Dear Mr. Dodd:

Thank you very much for the copy of your paper on the war with Mexico. I have read it with great interest, and instruction. One question I should like to ask. On page 1 you refer to McKinley's having shared in precipitating the war with Spain in order to avoid difficulties at home. I should be much interested to know the evidence for that.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. W. E. Dodd,
The University of Chicago.
Chicago, September 22, 1912

Dear Mr. Dohg:

Thank you very much for the copy of your paper on the war with Mexico. I have read it with great interest and interest. The one chapter I would like to ask. On page 5 you refer to Mexico's having agreed to participate and war with Germany in order to work all things out. I should be much interested to know the substance of that.

Very truly yours,

H.P.L. I. P.

Mr. W.E. Dohg
The University of Chicago
Dear Sir, 

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent events on campus. The recent incidents of vandalism and disrespect towards faculty and students have caused a great deal of distress among the student body. I believe that these actions are not only illegal but also undermine the values that this institution holds dear.

I urge the administration to take immediate action to ensure the safety and well-being of all members of the community. It is essential that we work together to create a safe and respectful environment.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]
up" a war with France. Jefferson tried to affect the Spanish claims by the menace of West Florida and the preeipita-
tion of trouble in that quarter.

No. 2: Colonel Montgomery to the same thing with reference to
the Texas question. When Princeps was about to Mexico and

mind, the men, how low his thought,
to bring on the War with England in 1860 to unite French and British in

My inference and caution is in re-
gard to Mr. Lincoln. Well, putting aside and
I think few of us would take him
as a man or statesman other than endorsed.
James A. Garfield

...and down by the funeral intro-
duction to the death of a man.
Bos. Admiral Childs's "Relation
of the United States and Spain", Chapter
XXX to the end, and a caution
relating to the nation during
the period and since we've
in general my sources;
and, I will add, the frequent rea-
ing of the diplomatic correspondence
with State Department letters
on this expansion policy; in 1878
Hamilton quotes to Warren and me-
...plus the Thirteenth.
Chicago, September 19, 1912

My dear Mr. Dodd:

Thank you very much for your note of the 18th inst. I shall examine with pleasure the references to which you refer. I should want some very definite evidence to convince me that I have been completely mistaken all these years in my opinion as to President McKinley's attitude toward the war with Spain. Whether he stands higher or lower as a man or statesman than the list of others you suggest of course has no bearing on this particular question, nor do the facts relating to preceding men in Washington have any bearing on it. The only question is the specific question as to whether Mr. McKinley did or did not bring on the war with Spain or oppose it.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

Mr. W. E. Dodd,
The University of Chicago.
Thay you very much for your note of the

18th instant. I shall examine with pleasure the references to which
you refer. I know we were very gratified to convince

me that I have been completely mistaken. The same occurs to me
opinion as to Dr. Grant Kinney's attitude toward the same man.

Sperry. Wherein he stands higher or lower as a man of business
than the rest of us, you will see at once how important it is

pertinent section. But to the issue referred to by the

Washington have any bearing on it. The only question is the

specific discussion as to whether Mr. McKean or Mr. Ford was

the man with the power or opposite it.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. V. L. M.

Mr. W. H. Hogg,
The University of Chicago.
September 20, 1912.

My dear Mr. President:

Yours of the 19th received and I get the point you object to more clearly. Since writing you the other day I have looked more closely into Chadwick and on the question whether the McKinley administration preferred war to peace at the critical moment seems to me clearer still. See what is said of the appointment of John Sherman as Secretary of State on pages 49091; also what is said about the sending of the "Maine" to Havana, pages 533-39. The discussion of the attitude of the President is temperate and when I read it for review at the time of its appearance I was certain that this would be the final verdict; but, of course nothing is final in history. We are always getting new evidence and your surprise at the statement in my paper causes me to re-examine the subject, though I feel certain that I am right.

The reason I cited the attitude of earlier Presidents is that I feel, as does the judge in a trial, that precedents count for much in guiding one to a correct decision. If men have almost invariably acted in a certain under given circumstances they are apt to act that way in a future case where the circumstances are similar; and this I think is good historical method.

