any American citizen who has not been American by birth may be chosen by the Electors. Each Elector is asked to mail to the Senate his final ballot by October 1st—preparing the same as follows:

Each Elector has been assigned at the beginning of the year a list from a number of Electors, are asked to return the same as they are presented among the nominations, each in the class to which it belongs.

Each Elector is invited to add, if he will, any name to the class of nominations referred to your division. Also, each Elector is invited, when he returns the enclosure, to mention any eligible name, for any other of the fifteen classes of nominations, which he thinks may possibly not have been put in nomination. Such a suggestion by an Elector will of itself be sufficient to give the name a place on the final ballot, which is to be forwarded to all Electors by June thirtieth. A proof sheet of all the nominations up to date will be sent to any Elector who will send me a card requesting it.

Faithfully yours,

Henry Mitchell Strother.

President of the New York University Senate when in session to consider the Hall of Fame. Committeeman of the Hall of Fame.

NOTE--By the consent of New York University and of the several citizens who had made gifts of money towards building a separate "Hall for Foreign Born Americans," the Constitution governing the Hall of Fame was amended in 1914 by striking out the provision for this separate Hall, and by omitting every discrimination between the native-born and the foreign-born American citizen. A chief argument for the amendment was the wish for the same expressed by leading foreign-born Americans. Since four citizens, namely, Roger Williams, Alexander Hamilton, John Paul Jones, and Louis Agassiz, have been chosen by the Electors to places in the Hall of Fame, in competition only with other foreign-born Americans, the consent of New York University is necessary before any American citizen who has not been American by birth may be chosen by the Electors. Each Elector is asked to mail to the Senate his final ballot by October 1st—preparing the same as follows:

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Faithfully yours,

Henry Mitchell Strother.

President of the New York University Senate when in session to consider the Hall of Fame. Committeeman of the Hall of Fame.
CONSTITUTION of the HALL of FAME

Established March, 1900; Supplemented, 1904, 1910, and 1914

I

A gift of one hundred thousand dollars (\$) is accepted by New York University under the following conditions: The money is to be used for building a colonnade five hundred feet in length, at University Heights, looking towards the Palisades and the Harlem and Hudson River valleys. The exclusive use of the colonnade, with its substructure, is to serve perpetually as "The Hall of Fame for great Americans." One hundred and fifty panels will be provided for memorial bronze tablets. Fifty of these will be inscribed in 1904, provided fifty names shall be approved by the two bodies of judges named below. At the close of every five years thereafter, five additional panels will be inscribed, so that the entire number shall be completed by A. D. 2000. The statue, bust, or portrait of any person whose name is inscribed may be given a place either in the colonnade or in the Museum. (2)

(2) This gift was inscribed to the University of a million dollars.

On May 29, 1909, a memorial tablet of bronze was placed above his tablet as part of the programme of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration. It was a bronze bust of Robert Fulton on a pedestal of Connemara marble was placed above his tablet as part of the programme of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

II

The following rules are to be observed for inscriptions:

(a) The University will invite nominations until May 1st, from the public in general, of names to be inscribed, to be addressed by mail to The Hall of Fame, University Heights, New York City.

(b) Every name that is seconded by any member of the University Senate will be submitted in one hundred or more persons throughout the country who may be approved by the Senate, as professors or writers of American history, or especially interested in the same.

(c) No name will be inscribed unless approved by a majority of the answers received from this body of judges before October 1st of the year of election. But the Senate may require more than a majority to elect.

(d) Each name thus approved will be inscribed unless disapproved before November 1st by a majority of the members of the New York University Senate, who are the Chancellor with the Deans and Senior Professors of each of seven schools, and the president or representative of each of certain theological faculties in or near New York City. (3)

(e) No name may be inscribed except of a person whose home was in what is now the territory of the United States, and of a person who has been deceased at least ten years.

(f) In the first fifty names must be included one or more representatives of each of the following fifteen classes of citizens; also the Senate may require in each election after 1910 that every ballot contain at least one name from each of a majority of those fifteen classes:

(a) Authors and editors.
(b) Business men.
(c) Educators.
(d) Inventors.
(e) Missionaries and explorers.
(f) Philosophers and reformers.
(g) Preachers and theologians.
(h) Scientists.
(i) Engineers and architects.
(j) Lawyers and jurists.
(k) Mathematicians, painters and sculptors.
(l) Physicians and surgeons.
(m) Soldiers and sailors.
(n) Distinguished men and women outside the above classes.

(g) Should these restrictions leave vacant panels in any year the Senate may fill the same the ensuing quinquennial year, following the same rules.

(h) The Chancellor Emeritus of the University was appointed in 1909 to act as President of the Senate whenever this body considers any business relating to the Hall of Fame.

III

The granite edifice which forms the ground story of the Hall of Fame shall be named the Museum of the Hall of Fame. Its final exclusive use shall be the commemoration of the great Americans whose names are inscribed in the colonnade above, by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementoes of these citizens. The six rooms and the long corridor shall in succession be set apart to this exclusive use. The outer western wall of the Hall of Fame shall be treated as a part of the same, and no permanent display of mementoes of the names inscribed in the colonnade above, by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementoes of these citizens. The six rooms and the long corridor shall in succession be set apart to this exclusive use. The outer western wall of the Hall of Fame shall be treated as a part of the same, and no permanent display of mementoes of the names inscribed in the colonnade above, by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementoes of these citizens. The six rooms and the long corridor shall in succession be set apart to this exclusive use. The outer western wall of the Hall of Fame shall be treated as a part of the same, and no permanent display of mementoes of the names inscribed in the colonnade above, by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementoes of these citizens. The six rooms and the long corridor shall in succession be set apart to this exclusive use. The outer western wall of the Hall of Fame shall be treated as a part of the same, and no permanent display of mementoes of the names inscribed in the colonnade above, by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementoes of these citizens. The six rooms and the long corridor shall in succession be set apart to this exclusive use. The outer western wall of the Hall of Fame shall be treated as a part of the same, and no permanent display of mementoes of the names inscribed in the colonnade above, by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementoes of these citizens. The six rooms and the long corridor shall in succession be set apart to this exclusive use. The outer western wall of the Hall of Fame shall be treated as a part of the same, and no permanent display of mementoes of the names inscribed in the colonnade above, by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementoes of these citizens. The six rooms and the long corridor shall in succession be set apart to this exclusive use. The outer western wall of the Hall of Fame shall be treated as a part of the same, and no permanent display of mementoes of the names inscribed in the colonnade above, by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementoes of these citizens. The six rooms and the long corridor shall in succession be set apart to this exclusive use. The outer western wall of the Hall of Fame shall be treated as a part of the same, and no permanent display of mementoes of the names inscribed in the colonnade above, by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementoes of these citizens. The six rooms and the long corridor shall in succession be set apart to this exclusive use. The outer western wall of the Hall of Fame shall be treated as a part of the same, and no permanent display of mementoes of the names inscribed in the colonnade above, by the preservation and exhibition of portraits and other important mementoes of these citizens.

The seventeen schools, and the president or representative of each of the following fifteen classes: (a) Authors and editors. (b) Business men. (c) Educators. (d) Inventors. (e) Missionaries and explorers. (f) Philosophers and reformers. (g) Preachers and theologians. (h) Scientists. (i) Engineers and architects. (j) Lawyers and jurists. (k) Mathematicians, painters and sculptors. (l) Physicians and surgeons. (m) Soldiers and sailors. (n) Distinguished men and women outside the above classes.

IV

New York University, taking account of a widely expressed desire for a larger recognition of women in the plan of the Hall of Fame, sets apart a site for a Hall of Fame for Women. Plans will be provided for not less than fifty tablets. The Board of One Hundred Electors will be requested to elect in the year 1905 ten famous American women, also in each succeeding quinquennial year to add two names until all the tablets shall have been filled. The rules in Article II, excepting the sixth, will be observed in the choosing of names for the Hall of Fame for Women.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

093696
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Names</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XIII. Rulers and Statesmen</td>
<td>Charles Francis Adams, William H. Seward, Alexander Hamilton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII. Business Men</td>
<td>Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Stephen Girard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA Cornell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV. Musicians and Artists</td>
<td>John Singleton Copley, F. L. Olmsted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV. Men outside of above classes</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Pitt Fessenden</td>
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<td>Nominations in 1915 of Women for places in the Hall of Fame</td>
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<td>Educators and Missionaries</td>
<td>Alice Freeman Palmer</td>
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<td>Home or Social Workers</td>
<td>Dorothea Dix</td>
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<td>Scientists</td>
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<tr>
<td>XIV. Musicians, Painters and Sculptors</td>
<td>Charlotte Saunders Cushman</td>
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<td>XV. All others</td>
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<tr>
<td>Profession</td>
<td>Count</td>
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<td>Philanthropists and Reformers</td>
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<td>Scientists</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inventors</td>
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<td>Missionaries and Explorers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soldiers and Sailors</td>
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<td>Eminent Men outside</td>
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### XII. RULERS AND STATESMEN

#### Nominations for Election of 1915

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Votes 1900</th>
<th>Votes 1905</th>
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<td>Charles Francis Adams</td>
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<td>Samuel Adams</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas H. Benton</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>James Giffen Biddle</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>John C. Calhoun</td>
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<td>Salmon P. Chase</td>
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<td>De Witt Clinton</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>Edward Everett</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>James A. Garfield</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>John Hancock</td>
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<td>Patrick Henry</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>John Jay</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>Robert R. Livingston</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>James Monroe</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>Charles C. Pickney</td>
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<td>William H. Seward</td>
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<td>Roger Sherman</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edwin McDermott Stanton</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander H. Stephens</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Sumner</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander Hamilton (see note to accompanying letter)</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Wilson, of Pa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Albert Gallatin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Morris</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Winthrop</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Bradford</td>
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<td>John Sherman</td>
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<tr>
<td>William McKinley</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Hay</td>
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#### Names Already Elected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year of Election</th>
<th>Vote 1900</th>
<th>Vote 1905</th>
<th>Vote 1910</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Adams</td>
<td>1800</td>
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<td>John Quincy Adams</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Henry Clay</td>
<td>1800</td>
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<td>Andrew Jackson</td>
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<td>Thomas Jefferson</td>
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<td>James Madison</td>
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<td>George Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daniel Webster</td>
<td>1800</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander Hamilton (see note)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>James Wilson, of Pa</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>John Hay</td>
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### XIII. BUSINESS MEN

#### Nominations for Election of 1915

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Votes 1900</th>
<th>Votes 1905</th>
<th>Votes 1910</th>
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<td>George William Childs</td>
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<td>William W. Corson</td>
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<td>James Harter</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hopkins</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assos Lawrence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leland Stanford</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Judah Towne</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornelius Vanderbilt</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Jacob Astor</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Stephen Girard</td>
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#### Names Already Elected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year of Election</th>
<th>Vote 1900</th>
<th>Vote 1905</th>
<th>Vote 1910</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>
Permit me - to hand you herewith copy of a letter nominating for inscription in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans the late Theodore Thomas.

The signers of this letter may be identified, if information is needed, as follows:

Dr. Lyman Abbott, New York, the distinguished editor of the Outlook Magazine.

Lawrence Maxwell, Cincinnati, eminent lawyer of national repute, President of the Cincinnati Music Festival Association.

Chas. Norman Fay, Chicago, ex-public service corporation manager, organizer and for twenty years an active trustee of the Orchestral Association, supporting the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, founded by Theodore Thomas.

Arthur Foote, Boston, the three leading American composers G. W. Chadwick, Boston, of orchestral music; Mr. Chadwick is Horatio Parker, New Haven, Director of the New England Conservatory of Music and Mr. Parker is Professor of Music at Yale.

Richard H. Dana, Cambridge, eminent lawyer, President National Civil Service Reform Association, many years President New England Conservatory of Music.

Frederick A. Stock, Chicago, Director Chicago Symphony Orchestra and brilliant composer of orchestral music.

Chas. L. Hutchinson, Chicago, leading banker, President Art Institute of Chicago, collector of paintings and objects of art. Helen Louise Birch, Chicago, patroness of musical art and writer of music.

A. C. Bartlett, Chicago, head of the great house of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett Company, eminent citizen and philanthropist, an original incorporator of the Orchestral Association.

Phillip Hale, writer and Music Critic Boston Herald.

Isabella Stuart (Mrs. "Jack") Gardner, famous art collector and connoisseur, Boston.

Franz Kneisel, New York, head of well known Kneisel Quartette for Chamber Music.

Ferruccio Busoni, celebrated pianist and composer, Berlin.

Marcella Sembrich, famous opera singer, Vienna.

Ignatz J. Paderewski, the first living pianist and a brilliant composer, Warsaw.

Josef Hofmann, very famous pianist; Alexander Lambert, leading musician; both of New York.


Letters seconding the name of Mr. Thomas have been sent to the Senate of New York University by the following persons:

Mrs. Leila B. Kinney, President National Federation of Musical Clubs (80,000 members), Denver.

Rudolf Schirmer, music publisher, New York.

Joseph Bucklin Bishop, ex-editor, ex-sec'y Panama Canal Com'n.

R. H. Ebenezer, Editor, Chicago.

Mrs. D. H. Burnham, Clara Woolsey, and other ladies of the Music Club, Evanston, Ills.

Karlton Hackett, music critic Evening Post, Chicago.

F. E. Wiborg, Manufacturer, Director Music Festival, Cincinnati.


F. A. Delano, Vice Governor Federal Reserve Board, art lover, long a Trustee of Chicago Orchestra, Washington.

Emma Juch Wellman, ex-opera singer, New York.

Maud Powell, famous violinist, New York.

Osvald Garrison Willard, Editor New York Evening Post.

Benjamin Carpenter, merchant and connoisseur, Chicago.

Franklin MacVeagh, ex-sec'y U. S. Treasury, Washington, long a guarantor of the Thomas Orchestra.

Josef Straussky, Director New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

Lorado Taft, Sculptor and Professor in Art Institute, Chicago.

Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, the first American woman pianist.

Charles H. Steinway, of Steinway & Sons, piano makers, New York.


Many more seconds are believed to be in the mails at this writing from well known judges and lovers of music.

I remain

Thanking you for the courtesy of your consideration,

I remain

Faithfully yours,

C. N. Fay.

No. 2 Willard Court, Cambridge, Mass.

April 30, 1915.
No. 2 Willard Court, Cambridge, Mass.
April 26th, 1915.

To The Senate of -
New York University,
University Heights,
New York.

The undersigned beg to propose for inscription in the
Hall of Fame for Great Americans according to its Constitution and
Rules the name of Theodore Thomas, Musician; An American Citizen
who was born at Emsa, Ost Friesland, Germany, October 11th, 1835,
who died at Chicago, Illinois, January 4th, 1906, and whose home
was from his childhood in the United States.

Theodore Thomas came to America when ten years old, and
was already a boy-wonder violinist. At 13 he played a horn in a
United States naval band, on shipboard, for a year. At 14 he
toured the South as a violinist, alone, giving concerts on his own
account, for another year. At 15 he joined a theatre orchestra in
New York. At 16 he was principal 2nd Violin in the Orchestra of
the Opera at New York, and at 17 he became Concertmeister (1st
Violin) of that Orchestra, entrusted with engaging all other mem-
ters thereof, during the famous season when Jenny Lind and Mario
sang. At 18 he first played in concert orchestra under Jullien.
At 19 he was elected to membership in the New York Philharmoni-
Orchestra, then the only givers of the greater musical literature
in this country, playing but five concerts a year. At 20 he became
leader of the Mason-Thomas Chamber Music Quartette, and continued
to lead it for fourteen years. At 25 he conducted the Opera. At
27 he commenced giving orchestral concerts on his own account. In
1864, he organized the Thomas Orchestra. Thenceforward until 1891
this organization toured the entire country, three or four routes
each year, from the Ocean to the Rockies, and the Lakes to the
Gulf, going twice to the Pacific Coast. In addition Thomas direct-
ed during most of this period the New York and Brooklyn Philharmoni-
concerts, the Cincinnati and Worcester Biennial Festivals, the
great Wagner Festivals of '82 and '84 in New York, Boston and
Chicago, and a host of sporadic events, such as the Achenbrödel
concerts. For 5 years he was Director of the Cincinnati College of
Music and for 2 years of the American Opera Company. In 1891 he
was invited to bring his orchestra bodily to Chicago; where it is
now permanently endowed as the "Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Founded
by Theodore Thomas". There he died, at the zenith of his artistic
power.

Self-educated, self-supported, without personal fortune
or financial aid from anybody, without understudy or assistant,
Thomas maintained his orchestra as an art, rather than a commercial
institution, presenting the best music in the most perfect way, for
the 27 years from 1864 to 1891; a task nowhere else accomplished
except by private endowment or public subscription of many
thousands a year. Though during these early years every symphony
announced drove away a third of his audience, Thomas refused to
lower his standards, and made his work self-supporting by enormous
labor; traveling continuously and playing five to six concerts a
week, year in and out. So extraordinary was his physical strength
and practical management, that, leaving behind him a collection of
certified programmes of concerts given, he had never missed a single engagement; and was late by an hour or so, by
reason of floods, only twice.

In the early days of Duluth, when Proctor Knott made
his celebrated speech about that City, Thomas remarked that there
could be no such town, because he had never given a concert there.
He had indeed visited not only the great Cities, but every sizable
town in the United States; for the first time making known the
greater orchestral literature, classic and modern, to the American
Public. It can be no exaggeration to say that prior to 1890 nine
music lovers out of ten in this country had learned their Bach,
Beethoven and Brahms, their Wagner and Tschaikowsky, from Theodore
Thomas.

This great pioneer work was done so wonderfully well, that
though the Thomas Orchestra, by reason of the financial risk in-
volved in so costly a tour, never played abroad, it was recognized
there as of the first rank by the profession, as far back as 1865;
(See Grove's Dictionary of Music, that year) and its Director became
the honored friend and correspondent of the great composers and
artists of his day.

Thomas possessed that rare endowment, a personality as
great as his work. A man of irresistible magnetism, he was idolized
by his daily associates. In his spotless private life, his rugged
business integrity, his ardent citizenship, he was the same uncom-
promising idealist as in his art. His interests were catholic, his
general reading and culture were wide, and he was master of an ex-
cellent literary style. His musical scholarship was, of course,
profound. Bulow exchanged readings with him; Tausig called him the
great programme maker, such incomparable artists as Rubinstein,
Paderewski, Lill Lehman, Materna, who had often taken part in his
concerts on different occasions called him the great interpreter
of music. When he died, Wilhem Gerioke, then conductor of the
Philharmonic Orchestra at Vienna, who for 8 years conductor of
the Boston Symphony Orchestra, summed up his professional standing
in the following words - "It is impossible to exaggerate the great
loss the death of Mr. Thomas means to the Musical World. His posi-
tion was unchallenged, the greatest orchestral conductor in the
World. He had no equal. There is none to take his place."

During his lifetime he was the recipient of many honor-
ary memberships in musical societies at home and abroad; and of
several academic degrees, among them that of Doctor of Music from
Yale and Hamilton Colleges.
When he died, memorial services were held, concerts given, and sermons preached in his honor, in the principal cities of America. Resolutions were adopted by musical societies, and letters and telegrams from composers and artists poured in. A press bureau collected in bound volumes over 2,000 press notices and editorials on his life and work, evidencing his great hold upon the affection of the American people. Cincinnati erected a statue to his memory, and another is possible in Chicago; but in New York, where he passed most of his life, and did perhaps his best-known educational work, there is no memorial of this great artist and great man.

Few Americans of foreign birth have in their chosen walk of life shed more lustre upon their adopted country. Certainly no man has better deserved to be the first musician commemorated in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, than Theodore Thomas.

We have the honor to be
Respectfully yours,

Lyman Abbott
Lawrence Maxwell
Chas. Norman Fay
Arthur Foote
Geo. W. Chadwick
Horatio Parker
Richard Henry Dana
Frederick A. Stock
Charles L. Hutchinson
Helen Louise Birch

A. C. Bartlett
Philip Hale
Isabella Stuart Gardner
Franz Kreisler
Pierrotto Busoni
Marcella Sembrich
I. J. Paderewski
Josef Hofmann
Alexander Lambert
Henry T. Finck

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Miss Roots,

If you can find it among my papers there are two or three copies of its send me a copy of letters of first & third

My eldest son. I hope to have found among my papers and I have asked for it and I trust to have as early as possible.

at about address. Expect here before myself at Pharsa on Mass.
The American Association of Japan.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

May 1st, 1915.

Messrs. McIvor & Kauffman,
Attorney at law,
No. 70-c Yokohama.

Gentlemen:—

In connection with the numberless and universal regrets felt by the American community in Japan caused by the death of Mr. N. W. McIvor, was, what seemed at the moment, an irreparable loss, by being thus suddenly deprived of the services of a capable and reliable American Lawyer to apply to in case of need.

It has, however, been a matter of mutual satisfaction to the members of the "American Association of Japan" (the main object of which is to promote and safeguard the interests and business relations between American and Japan) to feel assured that you have entered into an arrangement, to fill the vacancy referred to, as successors to our lamented friend, Mr. McIvor.

We, therefore, as the Executive Committee of the American Association of Japan beg to express how fully we are in sympathy with this movement, and therefore take pleasure in commending your Mr. Kauffman (the only American Lawyer now practising in Japan) as a capable Lawyer and his associates, Messrs.
Cahusac and Kimura, as being well fitted, as specialists, to further and protect the interests of all concerned in Patents and Trade Marks.

Trusting that your firm may receive the cordial support from all who may have occasion to require its services.

I am,

Very respectfully yours,

Hon. Secretary

For the Executive Committee of
The American Association of Japan.

May 1, 1915.

My dear Dr. White:-

In accordance with your letter of April 30th, I enclose herewith copy of the Will of Frederick D. White, which I found among your papers here. Mr. Van Cleef says that it is alright to send this copy, as he has another at his office.

I note that you expect to arrive in Ithaca Thursday evening next, and anticipating your return, remain, sir,

Most respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.
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CHARLES PLATT, M.D.  
HAMILTON COUNTY  
TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY HOSPITAL  
PHILADELPHIA

May 1, 1916

Andrew Dickson White, N.Y.

Dear Mr. White,

I take the liberty of reminding you of your promise to prepare a list of your favorite books. There is surely no greater gift a scholar can give than this, and in the thoughtful, dignified style you are accustomed to.

Yours sincerely,

Charles Platt
Dear Sir,

I am desired by the Board of Directors to request you to do us the honour of becoming an Honorary Associate of the Association. The position involves neither the rights nor the responsibilities of membership, but we are accustomed to send to our Honorary Associates a selection of new publications, and are always grateful for any advice they may give and glad to consider any suggestions they may make.

Hoping to receive a favourable reply at your convenience,

I am
Yours faithfully,

Charles A. Watts

---

Mr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

This hotel having been selected as headquarters for the World Court Congress, to be held in Cleveland May 12th, 13th and 14th, and three hundred of our rooms having been engaged by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to accommodate those who may attend, we are writing to state that we shall be pleased if you will let us know the date of your arrival - the hour, if possible - and the kind of room you may require.

There is a private bath with every room of our Hotel.

We enclose our rate sheet and shall be glad to reserve for you any rate room you may designate.

Very truly yours,

HOTEL STATLER

BUFFALO, N.Y. - HOTEL STATLER - AT SWAN AND WASHINGTON STREET - 450 ROOMS - 450 BATHS.
UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT WITH STATLER SERVICE AND IDEAS.
Room Rates

HOTEL STATLER is operated on the European plan. In making reservations, please specify number of persons, kind of rooms requested and date (hour, if possible) of arrival.

Room with shower bath only, for one person, $2 and $2.50 per day; for two persons, $3 and $3.50 per day.

Rooms with tub and shower bath, for one person, $2.50 to $6; for two persons, $4.50 to $10.

Sample rooms, for two persons, $2 to $12; for four persons, $4 to $15.

Squares of parlor, bedroom and bath (bath and shower) $19 and $22. Private dining room and additional bedroom (connecting) may be rented if desired.

Sample rooms, above bath only, for one person, $2.50 and $3.50; for two persons, $4 and $5. With tub and shower, for one person, $3 to $4; for two persons, $4.50 to $6.50.

Rooms of rooms for one or more persons, for the entire period, are available.

Rates are subject to change without notice. Rates and all information in this circular are subject to the United States and other Federal laws.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

NOTE that every room is an outside room, as the courts are large (60 x 60 ft.). No buildings adjoin the hotel except a two-story one on the court-side. On the other side is East 12th St.; Euclid Avenue in front (left of plan); alley (four-story building opposite) in rear.

Also operating Hotel Stalter, Buffalo, Washington and Swan Streets; 450 Rooms, 450 Baths. Hotel Stalter Detroit, 800 Rooms, 800 Baths.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
HOTEL STATLER, BUFFALO

The newest and largest of Buffalo hotels, with 450 rooms, 450 baths; circulating ice water and other unusual conveniences in every room. At Washington and Swan Streets, convenient to all railway stations, steamer landings, Niagara Falls route, and to all downtown Buffalo. Rates from $1.25 per day.

HOTEL STATLER, DETROIT

The third and largest Hotel Statler, 800 rooms, 800 baths, opened in February, 1913. There are 400 rooms with shower bath at $1.50 and $2, and another 400 with both tub and shower at $2.50 to $6. At Grand Circus Park, between Washington Blvd. and Bagley Ave., but a few steps from the Woodward Ave. car, yet as quiet as if in the residence district.

The newest and largest of Buffalo hotels, with 450 rooms, 450 baths; circulating ice water and other unusual conveniences in every room. At Washington and Swan Streets, convenient to all railway stations, steamer landings, Niagara Falls route, and to all downtown Buffalo. Rates from $1.25 per day.

Dear Mr. White,

I hope you are well with the approach of Spring. I want you another year of Irish Literature, even though I don't have the funds to send you a subscription. I have just read Steinbeck's novel, and was impressed.

Yours sincerely,

Louis Friedman

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
May 3, 1911

Dear Mr. White,

Our second Cornell reunion is to occur this year in June 26th, I believe, and I am interested to make it a very interesting affair. The chief Cornell guest will be the Chancellor Minnini of Italy, who is, you know, a Cornell professor. It is coming now rather late, which means that we will have to do it the old familiar way, with a dinner;

Would you like to come to dinner? I have been thinking that it would be nice to have it as a little in the financial tone. The tickets will be 10 francs, if you come to dine with us, or 50 francs if you want to do it in bringing our from the Latin Quarter five young American College men who could not afford to come, otherwise for on this occasion we want to have as many other American Colleges represented as possible.

Our main Cornell group will be the Carter around which the other Colleges can&rsquo;t be arranged on this occasion.

I hope to see you at 7:30 as the continuation of the banquet the two volumes of your brother biograph on which they have been doing the last five years. Then I will
May 2, 1915

Dear Dr. Smith:

This is about the only letter you ever received as President of the University. I have your letter and I am very glad to see your journey of change.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Mills

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
RECEIVED A\^e W. 31 ST. N.Y.
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COLUMBUS OHIO 615PM MAY 3 1915

HON ANDREW D WHITE
HOTEL SEVILLE NYK

PLEASE WRITE US YOUR REASONS FOR CHOOSING STEERE ORGAN CO TO
BUILD BAILY HALL ORGAN CORNELL UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE MEETS FRIDAY NIGHT
MAY SEVENTH AND WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR LETTER IN HAND BEFORE
THAT TIME.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST D. A CROUNER PRESIDENT
133 EAST CHESTNUT STREET
808PM.
American Consulate.
Ghent, Belgium. May 4th, 1919.

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 5th. addressed to the Consul General at Brussels has been referred to me on this date. By this time you doubtless have my letter of March 30th. In reply to yours of February 31 so that you are quite fully informed concerning Dr. Sarolea's condition, which continues to improve.

Owing to existing conditions it is not possible for Dr. Sarolea to correspond with you directly, but I will be pleased to transmit any messages you may desire to send him.

Very truly yours,

A. Adler Johnson
Consul.
May 4th, 1916.

Confidential

Ron. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to enclose two copies of a proposal for a League of Peace. These tentative suggestions were decided upon in a series of conferences in which men eminent in political science, international law and statesmanship, took part. The draft is signed by the gentlemen whose names appear at the bottom of sheet one.

It is proposed to hold in Philadelphia (perhaps in Independence Hall) early in June, a meeting, whose members shall be elected on account of their prominence and high repute in their several localities. The accompanying proposals, which are, of course, in no sense binding on the delegates, will be laid before them for consideration. Only those will be asked to attend who find themselves in general agreement with the proposition to suggest the organization of a League of Peace.

A group of about one hundred is being organized to act with the present signers as a Committee of Invitation for the Philadelphia meeting. In case you are willing to have your name used in this connection and to cooperate in the undertaking, you are respectfully asked to return, with your signature, sheet two of the proposals and to signify your acceptance of membership in the Committee.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
It is desirable for the United States to join a League of all the great nations binding the signatories to the following:

First - All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers not settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

Second - All non-justiciable questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.

Third - The signatory powers shall jointly use their military forces to prevent any one of their number from going to war or committing acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

Fourth - Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the Judicial Tribunal mentioned in (1).

SIGNED:

William H. Taft, Ex-President of the United States
James M. Book, Former Assistant Attorney General of the United States
Perry Belmont, Former Chairman Committee on Foreign Affairs
John Bates Clark, Political Economist, Columbia University
Frank Crapo, Editorial Writer, The Associated Newspapers
William G. Dennis, Former Assistant Solicitor, Department of State
Irving Fisher, Political Economist, Yale University
Franklin H. Giddings, Prof. Sociology and History of Civilization, Columbia
John Hays Hammond, Mining Engineer
George O. Holt, United States District Judge, Southern New York
Hamilton Holt, Editor, The Independent
Harold J. Noyes, Associate Editor, The Independent
Jeremiah W. Jenks, Political Economist, New York University
Dorwin F. Kingsley, President New York Life Insurance Company
A. Lawrence Lowell, President, Harvard University
Frederick Lynch, Secretary, Church Peace Union
Theodore Marburg, Former United States Minister to Belgium
George A. Plimpton, Senior Partner, Ginn & Co., Publishers
Leo A. Rowe, Political Economist, University of Pennsylvania
William H. Short, Secretary, The New York Peace Society
Albert Shaw, Editor, Review of Reviews
John A. Stewart, Chairman, American Peace Centenary Committee
Everett F. Wheeler, Lawyer
Theodore S. Woolsey, Professor International Law, Yale University.

It is desirable for the United States to join all the great nations binding the signatories to the following:

First, all justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers not settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

Second, all non-justiciable questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.

Third, the signatory powers shall jointly use their military forces to prevent any one of their number from going to war or committing acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

Fourth, that conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the Judicial Tribunal mentioned in (1).

