26 Broadway
New York
October 20, 1911.

Dear Doctor Judson:

Mr. Rockefeller’s Committee, consisting, as you know, of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Junior, Mr. Murphy and myself, have carefully considered your letter of October 6th, asking our judgment on the medical situation at Chicago, in connection with the University. In answering your inquiry, the members of the Committee wish me first of all to express their cordial appreciation of the delicacy of feeling that has led you to consult in advance Mr. Rockefeller’s Committee in this matter. We understand your feeling and thoroughly appreciate it, but when we turn to Mr. Rockefeller’s letter of gift, we find, among other things of similar import, the following (the words which I underscore being especially important in this connection):

"The sum I now give is intended to make provision, with such gifts as may reasonably be expected from others, for such added buildings, equipment and endowment as the departments thus far established will need. This gift completes the task which I have set before myself. The founding and support of new departments or the development of the varied and alluring fields of applied science, including medicine, I leave to the wisdom of the Trustees, as funds may be furnished for these purposes by other friends of the University."

To say there is no question of finance involved, either directly or indirectly, is simply to quote your own introductory words. We understand perfectly that in contemplating this question, you do not contemplate using for the development of medicine any funds of the University or pledged to it. Our difficulty in answering your letter lies only in the underscored words above quoted. When Mr.
Rockefeller says, "**Medicine I leave to the wisdom of the Trustees,** as funds may be furnished for these purposes by other friends of the University," does he not describe the very situation in which you now find yourself and say, "**I leave this to the wisdom of the Trustees,**" and has our Committee any alternative but to answer your generous note in these very words of Mr. Rockefeller's letter?  We think no other course is open.

Very truly yours,

F. J. Gates

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
Chicago, August 16, 1912

My dear Mr. Gates:

Your kind favor of the 14th of July was forwarded to me in the Rocky Mountains. Mrs. Judson and I have been away about five weeks, and have only just returned. We greatly enjoyed the mountain air, and have come back I think rested and refreshed.

I am greatly interested to know that you and Page have become landed proprietors to so great an extent. You undoubtedly will be barons of the modern baronage, and I am wondering what sort of a body of serfs you will collect about you. I presume by this time you have visited your estate, paid the necessary part of your capital for it, and are now facing the problem as to whether you are going to get any return on your investment and whether you are going to enjoy getting it. I wish that you and Frank Lowden might sit down together and talk over agriculture. He has become a thorough farmer, and wherever I happen to go with him he at once begins to
My dear Mr. Gage:

Your kind letter of the 4th of July we have read and I have been

wondering to me in the Becky mountains. Has its subjects and I have seen

what point five weeks have passed since last. We are at

outbreak the mountains all and have come past I think in ten day

returning.

I am much interested to know that you have been in

having photograph to be sent as expected. I have many

people at the Becky mountains and I am much interested to know that

they have passed on without accident. I please you for your

accordance to your letter and the enclosed note and expect to

soon and return to your employment and assure you we are likely to

continue and take care of

yours ever more affectionately.

Your's most sincerely, I write that you may know I am right and have no

reason to doubt it. We have always been on good terms and we have been

taken care of. I have taken the liberty of

yours ever with kind regards.
wonder whether he can't invest in a new farm in that part of the world. As you know, I went down to Panama with him last January. He thought seriously of buying a farm in Panama. Then he was impressed with the desirability of buying land in Cuba when we sailed by that lovely island. We crossed over Hayti, and if only life and property were safe there he I think would buy a plantation in Hayti. He has one in Arkansas - two in Arkansas in fact - and for some reason decided not to buy in the Carolinas, where you are.

If this reaches you at the Lake please give my most cordial best wishes to all the numerous Gates family, and believe me, as ever,

Yours,

H.P.J. - Lé

Mr. F. T. Gates,
Lake George, New York.
No other assistance could be gained at a new place in that part of the world. As you know, I want you to return with P.M. next Tuesday. He thought extremely of buying a farm in Pennsylvania. Then be sure to purchase with the syndicate or partner land to come when we settle. As part I own land. My ancestors own land, and it only fits me properly and some other land. I have one in Arkansas - and I am an Arkansas man. I know more about it than the Candidate, whose name?...

If you manage how to get the land please give me your consent.

Your friend,

H.W.J. L.
SEND the following message subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Chicago, May 28, 1913

Mr. Frederick L. Gates,
817 N. Broadway,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Heckmans having houseparty Decoration Day and over Sunday at their country place. They wish me to extend invitation to you. Can you not come so as to be here some day latter part this week?

HARRY PRATT JUDSON
ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

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 following message and this 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 a message to any point on the lines of this 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 employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

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 the 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.

The 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.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.
Montclair N.J.
June 9, 1915

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

Here is the promised letter—just as it is, without apology, except for brevity, which I know and am trying to shorten. That in whole or part or use extracts or part in the course but not as a whole. I think it will be the correct thing of the pre-War's history of the University in the main outlines of this story. It does not distill much of the heart of the

Ever yours,

E. O. Hale
Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

You ask me to narrate in general outline the course of events, as I understand them, which led up to the founding of the University of Chicago. I am to write with special reference to the part of the American Baptist Education Society, of which I was then the Corresponding Secretary and executive officer, in the great achievement.

My recollection of the events in which I myself took part is reasonably clear, and I have the advantage of familiarity with the entire correspondence relating to the University of the five men most active in bringing the University into being. These are, of course, Mr. Rockefeller, yourself, Dr. W. R. Harper, Dr. Henry L. Morehouse, and myself as Secretary of the American Baptist Education Society. The request which you now make seconds a similar request made by Dr. Judson some two years ago.

In order to refresh my memory I began the collection of material. This consists mainly of the letters interchanged between those who were most active in the work of founding the University, including also some, though not very numerous, letters interchanged between them and other persons more or less actively interested in the enterprise. I had access to the complete files of Mr. Rockefeller's office; Dr. Morehouse kindly gave me copies of his correspondence; my own correspondence in the files of the American Baptist Education Society was turned over to me; copies of the correspondence of Dr. Harper and yourself were very kindly furnished me by you. All these letters, or those portions of them which had to do with the University, I have caused to be copied in triplicate, except the
Dear Mr. [Name]

You requested to return to American Studies in the course of

You may be interested in receiving something similar to the documents of the

You may receive scholarly articles, as well as reports and narratives of the

You may also receive occasional updates and executive actions in the field of

You may receive occasional updates and executive actions in the field of

You may receive occasional updates and executive actions in the field of

In recognition of the services to which I have been appointed

In recognition of the services to which I have been appointed

In recognition of the services to which I have been appointed

In this capacity, I am pleased to report on the following matters:

In order to further our efforts in the face of the unprecedented pressures

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copies so kindly furnished by yourself. The whole mass takes, I judge, several thousand sheets, a prodigious quantity illustrative of the many and great difficulties encountered at the outset in the attempt to found the institution.

The parties actively interested lived widely apart, Mr. Rockefeller in New York, Dr. Harper in New Haven, Dr. Morehouse in New York, Dr. Goodspeed in Chicago, myself in Minneapolis, and Racine until the work of collecting the first million dollars actually began. During that period I lived at Morgan Park. Conference was, therefore, mainly by letter. This accounts for the voluminosness of the correspondence; but from the point of view of the historian this is a most fortunate circumstance. The associates were all intimate friends, accustomed to share with each other their inmost thoughts; all wrote without the slightest thought that their letters would be preserved, that they were writing history; and they unburdened their minds to each other with the frankness, the freedom and the total lack of self-consciousness of the most absolute confidence and of the closest intimacy. The result is that it is possible to trace not only all the events leading up to the founding of the University with the most perfect accuracy, but it is also possible to trace the progress of thought in those who had to do with it.

He who would narrate what I may call the prenatal history of the University of Chicago has but to read these volumes of correspondence from 1886 to the final consummation in May, 1890. It will be a great surprise to the public to learn—and the public ought to know—that to Dr. Thomas W. Goodspeed belongs the ever-to-be-remembered and ever-to-be-celebrated honor of first calling Mr.
John D. Rockefeller's attention to the unique educational needs and opportunities at Chicago, and of pressing upon him the necessity of a powerful institution of learning in that city under Baptist auspices, with fervor and power, in season and out of season, in letters and in visits, covering at least two years. There can be no question that these labors of Dr. Goodspeed were the effective agency, if not the sole agency, that convinced Mr. Rockefeller of the importance of such an institution, and led him to believe that he had an important duty to perform in connection therewith.

