3. He early learned that one contributes best to the progress of human civilization by **Doing the Next Thing**.

I never heard him use that silly word "problem" in talking about the present and future of the Negro. He didn't think in terms of problems, but of opportunities. If Washington had defined his philosophy of duty he would have said something like this. The plan is with Him who dwells above; I can only contribute to the fulfillment of that plan when in the light of conscience and trained intelligence I do the thing next at hand, only as I address myself to the opportunities that emerge in the work of the day.

Some people used the word opprobriously when they called him an "opportunist." This was most unjust. He was a man of high principle, he cherished high ideals, but he saw that progress was from less to more, from what is to what should be. Day by day he was content to do the small and ordinary things that, when done, taken together constitute great things. He thought in terms of fifty years hence; he wrought the duty of today.

4. He had that rare quality which we call magnanimity and without which there can be no enduring greatness.

I never heard him speak ill of anyone, although I often talked with him about men who opposed him or failed to understand him. In my experience he always endeavored to get the other fellow's point of view that he himself might not be unjust to him or be misled by prejudice, resentment or hatred. This quality was not what Horace Bushnell called "an over-good kind of goodness," but was based on fixed principle and a high philosophy. He knew that truth is facts set in perspective. He was unwilling to misjudge a fellow-man. He refused to cherish resentment. Thus he said, "No man, either white or black, from North or South, shall drag me down so low as to make me hate him."
These qualities which I have too hastily tried to define were all fused with one supreme quality:

5. He possessed in rare degree The Spirit of Jesus.

It is only the possession of this Spirit that entitles any person to be called a Christian. Booker Washington was not a sectarian. He had little interest in theological questions. A logical statement of so-called Christian doctrine did not appeal to him as of much account. He realized that "the Spirit of Jesus is the salvation of the individual and of society." It is the Spirit of Jesus within our hearts and conditioning and controlling our lives that constitutes our personal salvation and that measures the extent and value of our influence in the world.

Did not Jesus say, "He that would save his soul shall lose it; but he that shall lose his soul for My sake and the gospel, the same shall find it?"

No one can read the Chapel talks of Booker Washington without realizing his close kinship to Jesus of Nazareth. He thought in a high and large way of the common things of life. He feathered the arrows of his thoughts with illustrations drawn from the every-day life of common people. He exalted the homely virtues. He saw and taught that the religious life found its true expression, not in ecstasies of emotion, but in the doing of common things right. To him the Kingdom of Heaven was not some far-off thing, but his own home, his own office, his own school, his circle of friendship. To him the Kingdom of Heaven was "love, Joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, meekness, goodness, faith."
These difficulties which I have to face I try to solve by:

All these with one answer—
duty.

Do we possess in any degree the spirit of Jesus?

It is only the possession of this spirit that enables us to

begin to do calling a Christian. Because we cannot see the

existence of a true calling, where is the spirit of Jesus to

be manifested? He needs interest in the intellectual discernment.

A logical

statement of the essence of the spirit of Jesus is not enough to

prove He is present. He needs interest in the spiritual discernment.

In the spirit of Jesus, the spirit of the universe and the

wonders of our existence and the meaning of our existence the

content and value of our existence in the world.

Did not Jesus say, "He that waketh not shall not sleep for a

month."

But with all that spell, the spell of the East, the spell of the

East.

No one can read the Gospel fairly who does not recognize

the genius of Jesus as Jesus of Nazareth. He shows in a

presentation of these kind of Jesus or Messiah. He shows in a

high and large way of the common things of life. He teaches the

strives of the thoughts with materialism grown from the average.

life of common people. To explain the normal activities, he was only

to understand that the relation of life to the expression not in

comparisons of emotion, but in the going of common things right.

