R. L. Henry, Chicagoan, Elected Judge in Egypt

Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 24.—(A)—Robert Llewellyn Henry, a native of Chicago, was elected today a member of the general assembly of the Alexandria Mixed Courts of Appeal.

This is the first time that two Americans have sat simultaneously on the high tribunal. The other American judge is Jasper Brinton, formerly of Philadelphia. Henry, 59 years old, had been a judge of the Mixed Courts of First Instance since 1924.
Fur Lined Gloves

Pigtech caps in practical slip-on models. Outstanding at this low price. Black, brown. $2.50 values, 6-8.

For Men
July 14th, 04.

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

My Dear Doctor:

I have been intending for some days to write you, to thank you in the name of Mrs. Henry and myself, for the kindly interest you have shown in behalf of our Son Llewellyn.

It has been exceedingly kind of you; and both Llewellyn and Mrs. Henry and I appreciate all that you have done for him; and we feel as you will not regret it as we are sure that Llewellyn will do all that is in his power to do credit to his College and State as the first representative from both to secure a Cecil Rhodes Scholarship.

Again thanking you, I remain with great respect,

Yours Sincerely,

[Signature]
My dear Doctor,

I have your letter of November 20th, 19__ and while I regret your loss in the death of your father, I am heartened to hear of your success in your work. I hope you will continue to work hard and make good use of your talent.

The news of your promotion is most encouraging. I trust you will use this opportunity to further your career and造福 the college and your students.

I am glad to hear that you are making good progress in your studies. I look forward to hearing more about your work.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
July 15th, 1884.

Mr. Robert L. Henry,
683 The Rockery, Chicago,

My dear Mr. Henry:

Your letter of July 14th has been received. I can assure you that I rejoice with you and congratulate you upon having a son who could secure the honor which Llewellyn has received. It is a satisfaction to the University to know that we are to be so well represented.

It occurs to me to raise the question whether, in view of the fact that your son is now cared for during the period of three years with a very considerable sum of money, you would not take pleasure in honor of this fact and in token of it, to establish for these three years a scholarship at the University which should be awarded to some young man unable to attend the University without help. If you could see your way to give $200 a year which should be awarded to a young man of merit you would have the proud satisfaction of knowing that another boy besides your own boy was being educated. It would give me great pleasure to select a young man and to have him become acquainted with you if you could see your way to take this step. You will pardon me, I am sure, for suggest it, when I tell you that the greatest sorrow
My dear Mr. Walter:

Your letter of July 14th and your receipt

I can see, now, that I relate with you any communication you may have a copy of which I have received the honor from the Honorable House of Representatives.

It is a satisfaction to the Unanimity to know that we are to go on

with the Bear.

It occurs to me to take this opportunity, in view of the fact

that you have been so kind as to inform me of the present condition of your health, to express to you my entire satisfaction at the Universality of the information which you have so nobly given to some who

may have to attend the Universality without a pocket. If you can

see your way to give 500 a year which I think might be worth a

living, you will be doing the Honesty of honest men.

I would give another, you perhaps, your own way; you may have been mistaken.

We have been pleased to receive a copy of the letter which you have received regarding

with you if you can give your own way to take this letter. You will please...
of my life is that I am brought into contact daily with splendid young men who are eager for an education they otherwise do not have the means to enable them to get it.

I remain

Yours very truly,
July 22d. 04.

Doctor Wm. R. Harper,

President Chicago University, Chicago.

Dear Doctor:—

I would love to be able to do as you suggest in your letter of July 18th,—but unfortunately for me — within the past two years I have lost $140,000 — in the Texas Oil Field's and $30,000 in the Chicago Cash Register Company, which was a great deal for me to lose, and the consequence is I am feeling very poor — as my income is almost entirely wiped out.

If Llewellyn was my only boy to educate I would feel quite differently about the matter, but I have three other boys of school age 7-16 and 17 years respectively; and a daughter of nine years of age — all anxious for a good education; — but I fear I will not be able to do as well by them as I have with Llewellyn and his eldest brother, (the latter graduated at Yale.

