Chicago, Ill. Oct. 21, 1904

My dear Mr. President:

May I venture to say a word concerning the Journal of Theology and Mr. Goodspeed’s relation thereto? I would speak with diffidence but still with a feeling that you will not be unwilling to know how the matter looks to me. Of Mr. Goodspeed’s relation to other tasks such as the Exploration Fund, I of course know nothing, and speak only of the Journal of Theology. Waiving the question of his relation to the Divinity Faculty and assuming that he is in that Faculty in the large sense of the term, it seems to me nevertheless that the task of conducting the Journal of Theology year after year is one that he could hardly be expected to carry without some compensating advantage. If the work is done as it should be it necessitates spending a very considerable amount of time which he could otherwise use in study or authorship. Assuming that money compensation is out of the question and that some other form of recognition would be more congenial to him, would it not be possible to do two things, the doing of which would at the same time make him feel that he could afford to put time and energy into the Journal and that he was not bearing a load which belongs more properly to the members of the Divinity Faculty, strictly so called. Could he not be allowed six weeks extra vacation, say one half of the summer and the whole of some other quarter or one quarter one year and two quarters the next year; and further, could not his name appear upon the title page of the Journal as managing editor as it does in the case of the Hebraica and the Journal of Political Economy.

I feel myself that Mr. Goodspeed has more of the genius for editorship than any other one of the rest of us that could be thought
I am anxious to see a way of accomplishing the
transaction of the matter and to have your plans
on paper. I have been sending you all the
information that I have been able to get and
will continue to do so. I hope that you will be
able to meet all the conditions that you have
mentioned. I am ready to make any sacrifice
that may be necessary.

In addition to the information that I have
mentioned, I would like to bring to your attention
the fact that the property is in a desirable
location and offers a good opportunity for
investment. It is on the main thoroughfare and
is in a highly visible area. The property could be
developed into a commercial or residential
complex, and the potential for profit is significant.

I am enclosing a map of the property and a
report on the feasibility of various development
options. I hope this information will be helpful
in your decision-making process.

I look forward to hearing from you and
would be happy to discuss any further
details at your convenience.

Edgar Johnson Goodspeed
of for this work. I hope therefore that matters could be so arranged that he will continue in his present position and that he can do so both with advantage to himself and contentedly. Without some such compensating offset I hardly see how the Divinity Faculty could ask him to continue in this position indefinitely.

Pardon me if I seem to be intruding my advice. I should hardly have ventured to do so but that your letter to me seemed to give me license to speak.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest D. Burton
I hope that you will continue in your present position and that you may go on with your work without hindrance and without difficulty. I have confidence in your ability to perform the duties assigned to you. I am anxious to go on with the research and I would appreciate it if you could give me such assistance as you can.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
My dear Dr. Parker,

The little much or nothing of this I have tried to satisfy him, and avoid further correspondence on this old, old question will now close, I suppose.

[Signature]

My dear Dr. Parker,

I suggest something like the following for the Shepherd-Smith case:

Sir,

In reply to yours of May 18, allow me to say (1) that Mr. Shepherd has quoted my letter with verbal correctness and in full. My letter was in answer to the following to him: (Letter inserted by J. Shepherd's letter April 11, 1893)

You will see that he asked a very definite question, specifying what he did not want as well as what he did. I wrote not for publication but with the intention of giving it to a person seeking information for himself precisely what he asked for without note or comment. Whether Mr. Shepherd has quoted me in a connection which makes my words convey an impression other than I intended, I do not know. This answers your first question as far as I can answer it.

(2) I do not understand the passage referred to (or indeed any other that I know from the N.T.) to teach that baptism secures remission of sins in the sense that it is the efficient cause of remission. It is, I think, the efficient reason, which underlies

(3) I regard it as facile because I know no other sense of the proposition which in this connection would without forcing give reasonable sense. To defend this opinion would require more space than I can give.
May I add—

1. That my former answer by no means suggests that baptism alone secures remission of sins, since it distinctly connected the phrase "unto remission of sins" with both predicates.

2. That there is a considerable difference between saying that baptism secures remission of sins and saying that remission of sins is the end aimed at in the repentance and baptism. Any one of several actions which tend to or are designed to tend to a certain result may be said to have that result as the end aimed at in the doing of the action. But it by no means follows that this action—least of all this action alone—secures that result. Preaching has for its end the conversion and sanctification of the hearer. But this is not to say that preaching secures these or the least of being the efficient cause of them.

3. That the significance, and if I may express myself, the dogmatical value of the passage cannot be determined by mere definitions of nouns, verbs, and prepositions. The whole situation must be taken into account, including the nature and purpose of the discourse, and in the light fall the two voluntary and significant if the discourse must be determined.

If I may venture to express an opinion for which I cannot take time to set forth the reasons in full, I should say that it seems to me that when Peter spoke, baptism was so associated with repentance as the symbol and expression of such repentance that it was entirely natural to connect the two words together in the exhortation and to add to the double predicate the tele expression "unto remission of sins." So much as this seems necessarily involved in the words. But it seems to me along and unjustified leap from this to the assertion that baptism secures—did them or does now a securing of remission of sins. A doctrine can hardly be built on a single passage, least of all in a one-sided interpretation of a passage.

 Permit me to add that I have now no desire to take part in the controversy respecting this passage or the value of the same, and that I should prefer to have this regarded as a private letter.

Yours truly,
Nov. 15, 1904

My dear President Becker,

I appreciate very highly your patience in listening to my suggestion concerning Divinity school matter, and in bearing with the persistence with which I have sometimes felt compelled to maintain my opinions. All the more I am anxious that you shall know that I fully recognize your right, personal official, pleasant, and your responsibility, and that I have no thought but to concern heartily in and whatever plan is under your leadership decided upon, and do what I can to make it successful.

In that spirit and in that spirit only, I should be glad to present to you a suggestion which has occurred to me in thinking matter over since I saw you on Saturday. I will put it in writing and present it in person as you desire.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Prof. Ernest B. Burton,
The University of Chicago;

My dear Professor Burton,

Continuing the subject of my letter of the 8th instant addressed to President Harper, I have great pleasure in saying that the money necessary for the expenses of a Commission to visit China will be on the service of the University as soon as it is needed.

I will furnish the money necessary for the traveling expenses of the Commission, and for their stay in China and in Japan, and for whatever may be needed to promote the successful prosecution of their work. I trust the Commission may be so outfitted as to see China with fairly adequate facilities for accomplishing their purpose, and doing it with a sense of personal comfort.