The first recorded disclosure of Mr. Rockefeller upon the subject to a third person, Dr. Harper, according to the animated report immediately written down by Dr. Harper, to have adopted these views. Up to this time the files in Mr. Rockefeller's office disclose no letters or interviews with anyone on the subject except Dr. Goodspeed. This urgency is all the more to Dr. Goodspeed's credit, in that he himself was the financial representative of the Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, itself dependent in large part upon Mr. Rockefeller's bounty. So far as human foresight could then predict, if Dr. Goodspeed were to succeed in interesting Mr. Rockefeller in a college in Chicago, his own duties in connection with the Theological Seminary would be rendered more difficult, and his own burdens and anxieties would be greatly increased. It was an act on Dr. Goodspeed's part of disinterestedness and fidelity to high ideals of duty, as well as of educational statesmanship. Dr. Goodspeed is himself the historian of the University, and his modesty will not allow him to give his services the place of dignity and worthiness which they deserve. But no history of the University of Chicago will be an adequate history which does not
To Abbott & Company, address to the immediate attention of:

The promptness of your reply will facilitate the accomplishment of the work in hand.

Very truly,

[Signature]

[Address]

[City, State]

[Date]
begin with the correspondence of Dr. Goodspeed with Mr. Rockefeller in 1886, and trace that correspondence to its culmination.

In the history of the University of Chicago there are several links, each necessary to the existence of the University as it stands today. One of those links is Mr. Rockefeller himself, another is the American Baptist Education Society, another is Dr. W. R. Harper. So far as we can now see, if any one of these had failed or had not been in existence the University of Chicago would not exist, certainly not as it stands today. But there is this other link which in the order of time was first, the advocacy of Dr. Thomas W. Goodspeed. Without him we have no just reason for believing that the University of Chicago would be in existence.

Dr. Goodspeed had brought Mr. Rockefeller to see that an institution of learning at Chicago was highly important for Baptists, and to the point of willingness to be a large factor in bringing it about. But Mr. Rockefeller was not prepared to act individually and on his own responsibility in a matter which was mainly a Baptist denominational concern. Several important factors gave emphasis to this natural hesitation. Dr. A. H. Strong, a highly respected friend of many years' standing, a Baptist leader of high character, of learning and ability, of great persuasive power and of extensive denominational influence, was the head of what might be called a party consisting of many leading men of the Denomination who favored the founding of a great Baptist University in New York City. Mr. Rockefeller was the only Baptist who could do this, and for many years Dr. Strong had pressed his great plan upon Mr. Rockefeller's attention. Another powerful party, numbering many influential men
in the Baptist Denomination, believed it to be the first educational
duty of Baptists to develop Columbian University at Washington. But
there was a third educational influence at work upon Mr. Rockefeller's
mind with a power perhaps greater than either of these: there were
coming to his desk daily the most fervent appeals from poverty-
stricken Baptist colleges and academies in all parts of the land.
These appeals were not backed by names so influential in the Denom-
ination, as the leaders who were advocating Dr. Strong's plan for a
great University in New York or the endowment and expansion of Col-
umbian University in Washington, but they touched the heart. They
came from men actually in touch with the ranks of the Baptist
people, men often of comparative obscurity, who were giving their
lives in deep poverty to the education of Baptist boys and girls and
the attempt to furnish the Denomination with an educated ministry.
The Denomination itself thus was divided. However thoroughly Mr.
Rockefeller might be convinced that a solid institution ought to be
founded in Chicago, he was not for his part prepared to lead off in
such an undertaking until he could act on the unassailable ground of
denominational authority and united denominational support. He was
not prepared to act in favor of Chicago until he heard the voice of
the entire Denomination calling upon him so to act and uniting with
him in the work.

All this and much more to the same effect is indubitably
disclosed by the correspondence and interviews of Mr. Rockefeller in
the Spring, Summer and Fall of 1888 and the Spring of 1889. Mr. Rocke-
feller, after disclosing to his astonished young friend, Dr. Harper,
at Vassar, his great interest in the Chicago proposals urged on him
by Dr. Goodspeed, makes no progress whatever toward
action. Dr. Harper, hopeless of a Baptist institution at Chicago up to the time when Mr. Rockefeller disclosed to him his personal conviction that a powerful institution of learning should be founded there and that he himself was ready to take an active part in it, had been a coadjutor of Dr. Strong in his plans for a great Baptist University at New York, involving some twenty millions of money.

Dr. Harper was delighted with this disclosure of interest in Chicago and did all that he could to strengthen Mr. Rockefeller's conviction and to urge him to action; but Dr. Harper's repeated and increasing urgency was in vain. Dr. Goodspeed continues his urgency. He himself comes to New York at the invitation of Dr. Harper and Mr. Rockefeller. He proposes definite plans; he discusses figures, writes out details, smooths difficulties—all equally in vain. Mr. Rockefeller during the Fall of 1888, so far from making progress, seems to recede as weeks go by. For one good reason or another he fails to keep engagements hopefully entered upon. He finds it increasingly difficult to make appointments with Dr. Harper, either at New York or at Vassar. He continues to listen attentively but to reply evasively, or to explain the multiplicity of adverse and conflicting influences acting upon him. The hesitation of Mr. Rockefeller seemed at the time inexplicable, but a study of the correspondence discloses the underlying truth that he himself is perplexed. His trusted advisers and friends are divided into three camps, one for Chicago, headed by Dr. Goodspeed and Dr. Harper; one for Washington, headed by Dr. Welling and friends in Philadelphia and elsewhere; one for New York, headed by Dr. Strong; while the appealing voices of helpless Baptist schools all over the
The above text is not legible due to the handwriting style and quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a book or a document, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
land, with no prominent spokesman, form a fourth powerful influence.
Mr. Rockefeller finds himself a storm centre of eager, even passion-
ate, conflicting views and interests. Under the circumstances he
could act in no other way, being the wise man that he was—never
wiser than at that crisis—than to remain for months as nearly
silent and motionless as possible. None of the parties applying to
him on every side with sleepless vigilance, pulling every possible
wreath, with the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the
dove, in disinterested zeal for the cause of God, clearly fathomed
Mr. Rockefeller's difficulty or war a way out. Supposing that Mr.
Rockefeller held the situation in his own hand, they made him a
daily storm centre and looked intently at his enigmatic face hour
by hour for signs. Yet all the time, the harder he was pressed by
Dr. Goodspeed and Dr. Harper for Chicago, by Dr. Strong for New
York, by the other friends for Washington, and by the country col-
leges and academies for themselves, the more certain it was becoming
that in the confusion of voices he would decline to assume the re-
sponsibility of any decision at all. So, for many months the situ-
tion remained at a deadlock, no one foreseeing the issue.

A disbeliever in Divine Providence would have to invent
a Divine Providence to account for the timeliness of the advent of
the American Baptist Education Society and for the protection which
kept the tottering steps of the infant society, hardly as yet self-
conscious, from falling into the pitfalls that yawned on every side.
Conceived by Dr. Henry L. Morehouse in 1887, the American Baptist
Education Society was formally organized at the Baptist anniversary
held in Washington, D. C., in May, 1888. Unlike the other denom-
inational societies, home and foreign missions, publication, etc.,
which were in fact private organizations within the Baptist Denomination, composed of contributors to their specific objects, this new society was organized on a representative basis. The State Conventions, themselves representative of the churches and the institutions of learning in the Baptist Denomination, sent annual delegates to this Society. This representative basis covered the South as well as the North and made the American Baptist Education Society at that time the only authoritative and final spokesman of the whole Baptist Denomination, North and South. No Baptist institution or organization before, or, indeed, since then, could speak so authoritatively, therefore, for the entire Baptist Denomination as could the American Baptist Education Society after its organization in May, 1888.