Again regretting my inability to comply with your suggestion I remain, With great respect,

Yours, etc.

[Signature]
Dear Mr. Newton,

I wrote you last week to let you know that I have completed the work on your tattoo at the request of the tattoo shop. I hope you are pleased with the final result.

I enclose a copy of the photograph for your records. Please let me know if there are any further updates or changes needed.

Thank you,

[Signature]

R. J. E. Heinrich & Co.

[Address]
July 15th, 1904.

My dear Mr. Hutchinson:

I enjoyed myself last evening very much indeed. It was exceedingly pleasant and I thank you for your kind hospitality.

You were good enough to suggest that I might make use of Mr. Ryerson's yacht once in a while. I am writing to ask whether you could without too much inconvenience, send word to the captain to be at the University pier at five o'clock Friday afternoon? I thought I would like to go around the lake and take with me two or three of our people here at the Observatory.

Hoping that this will not trouble you too much, and thanking you in advance for the pleasure we shall have, I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
My dear Mr. Herbert,

I am very much flattered and thank you for your kind hospitality.

You are very kind to suggest that I might make use of Mr. Robertson's yacht once in a while. I am willing to see what you could write about the excellent place at two o'clock this afternoon. I thought I might like to go down the lake and have an hour or two at the Opera House, and people there at the Opera House will not suppose you too much and thanks for your trouble.

You are very kind.

Very truly,

Your very obedient,

Mr. Herbert.
July 18th, 1904.

Mr. E. J. Goodspeed,

My dear Mr. Goodspeed:

I am writing to ask of you a personal favor, namely, that you will help me by verifying the Syriac words in the Commentary on Amos and Hosea. They have been gone over twice, but I am anxious that they appear exactly correct. The material is now plated, but we could make some changes in the plate if errors were found. I take the liberty of asking this in view of the fact that there is not a large amount of this kind of matter in the Commentary. At the same time, I should be glad to have you note the few words in Ethiopic. If you are willing to perform this service I shall be under many obligations.

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
I am writing to ask if you are interested in the Community's work on Amoeba and Houseflies. They have been gone over twenty years, but I remain convinced that they offer excellent opportunities for material to be used. I have decided to make some changes in the places it appears that there is not a large amount of this kind of matter in the Community. At this same time, I should be eager to hear from you what new moves you have made in this direction. I am willing to perform this service.

Yours very truly,

W.R. Herper
July 23rd, 1904.

Mr. R. L. Henry, Jr.,
3656 Grand Boulevard, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Henry:—

The suggestion contained in your letter of July 21st is an eminently practical one and certainly most generous. I think it is a splendid thing for you to undertake to do and I will co-operate with you in every way. Your friend need not know that you have contributed the money. If upon receipt of this letter you reach a final decision and will notify me, I will be glad to receive the money and deal with it exactly as you have indicated. Strangely enough I had written to your father in reference to some such thing as this and our letters must have crossed.

Yours very truly,
July 24th, 1920

Mr. R. H. Henry, Jr.
3355 Grand Boulevard
Chicago

My dear Mr. Henry:

The suggestion contained in your letter of
July 14th is an entirely practicable one and certainly most commendable. I think it is a splendid thing for you to undertake to do and I will co-operate with you in every way. Your letter does not know that you have contributed the money. If you receive this letter you receiv a last decision and will notify me. I will end my letter by receiving the very best and to your letter in reference to some such thing as this and our letters must have answer.

Yours very truly,
3656 Grand Blvd.

July 21, 1904.

My dear Dr. Harper—

I have a proposition I would like to make and would like to hear from you as to its feasibility. I have a friend at the University whom you know personally, I believe, Herbert E. Fleming. He is a worthy fellow and is having a hard time to get his education, and I should like very much to help him. I have already lent him a considerable sum of money, but do not wish to increase the loan, because I dislike very much to see him put himself under obligations and increase
April 12 1938

To H.G.