In addition to the two representations already proposed, the Commission might perhaps be enlarged by the addition of a missionary, or some person familiar with the missionary and educational work in China. If inquiry should result in finding such an one who could be available,
I should hope to provide for his expenses, as for the other members of the Commission.

When opportunity offers, will you kindly bring this letter to the attention of President Harper, as appended to my previous letter?

Sincerely and earnestly yours,

Wm. K. McKibben
Feb. 11, 1905.

My dear Professor Burton:

shall nevertheless continue in hope for the best. I have just received your telegram of February 9. There is nothing in the world that you can do with many thanks for your kind words and your hearty response, and assuring you that it is absolutely a mistake for everything is getting into good shape. The only thing that troubles me at this time is the remainder of the $4000 on the Institute. I have arranged for $6500 of the debt. The debt of the Religious Education Association is practically taken care of. I am cleaning things up with a fair degree of rapidity. Everything is quiet here, for so few yet know the situation that nothing has become public. It is a question whether the operation will be performed here in Chicago or in New York City. It has been decided that it shall be performed if possible by Dr. McBurney of New York City, rather than by a Chicago surgeon.

The budgets of the University and of the various departments are now practically finished, and a meeting of the Trustees will be held next Monday afternoon to take care of everything. It is planned that I shall give up work at the latest Tuesday afternoon. The operation will come on the 18th or 20th. Samuel and R.F. are both on their way home, and while there does not seem to be any particular ground for hope, we
My dear Professor Parsons:

I have just received your note from Oct.

There is nothing in the world that you can do.

Concerning the return of the remainder of the $3000 on the 1st of June, I have arranged for $2000, but I hope that the rest can be paid on the 1st of June.

I am attending the Conference Association at present.

At one of the meetings, I was asked about the situation of the future of the University.

It seems that the situation is not altogether bad.

In the event of the University being able to raise more money, I will be able to continue.

The meeting on the 1st of June will be held at the hotel.

It is planned that I will give a talk on the problem of the student's...
shall nevertheless continue to hope for the best.

With many thanks for your kind words and your hearty response, and assuring you that it is absolutely a mistake for you to think of coming back, I remain,

Yours truly,

W. R. Harper
My dear President,

Now that your letter of Feb 16 was received, and since I have learned from the paper and by telegram that you have passed an ordeal of the operation,

I am rejoiced that our beloved chief is still with us and we will not give up hope that he is to be with us for a long time to come.

First I could make pen and ink tell how deeply an affection and how tender an interest even those of us who are far from your bedside are following you in these days. The admiration and love which we have for you before for your great achievement, and your unfailing kindness to all who have worked with you and under you have been deepened and intensified into something that words do not easily express by the courage and self-sacrifice with which you have borne the ordeal of these recent days and nights.

You must not think of business now. But let me simply assure you that to the extent your ability I will endeavor to carry forward the work.
لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي من الصورة المقدمة.
you have begun, and in which I have had the privilege of being associated with you, be your absence from among us long or short.

We are all impoverished in the loss of your dear friend Godspeed—a most lovable man, whom we shall all miss vastly. My heart goes out in deep sympathy to those who must suffer even more than I.

With sincere affection and constant remembrance

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
My dear President:

I have been notified from Chicago that you have kindly sent me a copy of your two recent publications, "The Text of the Book of Joshua," and "The Greekly Allocated in the Old Testament." They have not been forwarded to me, but I do not need to see them to know their value, and I shall be glad to possess myself of them when I reach Chicago. Please accept my thanks for your kindness in remembering.

I am glad to learn that you have returned to your home, and am not surprised to know that you are at work again. I earnestly hope that you will hold your strength and do nothing that will hinder your recovery. This morning's paper says that you are going to Lakenheath. I hope that this is true and that you will have quiet and rest there and make good progress toward your recovery.

I shall not have a great story to write accomplished when I return to Chicago. I spent January in finishing up work brought from Chicago—doctor's thesis etc. After two weeks or so at Athens, I was compelled to admit that I was tired from...
my two years almost continuous & somewhat strenuous work, and that I really needed rest. I deliberately got
reluctantly put up my boots, and though I have
had to do a good many little tasks, I have had
a month of real rest. I have given
myself before for fifteen years, sick, & almost
exhausted.

I shall come back to Chicago in prime condition

With sincere affection. & wishes for your health.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
My dear President:—

May I raise the question respecting the next step to be taken in view of the situation created by Mr. Burton's transfer to the department of Theology, Mr. Foster's transfer to Comparative Religion, and the transfer of Matthews wholly to the Department of Theology?

I have your note of April 8th concerning putting Goodspeed’s salary into the Divinity School. This is a step that I was with the uncertainty worth consideration and we must give it full thought.

At first glance it does not strike me favorably, but perhaps on second thought, it will appear differently. Let us talk further consideration, it will appear differently. Let us talk further over.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
My dear Mr. Porter,

I have your note of April 8th concerning

the Committee of Teachers wishing to the Department of

Science, but the good news to the Division School shall be

of a certainty more or less. I hope you have given it full

thought. At first glance it seems not strange but natural, but perhaps on

impart consciousness of what will happen. All that is

If ever-

Yours very truly,

W.R. Harper
My dear Mr. President:—

May I raise the question respecting the next step to be taken in view of the situation created by Mr. Mathews's transfer to the department of Theology, Mr. Foster's transfer to Comparative Religion, and the death of our dear friend Goodspeed. When the first of these changes took place it was with the understanding that it would eventually be followed by two others, by the transfer of Mr. Mathews for his whole time to the department of Theology, and the filling of his place in the New Testament department. When Mr. Foster was transferred to the department of Comparative Religion, the department of Systematic Theology was left with one man and a half, the two steps having reduced the force of the Divinity School by one man's half-time. This loss fell upon the New Testament department, and half upon Theology. This step involved also the transfer of the salary of a professor from the budget of the Divinity School to that of the Graduate School of Arts and Literature. Very unexpectedly and sadly there followed almost immediately upon this step the death of Mr. Goodspeed.

I wish, in view of this situation, to raise a

these question: I understand that consideration is being given to the question of a successor to Mr. Goodspeed in the department of Comparative Religion, with a view,
I am afraid to think of the comprehensive, far-reaching, and all-consuming changes, the new conditions, and the new effects of this adjustment. It is my duty to point out the dangers, but I cannot undertake to graph or describe them. I can only warn the world.
as I suppose, to the carrying out of the plans for that
department made when Mr. Mathews was transferred to it.