Approved
My dear Dr. White:

I ran across our mutual friend J. Bishop Putnam and he told me about meeting you at the Union League Club. I am writing to say if you and Mrs. White can come up to Yama Farms for a week or so visit and make it a surprise to Mrs. Sarre, she will be simply delighted, and it would give me a great deal of pleasure. The best train is 12:15 from West 42nd Street Ferry. If you will telephone my secretary at my office, Madison Square 6500, she will arrange to have the Inn meet you and Mrs. White at the station.

Trusting you are both quite well and that we may have the pleasure of seeing you, I am,

Sincerely,

Frank Seaman

Dr. Andrew D. White, Union League Club, New York City.
Notes from Yama Farms Inn

By THE HALL CLOCK

You might think that all seasons were alike to a hall clock, but this would be a misjudgment. I notice things. I have known what it is to be all run down, and I have my own sensibilities. I know what it is to see the Spring come in at Yama Farms—to see it come in through the doors and windows of the Inn. Somehow it seems to me that the people who come at this time have the effect of bringing in Spring with them. Spring is the most contagious thing you know. The Inn has caught it. After snuggling back in a log-fire-glade-I'm indoors sort of way for the winter, it has been wonderfully interesting to see it perk up and get on its outdoor-season manner.

A Newcomer

By the way, an interesting-looking man came the other day, a distinguished-looking man, one of the most imposing of the many distinguished persons I have seen here. A little while ago the London Times remarked of him that he "would be taken for a Russian Grand Duke any day if he were seen on the Promenade des Anglais in Nice," so that I am entirely within the bounds of propriety, I should say, in commenting on his appearance. I got my first hint of his name when one guest said to another, "Who should you think I meant if I told you that Gustave was coming?"

The guest who was questioned thought for a moment. "Gustave? Well, if we were in Europe I should think of the Hotel Savoy in London. Gustave is the most famous hotel manager in Europe. Which Gustave are you speaking of?"

"The very same."

"But he is in London."

"He was in London. Gustave's to be the new manager of Yama Farms Inn."

I could understand the guest's astonishment. I can't think of anything the Inn has done that was quite so astonishing as losing the great wizard of the Savoy. Mr. Gustave Sogolke is known to Kings and commoners everywhere in Britain and on the Continent. A letter addressed to "Gustave, Europe," would have come pretty near to finding him. Letters addressed to "Gustave, London," often have.

Well, this prince of managers did not visit the Inn for the first time by any mere accident. Of course, he had heard of Yama Farms Inn. It is one of the things they discuss on the "other side" when the subject of hotel ideals comes up. Gustave thought that the first tip-less, "no-extra-less," Inn represented a great idea. He asked Americans about it. He found that it had really happened. But, in common with most hotel managers, big and little, he decided that it was "impossible." He passed from the stage of incredulity, in which he might have said "there ain't no such animal," to the stage in which he was assured that it never would "work."

He was in this state of mind when he came to America after the exigencies of war had enforced his retirement from the Savoy. (Though Gustave was naturalized in England, international conflict made it awkward that he should have been born in Austria.)

Then he came to the Inn to see for himself what it was that had mesmerized the Americans he had talked to in London. All this time Gustave had had in his mind a certain dream. He had experienced the big thing; he had managed a thousand "help," had entertained the world's most eminent travelers; but he had longed, like any other artist, to take hold of some smaller, concrete thing in which he could express himself. So that when he saw the Inn, when he found that it had "worked," when he found that its success had exceeded the expectations even of the believers, all debates ended. "I'll buy it," said Gustave. Being assured that no money could buy the Inn, but that the management of it might be in his hands if he so chose, Gustave made a decision, answering all the inquiries of friends who, like Lord Northcliffe, wrote asking what was to be his "next step." "My next step," said the recipient of so many important American offers, "is not to a bigger hotel but to one on a higher plane than anything I have yet undertaken."

This is how the Inn comes to have a new manager with his chefs. This is what promises to make this Spring at the Inn even more interesting than last.

The Guest List

The Inn has never been eager to have a waiting list. It has taken the greatest satisfaction out of making its friends comfortable, and in being able to place in its invitation roster all who might be added by the requests of its guests. Yet, obviously, this endless chain had to reach a limit, and the Inn has been obliged to close its guest list, save only as to those spaces left by the dropping of names representing far-distant persons who may be assumed, for the year, to be out of range of the Inn's hospitality. New names that may be suggested will be added at the first opportunity.

Trout Time and Such Matters

An ex-Conservation Commissioner who visited the Jenny Brook preserves the other day remarked, "I never saw such trout. I didn't believe such trout existed."

The fact is, of course, that such breeding conditions are exceptional. Anyway, the trout are exceptional, both as to quality and numbers. If the conditions for breeding are somewhat different, the conditions for catching—yes, and eating—them are different also. That interesting red man, Tomah, of the Passamaquoddy tribe, has just established himself in the Jenny Brook paradise, where he will be able and ready to show fishing persons the way. Tomah has his squaw and two papooses to keep him company and to remind you, incidentally, what a wonderful old Indian country this is.
Yama Farms—and the Inn could not quite be what it is unless it had the companionship of the Farms to draw on for those supplementary comforts such as no Inn could expect to arrogate to itself.

For riding, for motoring, for walking or for fishing, this lovely rolling Napanoch country is indeed a delight. The new pults through the woods, the winding way to the camp fire, the jolly jaunt down into that quaint dell where Jenny Brook runs all of these by-ways make outdoors in Yama-Farms-land a luxuriant region and just a little different from any other place on earth. The Inn itself showed a lot of capacity in perking on the brink of that cool plateau overlooking the romping valley and the splendid, distant range of hills. As one guest, extolling the Inn and its surroundings, said it: "They put the right thing in the right place."

It is worth remarking, too, that the mototing to and from New York is as picturesque and agreeable as one may find, whether the trip be made on either side of the stately Hudson. The Hudson is, indeed, good company to those who may come to Napanoch by rail (Ontario & Western R. R. by ferry from West Forty-second Street, New York). Guests may always get detailed information on travel questions, as well as upon all other matters related to the Inn, by telephoning to Mr. Seaman's Secretary (Telephone, Madison Square 8290), New York.

For the Summer

In the matter of engagement of quarters for the entire summer, it is natural that the Inn should find most complimentary and gratifying those that follow an experience of last summer. So that when the first reservation for the entire season was made by one of America's most eminent medical specialists who had spent some of last season at the Inn, and when the second full-season reservation was made by one of our most distinguished railroad presidents who likewise had tasted of the joys of the Inn last year, it was felt that the list of long-stay guests had been started in the happiest way.

Naturally the Inn enjoys compliments of this sort. The Inn likes to think that its best qualities come out on fuller acquaintance. Nevertheless, it is obliged to remember that one of the things that make the continued stay memorable is the ebb and flow of interesting people. For a day or for a season the Inn itself always wishes to have that quality—interestingness. And no mechanism, no creature comforts, no chef or service, no famous manager can combine to accomplish this without interesting guests. This is why the Inn is always (reasonably, it hopes) prejudiced in favor of guests that bear this description.

Two circumstances might seem to justify an allusion to the question of prices: One, the frequent comment by departing guests that the rates paid, when compared with the conditions and service, seemed disproportionately small; the other, recent inquiries which seemed to indicate that rates might be raised this season.

This is to announce that while the Inn hopes to raise its standard of hospitality, if this becomes possible, it has no present intention of raising its rates.

Last word—really, it should be the first—don't come to the Inn without having made a reservation. The embarrassment of not being able to provide quarters is all the greater when the guest would have been particularly welcome.

Napanoch, N. Y., April 16th, 1916.

Yours very truly,
STERLING BRONZE COMPANY

May 5th, 1915.

Dear Madam:

We beg to send you herewith drawing of fixture we have designed for your Guest Room Dresser, which we think will suit your requirements. Silks, of course, would be to the color of your selection also the finish of the metal.

We beg to quote you a price for this design, X3337, complete with shades, finished in brass or similar colors..........................$35.00

finished in silver, the price would be............37.00

F.O.R. New York.

We should be very glad to have the pleasure of executing this order, and receiving your instructions to proceed before your departure, if you can do so conveniently.

Yours very truly,

Andrew D. White,
Hotel Seville—Room 318,
Madison Avenue & 29th Street,
New York City.

AC/SM

093719

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
May 5th, 1915.

My dear friend:

I do hope this will find you and Mrs. White and the daughter well. Some time ago I was informed that you were not in your usual good health.

Mrs. Strauss and I passed the winter on the Pacific Coast, as I had some matters requiring my attention there, and at the same time we utilized the opportunity to have a rest. Southern California climatically appeals to me as a better winter resort than any of the European and Oriental winter resorts. I had been west several times before, but only for a short time. The European war will doubtless be the cause of introducing many of our people to the delights of our own country.

I suppose you are as much depressed as all of us are because of this dreadful useless war. We cannot understand why we join with them in protecting the sacred rights of nations. The Germans feel very bitter toward us, and their hatred is only a degree less than toward the British. The world has gone mad, and we at least must keep our equilibrium and make allowances for the unbalanced condition of the belligerents. The whole German nation, from Kaiser to the hod carrier, are possessed with an infuriated heroism and with the belief that the Allies began the war and that they forced the sword into the hands of the Kaiser. I had a long talk with Sir Edward Grey at his cousin’s house in the latter part of August. He impressed me as a calm, deliberate, high-minded statesman. I am in hopes that Italy may join the Allies, for the reason principally, that it may hasten the end.

Yours very truly,

A.C. Fuchsing

Mr. Andrew D. White
Hotel Seville
630 Madison Ave. & 29th St.,
New York City.
It is to be hoped that the extreme suffering of the nations may produce in the end, supreme wisdom in reconstructing international relations upon a basis of justice as opposed to expediency, so as to secure a reasonable guarantee for permanent peace. From my point of view, all is darkness at present, and amid the clash and carnage the ears of the mighty are deaf to reason. But reason must come, whether it will be at the cannon's mouth or through exhaustion. In either event, terrible will be the sacrifice and appalling the penalty.

But it is not my intention to trouble you with these thoughts. I merely want to let you know that my thoughts and heart are with you, with the hope that I may hear that you and yours are well. Mrs. Straus joins me in cordial regards to you all.

Sincerely and affectionately yours,

[Signature]

Honorable Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N.Y.

May 5th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

Enclosed herewith you will find your statement for April, which I trust you will find correct.

That your visit to the sea shore has done you much good I sincerely trust.

Anna is at home, and most of the time is comfortable. We are not entirely satisfied with her condition. Still we have not lost hope.

Horace is leaving to-day for Atlantic City for a much needed rest. He looks quite run down and worn.

Hoping that you and yours are well and having a delightful spring, I remain,

Affectionately yours,
Hon. Andrew D. White,
27 East Ave.

Dear Sir:

I am a Cornell man—1917 Agriculture. For a long time I have been thinking seriously of trying the examinations for United States Consul. I realize that it means work to get there and stay there, if I were not decided to try hard, I should not ask any.
of your valuable time in reading this, and I am anxious to get the advice of one who has been so active in our country's service as yourself. May I ask to see you at your convenience? I have a letter from Hon. Ellis P. Roberts, former Treasurer of the U.S., which may possibly serve to introduce me. I should appreciate it very much if I might see you.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. J. Foster
October 2, 1872

I can meet your wish for a copy by sending you a blank one from my library, I cannot reach it now as my books are pretty closely packed up, I have some whom I need to send it to a distance away from them.

I don’t think I have given you much; but last Thursday, I did wish to return to my home. I will ask you, in case you do not hear from me by October 15, to let my memory by a line to my Phil add the athletics 1st of June 85.

I should be most happy if I could meet you on the farm I went to for the University. It would greatly forward my plan to.

I was also greatly disappointed not to have met you on the farm.

I am, also greatly disappointed at having met you on the farm, as you told me there were so many things that you might slightly talk.

I expect to hear from you soon.

White, May 6, 1875

[Signature]

[Address: Pasco Manor Inn, Pasco, Wash.]

[Note: Without assurance that they still are living, I did like to be remembered to them.]

I lately - a rather somber note - also - from the letter to my husband, I presume you did not get, for I have from him, I am just to congratulate him on the birth of a daughter, in the situation of a statue in the town. Perhaps, I cannot add my own tribute too.
Dear Sir:

Enclosed I beg to hand you invoice for the pictures kindly ordered which I hope are to your entire satisfaction.

Venturing to solicit the favor of your further esteemed patronage I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]

Mr. Andrew D. White,
27 East Ave,
Ithaca, N. Y.

GEORGE BUSSE
PRINT SELLER

EXCHANGE OF OLD AND MODERN MASTERS

PRINTS OF ALL EUROPEAN GALLERIES

TELEPHONE, 1259 MURRAY-HILL

20 East 48th St., New York, May 7, 1925.
My dear Doctor White:

Your letter of April 19th from Atlantic City
enclosing a letter for Dr. E. Sarolea and a draft on the
Amsterdamsche Bank payable to his order came safely the
day before yesterday. I have sent your letter and the
draft to Mr. Johnson, the American Consul at Ghent, and
asked him if possible to deliver them to Dr. Sarolea.

If the draft had not been drawn to Dr. Sarolea's order
it would have been easier and quicker to transmit the
money from here by telegraph and this would have had the
additional advantage of getting the better rate of
exchange. But I have instructed Mr. Johnson in case
any difficulty in cashing the draft at Ghent should
arise to send it back to me with Dr. Sarolea's indorsement
so that I can get it cashed and send the proceeds on by
telegraph. In any case I think you can feel sure that
Dr. Sarolea will get his money very soon.

The Hague,
May 7th, 1915.

Honorale Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

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The Hague,
May 7th, 1915.

Honorale Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.
Please do not speak of any trouble being caused to me by attending to this matter. I assure you that it is a pleasure for me to do anything for you.

Believe me, as ever,

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

May 7, 1915

---

Dear Sir:

Referring to the pictures you recently ordered, wish to state that inasmuch as the picture of Wall Street is framed in mahogany we would respectfully suggest framing the printed description in mahogany. We expect to be able to effect delivery of these pictures on or about May 18.

Awaiting your wishes in the matter,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

John Wanamaker, New York

New York, May 7, 1915

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Mr. Andrew D. White,
27 East Avenue,
Ithaca, New York.

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Awaiting your wishes in the matter,

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

John Wanamaker, New York

New York, May 7, 1915

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The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Friend:-

As Chairman of the Credentials Committee, I beg to state that upon presentation of your credentials at either the Chamber of Commerce, the World Court Congress Headquarters, at the Hotel Statler, or at the door of Gray's Armory, where the Congress is to be held, you will register and receive your badge as a delegate.

The Hotels Hollanden, Statler and Colonial will give rates to delegates from $2.50 per day up. There are many other hotels in Cleveland where rates are still lower. If it is your desire to stop at either the Hollanden, Statler or Colonial, you had perhaps better engage your accommodations at once. You can indicate in your application about the rate per day you desire to pay.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman, Credentials Committee.
May 8, 1915.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Directors has called a meeting of the Academy for Monday, May 24th, at 12:30 P.M., at the Century Club, 7 West 43rd Street, New York, for the consideration of very important business, including the question of the award of the medal of the Academy.

As luncheon is to be served you are respectfully requested to indicate whether it would be possible for you to attend.

In view of the activities to be undertaken by the Academy the Board desires to impress upon members the desirability of the fullest co-operation by way of attendance and counsel.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON,
Permanent Secretary.
My dear Dr. White:

I have your letter and can appreciate the circumstances under which you write.

If the spirit moves you to say anything in connection with this great war, I would be more than pleased if you would say it through the columns of Leslie's which goes into 400,000 homes every week - homes that need to be enlightened in many instances.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

May 8/1915
Dr. Andrew D. White, 
Cornell University, 
Ithaca, N.Y.

May 8th 1918.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to inform you of the progress made by the Committee appointed to
arrange for the erection of a suitable monument to mark the grave of Mr. Robert
Hope-Jones in Elm Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, which has succeeded in making collections for
this purpose to the extent of $223.00

Believing that you would wish to be one of the subscribers to this very
worthy project, will you kindly send your
contribution to Frank R. White, 506 Fifth
Avenue, New York, at your earliest conven-
ience so that an order for the monument,
the design of which has been approved by
Mrs. Hope-Jones, may be placed without
further delay.

Yours very truly,

Frank R. White
Chairman of Comm.
July 18, 1874

Dear Mrs. White:

I am just writing to you to let you know how much I enjoyed the opera last night. The concert I played was without a doubt the best I have ever played. And I must confess it was much better than if I had stopped and turned over the pages.

The opera was charming. I heard the famous tenor play one of their songs at Pinder's last night, and I liked it so much that I got the whole thing down. I have a charming part of Mozart which I shall study now so that I can have it in fair shape to play to you. Then I shall study a concerto of Beethoven, say anything about this story, even which I need to play.

The opera festival will soon start, and I have already bought my ticket. I would rather buy one than try to sell any. How fares business? Papa says I will get you the $10.00 for household expenses, chiefly rent, the $7.00 a month. How are you getting along? You say you are fine.

I am looking forward to seeing you.

Yours truly,

André White
PARKER'S CONCERT HALL, MAY 1st, 1915,
8 O'CLOCK

Fifth Annual Piano Recital

BY

MRS. ERVIN S. FERRY

Assisted by
PUPILS OF MISS RICE and MISS BALLARD

PROGRAM

Monologue—Behind a Curtain
GUINEVERE DIABLE SCHAIBLEY

Piano—Moonlight, Arabesque, in E
Debussy

Child Poems—The Beating Sin, The Judgment Day
Cooke

Monologue—Her First Call on the Butcher
FRANCES CARR

Voice—Songs Selected

Monologue—The Pudding
MARY MILDRED SCHREIBER

Piano—Album Leaves, Op. 28, Nos. 1-3
Grieg

Concerto—G minor, first movement
Mendelssohn

(lOrchestral accompaniment on second piano)

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED AT 105 SOUTH AURORA STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

NEW YORK, MAY 9-15

THE WORLD WOULD BE GRATEFUL IN BEING ABLE TO PRESENT TO ITS READERS YOUR OPINION ON THE DUTY OF AMERICANS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS ALSO YOUR OPINION OF THE LUSITANIA TRAGEDY AND ITS AMERICAN VICTIMS WILL YOU PLEASE REPLY

NEW YORK WORLD 3 25 PM.
May 9, 1915.

New York Aoyed

New York City

To: Express Mail

Thank you for invitation, but I feel that at present all patriotic citizens should avoid the decision of the President and his constituted and chosen advisers.

Andrew D. White

May 10, 1915.

By instruction of the Board of Directors the Secretary of the Academy respectfully submits to members for their further consideration the enclosed tabulated statement, in the order of the number of votes received, of the persons most favored in the preliminary suggestions for candidates for the five existing vacancies. The first five of these have formally been placed in nomination. The Secretary repeats the usual reminder that any other member of the Institute not an Academician is equally eligible.

It is specially desired that a memorandum should be made of the fact that the annual meeting of the Academy will take place on September 16, 1915, in New York, at an hour and place yet to be determined. In order to conform to the By-Laws this meeting, after the transaction of business, will be adjourned to November 16th in Boston when the election of new members will take place.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON,
Permanent Secretary.
Roberto Grant 15
Lorado Taft 13
Paul Elmer More 11
George L. Mives 9
J. Alden Weir 9

William Gillette 8
John Grier Hibben 8
John Gellen Howard 7
Maxims Harkness 5
Wyatt Earp 2
Walter Damrosch 2
Booth Tarkington 2
Sara L. Pette 2
Paul Shorey 2
W. Lyon Phelps 2
John A. Holdman 2
Edwin Markham 2
John E. Pinley 2
Karl Bitter 2
Paul Dougherty 2
Arthur Whiting 2

The following received one vote:
Richard Aldrich, J. Carroll Beckett, George Grey Barnard,
Winston Churchill, Royal Cortissoz, E. O. Chatfield-Taylor,
Samuel Goldwater Crotches, Finley F. Dunne, Maurice Francis Healy,
Harrold Goodland, jr., Arthur Poets, Charles Dana Gibson,
F. B. Gummere, Jules Gaar, Oliver Herford, Robert Henri,
Arthur Sherburn Hardy, Archer M. Huntington, Gari Melchers,
Frederick MacMonnies, H. Siddons Newbury, Charles A. Flint,
Joseph Pennell, Robert Reid, F. W. Rockstuhl, Edward Arlington
Robinson, T. R. Sullivan, Henry D. Sedgwick, D. W. Tryon,

Hon Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Sir:

I want to tell you how I appreciate yours of May 4th, answering my Western Union Letter, concerning the Steere Organ, which was forwarded to you at New York. It will be a great pleasure some day for me to return this courtesy.

I feel like I am personally acquainted with you, on account of the many boys that went to Cornell from my old home town - Wellsvilie, Allegheny County, New York.

Yours,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
May 10, 1915.

My dear Mr. White:

I am wondering if the time has not come when you will be willing to talk to me for publication on some phase of the present European war. I am taking the liberty of enclosing some pages from the Detroit Free Press of a week ago, showing you the way in which these interviews are now being handled in various papers throughout the country.

President Butler is especially anxious that I secure this interview and his desire is no less persistent than that of the "New York Times".

Very sincerely yours,

Edward S. Martin

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.
May 11th, 1916.

Sterling Bronze Co.
34 East 40th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

We are enclosing your information sheet regarding the conditions at J. D. White's residence at 27 East Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y., that you may proceed with the manufacture of the fixtures recently purchased by him.

If there is any further information that you desire we will be pleased to obtain the same for you.

Yours very truly,
Davis-Brown Electric Co.

[Signature]

Enclosure.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
May 11, 1915.

My dear Dr. White:

I find that I have not acknowledged your letter of April 10th regretting your inability to be present at the meeting of the Board on April 10th.

Your letter was read to the Board and we all missed your presence very much. It was an exceptionally interesting meeting, as you will see from the minutes which I shall send you shortly. You will be glad to learn that the candidate who was your first choice for election to the Board, namely, the Honorable George Gray of Wilmington, Delaware, was elected on the first ballot.

Reciprocating your warm good wishes and trusting that you have entirely recovered from your cold, I am

Always sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.
Dear Sir:

We wish to call to your attention CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS 5% Gold Bonds, due 1940, of which we can still supply a few at 99 and interest, subject to confirmation.

These bonds are secured by the properties of one of the largest terminal railway companies in the country. The railroad connects with every trunk line (thirty-two in number) entering the largest railroad center in the world. The property of the company is far in excess of its total bonded debt; probably equal to several times the bonds against it. Not only are the equities large, but this bond escapes the popular objection that is raised against most terminal issues; that is, that they depend on guarantees and have no earnings statement. This company does not depend on guarantees. It has earnings that are remarkably steady; its net earnings averaged three times

interest charges during all of the last fifteen years, excepting one, when they were slightly below this figure.

Only recently Cornell University and other institutions purchased some of these bonds, realizing their soundness and desirability for a long term investment.

Very truly yours,

Hon. Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.

May 11, 1915
Dear Sirs -

In view of the nomination of Robert McCormick for a place in the Hall of Fame, I am sending you by today's mail a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Robert McCormick, Inventor".

This pamphlet is for the most part identical with a pamphlet placed in the hands of the electors in 1910, but in addition includes information relating to John P. Deere, recently deceased.

I trust this pamphlet will be of value in determining your vote in favor of Robert McCormick, my grandfather, whose genius evoked the idea of a reaping machine, and whose patience and industry finally brought it to a successful completion.

Yours very truly,

R. HALL McCORMICK

Chicago, Ill., May 11th, 1915.
Mr. Lecher,

A few days ago, I was much pleased to receive your letter and to hear from you the good news that you will be with us on the evening of May 11. I have been looking forward to meeting you and hearing your lecture. I hope you will enjoy your stay in New York. My family and I look forward to your visit.

Sincerely yours,

Max Wirth
Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

Your welcome letter of yesterday received.

I regret I am unable at present to give you definite information as to when the three boys will be here at the same time this month. Mr. Horace White, as I wrote you in my last letter, is suffering from an attack of indigestion. He left Syracuse on the 8th inst. to consult an Albany physician. He left there Saturday for a visit to New York and then he goes on to Atlantic City. He left his matters here with me, and stated he would write me, keeping me informed as to his movements etc. I have not, as yet, received a letter from him; but expect to receive one in a day or so. He has no decided date of return, as I presume this will depend on his condition and recovery.

Immediately upon receipt of any knowledge of the date of his return, I will communicate with you; and in the meantime I will learn if Mr. Andrew S. and Mr. Ernest I. intend to remain here until such time as Mr. Horace White may return.

I will give my best thought to a plan for conducting the business as you request, and hope to be able to write you upon this and the matter of Mr. Horace White's return within a few days.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Burns

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
sincerely, Mr. Harris who struck
will advise of by return mail
so that I may make any
plane accordingly.

Yours very truly,
E. D. Mundie
[Signature]
NEW YORK, May 12, 1915.

My dear President White,

Messrs Treman, Edwards and I had luncheon today to discuss the site for the Statue, and it is, of course, our earnest desire that your personal wishes should in every way be observed.

Mr. Edwards and I are entirely in accord with you that the site as at present contemplated, is too much a part of Goldwin Smith Hall, especially as there is no apparent reason to identify you to such an extent with that particular building, unless it be your wish.

If you have no particular site in mind and do not favor any special location, we suggest your considering a site in the immediate vicinity of the Library or Morrill Hall. This is really that part of the Campus with which you were most associated in the early days of the University, and I rather feel that old graduates and those who had the privilege of attending your lectures would consider such a site an appropriate one.

I only offer this by way of suggestion, as you seem to have some hesitation as to the definite location of the site.

With kind remembrances to Mrs. White, believe me,

Very faithfully,

[Signature]
My dear Dr. White:

On Monday evening next, the 17th instant, at 7 P.M., the Arts Association will hold its annual banquet in Prudence Physic dining hall. The association is composed of the student in the College of Arts and Sciences, and this year for the first time women have been admitted to membership on equal terms with the men. While it never amounted to much before, it has been managed this year by a group of young men, for whom I have sincere regret; I they have held a number of very interesting and successful meetings of a social character.

They have now asked me to present to you their very respectful request that you may be willing to speak to them at the dinner in

---

May 12, 1915

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
If there is any further information that you would desire to have concerning the dinner, I should be glad to come to your house any time after six o'clock this evening. I shall be found by telephone at my house between 6 and 7.

The other speaker at the dinner will be Dean Greene and myself. Hoping that you can join us for at least part of the evening, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Henry A. Sill

D. Andrew D. White

World Court Congress
Cleveland, Ohio
May 12-13-14
The project of a true international court of justice has been sufficiently examined. It was adopted in principle by the forty-four States composing the Second Hague Conference (1907), was endorsed by the Institute of International Law (1912), and since 1907 has received the hearty support of all the leading Powers, including Great Britain and Germany. It has been exhaustively studied at four annual conferences of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes and by foreign governments and publicists. The suggestion has also met with the approval of State Legislatures in the United States, of leading Chambers of Commerce and of representative religious bodies. Indeed, it is approved by thoughtful men everywhere.

Practical men dislike to go on talking about projects when their desirability and practicability have been demonstrated. They insist upon seeing them realized. The project of the Court is a mature project. The time has come to take positive action looking toward its prompt establishment at the right moment. That it will be a powerful additional factor for the future peace of the world is not doubted. That it will build up international law, so essential to peaceful relations among men, is equally accepted.

The present unspeakable conflict abroad has brought with it a vivid conception of how unintelligent our present methods are, of how pitifully we lack in the international field the simplest machinery for the avoidance of conflict such as is provided in the internal organization of the State.

With a view to rousing the American public to a consciousness of the possibilities that lie in the creation of a true court of justice for the nations and developing an insistent demand for it, thus strengthening the hands of the United States Government in its appeal for its early establishment, a congress has been planned for May 12, 13 and 14 at Cleveland, Ohio (Hotel Statler). The speakers will be requested to avoid any references which will give the impression that this is a stop-the-war movement or concern itself with the question of national defense. The program will be limited to the one topic of promoting a true International Court of Justice. The Congress is not under the auspices of any one society. Its Governing Committee hopes that all organizations opposed to war as a method of settling international disputes will lend their support.
May 13th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
East Ave.,
City.

My dear President White:

I enclose herewith a copy of a letter received this morning from Mr. Edwards in response to a letter which I wrote him after I had my telephone communication with you on Tuesday.

I note from Mr. Edwards's letter that he requested me to act temporarily for the Buildings and Grounds Committee in considering matters further with you. I assume that the intention would be that I should try and agree with you upon a site that is perfectly satisfactory and then submit our joint recommendation to the Buildings and Grounds Committee, in which event it would take formal action. I note that Mr. Edwards expresses his personal disapproval of the location suggested by the Architectural Department and I may say that Mr. Westervelt of the Building and Grounds Committee, a New York Architect, raised a question about the placing of the statue directly in front of the center of the portal, thinking that it would be a great mistake if it wasn't exactly the right proportions and that too, it is right in the middle of the path leading to the building itself.

However, I am merely calling attention to suggestions made by others representing different points of view, and perhaps we can agree upon something that will not be open to objection from any source.

I will be out of town during the day, but will be home on Friday and Saturday and will be glad to take the matter up with you at any time at your convenience.

Yours very respectfully,

Charles H. Blood

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Thomas Hutchinson, one of the most eminent sons of Massachusetts, was born in Boston in 1711 and died exiled in England in 1780. Beside holding the offices of Speaker of the House, Governor and Chief-Justice of the Province, he rendered valuable service to it in restoring the public credit and specie payments and in securing, at the boundary conference in 1775, the retention of the County of Berkshire, when it was claimed by New York. His History of the Colony and Province is, and will ever remain, a classic. His espousal of the side of the Crown at the outbreak of the Revolution caused his banishment, and so prejudiced the public mind against him that for more than a hundred years his many great services to Massachusetts failed of proper appreciation save in the minds of a few historians and scholars, with the result that nowhere in Boston, which was the scene of his long and distinguished public service, is there any visible memorial of Governor Hutchinson.

In view of these facts, it has been thought fit that the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, dedicated to the study and conservation of the history of the Commonwealth and of those who have helped to make her great, should, by an act of tardy justice and gratitude, make amends for a century of public neglect by placing in the First Church in Boston a mural tablet or monument to commemorate the life and work of this faithful public servant. While Hutchinson's church home, after his marriage, was at the New Brick Church, which lost its identity in 1779, he was, until 1756, a pew-
owner and a regular contributor to the support of the First Church, with which all his Hutchinson ancestors, in an unbroken line, had been actively and prominently connected since the arrival in the Colony, in 1634, of his emigrant progenitor William Hutchinson and his famous and unfortunate wife, Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, who is already commemorated in stone upon its walls.

