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Laughlin, J. L.

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OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT
OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY.
1892-3.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION:

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John Bennet Canning
Special Assistant in Political Economy, 1914; Assistant, 1914–15; Instructor, 1915–

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Frederic Benjamin Garver  
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Stuart McCune Hamilton  
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ROBERT FRANKLIN HOXIE
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ALVIN SAUNDERS JOHNSON
Associate Professor of Political Economy, 1910–11.

JOHN KOREN
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LEON CARROLL MARSHALL
Assistant Professor of Political Economy, 1907–8; Associate Professor, 1908–11; Professor of Political Economy, 1911–

HUGO RICHARD MEYER
Assistant Professor of Political Economy, 1903–5.

ADOLPH CASPAR MILLER
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WESLEY CLAIR MITCHELL
Assistant in Political Economy, 1900–1; Instructor, 1901–2.

ROBERT MORRIS
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FREDERICK MEYERLE SIMONS
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THORSTEIN B. VELEBLEN
Reader in Political Economy, 1893–94; Associate, 1894–96; Instructor, 1896–1900; Assistant Professor, 1900–06.

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CLARENCE ELMORE BONNETT
Assistant in Political Economy, 1910–11.

EZEKIEL HENRY DOWNEY
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JOHN FRANKLIN EBERSOLE

EDITH SCOTT GRAY
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HOMER HOYT
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HAZEL KYRK
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DUNCAN ALEXANDER MACGIBBON

ERNEST MINOR PATTERSON
Assistant in Political Economy, 1910–11.

LEONA MARGARET POWELL
Assistant in Political Economy, 1915–

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DELOS OSCAR KINSMAN (1898-99)
Hazel KYRK (1912-13)
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Albert Newton Merritt (1903-06)
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Harry Alvin Millis (1898-99)
Wesley Clair Mitchell (1896-99)
James Ernest Moffat (1915–)
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Murray Shipley Wildman (1901-04)
Henry Parker Willis (1895-98)
Ambrose Pare Winston (1893-94; 1896-97)
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MILLIS, Harry Alvin
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MOORE, Stephen Halcut
MORRIS, Robert
Mosser, Stacy Carroll
Moulton, Harold Glenn
MUMFORD, Eben
Munn, Glenn Gaywaine
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Neill, Charles Patrick