I have not, with the faulty index of the Nation, been able to locate the documents which first gave me my opinion. But I enclose a clipping from my files which may be of interest. Hold it for me, please.
have something beyond the mere opinion of that paper. In other
words, I had supposed that in historical inquiry we had on
substantial facts. The attitude of earlier presidents impresses
me as absolutely irrelevant to the question at issue. The historical
method to which you refer will lead to interesting writing; no doubt,
but it is absolutely useless unless it comes to a question of fact which
can be determined one way or the other by direct evidence.

Dear Mr. Dodd:

Thank you very much for your note. Herewith I am
returning the enclosure. It has been my settled opinion ever
since the war that President McKinley was dragged into the war
very much against his will by the opposition in Congress, which
forced the matter through, and that if he had been let alone he
would have brought the thing to a peaceable settlement at an early
date. That the McKinley administration preferred war to peace I
have never for a moment supposed to be true. Of course if there
is any tangible evidence to the contrary it will weigh with me, but
the evidence you suggest so far as I have seen it is of the slightest
possible character. The newspaper clipping which I return would have
not the slightest weight with me in itself. It would simply be a
suggestion for further inquiry and for substantial evidence. I am
too well informed as to the notorious inaccuracy of alleged inter-
views to put any reliance on them. I will of course look into
Chadwick. So far as the "Nation" is concerned, I should want to
have something beyond the mere opinion of that paper. In other words, I had supposed that a historical inquiry would rest on substantial facts. The attitude of earlier presidents impresses me as absolutely irrelevant to the question at issue. The historical method to which you refer will lead to interesting writing, no doubt, but is absolutely useless when it comes to a question of fact which can be determined one way or the other by direct evidence.

I have read the Washington papers, Vol. II: Also what is a Very truly yours, sending of the and the Whole 14th and 24th Regiments Maine to Havana, pages 533-53. The discussion of the attitude of H.P.J. - L. is temperate and when I read it for review at the time of its appearance I was certain that this would be the final verdict, but of course nothing is final in history. We are always getting new evidence and your surprise at the statement in my paper causes me to re-examine the subject, though I feel certain that I am right.

The reason I cited the attitude of earlier Presidents is that I feel, as does the judge in a trial, that precedents count for much in guiding one to a correct decision. If men have almost invariably acted in a certain under given circumstances they are apt to act that way in a future.

Mr. W. E. Dodd,
The University of Chicago.

I have not, with the facility index of the Gallion, been able to locate the documents which first gave us my opinion. But I suspect a sleeping heap of files which may be of interest. Hold it for me, please.
September 23, 1912.

My dear Mr. President:

While I relied wholly on Admiral Chadwick's work for my introductory statement to which you make objection, and it was merely introductory, I have read, since receiving your last note the Diplomatic Correspondence, or, to be more accurate, House Documents No. I. for 55th Cong. 3d Sess., covering the whole period, especially pp. 746-750. And I find, as I expected to find, that Chadwick had not, so far as I can judge, overstated the case. I do not see how I could conscientiously change my statement.

But I have always thought that McKinley was personally opposed to war. This, however, is merely an opinion that must be held subject to change whenever the private correspondence shall be published. How differently Polk appears now that his Diary and private correspondence are available. So I have not suffered myself to speak of the President's personal views or purpose, but only of his official attitude. On the personal and, I believe, on the official side you and I are entirely at one—so I interpret your last letter.

I hope I have not appeared dogmatic at any point. If I have it was not my intention. I have, view or opinion as a historical student which I am not ready to revise; in fact I have to revise my most careful presentations to my class—
But it seems I have not been able to make clear to you what I mean by resorting to precedent action in order to understand perfectly the meaning of such a step as that taken by President McKinley when he sent in his war message. What I meant in my notes to you, as in my estimate included in the statement in my address, was the same that Mr. Rhodes shows forth when he undertakes to explain the Buchanan policy with reference to Cuba or that John Quincy Adams resorts to when gives us his review of Jackson's conduct of the Texas problem - in the famous Braintree address of September 1843. I do not mean that any precedent decides a thing, but only helps to explain a document, which is sometimes of itself quite inadequate. The point I have in mind is well expressed in one of Minister Woodford's last dispatches to the State Department; you have probably seen it.