Now, inasmuch when the New Testament department surren-
dered a part of Mr. Mathews's time, contemplating even-
tually surrendering the other half also, it was understood
that this loss should be made good as soon as practicable,
Should not the first step taken be to transfer the salary
released by Mr. Goodspeed's death, to the Divinity School,
thus in the main compensating for the transfer of Mr.
Foster's salary to the Graduate School? It is of course
ture that when this latter transfer was made it was not
contemplated that the loss to the Divinity School should
be so soon made good, but in view of the wholly new sit-
uation created by the loss of Mr. Goodspeed, is it not
right that the Divinity School should be placed in posi-
tion to strengthen its theological department by allowing
Mr. Mathews to give his full time to it, and its New
Testament department by filling Mr. Mathews' place, leav-
ing the Graduate School to make the forward step in Com-
parative Religion when it is able to obtain the funds
therefor, rather than to fill Mr. Goodspeed's place in
Comparative Religion and leave the Divinity School
to repair the loss to its faculty at such time as it may
be able to obtain the necessary funds? My only desire
is to have the course pursued which will be most condu-
cive to the general good, but it seemed to me as I thought
of the matter, that the course which I have suggested
is the one which fulfills this condition, and which is,
under all the circumstances, the most obvious and the
most equitable.

In connection with this same matter, I inclose
a letter lately received from Professor Bewer suggesting
the possibility of obtaining for the department of Com-
parative Religion Dr. Alfred Bertholet.

I hope that you are not returning from New York
sooner than is best for your health. We shall all be
eager to see you here, but above all desire you to do
the thing which will be most beneficial for your own
health.

Most sincerely yours,

E.D.B.
In connection with the same matter, I inform

a letter recently received from Professor Herr emargating

the possibility of an appointment for the Department of Geo-

science. William Dr. Allen Herteloff.

I hope that you will not return from New York

soon enough to eat for your benefit. We expect to

eat to see you. I hope you find the place all pleasant for your

care.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
April 3, 1908

The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago.

6. During the Spring Quarter of 1908 Professor Burton will be at the University engaged in preliminary preparations. It is expected that he will leave Chicago about July 1st. It is understood:

1. That Professor Ernest D. Burton be relieved from duty in the quadrangles from April 1st, 1908, to July 1st, 1909 for the purpose of pursuing investigations into educational, social, and religious conditions in the Far East.

2. It is understood that Professor Burton will report from time to time to the President of the University and at the close his investigation will make a full and detailed report of conditions as he finds them.

3. As the investigation will be a University service it is understood that Professor Burton's salary will be continued in full during the period in question.

4. The expenses involved in providing instruction during Professor Burton's absence and the expenses of investigation by him are to be provided from funds given to the University for that purpose.

5. It is understood that a fund adequate to these ends has been given to the University by a responsible donor whose name is
to be withheld, said fund to be known as the Oriental Educational Investigation Fund.

6. During the Spring Quarter of 1908 Professor Burton will be at the University engaged in preliminary preparations. It is expected that he will leave Chicago about July 1st. It is understood that for the preliminary arrangements a sum of about $1555 has been provided and that for the investigation in the Far East a sum of $20,000 or as much thereof as may be needed has been provided.

Very truly yours,
April 15, 1903

It will be a great help to the University in this enterprise if Professor Burton can be aided by the Department of Education. I hope that the Secretary may furnish him with letters to our diplomatic representatives, especially in Japan and China. It will be a further help if he can have some letters from the Japanese Hon. F. O. Lowden, and Chinese Ambassadors. I think that Mr. Burton will be in Washington shortly and I am hoping that you may be able to take time to present the matter to the proper authorities. I am sure also the committee will give letters which would be of use as he is so widely known in the East. I am very anxious that the enterprise shall be successful and that we be furnished with Professor E. D. Burton is Commissioner. He will spend the current quarter in a preliminary study in this country. About the last of July he will go to England, stopping awhile there to gather facts, and thence to India, where he will also make a brief stay. His main study will be in China and Japan. It is expected that he will make a full report to the University on his return, showing the exact situation as to the work and the purposes in that great country. Dr. Burton will be provided with all necessary assistance to make the study exact and comprehensive.

This has been done by a special gift to the University of over
The University to continue a correspondence
of the form of the complement to the regulations of the University.

The letter of June 20th, 1908, to the President of the University, dated Boonville, Mo., says:

"I have been gone a short time to the University of an
§20,000 from a donor whose name is at his own request not made public.

It will be a great help to the University in this enterprise if Professor Burton can be aided by the Department of State. I hope that the Secretary may furnish him with letters to our diplomatic representatives, especially in Japan and China. It will be a further help if he can have some letters from the Japanese and Chinese Ambassadors. I think that Mr. Burton will be in Washington shortly and I am hoping that you may be able to take time to present the matter to the proper authorities. I am sure also that Secretary Taft might give letters which would be of use as he is so widely known in the East. I am very anxious that this enterprise shall be successful and that we be furnished with a body of material which shall be in every respect accurate and complete.

Very truly yours,
It will be a great help to the University in this connection.

If Professor Brown can do work on the Department of Biology I hope that the Secretary may understand and will be pleased to our wish.

It will make a great difference, especially in Japan and China. It will be a further help if he can have some lecture from the Japanese and Chinese professors. I think that now may be the proper moment to invite him to Japan.

I am sure the Government will be willing to give him a letter which would permit him to use this opportunity to convey a communication from the University to the Secretary of the Carnegie Commission. I am very anxious that the Carnegie Commission may be in a position to express, in each member country, the deep interest and appreciation of the University. This may be an opportunity to bring to the attention of the Government the important work that has been done in Japan and China.

Even if the Carnegie Commission cannot respond to the request, I am sure the University will be grateful for the expression of the Government's interest and appreciationimd. I am sure this will be a matter of great importance in the University.

May I add that, in the event of his visit to Japan, the Governor of the University will be pleased to welcome him and to extend every possible assistance in the conduct of his researches.
My dear Mr. Burton:

I am instructed by the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago to inform you that the following action was taken at the meeting of the Board held on Friday, April 3d, 1908:

"1. Professor Ernest D. Burton will be relieved from duty in the Quadrangles of the University from April 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909, for the purpose of pursuing investigations on educational, social, and religious conditions in the Far East.

"2. It is understood that Professor Burton will report from time to time to the President of the University, and at the close of his investigation will make a full and detailed report on conditions as he finds them."