I understand your request. I must read all as soon as possible

and allow two weeks for an end to end. The beating of the drum at

seven marks the beginning of the journey.

I am not well and therefore do not feel well enough to

accomplish anything.

I am sure you will understand.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

P.S. I hope you are well and that you are doing well.
his burdens, especially as he is engaged and expects to be married soon after leaving college next June. He came very near to getting a fellowship in the department of Sociology. He was recommended for the position and would have received the appointment if it had not been for the fact that the number of fellowships in that department was reduced on account of lack of funds.

He already has a scholarship in the department. Now if I send you $200.00 would you place it in his hands as a fellowship and also enroll him with the
begone as it was pleased, returned and
set up no more than as it stepped but
enough for its gallas passing
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title of fellow? I feel that I can spare that sum from the allowance I am to get next year at Oxford. Of course it is essential that the whole matter be kept secret as to the donor, or the object desired will be defeated. I have not mentioned the subject to my father or any one else and shall not do so. Will you please let me hear from you in this matter,

Very Sincerely,

P. L. Henry Jr.
President Harry Pratt Judson,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

I think you will be glad to learn that I received the offer from Dr. James, of the University of Illinois, that I sought; and I wish to thank you again for your letter to him in my behalf. He offered me an assistant professorship in his law school, but I declined it. I expected to hear from Dr. James within two weeks, but did not for more than a month. In the meantime after I had about given up hope of a position at Urbana, I received a telegram from Dr. Dunnaway, President of the Montana State University, asking me if I would consider an offer of the deanship of a law school he plans to open in September. I went out to Missoula and was much pleased. I decided that
Montana place was the larger opportunity for me. So I expect to be in Australia this coming year, although it is not yet certain, as the State Board has not yet met to confirm my nomination.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert L. Henry Jr.
Chicago, July 26, 1911

Dear Pat:--

President Judson before leaving for Europe turned over to me your letter of July 19th, with the request that I express to you his congratulations. In doing so may I add an expression of my own pleasure in your success in gaining so great an opportunity to be of service? I am very sure that President Binwiddie will not regret the choice of Pat Henry as Dean. I am very sure also that all members of the Class of 1902 agree with me. Please remember me to Mrs. Henry. I wish that Mrs. Robertson and I might have been able to know her better, for we were both greatly charmed by her.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

D. A. Robertson
Secretary to the President

Mr. Robert L. Henry, Jr.,
Spring Lake, Michigan.
Dear Mr. Robert Lee, President

Secretary to the President

Greeley, July 30, 1911

Dear Mr. Robert Lee, President

I received your letter of July 16th with the regret that I express to you the cause of my inability to attend the commencement of the commencement in your absence due to my illness. I hope to attend the commencement as soon as possible

I am very sorry that President P. has been unable to attend the commencement due to illness. I hope to attend the commencement as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

D. A. Robertson

Secretary to the President
July 30th, 1904.

Mr. R. L. Henry, Jr.,
3656 Grand Boulevard, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Henry:—

In reply to your letter of July 29th I would say that your suggestion will be adopted. I will write to Fleming at once and you can forward me the money from England when you reach there.

In the second place, it is now in order for you to follow up the letter which I have already written announcing that you were appointed and making application for admission to one of the colleges. You will receive in reply a letter indicating the college to which you will be admitted.

Nothing has been said to me as to when the money is paid, or how. Professor Turner of Oxford University is to lecture at the University of Chicago next Tuesday and following days for a week. I suggest that you secure an introduction to him. If I am there I shall be glad to introduce you, if not, Mr. Judson will do so. I have already spoken to Mr. Turner concerning you and he will be glad to see you. It is probable that he will be able to give you some interesting
suggestions. Meanwhile, I have written another letter to Mr. Parkins, the secretary of the Rhodes Fund.

Yours very truly,
I have written another letter to Mr. Parkinson. I enclose a copy.