To him the kingdom of heaven was not some far-off place, but the

home of the office, the home of the office, the office of friendship,

To him the kingdom of heaven was no "love, joy, peace, longsuffering,

perseverance, meekness, gentleness, faith."
That Spirit of Jesus which so suffused his life he first of all got from his really noble mother, whose voice he first heard in prayer, and whose memory he fondly cherished. This early influence was confirmed and strengthened by that great Christian hero, General Samuel Chapman Armstrong. Dr. Washington once said: "From General Armstrong I learned the lesson that great men cultivate love, and that assistance given to the weak makes the one who gives it strong." Hardly less was Washington influenced by General Armstrong's successor, that sweet, quiet, wise, great man, Dr. Hollis B. Frissell.

Someone must write the story of Booker Washington, the Disciple of Jesus, so that in ever rising crescendo we may think of him as the youth who came from the darkness of obscurity and ignorance into the light of knowledge and culture, the trained executive who founded a conspicuous institution of right learning, the orator who swayed multitudes by his persuasive eloquence, and, crowning all, the man, who, without self-consciousness of the fact, sat at the feet of the great "Lord and Master of us all," so that his life was conditioned and controlled by the Spirit of Him Who said, "If ye love Me ye will keep My commandments," and, "He that would be chief among you, let him become the servant of all."

WALLACE BUTTRICK
That spirit of Jesus which so inflamed the first century
of the life upon the earth today is to be preserved in the
heart of prayer and in the memory of God's presence.
This early influence was continuing and strengthening by that great
Criterion for General Training I found the reason that
once said: "The General Training I found the reason that
great men cultivate force, and that assurance given to the week
make the soul and give it strength," really face and the
influence of General Training's purpose, that sweet, direct
Influence of General Training, the.

Some of the main points of the art of house-making, the
practicable of Jesus, so that in ever living becomes we may think
of him as the only who come from the generation of anxiety and
importance into the Light of Knowledge and culture, the strange
exercising who develop a compassionate involvement of Light Learning.
the daughter who may views multitude of the presence of awareness, and
by saving all the men, the men who watch self-consciousness of the
"look out at the feet of the feet," that any number of me. All
so that the life was conditioned and controlled by the spirit of
saw. All said, "I agree with you, but no, the requirement of the spirit of
the second would be equal sooner. Now let him become the servant of
"All.

WALLACE BUTLER.
April 29, 1918

President Harry Pratt Judson
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Judson:

Your letter of April 25 has arrived. Thank you very much for calling my attention to Page's book on American diplomacy. I have been looking up the matter we discussed some time ago regarding the boundaries and the relation of the English and French governments to it and found of course that you were right. I shall be very glad to read Page's book.

Thank you, I am getting better and am working a little three days a week. I think that in another week or two I shall be quite myself again.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

E.B. MKE
April 28, 1918

Prexy, May I take a slight interlude
The University of Illinois
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I was rather surprised to receive your letter of April 28. I am writing to you in answer to your letter of May 6.

I have been thinking about the matter of the board and have decided to give some time to

regarding the possibility of the reappointment of the professor of French.

Please communicate to me the name of the person to whom you refer.

I am afraid I can not try to meet your point.

Thank you for your kind letter and for writing a little

Please come a week. I think that in another week or two I shall be

sincerely yours,

[Signature]
If you have "that tried feeling," read this!

Albany, N. Y. March 22, 1899.

My dear Harper:

I was glad to receive even a "circulus"-letter from you, albeit bearing strong resemblance to a type-written communication and the signature not unlike your well-known autograph. Since the days of Sam Tilden (sole inventor of the thing) this sort of "personal" correspondence has flattered "Rubens" like myself who love to be remembered by the good and great. And, do you know, I have really resolved to send out the circulars. But, I forget, you don't know anything about it! That you may not continue in the dark, let me say that last week I received an alleged letter from an alleged Harper asking me to send some interesting and informing documents from the Saude Institute of Literature (!) to my personal friends, with letters of commendation and endorsement. For the sake of getting into communication with you, I'll do it.