In accordance with these instructions it is understood that you will leave this country about the 1st of July, and that you will visit England and India on your way to the Far East, obtaining in those countries such data as may seem to you desirable. You
April 26, 1948

The Board of Trustees:

I am instructed by the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago to inform you that the following section was taken at the meeting of the Board held on April 26, 1948:

"It is recommended that D. Winton will be recommended for reappointment at the request of the University Board. April 26, 1948."

In accordance with these recommendations, I am hereby notified that you will have the opportunity at the next Board meeting to make a full and adequate report on the

April 26, 1948
will be accompanied by such staff as may be arranged, and it is
expected that you will be able to resume your duties in the Quad-
ranges by about the 1st of July, 1909. Funds will be provided
from time to time by arrangement with the University Auditor.

In the study of educational conditions and needs in China
it is important that information be obtained from every source
accessible. The report should indicate what seem to be the most
important educational needs in that country; what work is actually
under way, whether from private or public sources; how far that
work is well directed toward the main purposes which ought to be
in view; and whether additional educational agencies and activities
would contribute to the best interests of China in accordance with
the highest ideals of modern civilization. The general purpose
of your work in oriental countries is to inquire into the possibility
of bringing about closer relations in educational matters between
the East and the West with mutual advantage; in particular to
determine whether educated men and those interested in education in
China and in America can be of service to one another in the pro-
motion of education in the world at large.

Very truly yours,

Professor Ernest D. Burton,
The University of Chicago.
will be accompanied by much excitement and it is expected that you will be able to receive your fortune by the end of 1920. Hence will be brought to the stage of being an important and vital element in the development of the University.

It is important that information be obtained from various sources. The report should indicate what seems to be the most important and urgent needs in order to attract the interest of the people concerned. There should be no action or decision taken without careful consideration of the matter and its implications.

The report should be concise and clear. It should not be too lengthy, nor should it contain unnecessary details. It should be written in a manner that is easy to understand and follow.

The report should be submitted to the President of the University of Chicago.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President
April 28, 1908.

My dear Mr. Judson:—

Accept my thanks for your kindness in sending to me the provisional form of your letter of instructions. I have only two suggestions to make. My recent conversations with men from China lead me to think that it may be desirable to assume as far as possible the attitude toward China not of a benevolent superior, but of an equal friend. I venture to suggest therefore the desirability of prefixing to the last paragraph of your letter the following sentence:

The general purpose of your work in oriental countries is to inquire into the possibility of bringing about closer relations in educational matters between the East and the West with mutual advantage; in particular whether educated men and those interested in education in China and in America can be of service to one another in the promotion of education in the world at large in both countries.

That portion of the last sentence which follows the semicolon might perhaps be understood as a little too distinctly suggesting a purpose upon our part to establish institutions in China. Might it better read: "And whether additional educational agencies and activities would contribute to the best interests of China in accordance with the highest ideals of modern civilization". Of course this says the same thing, but
April 26, 1908

The President of the Board:

I beg your kind consideration to the following sentences from a letter of appreciation of the W. F. J. Committee:

'Ve regard the necessity for your kindness in many ways.'

I have a suggestion to make. My recent conversations with men from China led me to think that it may be helpful to become as far as possible the advocate of the Chinese cause not only a departmental advocate but as a personal friend. I venture to suggest that you will be more effective in bringing to the President the following sentence:

'The present purpose of your work is as follows: to promote the possibility of bringing about an agreement between the West and the East in connection with mutual benefits to both parties. It is well known that the interest of China is in connection with the United States and in America can be of service to any nation in the promotion of progress in

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Note: The portion of the last sentence which follows the word 'commissions' might require a little too drastic

2. The suggestion of the W. F. J. Committee would be to make an effort to satisfy the

3. It is possible to make a better use of the W. F. J. Committee's valuable contributions to the cause of China in connection with the higher interests of modern civilization.
by avoiding the use of an active verb, for which they might supply the University of Chicago as the subject, it avoids distinctly suggesting that we might organize and carry on educational activities.

Would you be willing in the first line of the second page to insert the word "about" before the phrase "the first of July 1909? Of course if I donot return till the first of July I cannot in any case teach the first half of the summer quarter, and my present itinerary would not bring me to Chicago till about the middle of July. You have used the phrase "about the first of July" in the first part of the paragraph, and it might also be used at this point.

I greatly appreciate Mr. Lowden's letter which you have sent to me. With your permission I will take it with me. I find it impossible to leave today, but have arranged to leave tomorrow morning. Would it be well for you, or for me, to telegraph to Mr. Lowden that I will call upon him Thursday morning instead of Wednesday? Can you also tell me where I should call on Mr. Lowden? He has, I suppose an office, though the new office building of the House of Representatives is, I believe, still incomplete.

Very truly yours,

EDB.

[Signature]
Wanted you to...
My dear President Juden,

I got into communication with Mr. Loeb this morning, and he brought me to see President Roosevelt. I had a few words with Mr. Root, but he could not be seen today or tomorrow and so Mr. Derby is only here. My call at the Japanese Ambassador and the Chinese Minister is likewise postponed till Saty.

Meanwhile I had a most instructive talk with Mr. Bailey Willis this afternoon and am to see him again. He confirms my feeling that we must have a scientific man for the China end, and that Blackwelder is such a man. Chamberlain, Stimson and Willis, the latter especially competent to judge.
Comment him as qualifiedly as the best man possible, if he can be obtained.

I shall probably go direct from here to Boston Sunday night — Monday night — I cannot get away earlier — since Mr. Cooksey is not expecting me at that time and there are a number of things with reference to that, and shall return from Boston via New York.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest D. Burton
May 16, 1908

My dear Mr. Lowden:

I wish to express on behalf of the University very sincere appreciation of the attention and courtesy which you extended to our Commissioner to the East, Professor Burton. Your services to him were invaluable to the enterprise which he has in hand. I know how busy you are, and it seems like an imposition to ask you to undertake these additional affairs. One of the penalties of occupying a position of influence at the Capitol, and a part of your salary as a member of the Board of Trustees, however, is the opportunity of being called on incessantly to do things.

Again thanking you, and sending regards to Mrs. Lowden and the children, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. Frank O. Lowden,
House of Representatives, U. S.,
Washington, D. C.
April 21, 1908

My dear Mr. Lowden:

Your kind favor of the 17th inst. was duly received. Professor Burton will be in Washington next Wednesday and will pay his respects to you in the matter of his letters of introduction. I may say that the Secretary of War has been kind enough to send me already a number of such letters. I think that if it could conveniently be arranged it would be well for Professor Burton, while he is in Washington, to be presented to the President. So far as I know, he has nothing to ask at the White House but it might be well for him simply to see the President before leaving the country.