As The Colonial Society's endowment is, unfortunately, insufficient to provide all the funds needed to meet even the expense of its Publications, the undersigned members of the Society hereby agree to give the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS each toward the cost of a Memorial to Governor Hutchinson to be placed in the First Church in Boston under the direction of its Memorials Committee, this gift to the Church to be made in the name of The Colonial Society of Massachusetts.

Henry H. Edes paid W. Murray Crane paid
William Endicott paid John H. Shayer paid
Arthur T. Lyman paid George Nixon Black paid
R. L. Higginson paid Lincoln N. Kinneccutt paid
Thomas Minus paid Charles A. Washburn paid
George V. Leverett paid Charles S. Rackemann paid
Frederick Lewis Gay paid George Wiggleworth paid
Horace B. Ware paid Charles L. Nichols paid
Walter Cabot Baylies paid Francis H. Dewey paid
Worthington C. Ford paid Edward Percival Merritt paid
Louis Cabot paid Henry W. Cunningham paid
Joseph A. Choate paid Fred W. Robinson paid
Simon E. Baldwin paid George A. Plimpton paid
James Madison Norton paid Wilberforce Sanns paid
Edward V. Bird paid Richard H. Saltonstall paid
Charles J. McIntire paid Moses Williams paid
Francis H. Appleton paid
John W. Harwell paid
James Whinney Baxter paid
Robert H. Gardiner paid

Ithaca, N.Y.
May 13, 1915.

Chairman,
World Court Congress
Cleveland, Ohio.

I greatly regret that the condition of my health makes it impossible for me to attend the present session of the World Court Congress. Most sincerely, hope and trust that your deliberations and suggestions will result in great good to our country and to the world.

Andrew D. White.

Chairman may 13, 1915.

I greatly regret that the condition of my health makes it impossible for me to attend the present session of the World Court Congress. Most sincerely, hope and trust that your deliberations and suggestions will result in great good to our country and to the world.

Andrew D. White.
from me to you.

The late Collector was an especial privilege to meet the friend.

My father and mother and one of whom he has often heard you speak.

Is there any chance of your coming to

Ballington McG. H"}

My dear Mr. White

My younger son, Washington Williams, is to be in China a

day, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to send them with

a word of greeting.
Hon. Andrew D. White  
Ithaca, New York. 

May 14th, 1915

Dear Mr. White:

I am writing you with regard to my son, William whom I brought to see you at the time of the summer school in 1913.

William took the College entrance examinations in 1913 when 15 years old, and I have recently found that his failure in those examinations is counted against him towards his entrance.

I have written Mr. Hoy but have failed to get the matter arranged and today I am writing Professor Burr stating exactly what I would like to have done.

I would be very glad of any assistance you could be to me even if necessary to have an exception made in his case.

Sincerely,

Rutherford P. Hayes

R. P. Hayes

May 13th, 1915
May 14/1915

My dear Dr. White:

I have read in the “Times” a brief reference to your address before the Cornell Cadet Corps. It strikes a right note. Can you send me a copy with permission to use it, or parts of it, in LESLIE’S? I would greatly appreciate it.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Hon. Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N.Y.
Dr. Andrew D. White

May dear 38

I, in the spring of 1911, I had some correspondence with you concerning my undergraduate investigations and at your request, summarized them for a second edition of “Conflict.”

I was hence your opposition that we new edition is in contemplation and they send not the original edition, for I desired to replace the copy I had, while last volume, with my entire library, was totally destroyed.
My dear Mary White:  
I think the time has come when the twenty-five dollars will be of great use to Mrs. Mauroft as she has had an offer of a position in Santa Barbara, Cal.  
To teach English to Spanish girls with a salary of $30. a month.  She is to start June 21.  This coming week.
Att : Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
THE STEINDEL TRIO
Mrs. Bruno Steindel, Piano
Mr. Alexander Zukowsky, Violin
Mr. Bruno Steindel, Violoncello

TUESDAY, APRIL SIXTH, NINETEEN FIFTEEN
Eliza Fowler Hall, Purdue University

Program

I.
Trio, Op. 11  Beethoven
   Allegro con brio
   Adagio
   Thema con variazioni
   Allegro

II.
Bourree  Bach
Aria  Pergolesi
Menuetto  Beethoven
Harlequin  Poper

Mr. Bruno Steindel

III.
Trio, Op. 56  Godard
   Adagio
   Scherzo

IV.
Adagio  Bruch
Liebesfreud  Kreisler

Mr. Alexander Zukowsky

V.
Trio, Op. 52  Tschaikowsky
   First movement

The KNABE Piano through the kindness of
The Jamison Piano Co.
Dear Mom,

This year from the library of 13° Naples, on my arrival

15th May 1911

- your son.

This year from the library of 13° Naples, on my arrival

15th May 1911

- your son.
A walk through the woods makes me wonder more than ever, why people live in towns. I may not grow old as gracefully as P. Collier, but...
Ithaca, New York
May 17, 1915

Dr. Andrew D. White
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Dr. White:

The Cornell Cosmopolitan Club will be highly honored by your presence at their annual Senior Banquet, to be held on May 18th at 6:30 P.M.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Secretary

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Bluefield, W. Va.
May 17/1915

Mr. Andrew D. White

Dear Sir,

I am glad to have the honor of addressing you, and to have the privilege of thanking you for your kindness in writing to me, informing me of your intention of coming to Ithaca to give your lecture on Science and Theology in the United States. I know, though you have not yet published these series of lectures, on the Surface of Humanity with Science and Theology, the United States, I am sure that the lectures you have given in Europe, in Great Britain, in America, and in Canada, have been of great interest. I sincerely hope I could write you more directly, if the work is not to be ready this fall, but if you would like to have me write to you, it could be arranged.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]
“No Province shall be transferred from one Government to another without the consent by plebiscite or otherwise of the population of such Province.”—Union of Democratic Control, London.

“No territory should be transferred from one nation to another in disregard of the inhabitants.”—World Peace Foundation, Boston.

“Avoidance of the dangers engendered by annexation or by transfer of territory against the will of the population.”—Nederlandsche Anti-Oorlog Raad, The Hague.

“No Province or Territory in any part of the world shall be transferred from one Government to another without the consent by plebiscite of the population of such province.”—Australian Peace Alliance.

“No territory should be transferred from one nation to another against the will of the inhabitants.”—American School Peace League, Boston.

“That at the conclusion of peace no province shall be transferred from one Government to another without the consent of the population concerned; that this consent shall be obtained by plebiscite.”—Woman’s Movement for Constructive Peace, London.

“No transfer of territory except upon consent and by vote of the people within the territory.”—Socialist Party of America, Chicago.

“This International Congress of Women affirms that there should be no transfer of territory without the consent of the men and women in it.”—International Congress of Women, The Hague, April 28th, 29th, 30th, 1915.

“No province should be transferred from one Government to another without the consent of the population of such province.”—National Peace Convention, Chicago.

Considering that through five centuries of relentless oppression the Turk had succeeded in decimating the Armenians under Turkish dominance to four millions up till 1878.

Considering that since 1878, the date of the final Treaty of Berlin which kicked the Armenians back into the Turkish hell out of which they were then escaping, the Turk has been able under the aegis of the “Concert of Europe,” and under the benign tolerance and with the benevolent support of Christian Governments to reduce the Armenian population under Turkish dominance to two millions.

Considering that since the horrors of hell have been let loose again in Armenia (that is in Turkish Armenia and Persian Armenia) and that Turkish Massacres, famine and homelessness are decimating the Armenians by thousands.

Considering that since the Balkan wars tens of thousands of Moslems from Thrace and Macedonia have been dumped into Armenia and Asia Minor, the Moslem populations in Armenia outnumber the Armenians.

Therefore, the resolutions of the Associations here quoted mean death and destruction for the Armenians; the very people out of all the peoples of the earth whose sufferings in their own country through alien oppression have broken all records in the whole history of persecution, since history has been written!

The resolutions of the Associations here quoted mean that the Armenians must once more receive “Turkish Reforms,” and that although Armenians are now freely shedding their blood in the struggle for deliverance of half of their nation from the accrued dominance of the Turk, yet the half of our nation must be again kicked back into the Turkish hell, to be yet again hunted like wild beasts and exterminated like rats and vermin on the soil of their own country, until there shall not be one man, woman or child left to tell the tale of a murdered nation.

From the Humanity, Christianity and Civilization; from the Justice and Peace of the twentieth century: Oh God of our fathers! hasten to deliver us.

DIANA AGARIO ANCAR.

May 18th, 1915.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University.

May 18th, 1915.

My dear Dr. White:

I have your note of May 18th in regard to Mr. Harvey Goodier, and I find that Mr. Goodier entered the course in Agriculture February 7th, 1914, by Regents' credentials from the Utica Free Academy. He gave his date of birth as July 7th, 1893 and his father's name as W. L. Goodier, 33 Jewett Place, Utica, New York.

Mr. Goodier, as stated above, entered February 7th, 1914, and during the second term took a total of 17 hours in English, Chemistry, Physics and Geology; he passed in all but the Chemistry but later, that is July 17th, 1914, he was passed up in the "Incomplete" in Chemistry. His marks were 60, 70, 73 and 77.

He then came to the Summer Session in Agriculture, 1914, and took Meteorology and Agricultural Chemistry, making a total of 6 hours passed with marks of 75 and 84.

He then returned to the University September, 1914, and took a total of 18 hours, of which he passed 15 with marks from 61 to about 76; he received one "Condition" which was in Biology with a mark of 65. He is now taking 17 hours during this term and if he continues to do satisfactory work he will make up another Summer Session which he will take both of the two Summer Sessions make up the first term of 1913-14 and ought to be able to graduate with the class of 1916.

I think that I know Mr. Goodier personally and I can only say a good word for him from that side.

Yours very truly,

D.F.H.

A.A.W.

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My dear Mr. White:

It will give us great pleasure if you can make the principal address at the Trustees' Luncheon on Commencement Day at Vassar College, June 9th, 1915. I suppose that fifteen or twenty minutes would be a satisfactory time for us all, as regards the length of your address.

There will be five other speakers limited to five minutes each.

Permit me to express my great satisfaction that a daughter of yours should be graduating in this, my first Commencement at the college.

I had the honor of meeting you some years ago at a meeting of the Modern Language Association at Ithaca, and of course have often heard of you through my father.

With most cordial regards, believe me,

Always faithfully yours,

Honorable Andrew D. White,
27 East Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y.
May 16, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

The matter of moving the estate office is now under consideration. We here are agreed on the general proposition that economy and efficiency will be served by moving the office to the fifth floor of the White Building. I don't know whether or not we agreed here on the best office for it on the fifth floor. We are considering two locations.

We believe that efficiency and economy will be served by the change, first, because the present location can be rented readily for other purposes, and at a higher rent than is obtainable on the fifth floor. Second, because if the office is located on the fifth floor, the work of the estate will be brought under the supervision of the owners to a greater extent, and the tendency will be toward more and better supervision.

I would like to know your views on the subject so it will be clear just where you stand. I would advise you to leave the whole matter to our judgment here, because we are giving it careful thought. I am sure there is no influence upon our minds excepting the welfare of the business and management of the property. Still it may be that you can offer some helpful suggestion.

Anna, I believe, is gradually failing, although this may be due to temporary causes which may change.

Hoping that you are all well in Ithaca, I remain,

Affectionately yours,

Andrew S. White

[Signature]
May 17, 1915

Honorable Andrew D. White
Syracuse, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White,

Your letter of yesterday received. I mailed today Mr. Phay's draft to Mrs. Fack in accordance with your instructions.

Ann expressing was very kind to send you Mr. Shae's draft and ask to learn of the time of his return. As I do not receive a letter from him by tomorrow will write you regarding matters here. and inform you of his return.

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Barnes
Dear Doctor White:

It will give me great pleasure if you can come with me on Monday, the twenty-first of May, to meet my father, who is to be with me that day on his way from England to this country. It knows that it will also give father a great deal of pleasure to see you again, if it is possible for you to come with us.

Very sincerely yours,

Charles Andrews

May 19th, 1915.
Dr. Andrew D. White, President,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

To carry out our plans for an energetic nation-wide publicity campaign in behalf of national defense, we are greatly in need of authoritative signed articles on the subject of Our Unpreparedness.

We plan to make use of this material in the New York Sunday newspapers as well as in the big feature syndicates which cover the country. We do not need, of course, to point out the opportune time now offered for presenting this material. May we count upon your aid to the extent of at least one article? Say from 1,500 to 3,500 words?

This article should, of course, be on the subject of Our Unpreparedness. Any phase of the subject will do providing you mention the work of the League and our need of public support.

Very truly yours,

C. S. Thompson

Chairman Publicity Committee

P.S. At the same time we should like a copy of your latest photograph for use with the article.
According to official government reports, there are barely 30,000 mobile troops in continental United States. These are distributed among 52 widely scattered posts, which would make it impossible to mobilize quickly at any given point. This small force is short of officers, ammunition and equipment. Furthermore it has no organized reserve.

Our National Guard, with a few exceptions, is far below its paper strength in men, equipment and efficiency.

Our coast defenses are inadequate, our fortifications insufficiently manned now, and without adequate organized reserves.

Our navy is inadequately manned, and has no organized reserve available in the event of war. It is not having sufficient target practice. Fast scout cruisers, battleships, aeroplanes, mine layers, supply ships and transports are lacking.

INTRODUCTORY
PURPOSE

The National Security League is a duly incorporated organization. Its purpose may be summed up with the following statement of principles:

1. WHEREAS, There is no assurance that the United States will not again become involved in war;
2. And since a peaceful policy, even when supported by treaties, is not a sufficient guarantee against war, and the United States cannot safely entrust the maintenance of its institutions and to them;
3. And since we are not adequately prepared to maintain our national policies;
4. And since present defensive condition of the nation is due to the failure of Congress not only to follow the carefully considered plans of our naval and military advisers but also to provide any reasonable measure for gradually putting such plans into practice; therefore, be it
5. Resolved, That until a workable plan for a world alliance has been evolved and agreed to by the principal nations, with proper guarantee of good faith, the United States must undertake adequate military preparations for its defense.

PLATFORM

The National Security League favors an army and navy with citizen reserves which will be sufficient only for the adequate protection of the United States. It does not believe in a large standing army or in any form of militarism. It believes in preparations against war, and not "for war."

PROGRAM

The League is working for the following program:

1. Legislation correcting present wasteful methods of military appropriations and disbursements.
2. The adoption of a definite military policy.
3. A stronger, better balanced navy.
4. An effective mobile army.
5. An adequate National Guard organized under the War Department.
6. The creation of an organized Reserve for each branch of our military service.

FIRST STEPS

It is the purpose of the League to lay before the country the plans of defense which have been worked out by our military advisers—the General Staff of the Army and the General Board of the Navy—and which have been approved by the successive administrations of the War and Navy Departments; and it is then our purpose to urge citizens to co-operate in insisting that Congress pay heed to such advisers.
AN APPEAL TO AMERICANS

First of all the National Security League desires to call public attention to our deplorable condition of unpreparedness. At the same time the League issues an appeal for public support, financial and otherwise, in behalf of its program for better national defense.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the League is open to all citizens of the United States who believe in the purposes of the organization as set forth in the foregoing statement of purposes. There are three classes of members—annual, contributing, and life.

DUES

The dues of members are as follows: Annual membership, $1.00; contributing (yearly) membership, $5.00, and life membership, $25.00.

COMMITTEES

The work of the League is carried on by National and local committees. The National Committees are: The Army Committee, the Militia Committee, the Navy Committee, the Finance Committee and the Membership Committee. The local committees are the branch organizations.

ORGANIZATION

The National Security League is an absolutely non-partisan organization, in which it is planned to enroll an army of volunteer workers, who will give united support to the program for National Defense.

BRANCHES

With a view to making National Defense an issue in each congressional district, strong and aggressive branches are being formed in all the states, and especially in those districts of the opposition. Steps have already been taken toward establishing branches in 300 cities.

INFORMATION

Information regarding the work of the League, copies of reports relating to the question of National Defense, etc., will gladly be furnished to all who apply to the national headquarters.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

All communications should be addressed to The National Security League, 31 Pine Street, New York City.
Our
Nation Unprepared

An Appeal
by
The National Security League

National Headquarters
31 Pine Street New York City

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
TO REMEMBER THE CONCLUSION

To propose "Not war but peace for all the world. The National Security League, which will not only mean more effective measures for the prevention of war, but also an adequate National Defense, is now taking definite steps to organize public opinion. We hope to be able to unite all the leaders and organizations in this country working for peace on this project. Of course, the proposals as they now appear are tentative and open to revision in the Philadelphia meeting.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]
Secretary.

May 19th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

I lately had the honor to write you in behalf of a group of men who had drawn up proposals for a League of Peace inviting you to allow your name to be used on a Committee of One Hundred for the calling of a meeting to be held in Philadelphia. The date of that meeting was fixed for June 17th and Ex-President Taft is expected to preside. I trust that we may hear favorably from you.

You probably noticed that Mr. Taft devoted his speech at the World Court Congress in Cleveland last week to the presentation of the plan as drawn up at our conferences. I am sending another copy for your convenience. The proposals appear to have been very favorably received both at Cleveland and by the press of the country. We hope to be able to unite all the leaders and organizations in this country working for peace on this project. Of course, the proposals as they now appear are tentative and open to revision in the Philadelphia meeting.
It is desirable for the United States to join a League of all the great nations binding the signatories to the following:

First - All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers not settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

Second - All non-justiciable questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to a Council of Conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.

Third - The signatory powers shall jointly use their military forces to prevent any one of their number from going to war or committing acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

Fourth - Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the Judicial Tribunal mentioned in one.

Approved:

Mr. A. D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.

[Letter]

Sometime ago when you were at our galleries and purchased four of Miss Upjohn's pictures you made inquiry for some colored etchings, specially mentioning Exeter Cathedral.

We take great pleasure in informing you that we are to receive within a few days a very fine impression printed in color of both the interior of Exeter and the Rose Window of the Rheims Cathedral which we will take the liberty of forwarding to you for your inspection immediately upon their arrival.

Trusting they will meet with your approval, we remain,

Yours very truly,

THE RALSTON GALLERIES.

[Signature]
May 19th, 1915.

Dear Dr. White:

I have just received the following telegram:

Albany, N. Y.

E. L. Williams, Comptroller.

Just received letter from Dr. White regarding location statue. Think Grounds Committee should meet by Saturday and settle matter. Please notify Dr. White and with his concurrence call meeting Grounds Committee.

J. G. Schurman.

Kindly advise if you would like meeting of Buildings and Grounds Committee called for Saturday as suggested by President Schurman. If you can send reply by bearer I could get notices out in tonight's mail.

Yours very truly,

Comptroller.

May 20th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Sir:

The Commencement meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University will be held at the office of the President in Morrill Hall, Ithaca, Tuesday, the 15th of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

If you wish tickets to the Baccalaureate Sermon, the Class Day exercises or the Commencement exercises for members of your family, I shall be pleased to procure same upon receipt of notice of the number desired.

Yours respectfully,

Secretary.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Hon. Andrew D. White.

Dear Mr. White:

Your letter of May 18 just received, and it brings a very real pleasure to us. The writer will plan to have his car and driver call for you on Friday night at your home at about 9:20 P.M. so as to bring you to our gathering at the Ithaca Hotel at 9:30, when we will just be finishing our dinner.

It would do you good if you could know how many men in our class have written in their strong approval of the committee in arranging to have you present at our gathering. Enclosed is a sheet showing the announcement made to the class, which started the chain of letters expressing the pleasure of the '90 men in this opportunity to meet you once more as a class.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur H. Crist

Chairman Special Reunion Committee,
Class of '90.

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y., May 20, 1915.
May 20th, 1915.

My dear friend:

I enclose a letter from Rutherford P. Hayes, in which I feel great interest, and would be glad to know from you what I can do, if anything, in the matter, to aid him in his trouble. I have a very great respect for the memory of his father, whom I have always thought one of the best public-spirited men I have ever known, and a very kindly feeling toward his father's son.

Also, could you give me

Andrew D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

Prof. George L. Burr
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York.

My dear friend:-

I enclose a letter from Rutherford P. Hayes, in which I feel great interest, and would be glad to know from you what I can do, if anything, in the matter, to aid him in his trouble. I have a very great respect for the memory of his father, whom I have always thought one of the best public-spirited men I have ever known, and a very kindly feeling toward his father's son.

Also, could you give me
any information regarding Miss Queen, the author of the other letter enclosed, which, when you return it, I shall be glad to answer.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

May 20, 1916.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

In reply to your letter I can say that we are all in accord apparently regarding the estate office. No one has advocated having the estate business done in desk room in somebody's office. It seems, therefore, that it is merely a matter of deciding which room is the best fitted for the purpose.

As soon as Horace arrives we will let you know when to come over, giving you as much time as possible. I expect to be home steadily, and I think Horace will undoubtedly be home two weeks before he goes away again.

The course of nature is beyond understanding, and while there is life there is always supposed to be hope. I think that we may have a little more hope than that. Still that is probably all in Anna's case. I have never known of a person who has had to suffer so long and so intensely as she has. It must be a very unusual case.

Affectionately yours,

[Signature]
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Dr. White:

After reading Mr. Edward's letter to you of May 19th on the subject of the location of the statue, I talked with President Schurman at Albany who expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the location in front of the portico of Goldwin Smith Hall and west of the walk. I also talked with Mr. Edwards who stated that he had communicated with Mr. Ickelheimer and the members of the Building Committee in New York and that they were all satisfied with this location, it being understood that you approved of this location. Under the circumstances, it was deemed unnecessary to have the meeting of the Buildings and Grounds Committee on Saturday and it has been called off.

If you will kindly call here at your convenience I will get Professor Martin and Professor Brauner and we can decide upon the exact distance west of the side walk for putting in the foundation.

The granite base for the statue has arrived at East Ithaca.

I return Mr. Edwards' letter herewith.

Yours very truly,

Comptroller.

[Signature]

Ithaca, N.Y.

May 20th, 1915

413 College Ave,
Ithaca, N.Y. May 21 1915

Dr. Andrew D. White
Cornell University

Dear Sir:

Your letter reached me today. I can only say I am very grateful to you for this kindness. I hope's may consider myself as to show my appreciation of your kindness.

Thanking you again, I remain respectfully,

[Signature]
Mr. Dean White -

As this is the 650th anniversary of Dante's birth, I want to remind you of the kind letter you wrote me some three years ago, when I sent you a copy of my Dante drama - 'This Pomegranate' - which, as you may remember, was translated into Italian and acted in Italy by Melchiore Incidental. Moreover, the knowledge of Dante's life and works, I want to know if contributing to the celebration of his anniversary in America.

I have mentioned this to the President of Columbia [illegible] and the University of New York, and asked them whether my drama could not be produced here as well as abroad. It has educational value - for Walter Littell Field and one former city in Dante - as reviewed in the Times in the N.Y. Times.

M. T. NEEL

NEW YORK

May 21, 1915
by marcellin. There was a good deal of
clamor about it at the time with
local and foreign press and it opened
many doors here while abroad,
including a special audience
with queen maries of Rome.
The book forms a lifetime
American interest is attested
it was reviewed by Irving L. to
almost the poem was dedicated.
He says anyone that I should read
in a literary career but active
and tragic entered my life recently.
The old days of my childhood had
left me little time for literature at
present being chairman of the "Pelland
County Welfare Association, and resident
of "international" area. As student a traveler my things are
fully occupied with these pieces and
my husband and me. But their
anniversary of Dante's birth since
all my time is the poet and being
a member of the Dante Society of
Cambridge knew. Pleased to

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

After wrangling that "When Peter's Plant"

shakes a crater in every line with

the things that will be, its a "everything"

exhilarating thing in the "everything"

in a plant that really will be "natural" and

"impossible" must be made of a plant.

You can feel safe - as an introduction.
to the study of Dante for English readers year? Letting this suggestion
I could urgently suggest a general of Mr. Ross's dramatic poem. It
join me more quite atmosphere of
Florence in the trecento than any
academic introduction with which
I am acquainted.

Lastly cannot have talent be
enough for simple to prevent
a production of my Senate
theme this special summer.

Believe me with utmost regard,
yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Andrew D. White, Esq.
27 East Avenue,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

We received your letter of the 19th inst., wherein you state that you wish to have the pictures you purchased shipped to you at the above address, and in reply write to advise you that shipment was made on May 18th, to Sage College, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. according to your original instructions.

Regretting that we were unable to meet your wishes in this instance, and trusting the pictures have been received in good condition, we remain,

Yours very truly,

John Wanamaker New York

Andrew D. White, Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

May 21, 1915.

Prof. E. P. Evans,
28 Hammond Street,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear friend:-

I have been wondering for some time past how you are getting along and what the prospect is of welcoming you here during this summer. The most convenient time for us would be at any period after the fifth of July before, say, the last week in that month, when we expect to be getting off to the seaside.

I would have written you earlier, but was pretty nearly prostrated in March by a cold and cough, which defied all the efforts of physicians, but which dropped...
off me within 24 hours after my arrival at Atlantic City. At that resort we remained for about three weeks and then came home to find such an accumulation of matters that my grapple with them has left me nearly as bad off as when I left Ithaca.

Please tell me how you are and whether your rheumatism is better.

Probably you, like ourselves here, are having a month of May which has none of the qualities generally attributed to that month, in fact, it has been very cold for several days and is now becoming rainy.

I suppose that you keep up your interest in German Literature, in spite of the bitter feeling toward everything German which prevails amongst so large a part of our people. I am becoming almost unwilling to look at a newspaper and, if things go on as at present, I believe that I am quite likely to make it a rule to avoid all newspaper comment on public affairs and everything on statements regarding them, until Peace shall be declared.

Hoping to hear from you at an early date, I remain,

Yours faithfully,

Andrew D. White
May 23rd., 1915.

Honorable Andrew B. White,

Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:—

Your letter received yesterday. I note your remittance to the First National Bank here. Same has been properly entered.

I received a letter from Mr. Horace White today, written at Atlantic City, so I had my first opportunity to ask him when he contemplates returning. I ought to have a reply by Tuesday next, at which time I shall inform you of his reply.

I do not know what I can add to my suggestions written you under date of March 29th. last in regard to a plan to manage the properties here. It seems to me that this matter must evolve itself in the working. Our present working of the office here is a good experience, as it shows up some of the bad practises which can occur when there is no head. On this subject I will amplify further on.

My idea of forming a plan to manage the property is about as follows: viz.,

First there should be an office known as the office of the different buildings etc. It can also be the office of the Estate of Horace K. White, and the office of Andrew B. White for his Syracuse interests. This office should be readily accessible direct from the hallway, separate and distinct in itself. It should not be overshadowed by any suite of offices, or be included within any end or a hall partition with other offices. It need not be sumptuously furnished nor the most desirable office in the building. The location of this office, I think, might be left for decision until you come here, and can look the situation over. I would not let a decision be urged upon me at present, if I were in your place.

Second: A Board of Directors of nine members should be formed to direct the management of the property. This Board would consider all matters pertaining to the properties, in effect consider all leases, contracts, improvements and all proper expenditures for same, the declaring of dividends, salaries to employees, and the duties of the different employees; in effect the general management of the properties outside of the daily routine or minor management of the properties, such as small repairs requiring immediate attention, etc. The Board would appoint some person to be known as agent of the property to sign leases, checks for payment of expenses, salaries, and dividends etc etc. All this work would be done under supervision of the Board except signing checks for minor repairs; and current expenses, the person performing such duties would not, of necessity, have to be a member of the Board. But would have to be empowered with a power of attorney.

The Board would also employ a person to be known as superintendent of the buildings etc. His duties would be to give his whole attention to the best interests of the owners of the properties, to keep proper books and records of the different properties; to conduct all affairs with the tenants; look after repairs and management of the buildings, and be held accountable for such management. But to this end and for the betterment of the service, he should have the hiring and discharging of the employees engaged; otherwise his accountability would be nil, as any other practice would breed insubordination among the employees and cause a disrupted working force.

This person should be covered by a suitable and sufficient bond as to the conduct of his or her office as to the proper disposal of the funds which come into his possession. He should occupy the office known as the office of the buildings; should have proper office hours for the conduct of the business, and may act as secretary of the Board, at the discretion of the Board. He should have possession of all records, leases, contracts etc., should receive rents etc. The books and records of his office should be open for inspection at any and all hours to any member of the Board. It shall also be his duty to submit to the Board at every meeting a record of all receipts and disbursements for the time elapsed from one meeting to another. It shall also be his duty to submit to the Board any and all information and advice which he shall gain knowledge of in connection with his work where it concerns the interests and welfare of the owners of the properties. His whole duties shall be at the direction of the Board.

Inasmuch as the actions of the agent are entirely under the direction of the Board in regard to signing leases contracts etc, and also the payment of all funds other than for minor repairs and current expenses, it might be deemed advisable to include his duties in the duties of the superintendent. At present, or until such time as the Board may find it advisable, I do not think the members of the family here would assent to this.

The Board should meet on the fifteenth day of each month, except when such date comes of Saturday, Sunday or Monday; then the meeting shall be held on the following Tuesday. Later it may be decided that quarterly meetings would suffice.

I am enclosing copy of what I wrote you on Mar. 28th. last on the subject. I do not know if there is anything different in that, but perhaps I thought at that time that the boys here would not desire to be tied down to constant duty, if there is anything you might ask on this matter, it may suggest something I have not thought of. I would be pleased to answer or amplify on the subject, and hold myself at your orders regarding same.

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
22 May 1912.

Dear Mr. White,

I too have heard from Paul Hayes, who was my college mate at Cornell, and have done all that can be done in the case of his son. The boy is a fine fellow, whom we all like, and every possible concession will gladly be made here, but it will be no kindness to him to admit

him with deficient preparation. I have written as follows:

As to Miss Helen Queen, she is a very bright and enterprising colored girl who studied at Cornell some years ago. I think she is just right about Howard University, and I hope everything possible will be done to keep it running. The District of Columbia especially needs such a place for the higher education of its black population, and it does much to break up their self-respect. But if it is to survive, it is to the whole country.

I remain / Yours.

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
On Andrew O. White
New York,

Dear Sir,

In the year 1926 I had some correspondence with you relative to the parceling of German property. I was then living at Fort Madison, Iowa.

About a year ago I learned of this case (Columbus) and I have been interested in matters pertaining to the case. At times I have questioned some of the assumptions utilized in the case. I am pleased to see that a new re-examination of the case will be made. In the meantime, I have written to the Secretary of State and to the Department of State. I am interested in the case and will do what I can to assist in the matter. I have written to the Secretary of State and to the Department of State. I am interested in the case and will do what I can to assist in the matter.

I would like to see this case if it is in court. I have concluded to write you in confirmation. The case was too difficult to understand. General Attorneys general of the case, many of our German Americans in this country favor it.

I conclude from your kind interest in the matter.
Dr. Andrew D. White,  
Ithaca, N.Y.  

