Dear Dr. Harper:

I congratulate you upon your safe return from Europe and am pleased to learn through the newspapers that your health is improved. I trust you are quite yourself again in health and in your usual good spirit, for you certainly have a great work on your hands and need good health that you may carry it forward.

I trust you still have in mind our plan for the publications of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. I have been more deeply impressed than ever since I last saw you that you are in position with a sufficient endowment to extend the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle very far beyond anything we have realized or even thought of. I am persuaded that if you have not a million dollars in sight but if you have five hundred thousand dollars which you can put behind these publications, you can make a great success of them, and I have no doubt but the movement would commend itself to the judgment of moneyed people whom you know that the balance of the million could soon be secured. Let me emphasize the point - if you have not got a million dollars but have five hundred thousand dollars, begin with that.
Dear Mr. Head:

I understand that you are quite active in promoting the pacifist point of view and in
to the movement to prevent war and promote peace. I admire your efforts in this
important area. I believe that the promotion of unity and harmony is crucial for the
future of mankind. I have seen your efforts to promote peace and to encourage
people to work together for a better world. I am confident that your efforts will result
in positive changes and will contribute to the establishment of a more peaceful
environment.

I have developed a project that I believe will contribute to this goal. The project
involves the development of a new method for conflict resolution that aims to
reduce the likelihood of war and promote peaceful coexistence. I am currently
working on the project and am confident that it will be successful. I hope to share
my findings with you in the near future and to discuss the potential for
implementing the project in your organization.

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon. I believe that our efforts can make
a significant impact and that we can work together to achieve a more peaceful
world. Please let me know if you have any comments or suggestions.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]
President Harper—

I desire to call your attention to this fact—that publishing houses in the east are beginning to believe that the Chautauqua plan of circulating a magazine is one of the best plans yet devised. I am satisfied that Chicago is not only geographically a good center from which to operate this movement but because literature is to have a western center in the near future. Just as you have made Chicago the great center of education for the west, so you may by locating the C. L. S. C. publications in Chicago inaugurate a literary and popular educational movement which will make Chicago the center of that kind of work at last for the whole country. Twenty years ago Bishop Gilbert Haven who was one of the first literary men in Methodism said, "no magazine will succeed in the United States that is published west of New York." It was true up to that time. "The Chautauquan" has demonstrated by its twenty-six volumes that a new departure has come in magazine literature in this country.

I believe now that the time has come to make Chicago the place for a successful magazine. I trust you will talk closely to Mr. George E. Vincent, and if you have an opportunity, with Bishop Vincent, for they both assure me that they are in perfect accord
President Harper—

with this enterprise and they desire that you shall make your proposition, and I believe that they are ready to accept.

I believe it would greatly conduce to the benefit of the enterprise if the culmination of your plan could be reached within the next few months. Would it not be well for you, Bishop Vincent, Mr. George E. Vincent, Mr. Ned Arden Flood, and myself to have a conference? Of course the practical value of such a conference would depend upon your action, and therefore you are the man to suggest the time and place if such a meeting is desirable.

Wishing you great success in your work, I am,

Faithfully yours,

President William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to express my concern and the concerns of many volunteers to the behavior at the recent event. I believe it is necessary to have a reexamination of the actions taken on the night of the event to ensure that all volunteers are treated fairly and with respect. I would also like to propose a meeting to discuss future plans and strategies.

I appreciate your time and consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

President of the Volunteers
March 2, 1898.

Dear Dr. Harper:

Ned returned from Chicago yesterday on train twelve and has given me a very full report of his interviews with you, and with Dr. George E. Vincent, and also a report of the interview that he (Ned) and Dr. Vincent held with Mr. Conkey.

I am led to believe that the time has come for definite action on this whole matter. If you can persuade Mr. Conkey to invest one hundred thousand dollars in the business and if, as Ned suggested to you, there can be found one or two men to pay me twenty thousand dollars, cash, for a part of my stock, then we are ready for organization, and a transfer of contracts as well as a transfer of the business to Chicago, so that the business may commence there at the beginning of the year.

The impression it makes upon my mind is this:

That we would have a combination of the Chautauqua reading circle movement and assemblies – the greatest movement of the kind in the world – yourself and the Vincents and Mr. Conkey, a great capitalist with a tremendous printing house already organized to do work in the most economical way at the lowest prices, and in addition his large practical experience and ideas which would be
invaluable to this new company.

I never met Mr. Conkey. Of course I am not acquainted with him except by reputation as a successful business man, and that is what we want. We are not looking for a Sunday school man or for a reformer, or anything of the sort. We are looking for a successful business man and he seems to measure up to the occasion, and from all that I can learn concerning him I believe we have found the man in Mr. Conkey if he can be persuaded to take hold of this business with the parties already named, and I am satisfied that there are immense possibilities in this whole enterprise if we can effect such an organization as we contemplate.

Therefore I am in favor of it and am ready to join hands with you and Dr. George E. Vincent and Bishop Vincent in bringing it about. I have great faith in the judgment and good sense of my son, Ned, who seems to have been strongly impressed with Mr. Conkey and the situation in Chicago.

I write this letter to you and will send a copy of it to Dr. George E. Vincent to reassure you both that I am in accord with this movement and am ready to go forward on the conditions named
Dr. Harper —3—

above.

I think it much less difficult to arrange with Chautauqua by this plan of organization and this kind of a company than by any of the other methods that we have talked, and I am fully persuaded that Mr. Conkey should put in one hundred thousand dollars instead of fifty thousand, in short, that the capital of the concern should be doubled, and I am well satisfied that if Bishop Vincent endorses it, we can go to the Chautauqua trustees and they will approve it without any trouble.

Please let me hear from you concerning the matter, and oblige.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

President W. R. Harper,

The University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.
A third of the most interesting to attend with confidence.

The idea of constitution may strike that of a company from my

opinion of possible effects that may have suffered, and I am fully acquainted

not, and I am only satisfied that it requires thought and

because it matiight in common

Please join us for a pre-dinner reception at our office.
# 7 CH MF BR 18 PAID

MEADVILLE PA MAR 1 1898.

GEORGE E VINCENT

5737 LEXINGTON AVE

IF THE TWENTY THOUSAND CASH CAN BE ARRANGED FATHER WILL ENDORSE

THE WHOLE BUSINESS AND GO INTO IT

NED A FLOOD
POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY.

This Company transmits and delivers the within message subject to the following TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the message written on the face hereof and the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of the Company can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles and two per cent. for any greater distance.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

This Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the company for transmission.

This is an unrepeated Message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison.

No employee of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

WILLIAM H. BAKER,  JOHN O. STEVENS,  ALBERT B. CHANDLER,
Y. P. and Gen'l Manager.  Secretary.  President.
March 4, 1898.

My Dear Dr. Harper:

Your letter of March 3rd received. I do not understand the paragraph in your letter which touches one of the most vital points in this whole transaction. You say:

"I had an interview with Mr. Conkey which was entirely satisfactory. In this interview he agreed that if the company were organized and if appraisal of the property of the Chautauqua Century Press and of Flood and Vincent should reach the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, he would agree to put into the business in addition to the fifty thousand dollars which he had already indicated, just as soon as it was evident that the interests of the business would be served by such additional investment."

I think your stenographer must have dropped out a part of your statement for the above is an exact copy, word for word, of that part of your letter.

I do not understand by this what Mr. Conkey proposes to put in, except that he has said he would put into it fifty thousand dollars. That is not enough. We have more than fifty thousand dollars invested in the business right here in buildings, machinery, money, etc. that we do not expect to load up this new transaction with at all. I cannot consent that the business shall go to Chicago on any less than one hundred thousand dollars paid up work-
Dr. Harper -2-

ing capital because that amount will be needed to put agents into the field and to carry on a successful propaganda movement, and it must be paid up capital when our interests are turned over to the concern.

If it means that Mr. Conkey proposes to put into the business fifty thousand dollars in cash and then from time to time as the business needs it to put in fifty thousand dollars more, that is not business. What we want is to know what our capital is when we begin. If Mr. Conkey don't want to lay down one hundred thousand dollars in cash when this thing is completed, but will give to the company good paper for his second fifty thousand dollars, that can be used at the banks, that is all right. But a proposition which is fast and loose that he will put in the second fifty thousand from time to time as the business needs it, is not good business.