Mrs. Judson joins me in cordial regards for Mrs. Lowden and the children.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Frank O. Lowden,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.
Your kind favor of the 7th inst. were duly received. Professor Burton will be in Washington next Wkend. and will be on the lookout to see if the matter of the letter of introduction will not meet the Secretary of War. We learn that money to send me through a number of such letters. I think that if it can be conveniently be arranged it would be well for Professor Burton, while he is in Washington, to be present at the White House, but it so far as I know, do not expect to see the President there. I might be well to him M & A to see the President before leaving the country.

Yours at home is in copy. Believe you hear. I hope so.

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted]
My dear President Judson,

This letter, written before I arrived from your reception, permitting me to call on you tomorrow morning, I am sending on nevertheless, for your reading if you have time, as a basis for discussion when we meet.

With pleasure in your early return.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest DeWitt Burton

May 28, 1908
May 28, 1908.

My dear Mr. President;

In accordance with your suggestion before your departure for Oklahoma, I have had a talk with Mr. Parker with reference to his interview with Mr. Sharman. I learned two things:

1. The conversation went on smoothly and harmoniously until Mr. Sharman referred to the relation of the Y.M.C.A. to the work of the biblical instruction in the University. At this point a sudden change came over the character of the interview. Mr. Parker had in mind the plan by which Mr. Sharman was to be both instructor in the New Testament department for non-Divinity students, and Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. and he naturally understood Mr. Sharman's suggestion that the University should assume some part of the support of the Secretary as a personal plea for his own financial advantage. On the other hand Mr. Sharman had some time ago suggested to the Committee that it would be much more desirable to separate these two offices, and had recommended that Mr. Merriam be made Secretary instead of himself. He, supposing that Mr. Parker was aware of this new proposal, and feeling that the plan could not be carried out without some financial help from the University, argued with earnestness in favor of it. I gather from talking with them both that the more Mr. Sharman talked the more Mr. Parker was displeased, and Mr. Sharman feeling that he was
I am very glad that you have written to me. I was delighted to hear from you, especially after such a long time. I have been thinking a lot about our past times, and I often wonder what happened to you. I hope you are well and that life is treating you kindly.

It was a great pleasure to receive your letter, and I am looking forward to hearing more from you in the future.

With kind regards,

[Your Name]
not succeeding, only increased his effort to make his position clear. The effect upon Mr. Parker's mind you know.

2. When I explained this matter to Mr. Parker he said that that put the whole matter in a very different light to him, and that he should at once dismiss from his mind any feeling concerning Mr. Sharman based upon Mr. Sharman's supposed advocacy of his own interest. But he added that it remained true that Mr. Sharman conducted the latter portion of his interview in a very untactful way. This left upon his mind still the impression that Mr. Sharman was, because of his lack of tact, ill adapted to do the work which was needed to be done by a Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

I am in great perplexity over the situation. On the one hand I had given Mr. Sharman my assurance as head of the department, of his appointment to the work as Instructor for next year, and I had not felt at liberty because the matter was in your hands to say anything to him about your reasons for delaying the actual appointment. Meantime weeks have slipped by and he of course has been expecting that the appointment would be made, or, indeed, assuming that it had been made.

The arrangement by which he was to be both Instructor in the University and Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. had been approved on all hands, but probably requires reconsideration now in view of these recent developments.

The suggestion that he should be Instructor in the University and another Secretary involved a salary for the
not so successful, only increased the effort to make the position
offer. The effect upon Mr. Parker's mind you know.
So when I explained the matter to Mr. Parker he said
that that was how the whole matter in a very different light to
him and that he would not vote against his mind any longer.
In consequence Mr. Spencer passed upon Mr. Spencer's support
the impression that Mr. Spencer conducted the letter portion of the in-
terview in a very incompetent way. This fact shows the mind still
the impression that Mr. Spencer was" because of the lack of
fact. If everybody at the work which was needed to be done
A.M.C.
I am in great perplexity over the situation. On the
one hand I have given Mr. Spencer my assurance as head of the
department of the appointment to the work as Instructor for
next year, and I have not felt at liberty to put any request for
the appointment to my attention. Nevertheless I have felt that you
were in great need of a teacher, and I have been unable to think
of any and hence of course have been exceptionally glad the appointment
would be made of you. I need not say that this has been made
The management of which I was to be part in the
University and secretary of the Y.M.C.A. have been sp-
In view of these recent developments
The suggestion that he should be Instructor in the
University and another secretary involving a salary for the
Secretary which requires some difficult financing, and could not, I think, be carried through without some such financial assistance from the University as you kindly indicated your willingness last year to render, but which I had thought would not be necessary if our first plan of co-operation were carried through.

My own feeling in the matter is, that while Mr. Sharman unquestionably made a most serious blunder in his dealing with the Commercial National Bank, and while he doubtless entirely failed to accomplish what he was seeking in his interview with Mr. Parker,—perhaps not wholly because of his own fault in this case,—yet it remains that Mr. Sharman is an exceptionally strong man, and exceptionally well fitted for the particular work which we want done in the teaching of college students. For this reason it seems to me that we ought not, simply from the point of view of economy of good men, to cancel the arrangement provisionally made, but that we should endeavor by all plainness of speech to point out to him the mistakes he has made, and make a serious effort to assist him in correcting these errors with a view to eliminating these elements of weakness in an otherwise strong man.

It seems to me, therefore, very desirable that we should as early as possible determine definitely what course is to be pursued. I began to write this letter with the intention that I might, with your permission, send Mr. Sharman to you for an interview that you might satisfy yourself about the
securing which renders some difficult institution, and could by some means, not I think. If carried through without some, much institution. Securing from the University as you kindly intimated your willingness last year to render, but which I may propose, very much not be necessary if our first plan of co-operation were carried through."

An own reading to the matter is that while we are adhering and supporting as a most serious problem to the Secretary with the Commercial National Bank, and while we continue to see the Secretaries letter to accomplish what we are seeking in the interview with Mr. Parker—perhaps not wholly because of the own point in this case, viz., to remove the Mr. Sherman in an exception to the move, and exceptionally well fitted for the combination work which we want done in the Department of art, I find the reason it seems to me that we ought not, equally from the point of view of economy of good men, to concur the身體ment provisionally made, but that we should have the experience of all businesses of speech to point out to him the mistakes he has made, and make a serious effort to prevent him in correcting those errors with a view to eliminating these elements of weakness in an otherwise strong men.