But the organization of the Society had been opposed by various influential Baptists. This opposition had been led by Dr. Strong and by other friends of the plan of a great denominational University in New York for reasons which, while wholly disinterested, were more or less closely related perhaps to their educational plans. As these were close friends of Mr. Rockefeller's, he himself receiving his information from them, looked upon the organization at first with coldness. Two or three months after its organization Mr. Rockefeller declined to contribute to it on the expressed grounds that influential men had opposed its organization and doubted its value. It was not for many months, some six or eight, after the Society was organized, that Mr. Rockefeller fully perceived its possibilities and its value to him personally as an agent for denominational service.

I was made Secretary of the new Society on its organization
in Washington. I, too, had not been zealous for the organization at that time, believing that the Society would be more useful if the organization were postponed a year or two, or until all could be persuaded to favor it and cooperate. I did what I could to dissuade Dr. Morehouse from his purpose of organization, and after I was elected Secretary I reserved my acceptance of the secretarship until, on investigation of Baptist educational interests of which I knew little then with exactitude, I should persuade myself that the Society could serve a useful purpose and that I could reasonably hope to bring about the fulfilment of that purpose. I knew nothing of any movement to found a college or university at Chicago. I did not know that Dr. Goodspeed had been in correspondence with Mr. Rockefeller; I did not know that Mr. Rockefeller had made up his own mind that the founding of a college or university at Chicago was important and that he would assist in the enterprise. I knew only that the old University at Chicago had come to its death in spite of every effort to keep it alive, and that the friends of education in the West were profoundly discouraged. With no prepossessions in favor of Chicago and consulting with no one, I immediately began a careful independent study of all Baptist educational interests, North and South, East and West, and covering all the academies, colleges, theological seminaries in the United States, their location, equipment, endowment, attendance. I pursued my studies further; I sought to ascertain the laws governing the success or failure of institutions, particularly the question of location in its relation to patronage, financial stability, wise management of institutions, the laws governing their proper distribution, and the relation of academies, colleges and universities in an educational system. This
study involved correspondence with all Baptist institutions in the United States, and many others, and it was pursued with very close application daily for many months before I had reached conclusions which I thought secure.

I speak of these studies because it was the application of these principles to that portion of our country which lies between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains which disclosed to me with overwhelming evidential power that the first great educational need of Baptists was to found a powerful institution of learning in the city of Chicago, not in a suburb outside the city, but within the city itself and as near its centre as might be conveniently possible.

When I had reached this conclusion I wrote a paper stating the grounds of it, and on the fifteenth of October, 1883, read this paper to the Baptist Ministers of Chicago, on their invitation. The significance of the paper lay not in the facts presented nor the principles adopted, but in the fact that this was the public advocacy of the establishment of a powerful institution of learning under Baptist auspices, from a wholly disinterested point of view.

Very naturally, and indeed of necessity, up to this time the advocates of a college at Chicago were those who lived in Chicago or in its vicinity, and whose views and policies would be understood to be colored more or less by their local relationships. The value of the paper, if it had any value, lay chiefly in the fact that it was a result of a disinterested study of the entire field of education in the United States under Baptist auspices by one not a resident of Chicago, and having no interest whatever in one section of the country over another; and that significance was of course enhanced by the fact that the writer was at the time the Secretary of the American Baptist
Education Society, an organization covering the entire country, and which must look on every question of denominational education from the viewpoint of the Denomination as a whole. It was as yet, to be sure, the view and conviction only of the Secretary, but the friends in Chicago believed that the case was so clear, and the conclusions so irresistible, that the view of its Secretary must prevail in his Executive Board, and that the American Baptist Education Society must adopt as its first great work the founding of a powerful institution at Chicago. This paper was read in Chicago on the fifteenth of October. On the thirteenth of October Dr. Harper had written to Dr. Goodspeed a letter full of enthusiasm, disclosing to him the eager and intense interest of Mr. Rockefeller, as revealed in an all-day interview at Vassar College on the Sunday before, on the establishment of a powerful institution at Chicago. All this, however, was unknown to all who heard the paper, and of course to the writer of it. I mention this fact only to illustrate that although Mr. Rockefeller revealed his own interest at almost the precise date on which it became evident that the new society would be at least deeply interested in the Baptist University, the two sources of interest were wholly independent—the interest of Mr. Rockefeller, in New York; the interest of the Education Society, representing the Denomination.

For some months earlier than this, the Baptists of Chicago had been entertaining a conditional offer of grounds and buildings for a college at Morgan Park. Authoritative overtures had been made to me as Secretary of the Education Society, with the view of enlisting the Society in the work of founding such an institution. I was not, of course, authorized to commit the Society to this plan, and did not do so. From the first, I doubted the success of the undertaking, but
as time went on and I examined the site and the lines of approach to it, and its unrelatedness to the life of the city itself, present or prospective, I became convinced, as the correspondence shows, of its total unsuitableness. I thought it wise not formally at that time to discourage the enterprise. It was the only thing in sight. I devoted myself mainly to studying the situation, to getting acquainted with the leading men, to ascertaining and measuring the depth of sentiment in Chicago favorable to a new institution, to measuring as best I could the means which might perhaps be devoted to it by Chicago Baptists, and to keeping alive and nourishing as best I might the dying hopes of the brethren in Chicago. By the kindness of Drs. Goodspeed and Harper my advocacy of a new institution, somewhat revised and improved, was placed in Mr. Rockefeller's hands and by him, as I later learned, read I find it in his files with approval. Mr. Rockefeller began to make inquiries about the Education Society and to disclose an interest in its organization and prospects. I now think that he saw at that time in the infant society a possible means of breaking the deadlock in which he found himself.

The first meeting of the Executive Board of the American Baptist Education Society took place in Washington, D. C., on December 3rd of that year, 1888. Mr. Rockefeller himself at one time contemplated attending the meeting, though not a member of the Board. He later gave it up. In preparation for the meeting I prepared a paper, advocating the establishment of a university at Chicago, as the first policy of the Education Society, and the postponement of other claims until this should be done. In anticipation of the meeting I wrote many letters to prominent educators, trying to secure their influence in the same direction, and on the way to the meeting I
to the proper understanding of the text. The in-depth analysis of
the document reveals the importance of context in understanding its
meaning. For instance, the phrase "the only thing to do" appears to
be a statement of fact, while the word "dread" suggests a strong
emotion.

The writer's perspective on the subject matter is conveyed
through the use of vivid imagery and metaphorical language. The
phrase "a dark cloud over the land" paints a somber picture, while
"a ray of hope" suggests a positive change.

Overall, the document is a well-crafted piece of writing that
provides valuable insights into the topic at hand. It is a"
visited several educators in the North, in order to be able to quote their approval. The Executive Board of the American Baptist Education Society was made up of members widely scattered throughout the country, but a disproportionate number were from the city of Chicago and vicinity—the cities of Baltimore, Richmond, Philadelphia, Wilmington, etc. This had been done because the executive offices were expected at first to be located in Washington, and a quorum could be counted upon only if a considerable portion of the Board consisted of nearby residents. Beside this, and perhaps still more important, Dr. Morehouse and others who knew the Board had supposed, at the organization in May, 1886, that the first work of the Society would probably be to build up Columbian University at Washington as a great national university for Baptists, and in that interest the Board contained a large number who by proximity of residence and for other reasons were specially interested in Columbian.