I see no reason for troubling Mr. Conkey to come to Meadville on a proposition of his putting only fifty thousand dollars into the business. I can go down street here and get fifty thousand dollars to put into this business in one half hour's time. If he proposes to put one hundred thousand dollars into the business when we turn the business over to the new company, I am ready for such
The essential phase means that we are needed to put everything into the college to ensure that our students are ready for the future. College is not just a place where we learn, but a place where we grow and develop. We must be ready to face the challenges of the future.

If we mean that we cannot prepare to face the future, it only means that we may not be able to grow and develop to the fullest extent. If we cannot grow, we cannot be prepared to face the challenges of the future. If we cannot grow, we cannot be ready for the future.

Let us prepare to face the future. Let us be ready to face the challenges. Let us be ready to face the future.
Dr. Harper —

a movement as that, but I am not ready for anything less.

Now, again, in reference to the question raised by my telegraph to Dr. Vincent. I am willing to waive that point of twenty thousand dollars in cash at this stage in the proceeding, and indeed to waive it absolutely and say nothing about it, but to go on with our properties at their appraised value if we are met with a proposition to put one hundred thousand dollars in good money into the business that it may be pushed. If Mr. Conkey is ready to do that, I shall be glad to have him come to Meadville at his earliest convenience and we will go over matters in detail.

I am fully persuaded that the capital stock of the new company should not be less than two hundred ten thousand dollars, of which one hundred thousand should be cash, and I believe upon consideration of this point it will appeal to you. I shall indulge the hope that you will be able to prevail upon Mr. Conkey to see the matter in this light. I need scarcely say also that I am ready to co-operate with you and Mr. Vincent in this whole matter to the end desired. I shall hope to hear that you have been able to prevail upon Mr. Conkey to meet this point as raised.

Faithfully yours,

President W. R. Harper,
Chicago, Ill.
To whom it may concern,

I am writing to inform you that I am in the process of applying for a position as a photographer at your company. My background in photography and my experience in various types of photography, including portrait, event, and commercial photography, make me well-suited for this role. I am confident that my skills and experience will bring value to your team.

I have enclosed a copy of my resume and portfolio for your review. I am available for an interview at your earliest convenience and look forward to the opportunity to discuss my qualifications with you further.

Thank you for considering my application.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Dr. Harper —

P. S. It will be wise in us to have the new company make its own credit and not build its reputation on Mr. Conkey's credit, though he may greatly help the institution, as you will, as Mr. Vincent, and as we will, but the company ought to have its own financial character and standard at the banks and in the country.

Yours,

T. L. Flood
...
George E. Vincent,

#5813 Monroe avenue

Chicago, Ills.

Dear sir:

I have received your letter of March 11th, making reference to the suggested similarity of names, and I note your insinuation that in choosing to designate our work The Chautauqua Extension Plan of Education, we have taken dishonorable advantage of some society or organization, doing a somewhat similar work, somewhere near Chautauqua Lake in New York state.

Because of this unwarranted assumption on your part, I can not, with propriety and with respect for myself and my associates, enter into any explanation of the matter or correspondence concerning it in any way—at least until this unwarranted assumption is withdrawn.

Yours very truly

[Signature]

March 25th, 1898.

Director.
The Chautauqua Extension Plan of Education

Under the direction of

L. D. Sampson

March 26th, 1889.

George W. Visscher

A very important service

is in the future to be ours if we

will make our

residence in the

East.

Dear sir,

I have received your letter of March 12th. I am

writing to give you some information

of the educational work in the Chautauqua

Extension. We have been a

progressive influential

of some society or organization, given a somewhat similar work,

someday near Chautauqua Lake in New York State.

Because of the financial embarrassment on your bank, I can

not write proper yet with respect for myself and my association

after I have received your letter of March 12th. I am unprepared

congratulate you in this matter. To learn what the

communication is with the

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Copy.

March 11, 1898

Mr. Lewis D. Sampson,
Valparaiso, Ind.

My dear Sir:—

It has come to our notice that you are carrying on a system of correspondence instruction under the name of the Chautauqua Extension plan of Education.

I write simply to raise the question whether you deem it a thoroughly honorable thing to appropriate a name in this way? The work which you are doing in no way interferes with our work, and it is not on that ground that I raise the question. But it does seem to me a very unfortunate thing that you should see fit to make such use of a name to which we have spent years in giving a reputation. I fully realize that it is not possible to copyright a geographical name, and that we have no legal means of protecting our rights, but among gentlemen resort to legal enforcement is not regarded as necessary. In the circumstances, do you not think that it would be the part of courtesy and justice to adopt a name which should fully describe your work without involving by implication that of another institution?

Yours sincerely,

George E. Vincent.
Dr. James D. Simpson

Mr. James H. King

May 16th:

If you come to our notice that you are considering a

society of correspondence in which the name of the

founding or extension plan of education.

I write simply to raise the question whether you seem to

pronunciation compensate right to the observation of a name in quite warp. The

work which you are giving in on many interesting with our work, and

it is not on that reason that I raise the question. And it goes

seem to me a very interesting idea that you should see this to make

now are of a name to which we have spent hours in giving a liber-

a tion. I fully realize that it is not possible to obtain

ecologist name, and that we have no legal name of protection.

Our mission, and some extension to legal education at not

the mission, but some extension to legal education at not

extension is necessary. In the case of education, as you may think that

it would be the bank of enrollment, and I raise to adopt a name which

in my full name introduction has some mark at line introduced by incorporation

instead of another institutional

Yours sincerely,

George E. Vining
My dear Dr. Harper,

I fear Miss Chamberlin
may report me in a rather extravagant
pessimistic mood about Chautauqua.

I am naturally enough concerned deeply
about the whole situation, but I am not
so desperate a frame of mind as I was
days ago. Miss Chamberlin thought I have a
incredible cold which makes me feel
wretched, but I don't want you to get the
impression that I am disposed to lie down.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Dr. W. R. Harper
President
My dear Dr. Harper:

I return the letter you received from the Chautauqua Extension Man. He is an interesting type of rascal, isn't he? Only a genius could have conceived the idea of asking What is Chautauqua and Who are you? I shall be interested in knowing whether you replied.

Yours very sincerely,

George E. Vincent.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
INCORPORATED
21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERs messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.
This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at
Illinois Central Depot,
HYDE PARK.

29CH UL CD 15M

Chautauqua N Y July 15-98

Pres William R Harper
The University of Chicago

Monday is Baptist day see my letter of yesterday very important for you to come.

George Vincent
245PM
Sincerely,

[Signature]

George Vincent

Category: NY July 15-68

Professor William R. Harper

The University of Chicago

Monday at 8:15. I'm sure my lecture on retirement very important

for you to come.
This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission. This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at Illinois Central Depot, Hyde Park.

32CH UL CD 16Dh

Chautauqua N Y July 16-98

President William R Harper
The University of Chicago.

You know the situation at both ends use your own judgement glad to have you here.

George E Vincent.
105PM
Dear Mr. Harper,

I am pleased to have your approval to attend the University of Chicago this summer. I look forward to the opportunity to pursue my studies in mathematics.

Yours sincerely,

George V. Vincent
Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

INCORPORATED

21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of toll paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

RECEIVED at Univ. Chig. July 30, 1891.

Dated Chautaugua, N.Y. 31

To Prest. W. A. Harper.

Your absence would be
misinterpreted to mean
that you
should come. If you do not
nothing will be done.
Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
INCORPORATED
21,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>SENT BY</th>
<th>REC'D BY</th>
<th>CHECK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RECEIVED at

Dated

To

and you will be regarded as

Going back on everything

George E. Vincent.
New York City, June 25th

Miss Helen Gould
Dear Madam:

I take the liberty of putting into definite and concise form the proposition discussed this morning. It was to the effect that you consent to give to the Chautauqua Institute the sum suggested, provided that:

1) Said Institute should be legally organized under the laws of Illinois;
2) The Chautauqua Assembly (the present organization) would consent to transfer to said Institute the Chautauqua Literary Scientific Circle, with all its rights and privileges; and
3) The sum proposed (viz.,...
Twenty-five thousand dollars (in cash) would purchase for Said Institute the Chantallian (the magazine) and its rights from Dr. Flood.