It seems to me, therefore, very probable that we should as early as possible determine definitely what course to be pursued. I beg to write this letter with the intention of informing you that I might, with your permission, send Mr. Strain to you for an interview that you might satisfy yourself upon the
whole matter so far as it is personal to him. But I am moved to ask whether you would be willing to see Mr. Coulter and myself about the matter in advance of such an interview with Mr. Sharman? The two matters are so related to one another, and Mr. Coulter as chairman of the Y.M.C.A. Committee is in such a way interested and involved, that I think we should make progress more rapidly if we could confer with you together about the matter.

I believe also that it would contribute to the speedy solution of the matter if you were willing to ask Mr. Parker's presence at such an interview, and if he would consent to come. Mr. Parker, perhaps you know, is very greatly interested in a plan, mainly of his suggestion, but in the working out of which I have co-operated with him, for the opening of courses offered to non-theology students, of courses not only on the Bible, but on other related subjects, with a view to giving to young men in college, especially Christian young men, an opportunity for acquiring an intelligent understanding of the fundamental facts of the Christian religion and the Christian history. This, of course, is in a sense returning in a modified form to the practice of the colleges of a half a century ago.

Since all these matters are more or less tied together, and the time is now very short, I believe almost the only practical way of working them through is at an interview when all the different points of view are represented.

Respectfully yours,

EDB.

[Signature]
Whose matter so far as it is concerned to join and I am aware
of the matter that you are willing to see Mr. Conner and me
and that the matter is serious and sensitive.

The two matters are related to one another, and
Mr. Conner is chairman of the Y.M.C.A. Committee in such a
way interested and involved, that I think we should make him
hear more exactly if we can get a memorandum from you together
with the letter.

I believe the first matter to be a matter of importance to the speech
of the matter if you were willing to see Mr. Conner, a
preference of such an interview and it being most convenient to come.

Mr. Conner, perhaps you know is very early interested in
the matter of the matter, but in the work of the matter of which
I have co-operated with him, for the opening of courses offered
to non-students of the college and only on the fringes
put on other related subjects, with a view to giving to young
men in college, especially students, young men, an opportunity
for acquiring an intelligent understanding of the fundamental
principle of the Christian religion and the Christian faith.

This, of course, is in a sense returning to a matter from
the practice of the college or a still a century ago.
Since all these matters are more or less tied up
entering into the time to some extent, I believe the
only practicable way of working from strength to strengths in interviews
when all the different points of view are represented.

Yours...

[Signature]
in Quebec. She sails from Liverpool the 18th inst. on the "Impero of Britain."

Our summer quarter proved a great success, having a record of
2971 different students, the largest by far we have ever had.

There is nothing by way of special news. Preparations for the
autumn quarter are going on quietly, and we expect to have a

usual routine. Our faculty will be in quite different parts of the

world next winter. You and Chamberlin will be in Germany. Michae-

My dear Dr. Burton: to be in Santiago, Chile, representing the

University at the Pan-American Exposition. In your favor of the 20th of August with the
to

enclosed copy of your journal was duly received. I have read the

Journal closely and with very great interest, and shall follow from

East, what is being done, to improve the situation, the prospects

for times to time instalments as they arrive. Certainly you have made a

suggestions as to towns, schools, hospitals, etc. that ought to be

thoroughly studied and I am sure that you will carry on the work in

America and Great Britain, as well as in all the

same way to the closest. It seems to me that more and more interesting

and important as time passes. In accordance with your suggestion I

have sent the journal on to Mr. Chamberlin for his study. After

these interviews have been with various diplomats at home and

he has completed the matter it will be returned to me for filing, so

American relations from the highest and among various interest

in the Orient, etc. Accompanying the record is a map of Europe

and Asia, etc. The record includes the map of Europe

in England in a few days, the work in England worn out. I spent three weeks myself in the


came back quite strong in every way. As

Mr. E. D. Burton, one of which now is enclosed, I seem to take

be you know, the mountain air is what does me the most good. I shall

Near Shepard's Hotel.

go east about the middle of the month and expect to meet Mrs. Judson

these interviews, and later ones render earlier ones almost super-

fluous, but I have thought best to let these facts speak for

themselves. If you have time and patience to follow through

these records I should be glad to receive at any time comments.
September 4, 1939

The Great War Planet

Your letter of the 26th of August, with the news of your arrival and your army, was only received. I have been very happy to hear of your journey and your great feat of war. I am sure that you will enjoy your time to the fullest extent of your ability. Certainly you have made a great sacrifice in order to be here. It seems to me to be more important than the others. In accordance with your suggestion after the war I shall work on the problem of it and be ready to go at any time. I shall always have my reports to check.

I am glad to know that you have taken some rest and go not permit

to work to interfere with your work. I want you to make myself to the

moment of nature my come back. On the work. I know the moment to the work goes on the work book. I shall

not speak the middle of the money and expect of your work. I am

Our summer quarter proved a great success, having a record of
2991 different students,—the largest by far we have ever had.

There is nothing by way of special news. Preparations for the
autumn quarter are going on quietly, and we are anticipating the
usual routine. Our faculty will be in quite different parts of the
world next winter. You and Chamberlin will be in Germany. Michel-
son and Laughlin are to be in Santiago, Chile, representing the
University at the Pan-American Scientific Congress. Manly is to
lecture for the winter quarter at the University of Göttingen. We
have an arrangement whereby, during the autumn quarter, Professor Ernst
Danzig of the University of Kiel is to lecture for us in history.

A year from this fall we ought to have some extremely interesting
smoke talks from the errant members of the faculty.

These interviews have been with American diplomats at home and
abroad, American government officials in
America, missionaries from the East, missionaries interested in the
project for educational and religious reasons, travellers
in the Orient, etc. Accompanying the record is a map of Europe
and Asia. Additional installments will be sent you from time to
time—the record of interviews in England in a few days.
The somewhat peculiar spacing of the matter in these copies is
due to the fact that for my own convenience in arrange
the material for reference I am using, for the original copy,
sheets per Mr. E. T. Burton, one of which one is enclosed, each division
being gift of Thomas Cook & Son.

Near Shepard's Hotel,
Cairo, Egypt.

Of course, contradictory opinions are expressed in
these interviews, and later ones render earlier ones almost super-
fluous, but I have thought best to let these facts speak for
themselves. If you find time and patience to follow through
these records, I should be glad to receive any time comments.

Yours sincerely.