NESBITT, Charles Rudolph
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Niece, Ralph Harter
NORTHRUP, John Eldridge
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NORTON, Grace Peloubet
Nourse, Edwin Greswold
NOYES, Edmund Spencer
O’Brien, Charlotte Louise
O’Dea, Paul Montgomery
O’Hara, Frank
Okada, George F.
Olin, Oscar Eugene
PADAN, Robert Samuel
Padden, Thomas Hosack
PARKER, Bertrand De Rolph, Jr.
PARKER, Norman Sallee
PARKER, Robert Lincoln
Parker, Ulysses Simpson
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Paschal, Rosa Catherine
Patterson, Ernest Minor
Patton, Eugene Bryan
Pattrick, John Hezzie
Payne, Walter A.
Peabody, Susan Wade
Pease, Theodore Calvin
Pease, William Arthur
Perrine, Cora Belle
Peterson, Otto Edward
PHILLIPS, Ulrich Bonnell
Pierce, Paul Skeels
Polzin, Benjamin Albert
PORTER, Nathan Tanner
POTTS, Charles Shirley
POWELL, Bert Eardly
Powell, Leona Margaret
Prescott, Arthur Taylor
PRICE, Maude Azalie
Pirim, Clarence J.
Putnam, James William
Putnam, Mary Burnham
Quaintance, Hadley Winfield
Rabenstein, Matilda Agnes
Radicliff, Earle Warren
Rainey, Alice Hall
Reasoner, Florence
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Reed, Ralph Johnston</th>
<th>Smith, Gerard Thomas</th>
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<td>Riley, Elmer Author</td>
<td>Sproul, Alexander Hugh</td>
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<td>Schmitt, Ella</td>
<td>Sullivan, Margaret Veronica</td>
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<td>Sundstrom, Ingeborg</td>
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<td>Schromper, Charles Ward</td>
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<td>Scott, D. R.</td>
<td>Swan, Laurence Wardell</td>
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<td>Scott, Edward Lee</td>
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<td>Scott, James M</td>
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<td>Seelkeller, Frederick Snyder</td>
<td>Sydenstricker, Edgar</td>
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<td>Sellan, Avedis Hefros</td>
<td>Tajima, Kazuyoshi</td>
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<td>Sellery, George Clark</td>
<td>Takimoto, Tanezo</td>
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<td>Senseman, Ira Roscoe</td>
<td>Tan, Chang Lok</td>
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<td>Seward, Ora Philander</td>
<td>Tanner, Alvin Charles</td>
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<td>Shaw, George Washington</td>
<td>Tarb, Stambury Ryrie</td>
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<td>Shelton, William Arthur</td>
<td>Taylor, Archibald Wellington</td>
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<td>Shepherd, Fred Strong</td>
<td>Taylor, William G.</td>
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<td>Shoemaker, Lucile</td>
<td>Temple, Frances Congdon</td>
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<td>Shue, William Daniel</td>
<td>Teng, Kwangtang</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sikes, George Cushing</td>
<td>Tenvor, Lucy Elizabeth</td>
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<td>Simons, Frederick Myerle</td>
<td>Thomas, David Yancey</td>
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<td>Sinclair, James Grundy</td>
<td>Thompson, Carl William</td>
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<td>Singer, Martin</td>
<td>Thompson, Charles Sproul</td>
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<td>Skelton, Oscar Douglas</td>
<td>Thompson, Edwin Elbert</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slemp, Campbell Bascom</td>
<td>Thompson, John Giffin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smith, Almeron Warren</td>
<td>Thorne, Florence Calvert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thornhill, Ernest Algier
Thurston, Henry Winfred
Tiffany, Orrin Edward
Tilton, Howard Cyrus
Towle, Ralph Egbert
Towne, George Lewis
Treflesen, John Edward
Tunell, George Gerard
Turner, Helen Honor
Turner, Mary
Updegraff, Elizabeth
Valgren, Victor Nelson
Varkala, Joseph Paul
Vassarakis, Cleanteles Aristides
Veblen, Thorstein B.
Vernier, Chester Garfield
Vogt, Paul Leroy
Vondracek, Olga Olive
Waldo, Karl Douglas
Waldorf, Lee
Waldron, George Burnside
Walker, Edson Granville
Walling, William English
Wallath, Albert Leland
Waltz, Merle Bowman
Warlow, Chester Cameron
Ware, Richard
Warren, Henry Kimball
Warren, Worcester
Watson, Robert Eli
Watts, Cicero Floyd
Weaver, Samuel Roy
Webster, Arthur Ferdinand
Webster, William Clarence
Weisman, Russell
Wells, Emilie Louise
Wells, Oliver Edwin
West, Max
West, Victor J.
Westlake, Ruby Moss
Weston, Jessie Beatrice
Wethington, Joseph Francis
Whipple, Elliot
Whitaker, Hobart Karl
Whitcomb, Adele
White, Francis Harding
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White, Laura Amanda
Whited, Oric Ogilvie
Wilcox, William Craig
Wildman, Murray Shipley
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Williams, Arthur Rowland
Williams, Charles Byron
Williams, Frank North
Williams, John William
Williams, Pelagius
Willis, Henry Parker
Wilson, Eugene Alonzo
Winans, Clarence Henry
Winston, Ambrose Pare
Winston, James Edward
Wirt, William Albert
Witmer, John Earl
Woods, Erville Bartlett
Woolley, Edwin Campbell
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Yahn, Harold George
Yeisaku, Komimami
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Zee, Theubinn Zoan
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Year</th>
<th>Persons Giving Instruction (Exclusive of those appointed for the Summer Quarter only)</th>
<th>Graduate Students in Political Economy and Commerce and Administration</th>
<th>Registrations in Political Economy Courses</th>
<th>Majors of Instruction Given in the Department of Political Economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Graduate Students</td>
<td>All Students</td>
<td>Net—Excluding Courses Repeated</td>
</tr>
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<td>1892-93</td>
<td>4</td>
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Franklin, Frank George
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Freed, Frederick Aaron
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Freer, Hamline Herbert
Galloway, Ida Gray
Galloway, Louis Caldwell
Gamble, George Hawthorne
Gardner, Evelyn Elizabeth
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Garver, Frederic Benjamin
Gebauer, George Rudolph
Geddes, Joseph Arch
Genheimer, Eli Thomas
Gephart, William Franklin
Glover, Ethel Adella
Going, Margaret Chase
Goodhue, Everett Walton
Goodier, Floyd Tompkins
Graham, Theodore Finley
Granger, Marshall Allen
Granger, Roy T.
Grant, Laura Churchill
Gray, Edith Scott
Gray, Helen Sayr
Gray, Victor Evan
Green, Martha Florence
Gregg, Eugene Stuart
Gregory, Homer Ewart
Griffith, Elmer Cummings
Grimes, Anne Blanche
Grimson, Gudmundur
Grisswold, George C.
Gromer, Samuel David
Grubb, Willard Neal
Guice, Herman Hunter
Guild, Charles Kelly
Gulliford, Paul Willis
Guthrie, William Buck
Hagerty, James Edward
Hahn, Ernest Herman
Hall, Arnold Bennett

Hamilon, John Bascom
Hamiton, Robert Houston
Hammond, Alva Merwin
Hand, Chester Culver
Hanks, Ethel Edna
Harding, William Fletcher
Hardy, Eric West
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Hargrove, Pinkney Settle
Harris, Estelle
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Hasting, Cora Walton
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Haynes, Fanny Belle
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Herger, Albert August Ernst
Herndon, Dallas Tabor
Herren, Belva Mary
Hewes, Amy
Hidden, Ira Morton
Hill, Harvey Thomas
Hinton, Vasco Giles
Hitchcock, William
Hodgdon, Mary Josephine
Hodge, Albert Claire
Hodgin, Cyrus Wilbur
Holman, Guy
Holmes, Marion
Honska, Otto James
Hope, Chauncey Edward
Hopkins, Albert Lafayette
Hopkins, John Lamar
Horner, John Turner
Hutchkiss, Irma Helen
Hunwick, Isaac A.
Howard, Earl Dean
Howe, Charles Roland
Howerth, Ira Woods
Hoxie, Robert Franklin
Hoyt, Homer
Hubbard, Howard Archibald
Hughes, Elizabeth
Humble, Henry William
Humphries, Louis Kyle
Hunt, Duane Garrison
Hunter, Estelle Belle
Huntington, Ellery Channing
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
OF
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