This arrangement, as I suggested, would enable the Chantallautical idea to be pushed forward as an educational enterprise (without profit) and as long as a business. I am confident that if you should see your way to do this, you would place the works on a place which would enable the Association its Endowment.

I am hoping that you will not decide to make your gift conditional because the whole matter must be settled during the month of July. This month is not a good one for raising a large Endowment; and besides, it will take at least three or four months to get matters into the reorganized shape, or the basis upon which to make the larger effort.

I can assure you that we appreciate most heartily your kind reception of us to-day.

Yours Respectfully,

W. H. Kellogg

The University of Chicago.
LYNDRURST,
IRVINGTON ON HUDSON.

July 2nd, 1878.

Dear Dr. Harper,

In reply to your letter of June 25th, suggesting I should give $25,000 to Chautauqua Institute under certain conditions, I would be willing to give that sum, and of the following conditions to the Institute, namely:

1st. That Chautauqua Institute and remain a distinct and independent organization,

2nd. That the Chautauqua Assembly should surrender to said Institute the Chautauqua
showed ever receive from the Institute a salary

6. That a permanent endowment fund of $100,000 be raised before January 1st, 1899, and

7. That my name should be withheld until the full amount is raised.

If you have any suggestions to make in regard to these conditions kindly ad\'ress me. The most of them are embodied in your letter to me, except

Eco 1, 6, 7.

Were it not for other interests and hopes I could gladly promise the full amount I mentioned to you and Bishop Vincent as I mentioned to you and Bishop Vincent as I mentioned to you and Bishop Vincent as I mentioned to you and Bishop Vincent as I mentioned to you and Bishop Vincent as I mentioned to you and Bishop Vincent as I mentioned to you and Bishop Vincent as I mentioned to you and Bishop Vincent as I mentioned to you and Bishop Vincent as

system, but the enclosed clip may give you an idea of the many interesting matters brought to my attention & which I am unable to accept but, very sincerely,

F. Millen Smith

Book WM. R. Harper, Chicago University
Lyndhurst.
Irvington on Hudson.

July 2d, 1899.

Dear Dr. Harper:

In reply to your letter of June 25th suggesting I should give $25,000. to Chautauqua Institute under certain conditions, I would be willing to give that sum under the following conditions, namely:-

1st That Chautauqua Institute should be and remain a distinct and independent organization,

2nd. That the Chautauqua Assembly should surrender to said Institute the Chautauqua Library and Scientific Circle with all its rights;

3rd That Dr. Flood shall sell to the said Institute the magazine "The Chautauquan" with all its rights;

4th That the rights of Flood and Vincent who now publish the Chautauquan books should be surrendered to such Institute, and

5th That the Chautauqua Institute should be and forever remain an institution not for profit, but rather an educational institution under the charge of a Board of Trustees, no one of whom should ever receive from the Institute a salary,

6th That a permanent endowment fund of $100,000. be raised before January 1st, 1899, and

7th That my name should be withheld until the full amount be raised.

If you have any suggestion to make in regard to these conditions kindly advise me. The most of them are embodied in your letter to me except nos. 4, 6 and 7.

Were it not for other interests and obligations I would gladly promise the full amount mentioned by you and Bishop Vincent as I am a cordial believer in the Chautauqua system, but the enclosed slip may give you an idea of the many interesting matters brought to my attention which I am unable to assist in any way.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Helen Miller Gould.

President William R. Harper, Chicago University.
July 24, 1939

Dr. Heber

In reply to your letter of June 29th concerning

I hereby give $50,000.00 to the Cambridge Institute with the following

conditions: I am willing to give this sum under the following

conditions: namely:

1. That the Cambridge Institute must be and remain a

   scientific institution

2. That the Cambridge Assembly should continue to hold

   and conduct the Cambridge Institute and scientific circle with all

   rights.

3. That the income of the investment is to be applied

   to the Cambridge "circular" with all the rights.

4. That the Cambridge will retain the right to own and

   maintain the Cambridge Institute

5. That the Cambridge Institute must be and forever remain

   an educational institution, not for profit, and never an "institute"

   or "theoretical" or "practical" in any way, but with the object of

   making the Cambridge Institute a "scientific institution".

6. That a permanent endowment fund of $100,000.00 be raised

   before January 1, 1939, and

7. That my name should be attached with the full amount.

If you have any suggestions to make in regard to these conditions

I would be grateful.

Very sincerely yours,

(Helen Miller Conk)

President William R. Harper, Office University.
Personal.

President W. R. Harper,
The University of Chicago.

My dear Dr. Harper:

The enclosed letter from Dr. Flood is typical of his attitude toward the proposed changes. I may add in confidence that he regards Miss Kimball as the scape-goat on whom to lay the responsibility for the decline of the C.L.S.C. He constantly returns in conversation to the inefficiency of the central office as an advertising medium, although he is not able to suggest any way in which we have not tried to push the C.L.S.C. This has become a settled point of view with him, and he cannot conceive of Kate as being capable of writing articles for the magazine. He regards the whole movement, you see, as an attempt to secure a personal advantage for her. I think this letter will convince you of the utter hopelessness of doing anything unless control of the magazine can be secured.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Vincent.
July 15, 1928

Person to Person

Presidential W. R. Report

To: The University of Chicago

From: Mr. Harper

My dear Mr. Harper:

The enclosed letter from Mr. White is copied for your reference. I wish you to understand that the letter was written by a Californian whose name is not known to me. He has written to me in a somewhat obscure and obscure manner. I have not had time to digest the letter, nor have I had time to digest the letter, nor have I had time to digest the letter. If you have not seen the letter, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

John H. White, President

[Signature]

[Signature]
My dear Dr. Harper:

I want to raise one point with regard to our dear old friend Prof. Maury. I will simply state the case as it strikes me and you will do the wise and just thing. Prof. Maury hardly made a ripple on the surface of Chautauqua life. Nobody knew who he was before he came, and after his first day he had no more than seventy-five in attendance. He gave us five lectures and stayed a week. I don't include three talks in French to small groups which he sandwiched in. In Chicago I understand he is to give twelve or fifteen lectures over a period of three weeks. It would seem fair to make a division of the expense on some other than an equal basis. I wish you could see your way to paying him $400 and letting us pay $200. We have already given him the $300, so that the readjustment would be made with us. I must confess that I hate to have the $300 come out of our appropriation because the general impression would be that we made a very bad investment.

I have stated this from the Chautauqua point of view, as I know you would desire to have me, and I feel sure you will at least consider the matter for what it is worth.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Vincent
July 21, 1988

Commander

Mr. Governor:

I want to raise one point with regard to our recent
Voting Powers. I will simply state the case as it appears to
my mind. The vote in the Senate is not final. Prop. 90.1509, your bill make a
change in the Senate code. If I'm not mistaken, we were
instructed not to raise any new issue at this time.

I have been informed that it is likely that we will be
asked to vote on a bond issue of some $200 million. I want to
indicate that I do not feel that I have the expertise to
make a decision on such a large figure. I have been
instructed to make a decision on such a large figure.

I have noticed that the Governor's report is
available online.
President William R. Harper,

The University of Chicago.

My dear Dr. Harper:—

You will be undoubtedly greatly impressed with the enclosed letter, and will feel the honor which has come to the institution. I understand that I am the 68th man to whom the place has been offered. In the circumstances of course I see that you cannot make me a head professor to retain my services, but it would seem that some distinguished marks of confidence and appreciation would be appropriate on this occasion.

Yours in an elated spirit,

George E. Vincent.
President William R. Harper

May 27, 1885

You will be undoubtedly greatly interested with the enclosed letter and will feel the honor which has come to the institution. I understand that the 60th year is the centennial of the establishment, and if you cannot make a speech before the officers of Cambridge, you will have no excuse that some flattering words of congratulation and appreciation would be appropriate to the occasion.

Yours in an ardent spirit,
Pres. W. R. Harper,
The University of Chicago.

My dear Dr. Harper:

Your letter and telegram surprised me greatly, and I have vigorously protested against your decision, which I cannot regard as wise.