And on the subject of the value of newspaper evidence I venture the reference to Rhodes: Essays, page and on. Though only I had the misfortune last year to be scandalously treated by a Hearst newspaper, misquoted outrageously, I try not to condemn newspaper evidence when there is no motive for misrepresentation. And I suppose you feel the same way. One thing is certain I have never taken such evidence at quite as high a value as Mr. Rhodes has done in his great history. I mention this author so frequently not because I think him infallible, but he is I believe our latest and highest authority.
The Infantile paralysis epidemic, if I remember well, has been terrible to humanity. I fear the statistics do not show the full extent of the suffering and loss of life. The government has taken measures to control the spread of the disease, but the situation remains critical. I urge everyone to take precautionary measures to protect themselves and others.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]
I am sorry to have occupied so much of your time, but it seemed impossible for me to make myself understood in fewer words. And I thank you for your interest in my work even though you dissent from some of my conclusions; but this only shows that you take time to read the work of the men in the teaching chairs.

I am very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

P.S.

As soon as Mr. Thompson returns I will get from him the name and address of the gentleman who offered the other $50. on the Mareks lecture fund and send them to you.
Insurgent minority of the Republicans in Congress, combined with
the Democrats. Perhaps he could have held out if he had been as
pugnacious and rugged as Jackson and Cleveland.

Of course I fully understand your references to the attitude
Dear Mr. Dodd:-

there is so much. Thank you very much for your comments of September
23d. I have read Admiral Chadwick's chapters to which you refer.
Of course I have not read the House Document #1, 55th Congress, Third
Session,- at least not recently. It seems to me, however, that
nevertheless your statement in the article is an overstatement. My
own opinion as to Mr. McKinley's attitude is based, I confess, not
so largely on the documents in the case, which of course you have
consulted, as on direct personal knowledge of the opinions of those
directly connected with his administration as to his attitude, and
on my own personal conference with him on a single occasion. At
the time of the war I was strongly opposed to radical action, and
believed that the action finally taken was precipitate. General
Woodford I knew was convinced that the whole thing could be settled
without war, as indeed was made plain by his despatch, quoted on
pages 574 and 575 of Chadwick. It is still my belief that Mr.
McKinley was driven into his final attitude by the pressure of the
Thank you very much for your comment on September 21st. I have very much enjoyed the chance to discuss the matter with you recently. Of course, I haven't had the chance to discuss it with you personally, but I am most grateful for your kind interest and support in the matter. It is unfortunate that it has not been possible to discuss the matter in more detail. I hope we will have the opportunity to discuss it further in the future.

In regard to the question of the commission and the case, which of course you have connected as to the Railway's efforts to bring about the discontinuance of the Commission, so that the Railway may have control over the matter. I have not been able to discuss the matter with you personally, but I have been informed by Mr. M. [illegible] that the time of the meeting is not now determined. It has been suggested that the commission may be continued for another year. I hope we will have the opportunity to discuss this matter further in the future.

As for the matters mentioned in your letter, I believe that it is important to proceed with caution and to take all necessary precautions. The matter is of some urgency, and we must act quickly to ensure that the necessary steps are taken. Thank you again for your interest and support.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]
insurgent minority of the Republicans in Congress, combined with
the Democrats. Perhaps he could have held out if he had been as
pugnacious and rugged as Jackson and Cleveland.

Of course I fully understand your references to the attitude
of previous presidents. On the matter of newspaper clippings,
there is so much to be said that it is not worth while perhaps now
as to discuss it.

I do not see how I could con-juice. Again thanking you for your comments on the matter, I am,
entiously change my statement.

Very truly yours,

But I have always thought that McKinley was
opposed to war. This however is merely an opin-
ion that must be held subject change whenever the private
letters shall be published. How differently Tolk ap-
pears now that his Diary and private correspondence are a-
vailable. So I have not suffered myself to speak of the Pres-
ident's personal views or purpose, but only of his official
attitude. On the personal and, I believe, on the official side
you and I are entirely at one—so I interpret your last let-
ter.

Mr. W. E. Dodd,
The University of Chicago.

If I have it was not my intention, I have, like or opinion as
a historical student which I am not ready to revise; in fact
I have to revise my most careful presentations to my class-
5757 Blackstone Ave.,

November 30, 1920.

Dear Mr. President:

Yesterday when I spoke with you about your possible acceptance of an invitation from the President of Randolph Macon Woman's College, I had no idea that you had been appealed to by respectable people to ask the Trustees of the University to remove from the faculty such a dangerous teacher. If I had known it, I might have mentioned the subject. I am glad, however, that I did not know for it is a pleasure to know that you never raised or even discussed such a subject with me.