The Chicago interest to which my studies had fully committed me, as against both Washington and New York, was therefore faced by a Board the majority of whose members were inclined to favor the development of Columbian University at Washington. I read my paper to the Board and advocated Chicago with such resources as were at my command. Dr. Welling, its President, urged the development of Columbian upon the Board as the first duty of Baptists. Dr/ Harper and others, but especially Dr/ Harper, came strongly to the support of Chicago, urging in addition to my plea the high probability of success at Chicago on
account of the interest which Mr. Rockefeller had expressed to him about two months before at Vassar and on various later occasions. It is certainly most creditable to the disinterestedness of those whose hearts and whose interests were with Columbian at Washington that in the end they voted unanimously to adopt the policy which I had formulated and the resolutions which I had drawn in advance committing the Society to the attempt to found the proposed institution at Chicago, and instructing the Secretary to use every means at his command to forward the enterprise. At the same time, and by the same resolutions, the Board expressed its preference for a location within the City of Chicago, rather than in a suburb. This disposed finally of what is known as the Morgan Park proposition. The Chicago enterprise, re-enforced by the known approval of Mr. Rockefeller and by this adoption as a policy by the Executive Board of the Education Society, was now strong enough to carry the interest of Chicago Baptists and of the denomination at large, independently of the Morgan Park proposals. Consideration of the claims of Columbian, urged by Dr. Welling, was with his consent postponed. I then hoped and believed that this postponement would be permanent, and so in the sequel it proved to be. The City of Washington was not, is not, and I think is not likely to be a suitable place for a seat of learning. I cannot but think that the Catholics and the Methodists have
Dr. Coopsees,

The account of the present address on the subject of anabolic agents and their various effects on various tissues of the body is contributed most gratefully to the Annals of the Association for the study of metabolism. It was with great interest and more interest still that I read the communication of Professor Jones on the subject, which I had the pleasure of hearing at the meeting of the Society, to which I had been a subscriber for many years. It was with the greatest pleasure that I saw the communication of the structure and function of the metabolism of the tissues. The ideas presented in the communication of Professor Jones are most acceptable to the generality of the Association, and I can only add that I am most grateful to you for your kindness in offering me the privilege of addressing you on this subject. I trust that you will find my address acceptable to the members of the Association, and that it may be of some assistance in the further study of the subject.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
made a mistake, as Baptists did in attempting to found a national university at Washington. The population of the city is made up for the most part of government clerks, with no fixed tenure of office. There is little permanent local wealth. The City is governed by Congress. There is little local pride or enterprise or public spirit. None of the conditions exist in that city which make for the growth and stability of powerful institutions of learning. The government exhibits, departments, libraries and museums, so often urged as aids to students, will be found on examination to be of little substantial value for such purposes, and can by no means take the place of expensive illustrative material owned by the institution itself for use, and even destructive use, on its own campus. There is almost no point of view in which the plea for Washington, on careful examination, will not be found illusive. In the success of the Chicago movement, any attempt to rehabilitate Columbian University at Washington became impossible. The institution at length changed its name and by change in charter at length passed out from denominational auspices.

In the retrospect, and after the lapse of twenty-five years, it seems to me that the adoption of the plan
be seen to make a mistake in assuming that the availability of information or other resources at the city's disposal is an adequate substitute for the need to appoint an experienced in-service educator with a proven track record. The city's response to this challenge is to rely on little or no experience, training, or credentials. The city's response is to rely on little or no experience, training, or credentials. The city's response is to rely on little or no experience, training, or credentials. The city's response is to rely on little or no experience, training, or credentials.

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to establish a college to be ultimately a university at Chicago by the Executive Board of the American Baptist Education Society on the evening of December 3rd, 1888, was, in view of Mr. Rockefeller's expressed interest, already secured by Dr. Goodspeed, and nourished by Dr. Harper, the decisive action which resulted in the founding of the University of Chicago eighteen months later. The report of this action, which I sent immediately to all the Baptist newspapers, was favorably received editorially and commanded the approval quite evidently of the rank and file of the Baptist denomination in all parts of the land. Dr. Harper made a full personal report to Mr. Rockefeller, specially emphasizing the unanimity of sentiment among men widely representative of the denomination, many of whom had prepossessions favorable to Columbian. It is quite evident from many things that Mr. Rockefeller's interest in this action was deeply engaged. Almost immediately afterwards he sent to the Treasurer, of his own accord and without solicitation, a contribution toward the current expenses of the Society, which some months before he had declined. He began to drop hints to Dr. Harper and to others that the Society might become an authoritative agency for his educational giving. On a letter of introduction from Dr. Harper,
he very kindly received me, as Secretary of the Society, for a conversation covering the scope and methods of the Society's proposed work and invited me to accompany him on the same train from New York to Cleveland for further and more detailed conversation. In these talks, the possibilities of the usefulness of the Society to the colleges and academies throughout the land were fully discussed. Methods of giving were gone over in detail. The personnel of the Board, the activities of the Secretary were likewise discussed and Mr. Rockefeller offered various hints as to methods of procedure. On the subject of contribution to the Chicago enterprise, which I did not at that time press, Mr. Rockefeller was more or less non-communicative, beyond saying that progress was being made in his mind. The general impression he left on my mind was, that to him the plans for Chicago were not clearly enough outlined to justify present action. His practical and cautious mind needed definite and clear-cut plans, I imagined, from authoritative sources, and the first result of the ride together to Cleveland was a determination on my part to secure, if possible, and place before Mr. Rockefeller a definite and plan of an institution which the denomination would be willing to
In very kindly receiving me as Secretary of the Society
for a consideration containing the scope and meaning of the
Society's proceedings and inviting me to accompany him
on the same train from New York to Cleveland for
participating in the meeting and more generally to
share the responsibilities of the presidency of the Society to the
cooperation of the members towards the immediate
interests of the Society the activities of the Secretaries
were likewise gracious and the Secretaries offered various
measures as a means of preparing for the subject of
contribution to the Chicago Enterprise, which I had
not thought the time proper for the Secretaries were more of these
communications, Geneva, saying that progress was not made
and continuous and needed continuity and close-out plan.

In the mind the general impression was far from my mind
was that it was the plan for Chicago were not certain
money outlining to identity business section. As the
initial suggesting how substantial sources and the
interest of the time together to defining was a government
issue on my part to ensure it possible, and please please
Mr. Rockefeller a definite and at once plan of
introduction which the profession would be willing to
undertake to establish with the aid of Mr. Rockefeller in Chicago -- a plan which should have denominational authority and to which he could definitely answer, on careful inquiry, yes or no. Accordingly, I wrote him the letter still preserved in the file, proposing a conference of certain leading Baptist educators and laymen of wealth and influence, to whom should be committed the duty of defining with precision just what in their opinion -- as representatives of the Baptist denomination -- should be attempted in Chicago. It should be their duty to estimate the cost, define the nature and degree of denominational control, make suggestions as to wise and proper location of campus, and generally answer every fundamental question in advance.

Mr. Rockefeller seized on this suggestion, as I hoped he would, without hesitation. He disclosed interest in the personnel of the committee, the gentlemen were duly invited, and in an all day session in the City of New York, early in April, 1889, they worked out a clear, well-reasoned, moderate and sensible plan. This plan was immediately communicated to Mr. Rockefeller.

Meantime, in February, 1889, two or three weeks before the meeting of this Committee, Mr. Rockefeller, without the solicitation of anyone, and entirely of his own motion, made a contribution of $100,000 to the American
In order to satisfy with the exigencies of the Grocer's Association in Chicago -- a play which certainly have denominational authority and to which no company catering to a secret, no careful inquiry

see or no. Grocer's, I write him the letter with

present in the life, proceeding a consequence of caution

leading expert and future and future of wealth and

Influence to whom money is committed the craft of getting

with legislation that want in front opinion -- as to remove in

traces of the needed denominations -- enough be attempted in

Chicago. It should be tried counter to estimate the cost.

taking the nature and genius of denominational control, make

suggestions as to wise any proper position of camp, and

genetically second every fundamental decision in finance.

MT. Rockefeller vested in this suggestion, as I hoped in

making, without hesitation. He received interested in the

members of the committee, the committee were only invited

and in as many years ago in the city of New York, early in

1883, First Monday of a month, well-reasoned, moderate

and concise plan. This plan was immediately communicated to

MT. Rockefeller.

Meeting, in February, 1883, came the famous weeks

before the meeting of this committee, MT. Rockefeller, with

the collection of a million, and entirely to this plan

movement make a contribution of 100,000 to the American
Baptist Education Society for use in its educational work. In this connection, Mr. Rockefeller intimated to various
friends, among them Dr. Harper, that whatever he did for
the University of Chicago, he proposed to do through the
agency of the American Baptist Education Society. But quite
apart from this hopeful intimation, the gift of $100,000
gave the infant society at once a commanding influence, and
served still further to emphasize the importance of its
action in December in choosing as its first work the attempt
to found a powerful institution at Chicago.