I have submitted the matter to Mr. Skinner, who emphatically says that your failure to be here would be misinterpreted. Whatever embarrassment the situation involved was met by the first meeting of the Committee; and no one, I am sure, would think of the matter in the light you imagine they might view it. On the other hand, your absence would be misinterpreted as apathy or indifference. You would leave the whole situation where I am sure nothing would be done. I cannot undertake the management of it. I am not a member of the Board; I am interested in the publishing; and in every way it would be out of the question for me to push a matter of this kind. You know, too, all the family complications which make an initiation from me an unpleasant and impolitic thing.

I am not trying to shirk any responsibility; I am willing to do my share, but I feel the absolute conviction that if you are not here the scheme will hang fire.

I have now said my say, and wash my hands of all responsibility. If, in view of all the facts which I have stated you still think it best not to come, you must assume the responsi-
bility for whatever happens.

I am glad to say that things still continue very encouraging. We have registered 511 state teachers as against 423 last year. The receipts are steadily gaining on last season, and the prospects for August seem excellent.

Yours very sincerely,

George E. Vincent.
I am sorry to say that things are not as I had hoped.

Encouraging news have recently been reported as far as

state finances are concerned. We have received a

$25,000 increase in the budget for next year, and

the prospects for the future seem excellent.

Yours very sincerely,
The Western Union Telegraph Company.

21,000 Offices in America. Cable Service to All the World.

This Company transmits and delivers messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an Unrepeated Message, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

Thos. T. Eckert, President and General Manager.

---

Received at
Illinois Central Depot, Aug 21, 1897

Dated
Germantown, N.Y., July 28

To
President Harper

Report ordered privately printed. Board adjourned till August 26th.

For final decision you must be present. See you Kinsey's Restaurant tomorrow at six o'clock. John H. Vincent.
Personal.

President W.R. Harper,
The University of Chicago.

My dear Pres. Harper:

I have just received the enclosed letter from Mr. Newman Miller. I meant to say when you were here that I felt decidedly shaky about him in the connection we have discussed. In fact I think we would better not go any further at any rate, at present. Ned had a long talk with him, and had the same impression I had. Georgie Chamberlin has just been in, and freely expressed her scepticism. I really fear he is not a big enough man for the place. Then again, he is not physically strong, which is unfortunate. Please don't go any further in the matter until we can have a consultation.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Vincent.
Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1898

Pres. W. R. Harper,

The University of Chicago.

My dear Dr. Harper:-

I received your telegram with reference to a new plan for Chautauqua. I am glad you feel disposed to readjust matters to the changed situation. It is perfectly evident that there is a very strong current against the original Chicago plan, as it is called. Mr. Day, and Mr. Skinner, as a result of conference, have formulated a general plan, a copy of which I herewith enclose. It seems to me that this will form a basis for definite action in the Board.

We went yesterday to Akron to the funeral of Theodore Miller. Everything passed off very smoothly. Father, in the memorial address, quite outdid himself. I think it was the best thing I ever heard him do. He had prepared very carefully, and I never knew an address to be more delicately fitted to the occasion. Everybody was delighted, and the family greatly gratified. I think the personal relationships have never within a dozen years been so satisfactory as they are to-day. Of course whether there is any element of permanency in it remains to be seen.

The season is holding up very well; contrary to my expectation, the three extra days are proving a success.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]
A new approach to understanding...
My dear Dr. Starper,

I have received permission last night to tell you what has been kept a secret heretofore. I did not feel at liberty to disclose it in our interview on Monday.

Ten days ago father and Mr. Day saw Miss Gould and explained to her the change of plan in detail. She seemed to prefer the plan of autonomy and unity and promptly promised to give £26,000 provided £25,000 more was raised, and she...
Splended the time limit. The money is to be for Chautauqua endowment. Mr. Day believes in supporting the summer schools by endowed chairs and swingin by the publishing cud as a business proposition. He is arranging to borrow money for the purchase of the Chautauquan and the books.

I hope we may have the future present interview at any early date.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Recieant.

President Harper
President Wm. R. Harper,
University of Chicago.

My Dear Dr. Harper:—

I return Professor Dewey's letter. I am sure Chautauqua would be glad to co-operate in securing either Lowry or Fitch, and if you wish to write them, you may count upon Chautauqua's share pro rata for services rendered. I doubt whether we should care for Rein, although, as I understand it, he is not expected this year.

While Chautauqua matters are up I should like to raise certain questions which it is important to settle soon. First, are we right in assuming that the Institute of Sacred Literature desires to continue its work at Chautauqua? Second, are we to count upon Miss Chamberlain's retaining her position as secretary of the College?

Yours sincerely,

George E. Vincent

Perhaps you will wish to answer this. I shoued very certainly the student would like to continue its work at Chautauqua. As to my position when perhaps you will suggest that Mr. Vincent talk with me about it.
Your letter of December 3, 1926, received and read with much interest.

The Assembly Department requires a man of experience in business and a thorough knowledge of the subject. I am sure that Mr. L. H. Harper is the right man for the position, and it is my intention to recommend him to the Board of Trustees. I shall be glad to have your opinion on the matter.

I am, yours sincerely,

[Signature]
President Wm. R. Harper,

My Dear Dr. Harper:

In asking Owen to suggest a Greek teacher for Chautauqua, to my great surprise he expressed an inclination to go himself. He said it would be really a vacation to him to teach beginning Greek and the Anabasis. Of course I should be delighted if this could be brought about. He is going to see you on the subject. I hope you will be favorably disposed towards the plan.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Vincent.
I am writing to request a Greek teacher for our course. I enclose a copy of my Greek syllabus for your information.

I heard that you have just finished a vacation to Greece and I think it would be lovely to have you teach us beginning Greek. Of course, I would be delighted if this could be possible. I hope you will be favorably disposed towards the plan.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Bishop John H. Vincent,

My Dear Sir,

I am preparing for one of the eastern magazines an article on the warfare of science, and on instancing numerous cases in which economic and sociological teachers of liberal views have been suppressed by the conservative classes and the influence of wealth.

I have been told recently that an attempt was made by the Standard Oil Company, or Mr. Rockefeller, or Chicago University, or all combined, to get control of the Chautauqua movement. If such is the case and the facts could be furnished me for use in the above mentioned article, I should be greatly obliged. I write to you as to one who is doubtless more familiar with the facts than anyone else.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Chas. E. Willard

En Route July 30, '99

Copy Dr. Sir: There is no truth whatever in the above rumor.

Truly yours,

(Signed) John H. Vincent,
Chautauqua, N. Y.
Manhattan, Kansas, August 11, 1899.

Pres. William R. Harper,

University of Chicago.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 8th is received. The statement to which you refer was made in my hearing as a rumor, but by a man of standing. I wrote Bishop Vincent simply to get at the facts. His reply is entirely sufficient, and yours as well.

Very truly yours,
WHAT IS THE COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE?

It is an institution designed to deal with the great social, economic and ethical questions and movements of the day. It is expected to handle them with greater freedom than is usually possible in existing institutions. Its Department of Investigation is to gather data bearing on the above mentioned questions; its Department of Publication is to give out these data in accurate and popular form; its Department of Local Teaching is to conduct class instruction at the Boston head-quarters and possibly in other city centers; and its Extension Department is to give lectures singly and in courses where desired, following a plan similar to the now successful university extension movement. Its Department of Correspondence will be presently explained.
WHO IS BEHIND THIS COLLEGE?

The Executive Committee includes the following well known names: Elwin D. Boyd, Chairman, Boston; George F. Washburn, Boston; Dr. C. F. Taylor, Philadelphia; George H. Shibley, New York; Willis J. Abbott, New York; John W. Reidnenthal, Topeka, Kansas; C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise, Kansas.

This committee have invited the following men to conduct the work of the institution: Thomas E. Will, A. M.; Frank Parsons, B. C. E.; Edward W. Benis, Ph. D.; Duren J. H. Ward, D. B.; Ph. D.; (all of the Kansas State Agricultural College); John R. Commons, A. M., late of Syracuse University, New York; Willis J. Abbott, A. B., LL. B., recently editor of the New York Journal; Rev. J. W. Caldwell, A. M., founder of Leeslaire Academy.

WHAT IS THE CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT?