Dear Dr. White:—

I was very glad to receive your letter of the 17th inst., informing me that the matter of the site had been settled, and I have since heard from Mr. Ickelheimer about the location.

By this time you have probably heard that the pedestal for the statue has arrived in Ithaca, and that the bronze statue is on the way, so that the work ought to be completed by or before the first of June.

Trusting that there will be no further delay in this work, and that everything will meet with your approval, I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

Cleora E. Swift
Papa dearie,

Thank you so much for your generous gift. I understand now why you were unable to comply with my request. I have used this job just necessary.

Well, the Ruby festival did well, and musically it was a great success, but financially not.

I wrote to Helen yesterday and told her we might consort and will be there in time for the unveiling. Helen is very much interested in the prospect, and
the possibility of doing the work somewhat earlier than your
wishing. How lovely it would have to that will make it easier
for me to leave early. For me to leave early. Enid, Helen, and Ethel should
have like to be there, and how interested she
would have been. Well, it will be the day after the
hope of there is no use wishing
for impossible things.
I was close in my letter yes-

terday two paragraphs, one
of them was for you, as you
ask Helen the game at 8:15.

Now, I will say goodbye, write
in your place for coming, and I trust they will.

With yours and love,

Ruth

And commencement is

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
May 24th, 1915.

Honorable Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:—

Enclosed you will find a Renewal of Chattel Mortgage on the furniture and fixtures of the Empire Hotel, which you will recall was sold to the Hotel Empire Co. last June. We took a mortgage as part payment on same. This mortgage is due June 6th, next, and we must file a statement on same to protect our interests. Kindly sign same where marked X and return same to me.

I am also sending you a number of income tax certificates, which you will kindly sign and return. These are used with each deposit of coupons at the bank. Kindly return same if at all convenient before the first of June.

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Bauwens

Returned above papers
signed by A. D. W. 5/15
Ownership Certificate—Individual—EXEMPTION NOT CLAIMED.

To be furnished with coupons or interest orders showing ownership of bonds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of debtor.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full description of bonds, giving name of issue and interest rate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of maturity of interest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do solemnly declare that I am a citizen or resident of the United States and am the owner of the above-described bonds from which were detached the accompanying coupons, or from which I am entitled to the above-described registered interest, and that all of the information as given in this certificate is true and correct. I do not claim exemption from having the normal tax of 1 per cent withheld from said income by the debtor at the source.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date, 1915.

Amount of coupon or registered interest, $... |

Note 1.—To be filled in only when duly authorized agent is authorized to sign certificate for owner, in which case the name and address of agent must be given, and the number, numbers, and denomination of bonds to which certificate relates. |

Date of maturity of interest. |

Note 2.—If securities are owned jointly by several persons one may sign, and the names, addresses, and proportion of ownership of each, indorsed on the back hereof.

NOTE 3.—When numbers of bonds are required to be given, same are to be entered on back hereof.

SIGNATURES MUST BE CLEARLY AND LEGIBLY WRITTEN.)
May 24th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The University will give the annual luncheon to the Alumni and old students in the Armory on Saturday, June 12th at one o'clock.

At this time President Schuman will give a brief address to the Alumni and it is desired that you say a few words to them. I trust you will consent to do this as the Alumni all count upon an opportunity of hearing you at every return to Ithaca.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Treasurer
Dr. A. D. White. 5/24/18.

...of great men", and I have followed this advice with considerable profit.

I have returned from Ithaca, delighted with the great interest the Faculty and Alumni in Ithaca are taking in the Cornellian Council.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

H. F.

P.S.-- We have just received an offer of $250 extra to the fund from one of our subscribers if we can find nine others who will give a like amount. I am about to start on the warpath for these other nine.

H. F.

My dear Mr. White:

I am very glad that you are able to accept our invitation for Commencement Day.

We are looking forward with great pleasure to having you with us.

Yours very sincerely,

H. F.

Honorable Andrew D. White, 27 East Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y.
Mr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.
My dear Mr. White:

I have just received and read with the greatest interest your letter of May 1st, contributing to our Symposium on "What is the Matter with the Doctor". Your contribution is indeed a valuable and interesting one and it will be with great pleasure that it will be included.

As soon as the Symposium is printed and published, we will send you a copy or copies of the journal containing it.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

May 24, 1915.

Dear Doctor White:—

I have promised to come to Ithaca to take part on Saturday the nineteenth of June at a conference on International Relations that is to be held at Cornell between June fifteenth and June thirtieth. If I understand the matter rightly, the discussion on Saturday the nineteenth is to have to do with the proposed increase in American armaments and international results of such increase.
I think it probable that by the date in question the friends whom I have at Cornell will have scattered for the summer. It would give an additional incentive for my visit if I could look forward to a personal word with you.

Andrew D. White, L. D.

Dr. Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Doctor White:

Can you have your Secretary give me an early date a list of the names and addresses of those whom you would like invited to the exercises at the unveiling of your statue on June 16th.

In order to have time I have already placed the order for the plate and in case you decide I will place the order for invitations.

In advance of furnishing the actual list, some indication of the number that you would like to have invited.

I am writing to inquire whether by any chance you expect to be in residence by that date in question.

I am writing to inquire if you could give me some idea of the number of those whom you would like invited.

Thank you.

I am very truly,

Comptroller.

Andrew D. White, L. D.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
ITHACA, N. Y.

May 24th, 1915.
May 25

May Dear Dr. White:

I had the great pleasure to read a good part of your autobiography. I enjoyed it particularly keen at the junction with the chapter entitled "The Early Days of the University".

May you be granted many more years and years to enrich our literature and the Republic with the wise fruits of your words and works.

Ever cordially,

Theodore A. Josiah
May 25th, 1916

Dear Mr. White,

I take pleasure in enclosing hereewith tickets for the box reserved for you and your friend at the Pyramus Theatre in connection with Evangeline Booth’s meeting at 3:00 p.m. on Sunday, May 30th. I trust that you will keep up well and that Miss Booth will be well.
Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

May 26, 1915

Dear Mr. White:

We are just in receipt of your favor of the 21st, and sincerely regret that we are unable to offer you "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table series in larger type than the edition of 1891, but we have never set it up in larger type than that.

My sister wrote me of her recent delightful visit with you at Ithaca, and of all your kind attentions.

With warm regards,

Yours very truly,

Houghton Mifflin Company.

May twenty-fifth,
Nineteen-fifteen.

Mrs. Henry D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Willard:-

I congratulate you most heartily and sincerely on the Life of John Brown by your son. I have dipped at various places, and found it most interesting and have decided that I expect to make it the first book which I shall read during my approaching vacation. There are various points in it which I hope to talk over, at some date not far distant, both with yourself and with your son. He has certainly rendered a great service to the Country at large, by writing this book, The real John Brown.
and especial pleasure to those who remember
so many of the leading men mentioned in it.
I am so glad to see that the author has
dedicated this book to his father, whom I
shall always recall as one of the best and
truest men whom I have ever met. Your son
has evidently put into his categorical
imperative "nolosee obligis". Will you please
give to him my hearty thanks, not only for
his part in sending me the book, but for placing
his name in it?

We most earnestly hope that you will,
before I am much older,
make us another visit at a more pleasant time
of the year, if you would do us the honor to come with you, that would
be a very great satisfaction indeed.

With thanks to you both and
good wishes to you and to all who are dear to

Concluse,

you, in which Mrs. White joins, I remain,
derful. Very faithfully,

Yours faithfully,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
I am very busy getting settled here, but I am mindful of my engagement to see Miss Chittenden and ask a question. Mr. White is desirous to have answers regarding a childhood memory.

With all regards to yourself and willingness to be continued to Mr. White, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

Theodore W. Harris

Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Miss Foote:

I regret indeed—answering your inquiry of yesterday, that I did not honor Strom's "New World Religion" if it

Ithaca, N.Y.

Miss Florence Foote

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
was on the shelves or table while I was secretary, that I might now return it and ease your anxiety and search. I well knew how liable books are to attach themselves to chance way-papers. But I was careful not to borrow books, and never availed myself of Mr. White's valued and generous willingness to loan, save once a book once and that returned just morning.

I considered it good practice also to note the loan of books. Yes, indeed, I made out a separate list of people to whom 'First Money' copies were sent and placed it in a case, the mantle, envelope it occupied many sheets in the upper drawer of the case on the great side. Mr. White's desk, where is 'Business', 'Cornell', 'Chicago', &c., Rockne's desk. Sometimes Mr. White would have them placed for his convenience in the book of names you refer to. You might also look at envelope marked 'First Money', under '7' on the envelope from that caption. No doubt you will now read.
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Dr. White:

Your letter of May 24th about the entrance of Mr. William P. Hayes has been received and it gives me pleasure to send you such information as I can in regard to the case.

Mr. Hayes took the College Board Examinations in June, 1913, and the Cornell certificate rules debar a student from having the certificate privilege at Cornell University if he tries those examinations and fails to pass and does not repeat the subject the same as if it had been taken for the first time. In other words, the rules plainly show that Cornell does not care to accept the certificate of any school that in the judgment of the teachers of the school the student is a good student while in an outside test, to which Cornell is a party, it is shown that he is not qualified to pass the work.

Mr. Hayes received a mark of 25 in English A, 46 in Ancient History, 35 in Elementary Algebra, 28 in Intermediate Algebra and 43 in Physical Geography, when 60 is considered a pass.

I remember the boy well when he was here in the summer of 1913 and also met his father at that time and saw considerable of him. Of course I would do personally what I could for either of them but I do not see any hope of any exception being made to the rules. Moreover, I am indeed surprised in Mr. Hayes' letter to find the statement, "I have recently found that his failure in those examinations is counted against him towards his entrance." I talked with Mr. Hayes in the summer of 1913 in regard to that matter and on July 19th, 1913, I notified young Hayes in writing in regard to the same thing; at least I have a carbon copy of my notice. It says, "See marked Circular about certificate after failures." The marked Circular was like the enclosed.

I have gone over this case with the Chairman of the Certificate Committee and he says that there can be but one answer although both of us would like very much to help Mr. Hayes.

I remain

regretting that I cannot be more encouraging in my reply.

Yours very truly,

D.F.H.
A.A.W.
My dear Dr. White:

I was over to Ithaca last Saturday
and spent all my time at the organ in Bailey Hall,
"trying out" my program for the Commencement recital.
I found the "Eroica" variation by Beethoven so much
superior for the organ than the "Consecration" variation,
that I decided to open with it. I hope this will meet with
your approval. I found the program to be just one
hour in length. Will that be too long? If so, I will
take one of the programs any number you may think
can be omitted. I want you to have the accomplishment
of the "Te Deum" I sent you; otherwise I would omit that
number. The program which resulted from the practice
of Saturday is as follows:

1. Overture to "Eroica" - Beethoven
2. Variation to "Parsifal" - Wagner
3. Quotations from "Otto" - Schiller
4. Suite, Gofique - Boulanger
5. Recitatives, hudamines, etc., Beethoven

Awaiting your suggestion.
I am, with great respect,
Sincerely yours,
Geo. B. Penny

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
just how to proceed

in a matter of this kind.

My thought in this

connection however is,

that as I, and probab.

ly my husband, are quite

unknown to him, it

is possible that he will

not give the matter

much consideration.

However, I can but

try.

Dr. Peck also

Thanks you, and

wishes to be very

kindly remembered

to you.

Very respectfully,

S. E. Peck

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Mr. Whites:—

Governor Baldwin told me that you had generously promised to contribute one hundred dollars to the Civil War Memorial as soon as two-thirds of the $84,000 necessary had been subscribed. We have just reached this figure, so I am writing to say that your contribution would be very greatly appreciated. I am enclosing a circular about the memorial herewith. It is of great dignity of design and will, I am sure, be very impressive to the students of Yale who pass it in the years to come. We are having great difficulty, however, in securing the remaining $6,000 and are most anxious to find a few people who will contribute some of $500 or $1,000. If you know of any of your contemporaries whom I might approach I should be glad to be informed.

I greatly enjoyed a visit as preacher a few weeks ago and was very sorry to find that you were out of town. The Sage Chapel is a most delightful place to preach and I saw on all sides evidences of your personal interest, thoughtfulness and ideals.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

Andrew D. White,

New Haven, May 26, 1915.

Henry L. Higginson, Esq.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Higginson:—

Owing to ill health which obliged me to leave home, I delayed action upon the kind suggestion contained in your letter, i.e., to sell my Rock Island and Pacific Railway stock at, say, 25, and now judge from the look of things in the quotations and newspapers comments, that I made a bad mistake.

My shares, amounting to 404 in number, I bought years ago in the palmy days of the road, when it was in the hands of men whom I greatly respected, toward a provision for my children and grand children, thinking that it could not fail to be good.

As it is, while I am under no obligations or pressure of immediate necessity which would lead me to sell it, it occurs to me that the parties now in control of the road may decide to wreak same, or that there may be other reasons for believing that the stock will, before long, have no value, except, possibly, to those who can use it speculatively.

Under these circumstances, I am entirely willing to place the certificates in your hands and to trust your judgment as to whether they should be sold now or later.

If, in your opinion, the chances are that the stock will some day, even eight or ten years hence, become dividend paying, I am willing to continue to hold it. But if, in your judgment, it is doomed, then I am willing to dispose of it.

Would be glad to have you wire me at my expense in the matter, so that, in case you decide that I had better send the certificates to you for immediate disposal, wire, "Send Certificates." If you think I had better hold same, wire, "Better wait", and I will be most gladly guided by your decision in the matter.

I remain, my dear Mr. Higginson,

Very sincerely yours,

Andrew D. White
Dear Dr. White,

Dr. A. D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

I am sending you under separate cover two pamphlets which tell in some detail of the service that is being rendered by the Young Men's Christian Association in camps, in trenches, in hospitals and in the army prisons of the countries that are at war.

Mr. Beaver and I spoke with you at some length the other day in regard to this work, but the pamphlets will put the matter before you in a much more comprehensive way, and will enable you to see the largeness and all-around nature of the work that is being carried on.

Most sincerely yours,

C. H. Whitchurch

The World Peace Foundation
40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston
May 26, 1915

My dear Dr. White:

The preparations for the Conference on International Relations, to be held at Ithaca, June 15-30, are going finely and I appreciate the aid you have given the project, both in the Board of Trustees at Cornell and in the Carnegie Endowment.

I enclose a copy of the announcement and a clipping, which show the progress of the plan.

It would add very greatly to the value and success of the Conference if you could make an address on "The Hague Conferences, Past and Future" on Wednesday, June 16th, or at any other date during the Conference which would be convenient to you.

The group of prominent young men whom the Conference will draw together will make an irresistible appeal to your instincts as a teacher, I am sure, and all the members of the Conference will count it a great privilege if you will consent.

Cordially yours,

Hon. Andrew D. White,
May 27th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

Dear Doctor White:

In reply to your favor of the 21st inst. I beg to enclose herewith twelve tickets for each of the Baccalaureate Sermon and Commencement Exercises and trust this will be the required number.

Tickets will not be required for the Class Day Exercises.

Yours very truly,

C. O. Bartwich
Secretary.
May 27, 1915.

Mr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Mr. White:-

I take the liberty of sending you my address which appeared in Science. About one hundred physicians of high standing have declared their willingness to serve on a Committee which intends to send out the enclosed Appeal. I beg you to read both. Perhaps you will be kind enough to favor me with a line expressing your opinion as to the propriety of issuing such an Appeal.

Very respectfully yours,

S. J. Meltzer

The war has brought out however, one encouraging exception; it is the position of the medical sciences and medical practice and the behavior of men and women who are engaged in them.

No discovery made in medical sciences, has yet been utilized for the purpose of destroying or harming the enemy. Medical men in each of the warring countries are as courageous, as patriotic as any other citizens; they are ready to die or to be crippled for life in the service of their countrymen; but their services consist generally only in ministering to the sick and injured and in attending to the sanitary needs of their own army, and they are not engaged in inflicting injuries upon their so-called enemies. Furthermore, they
often risk their lives by venturing into the firing line to bring the
injured to a place of safety and attend to their immediate needs; in
these humanitarian acts friend and foe are treated alike.

These facts, this exceptional position, ought to be
brought to the full consciousness of the men and women engaged in the
medical sciences and medical practice; it cannot fail to exert some
transformative influence upon the development of international morality.

The necessarily modest expectation for immediate palpable results should
not prevent us from attempting to take the first step in the right
direction. Even big results often have had very small beginnings.

It is proposed to found as large a Society as may be
possible of men and women engaged in medical sciences and medical
practice under the name of

The Medical Brotherhood
For the Furthering of International Morality.

A Committee of Physicians and Medical Investigators
request you herewith to enroll as a member and declare your willingness
to subscribe to the following simple obligations:

To endorse and support consciously the moral standard
which the medical profession of our generation is generally upholding
when compelled to participate actively in international strifes;

To avoid public expressions offensive to one or the
other of the belligerent nations;

To exert our moral energies in helping to restore peace
and to maintain cordial relations among men of all civilized nations.
The Nation's Greatest
Organ and Piano House

The recognized house of the Chickering Piano, the nation's oldest, proudest make.
And of the Kimball Piano; far and away the most popular piano in the United States today.
And of the Autopiano Player Piano, the instrument which has brought music into formerly unmusical homes.
And of the world famous Kimball Pipe Organ.
In our Pavilion, in the Liberal Arts Building, all of these instruments may be seen and examined.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
ORGAN RECITAL

FESTIVAL HALL
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

By

JAMES T. QUARLES
Organist of Cornell University

THURSDAY, MAY 27TH, 1915, AT 12:00 NOON

Program No. 5

1. Prelude and Fugue on B-A-C-H, ... Liszt

2. Elegia ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 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to it. Anything in relation to the negro, here or abroad, would be most welcome.

Some day I hope that my race, Dr. Andrew D. White, will have developed beyond the "beggar" state. Today we are half dependent in finance, politics and civil rights. But men like you, Dr. White, are making our evolution possible and we thank you. May I thank you again for myself and sign myself in all sincerity.

Your willing servant,
Hallie E. Green.

Howard University
Washington, D.C.
May 24, 1915

Ithaca, N.Y.
Honorable Sir:

Your beautifully kind and gracious response to my letter was received. You who have been so wonderfully blessed to see the evolution of so many issues in our civil life, can appreciate what it means to us to have a friend like you in this day.

Dr. Newman our honored President, read your letter with
He wishes me to thank you for the sentiments expressed there. We fully appreciate the fact that great demands are made upon your resources. We would be most happy if by a word you would indicate to any friend of yours, in Congress or in private life, that a contribution would be most welcome. While we do not wish to lose the Congressional Appropriation, I realize that the dreaded "point of order" would throw out the influence of our best friends in Congress. We wish to be able to carry on the work of the school while any counter legislation is pending.

One of the things which we are doing now in order to impress our work upon Congress is collecting a complete Negro American. Dean Kelley Miller is superintending this and he suggested to me that you might have some books that you would be willing to turn over.
May 27th, 1915.

My dear sir:—

Your favor of the 26th instant instructing us to make the silk shade for the lamp on order for you, white of green silk, No. 3185 received, and we are proceeding accordingly. We enclose a small cutting of this silk for your records.

Thanking you, we remain

Yours very truly,

Sterling Bronze Co.

ENCLS:

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University Campus,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Doctor White:—

You will recall that in our conversation on Sunday night last I mentioned the letter written by the Constitutional Convention in transmitting the draft of the Constitution to the Continental Congress. I enclose you a copy of it herewith, and think you will be interested, as I was, to see how easily it might be made applicable to a confederation of European States, if that were ever possible to achieve.

Your prophecy that Venice would be one of the first points of attack by Austria was apparently being borne out as we sat talking, but apparently the aerial scouts of that night did comparatively little damage. I heartily join with you in the hope that this gem of Southern Europe may be spared from demolition.

In talking with Mrs. Bitter I found that you were entirely correct in assuming that she would not care to be present in the midst of the Commencement Week festivities, although possibly she may send her boy up in my care.

Mrs. Williams and I enjoyed most thoroughly the cordial welcome you and Mrs. White accorded us on Sunday, and we were delighted to find you both so well. To old Cornellians your charming home is a focal point to which we are strongly drawn, not only by sentiment and interest, but by the deepest affection.

With kindest regards to you both,

I am,

Faithfully yours,

Roger H. Williams
We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired that the power of making war, peace and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the corresponding executive and judicial authorities should be fully and effectually vested in the general government of the Union: but the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident. Hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the federal government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved; and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution, which we now present, is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State is not perhaps to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interest alone been consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect,

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.

By Unanimous Order of the Convention.

His Excellency,

The President of Congress.
Dear Mr. White:

I have your letter of May 26th. I have just asked a director of the Rock Island Railroad, and have his opinion given to one of his partners without regard to you or me, - that is, a perfectly unbiased opinion. It is this: that there is a great deal to do on the road and much money needed, and therefore an assessment on the shares is the wise and probable course; that he should not at the present time buy shares, but that, having them, he should hold them. That is a very common way of looking at things, and only means that so far as he has got he does not know. Naturally, it is very uncertain.

The Rock Island is a splendid property, used to earn very well, and should prove very valuable in the future.

Three courses are open to you: One is to sell the shares and put them into something else which is likely to rise, and that I doubt your doing; another is to hold them, pay your assessment and be patient; the third is to sell half and keep half. I am rather inclined to think I should hold them, but beg you to

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Honorable Andrew D. White, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Boston, May 28, 1915.

May 28, 1915.

observe that my opinion is really based on nothing. I have not liked the attitude of the Government towards railroads during the past few years, and see no great improvement yet. I am inclined to guess that it will come. Anyway, there is the story.

I hope that you are better, and will have a pleasant summer.
May 28, 1915.

J. G. Schmiedlapp, Esq.,
The Lawyers Club,
115 Broadway, New York.

My dear Mr. Schmiedlapp:

Referring to your favor of May 25th, I cannot believe that there is any real danger of a rupture between Germany and the United States, and I feel that anything from me, at present, would be considered premature, and, indeed, presumptuous.

My hope is that, later, when we shall have evidence that peace is desired by any of the warring...
powers, and any practical movement toward it shall occur, that I may be of some use.

Am sorry to note your fear regarding Mr. Carnegie. Should you regard anything definite regarding him, I would esteem it a great favor if you could inform me how he really is.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours faithfully,
Concern belies - I have told her in my letters that I was coming to Philadelphia at this time, really writing me to come out and stay, and as I felt quite sure they would like to have me, I came out here the next day, and expect to stay the next day, when I shall go to New York, coming on this Monday or Tuesday, as Wednesday is the last day I have an ex and in New York and shall stay with Mother Elizabeth, or if the cousins have me at the hotel, I could come up to Syracuse from New York, but do you think it would be better to combine Syracuse with Pooh Corner? My plan was to go over there on Monday, but the ready for Commencement on Tuesday morning. Then the program is fine. After all perhaps I should never want you in Syracuse Friday, if I cannot come home before Wednesday.
I am sorry to hear of the loss of your brother. I have known him for many years and he was a dear friend of mine. He was always there for me, and I will miss him deeply.

I am glad to hear of the success in your new venture. I wish you the best of luck in your future endeavors.

Please take care of yourself, and I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Between these things I have been so busy and so tired standing or sitting by the hour at a time and being variously tortured that I have found it a great refreshment to come out here and mix with Helga and Carroll and Catharine. I can see that Catharine is not altogether a piece of perfection, and that Helga has her troubles with her as I have with Karin.

A college education doesn't seem to leave a girl quite as much sense as I think it and in my day; yet the atmosphere in female is perhaps even worse for a girl who has no such training. I think a girl like Karin would have gone out to pieces without it, and I think it has been much better than nothing. And I very much doubt whether...
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
at my command. People in that mood can perhaps be helped by writing, but by little else in this world.

They are practicing in the church near by for Sunday. It seems very nice. Some of my favorite anthems. You would like it.

I have not got any letters from the Belgravia, but I should hear from them this evening. Any important write answer by telegram. Address me.

after you receive this go to Mrs. E.H. Maples 69 1/2 Broadway - The Spencer Arms, where I shall be Monday. According to Plow.

Monday evening certainly.

Affectionately,

Helen Maples White

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Honorable Andrew E. White,

Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:-

I am somewhat disappointed that I have not been able to inform you of the date of Mr. Horace White’s return. I wrote him some time ago, and expected his reply on Tuesday or Wednesday last. I have received no reply as yet. Perhaps he has written to you directly, informing you on this matter. Both Ernest and Andrew informed me that they expect to be here all of next week.

I wrote to him this morning that Horace is expected to be here tomorrow. Of course I assume that he will be here during the whole week. If you desire to come here, I think it an opportune time, as either Andrew or Ernest may be absent from the city when it might be convenient for you to come.

I would like to be of any assistance which I possibly can in the matter, but not knowing your plan or desires, I do not feel I can suggest anything to you. Perhaps if I had a good talk with you and Mrs. White on this subject you had the meeting, I might learn what you had in view and through my knowledge of matters here, I may be of some assistance to you.

I do not think there is any one who understands the situation here better than I. I know the persons you will deal with, and what you will have to contend with. You will pardon me if I assume too much in writing frankly and bluntly on this subject. But I am going to write you just as I feel in the matter. You will see why I recommend the management of the property by a Board. If Mr. Horace White is given the management, you will have to contend with his political practices. His first endeavor will be to make a place for an “improving superintendent.”

You may be surprised to learn that just about one year ago he influenced his father so strongly that he discharged the political superintendent of the Board. If Mr. Horace White is given the management, you will have to contend with his political practices. His first endeavor will be to make a place for an “improving superintendent.”

You may be surprised to learn that just about one year ago he influenced his father so strongly that he discharged the political superintendent of the Board. Mr. Reimers is one of his constituents who has been in the property for the past ten years, and who failed to secure a renomination two years ago. He has asked after the care of the property for the past ten years, and can truthfully say that it is in better physical condition today than at any time during the past fifteen years. I am employing of Reimers so strenuously. I know they cost very dearly. Andrew has an idea he has superior taste. That nothing in Syracuse is good enough to satisfy that idea. If we require a lighting fixture, it should be bought in New York City, and then only after a special pattern. The floor he installed throughout the building some years ago are the most impracticable I have ever seen, yet they cost very dearly. Two weeks ago he instructed me to get figures on installing new lavatories and hot water in the building. Two days after he instructed me to get figures on installing a vacuum cleaning system. These things are all very well, perhaps, but let them come in due course. Then he immediately suggests to increase the rents of the offices. He better stop and consider conditions here before he makes any such move. He will find perhaps when it is rather late, that such a matter as rents is governed by the inexorable law of supply and demand, and that he may raise the rents, but the securing of such rents is beyond his control. I am not condemning Andrew individually, but I am showing you that all these matters ought to be considered in a Board meeting; that if the impulses and idiosyncrasies of Andrew are allowed to hold sway, then you are very liable to have a repetition of his past administration.

Ernest is a practical businessman. He got out and rubbed elbows with businessmen, so that today he can consider business in its proper light. It is well for Andrew to have high set principles and rules of business, but it would be well for him to see that these are the practices of successful businessmen; otherwise he will find that he with his rules etc. is in the square peg in the round hole. I write bluntly to you on this subject; and I, with this occasion did not require such drastic treatment, but I can say truthfully that the people here who know the situation are interested to know how matters will turn out with that property. I can only quote the unsolicited comment of Mr. Tefft of the First National here to show the feeling, when he said “God help you, Barrett, you have my sympathy; I wouldn’t want your position.”

I trust you will not think I have any sinister motive in writing you as I feel about this matter. I am in your employ, and will endeavor to give you the best there is in me in the capacity in which I act. I have some time since learned the philosophy of life, that happiness is not in the enjoyment of wealth, that contentment is bought about only by accomplishment. I don’t seek any position. It does not matter to me in what capacity I am employed here, if I am allowed after the care of the Board meeting; that if the impulses and idiosyncrasies of Andrew are allowed to hold sway, then you are very liable to have a repetition of his past administration.

If you desire to come here next week, I would be pleased to confer with you. Mr. White and Mr. VanCleef and I will enter into any plan of management, and if I can be of any assistance to you with any knowledge I possess, I shall be pleased to render the same. Awaiting any instructions you may desire.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Syracuse, N. Y., May 29th, 1915.
29th May 1916.

Dear Dr. White,

I don't believe I have much to suggest from the list of nominations for the Hall of Fame. I think Fickling is done this right in putting Count Rumford first among the scientists. I am sure too that I am justified in adding the name of Langley whose work I believe fundamental for the beginnings of aeronautics.

As to all the others I have voted with so much uncertainty that I am sure your opinion is likely to be wiser than mine.

The nominations should be sent on Monday, at latest.

As to the Homer addresses for the invitations to the unveiling of the statue, I name:

The Hon. Charles D. Hewitt,
Charles H. Stevens, Esq., Editor, House Republican,
Miss Ellen Phillips.
Miss Mary Longworth Phillips Library,
Miss Kate Drexel.

Faithfully,

George L. Burr.
May 29, 1915

Dear Mr. White,

I was unable to find your article in the public library or in any other libraries. If you could find it, I would appreciate it.

Sincerely,

R. G. Bird
You never risk taken too freely, 
with a man of her. She 
has her faults, but she is 
young and I think she has some fine qualities, too. 
I hope you will come to Philadelphia 
this. Everyone feels this about her and she is very much 
liked and admired. I hear very nice things about her. I suppose we 
see (regarding) your two 
weeks in July. I have been 
been (decidedly) to Syracuse without me. If, come, 

My dear husband: I think 
I shall get up on Tuesday, 
and I think it will be 
decidedly best for me to have a couple of days at home 
before going to Syracuse and 
Paul's house. Can't we go 
over to Syracuse Thursday? 
We can, of course, just go 
over for the day. I don't want 

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
to be always bothered. This time, let's go over Friday morning and stay the night at the hotel. They often do so. I know one of the wards there. We can go on to Albany and stay over Sunday at The Ritz, as they have often asked us. I would like to go over Saturday afternoon any way. I think you can arrange as you think best, and let us know: it is a little awkward, but I think we must be at Poughkeepsie Monday night, perhaps if we went on to Albany Tuesday after noon we could get back to Poughkeepsie on Thursday. Have a great time, and say "Hi" at Karen. Don't let us disappoint him. I hope you answered the McCracken note. You might say a few words, Karen would be so proud.
The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
What better than done would fill a happy mind.

Your words in the hearth with joy and peace. May your love last a lifetime.

Your diplomatic abilities, give a disinterested friend.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Sir,

Allow me to thank you warmly for so readily agreeing to become an Honorary Associate of the Rationalist Press Association. We greatly appreciate the honour you are conferring upon us.

By the Smithsonian Institute we are forwarding some of our latest publications, which we trust will interest you. You are probably aware that we are negotiating with Professor Burr re the publication in this country, at a popular price, of your "History of Warfare Between Religion and Science", and we should be most grateful if you can in any way facilitate the arrangements.