JAMES LAURENCE QUAHAN
Professor and Head of the Department of Political Economy
1909-1934

[Signature]

[Stamp]
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

JAMES LAURENCE LAUGHLIN
Professor and Head of the Department of Political Economy
1892–1916

CHICAGO
PRIVATELY PRINTED
MCMXVI
TWELVE-YEAR HISTORY

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

JAMES LAVARACE ECONOMY
Professor and Head of the Department of Political Economy

1909-1910

CHICAGO

WALTER CHAMBERS

SECRETARY
1901.

BASEBALL PLAYERS
GET EARLY PRACTICE

Coach Stagg Takes Advantage of the
New Extension Course—Professor
lines of the University of Chicago has de-
vised a new form of university extension
work. It consists in a co-operation or combi-
nation of specialists from different uni-
versities to present the salient facts of their
respective sciences by combined effort. The
first experiment will be a course of lectures
on modern social and economic problems.
The lecturers thus far engaged are: H. C.
Adams, University of Michigan; I. W. Ho-
worth, Chicago; S. M. Lindsay, Pennsyl-
vania; H. H. Powers, Cornell; E. A. Ross,
Nebraska; A. W. Small, Chicago; Walter
A. Wyckoff, Princeton. The cities selected
for the first experiment are Milwaukee,
Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus, Cincinnati
and Indianapolis.
20 Holworthy Hall
Cambridge, Mass.
October 20th, 1894.

My dear Mr. Harper,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt this morning through the mail of my doctor's diploma, and to express my deep gratitude for the honorable distinction of which it is the insignia.

May I thank you also for your letter releasing me from my appointment at the University of Chicago, and for the interest you express therein in my future?

The year which I spent at the University of Chicago passed with me most pleasantly and profitably. And if ever I become free to follow my own inclinations I feel that they will lead me westward once more.

Your letter gave me great comfort; for I had learned before receiving it that my resignation appeared to some an evidence of instability of character and of lack of fidelity to contracts. I regretted sincerely the embarrassment which my resignation might cause, although my conceit did not allow me to think that embarrassment would be serious. I believed, too, that our larger educational institutions expected instructors of low rank to accept advancement whenever opportunity occurred; and that an institution even felt pride in having its own men called from inferior positions to fill positions of greater responsibility elsewhere. I accordingly took some pride in informing you so soon after receiving my doctor's degree that I had accepted
My dear Mr. Moreover,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of October 3rd, 1923, and to express my deep gratitude for the honorable
mention of which I thank you.

I wish to express to you my appreciation of the University of Chicago, and
for the interest you have shown towards my future.

The very fact that I know you, a great scientist, means more to me than
I can possibly express. I hope you will find it less difficult to adjust one's
self than I suspected.

Your letter gives me great comfort; you, I feel, will help me understand once more
the nature of science, and I shall be forever grateful.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Department of Physics, University of Chicago

[Address]
an appointment as Instructor in Harvard University.

The considerations which influenced me chiefly were, however, as I wrote you, of my mother's health.

You will pardon me if I have written at too great length, or if I have presumed too far upon your interest in my welfare.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President William R. Harper.
en arrangements as Instructor to Harvard University.

The combination which influences me spiritually more

however, as I hope you, of my mother's death

You will perhaps be if I have written to you great

"a feather" is if I have become too far away your interest

in my matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President William R. Hunter.
135 Nahant St., Lynn, Mass.
September 10th, 1884.

Dear Sir,

I have received an appointment as instructor in Political Economy at Harvard University, and prior to accepting it I send you my resignation from the appointment as reader in Political Economy for the year 1884-5 at the University of Chicago.

I do not wish this to be considered as in any sense a bid for higher salary. I thoroughly canvassed that ground last Spring and am aware that the exigences of the University do not admit of any such increase.

I wish to express my sense of obligation to you for your many kindnesses to me last year. I shall always hold sincere affection for the University from which I received a Doctor's degree.

I have written to Professor Laughlin more in detail the reasons which have led me to take this step. Financial considerations and the matter of academic rank aside, I have been influenced chiefly by my anxiety for my mother's health and my consequently very strong desire to be during this Winter near her.

Very truly yours,

President William R. Harper.
Dear Mr. \[Name\],

I have the honor to introduce myself to political economy at Harvard University, and desire to accept your invitation to join the department as an instructor. I propose to devote my energies to the study and teaching of political economy for the year 1894-5 at the University of Chicago.

I have not the time or opportunity to do any real work, but I sincerely hope to make the most of the opportunity I have been given. I am grateful for the confidence you have placed in me, and I shall do my best to justify this confidence.

I have written to Professor Laidley more to gratify the request of the committee, and to express the hope that I may be able to take up this work in the fall. I have no opportunity to make any suggestions at present, but I shall be glad to do so at a later date.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President William R. [Name]
December 22, 1894.