The gift of $100,000 to the Education Society
brought me now into closer relations with Mr. Rockefeller
in the conferences regarding the policies of the society in
the distribution of this money which naturally followed.
After the report of the Committee on Plan for an Institution
in Chicago had been presented to Mr. Rockefeller, and he had
found opportunity for studying it, he formally invited me to
visit him in New York on my way to the May anniversaries to
be held that year in Boston. I then believed, and now believe,
that his mind was even then made up on the basis of the
Committee's report, and that he intended from that time
forward to make the gift which he did make on the occasion
of the invited visit to his home in New York. I think
Dr. Coopersey

Professor Babson for me in the educational work
in connection with the Rockefeller Institute to receive
the services of the ablest men of Harvard, that the matter is a big one for
the University of Chicago, in the hope so to go through the
several of the American Professor Babson for the Institute, the gift of $1,000,000
except from this important institution, the fire of $1,000,000
receive the financial society for the promotion of the
involuntary to emphasize the importance of the
section in December in opposing as the first work the attempt

The gift of $1,000,000 to the Rockefeller Society
proposed me now into closer relation with Mr. Rockefeller
in the crosscurrents regarding the policies of the society in
the appropriation of the money which materially follows.
After the report of the Committee on Plan for an Institution
in Chicago had been presented to Mr. Rockefeller, and as long
in Chicago and been presented to the Rockefeller, I was happy
the opportunity for establishing an institution to
visit him in New York on my way to the May conventions to
see what that task in Boston I Joam Galley and now believe
that the mind was given clear and on the basis of the
Committee's report and that the interest from the time
forward to make the gift would be his more on the occasion
of the initiation able to be done in New York. I think
Mr. Rockefeller wished to postpone the announcement of his purpose until the Anniversaries, so as to enable the new enterprise to avail itself of the enthusiasm the announcement would be sure to awaken.

Reviewing for a moment the ground already traversed, it will be seen that the Education Society, through its Secretary, had carefully studied the whole country and had come to the conclusion that the greatest educational need of the Baptist denomination was the establishment of a powerful institution at Chicago. The Society had expressed this view in the resolutions of its Board on December 3rd at Washington, and had committed itself to the undertaking as its first great work for the Baptist denomination. The responsibility for the adoption of Chicago was now assumed by a representative denominational society, able to speak authoritatively on questions of education. The responsibility of a decision in behalf of Chicago was thus taken from the unwilling shoulders of Mr. Rockefeller, heartily as he was in accord with that decision. The Society had also furnished Mr. Rockefeller an agency through which he, without assuming personal responsibility for wise distribution, could express his deep interest in the struggling colleges and academies throughout the land, whose appeals were coming daily to his desk. The Education Society furthermore had now so far progressed with its Chicago plan as to appoint a committee of
Mr. Rockefeller wished to postpone the announcement of the
introduction until the Association's own to enable the new
secretaries to study the health of the association and prepare
an address to be read at a general meeting during the
opening of the society.

Mr. Rockefeller had carefully studied the whole question and had come
to the conclusion that the best and most important work of the
secretary was the establishment of a permanent office of the
association and its executive committee in the view of the
functions of the board of directors at Washington and the
termination of the board of directors at the association as the
most important to the association as the secretaries for the
secretary's assistance to the association and the
association's solicitation for the secretaries.

The secretary's advice to the board of directors was to form
a secretariat for the society's assistance to the association and
the association's solicitation for the secretaries.

The secretary's advice to the board of directors was to form
a secretariat for the society's assistance to the association and
the association's solicitation for the secretaries.
leading educators to draw up a plan for the proposed institution. The committee had met and performed its duties in an admirable way. This plan had been presented to Mr. Rockefeller and only needed to be adopted by the Board of the Education Society or perhaps by the Society itself, to become the formal plan of the denomination. Mr. Rockefeller had formally invited the Secretary of the Society to meet him in New York, just previous to the Anniversaries, for a purpose that could not be doubted, at least by the Secretary. I duly presented myself in New York three or four days before the Boston meeting, so as to give time for discussing and arranging all the details of the important action I was now confident Mr. Rockefeller would take.

My first interview with Mr. Rockefeller was at his home. It was disappointing. He talked only in the way of general review of the situation. He concealed from me for the time his intentions, quite evidently with the purpose of going over the situation once more finally in order to see if there were any weak spots or questions of doubt. On parting he reassured me somewhat by inviting me to breakfast next morning and after breakfast we stepped out on the street and walked to and fro on the sidewalk in front of his house, No. 4 West 54th Street. It was a delicious May morning. It was agreed that
The committee had met and prepared the notice in an acceptable way. The plan had been presented to the Rockefeller and only minor changes were needed to be adopted by the board of the Massachusetts Society of Rhode Island.

As part of the Society's plan to receive the secretary of the Secretary, I held several meetings in New York, in order to plan the arrangements for the Boston meeting, so as to give the public a clear idea of the important decision of the Committee. I am very concerned about the secretary's work experience.

My first interview with the Rockefeller was at the

same time. It was disappointing. He talked only in the way of a general review of the situation. He suggested that I prepare a comprehensive survey of the situation and submit it to the board of directors for further consideration. He mentioned that some steps were necessary to prevent future mistakes.

I was a gallant man, willing to face the great

truth.
the least possible sum on which we could start, the least sum which could or ought to command confidence in permanence, would be $1,000,000. Of this he said he thought he might give as much as $400,000, if it should be absolutely necessary. I explained to him that it would be impossible for the Society to raise $600,000 to his $400,000, or even $500,000 to his $500,000; that nothing less than $600,000 from him to $400,000 from the denomination gave any promise of success. For success we would have to go before the people of Chicago and the West from the start with the thing more than half done. Such a proposition they would not, they could not, allow to fail. Anything less than that would never even get started. It would be doomed to hopelessness and to failure at the outset. Give $600,000 of the $1,000,000, and everybody would say at the outset: "This will not, cannot, must not fail; every adverse interest must and will efface itself." The whole denomination, West and East, will rise as one man to do this thing, whether other things are done or not." At last, at a certain point near Fifth Avenue, he stopped, faced me, and yielded the point. Never shall I forget the thrill of that moment. I have since then been most intimately associated with him. I have seen him give $10,000,000, $30,000,000, $100,000,000, but no gift of his has ever thrilled me as did that first great gift of $600,000 on that May morning after those months of anxious suspense. You and I raised the other $400,000, and some
D. Coodeeeg

The least possible amount of which we can estimate the least is
which cannot be quoted to common countenance in pecuniary
magnitude a sum of $10,000,000, to be divided among the
states in proportion to their population. This is the
amount of the surplus necessary. I am

with the idea that it would be impossible for the country to raise
$100,000,000 at a lower rate of interest than 6% from the nation;
not withstanding being in possession of so great a
power, we might have been able to raise the necessary
amount from the people of the United States, had a proposition
been made which would have been

with the idea more than half gone.

money, not that it would not allow to fail. It would be

money, and to facilitate the execution. Give $100,000,000,

money and to facilitate the country. The

waste and to facilitate the country. Give $100,000,000,

money and to facilitate the country. Give $100,000,000,

money and to facilitate the country. Give $100,000,000,

money and to facilitate the country. Give $100,000,000,

money and to facilitate the country. Give $100,000,000,

money and to facilitate the country. Give $100,000,000,
lations. Since then Mr. Rockefeller has given, as his fortune has multiplied, perhaps $30,000,000 to the University of Chicago, and others have given perhaps $10,000,000 more, but in my opinion the getting of that first $1,000,000 in the months preceding and following that May morning cost more brain work, anxiety, anguish, tears, prayers, and shoe leather, than all the millions put together have cost that have since gone into the University. So true is it that nothing succeeds like success.

After the decisive words, Mr/ Rockefeller invited me down to his office to work out the pledge and all the details. I wrote the first drafts of the pledge, and we together mulled over it again and again trying various forms of words until it took the final shape in which it stands. The report of the Committee of April, defining the institution to be founded, was put by me in the shape of a series of brief, pointed resolutions. Mr. Rockefeller required that I keep his pledge absolutely confidential until the Society should have adopted without material change the resolutions. If the Society should fail to adopt the resolutions, committing it and the Baptist denomination to the Chicago enterprise as there outlined, and doing so without any knowledge whatever of his pledge, doing so in advance of any assurance whatever from him, then the pledge was to be returned to him undelivered. If you or any
Since 1957, the Rockefeller Foundation has given a total of $500,000,000,000 and more to the universities of the world. My own estimate of the net cost of that figure is $100,000,000,000. I have never held that any university could absorb all the money it would cost to train any single student. Even if the million dollars per student were not spent, there is no telling what might happen if the million dollars per student were made available for any university.