Faithfully yours,

Charles A. Watts

Professor A. D. White
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.
Dear Mrs. Bitter:

Although I have often felt a very strong impulse to write you, since the sad news reached us from your household, I delayed doing so, owing to a feeling that I ought not to intrude upon your great sorrow. Having experienced, at various times, grief from the loss of those nearest and dearest to me, I know too well how vain are all attempts to give consolation. And yet, it is a relief.

Our mutual friend Mr. Williams informs me that this is your feeling and both Mrs. White and I must feel bound to respect it, but in the hope that the visit will only be delayed until you can come and enjoy the quiet and solace of the pleasant surroundings of the University, without all the confusion incident to the main anniversary of the year. It will be an especial satisfaction to have you with us a little later, when the quiet comfort of our household shall be restored.

I remain, dear Mrs. Bitter, in deepest sympathy and in the hope that the duties imposed upon you by your lovely family will do something to assuage your grief and mitigate your sorrow, in which loss, indeed, the most serious you have ever experienced. Most respectfully and sincerely yours,

Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

May 31, 1916.

Mrs. Karl Bitter,
44 West 77th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Bitter:

Although I have often felt a very strong impulse to write you, since the sad news reached us from your household, I have delayed doing so, owing to a feeling that I ought not to intrude upon your great sorrow. Having experienced, at various times, grief from the loss of those nearest and dearest to me, I know too well how vain are all attempts to give consolation.

And yet, it is a relief.
Sincerely,

to those of us who feel the deepest sympathy for you and your dear family, to express it.

My acquaintance with your honored husband was, as you know, not very long, but it was long enough to make a deep and lasting impression upon me. Indeed, I can, I may, say with entire truthfulness, that I hardly remember during my whole life, among all my friends, one who has so impressed me by his genius, by his sterling qualities as a man, and by a certain expressiveness which influenced my thinking, during the discussions which I did he when it was my privilege to know, while sitting with him in his studio or, joint.

I came not only to admire him, but to love him. He was a grand man and to know him was to have as a physician as a friend.

I had looked forward to renewing our acquaintance here at Ithaca, for I remember vividly the association with him was in every respect, during the too brief stay that he formerly made here, and both Mrs. White and myself had looked forward with especial pleasure to the idea of his coming and bringing you with him and to your being our guests during Commencement Week. It is, we feel that you would be the greatest to have you and come and bring your children for a quiet little visit here, at a time not so filled with uproar and gaiety and distractions of all kinds, as Commencement Week necessarily is.
On February 15th I sent you my check for $3.40, covering subscription to The New York Times and The New York Tribune, Sunday editions, to June 7th, 1916, the subscription to have taken effect March 7th for three months.

On Sunday, May 23rd, neither of them was delivered to me and I was obliged to go without them, although there were special articles in both which I greatly wished to see.

During the following week, someone connected

Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

May 31, 1916.

Students Periodical Agency,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Gentlemen:-

On February 15th I sent you my check for $3.40, covering subscription to The New York Times and The New York Tribune, Sunday editions, to June 7th, 1916, the subscription to have taken effect March 7th for three months.

On Sunday, May 23rd, neither of them was delivered to me and I was obliged to go without them, although there were special articles in both which I greatly wished to see.

During the following week, someone connected.
with your Agency was notified of this, expressed regret, and agreed that it should not happen again. But it did happen yesterday, just as before. It is possible that our reserve does not agree with you, and that your books show the subscription to have expired, but, under such conditions, it would be customary to send a notice of this fact.

I have always made it a rule that, as soon as I found that persons with whom I had entered into business relations—whether large or small—were showing anxiety or dishonesty, to sever all connection with them, and please take notice that I now do so, in this case, with you.

As to the small amount of the subscription for which you are still indebted, you are welcome to it, and I will purchase the papers on the coming Sundays, as I did yesterday, from the agency at Main Street, which encloses the subscription in the work to which an association of professors, which called itself a Cornell Agency, is attached.

I am very sorry that persons connected with Cornell University have not the ability to sell newspapers. It is not generally considered that the business is very complicated or difficult, and, if any person is unable to conduct it, I cannot congratulate him upon his occupation. I remain, gentlemen,

Very truly yours,
Mrs. Andrew D. White,
c/o Mrs. Gardiner Magill,
Spencer Arms Family Hotel
69th St. and Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

Will go to Syracuse with you
Friday and thence to Poughkeepsie
Monday.

Andrew D. White.

Charged White
641
Dear Husband,

I have been doing well this week. The last week was very busy. I have finished my dentistry and got my clothes in pretty good shape. I have my mother, little daughter in New York. I am both healthy when I wrote about today being a holiday. So, as I can do nothing in New York, I am staying over.

3705 Chestnut St, Philadelphia
May 31, 1915

Spencer Crowe

6111 13th St.

Spencer Crowe

(97 East Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y.)

Helen Chapman White
As they have kindly forced me to do, and this afternoon am going out to a beautiful place near Philadelphia, the home of Mr. Sellers, whom you have probably met. They are very, very old Phila people also, and have this beautiful old home, with a fine garden, which Helcie wants me to see.

We have been for gathering evergreens and pines, Helcie seems to like. Talk over plans with tea. She is developing her little yard charmingly. An Saturday afternoon when work was over for me I went with her to see some wonderful trees cultivated by a dentist here named Honey. He has made quite a name as a rose grower: the roses were certainly fine, but he seemed to favor them is a very prodigious of size, not at all artistic, nor flat beds. They didn't make
you, but I'd be so proud of having

you! -

her speech and song preparing

for that forensic performance. Class-

day! I can assure you will be

tried & shot, especially as I drew a

very loud shot; but, perhaps the

office was for that. I am going to

try.

I look forward to seeing

your love; I do hope you may

find it as all enjoyable as I


May 1915

Yassar College

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Dear Papa,-

Are you going to bring

your beautiful "good boy" and

leave in the academic procession

a head of your daughter? - May

not very anxious to leave you; and

it's fine to leave you off in your

respective yards! - Best of success

if you'd rather do it, and feel

it would bother you and tine.
Willard D. Straight was born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1880. His father, the late Professor Henry H. Straight, was for many years a member of the faculty of the Oswego State Normal and Training School.

He prepared at the Bordentown (New Jersey) Military Institute, entering Cornell in 1897, and graduating with the class of 1901.

While at Ithaca he was interested in all college activities, was a member of the Era and Widow boards, and many local societies, including Delta Tau Delta, Aleph Baach, and Sphinx Head.

A year after graduating he was appointed to Sir Robert Hart's Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service, where he served at Nanking and Peking for two years. In 1904, at the outbreak of the war between Russia and Japan, he became a war correspondent. He went to Manchuria for Reuter's agency and afterward served as an assistant correspondent of the Associated Press in the war area. In April, 1906, he was appointed Vice-Consul General at Seoul and in 1908 was promoted to be Consul General at Mukden, where he served until 1908. While at Mukden, it became necessary for him to champion the cause of the American merchants and protest against unfair advantages given to the Japanese. This led into a great many difficulties in his diplomatic relations with the Japanese, which he handled with rare judgment, forestalling what might have been a grave situation.

In 1909, Mr. Straight returned to the United States, and for about six months was detailed as Acting Chief of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department.

When the syndicate made up of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the First National and National City Banks, cooperating with the State Department, undertook in the summer of 1909 to obtain a share in the Railroad Loan, which China was then negotiating, Mr. Straight was asked to become a representative in China of the American Banking Syndicate. He resigned from the State Department, and in June 1909, went to China as their representative. His success in obtaining for the American syndicate an equal share in the loan brought him international prominence, and upon completion of this work he became connected with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., where he is to-day.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Miss Carse has just accepted and is now engaged upon an important task of organization connected with a movement of wide scope in the education of young women in Minneapolis. She has been called to this by some of the most influential members of the community, and has enlisted the interest and cooperation of educational leaders in the University of Minnesota and in the public education system of the City.

Her efficiency in the position at Teachers' College caused her to be selected as the head of Charlton School, being given the task of its reorganization. In this she succeeded so well that in four years the enrollment was increased four-fold; the school was moved into a new, model, building, and rose to the position of first rank among the private schools of New York City.

Miss Carse has just accepted and is now engaged upon an important task of organization connected with a movement of wide scope in the education of young women in Minneapolis. She has been called to this by some of the most influential members of the community, and has enlisted the interest and cooperation of educational leaders in the University of Minnesota and in the public education system of the City.

She has had experience in financial management and in dealing with men of business affairs.

Miss Carse resigned from the Charlton School to pursue further studies and to complete a course leading to the Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. In connection with this course, she has just spent a year at Cambridge and Oxford, England.

In this country and in England, she has been interested in higher educational work, and in particular in the position of women in higher educational institutions.

She has been President of the Cornell Women's Club of New York, President of the Women's University Club of New York City, and President of the Cosmopolitan Club of New York. She has been consistently interested in Cornell, and active in the work for the women of Cornell.

Henry J. Patten was born June 30th, 1862 at Sandwich, Illinois. Prepared at the High School there and spent one year at Monmouth College of Illinois. Entered Cornell with the freshman class in September, 1881. Graduated with the class of 1884 in the course of History and Political Science, now consolidated with the Arts course. He took all of the special work in History under President Andrew D. White, taking mid-course honors in History in his Junior year. He was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa in his Senior year. On graduation he entered the employ of his brothers, then doing business on the Chicago Board of Trade under the name of "Patten Bros". In this office he spent three years, and later one year at the branch office in Buffalo, two years in the branch office at Portland and one year in the branch office in Boston. In 1894 he became a member of the firm, which in 1903 consolidated with the old firm of Bartlett, Frazier & Co., becoming one of the largest firms in the grain trade in the world, operating a large number of terminal elevators in Chicago and small elevators throughout the country. In 1900 upon the death of one brother and the retirement from business of the other, the firm re-organized under the name of Bartlett Frazier Company. Since that time Mr. Patten has been the Treasurer. For the past few years he has been less actively engaged in business, having traveled much, including two trips around the world. He has always been interested in Alumni affairs, and is now serving as Director of the Cornell University Association of Chicago. He has been a member of the Cornellian Council since its organization. Mr. Patten is President of the Geographic Society of Chicago, a member of the American Historical Association, the Chicago Historical Society and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, a non-resident member of the Cornell University Club of New York City, a member of the University Club of Chicago, Union League Club of Chicago, the University Club of Evanston, the Glen View Golf Club and various other Clubs and Associations.
June
First,
1913.

Honorable Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White,—

I beg to inform you that Mr. Horace White returned here Saturday last. Mr. Ernest I. asked me today when I expected you to come here. I told him I had written to you Saturday suggesting that you come this week if possible.

He said he hoped you would come this week, as Horace and Andrew and himself are now here, and also that he expects to be absent from the city next week.

Kindly inform me if it will be convenient for you to come this week, and I can inform the boys to that effect.

Very truly yours,

Susan S. James

I hope it will prove to be a really lovely one. Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Sir:

As a member of the Union League Club you may remember Thomas A. Ames, who previous to his death about fifteen years ago, held for some years the position of manager or superintendent of the Union League Club.

The Relief Bureau of this Association has been interested in Mrs. Kate H. Ames, the widow of Mr. Ames, and for months we have been giving her assistance. Mrs. Ames is over seventy years old. is entirely without means and is failing in health and strength. We are planning to make application for her admission to the Adria Osborn Home. The admission fee at the Adria Osborn is $575.00.

Mr. Joseph A. Choate is willing to be one of ten or one of twenty Union League members to subscribe to a fund for Mrs. Ames' admission, and I am writing to ask if you will also be a contributor to such a fund. At Mr. Choate's suggestion, and furnished through his kindness with a list of twenty-three Union League members, I am sending this same request to all of those members who may remember Mr. and Mrs. Ames.

hoping that you may be interested and willing to help Mrs. Ames now to be placed where she may have comfortable care for the remainder of her life,

Yours very truly,

Helene Ingram
Superintendent of Bureau.
Hon. Andrew D. White,  
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:-

It seems to me that some expression of opinion from you on the relations between America and Germany would not only be welcomed but would carry great weight at this critical time. Your service in Berlin and St. Petersburg covered such a long period of time and you were so familiar with the politics and government of those countries that your opinion must now carry great weight. Especially is this true today when some years have rolled by and you have seen marvelous developments and changes throughout the world.

The Journal would be pleased to publish anything you may have to say in this connection and to put your interview on the wire.

I notice interview in tonight's Journal with Herr Von Jagow, cabled from Berlin, in which he quotes from your autobiography, page 168. He seems to quote you in support of Germany's attitude on the high seas. I am sending a clipping of this interview.

Trusting that you are well, and hoping that some day I may have the pleasure of a personal talk with you, I remain

Very truly yours,

H. S. Burrill
My dear President White:—

With the retirement of Mr. Barr as Trustee this year there will arise a vacancy on the General Administration Committee which I should think ought to offer an opportunity for doing what you and I have been considering —elect R. H. Treman to that Committee.

I have no doubt that he would prefer the line of work in that position to the duties which he now has on the Finance Committee, and I presume if we elect him to the former Committee he would resign his membership on the latter one. This would give the chance to elect some other Trustee to the latter Committee and I should think there ought not to be opposition to making the change.

I do not know that there is much to be done at present, although you may see the opportunity to drop a word here or there upon the subject which I am sure would be very beneficial coming from you. I have written Mr. Boldt on the subject.

It gives me very sincere and deep regret that I have been unable to accept the honor which the Committee proposed to confer upon me of making one of the addresses on the occasion of the presentation of the Ichelheimer statute of yourself to the University. I struggled for several days with the attempt to find a way to do it, for I think you know without my saying it how much gratification it would give me to take part in any exercises which were in honor of you and your work. My labors here, however, as we draw to the close of the year, are so onerous that I find myself driven to the limit of my capacity. I am scheduled to be in Court until Friday of next week and I do not feel that I would have the strength and the time to prepare an address which would befit the occasion. I shall have to content myself with being one of the very many who will assemble to watch the exercises and enjoy the honor which is coming to you.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N.Y.
Telegram.

New York,

June 1, 1915

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Uncle Andrew,—

After a rest of about three weeks, most of which was spent at Atlantic City, I have returned to Syracuse, and I feel decidedly improved, although I have not entirely regained my strength.

We are expecting to go over to Ithaca at the time of the unveiling of your statue, but I think it would be best for you to come over here for a business meeting as soon now as you are able to do so.

We will be very glad to have you and Aunt Helen stop with us, and we will try to make you comfortable, although our guest room facilities are limited to two rooms.

It would seem to me wise for you to come, if convenient, about next Wednesday.

Suit your own wishes and plans as to who should come with you, if any one, but we should now take up the question of offices and various other matters connected with the proper management of our affairs.

I hope everything has been going well with you.

Affectionately yours,

Andrew D. White

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
WA

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, VICE PRESIDENT
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT
BELVIDERE BROOKS, VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT 105 SOUTH AURORA STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

REPLY ONLY IF RECOGNIZABLE

To New York NY June 1.15

Mr. Andrew D. White
Ithaca NY

German foreign secretary von Jagow in interview quoted from page 168 your autobiography in a letter to the World.

As President Wilson desires to hear from the country on the German question, the "World," believes the best way is to aid him by sending telegraphed opinions and would like you to reply today. Thanking you in advance for your cooperation.

The World
June 2, 1915.

Dear Dr. White:

It is with an honest sense of my own limitations that I approach you with the request for a favor, which it has long been my ambition to have granted, and in making the request I beg only for frankness in your answer. My ambition is to paint your portrait for the University.

Let me say frankly that I think you should be painted by one of the big men of this country—like John C. Johansen, but if you have not contemplated taking such a step it is not so preposterous on my part to offer my services, and a good likeness of you by a Cornell Graduate; even though his reputation is mostly a matter for the future to decide; might not be unwelcome to Cornellians.

I have painted successful portraits and have at least gained a certain recognition in this country since my return from abroad last Spring. In other words I might be said to have "arrived", although I know perfectly well that my ability is not yet great enough to make me worthy the honor I ask.

I could come to you at any time this summer should you care to entrust the work to me. My one condition would be that the result be accepted first by you and then by a committee representing the University. My request is simply for the opportunity to try, and should the result be unsatisfactory I would be the first to acknowledge it.

Trusting that my ambition has not made me too presuming, with kindest regards to you and Mrs. White, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Strathmont, Elmira, N.Y.
June 2, 1915.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
New York, June 2, 1915

Mrs. Andrew D. White,
27 East Avenue,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Madam:

This is to inform you that the twelve ivory shades which you ordered yesterday, will be shipped to you direct from our factory.

Trusting that same will be satisfactory to you, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

Knickerbocker Chandelier & Electrical Supply Co.

[Signature]

June 12

[Note: Handwritten note on the margin]

[Note: Handwritten note on the margin]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
June 2, 1915.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

Enclosed herewith you will find your statement for May, which I hope you will find correct.

We are all at home now and will be glad to have you come over as soon as possible.

Anna's condition has improved during the last week or ten days. Still she suffers a great deal every day. Hoping that you are all well in Ithaca, I remain

Affectionately yours,

Andrew.
Yale '53

Classmates:

Commencement day is June 23rd. One or two of us may be present. If you think of coming please inform me.

This year each of you is requested to send a letter reporting his occupation, health, and special interests since last Summer. Your Secretary will then, as a year ago, send a digest of these letters to each of you. If you wish to hear from all the others you must let them hear from you.

Hereof fail not but make due return to

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES W. ANDREWS
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

June 3, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Hotel Dennis,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Mr. White:

The will was duly received this morning by registered mail. I am called to New York this afternoon and will not be back until Monday, but rather will be here.

Yours very truly,

C. W. Andrews.
My dear Dr. Whit.

I am sending you some

cover-place cards that I am enclosed.

Here is the pleasure of sending the pleasure

of expressing my friends, that we

have the opportunity of your taste & to

our happiness upon your good nature.

Having discovered the same in those cards

that been stolen from the mail, I am

taking the precaution of register.
The only American objection to your sublime plan will center around George Washington. I think a real study of Washington will convince us that the movement would have his gracious and joyful approval. His advice to shun entangling alliances was based upon our isolation. Inventions and discoveries beyond the ken of Washington’s contemporaries have ended that isolation. Even though the isolation continued, danger to our institutions would modify his counsel. He was not afraid to reverse himself. Although in resigning his military commission, he had declared his public life ended he took it up again when he was shown it was for his country’s good. But we are not left to inferences.

Washington has bequeathed us a glorious testimony. He hoped and believed that Europe would yet adopt the Federal principle. Had she hitherto done so, she would now be covered with health-giving eucalyptus instead of decaying bodies. In a letter to Richard Henry Lee, Washington said, “You talk, my good Sir, of influence appeasing the tumults of Massachusetts. I know not where that influence is to be found or if attainable, that it would be the proper remedy for the disorders. Influence is not government. Let us have a government by which our lives,
liberties and properties may be secured.* We have used influence to prevent War. Philanthropists, Pontiffs, and Statesmen have done their best. Do not Washington's words come back to us, "Influence is not government. Let us have a government by which our lives, liberties and properties may be secured."

Michael Clyne.

Dear Ambassador, these are the only public words I can write in these limits. 

Michael Clyne.

Dear Paper,

I am sending you Florence'sCheap Joe Kiley. We are looking forward with much pleasure to seeing you and Helen again.

There is not very much to write about just now, every one is discussing the war and the outcome of it. 

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Several people have asked me your opinion of it, I always tell them I don't know. I hardly ever discuss it with anyone else, as there are so many opinions on the subject. I think it safer not to say much or in fact anything about it.

Well, I will go down and mail this as good try I will either. I hope to see you soon.

With much love, your letter must have been from us all.

Affectionately yours.

[Signature]

[Note: The text is slightly tilted and difficult to read in some parts.]
June 3, 1915

Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:—

I received your letter of May 28th. on Tuesday. We have been trying our best, consistent with finest quality of work, to have the window we are making for Prudence Risley Hall, finished by the time you want it but we regret to say it cannot be done.

The figures are taking very much more time than we expected as they are virtually portraits and we cannot hurry the Artist one bit.

We are making a beautiful window and cannot afford to slight it in any way.

We are very sorry as we wished to get it in before the Commencement exercises for your gratification and as well for our interests but we know nothing but the best will satisfy you, and that is what we are making. We have not lost an hour on the work since we began it but it has gone very slowly; however, we feel that when the window is in place we shall not regret the time spent on it.

Yours very truly,

Spence, Bell & Co.

[Signature]
Dear Dr. Thite:

Accept my thanks for your very kind letter of the 29th ultimo, and for your cordial words of appreciation. It affords me the greatest satisfaction to know that men like yourself think that I have been of some service to our common country.

Public attention is now asked for so many books that it is difficult for one to get a reading without an opinion from some man or men in whose judgment the public has confidence. I have received most appreciative letters from our mutual friend, Dr. James M. Whiton, and some others who have kindly found time to read my latest book, and my publishers desire at as early a date as practicable to issue a circular concerning the book. I have no right to make any demands whatever upon your time, but write to say that if the book has not yet put in an appearance, I shall be most happy to send you another on being notified to that effect.

With great esteem and appreciation, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Josiah Strong

June 5, 1916.
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

By action at the last meeting of the Committee on General Administration of the University the June meeting will be held in the President's office, Morrill Hall on Tuesday, June 15th, 1915 at 9 A.M., preceding the meeting of the full Board.

Yours very truly,

C. B. Bretz
Secretary.
Dear President White:

I am very happy to see from your letter of June 1st that the statue is now in place. I have no doubt from what you write me that I will share your favorable opinion and that of others who have seen it, and can assure you that Cornell University in receiving it will not be more gratified than I am at having had the honor of presenting it.

Believe me as ever,

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.
June 4, 1915:

My dear Dr. White,

It was very kind of you to write me your letter of 2nd inst., so full of just the kind of information that will be most helpful to me. I appreciate it the more because my time is so short; and because since Mr. Van Cleef telephoned me from Ithaca on Wednesday about speaking on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue,
I have had some nice letters from you lately, and I am very glad to hear from you. I hope you are well and that you are still enjoying your studies in London.

I am afraid I have not been very well lately. I have been feeling quite tired and weak, but I hope to get better soon. I have been reading some of your letters and I am very happy to hear that you are enjoying yourself.

I have been thinking a lot about our trip to the country. We should probably plan to go later in the year when the weather is warmer. Perhaps we could go to the lake or the mountains.

I hope you will write and let me know what you are doing and how you are enjoying your studies. I look forward to seeing you soon.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
J. C. SCHWAB,
Librarian.

New Haven, Conn.,
June 4, 1915.

My dear Dr. White:-

In October last you borrowed from this Library a copy of May,
Some Recollections of our Anti-slavery Conflict. May I ask if you have done
with it or wish to retain it longer? With cordial greetings,
Yours sincerely,

J. C. Schwab

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Dr. White:-

that you would not like to
have said in your presence.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew D. White.
June 4th, 1915.

Dear Mr. White,

The very great kindness that I experienced at your hands during my recent visit to America leads me to bring under your notice the enclosed proof. The ideas are entirely familiar to you. I hope that they represent your own judgment. If this impression is correct, may I ask if you would do me the very great kindness of signing one of the proofs and returning to me?

From what I saw in America, and what I find here, the leaflet seems to lay down the lines along which the greatest amount of effectual agreement can be secured.

Will you convey my kindest regards to Mrs. White, whose kindness to me during my recent visit I can never forget?

I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

[H. B. Sherrard]
June 4th, 1915.

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

My Dear Uncle:-

We shall be delighted to accept your invitation for luncheon on Commencement Day after the unveiling of the statue. Unless something unforeseen occurs, we shall motor over in the morning and return that evening.

I do not know that anything here will suffer because of the postponement of your visit, as everything can run along as at present until you can conveniently come.

With very kindest regards, I remain

Yours faithfully,

Ernest J. White

June 4, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Uncle Andrew:

Your welcome letter, dated June 3rd, has just reached me.

I regret that it is not convenient for you to come to Syracuse this week or next, but if all goes well, the 21st will be, as far as I can judge, satisfactory. It seems to me, however, very important that we should meet as soon as possible. There is nothing now to be gained by delay. We have had two months to think matters over since father's death, and I think we are all fully prepared to give mature advice and, as far as I can see, to act harmoniously.

By the first of July we will begin to break up, as Ernest expects to go to the sea-shore with his family. It will be hard to accomplish anything after the last week in June. I hope, therefore, that you will make your plans to be here at the time you mention.

Yes, we are anticipating seeing you on the 16th for a day or so.

With love to you all, and hoping this letter finds you in good health and spirits, I am

Affectionately yours,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
June Fifth, 1915.

Honorable Andrew B. White,

Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Mr. White:-

Your letter of the third inst. received. I note the postponement of the date of your contemplated visit here. I trust it may be convenient for you to come on the date mentioned, about the twenty-first instant.

You will note in the monthly statement that there is no rent for No. 423 So. Clinton Street. I regret to have to say that we have a vacancy there. This lease expired on May 1st. There are at least ten vacant stores in that block. It was only by reducing the rent of Burns Bros. five dollars a month for the first two years of five year lease that we were able to retain them. I am advertising the store in the Herald, and have signs in the windows. I hope shortly I may be able to report that we found a tenant.

Enclosed you will find a letter from Miss Outwater, which explains itself.

With kind regards, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Frank F. Barrett

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear President White,

I return Judge Hiscock's letter. I had already heard from him in regard to putting Mr. Robert H. Treman on the Administration Committee, and I immediately took it up with Chairman Edwards of the Buildings and Grounds Committee and several other people, and we are all agreed that this should be done. I suggested to Judge Hiscock that he better take immediate steps to accomplish this, and in order to clear the deck suggested that Mr. Treman resign from the Finance Committee. We are thinking that if Mr. Willard Straight should enter the Board that he might be selected to take the place of Mr. Treman on the Finance Committee. All this I think will meet with your approval, so do not give yourself any further anxiety about it. Judge Hiscock, I think, will pave the way so there are no stumbling blocks in the way.

Thank you very much for inviting me to stay with you Commencement Week. I accept with pleasure, and I will write Atkinson to leave Alexandria Bay some time early on Monday the fourteenth so as to be on hand when I arrive there on the evening of the fourteenth. I have no doubt there will be a great many visitors, and Mrs White may have her hands full at the house. Will you ask the dear lady if she wants me to send up anything? I can send you a lot of those small individual cakes that keep three or four days, and which she may be able to make use of; or do you want any wine or any liqueurs, or something of that sort? I shall be delighted if she will let me know.

Now I have a most important communication to make to you, which is that I am taking up Mrs Van Rensselaer Smith and her son Mr. W. H. Smith with me on the fourteenth. They will stay with Mr. and Mrs R. H. Treman, who have kindly invited them and offered to take care of them for the length of their stay. Mrs Smith is over eighty-two years of age. She is very much interested in my work at Cornell University, and I am hoping that a visit there will increase her interest. So I want to spend just as much time with her as I possibly can, and when I am not with her Mr. and Mrs Treman have kindly offered to show her over the grounds and give her a short auto-ride now and then. I am therefore a little bit doubtful about my own movements. I however will write Mrs Treman to ascertain just what the various functions are up there at that time. So far I have only settled upon two functions which I want Mrs Smith and her son to attend - one is a meal of some
kind at the Sigma Phi House while my son George is there. She is very fond of him, and she wants to know where he spent his time while at college. I will write and ascertain whether it is more convenient to be there at luncheon or at dinner. The other function should be for them to take a meal at Prudence Risley Hall, and this I will let Mr. Treman arrange for. Everything else will have to be held in abeyance excepting of course that I want Mrs White and Mrs Schurman to meet this lady, and how and when will be time enough when I see Mrs White.

So you see, my dear Doctor White, that between the Trustee Meeting and all these other functions I rather expect to have my hands full, but this is rather a labor of love in more ways than one, and I look forward to this visit with a tremendous amount of pleasure.

I hope Mr. Treman will be able to make some sort of arrangement by which Mrs Smith and her son can be seated somewhere near at the unveiling of your statue, although of course I presume it will not do to make any special exception in their case.

With kindest and best regards,

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Faithfully yours,

June 5, 1915.

President Andrew D. White,
Campus.

Dear President White:

A conference was recently held in Albany to determine what proper action might be taken in the matter of having agriculture recognised in the Constitution. The agricultural work of the State is going on without reference to any co-ordinated scheme or plan. The Department of Agriculture is engaged in many lines of regulatory work, and is also doing some educational work. Any consideration of a plan or program for changes insofar as they might affect agriculture would have to be considered in relation to all the business of the State. At the conference President Schurman and Dr. Low were present, and made interesting addresses on what appeared to be in the minds of the members of the Constitutional Convention in the matter of the reorganisation of State business. I am sending you herewith a copy of the minutes of the conference, thinking they might be of interest to you, especially President Schurman's and Dr. Low's remarks. As a result of this conference, a committee of ten was appointed to consider and report proper action for the recognition of
agriculture in the Constitution. We shall have another conference on June 21st, to decide upon final action.

Very sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address: Portland, Oregon]

June 6, 1918

Hon. Andrew D. White,

Ithica, N.Y.

Dear Mr. White:

On July 4, 1918, there will be held at Blaine, Washington, a meeting under the auspices of the Pacific Highway Association, of which I am President, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent.

Knowing your great interest in the cause of universal peace, it occurred to me that you would have a message that I could deliver for you at this meeting. Nothing would please me better than to have you present, but I realize, owing to the great distance, this would be impracticable.

With kind personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

HLS: No.

President.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 310 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, PORTLAND, OREGON
June 5, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Dr. White:-

Your letter of yesterday, for which I thank you, comes to hand this morning.

Permit me to save two or three days' time by sending you another copy of "The New World-R eligion" instead of ordering it through the publishers. In the other copy, the receipt of which your secretary acknowledged, I had written your name, with a word of presentation. Should it come to light, you may, if you desire, return this copy.

Greatly appreciating your kind interest, I am,

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

---

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University Club,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

We have your favor of the 4th inst., ordering 2 cases Chateau Lafite 1903 bts., Barons de Rothschild, which we are shipping to-day via American Express prepaid to 27 East Ave., Ithaca.

Thanking you very much for the order and trusting shipment will reach you in due time, we are,

Very truly yours,

H. Pettersen

[Signature]
Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Mr. White:-

On February 3rd you paid me a strong compliment on my monograph entitled "An Equitable Solution of the Public Utility and Conservation Problems" which I have had published in pamphlet form and am continually receiving requests for copy.

On the fly leaf of same I have quoted a few eminent authorities approving of same, and respectfully ask if you will permit me to use your commendation of it on that same leaf? I would be greatly pleased if you will permit me to do so.

Conservatives commend the paper warmly, but the bubble blowers are not pleased with it. These views are not disconcerting.