It is the department designed to meet the needs of the multitudes who cannot attend a higher educational institution. Much as we regret it, thousands of young people cannot attend anything beyond a primary school. It is said that but one half of two per cent of the young men of our country ever obtain the benefits of a college education. Lack of time and other individual (a loss that can never be made good) to the republic is a sore of danger. Free institutions rest upon an intelligent citizenship. It must educate or we must perish.

Numerous attempts are today being made to enable the many to secure some degree of general education. The most effective and practical of all means is by correspondence and practical methods. To the use of this method Distance is no barrier. The United States mails reach practically every home and every man, woman and child in the United States. The mails do not stop at national boundary lines; they reach the world.

Correspondence instruction meets the needs of those who lack time to attend school. Any one can command one hour each day. With this, coupled with a will to work, any one can succeed in a correspondence course. In a school or college one is expected to devote practically his entire time to his studies. The correspondence student can carry on his regular work, earning a living or managing a home or a business, and still attend to his course. In correspondence study, using time wisely, as he would otherwise have wasted.

It meets the needs of those who lack money with which to attend school. A college education is likely to cost from a hundred to a thousand dollars or even more per year. One study pursued with us by correspondence will hardly cost you $20 or $50 per year.

The correspondence instruction meets the needs of those too old to attend schools or college. One is never too old to learn, but after passing the regular school or college age limit one feels embarrassed in attending school with those much younger than himself. In studying on the correspondence plan age makes no difference, except that the more mature students can study more keenly than the younger student. The adult student is more complete in experience and education in acquiring it.

Finally, correspondence education is adapted to the requirements of many of those whose preparation would not admit them to college. Many colleges make entrance requirements as to dead languages, mathematics, etc., that cannot be met by the average
CAN ONE LEARN BY CORRESPONDENCE?

What is the use of reading? Why does one read anything? What is ordinary college work but reading and hearing the teacher read or talk to you? In the correspondence course the teacher sends all the reading to you. He tells you what to read; you read in the way of books, systematizes and directs your work so that your time and labor are directed to definite and useful ends, and makes all needed explanations in personal letters exactly adapted to your particular case.

Can one learn by correspondence? Ask the great Chaunacqua and Cosmopolitan universities, the correspondence schools now springing up, the numerous home law schools, and the correspondence department of the now renowned University Extension movement. All of these have thousands, some many thousands of students. The method has lasted over a century and is now recognized by everyone as one of the greatest discoveries in modern educational work.

Not only can teaching be done by correspondence but the method enjoys several advantages.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

1. The student studies at home. By so doing he can choose his own time and place for study and enjoy other advantages over the student who must leave home, whether for the day or for months or years, to pursue his studies. His home becomes his school room.

2. The student can begin his work whatever his stage in life or his position in society. He need not be embarrassed by displaying ignorance.

3. The cost is telling—ranging from one-fourth to one-fiftieth of the expense in an ordinary institution. The student saves the cost of traveling, rent, extra clothing, and a multitude of expenditures necessitated by mingling with a crowd with which he must maintain his social standing.

4. The study is individual and adapted to the special needs of the student.

5. The student is trained to express himself tersely, clearly, intelligently and forcibly on paper—one of the most valuable of all forms of training.

6. Self-discipline is cultivated. No student can lean on his neighbor. The first end of all education is thus accomplished.

7. It develops individual and purpose as no other method can. Pursued with the same ardor of time and energy it will give results which no other method of study can parallel.

8. It "reaches the masses" of adults as no other existing educational system does.

9. The student is not compelled to rely on his recollection of his teacher's oral statement any on any note of faulty notes. The work that is testable is testable in the form before him. He is not rushed. He can study his lesson until he has mastered it.

10. Self-depended may travel at his own gait, rapidly or slowly according to his choice and ability. In college a whole class must go together, some being badly hurried while others are held back at what seems to them a snail's pace.
WHAT IS THE PLAN PROPOSED.

1. The Lesson. We furnish at intervals in leaflet form or thru the press a lesson or "bulletin" carefully and concisely prepared. At the end of the lesson and sometimes in the text we give references to books the student is recommended to read. Following this comes a list of suggestive questions on the lesson. By the use of these the student may test his knowledge of the lesson and prepare for the coming examination.

2. Students' Questions. Whatever pains the instructor may have taken to make his lesson clear, not every point will be inaccessible to every student. The student is invited to write to the college stating his difficulty. It is a part of its business to reply and it will do so cheerfully and as often as necessary. Don't hesitate to write. In doing so be sure to follow the directions provided for those who ask questions.

3. The Examination. With his first lesson the student receives a set of examination questions covering his first two or three lessons. When he has mastered the examination questions covering his first two or three lessons. When he has mastered the examination questions covering his first two or three lessons he takes his examination questions, and with his copy, he can answer these examination questions. He then mails this examination paper in an envelope furnished by the college. This examination paper is carefully corrected. The student's errors and the improvements suggested by the instructor are indicated in writing or by signs. Each paper is graded. If the student attains a grade of "A" grade of "S" he may pass; otherwise he is expected to make the second examination on the subject covered by this examination or some portion of the subject as his instructor may deem necessary. On attaining the required grade, he is passed. The student now prepares carefully the next two or three lessons as indicated to him and takes an examination on these in the same manner as before. He then passes the examination.

WHAT STUDIES MAY THE STUDENT TAKE?

The following studies will be ready for correspondence, beginning September 20, 1895:

2. Literature: Social Ideals in Literature, or Utopias from Plato to Howells.
5. Finance: American Monetary History.
It is expected that
The following and other studies will later be added to the list for correspondence
instruction:
- General Anthropology, or the New Science of Man.
- Evolution of Races and Nations to Self-Government.
- The Rise of the Individual, or The Growth and Development of Personality in His-
tory.
- The History of Advanced Thought, or the Ups and Downs of New Ideas.
- Legal Aspects of Progressive Movements.
- Evolution of the Postoffice, Telegraph, Telephone and Express.
- Existing Government Ownership, or How Far Co-operation is Realized in 100 Coun-
tries Today.
- Evolution of Transportation and Transportation Problems.
- The Land Question, or The Earth and Man.
- The Distribution of Wealth.
- Money and Prices.
- Public Taxation.
- Evolution of Educational Principles and Methods.

Address
Correspondence Department, C. S. S.,
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.
My dear Dr. Harper:

I have gone over the Mahaffy question carefully, and I propose the following arrangement: That Professor Mahaffy give a three weeks' course at the University beginning July 16th and ending August 3rd, and that he give a week's course at Chautauqua beginning August 6th and ending August 10th. I make this suggestion because I think it extremely doubtful whether Professor Mahaffy would be willing to spend six weeks at the University. I think we could offer him $1,000. for the four weeks, and of this Chautauqua would be willing to pay $300. for the week.

It would hardly do to put Professor Mahaffy in so early in our season as the week of July 10th. As you know, our work is hardly under way at that time, but if you deemed it important to have him a longer period at the University, I should of course be willing to make this arrangement, although we could not afford to pay I think more than two hundred dollars for five lectures so early in our season.

From what I know of Professor Mahaffy, I think we would be much more likely to get him for four weeks at $1,000. than for six weeks or seven weeks at $1,500., which I fancy is the very maximum which we could afford. If you will send me word
My dear Dr. Reher:

I have received the final draft of your paper. I am pleased to see that the arguments presented are clear and well-organized. I believe that the analysis of the data presented in the paper will be of great interest to the field of economics.

The main conclusion of the paper is that the recent economic downturn has led to a decrease in the demand for goods and services. This has resulted in a decrease in the price of goods and a decrease in the production of goods.

I would like to suggest that the paper could benefit from the addition of some more detailed analysis of the data. This would help to strengthen the arguments presented in the paper.

I look forward to hearing your thoughts on this and to discussing the paper further.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
or perhaps send me a copy of the letter you write him, I will get one into the mail to catch next Wednesday's steamer, and plan to reach him at the same time as yours.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

George Elvinel
Dear Sir,

I am delighted to hear from you and I am very pleased that you are interested in our products. I will do my best to provide you with all the necessary information and answer any questions you may have.

I have enclosed a copy of our brochure so you can see the quality and features of our products. We are confident that you will find our products to be of high quality and meet your needs.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Cleveland, Ohio, July 10, 1901.