The success.

After the Second World War, the Rockefeller Foundation went on to do great work for the poor and the hungry, and the Foundation's work in the field of education, and the Foundation's support of the universities in the United States, has been continued.

The Rockefeller Foundation has been one of the greatest of the universities of the world. It has given a total of $500,000,000,000 and more to the universities of the world. The Foundation's work in the field of education, and the Foundation's support of the universities in the United States, has been continued.
future historian of the University of Chicago, in reading this letter should up to this point suppose I have been claiming too much for the Education Society or for the Baptist denomination whose visible body and living corporate expression the Society was, I ask that reader to pause at this point and reflect. Let him consider why Mr. Rockefeller made this pledge in escrow, to be kept secret until the denomination itself freely, without the coercing power of knowledge of the pledge itself, had determined publicly and passed formally all the resolutions on which subsequently the University was to be built. His pledge was not delivered, and did not in fact take effect, as it was not intended to take effect until the denomination itself of its own free act had resolved on the undertaking, and had fixed its boundaries, thus assuming denominational responsibility, not only for the undertaking, but for every detail of the plan. Never could Mr. Rockefeller have brought himself to found in Chicago or anywhere else an institution for the Baptist denomination except as a layman following the denominational leading and freed from individual initiative and responsibility. He could not change his nature. I have known him for twentyfive years intimately. He could not change the fixed habits of a lifetime. Never in his whole life of seventyfive years now has he assumed for any organization such a personal responsibility. Dr. Goodspeed could
The constant tension of the University of Chicago in teaching the latest methods to its graduate students has been a point of pride for the institution. However, for the presentation of recent and innovative ideas in the field of higher education, the University has been a leader. The faculty, including many of the country's top educators, have been instrumental in shaping the future of American education.

In recent years, the University has expanded its reach beyond the traditional classroom setting. The establishment of the University's summer programs has allowed students to continue their education during the off-season. These programs have been well-received, offering students the opportunity to engage in hands-on learning and research.

The University's commitment to innovation is evident in its approach to technology. The integration of technology in the classroom has transformed the way students learn. The use of digital resources and online platforms has made education more accessible and engaging.

Despite these advancements, the University remains committed to the traditional values of higher education. The focus on critical thinking, research, and scholarship continues to be a cornerstone of the institution's mission. The University's students are encouraged to explore their interests and passions, fostering a culture of continuous learning and personal growth.

In conclusion, the University of Chicago has a long history of excellence in education. Its dedication to innovation and excellence has made it a leader in the field. As the University continues to evolve, it will undoubtedly continue to shape the future of higher education.
persuade him that a powerful institution was needed by
Baptists at Chicago. Mr. Gates could study the situation for
months and disclose to him indubitable statistical facts and
fixed educational principles going to show that Baptists
must have such an institution so located if they would
maintain their denominational influence or educate their own
children. Dr. Harper could kindle their convictions by his
contagious enthusiasm, but never would Mr. Rockefeller have
acted until the denomination itself had been brought to the
same conclusion and was ready to act and did act on its own
initiative.

I went to Boston and duly presented the resolutions,
first to the Board which adopted them without change and then
to the Society itself, though this was unnecessary, the
Board by charter having all the legal powers of the Society,
except filling its own vacancies and the election of officers;
and with the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Rockefeller's
pledge was announced and became effective. Mr. Rockefeller's
pledge of $600,000 toward $1,000,000 required the Society to
raise $400,000 more within the period of one year. The
resolutions fixed the character of the institution. It was
to be at the first a college, though it might grow into a
university; it might have an academy in connection therewith.
government that a powerful initiative was needed to perpetuate the influence of the original acts and months and decades to firm institutional best practices and

living essential principles going to show that practices

which have shown such an influence an institution of a second to the

satisfy. Dr. Haring's own influence was considerable in the

consideration that the generation interest and gains promised to the

same consciousness are not likely to occur and no other

Institute.

I want to report an only because the institution

that to the Board whom selves from without change and then

to the Society itself, enough time was necessary. The

Board of apart water all the legal powers of the Society

exact filling the new nomination and the election of officers;

and with the election of the institution. The constitution's

provisions now announced and future expectations. My obligation to

pledge of at least a million and half to one year. The

loosehold firm the competence of the institution. If the

too of the I have a college, chance it might have a

Secretary: If they have no service in connection

The institution should be located within the city and not without it in a suburb. The site should be not less than ten acres. The president and two-thirds of the trustees were to be Baptists. Both sexes were to be afforded equal opportunities.

It became the immediate duty of the Secretary to undertake the raising of the supplemental $400,000 and to see that the terms and conditions agreed upon were fully carried out. I went at once to Chicago, associated with me, Dr. T. W. Goodspeed in the canvass, without whose valuable aid and assistance there is no reason to believe success could have been achieved. The year's canvass proved successful. A suitable site, meeting all the conditions, was secured. The Board of Trustees was selected. A charter was drawn. The institution was incorporated. The property, including site and pledges, was formally turned over to the trustees and the University of Chicago, worth something more than a million dollars of property, came into being. The American Baptist Education Society then withdrew from further relation, its work being complete and all the terms on which it had entered upon the undertaking fully carried out. The work of the Education Society was made possible only by the pledge of Mr. Rockefeller to give more than half the entire sum at the outset. Mr. Rockefeller's contribution to the establishment
of the institution was made possible only by the fact that a representative society of the Baptist denomination, capable of speaking and acting with authority for the entire denomination, stood ready at his hands to assume this authority and to perform the work as a denomination undertaking, under complete denominational auspices. The Education Society, representing the Baptist denomination, established a college in Chicago, giving it the name of University only because it was believed that the institution would eventually become a university. This development took place almost immediately under the resistless energy and inspiring genius of its first President.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Montclair N. J.

June 19, 1916

Dear Mr. Judson

Your very important letter came today, and I knew how it must be to Mr. Buttrick. I refer you for consideration and conference with me at once.

Of course our two irreducible conditions would be free time
or terms of de minimis not lower than Hopkins. And we would want to arrange in advance the authority or power, if any given
by contract to the Advisory Board or Advisory Staff, to make sure
that these advisory bodies could...
not interfere even if they tried with the spirit or operative work of the school. I assume they fully endorse the views you have for Medicare. Certainly the matter is working off with the highest promise.

Very Cordially,

J.G.
TO TAKE COLLECTION FOR PRISON CAMPS AT MINNESOTA GAME

Will Be Climactic Event In Prisoner-Of-War Fund Campaign At University.

WANT VOLUNTEERS FOR WORK

Bondy, Earle, and Nunev Placed On Senior College Committee By Chairman Norman Hart.

A collection taken at the Chicago-Minnesota football game will mark the climax of the prisoner-of-war fund campaign. Dunlap Clark, '17, is head of the committee which will make arrangements for the collection, and Helen Adams, '17, will act as his assistant. The collection will be made between the halves by one hundred and twenty-five men and women, who will canvass all four sides of the field. Each individual carrying a basket suspended on the end of a long pole, which will be passed down the rows of seats.

Mimeographed cards will be sent to all fraternity houses and dormitories Monday asking for volunteers to assist in the work of collection. In addition to the work between the halves men will be stationed at the exits with baskets as the crowd passes out. The follow-up will be simple.

O, WATSON! THE NEEDLE! AND CALL SCOTLAND YARD

Mysterious Visitor Ransacks Desk And Filches Valuable Volumes In Midnight Attack On Private Rooms On Ellis Avenue.

The papers are missing! Robbers in the University community make off with important documents! Here, copy boy! Send this call to police headquarters and the Burns agency.

Twelve precious volumes, De Luxe edition, and valuable papers were the booty of midnight burglars who rifled private rooms on Ellis Avenue early yesterday morning. The books are extremely valuable, say the former owners, were extravagantly illustrated and contained some of the best literature of the century. “Absolutely not to be replaced” was the heart-broken sentiment.