Thinking possibly you may not have the words at hand covered in your letter, I reproduce them herein.

"I have read your "An Equitable Solution" with great pleasure and profit. The simple, strong sanity of it all captivates the reader at once. I wish it might be circulated throughout this whole country, for I know of nothing of the same compass which, as regards "Public Utility and Conservation Problems" is so succinct and to the point".

Trusting you may be perfectly willing for me to use it, I remain,

Very cordially yours,

Andrew Dickson White

Sec'y & Treas.

Sigma Phi Association of Cornell University.
Dear President White:

I merely write to say that I shall take the liberty of accepting your courteous invitation for next week, and hope to arrive by the Lehigh Valley train, which is due in Ithaca at 6:55 A.M. on Tuesday, June 15th, and I shall leave on Wednesday night, June 16th.

I sincerely trust I am not putting you to any inconvenience, and remain

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.
Hon. Andrew D. White, 
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:-

Your letter of the 3rd inst. is at hand. Anna's condition seems to be improving. Still I am not satisfied yet that we should allow ourselves to expect too much. She still suffers a great deal every day.

I expect to be in Ithaca for the Kappa Alpha Reunion on the 11th inst., and would like to stay over night with you if convenient.

Regarding the 16th, I had already planned to motor to Ithaca for the ceremonies of that day, and to return in the afternoon. I will be delighted to take lunch with you on that day, but could not spend the night even if it was convenient. I do not like to be away from home over night while Anna is so ill.

Affectionately yours,

[Signature]

Anna Tingley, San Diego, California, U. S. A.

Hon. Andrew D. White, 
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

Mrs. Tingley and the officers and members of the Parliament of Peace and Universal Brotherhood extend to you a cordial invitation to attend the Parliament, which will convene in the Greek Theatre, Point Loma, on Tuesday, June 22d.

The enclosed announcement will inform you of the purposes of the organization and the main lines on which it is working. This announcement, as you will notice, was published before the war, and it is therefore necessary to add that one of the principles which will govern the conduct of the Parliament will be that no nation is to be censured, seeing that the causes of the war lie far back in history.

There will be several speakers from Europe, as well as from various parts of this country and Madame Tingley hopes that you will find it possible to be present and give a short address at one of the sessions of the Parliament. She feels that by your presence and speech you can add to the impetus that makes for the establishment of permanent peace, and thus help to make the occasion not only memorable but an inspiration to all thinking people.

The Parliament will be in session four days. On Tuesday, June 22d, at 2 P.M., will be the official reception to the delegates, speakers, and invited guests, followed by a banquet in the Lomaland gardens. In the evening the first public session of the Parliament will be held in the Lea Theatre. There will be business meetings and other interesting features, concluding with a presentation of the "Aroma of Athens" on Friday evening, June 25th, in the Greek Theatre, Point Loma.

In order that our program may be completed at as early a date as possible, if you can attend, we ask that you will kindly telegraph an immediate answer. If you cannot attend, will you not forward a paper that may be read at the Parliament?

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

M. D. Darow, A.M., Ph.D., (Harv.)

Corresponding Secretary.
F.S. You may perhaps be interested in noting what followed from the attack upon me as Professor of Greek at Drury College by the local Methodist minister in which he accused me of Atheism, etc., because my religious views were not identical with his and from the consequent action of the College Board of Trustees in 1910. On August 13th of that year you very kindly wrote: "I need hardly say that my sympathies are entirely with your view of the question and that I regard this incident as a very gross exercise of sectarian influence." Since then I have found that I have a daily cause for thanking my adversary in that his attack led Madame Tingley to invite Mrs. Darrow and myself to help her in her humanitarian work here and now for more than four years my two small sons have had the unique advantage of receiving a training in the Raja Yoga School founded by Madame Tingley at Point Loma.

PS.
June 9, 1915

Professor Andrew G. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York

My dear Professor White:

I hope you will not consider me trespassing too much upon your good will if I ask you to send me a word relative to your opinion of the two questions enclosed. At the request of Doubleday, Page & Co., who are publishing soon a series of books upon America, I have consented to undertake the task of writing a book upon the title "American Ideals" and I am asking a few men prominent in our country's affairs to give me in confidence their opinions relative to the foremost tendencies which are revealing themselves in our modern life.

Of course I shall not quote you and I shall be profoundly grateful to you for any word which you may be kind enough to send me.

I am

With sincere regard and appreciation,

Faithfully yours,

Clayton Sedgwick Cooper

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York

Dear Sir:

You doubtless have forgotten the kind words which you spoke in regard to my oration delivered at the time of President McKinley's death. I enclose a pamphlet disclosing what you so kindly said about that production.

Encouraged by the reception of this oration, I enclose herewith a speech delivered by me a few days ago. The first half will probably not interest you, and if you do not have the time to read it all I will consider it a great favor if you will read the latter half.

I am a Cornell graduate of the class of 1891. Your opinion of this production, whether it be good or whether it be evil, will be very gratifying to me. Thanking you for the time which you may give to the reading thereof, and thanking you for past favors, I remain,

Very truly yours,

R. Irwin Dunlap

GREENFIELD, OHIO, June 9, 1915.
Grandma sent the little church in.
In fact, the little church was.

The door is open, and the white chair stands.

The dining room is.

There is a table.

A car in the driveway.

It is dark.

The mail is.

My alarm clock.

9/18/85

As usual, every Saturday.

The mail is.

Breakfast.

A green, leafy tree.

The mail is.

9/18/85

As usual.

The mail is.

9/18/85

As usual.

The mail is.

9/18/85

As usual.
My dear Sir:

A copy of your letter of the 24th of October 1914 to James T. McCleary, Esq. relative to a little book entitled "Webster's Work for the Union" by Frank Bergen, Esq. of Newark, N.J. has been given to me by Mr. Bergen upon my assurance that I would make no use of that copy without your permission.

I am writing a book on the character of Daniel Webster and I should like very much to cite what you say about your change of belief in regard to Webster's ambition for the Presidency. I should like also to cite what you quote from the late Goldwin Smith.

To meet your convenience as far as practicable I am handing you an addressed envelope.

Faithfully yours,

ECH/Kennedy

Enclosure: For your convenience I send you a copy of your letter to Mr. McCleary.

New York, June 9, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D.
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.
June 9, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
President, Cornell University,
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Dr. White:

Nine years ago when I came here to initiate the new form of university extension work I had some correspondence with you in which you expressed a kindly interest in what we were attempting, and have expressed the same interest at other times in the development of the work. It has occurred to me that you would be interested in glancing through a paper which I recently presented at the National Conference on University Extension. It is herewith enclosed.

As a regular reader of the Alumni News, I take keen interest in every item that bears upon your continued devotion to Cornell and those evidences of appreciation among the alumni for your services.

Believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dr. Andrew D. White.

June 9, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
East Ave., Campus,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Dr. White:

It is with great reluctance and after much hesitation that I bring to you a matter that has troubled me for some time. I realize that it is asking much to request you to give attention to a detail of University administration; but I know too that your warm interest in everything that affects the welfare of the women students will impel you to give consideration to any plan that seems to be for their interest.

You will perhaps remember that before the reorganization of the administrative committees of the Board of Trustees there was a committee known as the Committee on Residential Halls, consisting of yourself, the President, the Treasurer, Mr. Newman, and Mrs. Moody with Mr. Robert H. Tremey as chairman. This committee met a very real need in the work of the University. During the short period of its existence many problems connected with the lives of the women students in the dormitories received, for the first time since my connection with the University, thorough and sympathetic consideration. Prudence Riesley Hall was organized and opened, needed changes and improvements in Sage College were ordered and begun, additional necessary repairs were considered and tentatively approved for.
future execution, methods of dormitory management and accounting here and elsewhere received real consideration, and we seemed to be moving toward the attainment of real efficiency in this very important department of the University's work.

Then came the reorganization and the abolition of this committee along with others. Since then it has been impossible to get effective consideration of the needs of the students living in the residential halls. Some months ago I outlined in a report to Mr. Walker, the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the changes and repairs that it seems to me imperative to have made. Several meetings of the Committee on General Administration have been held since but so far as I know no action has been taken in regard to any of these requests. I do not even know that they have ever been presented nor have I any means of knowing.

Under the present arrangement the only committee, aside from the Committee on General Administration, that could be expected to deal with any portion of the residential halls problem is the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. This Committee could and should unquestionably pass upon questions of changes and repairs in buildings; but that is a very small part of the whole problem arising from the maintenance by a university of a system of residential halls.

There are questions of the most efficient and economical methods of dormitory management and accounting, and still more important - questions of the physical, moral, and social welfare of the students housed in its college homes, of which the Board of Trustees should have direct knowledge through one of its own committees.

With the opening of what promises to be a great system of residence halls for men and the already pressing problem of additional housing facilities for women, it would seem to me almost a necessity to reappoint the Committee on Residential Halls. Perhaps it is wholly out of my province to make any suggestions as to the personnel of such a committee, if it should seem wise to restore it, but I cannot resist the impulse to say that the committee as it formerly existed seemed to me ideal. In any case, whatever other changes might be made, I am selfish enough to wish that you and Mr. R.H. Treman, who have both shown so sympathetic an interest in the women of the University, might be designated for this work and that I might have again the privilege of working under your immediate direction.

With deep appreciation of any consideration you may find it possible to give this communication, believe me
Most respectfully yours,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
June 9, 1915.

My dear Sir:

Under another cover I beg leave to submit to you as one of the electors of the Hall of Fame some data in regard to the nomination of my father, Dr. W. T. G. Morton, in connection with his part in the introduction of surgical anaesthesia and in the hope of aiding an impartial estimate of his relation to that event.

I am,

Very truly yours,

William James Morton.

To
Hon. Andrew D. White, Ph.B., LL.D.,
Ithaca, N.Y.
wish to testify to the fact that it was the view of the surgeons of that time, that to Dr. Morton alone credit should be given.

The introduction of anaesthesia was one of the great events of the whole history of surgery, equal only to the discovery of Lister, and was as far-reaching in the changes which it brought about.

If any place is to be given to a member of the medical profession in the Hall of Fame, I know of no one who deserves it more than Dr. Morton.

Respectfully yours,

Emeritus Professor of Surgery, Harvard University.

Chancellor of New York University.

June 10th, 1915,

Honorable Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:

I beg to inform you that Mr. Charles V. Andrews requested me to say to you that he expects to go with his son on a fishing excursion June 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, returning here on the 24th instant.

I have been very much engaged for the past week in the court with the matter of the Estate of Horace K. White, but hope to be able to give your Rock Island matter my best attention at the earliest possible moment.

With kind regards, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

Chancellor of New York University.
Honorable Andrew D. White.

Ithaca, N.Y.

June 20, 1915

Dear Sir:

I have a letter from you under date of March 21 in answer to two letters from me dated March 6 & 11th, in which I ask you to endorse a plan to have the newspapers of America set aside December 6 of each year to bring out a Hague edition of their papers. In this letter you express yourself as averse to doing anything in this connection until the war ends.

I have also been to suffragan bishop Burch about the matter & through him to bishop Greer. Both are willing to be quoted in this connection. Bishop Greer reports that you are averse to getting into the limelight in connection with any Hague movement. Armed with the endorsement of both Episcopal bishops I approached the N.Y. Press Club & was referred to a practical newspaper man before whom I laid the whole matter. He now reports under date of June 23 as follows:

"Your plan to corral a group of newspaper men with the purpose of their getting together for a Hague day is I believe a difficult matter. In fact I don't think it can be done. The only way is to interest men prominent in politics & education in the cause & ask them to sponsor the project. The newspapers would then possibly follow out such ideas. If the men of whom you write do not want to come out in the open & express their opinion the proposition will fall flat."

Now I would drop the matter except that I read in the papers that you have consented to get into the limelight again at the request of ex-president Taft. I understand you are to attend a peace meeting in Philadelphia shortly which he has fathered. I ask you now to lay this matter before him & the meeting.

In order to make it less trying for you I ask you to use my name in this connection. I originated the idea & am willing to go sponsor for it. I believe it will serve a useful purpose. All peace societies ask for newspaper support. Therefore when we set aside a Hague day for newspapers we simply win them to the cause for which we are asking them to plead.

I enclose a letter which I ask you to forward to Mr. Taft & lay before the gathering in Philadelphia if you will.

Thanking you for favor,

Respectfully,

W.N. Freeman.

W.N. Freeman.

Cornell '84

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
June 30, 1915

Honorable William Howard Taft

Dear Sir:

I am addressing you through the kindness of the honorable Andrew D. White in the hope that I can interest you in a plan to have the newspapers of America set aside the six day of December of each year to bring out a Hague edition of their papers. This date is not to be a holiday but is to be known as Hague Day.

I have chosen it because it is half way between Thanksgiving & Christmas when the minds & hearts of the people are prepared to receive the message of peace on earth good will to men.

I believe the idea a good one & have been advised by newspaper men that men prominent in politics & education should take it up & agitate it in which case the newspapers could be moved to action.

If the matter meets your approval I would be pleased to have you lay it before your peace meeting for action.

Thanking you for favor,

Respectfully,

W.M. Freeman
Cornell '84 (Hague Day Freeman)

Barrett Cottage
Green Hill
North Colchester, Mass.
June 7, 1915

Dear Mr. White:

I have been kindly informed by the President of the University of your statue on its 16th, and it must be a great delight if I could accept it. Unfortunately, I had promised to attend the Rochester Commencement, which falls on that day. I should like to have a high privilege to talk with you of many things, past and present...

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
June 10, 1915.

Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In the generally admirable outline of proposals for a league of great Nations, which is to be considered at the conference at Philadelphia on the 17th, there are a few questions of detail to which I invite your attention.

First - Would it not be wiser to suggest the formation of a league of Nations, instead of a "League of all the great nations?" The proposed qualification for membership may easily raise invidious distinctions. Holland is not a great nation, but it surely ought to be welcome in such a league. This qualification of size or power postpones the formation of such a league to some unknown date for all the great nations excepting ourselves are now at war. A league of nations could be formed at once.

Second - Would it not be wiser to recognize the fact that several means of coercion would be practicable within such a league? The third article threatens to use physical force upon members of the league without clearly showing that such coercion should be only the ultimate appeal. It seems to me that the League should always act to prevent aggression, and that its opposition should be felt by any aggressive power whether a member of the league or not. Following more nearly the form of expression used by Viscount Bryce in his memorandum on the same subject, I venture to suggest an amendment of the third article that should read as follows:

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The signatory powers will jointly use all necessary means, diplomatic, economic, or forcible, to defend any one of their number who is threatened with attack by any other power over a question which has not been previously submitted to conciliation or judicial inquiry, as provided in the foregoing articles.

Third - Is not the only League of Nations which is now possible a league of states which are neutral in this great War? If so, why is it not wise for the coming conference to throw all its influence in favor of the speedy convocation of a Conference of Neutrals? Such a conference should remain in session while the war lasts, and be authorized to consider and promote the definition and defence of the rights of non-belligerents, and to consider and formulate the principles and policies which the neutral states should advocate for the reorganization of the world after the war is ended. The following paragraph suggests a basis for discussion:

Believing that the neutral nations should have the requisite organization for bringing their united counsel and influence to bear upon existing international relations, we respectfully urge that the government of the United States should take immediate steps for assembling a conference of Neutral States to consider and act upon their common interests in international affairs.

Hoping that these suggestions may merit and receive your consideration before the meeting of the conference, I am

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Particularly as affected by the Doyen's resignation. Expect to be in Athens from Saturday Sept. until Thursday am, and intend to visit Sunday, or Thursday mornings, with your convenience. You can reach Athens by train Jan. 19th. I am attending the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Yours truly,

Isaiah Washburn

[Handwritten note on the right side]
My dear Dr. White,

Within the last two weeks I had the pleasure of talking with Dr. Land at Atlantic City. Perhaps you recollect that something occurred a year ago in the course of a conversation which took place in your library, you mentioned an incident which had cost Dr. Land and Miss Jane Addams three years.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman,
Vice-President of the
Constitutional Convention,
Albany, New York.

Dear Dr. Schurman:

An examination of the proposed constitutional amendments relating to the powers of the State Board of Charities, discloses four measures which are especially objectionable. We refer to Nos. 92, 331, 348, 371.

No. 92 is a proposal providing for the abolition of tax exemption. The adoption of such a measure we feel would be unfair to churches and charitable organizations, who are doing so much work which is of direct advantage to the State.

The proposed amendments against which we desire to especially protest are Nos. 331, 348, 371. Each of these propositions declares that the State Board of Charities, in addition to the visitation and inspection of State, County, and Municipal institutions, shall likewise visit and inspect institutions under private control whether incorporated or not incorporated.

To the lay mind, these propositions might appear to be reasonable, but to the initiated, such is not the case; for if this privilege were granted to the State Board of Charities by the State Constitution, it would mean a great danger to progressive ideas and individual responsibility. Every effort to uplift society through an incorporated institution managed by a Board of representative Trustees, could be nullified by an official inspection or visitation of the State Board of Charities, although, the members thereof might not be in technical sociological knowledge, the peers of the Trustees of the private institution affected by their biased
Moreover, there is too great an opportunity for the exercise of personal, political, and religious prejudices, without the injured parties having opportunity to make adequate reply to such misuse of official authority.

A bureaucracy entrenched behind the impregnable walls of the State Constitution would be a barrier too formidable for any progressive measure to overcome, no matter how much its advantages were recognized, if the whim of the State Board of Charities decreed its destruction.

Many of the most important improvements in our modern education, such as vocational training, have started in private institutions. If the state educational authorities had had the power of visitation and inspection over all private schools, it might have checked educational progress or hampered educational experiments. We are sure there is much greater need of private initiative and experiment in modern charities because state charities are more liable to fossilize than are state schools.

We, the undersigned members of the Visiting Committee and Board of Trustees of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, New York, and officials of other charitable societies of the City of Ithaca, N.Y., entreat you to exercise every legitimate effort within your power to defeat the objectionable features herein outlined.

Respectfully yours,

The undersigned members of the Visiting Committee and Board of Trustees of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, New York, and officials of other charitable societies of the City of Ithaca, N.Y., entreat you to exercise every legitimate effort within your power to defeat the objectionable features herein outlined.

Respectfully yours,

Dear Doctor White,

I saw in the Ithaca Journal last evening a misreport of what I said to the alumni about honorary degrees in Applied Economics.

I did not state that this scheme had your approval. If you wish, I will send a correction to the Journal. In any event, I will write a correction to the Directors.

What I did say -- speaking of the changed policy in regard to honorary degrees that this would involve -- was that you had told me that while in the early days of the University you deemed it wisest to confer no honorary degrees, you now feel -- in view of the changed conditions -- that this policy might well be abandoned and the University given freedom to confer honorary degrees at its discretion.

Quite probably my scheme has slipped your mind.

Ithaca, June 16, 1915

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
I introduced a resolution, which upon my motion was referred to the Directors, to the effect that the Associate Alumni request the trustees and faculty to make provision whereby under suitable restrictions may be conferred the honorary degrees of Doctor of Applied Economics upon graduates, and Master of Applied Economics upon other former students of this University who shall have distinguished themselves by eminent achievements in their respective lines.

Cornell stands for men who do things in the physical as well as in the more purely intellectual lines, and many of our best men did not graduate. This degree would fit in cases where the usual honorary degrees (doctors of literature, law, etc.) do not seem quite appropriate.

If you have not yet had the record made of your voice, may I suggest that a four minute condensation of your remarks at the Alumni Luncheon upon the outcome of the present war would be valuable and interesting not only before but also long after the new order shall have been established.

Yours very respectfully,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Hon. Andrew D. White
Ithaca
N.Y.

Sir:

Encouraged by your kind interest in and your deep sympathy for the Armenian people, we beg leave to request the support of your esteemed name as a member of the American-Armenian Relief Committee.

The enclosed copy of an appeal will explain the object of the Committee.

In the hope that you will honor us with the acceptance of our request, we shall be obliged for any suggestions you may make in connection with the appeal.

We remain

Respectfully yours,

A. Armajani

Mr. [signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The number of those fugitives who have taken refuge in Russian territory is about 100,000.

A more deplorable condition prevails in Turkish Armenia. All able-bodied men are dragged to the battlefields, and thousands of families, deprived of their supporters and bread-winners, are plunged in the direst privation, while pestilence works its ravages, and Kurdish savagery spreads terror and destruction.

In a cable message dated May 15, 1915, and addressed to the American Board of Foreign Missions in Boston, Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador in Constantinople, said:-

"All stations begging relief. Some say starvation threatens. Please help quickly."

The Armenian colonies established in the United States and in other parts of the world have made great efforts to relieve their people in the mother country. They have already raised among themselves, and sent to the proper agencies for distribution, hundreds of thousands of dollars. But the misery is so great and so widespread that help from other sources is urgently needed.

The "American-Armenian Relief Fund Committee" makes the present appeal to the American public, in the firm hope that, fully realizing the awful situation of the Armenians, and moved with humanitarian feelings, the men and women of this country will extend a helping hand to this unfortunate and long-suffering nation of the East.

Contributions to the AMERICAN-ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND may be sent to BROWN BROS., TREASURERS, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

Secretary.

May 19th, 1915.

Diana Agabeg APCAR.
Ithaca, N.Y.
June 14, 1915

H. A. Anderson
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Dr. White,

The last time I was at Cornell I had the rare privilege of dining with you, and today called at your house, but you were absent.

As I foresaw at once, I am taking the liberty of sending you herewith your photograph, which I hope you will receive with pleasure.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
P.S.: Kindly write on bottom of photograph itself. Inclined herewith are enclosed postage stamps for return of same. H.A.K.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University

H.A.K.

Oxford, Ohio, June 14, 1916.

My Dear Dr. White:

Some days ago I received an invitation from the Chancellor and faculty of Cornell University to attend the meeting of the alumni of your good self at Ithaca on June 12th. (The meeting was in beautiful con
gratulation.) Before this event, it is much gratifying to your many friends and us doubt to yourself, but Cornell knows herself, and more than you by this recognition of all you have done for her and done for her. We regret greatly our inability to be present, but shall be with you in spirit and join.
Dear Sir:

In the absence of the Hall of Fame I appeal for a memorial for Anne Pamela Cunningham. Such an acknowledgment is due from the Country in recognition of this great woman, through whose efforts Mount Vernon was

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Replying to your letter of the 12th, beg to say the rate for the valet's room was $2.00 per day and was included in the $10.00 amount you paid for rooms occupied. According to Mr. Bold's instructions, you were not charged for the sitting room or the additional room, as the house was not crowded and he wished us to make you entirely comfortable.

Thanking you very much for calling our attention to what seemed to you an oversight, we remain,  

Very truly yours,
THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL CO.

Per W. T. [Signature]

Hon. Andrew J. White,  
Cornell University,  
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:—

June 14th, 1915.
June 14, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York.

My dear Dr. White:

I should appreciate it very much if you could send to Mr. Denys P. Myer at the World Peace Foundation, an abstract of your address on Thursday evening, June 17th, on "The Hague Conferences, Past and Future", if this will not involve too much trouble on your part.

Cordially yours,

George W. MacEwan

June 14, 1915.

Samuel R. Weed

Edward F. Hutton

The World Peace Foundation
40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston

June 14, 1915.

Weed & Kennedy

Insurance

New York: June 15, 1915.

Hon. Andrew White, LL. D.
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir,-

I am in receipt of your note of the 12th instant with which you return a carbon copy of your letter of October 24th to James T. McCleary, Esq., with some verbal corrections in pencil certified by you. For your consent to my use of the letter and for the pains you have taken I thank you sincerely.

Faithfully yours,

Edward F. Hutton

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
June 15, 1915.

President Andrew D. White,
Cornell University Campus.

My dear Dr. White:

In the Syracuse Post Standard of the other day I saw an account of the birthplace of the Republican party, which I venture to hand you attached as a clipping. I thought this might interest you either on account of its accuracy or inaccuracy.

Respectfully yours,

Charles H. Tuck

Ithaca, N. Y.

April 30, 1915

President Andrew D. White,
Cornell University Campus.

My dear Dr. White:

The distressing state of our affairs as described by Mr. Kappeler in the New York Tribune of March 28, 1915, is the more unfortunate as it appears to be a direct result of the division of the Republican party into several factions. The consequences of this division are already beginning to show themselves in a marked decline in the morale of the party and a corresponding increase in the influence of the various tendencies which are now in existence.

Respectfully yours,

Charles H. Tuck

Ithaca, N. Y.

June 15th, 1915

Easthampton, L. I.

Dear Dr. White:

While we are still both "untombed," I would have rejoiced to witness your "unveiling." Distance, osteogenesis, and other undeniable interpositions forbade my acceptance of the honor accorded me by the Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University.
I remain, however, in the position of a great friend, and a custom which both
you and I have followed ably in the past. If you can conduct them
with any degree of success, we shall know better than I how
much to blame ourselves for it. We all have our failings, and
having to work with them, we learn to see and forgive.

With love,

[Signature]
June 16, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
27 East Avenue,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Grandfather:

I have just returned to Skagway from a three weeks trip to Prince William Sound and the Valley of the Nizina. Had hoped to find a letter from you when I reached Skagway, but doubtless pressure of affairs about Commencement time has interfered with your writing me. I hope to hear how the affair went off and am personally very sorry to have missed it, this being the tenth anniversary of my graduation.

I went to the Nizina country to make an examination of some copper property for Los Angeles people; found a lot of beautiful country, wide rivers, high mountains, snow, fig trees and glaciers, but nothing in the mineral line to warrant any mining. That section of Alaska is now comparatively easy to reach. The 3000-ton steamers of the Alaska Steamship Company take one to Cordova, from which point the Copper River Railway penetrates the country in a northeasterly direction for a distance of 199 miles. I left the train at McCarthy P.O. and covered the remaining 20 miles on horseback, spent four days in there as the guest of Mr. Birch, Manager of the Dan Creek Mining Company, whom I knew slightly while attending Columbia. I am sending you one or two photographs which will give you some idea of the character of the country. Although one sees a great deal of snow, the weather at this time of the year is warm, and the days, of course, in these latitudes are extremely long, there being scarcely any time during the twenty-four hours when one cannot read ordinary print.

In the Prince William Sound region I was engaged in making an examination of a low-grade copper mine for Colonel Stevenson, of this place. The mine is situated on the shore of Landlock Bay - probably the most beautiful spot I have ever seen. Imagine an Adirondack lake with mountains rising above it to a height of 4000 feet, glaciers between the peaks and water-falls dropping several hundred feet from very rough cliffs into a forest of pine and spruce, and you have some idea of that wonderful spot. Mr. Dickey, the owner of this mine, is a Princeton graduate (class of '87). He has his family with him there during the summer months when the boys and girls are not at school.

I go from here to Whitehorse in a very few days, then down the Yukon through Canadian territory and into the central part of Alaska, where I expect to spend most of the summer. Shall keep you informed more closely as to my movements. My address remains Skagway, Alaska, care of Col. W. L. Stevenson.

With love to Aunt Helen and Marlin, believe me

Affectionately, your grandson,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Trustees and Faculty of Cornell University request the honor of your presence at twelve o'clock on Wednesday June the sixteenth, 1916, at the unveiling of a statue of the first President of the University.

The Honorable Andrew Dickson White designed, and executed by the sculptor Karl Bitter, and presented to the University by Mr. Henry R. Houghton of the Class of 1888.

Excursions on the University Campus
Ithaca, New York
Announcement

Parliament of Peace
and
Universal Brotherhood

To be held in the Greek Theater
Point Loma, California
June 22 to 25
1915

The First Greek Theater in U. S. A.
Built in 300 by Solonos Tragly

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

June 17th, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to advise you that the Board of Trustees at its meeting on June 15th, 1915 re-elected you a Trustee of Cornell University for a term of five years to succeed yourself.

Yours very truly,

[signature]

Secretary.
PARLIAMENT OF PEACE AND UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD

This preliminary announcement is made for the consideration of all who desire the Peace of the World and the Abolishment of War.

THE Parliament of Peace and Universal Brotherhood was founded as a permanent organization, March 3, 1913. The Parliament will convene in the Greek Theater, Point Loma, San Diego, California, June 22-25, 1915, the year of the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, and of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.

While due recognition must be given to the splendid efforts of Peace Conferences and Peace Societies in different countries, we must all realize that there is much to be done before permanent results can be obtained in the cause for which they are working. The main efforts of workers for Peace have been directed so far towards the amelioration of outer conditions, and of the relations between governments in their political and economic aspects. These efforts have not, however, gone to the root of the matter though they have their place as rightful and most important factors in the Peace question.

While immediate appeals on behalf of Peace must necessarily be addressed to the men and women of our time, the results that follow will at best be only temporary unless the children of today and of succeeding generations are educated rightly on lines that shall make war and strife impossible both between nations and individuals. It is upon the children of today that will depend the Peace of the world tomorrow. Realizing that permanent peace was not possible until a sure foundation had been laid through right education of the young, it was my privilege in the year 1896 to found The School of Antiquity, regarding which I then declared that

"Although American in Center, this school is international in character—a temple of living light, lighting up the dark places of the earth."

"Through this school and its branches, the children of the race will be taught the laws of physical, mental and moral health and spiritual unfoldment. They will learn to live in harmony with nature. They will become compassionate lovers of all that breathes. They will grow strong in an understanding of themselves, and as they gain strength they will learn to use it for the good of the whole world."

As a department of the School of Antiquity, it was my further privilege in the year 1900 to organize the Raja-Yoga system of education, and found the Raja-Yoga College at Point Loma, California. One of the objects of this system is to inculcate the spirit of mutual respect, toleration and love between the children of all nationalities. The Raja-Yoga College has now some twenty different nationalities represented among its pupils.

That other workers for Peace are now coming to realize the importance of education as a factor in the Peace problem is evidenced by the announcement that "Education as a Method of Ensuring the Peace of the World is among the Agenda for Discussion at the Twenty-first Universal Peace Congress in Vienna in September of this year." Much still remains to be done along this special line of work, and the importance of education on higher lines as the prime factor in the establishment of Peace.
will receive particular attention during the proceedings of the Parliament of Peace and Universal Brotherhood.

To assert that war is the normal state of mankind, and that Peace is but as it were a breathing time in which to gather new energy for fratricidal conflict, is to go in the face of all the noblest aspirations of the heart and mind. Human Solidarity, another name for Universal Brotherhood, cannot be held merely as a fiction of the imagination, or as a sentiment. On the contrary, it is the law of our being and the natural condition of an enlightened humanity. In the deeper sense Universal Brotherhood is a fact in Nature; humanity is fundamentally one; and all nations are indivisibly linked together. A truer spiritual insight and greater moral courage would lead nations as well as individuals, to realize that their best interests are served by the application of this great principle in international as well as in private concerns.