Prof. W. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Harper:—

In closing up the old records of the College of Liberal Arts, I find there is a check of $16.20 due your office for the last students, and I take pleasure in enclosing it herewith.

You cannot think how glad I am to know that you are to be with us at Chautauqua! I do hope it may be possible for you to come in time to be with us Tuesday night, when the class receptions will be in full blast and many old friends will be ready and waiting to welcome you.

I shall send you a little later a copy of the little picture which I took of you in your study. It did not come out quite as well as I had hoped, as I am a rather inexperienced photographer. I made another attempt at the empty study when I was stopping over at Chicago during the last of May. I do not know yet how this came out, but I will report to you at Chautauqua, if not before.

With warmest regards, I am, as ever,

Truly yours,

[Signature]

P.S. Will you kindly have one of your clerks send me a receipt to file?
Chautauqua, N. Y., August 12, 1901

President William R. Harper,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Harper—

Your letter of August 10 is at hand. Of course we are sorely disappointed, but in the circumstances you are doing the only wise thing, and I can only send you my sincerest sympathy and express my best wishes for your immediate recovery. Do take Mrs. Harper and go away somewhere for a rest. The new summer quarter plan provides a vacation in September. I hope you will take advantage of it.

As for giving you another chance, you may rest assured that you will have many.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

George E. Crusaid.
Gratuated in Y. August 1907

Present: W. Miller & Harper

The University of Chicago

C. W. Harper

My dear Dr. Harper,

I am so pleased to have the honor of writing to you. I am aware of the great responsibilities and I am grateful for the opportunity to write to you. I hope that you will take the time to read this letter and consider my request. I am eager to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
August 10th, 1901.

My dear Mr. Vincent:

Another of the spells, or attacks, whatever we may call them, came Thursday evening. Friday I felt better, and went down-town; but in the afternoon was ill again, and have been so all night. The doctor requires me to stay in bed some days. The whole trouble, he says, is that I am physically worn out, and must be careful. You will be glad to know that Dr. Andrews is very willing to accept the appointment, and will leave some time Tuesday. I have asked you to have me the best route. We do not wish, of course, to have him omit any more of his lectures than is absolutely necessary. I have thought that he might leave on the Limited at half-past five Tuesday night, going by the Lake Shore via Brockton, reaching Chautauqua between eight and nine Wednesday morning, in ample time. You could then see that he takes the fast mail back, catching it at Dunkirk.

I cannot tell you how much of a disappointment this is to me; but let me have another chance
Mr. Davis,

I received your letter today. I appreciate your concern and understanding.

I understand your situation and the difficulties you are facing. I am here to support you in any way I can. Please do not hesitate to reach out if you need anything.

Best regards,

[Signature]
and I will come up to time.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper
Chautauqua, N. Y., August 7, 1901

President William R. Harper,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Harper—

I am alarmed by the report of your health in your letter of August 5. You must take no risks. You know how much it means to me to have you come here, but if that should involve the slightest danger to you do not hesitate to follow your physician’s advice.

I shall hold to the hope that your health will permit you to come. We have planned a reception for you and it will be a great disappointment to your hosts of friends if you cannot be with us.

In case your physician deems it unwise for you to make the trip, will you arrange if possible for President Andrews to take your place? Personally, of course, I should prefer Professor Small, but probably Andrews’ status would make him more desirable from the point of view of program making. However, if Andrews cannot be secured I should be personally better pleased to have Professor Small the man. I will leave this matter to you.

With the expression of earnest hope that you will be in your usual health by next week, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

George E. Vincent.
Churubusco, Y. August, 1901.

Permit Willis E. Harter,
the University of Chicago,

Dear Mr. Harter,

I am sorry to hear of the report of your illness to your wife.

I am not sure if you have received the letter I wrote to you some time ago, part of which was written while I was still at home, hoping that you would have followed your physician's advice.

I am writing again to express my hope that your illness will be with you.

If you cannot return the sooner, I hope you will write as soon as you can to your wife.

In case your physician gives you permission for you to make the trip with your family, I propose to be present at your return. If you can possibly do so, I shall be at your place.

I shall make your arrangements as soon as I know your decision.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Pres. W. R. Harper,

The University of Chicago.

My dear Dr. Harper:—

By the time this reaches you you will have had a conversation with father and be in possession of all the facts with regard to the board meeting.

I think the decision of the Board to give the matter careful consideration and adjourn for two weeks was, in all the circumstances, only the part of wisdom. So radical a plan, which the members of the board found difficulty in fully understanding ought not to have been rushed through. I think, therefore that the action for delay should not be misinterpreted.

There were, of course, many objections raised to the proposed plan. I think these objections resolve themselves into the following:

1. Taking the heart out of Chautauqua in removing the C.L.S.C. from the control of the Chautauqua Board to a distant and unrelated group of trustees. The sentiment aroused in the Board was, I understand, very considerable.

2. A feeling that the endowment was not for the Assembly, but for another institution, and that it would be giving away without any return a source of revenue up to the present, and something which might be maintained as loss in the future for the sake of the general good of the institution as a whole.

3. A reaction on Chautauqua of the popular conviction that one of the most characteristic elements had been transferred to
The Honorable Member for Chicago

My Dear Mr. Mayor:

I trust you will have had a chance to review the report of the Finance Committee and be in possession of all the facts with respect to the rating of the Crop Loan Fund.

I am much pleased to note the decision of the Board to give the matter consideration and action in the near future.

The crop condition and situation at this time are such that the situation cannot be left for a long time without action. I think the Board should consider the matter seriously, and I am of the opinion that the course of action proposed by the Board is the best one.

I think the Board will want to give the matter the following consideration:

1. To take the first step of securing the reduction of the Crop Loan Fund to a figure that can be handled.

2. A feeling that the enforcement of the law is not strong enough to prevent the violation of the crop loan laws.

3. A recognition that the crop loans of the bank cannot be handled in a manner that will not be contrary to the interests of the State and the people.

I believe the Board will give the matter serious consideration and act in the best interests of the State and the people.
other auspices.

4. The popular conviction that a heretofore democratic institution would come under the auspices and control of capital. This was the suggestion of Senator Higgins, and Mr. Day remarked that it was the kind of thing that the politician would be quicker than any ordinary mortal to see.

5. Mr. Duncan's contention which he makes very vigorously, that such a transfer would impair the value of the bonds, and would be resented by all property holders at Chautauqua.

6. If the fund is to be raised for Chautauqua, why not have the Board of Trustees, reorganized, if necessary, made the trustees, and have the thing administered by Chautauqua for Chautauqua.

Of course answers to all these objections readily occur to the minds of those who support the measure. The fact remains, however, that the Board meeting developed a sense of loyalty and interest that was a good thing in itself, although it probably would not mean much in actual money.

Mr. Day and I talked the matter over, and he feels that some slight readjustment of the plan which would secure the end sought and at the same time meet the chiefly sentimental objection against divorcing the C.L.S.C. from Chautauqua ought to be agreed upon. He suggests, and it seems to me with wisdom, that the endowment fund be raised for the Chautauqua Board, to be administered by them, with the understanding, however, that the Board is to be reorganized, new men very largely put in, and another sort of administration guaranteed. If you will be willing to cooperate on this basis, I am sure there would not be the slightest diffi-
faculty in effecting the end proposed.

Of course you have laid down the proposition in your letter to Mr. Skinner that if this particular thing is not done in just this way, you will withdraw entirely. I hope that you will not adhere to that proposition to the letter, but will cooperate in a plan to accomplish the same result in a way which will not seem to sacrifice the unity of Chautauqua, as so many of the trustees believe the other plan would.

I am fully aware that you may be now technically placed in the position of washing your hands of all further responsibility, but I trust that your interest in Chautauqua is so deep and genuine that you will not be willing to take such advantage of a technicality.

I will not introduce into the problem my personal relation, the difficulty of which you of course appreciate. I am trying as honestly as I can to do the best think for Chautauqua irrespective of the best thing for me. In the absence of any better plan, I believe in the plan as presented by the committee. I do not believe that the Board will be able to present a plan to take the place of the other, but if we could so modify the original plan as not to impair its essential features, and yet meet the Board at the point which they regard as vital, I believe that we should be doing the magnanimous thing and showing our real interest in Chautauqua.