It all came to me in the afternoon when a reporter for The Tribune called me asking what I had to say about the matter. Since it was all news to me, I asked him to come out and I would reply if there was anything to say. At night Mr. McLaughlin called up to ask about my summer work and I then told him of the impending Tribune scandal. He then told me that he had known about it sometime and that he had talked with you about it. As I said, I am glad you did not mention it.

When I was at Randolph Macon College, Colonel George L. Christian, a fine old man, chairman of the local organization of the Confederate Veterans, more than once undertook to have the Trustees of the college remove me for teachings about the South's part in the Civil War which the Veterans could never approve. He even made a newspaper campaign, but the college never took notice of it at any time. And the trustees took particular pains to make known to me that they were not in sympathy with that sort of effort to interfere with what they were pleased to call earnest, honest teaching. And many of the trustees had been Confederate soldiers. The freedom I had there was one of the ties that we broke with
Dear Mr. Thompson

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to inquire about the possibility of attending your college. I understand that the college is located in a beautiful area and offers a variety of programs and courses that I am interested in.

I am a recent graduate of XYZ University, with a degree in Business Administration. I am confident that my education and skills will be an asset to your college. I have a strong work ethic and am dedicated to my studies.

I am enclosing my resume and transcripts with this letter. I am also available for an interview if you would like to discuss my qualifications further.

Thank you for considering my application. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
best difficulty; and that and still other ties have still held me the extent that I have been again and again to return. That sort of reward is about the best that can come to a teacher.

Now, I had no other thought that you would act exactly as you have acted; and I believe the Trustees will view the matter exactly as you have viewed it. May I say that my knowledge of your attitude and my belief that the Trustees of the University are of the same opinion have been among the highest satisfactions of my ten years service with you.

At the same time I should fail of entire frankness with myself if I did not add that freedom of speech and press are all too frequently abused by people who serve themselves and not scholarship by their dogmatic assertions. And many of this class must be burdens to universities. What these people have said that I have been to mean only in that it is not balanced by the rest of the statement. It is not my purpose to disparage either North or South in seeking lessons from our history and in all that I have written will appear, I think, a philosophic weighing and assessing of both sides, the deeds, both good and bad, of both. I do not complain of the Loyal Legion because they did not quote in full, that would have taken too much space. What I complain of is the disposition to ask summary removal without examining more than the smallest part of what I have published. If they read my Jefferson Davis, they will see why some Southerners felt aggrieved. My point is that I would not like to be judged in offhand manner as trifling with my right as a teacher and as a citizen. The University's reputation is as dear to me as it can be to any of you and I have not for a moment forgotten its relation to society.

This is a long story. It falls upon you because of your manly response and my desire to show my appreciation. I love to teach in the University and would hate to be thought to jeopardize its interests.

Yours sincerely,

William E. Dodd
December 8, 1920

6767 Blackstone Ave.

November 30, 1920.

Dear Mr. Dodd:

Yours of the 20th of November was received while I was in the East. I have said nothing about the matter of our last little chat because I did not think it worth discussing. You doubtless saw my interview in the Tribune which consists of two clads. Those two were more than the whole matter needed.

Very truly yours,

[SignATURE]

Mr. Wm. E. Dodd,
Faculty Exchange.

[Address]

HPJ: JH
Round Hill, Virginia,  
December 1, 1924.

My dear Mr. Burton:

Your gratifying telegram received. It is solacing to be told that one might be missed in a great university like Chicago. I appreciate what you say.

The offer in Washington is of such a character and the circumstances are such that I must both take a little of your time for an explanation and of course ask for some considerable time before giving my answer - being here and rather bound by engagements till January.

I wrote Mrs. Dodd a week ago to think the problem through from as many points of view as arose in her mind and then, if favorably inclined, to acquaint McLaughlin of the fact that we had the matter under advisement. Fearing that he might not be well, I suggested to her that she might bring up the matter confidentially with Mrs. Burton - simply to avoid giving McLaughlin the worry that he usually takes upon himself about cases of this sort. I have since heard that he has had a set-back which distresses me both for his own sake and the added reason that I may have increased his troubles.