[Signature]
Subject: Review of \[Equation\]

From: [Name]

To: [Name]

Date: [Date]

Dear [Name],

I am writing to follow up on our recent meeting to discuss the progress on the [Project]. As you know, we have been working on [Task] and have made significant progress. I wanted to provide you with an update on the current status of our efforts.

[Detailed updates and progress reports]

I appreciate your continued support and look forward to our next meeting to further review these developments.

Best regards,

[Name]
Hotel Russell, Russell Square, London.  
August 20, 1908.

I am desirous that Mr. Chamberlin opportunity of reading this journal, and he has also expressed President H. P. Judson.  
see it.  May I ask that you make such arrangements with him respecting it that seem to you best?

The University of Chicago.

With increasing appreciation of the opportunity
My dear Mr. Judson:  
that affords me and responsibility which lays upon me, I am

Thinking that you may possibly care to be informed of the progress of the investigation into educational conditions in the Orient, I am sending in this, carbon copies of my journal up to July 28th.  It includes all the important interviews that I have had up to the time of my arrival in London on the general educational and religious situation in the Far East, what is being done to improve the situation, the prospects for the future, suggestions regarding any new educational movement, suggestions as to towns, schools, hospitals, etc. that ought to be visited on the trip of investigation, the names of men and women, in America and Great Britain, as well as in all the Oriental countries, whom it would be desirable to consult with (both for educational and diplomatic reasons), hints as to routes of travel, outfit, etc., as well as statements of the attitude of certain governments, men, and educational institutions on the matter of the University of Chicago's investigation. These interviews have been with American diplomats at home and abroad, American government officials, Oriental officials in America, missionaries from the East, men in America interested in the project for educational and religious reasons, travellers in the Orient, etc. Accompanying the record is a map of Europe and Asia. Additional installments will be sent you from time to time, the record of interviews in England in a few days. 
The somewhat peculiar spacing of the matter in these copies is due to the fact that for my own convenience in arranging the material for reference I am using, for the original copy, sheets perforated into thirds (of which one is enclosed), each division being given a kind of sub-title.

Of course many contradictory opinions are expressed in these interviews, and later ones render earlier ones almost superfluous, but I have thought best to let these facts speak for themselves.  If you find time and patience to follow through these records I should be glad to receive at any time comments.
President Judson -2-

and suggestions respecting the future course of my work.

I am desirous that Mr. Chamberlin should have the opportunity of reading this journal, and he has also expressed the wish that he might see it. May I ask that you make such arrangements with him respecting it that seem to you best?

With increasing appreciation of the opportunity which this investigation affords me and responsibility which lays upon me, I am

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosures, Map and Record.

EDB

May I add that the business which I intended to do in England has been mainly accomplished, and that I found time in the intervals of it and in immediate connection with it for considerable rest and refreshment. The visit to the north of England, of which the next installment of my report will make mention, was particularly pleasant and the cool air of the west sea very refreshing. I am feeling quite myself, and wholly recovered from the weariness caused by the strenuous work of the last six weeks in Chicago. I hope you had a good time in the Rockies, and are as rested refreshed as I am. EDB.
President Jackson

Any suggestions you might have for the future course of the work

I am glad to hear that Mr. Campbell has decided to make the opportunity of resuming the point and we are all expressing the wish that as much is made of my report as you can make now.

With warmest appreciation of the opportunity

Wyatt Payne

Endorsements, etc.

 surreal... —

and...
government there; whether the habit of countless centuries of
despotism that there was either charity or a tamer in the stomach. An
autocracy can easily be thrown off; whether the enthusiasm of the
first or a matter of new men on the staff at the opening of the year, and
moment will suffice to put an end to dissensions between the Christian
the desires expert to us that the promise is of a full registration.
and Moslem, between Turk and Greek and Armenian of course is for the
Professor Karl Glaser has arrived and is ready to take up his work
near future to answer. Meanwhile the whole situation is absorb-
in the University School during the autumn quarter. September 29, 1908
ingly interesting. It seems almost beyond belief that we should
feel back from three months' absence in Germany, which was un-
hear even of a dream of constitutional government in Turkey and
triumph interesting and brought back the rest and vigor which she
Persia, in China and Japan.

My dear Mr. Burton:

Your journal I follow closely and with great interest. I am

Yours of the 13th of September from Constan-
tinople, that you are right in feeling that you obtained in England much
people I find on my return from an absence of some ten days. I need
important matter as a contribution toward the success of your mission;
not may I read what you have to say with extreme interest. Of
I do not wish to impose on you an undue burden in the way of writing,
course conditions in Germany and in England are quite different
or have you feel that you must use a pen or, for that matter, a stenog-
from those in this country. It does not seem to me practicable to
rapider any more than necessary, but I am following every step of your
establish the college system under the residential conditions to which
work and so far as I can every conclusion that you reach as it is
you refer at Oxford. The situation here, therefore, is such that
formal, with great interest.

we have difficulties unknown there, but at the same time of very
matters here are moving on pleasantly. As you have already
known nature. There are many complications but difficulties are
been told, the summer quarter was unprecedentedly successful, the
simply a challenge for their solution; they must be solved. Every
total registration involving nearly 3,000 students and comprising
contribution is of importance.

nearly a thousand graduates in the first term and over 700 in the

I am glad to know that you went to Constantinople, and shall
second. We were greatly saddened a few weeks ago by the death of
be greatly interested in your journal bearing on that part of the
Professor Karl of the German Department. He had been all all summer
trip. The revolution in Turkey has given us in this country many
with what I had supposed to be nervous protrusion. I have little
things to think about. Whether there is a solid basis for free
doubt, however, from the form which things took at the time of his
government that there
autocracy can and have a number of
moment will suf
the decade report
and Koslem, bet
Professor Karl Cle
near future to a
government there; whether the habit of countless centuries of
death that there was either cancer or a tumor in the stomach. We
autocracy can easily be thrown off; whether the enthusiasm of the
have a number of new men on the staff at the opening of the year, and
moment will suffice to put an end to dissensions between the Christian
the dean report to me that the promise is of a full registration,
and Koale, between Turk and Greek and Armenian of course is for the
Professor Carl Giesecke has arrived and is ready to take up his work
near future to answer. Meanwhile the whole situation is absorb-
in the Divinity School during the autumn quarter. Mrs. Judson is
ingly interesting. It seems almost beyond belief that we should
just back from three months' sojourn in Normandy, which was ex-
hear even of a dream of constitutional government in Turkey and
truly interesting and brought her the rest and vigor which she
Persia, in China and Japan.
means. Please present cordial regards to the family and believe me,
Your journals I follow closely and with great interest. I am
very truly yours,
sure that you are right in feeling that you obtained in England much
important matter as a contribution toward the success of your mission.
I do not wish to impose on you an undue burden in the way of writing,
or have you feel that you must use a pen or, for that matter, a stenog-
grapher any more than necessary, but I am following every step of your
work and so far as I can every conclusion that you reach as it is
formed, with great interest.