I believe that Miss Could would make such modifications in the plan as would enable us to change the scheme. Mr. Miller
only in effecting the end proposed.

Of course you have found the proportion in your letter to Mr. Smither that if the particular time is not gone in just the same way you will withdraw entirely. I hope that you will not allow the matter to pass without protestation to the Senate, but will cooperate in a plan to accomplish the same result in a way which will not seem to sacrifice the unity of the government at the cost of the Constitution by any means of the powers granted to the Senate. My wishes in this matter are as follows:

I am fully aware that you may reason technically pleased in the position of me and your views of the theories of representation.

But that of your interest in Congress to be good and to determine that you will not be willing to take any share of a temporary character.

I will not introduce into the program my PRINCIPAL features, for which you of course approve. I am in the position of the people in the Department to say that I have not the power of any better plan. But if I believe in the plan as presented by the committee, I do not believe that the Senate will be prepared to present a plan to take the place of the order, but if we can be morally and practically plan as not to impair its essential features, my belief is the point at the point which they regard as vital. I believe that we should be going the mechanism and forming our real interest in Congress.

I believe that we could wouldn't make such modifications in the plan as would enable us to change the scheme. Mr. Miller
remarked on Miss Gould's letter that it was very clear that the conditions had been laid out for her, and therefore there was no reason to believe that if other conditions were laid out for her she might not accept them.

Now my dear Dr. Harper, I have put the whole situation as clearly as I know how. I hope that you will be willing to take up negotiations for a modification of the plan.

I may say that your presence at the next meeting is deemed by every one of the utmost importance. Mr. Day says that if you do not want to give the impression of pushing things through, that you ought not to stay away. And the general desire of everybody is to have you at the next meeting and have a full and thorough discussion of the whole matter. The Board are in the position of honestly wanting to do the best thing, and if they can be convinced that this is the best thing, they will vote for it. There is no captious opposition, so far there is only a desire for more light.

Yours sincerely, George E. Vincent.
A

Remarkable on Mr. Gorga's letter that it was very clear that the conditions had been fixed for the maximum there was no reason to believe that if other conditions were laid out for her she might not accept them.

Now my dear "Harper," I have but the whole situation

as clearly as I know how. I hope that you will be willing to take no objections to a modification of the plan.

I may say that your presence at the next meeting is needed, for even one of the utmost importance. Mr. Day says that it won't do you any good to give the impression of being passive. Mr. Thorne, who you may not to steady sway. And the General Gerber.

The whole body is to have you at the next meeting and have a full

position at the head of the whole matter. The Board are in the position of harmony wanting to do the best thing, and if they can do something that will be the best thing, they will vote for it.

There is no question of opposition, so far there is only a gesture.

Yours sincerely,
Dr. W. R. Harper,
University of Chicago.

My dear Dr. Harper:

Your telegram was received yesterday, and I delayed replying until I could discover something more definite about the Board meeting. Theodore's body is in quarantine at New York, and the date of the funeral is still uncertain. Father has, however, called an informal conference of the Trustees for this afternoon to decide definitely on a date for the Board meeting, irrespective of the funeral. It is necessary to come to a decision about the holding of the meeting, whether Mr. Miller can be present or not. The trustees will confer this afternoon and a call will be issued as a result of their meeting. I think the meeting will be called for Tuesday. In that case, the meeting of the committee will be called for Monday.

The situation, so far as I analyze it, is as follows:

The members of the committee have undergone considerable change of sentiment. Mr. Day is, I think, in favor of Chautauqua autonomy and consolidation at Cleveland, of raising money to secure control of the Chautauquan and publications under Chautauqua auspices. That is virtually carrying out the present plan only under Chautauqua control. Mr. Skinner, with whom I had a talk yesterday, has also considerably modified his view, and virtually takes the position that if a plan can be devised for securing the result under Chautauqua auspices, he would favor it rather than the Chicago plan. But if the Board of trustees show no disposition to do anything, he would favor the original scheme as the best avail-
Dr. W. R. Harper
University of Chicago

May 19, 1940

Your letter of May 4th is duly received and I am glad to inform you that I have received a letter from your New York office.

The Board meeting at the end of May will be held in Chicago, and the letter of the President in reply to your letter of May 4th will be read in the meeting for your information.

I am writing in order to call your attention to a matter of importance to the Board of Trustees. In this connection, I have in mind the following:

The purpose of the committee is to study the economies and to recommend to the Board of Trustees such economies as may be feasible in the carrying out of the university's educational and research work.

The committee consists of the following members:

Mr. D. L. Wilson, President
Mr. R. E. B. Bowers, Vice-President
Mr. E. J. Smith, Secretary
Mr. G. W. H. Brown, Treasurer
Mr. J. H. Jones, Assistant Treasurer

I am writing to call your attention to the need of careful consideration of the various recommendations made by the committee, and to the importance of the matter under consideration.

I am confident that the Board of Trustees will give this matter the serious consideration it deserves.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
able measure. He thinks the proposition with regard to the eleven trustees modifies the situation somewhat, and will probably have weight with the trustees.

Mr. Thomas I have not seen, but he is reported to have weakened to the point of going back on the Committee's report. Mr. Rockwell I saw this morning. He is stiffer about standing by the report than anybody else, but is by no means certain about it. He puts the chief confidence in your judgment in the matter.

I understand that other trustees, for example, Short, Jesse Smith, Duncan, Robert Miller and Lewis Miller, are openly antagonizing the proposition.

Father's attitude remains unchanged. He feels that he was subjected to very severe pressure at our last conference, and my heart smites me in some measure for my share in it. He at once telegraphed Mr. Day that there were obstacles to the Cleveland plan, and that it would better be reconsidered or modified. Father has adopted a position of absolute neutrality. He will not oppose the Chicago plan, nor will he advocate it. He will acquiesce in it if it is deemed best by the board, and in the absence of any other plan he regards it as probably the best available scheme.

I think that in all probability the plan will be presented looking to the consolidation through Chautauqua autonomy. I think both these plans should come up in the committee; that the matter should be canvassed very thoroughly. It is the feeling of Mr.
Skinner and Mr. Rockwell that you should certainly be present at the committee meeting and that the matter should be thoroughly discussed from every point of view.

As to my position, I think you understand it. In the absence of any definite workable scheme proposed by the trustees for meeting the present situation, I believe the Chicago plan with the trustee modification to be the best thing in sight.

At the same time you understand my relation to the whole matter. I cannot undertake to force my views on the trustees. I have seen several men and I report the situation as I see it.

I will telegraph you this afternoon the result of the Board's conference.

Yours sincerely,

George E. Vincent.

Mr. Skinner has read this letter and trusts that it contains a true account of the situation. — G. E. V.
Sincerely and most respectfully,

[Signature]

President [Name]

[Title]
My dear Dr. Harper,

You know I worked out a scheme for the complete reorganization of the Chautauquan which year by year has become more and more conventionalized and stereotyped. Dr. Fland contributed in a general way to the change, but had hes decided to run the magazine in the same old way another year. One whole plan for progress is blocked.

I am discouraged if we can't get control and centralize and unify the whole policy. There's absolutely no hope.

Yours sincerely,

George.
GEORGE VINCENT
AT THE HEAD OF
CHAUTAUQUA.

A Former Plainfield Boy's Great Honor.

PRESIDENT HARPER RESIGNS

vers His Connection With Chautauqua Assembly.

Chicago, June 27.—Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, has ended his 12 years' connection with Chautauqua.

Dr. Harper's resignation from the board of trustees two weeks ago broke the final tie between him and the Chautauqua movement and came as the culmination of a vain attempt to bring the Chautauqua enterprises to Chicago—all save the assembly, which would remain at Lake Chautauqua, New York.

It was proposed to move the reading circle from Buffalo to Chicago; to take the publishing plant of Flood & Vincent, publishers of all the Chautauqua literature, to Chicago, and to make this the center of the educational movement. It was understood that Bishop John H. Vincent, as chancellor of Chautauqua, was in favor of the plan of organization which included the removal to Chicago and the making of Dr. Harper the virtual head of the entire movement.