The Secretary of the House Party.
3656 Grand Blvd.
July 27, 1904.

My dear Dr. Harper—

I certainly shall carry out the plan I proposed to you and wish to thank you for your kind offer of cooperation. I said in my letter that I should take the money out of the allowance I am to receive this coming year at Oxford, and I find now that I shall have to wait until I get the allowance before I can turn over the money. My original intention was not to mention this matter at all to my Father, but on second thought I saw, that if possible, it would be much better to get the
The University of Chicago

4001 N. Ked., Chicago, Ill.

To whom it may concern:

We are enclosed with two pounds each platinum and gold. We have been asked to come down at once and weigh the bars to see if they are pure. We have been told that we will receive payment for the two pounds each. We look forward to your arrival.

Sincerely,

John Smith

The University of Chicago
money at once. I therefore spoke to my father about it, on his pledge of secrecy, and asked him to advance the money. Much to my surprise, although I was quite familiar with his financial affairs and knew they were not going well, he was unable to advance even the small sum in question. So I shall have to wait until I get over to Oxford. That is unless they send me money to get there; in which case I could turn over the fund I have reserved for that purpose.

Would you be willing to intimate to Mrs. Fleming that there is yet a
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possibility of his getting a fellowship, or tell him that the money for it is promised, but will not be paid for several months. If you would do that you would at once relieve a large part of his anxiety as to his finances, and free him from the necessity of going to much trouble to borrow the necessary money, if indeed he will be able to do so at all. I feel sure you can do that without absolutely committing your self and at the same time without risk of disappointing him, and it would remove worry from my mind as well as from his.

Will you please answer the following questions for me relative
to the Rhodes Scholarship.

1. When, where, and how will I get in touch with the source of financial supply of the Scholarship?

2. Does the examination I passed admit me to any college at Oxford or only to those which only require for admission Registrations or an examination equivalent to them, such as I passed? I noticed by the Oxford Handbook that there is a great variation in the entrance requirements of the different colleges.

Very sincerely yours,

The University of Chicago

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Fremd 7. 8.
July 30th, 1904.

Mr. R. L. Henry, Jr.,
3656 Grand Boulevard, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Henry:—

I am enclosing a memorandum which I have just received, and which gives you more detailed information than anything I have seen. You will see that it is necessary to send to Mr. Wylie some credentials and testimonials. I suggest that you at once arrange at the University for a letter to be signed by Mr. Judson stating the facts of your connection with the University. Have this made as full as possible and mailed to Mr. Wylie at the earliest moment. You will see that you are to indicate the college which you prefer. This letter contains a full statement of all that is required. Have Mr. Chandler, my secretary, send to Mr. Wylie in my name your letter so that it will go by the first possible steamer.

Yours very truly,
July 80th, 1880.

My dear Mr. Henry:

I am enclosing a letter from which I hope that you will see your name and address given. I have not seen you since the last time you wrote to me. While I have not been in London myself recently, I understand that you are one of the organizers of the University College, and I am interested in hearing of your progress. I have also heard that you have made an initial impression on the students with the university. You will see that your work is to improve the college with your efforts. The college is contained a list of students to fill in, to lead. While I have was your letter so shortly, I will do the first possible action.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Dec. 24, 1903.

Mr. R. L. Henry, Jr.,

Dear Mr. Henry:

There is no reason why you should not compete for the Rhodes scholarship. It is understood that persons having a degree may compete. It is also understood that the four years within which the choice will ordinarily be made are the four years after a man finishes his sophomore year; that is, a man who has had a degree for more than two years will not be regarded as eligible. This seems to me covers all the difficulties in the case.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Harper
Dear Mr. Henry,

Re: "The Register" Clarion

Dear Mr. Henry:

I have no reason why you should not complete the Register story. It is important that these stories be published as soon as possible.