Matters here are moving on pleasantly. As you have already
been told, the summer quarter was unprecedentedly successful, the
total registration involving nearly 3,000 students and comprising
nearly a thousand graduates in the first term and over 700 in the
second. We were greatly saddened a few weeks ago by the death of
Professor Kern of the German Department. He had been ill all summer
with what I had supposed to be nervous prostration. I have little
doubt, however, from the form which things took at the time of his
It seems to me that the problem is not one of communication but of understanding. The government is trying to convey its message in a clear and concise manner, but the public does not always get the intended meaning. There is a lack of awareness and engagement on the part of the public.

Your statement is not only correct, but also of great importance. We need to explore the reasons for this lack of engagement. I believe that we must first address the issue of awareness. The government must do more to inform the public of the importance of the situation.

We must also consider the role of the media. They have a responsibility to present information accurately and in a way that is easy to understand. This is crucial in the current climate of disinformation.

In conclusion, I believe that we need to take a comprehensive approach to this issue. We must work together to improve communication and ensure that the public is well-informed.

Thank you for your attention.
death that there was either cancer or a tumor in the stomach. We have a number of new men on the staff at the opening of the year, and the deans report to me that the promise is of a full registration. Professor Karl Clemens has arrived and is ready to take up his work in the Divinity School during the autumn quarter. Mrs. Judson is just back from three months’ sojourn in Normandy, which was extremely interesting and brought her the rest and vigor which she needs. Please present cordial regards to the family and believe me,

Very truly yours,

Professor E. D. Burton,
Thos. Cook & Son,
Victoria Arcade,
York Street,
Colombo, Ceylon.
Dear Mr. Jones,

I am writing to you from the Office of the Governor of the State of New York. I am writing to express my concern about the ongoing crisis in our state, which has been worsening due to the ongoing pandemic. I have been closely following the situation and believe that it is imperative that we take immediate action to address the situation.

I understand that you have been receiving pressure from various sources to take action, and I fully support your efforts to ensure the safety and well-being of our citizens. However, I also believe that we need to be careful not to panic or overreact, as this could have unintended consequences.

I urge you to consider the following steps:

1. Implement additional public health measures, such as increased testing and contact tracing, to prevent the spread of the virus.
2. Increase funding for our health care system to ensure that we have the necessary resources to treat those who are sick.
3. Provide additional support for our elderly and vulnerable populations, who are most at risk.
4. Consider additional economic support for those who have been affected by the pandemic, such as unemployment benefits or rental assistance.

I know that these are challenging times, and I am confident that we can overcome this crisis if we work together. Please do not hesitate to reach out to me if you need any further assistance.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Béa - Palace

Constantine, le 13th Sept 1908

My dear President Johnson,

I want not to trouble you with many letters, but indeed have I had time to write many. But it occurs to me that you may care to have a line from me in addition to the journal which I am sending you as a small token of the esteem and affection with which I am, very sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Redacted]
Browne has been a great deal for him called forward a conversation
and in England with the two Oxford
fellow whom I met at Drummond College
Bolliet
Smith, locally maintained that the
Rhodes scholar who came to Oxford
had almost invariability good stuff
in them and came out all right
if they stayed long enough, but
that quite as invariably from
Wadham College they came, they
lacked thoroughness in their
previous work; he still knew nothing
thoroughly. He quoted testirative
from these fellows to the effect that
they had learned in Oxford for
the first time work through
work is. I should have taken this,
Belgium

Béva - Palace

Constantinople, le 190

statement of Mr. Smith with a grain of salt. For I suspected from some other

marks of the best thoroughness of a conscientious mind. The supercilious

effect on the best thoroughness of a conscientious mind. Nor, it is true, did

character was not fully formed. And when

I turned to Mr. Smith to ask him what

confirmed Mr. Smith's judgment

of the character of the Rhodes Hater.

Now I had not been led to think

from my previous knowledge of

Oxford bored to death, and the

strength of the Frenchman is

the world. But if Oxford found its

men uniformly lacking in

strength, it raised serious ques-
tions about its educational

methods. The conversation

then was recalled by Paul's

remark about the effect that

the number of men in Brown who

taking their courses, living, and

doing their work together,

yet without losing the ad-

vantage which in touch with one

another the men for one another;

and I have thought that you might

be interested to have these two opinions

from so different sources as to

the character of the world and

American college.
piled with heat abroad.

You may be interested too in a
remark on boys which Paul quoted
from an Oxford Scholar whom he met
in Paris; that
most of the moral tone
of life at Oxford is very high; but
that their method of allowing stu-
dents to run amuck and
liberate as they liked. When I
was in Oxford in 1902 I made some
what careful inquiries as to the
means taken by the College to
maintain morality among students.
I was told then by two dons, who
you undoubtedly know, that
the College had the students in
literally
allowed to drink ad libitum
under the only they died in the College,

any student may order for the
write a college of the college any-
thing but he wants to drink
brandy from the charges on his
bill, but that sexual immorality
was an unhandable sin, and
this is excluded by the absolute
requirement strictly enforced that
students must be in their
College at night. I read of
the same standard of morality
in Lord Canning Murray's time
in which absolute need of hotels for
students brought into University
in large cities.

Knowing your keen interest like
in the intellectual standards of
American colleges and in the
mental welfare of our student
body at Chicago, I have thought
Péra-Palace
Constantinople, le 190

Not these chance remarks might be
least, you. I shall perhaps take some
understanding from my
official journal. If Americans
do an educational work in
China as we do elsewhere, why
that we should learn from the Chinese
weaknesses. I am un
an educational, and that is what
consider with astonishment how we are to concern the minds
of students whom we may
possibly draw to large cities to attend our schools, and that
should find the best method of
doing this, whether in America or Germany or
India or Oxford.

Very I shall sincerely that I am
in capital health, that I have
enjoying health, and that I seem
to myself to have accomplished
much in England for the future
success of our work, that Mr.
Reed is proving himself a most
capable and valuable secretary,
and that I wish for you, Mr. Presi-
dent, a most happy and successful
year in the University, where students
in New Orleans seem.

Very truly yours,
Encore Burton