FORCE COSMOPOLITAN DOOR

The room leading from the Cosmopolitan Club into the elaborately furnished offices of the Cap and Gown was force some time during Thursday night or Friday morning. When news of the break was spread, the owners of the paper immediately called the capable assistance of the news staff of the Daily Maroon to solve the mystery.

The plot follows:

1. Quarter of a dollar overlooked in one of the drawers.
2. A victim of last year’s business.

ECONOMIC STUDENTS DO NOT STUDY LAW, IS GILMORE THEORY

Wisconsin Representative Discusses Economics And Law At Conference Of Society.

MARSHALL TO OPEN MEETING

Will Entertain Visiting Instructors At Complimentary Luncheon Today In The Quadrangle Club.

Graduate students in Economics do not generally elect law courses, according to Eugene A. Gilmore, of the University of Wisconsin Law School, in an address before the Western Economic Society, at the Quadrangle Club last night. Three sessions of the eleventh conference of the society were held yesterday.

An examination of the catalogues of a number of the universities in this country discloses little or no recognition of law as constituting an essential or even desirable part of the training for the economist.” was the statement made by Mr. Gilmore at the session last night in his lecture entitled “The Relation of Law and Economics.” President Judson presented the lectures on the subject “Economics and Allied Fields” was discussed.

Discuss Undergraduate Courses.

“Undergraduate Courses in Economics” and “Government” were the subjects discussed.

ANNOUNCE FIVE MILLION DOLLAR MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR UNIVERSITY

Will Render Valuable Service to Cause of Medical Teaching and Investigation Throughout Country, Says President Judson

HAVE RAISED $2,700,000 TOWARD ENDOWMENT

School To Be Great Addition To Resources And Power Of The University.

President Judson gave out a statement late last night to The Daily Maroon concerning the establishment of the new Medical school at the University. The President announced that the remainder of the five million, three hundred thousand dollars would certainly be secured. The announcement of the plans marks the culmination of the desire of the President, who has been advocating the Medical school and has been working toward it for more than ten years.

President Judson’s statement follows:

“Medical plans which were announced this day represent many years of hoping and working and dreaming. These plans we think will not merely be, when carried out, a great addition to the resources and power of the University, but will render a very valuable service to Chicago, and to the cause of medical teaching and the service of humanity generally.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago has adopted a plan for medical education which it is expected will be put into operation in the near future. The plan provides for an undergraduate medical school, a graduate medical school, and medical research.

The undergraduate medical school will be on the Midway in close connection with the science departments of the University. The standards of admission and graduation will be as high as those of any medical school in the country. The number of students will be limited to such as can receive the best possible training with the facilities available.

Will Have Teaching Hospital.

A teaching hospital, duly equipped with necessary laboratories and lecture rooms, will provide for clinical instruction. Suitable endowments will be the hospital from the necessary...
THE CHEERLEADING PROBLEM.

The cheerleading problem is not confined to the Midway. Other institutions are having difficulties with cheerleading systems similar to those we are now facing. The trouble lies, without a doubt, in the systems, not in the men who are trying with their best efforts to achieve success in making a crowd respond to their calls. The following editorial, from The Dartmouth, brings home some very useful suggestions in regard to this problem:

"To any undergraduate who was present at the Princeton and Syracuse games and who listened to the Dartmouth cheering in anything like a critical attitude, the improvement of the efforts of undergraduate cheerleaders at Springfield Saturday over those of the week before was highly commendable and indicative of greater sincerity and co-operation. And the fact that Saturday's results were obtained through a single evening's practice by the leaders themselves, brings out more clearly than ever the possibilities attendant upon the institution of a thorough competitive system for cheerleading.

"Cheerleading is or should be one of the important responsibilities of the College, as it is partly through the response which the leaders can obtain from an undergraduate assembly that the spirit and loyalty of Dartmouth men is judged. But under the present conditions, cheerleading is the one activity of its kind which is not dignified and made more effective by a competitive choice of its head. There are competitions for managerships both athletic and non-athletic, for all college publications, for dramatics debating, musical clubs and various other undergraduate organizations. But the leading of cheers at all undergraduate functions falls to the lot of the man who passed his class after an inadequate season during

ALUMNI AUSTRALIAN STARS

Champions Pawlak And Redmon Will
Compete With MAROONS

Former swimming team will
compete with the present squad in a practice meet

Intercollegiate record
represented in the ranks of the alumn team. Pawlak, National Intercollegiate back stroke
champion, and Redmon, champion in the plunge, have promised to com-

ete.

Coach White is planning to enter Capt. Meine, Collins, Crawford, Earle and Clark in the relay; Crawford and Meine in the 40 yd. dash; Bowles and Vacin for the 60 yd. breast stroke; Collins and Earle in the 220 yd. swim; and Carlson and Harper in the plunge. Meine and Collins will be the Varsity entries in the 110 yd. back stroke with Earle and Crawford in the 100 yd. swim.

Ray White Will Swim.

Ray White, a former dash man, will swim in the short distances for the alumn team along with Maller. Shirley will be the only breast stroke man, while Gardner has entered the plunge. All the men have represented Chicago in former years and will give the Varsity team a hard fight.

The Chicago team has been prac-
ticing for the last month and all the mem-
bers are in good shape. Most of the veter-
ans from last year's team are out, and the Sophomore class has turned out some good swimmers. Coach White believes his team will be able to win from the alumni without much trouble.

The business department of the Univer-
sity is considering the addition of five hundred extra seats in the swimming room for the coming season.

The present accommodations are

THE DAILY MAROON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1916.
Chicago, March 6, 1917

My dear Mr. Gates:

Your note of the 23d of February reminds me of an episode of Alexander the Great. Parmenio in giving advice as to the tactics of a certain battle said, "If I were Alexander I would do so and so." Alexander replied, "If I were Parmenio I would do just that, and lose the battle, but being Alexander I shall do otherwise." In other words, you have made up your mind to the matter in question, I see, and of course then the plan will be carried out. I hope that for many, many years you are going to continue your activity on the Boards, and I hope so for other reasons, because I regard it as extremely important for their success that you should.

We need a little over a hundred thousand dollars to finish our fund, and thought best not to press certain matters now because if we do while we shall gain some things
My dear Mr. Carter:  

You note of the 29th at Peking.  

Remember me at an expression of Alexander the Great.  

If I were Alexander I would go to war and say: "Alexander the Great".  

If I were Ptolemy I would go home and say: "I am Ptolemy".  

I am going to say: "I am Ptolemy".  

You have made up your mind to the matter.  

You have made up your mind to the matter.  

I hope that you may very soon have your end to contine your activity on the post.  

I hope so for a large sum of money, see the way you came to your present position, because it is extremely important for their success that you obtain.  

We need a little over a hundred thousand dollars to  

We need a little over a hundred thousand dollars to  

We need a little over a hundred thousand dollars to
we shall lose others. We want to get them all. Dr. Billings has had a touch of pneumonia, from which he has recovered, and he has gone to California, where he is to see certain people. Meanwhile active work is being done on drafting the various legal papers which need to be adopted. Give my most affectionate greeting to all the household, and believe me,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. F. T. Gates
66 S. Mountain Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey
Dear Mr. Judson,

Your confirmation letter from Washington delights me. It perma-

nently brightens my outlook. Germany and her

outsiders must not continue to lose on the sea. Thank you

for this good news that she will quite surely sail

on the sea.

I am glad Wilson by

release seems to prom-

ise not to notice Herl-
in them, however philanthropic, let us inspire to hold the average American citizen for fresh
waves, the forces of America are not ready to lay down their lives.

Most precisely we are doing is to defend our
own rights on sea and land invaded by bloodshed
heavenly and civilised, and with threat aided by pests against our territory and our liberty. Not
That only, I propose to make it impossible for
Germany to do this thing again. That is our
cause. Now there will be certain by-products
of value will rich benefit if we succeed. We
shall make the world safe for democracy and for
civilisation so brutally assaulted. We shall see
England, France, Russia, Finland, Romania, Serbia
and probably Sweden, Norway, Finland and dash. But
all that, vast and important, as it is, will prepare too
Burma, at least, China's loss to Japan. The sea of Burma, or the
Egyptian desert, or the
Persian Gulf, or the
Atlantic, or the
Baltic, or the
Boreal
Ocean, or the
Arctic
Ocean, or
the
Pacific. The art not in this
province or at war in
Europe. The air, not in
war in
Africa or South America
or the
Caribbean. The
French don't fight for
civilization, but to
secure
French
land, and
exploitation.
Chicago, March 14, 1918

My dear Mr. Gates:

Yours of the 12th inst. is at hand.