I believe that the Register should make use of the resources within your office to write articles that demonstrate the importance of this year's election. You have the opportunity to write an informative and compelling piece that will not only engage our students but also prepare us for the future.

In conclusion, I believe that it is crucial to cover this event.

Very truly yours,

W.R. Halsey
Dec. 16th, 03.

President William R. Harper,

Dear Dr. Harper:

Dr. Shepardson at my request recently asked you a question in regard to the Rhodes Scholarship, and told me that he gathered from your answer, that graduates are not eligible to appointment.

As I have received a degree, I should be barred by such a ruling, but as I have gone to much trouble and expense to prepare myself for taking the examination, I do not feel like dropping the matter until I am quite sure that there is no hope for me. And I hope that as a determination of this question means much to me, you will spare me a few moments.

I would not now presume to bring the matter up again if Dr. Shepardson had given me to understand that your remarks were final. I am not easily discouraged and shall continue my efforts until I know I am beaten, especially as I am told there is precedent for my view, which I shall look up if it becomes necessary. I feel if you will give me the opportunity to plead my case, and I am sure you will, that the matter will be settled and I think I know what your answer will be. If I understood rightly, Dr. Shepardson said that your opinion was based on the sentiment expressed at the meeting of the National Committee, and not upon your own judgement or that of your Committee. What I would like to know then is, how will you interpret this sentiment in view of the following circumstances?

In my contention I rely primarily on the wording of the circular sent out by you in behalf of the trustees and the general Committee. The sections which refer to the subjects of age and amount of college credit required read as follows: "It has been decided that all scholars shall have reached at least the end of their Sophomore or second year work at some recognized defree-granting university or college of the United States"
and scholars must be unmarried, must be Citizens of the United States, and must be between nineteen and twenty five years of age. The first of these two sections fixes the minimum amount of credit and says nothing about the maximum, or about a degree. If it was the intention of the Committee that there should be a maximum limit, it would have been easy to have inserted such a provision, and have been the natural thing to do. No doubt it was the sentiment of the Committee that young men and men not fully matured should be chosen, but it is natural to suppose that they felt that the age requirement would be sufficient to bring about that desired end, and if that were not enough the personal judgement of the State Committee could be relied upon. Was it, perhaps, not for just such circumstances as in my case, that no clause was inserted absolutely barring candidates who possessed a bachelor's degree?

To be specific, is there any justice in discrimination in a case such as the following? Suppose there are two youths, each 21 years of age. One is in his sophomore or junior year in College and the other has a bachelor's degree, or to make the case extreme (but in my case in conformity with the facts) suppose he has received credit for six or seven years of College work. Should the fact that the latter has credit for four or five years more work that the former, be anything to his discredit, or be a handicap to him in life? Does the fact that the former has advanced more slowly show that in the future he will advance faster? Is it necessarily true that the more a man has learned in the past, the less he will learn in the future? Would not such discrimination put a premium on stupidity? There is certainly no crime per se in graduating at an early age. You, I am sure approve of men doing so. I certainly did not realize that by receiving a bachelor's degree at 19, and by being the youngest in my class, that I was jeopardizing my future.

What is a degree anyway, but an official stamp, showing that a
Student has performed a certain prescribed amount of work. It does not necessarily show how little or even how much a man has learned. Perhaps he may be in his Sophomore year in College and have a large fund of information, and have had much mental training for which he has received no credit, perhaps because the Institution which he attends has not the departments which cover the kind of study he has performed.

If it were the wish of the Committee, and I am sure it is not, to get a man of little education, how can they be sure that he has as little as they desire. The fact that he has no degree and is in his Sophomore year does not prove the amount of his culture. It indicates only the minimum and not the maximum. Is it not the minimum amount of training that the Committee wishes to determine, and is it concerned with the maximum, or at least should a greater amount of training be placed on the negative side of the balance in weighing a candidate's chances? As far as indicating a man's personal qualifications the possession or lack of possession of a degree cannot be conclusive.