Forget the above, but don't forget what follows!
When I remind you of it you will remember that one year ago, on your kind suggestion, I prevailed on my friend and parishioner, Mr. Charles S. Fox, to leave his studies in Germany and to enter the department of the Germanic Language in the University of Chicago as a candidate for the degree of Ph.D. You said that (1) you would grant him a scholarship, that (2) at the end of his first year he would stand a good chance of securing a fellowship, and that (3) when he had taken his degree at Chicago you would be in a position to set him forward in his chosen calling as a teacher of German.

As of course you know Mr. Fox entered Chicago last October, having received the promised scholarship, and also from you and other members of the faculty all kind consideration. For this I must heartily thank you.

On looking over the University Year Book, I notice that the appointments for fellowships are made on April first. It occurs to me that application for a fellowship might be filed at this time which would be in force at some subsequent term, at the beginning of the fall term, for instance.
I am naturally desirous of knowing how my friend is getting along, particularly because I know his extreme modesty about pushing his own claims. I know that he has worked conscientiously and with utmost diligence. He is a true student and does not waste his time or neglect his opportunities. I cannot help cherishing the strong hope that a fellowship may be available for him at the proper time.

For lacks but one thing, viz. "Cheek." He is genuinely modest and shrinks from thrusting himself on the attention of his friends. Some sort of recognition about now will be a great help to him; even a small success now would show him that he is on the right track. Where he is bound to win in the end. If you can give him this "boost," this needed heartening, I shall be most grateful.

I have heard that you are to be in Albany at the University Convention in June. Will you not give me the great pleasure of being your host? And is there not some
I hope that you may find it possible to speak in Emmanuel Church. I promise you a big audience and a good time.

I have not seen Gates in a long time. When next do you expect to be in N.Y.? If you will let me know, I will take a day off and have some fun with you.

Yours always,

Wallace Rutledge

Prof. W. R. Harper,

The University, Chicago
I have met with an accident in a ground train. I heard a shot in the engine house and saw smoke coming out. I have not heard from your room. I made a good start. I am well. Thank you from your estate.

From
Elizabeth Reynolds

[Handwritten signature]
July 19, 1889.

Dear Dr. Harper: —

Your letter came to hand this morning. Thank you for thinking of me.

I am to take no vacation this summer. I am satisfied that the year's work will be far better if I "stay by the stuff".

I have notified the Committee of my purpose to stay and they have cordially agreed to the proposal. This will cut off the proposal that makes at Evanston with you. I am long on every account, but chiefly on the fact that
I shall love the inspiring helpfulness of your words in our society. However, I have a proposal to make. Why not come up to St. Paul and take a trip to the Yellowstone Park? You need a vacation and this trip will just meet your case. I will undertake to go with you and think I can get back rates for you for W.P. to return.

Failing this, I shall try...
to spend a week at Proutts and see you at odd times. Then you are in some measure free for your almost constant labors.

Sincerely yours,

William H.estination

Frg. M. R. Harper
Oct. 25, 1892,

My dear Harper:—

Your letter of inquiry about the

Duke Law School Library came last

Saturday. I find that the

library was promptly purchased

for Cornell University. It is

of great value and I deeply

regret that steps were not

promptly taken to secure it

for Chicago.

Just why you continue to

feel that I have made the

"mistake of my life" in coming
to Albany in a mystery that I

cannot solve. Certainly I

made no mistake in leaving

St. Paul. Of that I am fully
and incorruptibly pronounced.

My new field certainly presents a fine opportunity for work and the people are intelligent, self-sacrificing, homogeneous, and even Christian.

It would be the delight of my life to be near you, but as I have no qualifications for teaching, I shall have to wait till some Chicago church wants me for a pastor. Meanwhile for some years I hope to be happy and useful in Albany.

Your always truly,

Wallace H. Butrick.
Dec. 9, 1895.

Dear Dr. Harper:

Your good letter of the fifteenth came this morning.

I am disappointed in not seeing you in New York but of course knew that you had other important engagements which prevented our meeting.

Always seem a long way off and I don't know when I shall be able to see you there. But whenever you come east I shall

Best regards,

Wallace Buttrick
Albany, January 4th, 1897.