I think that the President has scattered fire too much. As I look at it, we were driven into war by the direct attack of Germany on the lives and property of American citizens, and on the undoubted rights of a neutral country invaded. In order to protect ourselves in the future we must win the war. If the war is won we should secure three things:

1. Restoration
2. Reparation
3. Security for the future

I do not believe that we can be secure ourselves unless Germany is compelled to restore what she has wrongly taken from other nations, certainly during this war, and possibly in the not too remote past.

Secondly, I do not believe that Germany will cease
My dear Mr. Carter:

Youve at the 161st. Iof at least
I think that the President has received the, too
much. As I look at it, we were given into war by the

Direct attack of Germany on the lives and property of
American citizens, and on the unoccupied regions of a

neutral country invaded. In order to protect ourselves
in the future we must win the war. If the war is won
we must become three nations:

1. Restoration
2. Reorganization
3. Security for the future

I do not believe that we can do become neutrals

since Germany is compellig to restore what she took without

taken from other nations, certainlyGenerals Cartier war, and

bounty in the not too remote past.

Secondly, I do not believe that Germany will cease
to be a danger to the United States as well as to all other nations unless she makes adequate reparation for the wrong she has inflicted on her neighbors during this war. These wrongs relate not only to belligerents but also to neutrals.

Third, I do not believe that any mere treaty will secure us from future danger from Germany. There must be adequate material guaranties which will make it very difficult for Germany again to endanger the peace and safety of the world.

Now, the specific nature and amount of reparation for wrongdoing and of guaranties against future wrongdoing are matters to be determined when the war is ended. I agree with you that these are secondary and incidental, and that it would be far better not to exalt them, or any of them, into undue prominence at this time. It is important that the world should be made safe for democracy, but that is an inference of course from the fundamentals to which I have referred. May I add that it is just as important that democracy should be made safe for the world? The alleged democracy of the Russian anarchists is quite as dangerous as the anti-democratic conduct of the Prussian
The struggle for democracy or the Russian revolution has done so much for the
prevention of war. 

The more these facts are only to be deleterious and 
also to gesture.

Why I do not believe that any more treaty will 
become as from future dangers from Germany. These might be
adequate material guarantees which will make it very
difficult for Germany again to endanger the peace and
security of the world.

Now the specific nature and manner of restoration
for wrongdoing and of guarantees essential future reconciliation
I 
the matter to be determined when the war is ended,

and that it would be far better not to exact them of
any or them into some prominence at this time. It is
important that the world should do make sense for democracy.

But that an interference of course from the fundamental

to whom I have referred. May I add that it is
important that German revolution to make sense for the world?

The alleged Germanism of the Russian revolution is quite
as genuine as the anti-democratic conduct of the Prussian
autocracy.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. F. T. Gates  
66 S. Mountain Avenue  
Montclair, New Jersey
With cordial regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. T. T. Gates
66 East Montclair Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey
Montclair, N.J.
Feb 10, 1919

Dear Dr. Mrs. Judson:

The boys are both home and honorably discharged.
Both are in good health. Percy has grown an inch and gained ten pounds in weight. They were sailing around in the Harbor at Buick when they thought they saw you on the deck of the Adriatic but could not get your attention. An old French Skipper had them in charge. We are almost wildly with joy. I don’t think we shall go back before you come east again to the meetings. So they will see you.

Ever yours,

T. J. Yates
Chicago, February 13, 1919

Dear Mr. Gates:

Mrs. Judson and I are delighted to hear that your boys are back, and that they are both citizens once more. I cordially congratulate them and you all on the outcome of their loyal devotion to their country. It is too bad that I missed seeing them at Brest. I daresay they did see me, for I certainly was on the deck of the Adriatic, looking at the harbor, just before the ship sailed. I should rejoice to see them again, and shall hope to do so, as I am to be in New York week after next at the meetings, with Mrs. Judson.

With affectionate regards for all, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. F. T. Gates
Montclair, New Jersey
Dear Mr. Gates,

Mrs. Jackson and I are delighted to hear that your papa is good and that your son is safe.

I appreciate the concern from myself and you all on the outcome of their loyal devotion to their country. It is too bad that I missed seeing them at crest. I received your letter last week.

I am certain that we can apply to the head of the affairs. I am sending the request to see them again and apply for the meeting with Mr. Jackson.

With best wishes, I am...

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

H.P. L. C. T. Gates
Montfort, New Jersey
Chicago, June 12, 1919

Mr. F. T. Gates
66 S. Mountain Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Gates:

The enclosed voluminous document is addressed to me by somebody whose stenographer doesn't know my name. I am wondering as a matter of rather idle curiosity what the facts are back of these various quarrels between cotton producers and cotton consumers. As you own a North Carolina farm you are certainly a cotton producer, and as the proprietor of a family of girls you are a cotton consumer. I think, therefore, that you are in a position to judge.

I rather think that about the 1st of July Mrs. Judson and I will appear at the Fort William Henry Hotel at Lake George, where we shall probably stay for a couple of weeks. I hope that you and your following will be in that vicinity. With affectionate greeting for all, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.
The enclosed notification concerning

attached to my company memo do not represent my

know any more. I was wondering if a matter of fact

the opportunity with the facts at hand of these various
differences between cotton purchases and cotton consumption.

As you know, a cotton certificate from your company

cotton purchased and as the property of a family of

either you are a cotton consumer. I think therefore

that you are in a position to judge.

I rather think that ought to be the fact of July now

 wastage and I will appendix at the point William Henry Hodge

at last County. Where we will ship by property from a company

of weaves. I hope that you see your follow will be in

part activity with attention etc. etc. for etc. I etc.

Very truly yours.

H.B. J. Jr.
October 23, 1919

Dear Mr. Gates:

Yours of the 19th received. I am glad to know that Percy means to come here in January, no doubt arrangements can be made satisfactorily.

I had arranged with Mr. Salisbury the Dean, about his courses, so that he would have had no difficulty had he come on after the wedding. Still I don't doubt that he will use the autumn to advantage and lose nothing by the delay.

Mrs. Judson and I were very sorry not to be at the wedding, but of course the opening of the autumn quarter came exactly at that time, and so many problems came up which I was obliged to settle that I thought I could not possibly be away. I shall hope to see you at the next meeting of the Board and perhaps shall play a better game of golf than I did the last time.
October 26, 1910

Dear Mr. Green,

You are at the first sentence. I am glad to
know that you have come here in comfort.

Some arrangements can be made accordingly.

I had wondered with what satisfaction the piece of
the manuscript on the top of the table would
have been done if either the manuscript itself I could
have come up to the manuscript itself and
 sammen with the table need to be examined and

Now writing of the garden.

The same and I have very much got to
be in the way, part of course the example of

the

exchange can be done by which I am offering to make
many changes come in which I am offering to make

I am sorry I cannot not going to say why. I shall
hope to see you at the next meeting of the Board
and perhaps still play a greater part at every time.

In the last time.
With affectionate greetings to all, I am,

Very truly yours,

Mr. F. T. Gates,
Montclair, N.J.
With affectionate regards to Mrs. I. Mc.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Montford, N.C.
Montclair N. J.
Oct 19, 1919

Dear Dr. Judson:

Your little inquiry about Percy was much appreciated by him and by us all. He intends to enter the University with the beginning of the January term and to be on hand in ample time. Meanwhile he is studying at home on subjects of his choice, and working diligently with satisfactory progress. He thinks he will lose nothing by the delay.

The wedding was "beautiful" so everybody said, and we were sorry it could not have been honored with the presence of yourself and Mr. J. But we agree that duty must come first. We hope to see you at the next meeting of the Board, if not before, and to get your counsel about Percy at first hand.

Very truly,

F. F. Gates