Relying on the circular as I had every reason to do, I began preparing for the examination last August, and have continued to do so from that time to this, devoting money and the greater portion of time to it. As I had never had Greek before, I began at once to study it and during the last four months have done what is equivalent to what is ordinarily the work of a year and a half in that study.

Another section in the circular above referred to says: "The Committees and the Universities making appointments will be furnished with a statement of the qualifications which Mr. Rhodes desired in the holders of his scholarship and they will be asked in exercising their right of"
I, therefore, humbly submit a concurrence in the proposition to say that the interest of the University is best served by the appointment of Mr. Smith as the next president of the University.

The Board of Trustees is well aware of Mr. Smith's qualifications and experience in the field of higher education. His diverse background in administration, teaching, and research makes him an ideal candidate for the position.

Furthermore, Mr. Smith's commitment to the principles of academic freedom and the pursuit of excellence in all realms of university life aligns perfectly with the values and goals of the University.

In conclusion, I am convinced that Mr. Smith will bring a wealth of knowledge and experience to the role of president, ensuring the continued success and growth of the University.
selection to comply as nearly as circumstances will permit with the spirit of the testators wishes. What the spirit of the testators wishes is, I can, of course, only gather from your circular, and articles I have read in newspaper and magazines. I have been able to find nothing which could be construed as a refusal to allow a man to compete because he has a degree. It is true, there may be something of which I have not heard. If that is the case, I should be glad to know about it at once. And as there may be others in the same predicament as myself, a notice of such fact if published might do much good.

I can readily imagine, however, that graduates might ordinarily have certain characteristics which would unfit them for best fulfilling the testators wishes. For instance if a man has graduated and it has been some time since he has done systematic study along college lines, he may have grown "rusty", and has perhaps gotten out of the habit of study. But even if he has continued his study, he is apt to be too old. Of course young blood is desired. Men who have become tired of college life, and have ceased to take an interest in college activities are probably not wanted. Then too, young men are more impressionable, their brains are said to be more receptive of new ideas, and at any rate they are more immature. Young and immature men are, no doubt, desired. But are any of these objections to graduates due to the fact that they have degree's. It is plainly not because they are graduates that they are not desired, but because of certain characteristics of the men.

Personally whatever my other qualifications or disqualifications I am young in every sense of the word, not only in age and appearance, but also in spirit. How then can any objection to me be found on that score? If it is desired that the holder of the scholarship take undergraduates work, I could gladly, easily, and profitably comply, for my work at the
selection to qualify as healthy as other arrangements will agree with the spirit of the test examination. I am of the opinion that the test in oral or written tests I have taken in school will have any correlation with the mental and physical examinations I have undergone. In like manner, I have made no effort to study any material in which I have not been interested. I have no desire to follow any man to complete or to improve my mental or physical development. I have no intention of following any man who may lead to become a student or to follow any man who may be interested in the mental or physical development of others.

I can say that I have no intention of following any man who may lead to become a student or to improve my mental or physical development. I have no desire to follow any man who may be interested in the mental or physical development of others.
University of Chicago has been in the College of Commerce and administration, and in the law school, and there would be no repetition in my spending a year or two in classical study. As far as I know the testators wishes I feel that my ambitions at least coincide completely with them, as it is my desire to be a public man, a statesman if possible. For nothing else that I know of do I feel myself so well qualified as to be a candidate for the Rhodes scholarship. As I cannot get rid of my degree in any way, shall I because of it be barred from what I consider the chance of a lifetime?

I believe I have shown in the words of the circular, in the spirit of the will and in the absolute justice of the case, that a man should not be barred because he has had the misfortune of having a degree granted to him. Feeling that I have both the letter and the spirit behind me I naturally feel confident of my position.

Am I not right, that under the provision" The decision of the Committee of selection or of the University making appointment shall be final as regards eligibility" that your Committee is the judge in this matter? Though of course like all judges you will be bound by statute, (instructions in this case) precedent and reason. So on the question I am presenting the interpretation your Committee gives to the matter will govern. As an individual member of your Committee, to you, Dr. Harper, think that there is any way in which I should or will be refused the right to compete for the Rhodes scholarship because of the fact, of itself that I have a degree?