Dear D. Harper:

A Happy New Year to you, my dear.

I come this morning for some favors, not primarily for myself, but for my friend, and yet because for my friend, doubly for myself.

First, I want a copy of your Annual Register. If there is a charge for it, of course I will send the amount.

Secondly, One of my members, Mr. Charles S. Fox, son of Col. N. M. Fox, and nephew of Alexander and Woman Fox, whom you know, is going to Germany to study there for a three years, i.e., to study the language with the end in view of becoming a teacher of German. He is a graduate of Rodman High School.
Class of 1891, and of course wants to ma-
triculate in Germany on the strength of his
diploma. But you know how a young
man will be helped to a recognition by
the "reference" of some man whose name
is well known in Germany. Will you
therefore send me for him a note of
reference in which you speak for the
truth of his representations as Command
true to their confidence?

This you need not hesitate to do,
for I assure you without reserve that he
is all man from the ground up, one
of our own kind, and that in character,
attainments and industry he will reflect
credit on your name, and in every way
prove worthy of your friendship.

Thirdly, I have ventured to suggest to
Mr. Fox that in his studies he shall
conform to your plan or curriculum or
course or whatever you counsel from
call it, if only you get my meaning.
I believe that sooner or later, either in the University, or in some one of your affiliated schools, you will want to use him. This is entirely my suggestion, and not his, but on my suggestion he is willing to begin at the bottom rung of the ladder of your course in German, and study in lines that will conform to your ideas.

Will you therefore kindly put him in communication with the head of your German department, i.e., German Language and Literature, so that after consulting with him, Mr. Fox may map out his course in harmony with the plans and methods of your department?

If you can comply with my request in this matter, I shall be most grateful.

I go to New York next Monday, and only wish that you were to be there.

Affly yours,

Wallace Buttrick
Albany, February 2, 1898.

Dear Dr. Harper:

Your letter in which you thank me for my sermon on "Defective view of Baptism" was only received. I have not yet decided whether to credit the word "defective" to you, or to charge it to your stenographer's lack of it, but in either case the box must in too good to keep to myself, so I send your letter to Gates. I assure you that the joke is highly appreciated at the end of the line.

I expect to spend the night of the 14th. with Gates in Montclair. I pray wish that you may be on to N.Y. at the same time.

Yours always,

Buttrick
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.

Dear Doctor Harper:—

Since leaving Chicago my thought has been confined almost exclusively to the matter we had under consideration. I have of course talked much with Mrs. Butrick, my ever safe and faithful counsellor. She very positively favors the scheme, urging me to sign the proposed agreement promptly with no thought of retreating from it. She declares herself ready to accept all sacrifices involved in the years of preparation. I need not say that her ready approval has great weight with me.

I have talked some with Principal Carman, who urges me by all means to undertake the thing. He tries to convince me that I underrate my own abilities. His favorable estimate of the whole plan takes the form of a kind insistence that I immediately begin the line of study suggested by you. He offers to engage a German teacher with me, going over again the beginnings of the language that he may be of some help to me. Furthermore we, with one or two friends, will at once begin a small "sociological club", meeting twice a week for discussion, but reading continuously. Carman gave a year to this work at the University of the City of New York while a teacher in Brooklyn and has taught the subject to some extent. He of course will be the leader of our round-table club. And in addition to this we propose to spend a month next Summer at the Plymouth "School of Applied Ethics." So far all seems favorable.

You proposed that I enter the University in October 1892, but
Dear Professor Hendrik:

Since learning of the appointment of my successor at 1222 W. 53rd, I have been elated. I must express my appreciation of the opportunity to serve under you and your staff. I assure you of my complete cooperation and my best efforts to contribute to the success of the department. I am confident that the new appointment will bring a new spirit and a new sense of dedication to the work of the department.