My dear Pres. Harper,

The more I have reflected on this matter of the courses in Statistics on my journey here, the more I believe that there must have been some misunderstanding of the whole situation. I proposed the work in Statistics; it was accepted as part of my original scheme; it has remained for three years under my charge. The books have been carefully collected under my guidance, and paid for out of our appropriations. If that original arrangement, including Statistics, does not stand, there is nothing in it standing and doubt and uncertainty is the necessary consequence. If it is proposed to remove Statistics from my charge, I do not see why any other
subject should not also be taken away in the same unannounced fashion. The situation thus created would be intolerable. Therefore, I must insist that Statistics, if given by Dr. Gould, should be given under our department. If Dr. Gould is wanted in other departments for work other than Statistics, that does not concern me.

The relations with the department of Sociology have in the past been cordial and pleasant, as should be the case of two departments so closely allied; and I should hope they might remain so in the future. I cannot suppose that the arrangement, as briefly hinted to me, could be accomplished; since it would radically alter existing relations between our two departments, and introduce a suspicion and tension which, I am sure, you would be the last to inaugurate. I have been unsuspicuous; but if this plan is
seriously thought of, I must fix myself against any environment for the future.

You have always been most kind and helpful in aiding us to better the work of our department. I must continue to speak to you freely and frankly, confident of your preventing what must certainly grow into a very unfortunate situation. When Dr. Gould's courses are arranged, as they should be, with me, I shall then of course be ready to conduct, in the proper spirit, with Professor Small, as that the work may also be most helpful to his students. But Professor Small should do this through one, and not directly with Dr. Gould.

Professor Small has never even approached this question with me. He has in the past been ever united to the work in Statistics been suitable to his students. It cannot for a moment be said that, because of
failure to arrange suitable work in Statistics, it has at least been found necessary to take it away from our Department. I cannot possibly submit to the indictment - such as is contained in the proposed arrangement - of my fairness and judgment in managing this part of the work in any Department. If that is the real question at issue, then it is a different matter. But I do not suppose this for a moment.

I find Agatha in fine physical condition, and beginning to learn her species - finding out what other children are for.

With my best wishes for a merry Christmas to you and yours, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Lawrence Laughlin.
Jan. 5th, 1894.

Pres W.R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

Chicago.

Dear Sir:

That I demanded that Prof. Small or any one else should consult me before "using the statistical method" is too absurd to discuss. Is it possible that a head of a department should be unable to distinguish between teaching the methods of statistics or history, on the one hand, and the use of the statistical or historical methods on the other hand? This distinction however, is seriously argued, without any basis by Prof. Small.

In my confidential letter to you, which you sent to Prof. Small I expressly stated I had nothing to do with courses other than statistics in Prof. Small's department. If he wishes courses in sociology, in which statistical methods are used, that is none of my business; but let them be called and defined as sociological and not courses in the methods of statistics.

Now please understand that I do not claim that statistics are
in the department of Political Economy solely for the members of
that department and that others are regarded as interlopers.
That is pure assumption; as well say that economic students are in-
terlopers in the department of Political Science. But what I do
claim is that the courses of statistics were proposed by the depart-
ment of Political Economy and have been in it for three years and
I do not see that any single argument has been advanced
why they should not still be given in the same department.

The suggestion that I even hinted that the department of soci-
ology should be placed under the department of Political Economy
and that Prof. desire to apply statistical methods is a re-
flection upon my conduct of the department of Political Economy is
too puerile to require discussion. If however courses formerly
in my department are transferred to another without even consulting
me, I should ask an investigation.

The issue made by me is clear and distinct. An instructor
in statistics is talked over and his plan of courses considered by
the President and the head of another department, unknown to me. I
have, at this writing, not yet even seen the plan of courses,
while Prof. has; and he has had the initiative in making suggestions
to the instructor. But these courses of statistics have been
and are in my department. Reverse the situation. Suppose
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
HYDE PARK.

2. Miss Talbot, or Prof. Starr had gone, and I had consulted with the President and a successor had been planned without Prof. Small's knowledge, and I had had the oversight of planning the courses in Anthropology or Sanitary Science to be given, and Prof. Small had never seen this plan, not even after the appointment was made. He should have a right to feel unjustly treated. If I had done such a thing, without even hinting of it to Prof. Small, I should feel I had been at least lacking in friendliness to the head of another department.

I am not claiming and never have claimed, any right whatever to even suggest anything concerning the courses in Sociology; but Dr. Gould's courses in statistics must justly remain in the department of Political Economy. If they are not, it can only be done on the ground that the department of Political Economy is so narrow and illiberal that its courses in teaching statistical methods are adapted only for economic students; and to that I cannot submit.

If Prof. Small wishes courses in Sociology and not in Statistical Methods whatever odds with the former I have nothing to do. That the department of Political Economy monopolizes the "statistical method" is too
absurd for discussion. But the teaching of students in statistical methods has been assigned to the Department of Political Economy since the establishment of the University; and if a change is proposed, I have the right to know the reason why.

Very truly yours,

J. Lawrence Laughlin
Cambridge, Mass.
Dec. 23, 1894.

My Dear President Harper,

After writing you about Closson, I have a telegram from Hill's friend saying he is "absolutely normal, clear, reasonable, consistent." Your instructions, however, were that even if Hill recovered he could not do work again in the University. At any rate, we are now bound to Closson.