Sincerely Yours,

R. L. Henry Jr.
Dear Dr. Harper—

Since mailing my letter to you this morning, I have received a letter from Mr. Kellogg of the University of Michigan, who is a candidate for the Rhodes Scholarship in the state of Michigan. He says that President Angell of the University of Michigan told him that as far as the Rhodes will is concerned, and as far as he knew, there was nothing to prevent a graduate from competing providing he was under the age limit. Further, President Angell said that Mr. Reichle, who recently visited the University of Michigan, and who is Principal of one of the three Colleges which make up the University of Wales, strongly advised him to send a graduate as a graduate would stand less chance of becoming denationalized. The first man appointed under the bequest is E. H. Schuman, a graduate of Yale and now taking graduate work at Columbia.

September 30th, 1903

Mr. R. L. Henry, Jr.,
3656 Grand Boulevard, Chicago.

My dear Mr. Henry:

I asked the President's opinion regarding the point raised by you in connection with the Rhodes Scholarship and he is inclined to think that the fact that you graduated so long before the date of beginning work under the scholarship would work against you as a candidate. At the same time he is not certain that this will bar you. If I were you I should see him again about it although my impression is that the odds are against you.

Yours truly,

F. W. Sheppardson
Secretary to the President
3656 Grand Blvd.
Chicago Ill.,
Sept 29 1903.

Answered SEP 30 1903
Francis W. Shepardson,
Secretary to the President.

Dear Dr. Shepardson—

In a recent conversation Dr. Harper told me that you were in charge of matters concerning the work of the Committee for the appointment of a candidate for the Rhodes Scholarship for Illinois. There is a point on which I feel some doubt and I shall consider it a great favor if you will help me to a clear understanding of the matter. If necessary will you please refer the question to President Harper?

The circular of information sent out by the Committee contains the following statement: "It has been decided that all scholars shall have reached at least the end of their sophomore or second-year work at some recognized degree-granting university or college of the
Dear Dr. Stephens,

I am writing to express my concern about the recent changes in the policy regarding the use of the facility. I was hoping to have a meeting with you to discuss this matter further. As you know, we have been working on this for some time, and I believe it is important that we address this issue.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
United States. ……… and must be between nineteen and twenty-five years of age. I have not a copy of the Circular before me, but quote from the Daily Mason, which I believe gave an accurate statement of the sense of the passage.

Now Dr. Harper mentioned that probably a sophomore or junior in college would be chosen; and that a candidate would be selected who had completed his sophomore year and had not received his bachelor's degree more than two years before the time of appointment. I do not remember in what connection this was said and consequently what the force of it is. I did not think to ask at the time, but the question occurred to me in thinking the matter over afterwards, just what does that mean? The Circular I believe, does not state that the candidate must not have received his bachelor's degree more than
two years previous to the time of appointment.
The question then is, is a student absolutely barred from being a candidate by the fact that he received his bachelor's degree more than two years before the appointment, or (2) if not absolutely barred would that fact weigh heavily against such an appointment. In other words, taking for example two young men each 21 years of age, one having finished his junior year in college and the other having received credit for six or seven years of college work, will the fact that the latter has advanced faster than the former be taken as conclusive evidence that he is the less fit, and so bar him from being a candidate. Or suppose a man is well within the age limit, say will be 21 years of age when the appointment takes effect in October 1904, will the fact that he received his bachelor's degree
in March 1902, that is, a few months or two years before the appointment takes effect, prevent him from being a candidate for the Rhodes Scholarship.

Please excuse me for going to such length. I was very anxious to make myself perfectly clear as the question is one of great importance to me, my eligibility depending upon it. Thanking you in advance for your kind attention to this matter I am

Sincerely yours

R. L. Henry Jr.