What's done is done. There are several bearings to the case. The Chicago climate and incurable dirt and smoke, coupled with the declining value of money and the declining number of people willing to assist in housework, have made Mrs. Dodd's part in our work burdensome beyond all expectation. My own part of the work has been slowly changing till a different situation from that joyously contemplated fifteen years ago surrounds me; a, the number of students has increased four or five times; b, the legitimate appeals of the larger community for time and service are very many; the consequence of both of these changes is that I am not a free man and student, answering telephones and writing letters requiring the better part of my time after meeting the routine duties of teaching. Of course all of this is recognized as encouraging fruit of years of toil and effort; but with so much of detail and attention to people's calls takes away that very thing I have wished above all to do.

The Washington proposition would cure all of this, although I know I should greatly miss the stimulus of my Chicago colleagues and students.
My dear Mr. Barton:

Your flattering letter came to me the other day and I was delighted to learn that you have been in a great deal of work. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

The offer to wear a cap and gown at the commencement was most unexpected. I look forward to the opportunity to wear the cap and gown and to be recognized among my fellow students.

I wrote you last week about my studies and my plans for the future. I hope you will be able to join me in some of the events that I have planned for the spring semester.

I have been working on a paper for my history class, and I am pleased with the progress I have made so far. I am writing a paper on the history of the American Revolution, and I hope to have it completed by the end of the semester.

I am currently working on a project for my literature class, and I am enjoying the opportunity to explore different aspects of the works we are studying.

Please let me know if you have any suggestions or feedback on my work. I would appreciate any input you may have.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]
But there is another phase of the problem. A change has taken place in the University during the last fifteen years that amounts to a revolution, a, the community then fairly stable and admirably suited to the growth of a community of scholars and scientists has now ceased to be such. Our friends are already scattering; they are soon likely to be scattered over the surrounding country, as the Columbia faculties have been scattered over a wide area. This destroys the social side of our life, takes away the compensation that labor amidst smoke and dirt is designed to secure. If you but make comparison of the comparative rents, say, of 1909 with those of to-day, you will see what is doing it. I fear it is too late now to save the University on this side of its life. Nor is there any real interest in the matter among those who might lend assistance.

b, While this takes place before our eyes, there arises a powerful alumni interest that overwhelms us with their demands for grandstand performances, after the manner of eastern universities and to satisfy that longing of hearts like that which underlies, if there can be such a thing, the management of The Tribune. You must already have realized that it might easily be "millions for such vanities, not one penny" for the silent work in the social science workshops for which universities in large part were created. The way the world is now made up, it seems useless to struggle against the tide. "After us the deluge" is the inner answer to all of us who endeavor to make our case with the public that ought to understand.

These two are the general influences that discourage me. Look at our friend, McLaughlin. He is a noble example of that great number of genuine scholars whose lives have been broken upon the wheel. I shall dread greatly to make the decision when the time comes for it. One never likes to run away even for comforts, the prospect of ease in one's later years and the accomplishment of one's desire in the way of summing up of the results of one's life-long labor. One does not like to remain in a situation where helplessness is the rule of himself and colleagues. Shall one run away or shall one stay and commit himself or his children to the Terror that our great industrial life is preparing for all those who inhabit great cities? The answer is, of course, for us to make, although your greater experience of life might be of great service to us.

Of course it is not going from one complex University situation to another. That we could never, I think, do except upon compulsion. With all thanks and appreciation and readiness to assist in your work, I am

Yours sincerely,

William E. Dodd
But before we enter phase of the program, a change
has taken place in the University's accounting for R.E. Jiffy
Dr. Jiffy's account has been changed to a revolving fund
sufficiently small to prevent the community from
feeling itself adversely affected by the shortage of
fertilizer and especially by the fact that no one can
readily obtain the supplies at the convenient price.

The Community's account has been established over a wide-
range of activities, thereby allowing the University to meet
with the community's needs more effectively and at a lower
cost. This new arrangement will also make it easier for
students to obtain the necessary supplies and for the com-
_ommunity to benefit from the University's expertise in
this area._

The management of the Jiffy account is now
seated at the University's Office of the Vice President for
Finance, with the goal of ensuring that the University's
resources are used efficiently and effectively. This new
arrangement will allow the University to provide better
services to the community and to ensure that the
resources are used in the most effective manner possible.