Of course, about Dec. 10th, when I was instructed to find someone for the Winter quarter, no one could say how long Hill's difficulty would continue; and if anyone were to be had by Jan 3, immediate action was necessary. It would be rash to wait the development of Hill's health.

But— in spite of all this— may it not be necessary to consider whether it
would not be inhuman or cruel to drive a
man out of the University for acts com-
mitted when irresponsible. When, in con-
trast, Thaddeus was detail—when even when ir-
responsible—his business arrangements
were strictly honorable, honest, it could
not be just to stipulate for his business
operations. On which outside we look
abut, it would look hard.

Then again, there is the fact that his
strongest subject, Richman, is one that we
wish to develop in Chicago, so I should
not know where to look for his equal in
that subject. Mr. Chase has had a
request from Pres. Hughes for 2000 copies
of Hill's article just printed in the Sec.
Journal.

Of course, if Hill were to be taken
back, he must be made to choose
finally, never to miss business and
Teaching again. I think that if he
definitely dropped the business, confined
himself to teaching only, he would
get on perfectly well. His work all this
autumn had not suffered.

In view of the awful rein to
Hill's future, if we decide against his
ever teaching with us again, it behoves
us to be as conciliatory as possible.

Of course, we must consider the University primarily, in that case, if he
has only been mind sick, or done really nothing dishonorable or dishonest, ought
that to disqualify him?

I have inquired into precedents in
such cases at Harvard. Professor has
several times reinstated a man after
public knowledge of his temporary insanity.
I recall two cases in my day, one Mr.
Woodward in history. Recently, one in-
structor in insanity tried to cut his
throat, but the newspapers got it all;
but he is today teaching, after his recovery.

The publicity given Hill's career
The newspapers shocked us. But that
might be the very reason why— as in Hill's
case—we cannot afford to shun him.
Else any executive reporter might drive
out any instructor by such outrageous
publicity of private matters. The strictest
investigation into Hill's business affairs
will not show the slightest deviation from
the strictest honesty, he armed in following
an excited business suggestion to the
point of folly. But what business
man has acted done that?

When this is considered that he
had been teaching 15 months without
vacation, is it not likely that his body
might not be so well able to resist
the effects of excitement? In view of
this long unbroken service should not
his be elemental?

Of course, it may not be true that
still has returned. I am writing on
the assumption that he has. If he has,
then it may be well for him to rest
until summer, before returning. Even
much as Miller goes abroad each year,
without need Closson other both;
Closson's engagement and should not
complicate Hill's case.

I am writing you on Hill's case,
that you may know my opinion. Should
his friend come to you soon.

I go Wednesday night to New York to the
Acton House, returning to Boston Sunday
night, leaving Boston at 2 P.M. Dec 31st
for Chicago (Tuesday).

Sincerely yours,

J. Laurence Laughlin
February 1st, 1901.

Mr. John Cummings,
135 Nahant Street, Lynn, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Cummings:

I have been very much interested in your letter of January eighteenth and in your plans. I confess, I am not sorry that you have found the editorial work too wearing, for I think you have a larger career in the academic field.

Mr. Laughlin and I were talking about you yesterday and we agreed that you were just the man they need at Leland Stanford University. We have both written to President Jordan concerning you. I wish that we had an opening at the University of Chicago, for in that case there would certainly be a place for you.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
Mr. John Cunningham

123 Hope Street, New Haven, Connecticut

My dear Mr. Cunningham:

I have been very much interested in your letter of January 15th, and in your
plan to convert me into a new sort of person. You have
shown the wonderful work you mean to do. I think
you have a real genius for the scientific field.
I'm inclined to be very skeptical about you because
and we esteem them as you write, the men with
at least two doctoral universities. We have both
sent to President Tarran concerning you. I think
that we had an agreement of the University of Chicago
for in that case there would certainly be a place
for you.

Very truly yours,

H.P. Jackson
Mr. Aurora may have told you that I am renouncing journalism — or perhaps I should rather say, it renounces me. Last year I had an opportunity to go on the editorial staff of the Evening Post (and I admit) as writer on social and economic topics. The venture was entirely an experiment, as I had had no experience in journalism whatever, and probably because I have not the editorial facility and because all my training has been scientific rather than journalistic, the strain of the work has somewhat impaired my health. I think my work here has not been in any
very desirable (I can assure the contrary) and the experience in writing and in other ways has been of great value to me.

I hope to secure an appointment to teach economics another year, and I write to ask if you will bear me in mind, as I think you know I have taught for years in the Harvard department. I have had considerable experience in handling large classes, and my work has covered a pretty wide field, from elementary economics to advanced courses in sociology (the labor question), public finance, ethnology in its relation to the social sciences, and the theory and practice of statistics (this last my more special field).

Until I secure some permanent appointment I shall be glad to take any work temporarily, and as you have always manifested a somewhat personal interest in my welfare, I write to ask you to bear me and my needs in mind, if you will.