The Parliament of Peace and Universal Brotherhood presents therefore the following as its main purposes:

(a) To accentuate the basic principles upon which alone a true and lasting Peace alliance can be made between the nations of the Earth.
(b) To inaugurate and carry out such practical measures as shall make these principles effective.
(c) To demonstrate the importance of education on higher lines as the prime factor in the establishment of Universal Peace.
(d) And in general to show the basic causes of war, and to proclaim and apply the remedy.

By reason of its world-wide extension and single-hearted aim this Parliament is peculiarly fitted to inaugurate and safeguard this effort to unite the people of all lands on newer and higher lines of practical co-operation in the interests of Peace.

Friends of Progress and Universal Peace, is it not our duty to grasp this great opportunity?

KATHERINE TINGLEY
Point Loma, California, June 16, 1914

Strathmont,
Elmira, N.Y.
June 17, 1914.

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Dr. White:-

Your very kind letter of June 15th reached me yesterday and I thank you for the interesting account of your sufferings at the hands of would-be portraitists. Certainly your experience has been unusual and trying and it would be little short of heroic of you to again expose yourself to the disappointing brush of the artist.

It would seem like folly indeed for me to hope for success where so many others have failed, but such a success would be so wonderful in every way that I should be overpowersingly tempted to take the risk of failure.

I should like very much to call upon you, when you are not so occupied, to discuss the possibility. If I could see the failures I could at least estimate my chances of success, and I should like to discuss with you the possibilities of painting you with the least amount of posing on your part.

Believe me, Dr. White, I would not pursue the subject further if it were not for the great satisfaction and pleasure that success would bring to the many hundreds concerned. I fully appreciate your feeling in the matter and realize that it is only your great kindness that has kept you from definitely discouraging my hope. Certainly it would take courage on my part to undertake such a task in the face of all you have told me and I assure you that I astonish myself with...
my own temerity.

In closing allow me to thank you for your kind consideration of my request and to assure you that I shall certainly not press the matter beyond your own wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Truman E. Farrell.

June 17, 1915,

Hon Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Uncle Andrew:

I arrived home last night just in time for dinner, and to see Anna before she went upstairs for the night. I am able to say that she has been more comfortable during the last forty-eight hours than at any time since she came home. Yesterday morning she was out in the garden for three quarters of an hour walking around most of the time, sitting down occasionally. She looks better too, so I feel quite encouraged.

I was very favorably impressed with the Monument. I think it is more artistic than any that I have ever seen where the subject was the figure of a man alone. Of course, it is needless for me to say that I appreciated the whole situation to the extent of my capacity. I was pleased to see you looking so strong and rugged on the occasion. It also gave me great pleasure to see Aunt Helen, Ruth and Karen all well and able to enjoy the event, which was such a wonderful one, and such a rare one in all our lives.

The Post Standard has a picture of the Monument, and a good report of the speeches.

I was sorry to have had to slip away right after luncheon, but I knew Anna would be disappointed if I did not arrive at the expected time. She herself is one of the most punctual persons I ever knew.

Please thank Aunt Helen for her hospitality and kind-
June 17, 1915.

Miss Florence M. Foote,
Secty. to Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Madam:

Your favor of the 15th inst. is received.

In reply beg to say that it is not too late for us to use the photograph of Dr. White for The National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

Thanking you for writing us about it, we are,

Yours very truly,

James T. White & Co.

June 17, 1915,
My dear Mr. White:

Our Post Standard of this morning contained such a grand account of the celebration yesterday in your honor which I read with so much pleasure.

I congratulate you in being the recipient of such an honor which of course you are so justly deserving.

With best wishes to you,

Mrs. White, from
Joseph J. Barrett

June 18th, 1915

---

I hope you are well and enjoying your holidays.

How Andrew D. White

Dear Mr. White,

I see in your Daily News that you are spending your holidays, and I hope that you had gone for a drive.

Some time ago, my husband offered you Chicago, Newton, and Rochester tours, 5% discount.

My house, "2500" of this city, with Cornell University, and if you are near the market, we would be glad to see you and have you to dinner.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

June 18th, 1915
I hope you will accept this account of my visit to your hotel. I am in very good health and in excellent condition. I have found the place extremely pleasant and I am sure I will return. My expenses were covered by my hotel bill. I am enclosing a check for the balance of $20.

Yours truly,

John Doe

Ithaca, N.Y.

October 15, 1995
sick boy in bed was too much for her. Moreover,
we are very thankful to be able to say that at
present we are all feeling much improved.

With I believe an account about our financial condition, 
This house is no,
possible for increased expenses have rapidly 
exhausted our resources, and in the future it again 
alarms. As a fact that this plans commu-
nicated to you in printed letters (growing up to
and for the Tuesday at which my dear friends had 
made provision to the suddenly frustrated.
It was while looking for a solution that we 
were overtaken by this added affliction and 
misfortune. As again all is uncertainty and 
danger, and there is no one able to loan 
money,

If only we could be helped through the 
financial difficulties, I feel sure that in the fall 
our plan could be carried out in part, and that 
we could receive like care of ourselves.
This problem, howe, is most difficult. Our 
faithful old friends and colleagues have 
helped so long and so much that they are 
no longer equal to the additional. The Unit has 
been breached, and I must now look elsewhere 
and hope for new friends to arise. God forbid,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Dear Sir:

We desire to refer you to our letter of June 12th, in which we acknowledged your valued order for one dresser Toilet Fixture at $35.00. Application was made for a sample of silk to follow in making the silk shades, the same sample were followed as the color for the special silk cord and brass trim of the fixture.

Under separate cover, by mail, we sent you a sample of our dark Flemish bronze finish which we asked you to approve. We cannot proceed with the finishing of the dresser until we are in receipt of your approval. Should this finish not be exactly what you wish, we would be pleased to submit other samples for your consideration upon receipt of your instructions.

The requirement blank which was enclosed with our letter of April 20th has not been received. It is necessary for us to have this before the fixture can be completed.

These points are brought up to you again only so that we might not be held in completing your fixtures on time, since you arrived at that they are required at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Andrew D. White,
27 East Ave.,
Ithaca, N. Y.
June 19th, 1915.

Honorable Andrew B. White,

Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:-

Your recent letters were duly received. I regret that I could not give them immediate attention, but just at that time I had been working constantly on matters pertaining to the closing of the estate of Horace K. White.

In regard to the Rock Island letter, it seems there is nothing specific to consider, and upon which to decide the matter now. I can only think of it in a general way, going back to 1902 and all the actions of the manipulators of the property since that time. In my opinion, the Michigan Central, along with the Illinois Central and the Rock Island, is one of the grandest railroad properties in the country. It's geographical position is very good; the possibilities of its earning power is very great; it is an extensive line of over eight thousand miles of road; and it has an enviable dividend record. But unfortunately it became the victim of financial mountebanks, and is suffering by their actions. This company going into the hands of the receiver is only a further move on the part of the Reid-Moore interests to beat down the value of the stock and get control of the property. The whole matter has now gotten into the channels of publicity, and I think that is the cure for the whole bad condition. The disclosures made before the Interstate Commerce Commission showed that a select few, among whom was August Belmont, were tipped off that the receivership was concocted by the inside interests, who sold their interests at thirty-eight, and can buy today at seventeen.

The serious question is, will those same interests force the company to such straits that they can compel a reorganization, and will such reorganization wipe out any or all equity which the present stockholders have in the seven and one-half million suit brought against the Reid-Moore interests by Amster and others. This receivership having been brought before the I.C.C., I do not believe that it will come to that. I believe that Amster and his followers will force the road out of the hands of the receiver, and, if they can not finance it's needs by collateral loans, that any assessment made on the stock will be amply protected by the market value of the property. The whole matter has now gotten into the channels of publicity, and I think that is the cure for the whole bad condition. The disclosures made before the Interstate Commerce Commission showed that a select few, among whom was August Belmont, were tipped off that the receivership was concocted by the inside interests, who sold their interests at thirty-eight, and can buy today at seventeen.

Now the serious question is, will those same interests force the company to such straits that they can compel a reorganization, and will such reorganization wipe out any or all equity which the present stockholders have in the seven and one-half million suit brought against the Reid-Moore interests by Amster and others. This receivership having been brought before the I.C.C., I do not believe that it will come to that. I believe that Amster and his followers will force the road out of the hands of the receiver, and, if they can not finance it's needs by collateral loans, that any assessment made on the stock will be amply protected by the market value of the property. The whole matter has now gotten into the channels of publicity, and I think that is the cure for the whole bad condition. The disclosures made before the Interstate Commerce Commission showed that a select few, among whom was August Belmont, were tipped off that the receivership was concocted by the inside interests, who sold their interests at thirty-eight, and can buy today at seventeen.

Chi., R.I., & Pac. is one of the very few roads which shows increased earning over the past year for this year. In comparison with the Burlington, which is the nearest road of the same class, it shows that for April, the last figures available, that it has earned an increase over April 1914 of $500,000 while Burlington actually lost $250,000; and for the ten months to April 15th chi., R. I. gained about two million gross and about $500,000 net; while Burlington for the same time lost $9,500,000 gross and about $865,000 net revenue. The difference in the Burlington between gross loss and net loss being made up in maintenance. Yet chi., R.I., is the road thrown into receivership. If this road can get out of the hands of the bloodsuckers, it would have a bright future; and now that it is being investigated by the I.C.C., I believe it will get out of the hands of its manipulators, and that it has passed through its worst period. I would advise to ally your interests with the Amster Committee, and hold the stock.

I am enclosing a couple of stock letters on Chi., R. I. & Pac. You might be interested to read them. The one of the latest date has just come in the office as I finish writing.

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Barstow

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Honorabl, Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White:-

I note what you say in your letter of recent date regarding the relative merits of purchasing the Greyhound property and the old Onondaga property adjoining the Empire. That is, of course, the interests in the Greyhound owned by the Est. of F. D. White and the Newberrys.

This matter ought to be considered from a point of view as to the merits of the properties regarding earning power. The Greyhound property is assessed at a valuation of $80,000. I would consider same worth at least $100,000. It nets 4.5% on this figure. Undoubtedly, within a few years, the canals through Syracuse will be abandoned. The bridge on Warren St. just east of the Greyhound property will be removed, and the street regraded. This will greatly add to the value of this property, and also increase its earning power. The building is in a fair state of preservation, and enjoys a steady earning power.

In regard to the Old Onondaga—I call it the Old Onondaga as you mention it as the Onondaga, and it is now called "The Gafney" on account of the new Onondaga—there is a certain element of speculation; and like all speculations and investments, the speculation offers greater inducements, greater prospective gains, with also the attending chances of loss. The land is valuable, being situate on the main street of the city, and also in the locality where it is thought the new depot may be located. There are great possibilities of increase in valuation, but therein lies the speculative qualities. How long will the present structure on the premises stand, and have an earning power, the building itself is in rather poor condition. Consequently it devolves itself into this. If you are looking for an investment, considering a permanent income therefrom, it would be advisable to purchase the remaining interests in the Greyhound; and if you are willing to take a chance for larger gains then purchase the Onondaga property.

The price of $90,000 on the Onondaga (as I recall it) is high considering the condition of the building, and the probability that its present earning power may be discontinued before the development of the property becomes available for increase in valuation. I believe, now, that it will be five years at least before any move is made to consider removing the depot to the north side. The depot plans are changed about every week. The latest plan made by the City Planning Commission, is to have the depot at West Street and Genesee. This is at least one-half a mile from the Onondaga property. This plan if carried out would not affect the Empire property as much as it would the Onondaga property, as the main thoroughfare to the depot would be Genesee St.

The purchase of the one or the other is a matter to be considered according to the desires of the purchaser. Both offer respective inducements; one steady income with no great prospects of immediate increase in valuation; and the other, conversely, some prospects of greater valuation by development within the next ten years, but with possible loss of income, and also some attendant element of speculation. If I considered the purchase of the Onondaga, I would consider it on its respective merits. The fact that you own an interest in the adjoining property, I would not let influence me. The development of both these properties, the Empire and the Onondaga are too remote for you. No active business man ought to consider a prospect of over five years in real estate, even in Syracuse.

If you think well of Syracuse real estate, the White Memorial Bldg more nearly offers what I think you should desire in the way of an investment. Here is a property with staple earning power; with the least degree of speculation in real estate that I can conceive. In its present condition it will earn $30,000 or 6% on $500,000 within a few years. It can also be improved to increase this net to an income of at least thirty thousand. I would rather sacrifice fifty thousand dollars to bring the purchase of the other interests about than to invest in either the Greyhound or the Onondaga.

The boys here have never considered the purchase of the Onondaga, as far as I know.

Would be most pleased to consult with you at your leisure when you come here next week.

With kind regards to yourself and Mrs. White, I remain,

Very truly yours,

Frank J. Barrett
Dear Sirs:

I am full of enthusiasm after reading the article in the morning paper about the meeting in Philadelphia. Old Independence Hall which rang to the argument for the Declaration of Independence should have felt a thrill of life as it echoed the words of that meeting. 

Please get me into that League. I want to be a member. 

You may remember that I wrote you last winter & called for "The Overgovernment of the Hague." It seems to me we have it now. I said, "America gave the world government when the world only knew the throne. America must give the world overgovernment." I also said we must act as individuals & not ask consent of nations. First organize & then make the nation come in. That is the way the fathers did when they adopted our constitution. 

I also laid down this principle in political science which I offer to the new League. It is original with me.

"All sovereign power may be divided into three heads: Under-government, Government & Over-government." 

"Under-government consists of all these social & political forces that go to make up a sovereignty." 

"Government is the expression of that sovereignty." 

"Over-government is the Hague." 

Now here is a principle in political science I do not apologize for. It is sound & it should be used today. It will be used. You will live to see the Over-government of the Hague an established fact.

I also plead for my Hague Day idea. It seems a small thing but so much is behind it. 

We commit the newspapers to us when we discuss this question with them. We cannot do a thing without newspaper support. We have got to use them & swing them to us. Now by committing them to Hague Day we shall get them so they cannot get away. If they go into that they have organized for us & they can get at them for further action. The newspapers can do more with the people than individuals can. So commit them to Hague Day & watch the result. Remember we have got to start newspaper movements in our interests. It will be hard work sometimes, but if every paper has committed itself to Hague Day they are already committed to future action on our part.

I want to stand for this thing myself. I am Hague Day Freeman. 

Please put me in touch with the secretary or some corresponding official of the new organization.

Thanking you for favors,

Sincerely, 

W. N. Freeman

Carnal 6844

(Hague Day Freeman)
June 21, 1915.

Electors of the Hall of Fame,

Dear Sirs:—

We, the undersigned, members of the Free Baptist denomination, now affiliated in the larger Baptist body, respectfully petition you to elect for a place in the Hall of Fame the name of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D.D., the first missionary to Burma, a distinguished American, hero in personal service, leader of men in the organization of co-operative missionary movements, and pioneer in the civilization and Christianization of heathen races. Believing Dr. Judson worthy entitled to this high honor, we crave favorable consideration for his name.

(Signed) Respectfully yours,

Joseph W. Mauck
Thomas H. Stacy
Sarah C. G. Avery
Rivington D. Lord
Henry T. McDonald
W. J. Fulton
Mary A. W. Bachelder
Alfred Wms. Anthony,

Members of the Conference Board of the
General Conference of Free Baptists.

The above is a true copy with autograph signatures.

[Autograph signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Henry A. Forster
Counsellor at Law
B Mission Building
78 William Street

New York January 10 1915

Wm. Andrew D. White

I have received your letter of January 10th and enclose herewith
(all the correspondence in which was approved by the Association) showing how the Association stands
against the examination of murderers and the enhancement
of persons in criminal

The State Bar Association differs widely.
 stated in the New York Bar Association's report

(Please see the New York Bar Association's report

The State Bar Association for 1915 [149, 162, 164, 167] contains a number of articles by notable attorneys, including

The State Bar Association of New York

[Signatures and notes on the page are not legible.]
Joseph W. Mauck, LL. D., is President of Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan, President of the General Conference of Free Baptists, Vice-President of the American Baptist Publication Society, etc.

Thomas H. Staey, D. D., Concord, N. H., is a member of the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Clerk of the Conference Board of the General Conference of Free Baptists, etc.

Mrs. Sarah C. C. Avery, Ashland, N. H., is prominent in the Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society.

Rivington Lord, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y., is Recording Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, etc.

Henry T. McDonald is President of Storer College, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.


Mrs. Mary A. W. Bachelder is the widow of Prof. Kingsbury Bachelder of Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.

Mrs. Emeline B. Cheney is the widow of President O. B. Cheney, D. D., Founder of Bates College, Lewiston, Me.

Miss Harriet A. Deering is prominent in religious and philanthropic work in Portland, Maine.

Henry M. Ford, D. D., Pittsfield, Maine, was formerly Corresponding Secretary of the General Conference of Free Baptists.

Hon. Carl E. Milliken, Island Falls, Me., was recently President of the Maine Senate, and is now Candidate for Governor.

Mrs. Libbie C. Griffin, Keuka Park, N. Y., is a returned missionary from Bengal, India.
My dear Mr. White,

Tell you else

Mr. Major and myself the honor to

Please your Autograph in the accompanying
Mr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.,
My dear Doctor White:

I have your letter of the 21st inst., and tomorrow night

am leaving for Detroit, when I will try and get some catalogs of

the latest cars out and bring them back with me so I can at least

show you the catalogs and pictures. I will probably be back here

by Saturday morning, but will see you either Sunday or Monday next.

I believe you can do no better than to get a Cadillac car,

all things considered, although my inclinations strongly lean to

the Packard twelve, but this is the first year of this car and first

years are usually somewhat troublesome in any machine construction,

although the Packard people have had sufficient experience so they

should have no serious trouble of any kind. On the other hand, the

Cadillac eight has been tried out for a year, and with minor changes

is going into next year with no reduction in price, which is conclu-

sive evidence that the demand for the car exceeds the supply—some-

thing that speaks well for this car.

As both the Cadillac and Packard Company have agencies in

town I can do nothing in regard to price, as necessarily any car sold

here must be credited to them.

Your reference to the other cars reducing their price is
confirmation that the Cadillac eight is taking the cream of the business, and it was for this reason that the Packard Company had to bring out a new model to once more get in the field. The George M. Pierce Co., as well as the White Co., are fully occupied for the next twelve or eighteen months with tracks for the allies, so they are not pushing the pleasure car business.

The Overland, Silent Knight, Buick, Hudson and many others are not in the class of car you should buy, as you want weight in a car to get easy riding, and you cannot get this with a light car. They are much less safe, as they do not hold the road as well as the heavy car. Of course the heavy car costs more to run, but this expense can easily be ignored if there are no repair bills.

Referring to the twelve cylinder, it is my frank opinion that we are going to run to eight and twelve cylinder cars very promptly, as there is such a decided advantage in the smooth running qualities due to the added number of impulses per revolution of the crank shaft that I long have felt that it must be used for the future car.

In regard to insurance, regular automobile insurance can be taken out through Mr. Rankin, the total cost for liability of injury to others, or to cars belonging to others, as well as your own, is about $70 per year on a $2000 car such as the Cadillac. This covers fire, accidents, and almost everything in the line of trouble, otherwise than legitimate repairs.

I will try and see Mr. Hinckley who has been rather active in garage work, and ascertain from him the cost of a garage to hold two cars.

I wish to assure you that I appreciate your calling on me for advice, and will try to give you the best I can.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Dr. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Dr. White:

I appreciated very highly your kind invitation to call again during Commencement week, but it hardly seemed right to take up more of your valuable time, and so I decided to send you the pamphlet by Dr. Eliot, which was the subject of our conversation, and drop you this note.

If you consider it proper, and have the time to give me a brief review of the pamphlet - for my information only, if you do not care to have it made public - please do so.

If I understand it, Germany suggests the possibility of repudiating her national debt, and by winning the war this would be entirely possible as it would be a question of might and not right. As I understand it, this is the basis of Bismarck's teaching which shaped the present German Empire.

Please allow me to say that it afforded me great pleasure to attend the Unveiling of your Statue on the Quadrangle on June 16th, and the words of your old students were so true that we all felt a real uplift by listening again to the story which we all know so well from your own pen. Certainly your touching response was the culminating pleasure of Commencement.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
My dear Dr. White:

Your very nice letter at hand, and I regret that you and Mrs. White were not able to get over to my Hut or the Yana Farms Inn, as my guests, on your New York or Mohonk visit.

I want to assure you that at any time during the season - and our season is twelve months in the year - you and Mrs. White find it convenient to spend a week or so with us, we shall regard it as a great privilege to have you, only let me know a little in advance so that we may have accommodations for you.

In the hope that you may understand how pleased we shall be to see you, and that you will favor us by letting us know the first open date you have, I am,

Sincerely,

Andrew D. White,
My dear Sir:-

Permit my delay in answering your letter of June 4th, caused by absence from home and great pressure of business and accumulated work during the last days of our University year, here at Cornell.

The matter regarding which you ask is simply this. One day, in the Embassy Office at Berlin, I received notice from our Consulate at Hamburg that a ship laden with ammunition etc. was just leaving for Spain, the war between that nation and ours having already begun. Of course, I knew well that, under the prevailing rules of international law, German ships had a right to ship ammunition etc., to belligerents, subject, of course, to the right of the latter to interfere with contraband on the high seas.

But I knew nothing whatever regarding the vessel and it occurred to me that it might be capable of offensive operations and used to prey upon our commerce, in fact, might plague us as the Alabama had when allowed to leave England during our Civil War, where being no time to make inquiries, I went immediately to the German Foreign Office and asked that the vessel be stopped for examination. Count Von Bulow, who was then Minister of Foreign Affairs, received my request very courteously and sent the desired order, but, as it was found that the vessel was not of such a character that she could be dangerous to us and as the cargo was of a sort which could be obtained in various other parts of the world, I made no further objection to her departure. Thenceforth, during the entire war, Germany sent military supplies as she pleased to our country on one hand and to Spain on the other, there being a sort of modus vivendi arranged between the agents of the two countries in Hamburg.

The supplies which Spain received from Germany were mainly such as could have been obtained from various other nations, whereas the material which our country received
was of a sort much more difficult to secure and very valuable, in fact almost essential to us.

So far as I know, this arrangement prevailed during the entire war. Moreover, I understood later, though I had no official knowledge of the fact, that two ships, one of them of considerable importance and capable of being used for warlike purposes, were sold by German parties to Spain.

The conduct of the German government, was most courteous to us throughout the whole war. As to the sentiment of Germany at large, it was very strongly against us and in favor of Spain, so that only two papers, one of them a weekly, "Die Nation" edited by Theodore Barth, in Berlin, and the "Frankfurter Zeitung"; of the criticisms upon the United States by the German Press were unjust and rather galling. For example, one leading paper insisted that the Spanish would surely overcome "The Yankees" as soon as they met, alleging that the American ships were probably plated with cheap iron, provided with bombs stuffed with sawdust, manned by mongrels from all parts of the world, and easily conquered by the fairest brave Spaniards, another gran philosophic article announced, and another, German, another, very mild, still more by insisting, that the Spanish, that Spanish women, were far superior, in all respects, to American women, even taking into account the devotion of the former to bull fighting, the character.

I never blamed the Germans, in the slightest degree, for their feeling against us at that time. They naturally thought that the whole matter was a struggle between an ancient República and a weak European monarchy, against American might. As a small European nation, the could understand, former, so far as the world then knew, being simply trying to make and a blunder and annex states or practically seizing and appropriating Cuba.

There was also a perfectly natural and perhaps pardonable feeling in favor of the forlorn widowed Spain, who was heroic making a desperate effort to keep her young son on the throne.
As typical of the feeling shown by individuals, many of them—my old friends, I may mention Mommsen, the eminent historian. For years, during my previous official stay in Berlin, and at my visits to that city during my service in Russia, I had met him delightfully, finding him always approachable with American views and aspirations; but now he became bitterly anti-American, attacking our "attempted and unpretended philanthropy," our "grasping policy," but when, at last, he saw that we did not wish to retain Cuba and that we gave a very good account of ourselves in the war, he changed his views to pity and became, as of old, a friend of our country.

As stated above, I never resented this feeling on the part of the German people, for it seemed to me natural and, indeed, inevitable. Moreover, I could not fail to remember that, during our struggle for the existence of America, when sundry other European powers were most unjust toward us, misrepresenting us and trying, at times, to bully and injure us, the Germans were as a rule on our side, standing by us in struggles against the slave power, and showing their sympathy with us in various ways, most practically for us, and, as it turned out, most profitably for themselves, by taking our national bonds, while other European powers invested largely in the bonds of our deadly enemy, the Southern Confederacy.

While the operatives of Lancashire and a considerable number of the middle classes in Great Britain were, at that time, on our side, the so-called "ruling classes" in England were steadily against us, with the exception of a few like Cobden, John Bright, Goldwin Smith, Professor Cairns, and the Duke of Argyle. It is a curious fact that the other two persons of most note in England who stood up against the lukewarmness or open opposition of leaders like Lord Earl Russell, Mr. Gladstone and others, were two Germans, namely, Queen Victoria and her husband, Prince Albert, who, from first to last, as there to prevent Great Britain from being dragged into war with us and, indeed, did all they could to thwart those who were anxious to join us in recognizing and even aiding
In A. Ault, President.
The Ault and Wiborg Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

L. A. Ault, President,
The Ault and Wiborg Company.

M. Ault.

So far as I can answer your question, and I remain, with
all good wishes,
Yours very sincerely,

HARRIS H. GREGORY, PASTOR,
O. W. JONES, CLERGYMAN.

[Signature]

[Date] August 31, 1915.

[Handwritten note]

The Southern Conference.

[Handwritten note]

[Handwritten note]
June 24, 1915.

Dr. Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Dr. White:

I desire to thank you for your very kind letter of the 22nd, replying to my inquiry concerning your address on "Evolution Versus Revolution in Politics". It is with sincere appreciation that I acknowledge the receipt of the pamphlet containing this address.

Very respectfully,

Frederick S. Parker

Richard, Staten Island, June 25, 1915

Honorable Andrew D. White,

Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

As I do not hear from you I take the liberty of writing you again urging that I be brought into touch with the committee of one hundred who have organized for a peace league under Mr. W. H. Taft. If this committee meets in New York any time I ask to be allowed to go before it to discuss my proposition for a Hague Day edition of American newspapers. A few days notice by mail is all I require.

I believe I have the right ideas. We can do nothing now nor in the future unless the newspapers are committed to the cause. Unfortunately Mr. Bryan whom I admire has antagonized them. Mr. Taft has not. Therefore I cannot lay this matter before Mr. Bryan although he is able to get at him through a friend of his.

I am simply pleading for a simple plan to win newspaper support without the necessity of having a movement to get a free advertisement out of them. If they are committed to a Hague Day edition they are committed to the Hague idea. That that Hague idea is nobody seems to know. I believe it is the fourth great idea advanced in political science.

In a lecture I wrote I stated there have only been three ideas advanced in political science since the dawn of civilization. The first is the ancient idea of the state which developed the empire. The second is the throne idea which Europe got under feudalism. The third is the government idea which originated with the fathers of this republic.

At first the world laughed at the great American idea except with history and then set about adopting it. The government idea was adapted to the throne idea with the result that the government beat the throne thus vindicating America.

Now at the beginning of the twentieth century a fourth idea is advanced in political science; it is the Hague. That idea is very indefinite at present but a beginning has been made with it. I hope to live to see it universally accepted. I believe in the twenty-first century the over-government of the Hague will be the greatest power on earth.

But at present it is only an experiment and anybody is justified in trying to develop it. The Hague Tribunal is a good thing so far as it goes. It is a branch of the over-government of the Hague that is to be.

I hold we should act as individuals in this matter as Mr. Taft has done. We should do as Hamilton, Jay, Madison, and Billings said before the constitution of the United States was adopted. They ignored the state governments and appealed to the people to go behind the states and accept the over-government of the United States. They used the political pamphlets. We must use the newspapers.

Now on this innocent looking little plan of mine, the whole future of peace league & Hague hinges. The first step is to commit the papers to our side. After that it will be an easy matter to use them in the right way for the right cause. This is an age of sensationalism. As a Yale professor wrote me in regard to my lecture work, "You have got to be more or less sensational in order to succeed. Don't be afraid to be sensational."

So has the peace league of Mr. Taft. But if we get the papers on our side we can dodge some sensationalism.

Unfortunately too America is a ten-days-wonder country. You make a hit with the people for a time and then they forget who you are and what your cause is. This peace work is preparatory Hague work. It must not be done rashly nor by fits and starts but the newspapers lined up under my Hague Day plan & the rest come naturally. We need not then fear the unexpected.

We wish I could get my plan before Mr. Taft himself.

Yours truly,

W. N. Freeman.
German University League
Deutscher Akademiker Bund

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
235 FIFTH AVENUE
New York, June 25th, 1915.

Dear Sirs:

We are writing you today on account of your presence and your cooperation at last week's Philadelphia meeting of the "League of Peace". We have seen some very fine utterances made at this occasion and we are anxious to express our sympathy with efforts so worthy as those put forth by your League.

Our organization has always tried to emphasize those German ideals that have contributed to such a large extent to the development and to the progress of a peaceful world.

We take pleasure in enclosing you some remarks on "German Thoughts and Wishes for the New Year 1915" and "United States of Germany", which we have printed and distributed. We trust you will find in them the same spirit of thoughtfulness and sincere consideration that seems to have dominated the conference you have helped in making a success.

We shall be pleased to get for you to the best of our ability, at any time, such information as you may wish to have on German problems of the day.

Very respectfully yours,

GERMAN UNIVERSITY LEAGUE.

The Andrew Dickson White

German University League
Deutscher Akademiker Bund

United States of Germany.

Extract from the chapter "American interests in the outcome of the war" contained in "The European War," by Burgess, formerly Dean of the faculties of Political Science, Philosophy and Pure Science, in Columbia University, New York City.

The present organization, economic and political, of the German Empire, which also bears in its constitution the significant title of the United States of Germany, is by far the most efficient, most genuinely democratic which exists at the present moment in the world, or has ever existed. There is no great state in the world to-day in which there is so general and even a distribution of the fruits of civilization, spiritual and material, among all the people as in the United States of Germany. And there is no great state, great or small, in which the general plane of civilization is so high. Education is universal and literacy is completely stamped out; there are no slums, no proletariat, and the sense of duty is the governing principle of life, public and private, from the highest to the lowest.

German agriculture has been systematically developed, improved, and protected until it has reached the highest point of productiveness known to the world. It is a land of small proprietors, where relatively few great estates exist and where the relatively few tenant farmers hold leases of communal land rather than land in private ownership. Forests are preserved for furnishing wood and lumber and protecting the water courses, but pasture land is limited and the greatest possible area is kept under the plow. Fostered by law, pursued with intelligence and individual interest, and enriched by science, the German agriculture is so intensive that one acre of German land produces as much as three acres of Russian land, although originally poorer and more difficult to cultivate. Feed the people with home products, has been the first principle of the German system. With two hundred and eight thousand square miles of territory, an area not as great as our single State of Texas, the United States of Germany can sustain seventy million inhabitants.