I have been in contact with Principal Gertmen, and we are both looking forward to working together.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
there exists one great difficulty at this point, or rather two. As
I told you in Chicago, I am in debt and the support of my honored
mother devolves upon me. It will take at least a year to pay off
my indebtedness. This I must do before undertaking to support my
family on one third my present income. Now is it not better for all
the interests concerned that I postpone my entrance upon Univer-
sity work till this load is off my back? Cannot I put in twelve or
fifteen months to good advantage in the lines of work outlined
above? Furthermore I am hopeful that by 1893 my brother Conant will
be prepared to take our mother to his home.

Now my good friend, please be perfectly frank with me. If you
think this whole matter visionary, or my hopes and plans too san-
guine, please be faithful and say so. Above all things else do not
let me become a nuisance to you. If in your deliberate judgment I
give promise of usefulness in the directions proposed, then I think
the thing can be carried out; otherwise I will continue in the work
to which I have given the last ten years and in which I have had
some measure of success.

You spoke of President Small's Outline of Reading in Sociology.
Can you tell me where I can secure a copy?

Ernest and Mrs. B. were let out of quarantine to-day. The lad
finished off his misfortunes with chicken-pox. By the way, wife
wants Mrs. Harper's European address. She wishes to write to her.

Yours always truly

[Signature]

Wallace H. Patrick
Dear Mr. Chairman,

I want to express my gratitude for the support of my pension. Without your kindness, I would not be able to continue my work.

I am very interested in the position you have offered me, and I would like to express my interest in the future. I believe that my background and experience in the field of social work are well suited for the position.

I hope you will consider my application favorably. I am confident that my experience and qualifications will enable me to contribute effectively to your organization.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
General Education Board

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902
61 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

April 11, 1923

Dr. Ernest D. Burton
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Friend:

According to my promise I have given careful consideration
to your request that I shall deliver the Convocation Address at the
University of Chicago in June of this year.

First of all, I want to thank you and the trustees for the
high honor of this invitation, an honor which is greatly enhanced by my
conviction that you must have suggested it. You know how much I love you
and respect you, and how it would be my disposition to do anything that
you might ask me to do.

I am convinced that I ought not to make the address. I am
going to be an old man and with my remaining duties I must conserve my
strength in every possible way. The preparation and delivery of addresses
is a very severe strain on me. Furthermore, I do not believe that I have
a message that is worth while for such an important occasion. Let me
continue to be your friend, ready to help you in every way within the
limits of my wisdom, even though I do not find it possible to make this
particular address.

Always affectionately yours,

[Signature]

[Redacted]
General Education Board

 Located at 890, 9th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

 April 11, 1919

 Mr. S. F. B. Morse

 Superintendent of Public Instruction

 Dear Sir:

 I am enclosing herewith a report I have given on several conferences.

 In regard to the reports of the Conference of the American Association of Superintendents of Public Schools, I do not feel that the Superintendent should publish them. The only purpose of the Conference was to gather information and not to publish it.

 I am willing to publish any report of the Conference if you so desire, and I will send you a copy of the report as soon as it is completed.

 Yours truly,

 [Signature]

 [Note: The signature is partially visible and difficult to read.]
April 17, 1923.

My dear Dr. Buttrick:—

I have received your letter of April 11th and will not deny that I am much disappointed. I had quite counted on the University having the benefit of such an address as I am sure you would make, and myself having the pleasure of sharing Convocation with you. But if it would really be a burden to you then I should not wish to urge the matter, and must, though dissenting from your judgment as to your ability to meet the occasion, accept your decision.

Always most cordially yours,

Dr. Wallace Buttrick,
General Education Board,
61 Broadway,
New York City.

EDB:CB
My dear Mr. 

I have received your letter of April 14th and with great interest. I must confess my surprise at the decision you have taken. I understand that you have been fortunate enough to secure the position of Secretary General of the International Education Board. Your experience and qualifications make you a fitting candidate for such a post. I hope that your new position will bring you much success and happiness.

With best wishes,

Mr. William W. 
Secretary General Board

New York, 1963

[Signature]