Very truly yours,

John Cummings

My address will be

135 Nahant St.
Lynn, Mass.
Dec. 17, 1900.

Dear Prof. Harper,

The weakness of our historical collections is so well known that it is depressing against us in the minds of those who might come here to work in allied departments. If we had no modern equipment in science, we could not offer certain advanced laboratory courses; hence very efficient laboratories, of which we are proud. But in our group, the absence of books and materials acts just as an absence of scientific laboratories would in science group. Our libraries are our laboratories. Without them we cannot do proper research work. We do not have the English blue books; but Harvard has, also Columbia; therefore, with other such materials, these institutions are getting the ordinate students. If we are not to be provided with materials, the certain kinds of course (of a research character) which we now offer, ought to be given up. The historical department needs a very large appropriation to cover its immediate wants; there is almost nothing in early modern commence. Such grants would be of help to all the allied departments. Please compare our conditions with those at Cornell, which has the White Historical Library; and it would be sad to our disadvantage. And yet Cornell is far behind Harvard, Wisconsin, or the universities. I am sure the needs of this group have not been
approached as yet. It is true, it would be to have as much done for our laboratories, as has been given to only one of science study, like Geography. Compare the seeds made of historical books with the ones made of geological collections, whereas the thing are more immediate a necessity.

Very truly yours,

J. Lawrence Laughton
Dec. 3, 1901

Dear President Harper,

Here is another performance of the Extension Department of which I have reason to complain. You have always held that the head of the department is responsible for the work in his subject in the Extension field, and that he must, therefore, be consulted. This incident clearly is in violation of that principle. Surely, I know nothing about this plan until I saw it in the manuscript.

I am laying this for ourselves difficulties in the future. Moreover, as in the case of the Extension, I object to certain persons being chosen by the Extension for to go over the country, and make an exposition of economies which is certain to prejudice the scientific quality of our work here. There has been too much of this in the past, and now the quality of students coming here to study has been injured. I refuse my consent to this scheme as injurious to our department. If this goes on, I have the right of the public enough to make such counter-statements as will protect us from this sort of injury.

Do you wish us to carry this difference to the public? I feel very obvious about this matter.

Yours truly,

J. Lawrence Langham
The University of Chicago

HACE PARK

[Handwritten text]

There is a common phenomenon

...
Fifoot, N.J.  
Aug. 28, 1902

Dear 'Fred,' Harper,

The criticism of the department that in your letter, doubtless, was intended to keep us "shined up." On knowing the facts, and analyzing the graphs, you would probably not have thought it worth passing on. I beg to send the analysis on the accompanying sheets.

Miller's case has nothing in common with Mitchell's. I happen to know the fundamental reasons leading Miller to go; and they are neither you mention, nor one they of a kind which should be talked about.

Mitchell is young, he has had no other field of work (except one year on the Census) than Chicago,
and the change appeals to him; but I believe you will find eventually that the influence of someone else, connected with the possibility of marriage, has chiefly moved Mitchell.

The ostensible reason of "isolation" in Chicago is quite too slight to be reasonable, when the geographical isolation of California is taken into account; and to get with "new economists" when he goes with one who has long been associated with him there is not logical. There is something else than this behind this going.

However, in his state of mind, he ought to go, as you say.

Very truly yours,

J. Laurence Laughlin
April 14th, 1902.

My dear Mr. Laughlin:

Will you not send in your material for the programme immediately? The programme will not be of any service to us unless it goes out before May first.

Hoping that you will hurry the matter through, I remain

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper
Mr. Herbert

With your kind permission

Will you not send in your material for the programme immediately? The pro-

gramme will not be able to come before this meeting if it does not get there by to.

Hoping that you will promptly the matter

peremptory. I remain

Very sincerely yours,

W. Herbert
Dec. 5th, 1901.

My dear Mr. Laughlin:

I have your note of December third in reference to the proposed Extension course with Adams, Howerth, Lindsey, etc. I think that probably a mistake was made unintentionally in including the word "economic" in the statement. Perhaps the course has been understood to be in the Department of Sociology and has been approved by Professor Small. I take it that the line between departments is a line quite difficult to draw, and that this would be especially true in any effort to separate the Sociological department from certain others. In any case, I think the university extension Division cannot be blamed for any wrong procedure in this case, since it has carried out arrangements which in securing the head of the Department in connection with these lectures are to be given. I think it is a matter for you and Mr. Small to talk over.

I do not myself think that the scientific quality of the work at the University has really been prejudiced to any extent. I do not think that it would be wise for one department publicly to discuss the efficiency, motives or purpose of another department, and I am quite sure that you will agree with me on this point.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
I have your note of December 3rd in reference  

I have no note of December 3rd in reference to the proposed Extension course with Adam's, Haynes', Howard's, Lipton's, etc. I think that property a mistake was made unintentionally in omitting the word "economic" in the statement. Perhaps if the course were seen respecting the students to be in the Department of Sociology and have been approved by Professor Little. I have no idea that any of the Department's students are in any such case. I have no doubt of the Sociology Department from certain sources. I have seen I think the University Extension Division cannot be printed for any purpose leading the head of the Department in connection with these sources. I think it is a matter for you and Mr. Smith in this case. I do not mean to say that the scientific authority of the work of the University has been brought to your attention during the last quarter. I have no idea that you will make over the course of another quarter, and I am duties that you will receive with in this point.  