Upon this natural and healthy foundation for their economic system, consciously and tenaciously preserved, the Germans have built their manufactures and their commerce. They have built these carefully and scientifically, and with unwearying industry. They have not allowed factory life to make slums of their cities, nor to produce a proletariat. By requiring employers to contribute with the State and the employees to the establishment of insurance and pension funds, they have secured to labor its proper share in the wealth produced.

The open door in all Germany needs, with the excellence of her manufactures and the efficiency of her commerce and methods of trade, to assure her indefinite industrial expansion. Her economic system is thus not the system of a land-grabbing empire. In the twenty years of her wonderful industrial development, between the years 1890 and 1910, she acquired less than two thousand square miles of foreign territory, while Great Britain acquired nearly two million, Russia almost as much, France six to eight hundred thousand, Belgium a million, and even the United States of America, since that time, one hundred and fifty thousand. The annexation of this small area, in about every case, by purchase or lease, all the other countries seized most, if not all, of their gains by military conquest.

Let us now turn to the German political system. In the first place, it is a federal union of self-governing States. Such a system requires a written constitution to delimit with necessary exactness the relative government, the Central Government and the States of the Union. The German government is founded upon such a constitution, which was framed by representatives of the governments of the several States, adopted by a convention of popular delegates chosen by universal manhood suffrage, and ratified by the legislatures of the different States.

Besides distributing all governmental power between the Imperial Government and the States of the Union, it distributes the powers of the Imperial Government between the legislature and the executive, according upon the Imperial Legislature—a body the members of one house of which are chosen by universal manhood suffrage and direct election, while those of the other are appointed by the States of the Union—the power to make the laws, and the power to execute the laws or rather to supervise the execution of the laws. The German Government is thus constitutionally limited government, limited politically by the distribution of the powers of the Imperial Government between the legislature and the executive, and limited judicially by the bills of individual rights in each of the State constitutions and by the fixing of certain of the fundamental duties and rights of the individual in the Imperial Constitution.

One among these duties, which must also be regarded as a fundamental right, is the constitutional requirement that every able-bodied male German to bear arms, and the fixing of the time for which his services are or may be acquired, which also means beyond they may not be required. I call this a right as well as a duty. In the Constitution of the United States of America it is so treated and is declared as follows: "As well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." It is the German way to put the duty first and treat the right as the attending incident. This is the keynote to the German character, political and economic as well as private. The rights guaranteed to the individual by this constitutional provision requiring universal military service are that there shall be no professional army separate from the general citizenship of the Empire with separate interests from those of citizenship.

Finally, the German communal and local governmental organization is the most perfect known to modern politics. Under it the most honest, efficient, and prosperous communal life which the world has ever known has been produced and developed. No slums, no illiteracy, and no proletariat are to be found in any German city or commune, while the control is more genuinely democratic and the distribution of the fruits of civilization is more even and general than what prevails in any other country.

Europe is now writhing in the agony of a great labor pain of human development, and while God grant that we may escape active participation in the suffering, we cannot avoid having our own interests most profoundly involved in the outcome. Let us make sure that we correctly conceive what those interests are and how they will be best served.

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What wishes may we have for the future? What tasks and what prospects does the New Year unroll before us? Naturally, our first wish is for a decisive victory—a victory which will bring us an honorable peace. A discussion of how the conditions of peace should be drawn up seems to us premature, in fact it runs counter to our feeling; for we are still too much under the tension and excitement of the fight to pursue such thoughts. However, it may be said that the German people unanimously desire a settlement which will guarantee a lasting peace and which will prevent further wars. Moreover, the wish is general that, when it is time for peace negotiations, not only professional diplomats, but also representatives of the various professions and industries shall be consulted. Just as war is an affair of the whole people, so, in its conclusion, the voice of the whole people should have due weight.

Closely bound up with the desire for an honorable peace is the hope that the mighty spiritual movement, which the war has called forth, may continue to influence German life after the war. This war must be the starting point of a new epoch. The tremendous sacrifices which it entails will be justified only in case new life comes forth out of loss and death and the achievements of the moment are transformed into permanent gain. In this connection we think, first of all, of the wonderful consciousness of unity which the war has awakened. The long history of the German people furnishes no counterpart of such a unity of sentiment as we enjoy to-day. We must now see to it that this unanimity of purpose is deeply implanted in German life. Since, through common effort, so much has been accomplished during the war, when peace has been reestablished, no one should be prevented from co-operating in the solution of our common tasks. In the future there should be no discrimination on account of political partisan-ship, whether in the pursuit of a profession or in the holding of a public office.

But especially must we hope that the sense of belonging together, the sense of being dependent on each other, the sense of being under obligation to each other will persist beyond the war into peace. All the earnestness and all the mighty force, which we have now exerted, must be used in an energetic fight against all that has threatened to lower our standards of life.

Such a reinvigoration of German idealism parallels a similar movement which has spread throughout the whole of humanity. Old forms of life have often been found too narrow; they have, moreover, frequently lost their basis in our minds. Therefore, the position of man in the universe has seemed obscure, and the purpose of his life has become very uncertain. On the other hand, there now awakens a deep longing for the restrengthening, deepening and inner renewal of life.

As Germans, we must consider our attitude toward the world of as much importance as our attitude toward ourselves. We must not allow ourselves to indulge in a narrow national life. We must not, and shall not, have a false racial pride. On the contrary, we must ceaselessly broaden our lives, steadily preserving our interrelations with all mankind. Our great nation cannot attain its proper level without keeping the whole of humanity in mind.

We wish to think highly enough of ourselves to believe that we are capable of drawing to ourselves everything great and good, that has arisen or shall arise anywhere, so that we may use it in building up the ethical civilization (Wesenskultur) which our nature demands.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The First Congregational Church of Washington, a large church of over a thousand members, is looking for a minister, and my name has been presented by a number of friends.

If you felt disposed to write a word of confidence in me to some influential friend of yours in Washington, which he in turn might pass on to some member of the church, it would carry great weight and aid my cause.

I am very happy here, but need a larger income and a church in a locality where Congregationalism can thrive better than here, a place more frequented by the sons of New England.

Should any Washington friend occur to you to whom you cared to write, you might mention to him that the clerk of the church is Mr. William L. Whiting.

With affectionate respect, I am

faithfully yours,
Edward N. George.
Subject

Sea at West Point. Paper clipping on
City. There are of the immediate.

He used to come. Monument.

Year, became essential which I cannot have
by the next letter. One to see, back and
there one. You seem proven.

I chase again to the West Point. Back in
back in the old book. You are best.

Same think home. Right now to see,


Don't one the same. There

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Hi Mr. White

Confidential

Dear Mr. White

I am writing to you because I am concerned about the health of my mother. She has been feeling very poorly lately and I am worried that she might need medical attention.

I am not sure if you are aware of the situation, but I have been trying to get in touch with her doctor, but they are not returning my calls. She is really sick and I am not sure what to do.

I am writing to you because I heard that you might have some connections with medical professionals. I am not sure if this is true, but I thought it was worth a try.

I hope you can help me in any way possible. I am really grateful for your time.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Did you read the last words of Charles Frohman who went down with the Lusitania? "Why fear death, it is such a beautiful adventure." What a wonderful farewell to the world and ending of a life. I feel it ought to immortalize the man who uttered it. This incident came to me while thinking of the death of your brother. While we must miss those we loved who have been near to us, I am not quite sure about the mourning part of it. Why should we mourn for those who are free from the bother of living? I have not found life as filled with fascinations and joys that I should care very much about it. It was only when I came to know that I was of some use to one other, that I wish to stay. The world is great, grand and very beautiful and it came from the hand of the great unknowable Creator, which stands for all we see and the illimitable unseen. From the contemplation of Nature's wonders have come the joys that have cheered my onward way. Men and women care but little—they for the most part are so selfish and live to such infinitesimal purpose.

The "Holy Mother Church" has found us out and her verdict is: a boastful aggregation of conceited fools, knaves and cowards, having the opportunity of all ever known, to organize a nation and to build a race, but without the courage or capacity to do either. So let the ending and the spread of
Dear Sir—

I hate to make myself a nuisance to you but I must write you a try to get into touch with William Howard Taft. I have just come from a talk I have had with an English newspaper man who was sent here by his paper for a reason. I told you Taft acted just in time. It is as I have suspected. England assumes too much by her hands-across-the-sea talk in a patronizing feeling that we belong to her still. The conservative men of America must line up behind Mr. Howard Taft & this peace league if only to prove we are neutral. But I trouble for our newspapers. They are so uncertain a love sensationalism so. That idea of mine to commit them to a Hague Day edition would be their salvation. I implore Mr. Taft through you not to turn from it. We have got to act to prove that we are neutral, will be neutral & must be neutral. You should have heard that English newspaper man let himself go about the German Americans according to him he is the owner of this republic. I almost laughed in the Englishman's face. Does he think I am a child? Does he think all Americans are children?

Now I tell you this thing is serious. Bryan is all right with a certain class. The English want to control our papers & make them tell lies for England's benefit. England has bit off more than she can chew & she wants us in to help out. I told the Englishman frankly I thought the people of Europe fools. They are committing suicide in this war & making us the leading nation in civilization. I would not have America by word or act commit itself to either side. I take it he is in America to see what can be done to keep English sentiment alive. Too many Americans are English sentimentalists already.

But the papers must do something to nail them all to neutrality. What now is the matter with my idea. I am Hague Day Freeman. Has me.

If Mr. Jeff says so I will drop everything & push this matter. Has me any way you like. I am nobody & it is easy to make me anything. I have no demand action in the matter. I am not rich but have a small income. I am writing for the newspapers to help support myself. I want to make a little lecturing. But I will drop my own interests for this cause if Mr. Taft says the word. We must act quickly. Tell Mr. Taft & his crowd that they must act in time. England is preparing to fill American newspapers with lies. If they can get in a line here & a line there to help herself & hurt our cause she will.

The idea that England is warning us against those peaceful pledging German-Americans whom I know to like. We must be careful & act quickly. I'll nail the papers for neutrality & nail them soon. Put it on me. Has me prominent in education, politics & business should take up my idea & proclaim it. Write to Hague Day Freeman & make me responsible for that idea & so more. I have newspaper friends & will get busy. I can live cheap here & am in touch with the N.Y. press club & all New York papers are as accessible. I am not afraid of line-lot. I want it so I can lecture. Even Bryan's methods do not jar me. Please help if you can. The talk I have had just had with that English newspaper man has set me on fire. Do they realize that we are an independent nation? But, too many American business men are down on their knees to England. Now we must act as the Taft movement. Then why not my idea with little an ready. Don't think me crazy. I see & feel the situation as you cannot. I know what England's card is now. Nail the papers to Hague Day edition. Start it & get me going. I have lungs & I can make noise enough to drown out the other fellow until the English newspaper man gives up. Please send this letter to Mr. Taft.

Sincerely,

W.H. Freeman
Cornell '94

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
June 27, 1915

Dear Mr. White:

Your letter, and its enclosure, were duly received. It is our joy if you could come to aid in this way, or it enabled us to give more than ordinary interest to our alumni this year. The luncheon came off yesterday, and was an unqualified success. You will see a report of it in an early number of

the Alumni News, or the first for a report which we hoped would reach the New York Chamber for her gift to this University. The Ambassador here is in his third of the very good year, deciding on all that Cornell and Michigan.

I hope that you are in the best of health, if I had been in the southeast, I would have been pleased to talk with you. Very truly yours,

Theodore Stanton.
June 29, 1759

Dear Mr. White:

Bad health and bad eyesight are the reasons why I have had to give up, for a few weeks, virtually all outdoor work. I have been fitted with new glasses, and after a week or so more of life in the open air, I hope to return to some of my usual occupations.

Before leaving Paris, I went through all the fugitive writings by you that your secretary could show me; and, setting a few aside, I had divided the rest into three groups: (1) political and diplomatic; (2) educational; (3) miscellaneous. And I was prepared to make preliminary suggestions as to the treatment of all. But just before I left, acting on a recent hint...
suggested that you might wish her to list them as she had done the others. I
will take up the new material as soon as may be. I shall be at Pigeon Cove for a few days more, or possibly a week. After that, if I do not return to Thoax, I will shortly let your Secretary know my address; and, if that

from you, I had your Secretary show me certain other papers, not in her office, but in your library. A cursory glance informed me that I must suspend any report upon the papers previously examined until I had opportunity to examine this new material. I asked your Secretary to speak to you about these papers which she had not seen, and
The arrangement is satisfactory to you, she may send me the additional papers by express.
It will not be necessary for you to add to the troubles of your correspondence by a direct answer to this letter. A note to your secretary is all I need.

With best wishes to you,

Very sincerely yours,

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
the entire series.
As soon as I hear from you I will make up the collection and send it to the address indicated by you.

Very sincerely yours,
Jacques Reich

P.S. I enclose another copy of my catalogue as I want to keep the one you marked for reference.

Wright, NY June 28, 1915

My dear Friend of So Decades:

Your favor of June 21 gave me much pleasure indeed. Real delight.

With somewhat more I have formed your request to turn scholarly statement, writer, university, builder. Is not always what, you often, always?

You have my warmest sympathy and genuine admiration for your work among the peoples of the land, your book, and your great methods of field work, attention and understanding.

My wife, Mrs. Rushing, and other friends appreciate that the moment of their call on you was made possible by reason of your work and results. When they had enjoyed the Cannon and others, the bustling of your well-known statue, they were called away to enable the new Civil Engineer Plans to sustain engagement to enter a proposed route, combination with a large Philadelphia contracting company engaged in building road and bridges.

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Ithaca, New York.
June 28, 1915.

Mr. L. A. Ault, President,
The Ault and Wiborg Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

My dear sir:-

I have delayed answering your recent letter for the same reason which has caused me to be silent during nearly a year when asked by various persons, and especially representatives of the press, to answer the questions which you have proposed. It did not appear to me that any useful purpose would be served by any answer that I could make to them; but, as I am now receiving various published statements decidedly at variance with the facts in the matter, some of them grotesquely absurd and leading to conclusions vexatious to all parties concerned, I have decided to make a simple statement of the circumstances to which you refer.

The matter regarding which you ask is simply this. One day, in the Embassy Office at Berlin, I received word from our Consulate at Hamburg that a ship laden with ammunition etc. was just leaving for Spain, the war between that nation and ours having already begun. Of course, I knew well that, under the prevailing rules of international law, Germans had a right to ship ammunition etc. to belligerents, subject, of course, to the right of making contraband on the high seas.

But I knew nothing whatever regarding the
vessel and, of course, the report that it might be capable of offensive operations and used to prey upon our commerce, in fact, might plague us as the "Alabama" had done when allowed to leave England during our Civil War. There being no time to make inquiries, I went immediately to the German Foreign Office and asked that the vessel be stopped. Count Von Bulow, who was then Minister of Foreign Affairs, received my request very courteously and sent the desired order, but, as it was found that the vessel was not of such a character that she could be dangerous to us and as the cargo was of a sort which could be obtained in various other parts of the world, I made no further objection to her departure. Thenceforth, during the entire war, Germans sent military supplies as they pleased to our country on the one hand and to Spain on the other, there being a sort of modus vivendi arranged between the agents of the two countries in Hamburg.

The supplies which Spain received from Germany were mainly such as could have been obtained from various other nations, whereas the material which our country received was of a sort much more difficult to secure and very valuable, in fact, almost essential to us.

So far as I know, this arrangement prevailed during the entire war. Moreover, I understood later, though I had no official knowledge of the fact, that the doctrine of non-interference was pressed so far that two ships, one of them of considerable importance and capable of being used for transporting troops, were sold by German parties to Spain.

The conduct of the German Government throughout the whole war was most courteous to us and I could never discover in it the slightest tendency to favor Spain rather than the United States. As to the sentiment of newspapers, it was very strongly against us, and in favor of Spain, so that, as far as I remember, only two papers, one of them a weekly, "Die Nation" edited by Theodore Barth, in Berlin, and the "Frankfurter Zeitung" were on our side. Some of the criticisms upon the United States by the German press at that period were unjust and rather galling, though on the whole amusing; for example, one leading paper insisted that the Spanish would surely overcome "The Yankees" as soon as the hostile ships met, stating as a notorious fact that the American ships were plated with cheap iron, provided with bombs stuffed with sand or sawdust, manned by mongrels from all parts of the world and easily conquered by the brave blue-blooded Spaniards.

Another quasi-philosophical article amused me still more by insisting that Spanish women were far superior in character to American women, even taking into account the devotion of the former to bull-fighting.

I never blamed the Germans, in the slightest degree, for their feeling against us at that time. They naturally thought that the whole matter was a struggle between a powerful American republic and a weak European monarchy, the former, so far as the world then could understand, being simply trying to plunder and annex Cuba. There was also a perfectly natural and perhaps laudable feeling in favor of the forlorn widowed Queen of Spain.
who was making a heroic effort to keep her young son on
the throne.

As typical of the feeling shown temporarily
by individuals, many of them being old friends of mine,
I may mention Mommsen, the eminent historian. For years,
during my previous official stay in Berlin, and at my
visits to that city during my service in Russia, I had met
him delightfully, finding him always appreciative of
American views and aspirations; but now he, for a time,
became bitterly anti-American, attacking our "attempted
piracy", our "greasing policy", and our "prettended philanthropy";
but when, at last, he saw that we did not wish to retain
Cuba and that we gave a very good account of ourselves in
the war, he seemed to change his views and to become, as of
old, a friend of our country.

As stated above, I never resented this feeling
on the part of the German people, for it seemed to me, under
the circumstances, natural and, indeed, inevitable. Moreover,
I could not fail to remember that, during the struggle for
our national existence, when sundry other European powers
were most unjust toward us, misrepresenting us and trying,
at times, to bully and injure us, the Germans, as a rule, were
on our side, standing by us, from first to last, against the
slave power, not allowing our high tariffs to diminish their
hatred of slavery, and showing their sympathy with us in
various ways, most practically for us, and, as it turned out,
June 22, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, New York,

Dear Sir:

What can be done now to prepare the way either for peace or for the rebuilding of civilization?

The accompanying pamphlet contains an answer to that question. In my opinion it is not only an answer, but the answer. Discussions about world-courts and leagues to enforce peace relate to the unknown days that will follow the end of this war. At the present moment such plans must remain chiefly academic in character. But a conference of neutral States can be called at once. It will have no lack of subjects for immediate consideration. Here is the practical beginning of a future league of peace, which I would prefer to call a "league to insure peace" rather than to "enforce peace". If you agree with the argument in this pamphlet, I hope that you will be willing to act upon its suggestions.

Inasmuch as a conference of neutral States must, at the present time, possess a predominant Pan American character, I believe that there is again an opportunity, in George Canning's historic phrase, to call the New World into action "to redress the balance of the Old".

Yours very sincerely,
Charles H. Levermore,
Acting Chief Director.

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June 29th, 1915.

Mr. A. D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Your recent inquiry is duly received and there will be forwarded to you promptly literature describing the new eight cylinder Cadillac.

During the thirteen years in which this Company has marketed motor cars we have constantly endeavored to provide the public, at the lowest possible price, with a motor car containing the greatest possible amount of service and comfort and luxury.

In the new Cadillac with the V-type eight cylinder motor we approach most nearly to the standards we have set for ourselves. In our judgment the new Cadillac Type "61" is the most reliable, the most capable and the most comfortable Cadillac ever marketed. Our belief is that it meets most nearly the varied demands which an experienced motor car owner makes upon his car.

The eight cylinder Cadillac deserves your very serious investigation. It marks the latest development in motor car engineering. In our judgment it will meet your requirements better than any other car. Cadillacs are sold in your territory by Utica Motor Car Company, Utica, N.Y.

Very truly yours,

CADDILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
Sales Manager.

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The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
Portland, Oregon, June 29th, 1915.

Mr. Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. White:

Thank you so much for your letter, which I deeply appreciate. Our ceremonies will occur July 4th as planned. I am enclosing a part of what I shall say, which I hope will meet with your approval.

It is a far cry, over forty years, back to Ithaca in 1875 when I climbed the hill, and as a member of the Class of 1879 listened to you address the assembly. I was only one of a group, but the memory of the kindness which you always showed me still lingers.

Truly yours,

Samuel Hill
President


100th Anniversary of signing of the Treaty of Ghent, under the auspices of the Pacific Highway Association.

in part is as follows:-

"We meet here today to give outward expression to the feeling that the treaty of peace, which has lasted for one hundred years between the United States and Great Britain was not a mistake.

"We remember that no great teacher of the human race, whether Brahman or Buddha, Confucius or Christ, has ever advocated War.

"We believe that in the future, the nations of the world will reach their highest development physically, mentally, morally and spiritually along the lines of harmony, peace and good will, one toward another.

"We do not believe that any nation, Occidental or Oriental, is sufficiently wise, just or generous to be clothed with absolute power to dictate a policy from which there is no appeal.

"Two Pacific Highways meet here today - the one reaching from Alaska to Mexico, the other an invisible line reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the highway of peace. You are the guardians of this trust, these two great highways - to you we commend them. Keep them always open that the nations of the earth may forever walk together in safety, and if any man seek to take this heritage from you, we charge you to consecrate your fortunes, your lives and your all, and resist to the end."
June 29, 1915.

Hon. Andrew D. White,
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Doctor White:

I write you to present a request, in behalf of a large number of citizens of Skaneateles and the Onondaga Historical Association, and I hope that your health and strength and time will permit you to grant the request. The people of Skaneateles, in connection with their Home Week celebration, in August this summer, are to hold on Monday August 23, an Historical Day, which will be a very important event, and on that day the people of Skaneateles with the Onondaga Historical Association will memorialize at a meeting in Skaneateles Village the historical events of Skaneateles Lake and vicinity. The programme for the afternoon, besides one or two very short addresses, will be an historical address by Rev. William M. Beauchamp, and a reminiscence address by Dr. Stephen Smith, of New York City; and the people and the association are very anxious that you should come to us to fill out the programme with an address.

We remember with delight your address before the Onondaga Historical Association on Elliot, the painter, who, you know, was at one time a Skaneateles' man, and we all know your familiarity with the local history of Onondaga County and, incidently, of Skaneateles and vicinity. Would it be possible for you to come to us to take part in this programme by giving us an half-hour address? The time will be Monday, August 23, at 2 P.M. There will be a large attendance of your friends from Syracuse as well as from Skaneateles; and I shall be delighted to have you at luncheon on that day at my house at Skaneateles. Perhaps you know that I am now living at Skaneateles, although my office is the same in your building in Syracuse as it has been for over twenty-five years.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
My dear Dr. White—

Replying to your letter of June 17, I beg to say that the book charged to you as a borrower from this Library is May, Some Recollections of our Antislavery Conflict.

I am sorry to give you any trouble in the matter.

Yours very sincerely,

J. O. Schwab

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Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D.,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N. Y.

My dear Mr. White—

I am informed one of your friends, Mr. Smith, that you considered the firm we asked to estimate the work or were unwilling to do the work for me, and I am very grateful for your kindness.

My sincerely yours,

J. O. Schwab

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The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
The Hague, Netherlands,
June 30, 1915.

The Honorable
Andrew D. White,
Cornell University,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Dr. White:

Your letter of May 20th, enclosing a draft for Ft. 13.10 was duly received, and I send you herewith the signed form of receipt.

In regard to the draft on the Bank of Amsterdam for the value of 100-pounds in Dutch currency, which you say was sent to me "through the State Department", I take it to be identical with the draft for Ft. 180 which I received with your letter of April 19th. As I wrote you on May 7th, this draft was forwarded to our Consul in Ghent with the request that he deliver it if possible to Mr. Sarolea. I send you herewith a copy of a letter which I have received since then from Mr. Johnson in regard to Mr. Sarolea. As he has not acknowledged the receipt of the draft to me, I will write him about it again and will let you know his reply immediately.

Believe me, as ever,
Faithfully yours,

Ithaca, N.Y.

Two enclosures.

White 6/30/15
Honorable Henry van Dyke,
American Minister,
The Hague, Holland.

Sir:—

By way of keeping you informed on behalf of the Honorable Andrew D. White, concerning his friend Dr. Sarolea, I beg to inform you that I have just received a letter from Dr. Sarolea from Hasselt in date of June 9th in which he states: "je suis sérieusement indisposé."

The letter for him from Mr. White, which you recently sent me, was taken to his home, but he had then left for Hasselt, so that the letter has not yet reached him, and he has asked me to keep it at the Consulate for him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(S) H. ABERT JOHNSON.
Consul.

File No. 310.
June 30, 1915.

Ripley Hitchcock, Secretary, etc.,
34 Gramercy Park,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hitchcock:

I would be very grateful if you will excuse me from the duties named in your circular letter of June 28th. The fact is that I have read but little American fiction of late years, and feel that my opinion in the premises is really of no value.

The American novels that dwell most firmly and most satisfactorily in my memory were some of those of Mr. Roosevelt, one by Sinclair Lewis and, latest of all, a story by Harry Leon Wilson, entitled, "Fuges of Red Gap".

Under these circumstances, I think you would excuse me and leave the matter to others, better judges than myself, who have read more American fiction and are better able to make proper comparisons.

I remain,

very respectfully and sincerely yours,

Andrew D. White.
June 30, 1915

Dr. A. D. White,
East Avenue,
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Dr. White:

I am spending a day here in Ithaca before leaving for New York, and wanted to drop you a line in order that you might know what a splendid time we had in our Students Conference at Eagles Mere. There were some forty-three men present from Cornell, and among this number were prominent athletes, men of scholarship, and leaders in the different college activities, including twelve Chinese students, one Filipino and one East Indian.

As a result of the Conference practically every one of our American students have come to view life from a different angle, and four of our Chinese students who went to the conference non-Christians have decided to become Christians, and two of them were baptized before leaving Eagles Mere. In addition to these four there were two others who have made up their minds to try to become Christians just as soon as they can see the matter a little more clearly. I am enclosing a picture of part of our delegation at Eagles Mere, as I thought you might like to see it.

Looking back over the past year, we feel that we have been laying the sort of foundation that is going to mean much to the moral and religious life of the University community.

C. W. Whitehair
The Commission for Relief in Belgium

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HERBERT HOOVER, Vice-Chairman.

His Excellency Senator Don Alfonsio mercury Del Val y Zélula, The Spanish Ambassador in London.
His Excellency James Girard, The American Ambassador in Berlin.
His Excellency Le Marquis de Villalobos, The Spanish Minister in Brussels.

American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Spanish Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Italian Commission for Relief in Belgium.

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The Andrew Dickson White Papers, Cornell University
During the last quarter, the Association has vigorously carried out its plan of providing college students with the opportunity for a serious study of the underlying factors in peace and war. In the March report the Association announced the formation of fourteen "International Polity Clubs". There are now thirty-nine. The list of the Universities and Colleges throughout the New England, Central, Southern, and Middle Western States, where the Study Groups exist, is appended to this report.

(Appendix A).

Through the financial aid of the Carnegie Endowment, which also made the extensive work in International Polity Club Organization possible, the Association has arranged to conduct courses on International Law, International Relations, South American Affairs and Spanish, during the next few months in the Summer Sessions of seventy-five American Universities, Colleges and State Normal Schools. The work will cover nearly every State in the Union.
and will in most cases be conducted by recognized experts from leading American institutions. A list of the institutions where the courses are to be conducted is also appended to this report. (Appendix B).

Another important step toward enlisting the public attention aroused by the present war in a study of the problem of war prevention is the widespread use of the Chautauqua platforms of the country. The Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment, working through the Association, has arranged eight hundred Chautauqua addresses on the international problem during June, July and August. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Dr. Thomas E. Green, Hamilton Holt, Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise are among the seventeen speakers. It is estimated that over five hundred thousand people will be reached. A list of the states visited is appended to this report. (Appendix C).

The Association, upon request, has supplied the Libraries of the following institutions with books on war and peace: Amherst, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Mt. Holyoke, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Smith, Syracuse, Vanderbilt, Wesleyan, Williams, Wisconsin, Minnesota Agricultural College, University of Minnesota and University of Georgia.

This demand has arisen because of the organization of the International Polity Clubs at these institutions. Since the last report the Association has continued its policy of distributing literature to the members of these Clubs. The total membership is twelve hundred. Special representatives of the Association visited the Clubs in March and April, giving lectures and leading discussions. Plans are under way to keep the organizations going next Fall.

From June 15 to 30 the World Peace Foundation will conduct a Summer School of International Polity at Ithaca, New York. Among the instructors is Mr. Norman Angell. The Association has arranged to send one or two of the most able students in each International Polity Club to this Summer Session.

"America and Her Problems" the English translation of "Les Etats Unis" by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, President Fondateur, has just been published by the Macmillan Company. The Association is undertaking its distribution among libraries, public institutions and a selected list of readers.

The Carnegie Endowment is offering through the Association a prize of $100. for the best essay, not exceeding 5000 words, written by a student member of Polity Club on one of the following topics: (1) "The Place of Force in International Affairs", (2) "The Relation of Moral and Material Factors in International Relations", (3) "The Psychology of War".

Since the last report the following documents have been published and distributed:

April, DOCUMENTS REGARDING THE EUROPEAN WAR, SERIES No. VI
The Austrian Red Book


Special Bulletin: EDUCATIONAL FACTORS TOWARD PEACE, by Leon Fraser

May, DOCUMENTS REGARDING THE EUROPEAN WAR, SERIES VII
The Servian Blue Book

Special Bulletin: INTERNATIONALISM, by Frederick C. Hicks

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Appendix A
(International Polity Clubs)

Indiana University
State University of Iowa
University of Kansas
University of Illinois
University of Georgia
Yale University
Trinity College
Wesleyan University
Louisiana State University
Newcomb College
Tulane University
University of Michigan
Amherst College
Williams College
University of Minnesota
Minnesota Agricultural College
University of Missouri
University of Nebraska
Dartmouth College
Syracuse University
Ohio State University
Vanderbilt University
University of Wisconsin
University of Texas
Columbia University
Cornell University
Harvard University
Smith College
Vassar College
Mt. Holyoke College
Princeton University
University of Chicago

Appendix B
(Summer Session Courses)

UNIVERSITIES
Stamford
Ohio Northern
Tennessee
California
Colorado
Denver

UNIVERSITIES
Florida
Georgia
Mercer
Northwestern
Illinois
Indiana

In view of the extraordinary rally of the Princes and People of India to Great Britain and the Empire in this great conflict, Sir Gilbert Parker hopes that the little book, “India and the War,” authoritative in its nature, which he sends herewith, may be welcome to you. An acknowledgment is not necessary, but if it should be your wish to send one, Sir Gilbert will be glad if you will address it as follows:

Sir Gilbert Parker, Bart.,
20, Carlton House Terrace,
London, S.W.,

England.

June, 1915.