The Methodists, who have been in control of Chautauqua, sought Bishop Vincent and asserted that the move would mean a "sell out" to the Baptists and that John D. Rockefeller would be in control of the Chautauqua movement. Dr. Harper heard of this and immediately announced that if there was a word of question of his motives he would withdraw entirely from Chautauqua. At the meeting last January he resigned as head of the collegiate department.

In March Lewis Miller, head of the business department of Chautauqua, died, and the reorganization became necessary. Hostility to the Chicago plan brought to the front Wilson M. Day of Cleveland, on whose proposition it was decided that all of the departments of the association, except the assembly, should be centered in Cleveland.

George E. Vincent, who is a son of the chancellor, was elected to take Dr. Harper's place at the head of the collegiate department.

Miss Helen Gould's endowment of $25,000, secured through Dr. Harper, together with $25,000 to be raised by the reorganization, will be set aside for an endowment fund. Andrew Carnegie is to be interested in the plan if possible and a large endowment secured from him.
CHAUTAUQUA as a School of Methods for Pastoral and especially Sunday-School Pedagogy was established in 1874.

The Administration on the lookout for efficient Teachers secured for the Season of 1883 the services of Professor Harpur in the Department of Hebrew. This place he held for several years and became one of the most effective of all the Chautauqua instructors, counsellors and public representatives. His contributions to the success and popularity of the Chautauqua Movement can never be forgotten. He was a wise Adviser, a skilful Instructor, an efficient Promoter, and Principal and his value to the Movement has always been cordially recognized by its Founders.

John H. Vincent
5700 Washington Avenue
Chicago
Dec. 28, 1914.

The Church Our University

Every truly earnest Christian (old or young) is a University Student—a member of the University of the Church.

The aims of one's life in the University of the Church are:
1. To be really and personally related to Christ as his disciple—a real matriculation;
2. To become by daily thought, prayer and service more and more like Christ;
3. To follow His example in everyday life, doing as nearly as one can what He would do were He now living among us;

The Departments of the University of the Church are:
1. The Preparatory Department with its object lessons at HOME.
2. The Department of Associated Worship and Instruction at CHURCH.
3. The Department of Associated Instruction and Worship at SUNDAY-SCHOOL.
4. The Department of Education in SCHOOL, COLLEGE and UNIVERSITY.
5. The Department of Observation and Experimentation in EVERY-DAY LIFE—in Business and Society, in Political and National Affairs.
6. The Department of WORLD-WIDE EXTENSION in Education, Reform, Missions, Church Extension, the helping of the Freedman and the Indian, the relief of suffering in all forms, the suspension of denominating agencies, the spread of literature and the encouraging of every movement that makes for human betterment.
7. The Department of Enlistment and Alliance under which Baptism is received or administered and an open avowal of Desire and Resolve to profess Christ by union with the visible Church is made.

Chautauqua:
Its Meaning and Its Mission.

1. Chautauqua places wise and forcible emphasis on The Home Life as the most effective of all the educational agencies.


3. Chautauqua gives to practical and busy people at first a superficial, but a sympathetic, familiarity with the various departments of education embraced in the public school, college and university courses of study.

4. Chautauqua encourages the variety, and illustrates the sanity of recreative activities, and thus helps to protect society against fanaticism, frivolity and dissipation.

5. Chautauqua remembers that the "groves were God's first temples" and therefore, wherever possible, utilizes the opportunity of the Summer for out-of-door and in-the-grove convocations, where the banks slope down to the blue lake-edge. And therefore Chautauqua, when she can, sings with Longfellow in "My Cathedral":

Enter I the pavement, carpeted with leaves,
Give back a softened echo to thy tread
I Listen I the choir is singing; all the birds
In leafy galleries beneath the eaves,
Are singing I listen ere the sound be fled
And learn their way to worship without words.

6. Chautauqua exalts in her convocations and in the homes she enters the supreme importance of a genuine, reverent, earnest, faithful Christian piety, a Christ-like passion for the service of Humanity, and the necessity of doing all the work we undertake, conscientiously and thoroughly.
CHANGING OR REASSESSING A MESSAGE FOR A
LEX AND SPECIALLY RUSHED-EXPORT PLOT.

Both were established in 1947.

The information on the import for all

The development of research, the price of

The World War II. The decision to

In the development of political, economic, social, and

They have never been forgotten. He was a wise

Archival, especially recent, is the nature of

the movement has always been a major factor.
President Ernest D. Burton,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Burton:

Not knowing at the present time who handles your summer session, I am taking the liberty of sending the enclosed letter over your desk. When Dean Robertson was looking after these summer lectures we had some correspondence, especially with reference to the coming of John Massfield.

As you doubtless know, we are celebrating this summer our 50th anniversary. When the time comes we shall appreciate very much if you feel like sending us a message on behalf of the University. The connection between Chicago and Chautauqua has been very close during all of the University's history. Dr. Harper was the Principal of our Summer Schools 1883 to 1895. Many of the first appointees at the University were members of our faculty, notably Dr. Frederick Starr, Prof. Amos A. Stagg, Prof. S. H. Clark, Dr. Frank J. Miller, and probably others whom I do not know. At all times since the founding of the University the chief officers of Chautauqua have been connected with, or graduates of, the University of Chicago. Naturally, therefore, we shall want to have this connection emphasized in whatever way is legitimate during our coming summer.

With best wishes as always, I am

Cordially yours,

Arthur E. Bestor

[Signature]
March 26, 1924

The University of Chicago has learned with interest that the Chautauqua Institution will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary in the summer of 1924. That announcement occasions in the minds of many of us here thoughts and emotions analogous to those which one experiences on the anniversary of some deeply loved and highly honored kinmen. The implied metaphor is not quite perfect, because our connections with Chautauqua began even before the University of Chicago had existence. Our Professor MacClintock was appointed instructor in English at Chautauqua in 1881, eleven years before the University opened. That appointment of Professor MacClintock antedated President Harper's Chautauqua connection by four years, and it was Professor MacClintock that helped Bishop Vincent develop the first correspondence courses of the country. Dr. Harper became principal of the Summer Schools in 1893, and continued in that relation until 1895, three years after the opening of the University of Chicago. Others who were connected with the Chautauqua Institution before the founding of the University and who afterwards became members of our Faculties were Starr, Stagg, Cutten, S. H. Clark, Miller, Vincent, Fayergrove, R. E. Harper, J. B. Burgess, Georgia Chamberlain, and Julia Bailey. E. H. Moore and Percy W. Boynton have also been connected with both institutions, though I am not sure whether their connections with Chautauqua antedate the founding of the University.

The University of Chicago, during the entire period of its life, has been in the most intimate and sympathetic relationship with the Chautauqua Institution. That relationship has been much warmer and more intimate than that which usually exists between two educational institutions. There is, among educators, some difference of opinion as to whether education and religion are separable. These two institutions, however, have this in common -- that they have always exemplified in their practice the view that there can be no complete education which ignores the religious element in man.
ings and expressions of its hope that for another half century and more, the two institutions may continue to exert upon America an ever strengthening influence toward the realization of the highest ideals for the nation.

Cordially yours,

President.

President Arthur E. Becton
Chautauqua Institution
918 Gotham National Bank Building
1619 Broadway
New York City

MB/R
CONFLICTING JURISDICTIONS

The Conflict of Laws and Jurisdiction of Foreign Courts

The conflict of laws and jurisdiction of foreign courts is a complex area of law that involves the resolution of legal disputes between parties from different jurisdictions. It is particularly relevant in the context of international business, where transactions may involve parties from multiple countries.

The principles of conflict of laws, also known as private international law, aim to determine which country's laws should apply in a situation where there is a clash between the laws of different jurisdictions. These principles are designed to ensure that the laws of the respective countries are respected and that legal disputes are resolved justly.

In the context of jurisdiction, courts must determine whether they have authority to hear a case involving parties from different countries. This involves considerations such as the location of the parties, the nature of the dispute, and the applicable laws.

International agreements and conventions, such as the Hague Convention on Private International Law, provide a framework for resolving conflicts of laws and jurisdiction in international disputes.

In conclusion, the conflict of laws and jurisdiction of foreign courts is a crucial area of legal practice that requires a deep understanding of international law and the ability to apply it effectively.