Yours very truly,  

W.R. Hefter
Aug. 15th, 1902.

My dear Professor Laughlin:

I received your letter and also Mitchell's. I have had a full and entirely satisfactory talk with him. He has explained to me why he thinks he ought to go away, and thinking as he does, I agree with him that it may be best for him to go. He himself will write you frankly the situation. It is not very different, I think, from that which was the basis of Miller's action. There is a strong feeling that the Department of Political Economy in our University is isolated from the work of Political Economy throughout the country; that the members of our staff do not come in contact with other men interested in the same subject, and with the work at large; that perhaps by going to some other institution a better relationship with the outside economic world can be secured.

I have told Mr. Mitchell that I think it doubtful whether he ought to leave us before January first, and he is willing to remain until January first if we think it best.

I hope that you are having a very pleasant vacation.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
My dear Professor Landis:

I received your letter and also

I have heard a talk and another after that talk.

I was explaining to me why we should be careful to go

my way and think as I have done. I agree with the point. It may

be best to plan to go. Here's a plan with which you thank you

attention. It is not very difficult, I think, from what

have been the parts of Professor Landis' actions. There is a strong feeling

that the department of Political Economy is not

interested from the work of Political Economy to

comply with the members of our staffs at not case in contact

with other men interested in the same subject. We have the work

at heart. What people's going to come after publication a letter

relationships with the outside economy indeed can be covered.

I have told Mr. M Landis that I think it is important that

not ought to lose me because law's time, but may be willing

to remain until then but I think it best.

I hope that you are having a very pleasant vacation.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Hacker
Note on Prof. Harpur's letter of Aug. 15, 1902

1) "The Department of Political Economy is isolated from the work of Political Economy throughout the country." That refers either (a) to me, or (b) to other members of the corps. (a) If to me, I beg to say that I am intimately informed as to the work going on elsewhere; and my personal relations with such men as H. C. Adams, J. W. Jenks, R. P. Sly, J. B. Clark, A. F. Harper, N. W. Farnum &c. &c. are very friendly and cordial.

(b) If to other instructors, they all know perfectly well they are free to form any personal relations they please with other men elsewhere. This point is rather absurd. If they are "isolated" they are so only in the sense that any scholar, in any department, is isolated - because of engaging occupation in study, or lack of means to travel, or to meet (in the possible case). And each man in this specialty, helps himself (with one well-known exception) well informed as to the work done elsewhere, not merely in this country, but in Europe.

2) "The members of our staff do not come in contact with other men interested in the same subject." That certainly is not true. We see personally more outside economists in Chicago than at Cornell or Harvard. We have visited men like H. C. Adams, Hobson, &c. &c. But when Adams was here Mitchell never saw him; nor did any of the other instructors. This charge comes a
justification of personal interest which will not 
from examinations. Are men to sit down supine 
ly, saying They do not meet other men, because 
some one else has went there foreigners into their 
own tent? Each instructor is free to go and come, 
to economic meetings, &c. This point is not worth 
further attention.

Moreover several years ago I worked hard to 
organize a Pol. Sci. assoc. in the Central States. It 
held its first meeting here. Contrary to my urgent 
warnings, Judge M. allowed the organization 
to slip out of our hands. Ely and others finally threw 
the scheme when they held the offices.

But I have already organized a body of Demo 
mists solely. The Free Club is composed of Ekdal, 
Kinney and myself. The first meeting took place in 
October

(3) Our aim is not come in contact "with the 
work at-large". This is incomprehensible. The 
"work at-large" is done either by line-hitting, or by publi 
cation. (a) I think we know the methods of line hitting 
as well as any other group finds, - or even better 
(b) As to publications, my few institutions in the 
world have better ones than ours (with the journal 
re) of keeping in touch with the progress of thinking 
in any subject. There are some signs better informed. I 
who have said nothing, than some I could mention who make 
broad their phylacteries when they get some suggestion from 
outside.
(4) "By going to some other institution a better relation may be struck up with the outside economic world and can be secured. This evidently refers to a state of affairs in which you can help. When I came to Chicago, announcing a new journal, it was opposed by the Columbia and Middle West, and we were regarded as rivals of other institutions by some journals. As you know, I got little support from Stille and Hill. Persistent efforts are constantly being made to get us to fold our publications with the Econ. Association. Our refusal has resulted in a feeling that we propose to separate ourselves from the others. In addition, Edgman influences the Ann. Econ. Review; and he with a few others regard Chicago as the most efficient rival. They are ready to make difficult terms. I could send details, if I chose. If I were to join us our separate publications, others would, and the work against us from certain sources would disappear. This would take away the substance of this change. I have too much spirit to yield to this kind of pressure; and I am sure we can look to you for help and not for criticism in upholding our economic publications."

(5) Because of the Benson affair, and attacks from the University as an organ of great capitalists, persistent attempts have been made to misrepresent the economic attitude of our department. It was taken up by Hill when some were disabled. We have been represented as intolerant, rigid in our views, narrow, old-fashioned, and unwilling to take new departures. This is false, all through; it can be dis-
From any day in our classrooms. When asked to specify, neither Mill nor anyone else has ever been able to refer to a written, or spoken, statement of mine which justifies any such characterization of the department as has been made.

In my own special subjects of ... rather than following Ricardo, or the conservative classical school (as is done at Harvard, for instance), I have gone so far in the other way that I may proudly be called an iconoclast. In teaching the general principles, my classes know that I have introduced the most recent points of view—changing and leaving very little of Mill.

It probably simplifies down to this: no man of any form of character—so you well know, from your own experiences—will always satisfy each man's idea as to how a department should be managed. Always instructors may be asked to do things they dislike. Any man's honest purpose is easily abraded. In trying to secure the highest efficiency, this is often inevitable. In the very case which has called onto your letter, demands quite specific instances; but there is no use.

On the whole question, I am always ready to receive any suggestions which will improve the standing of our department both within and without the University.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Lawrence Laughlin
My dear Dr. Webster,

We were very glad to get your letter, and to see that you had not forgotten us. I intended to write before, but kept putting it off, hoping to hear from you or Mr. Weimans. I am sorry you are not feeling better this winter. I trust you will be able to get out and enjoy the warm spring weather soon.

Mr. Richmond and I have been well, and have enjoyed our life here very much. The winter here has been about the same as in Rochester. The snow is now all gone and the boys are out playing marbles on the street. The people here are friendly and sociable. We go to the University church, and
to the Baptist church a block away. The only drawback we have in Chicago is the horrible old street cars. We live 3 miles out and the cable cars are worse than any I ever saw in Rochester. There is an elevated line however about 1/2 mile from our house. Mrs. Powers was out here for four or five weeks this winter and that kept Mrs. Richmond from being homesick.

I have put in over a year of school work and have enjoyed it so much. It has been a great opportunity for me. In some respects the University is better than I expected, and in some it is not so good. There are a great many courses of study offered on a great variety of subjects. Some of the instructors are good men, and some are poor. I have had work under both classes. The best men are in the graduate departments. This is what gives such a name to the institution. Again,
The professors are of all shades of opinion. Prof. Laughton, head of the Political Economy department, is a capitalist, through and through. Associate professor Bunnings is a strong trade-union man and believes in the "closed-shop." Prof. Meyers is a strong individualist in regard to government ownership. He is continually exposing the weakness of municipal ownership in England.

Dr. Merriam, on the other hand, is distinctly in favor of municipal ownership. He thinks that is the only way to improve city government, to have better city officials elected, etc.

Municipal ownership of street railroads in Chicago is a burning question. The municipal elections are held here in April. The Democrat party are for
immediate ownership of street railways. The Republican party ostensibly favor city ownership, but want to wait a few years till the city has more money.

I think the Democrats will win. One eight-mile ride in a summer car with but a little coal stove in the middle, and the temperature about zero, will convert most anyone to municipal ownership.

The city government here is fairly honest. There are several citizen organizations which have been energetic for 4 or 5 years and have succeeded in getting about 24 honest aldermen out of a total of 35.

You no doubt have read about Dr. Harper's recent illness and the hopelessness of his case. He has been a hard worker. He gave 5 to 6 lectures
The University of Chicago

every day while other professors give 2 or 3. In addition to this
Dr. Harper has the administrative
duties to look after. He has also
written three books which are
now on the press. Dr. Harper has
been the hardest worker in the
University. He is now busy on plans
to enlarge the University by several
new buildings to cost about
$5,000,000.

Give our respects to your
family, and to Mr. and Mrs. Weinans.
I should be glad to hear from them.

Sincerely yours

A. D. Richmond
March 9, 1918.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

At the instance of the President and the Council of National Defense, the Department of Labor has undertaken to organize a unified war labor program. To assist me in developing an outline of the plans for carrying the purpose into effect, I created an Advisory Council, of which Dr. L. C. Marshall of your University was a member. That Council has about completed its work, and a general outline has been formulated that is only awaiting the action of Congress to enable us to put it into effect.

A number of new divisions are contemplated in the plan proposed, which, in actual administration, will have to be properly coordinated. They will also have to be coordinated with the activities of other Departments already in existence. To do that will require considerable investigation, planning and negotiation. The number of other duties arising within the Department will preclude the possibility of my giving that personal attention to it which the importance and pressing necessity of the work requires. I need someone to assist me, at least until the work is in running order, in whose ability, judgment and tact I can rely.
DEAR SIR:

At the request of the President and the Council of the University, I am forwarding the enclosed paper, "The Problem of the Liberal Arts College."

I have been asked to develop an outline of the plan that the President and I have prepared to explain to you the nature and scope of the project. This outline is attached.

I am sure you will appreciate the work of the Committee. I have attached the report of the Committee, which is now available for your review.

I am confident that you will find the report useful in formulating the action of the Council to enable me to carry on.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Office Title]
[Name]
[University Name]
My observation of the work of Dr. Marshall has convinced me that his services would be invaluable in handling the work under consideration. I write to urge you to give him leave for a long enough period to enable him to undertake this work.

Trusting that you will be able to grant my request, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.
The association of the work of the University and its various departments, I am sure, is of great importance in bringing the work more concentric. I write to make you to give me leave for a short

money bearing to enable me to undertake this work.

Please find that you will be able to grant me leave. I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note]