March 2, 1903

Dr. William R. Harper
University of Chicago
Chicago

Dear Sir:

The Bill prepared by Mr. Hamline for The Merchants Club has been introduced in the House and the Senate. Practically two years' work by your Executive Committees is represented in this Bill. To secure its passage will take the support of every member of the Club. Will you please write immediately to the Representatives and Senator of your District and any others whom you may happen to know personally, urging upon them the passage of this Bill? If we are fortunate enough to secure its adoption, the Lake Front from Jackson Park to Lincoln Park will be dedicated for all time for park purposes and it will be a lasting monument to The Merchants Club.

I trust that you will write - and write promptly - and let me know the names of the Senators and Representatives to whom you write.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

President
Mr. A. A. McCormick,

The Merchants Club, Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

In response to your request of March 2nd, President Harper has written to the following gentlemen in reference to the bill prepared for the Merchants Club in reference to the lake front.

Mr. F. W. Parker, 1410 Marquette Building
Mr. Albert G. Clark, 7137 Euclid Ave.
Mr. Aaron Norden, 4632 Vincennes Ave.
Mr. Michael E. Hunt, 5732 Monroe Ave.
Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, 315 Dearborn St.
Mr. James H. Wilkerson, 205 LaSalle St.
Mr. Henry W. Austin, Oak Park, Ill.

Yours very truly,
Mr. A. V. Macomber,

The Merchandise Club, Chicago.

My dear Sir,

In response to your request of March 29,

President Porter has written to the followingenton in reference to the Pitt pharmacy for the Merchandise Club in reference to the take place.

Mr. T. W. Parker, 1110 Merchants Building.
Mr. Albert O.Clark, 719 Kinzie Ave.
Mr. William Morgan, 1639 Vincennes Ave.
Mr. McPhee, 833 Main Street.
Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, 771 Madison St.
Mr. Jesse N. Ellerbee, 203 Madison St.
Mr. Henry W. Atwater, 60 Stock Row.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
March 3rd, 1905.

Mr. A. A. McCormick,

The Merchants Club,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of March 2nd by special delivery to President Harper is at hand. President Harper left the city Saturday evening for Arizona and will not be back for two weeks when his attention will be called to the matter referred to.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
March 4, 1913

Mr. A. McCracken
The Rectory Club
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Sir:

Your letter of March 8th by special delivery
arrived just as I was preparing to leave for
President Wilson's in New York. I will not
be able to reach you in time to leave on
schedule excepting for a few days next week.
When the notification will be called for the public hearing to

Arthur Dorrance

...
My Dear Dr. Harper:

At my Father's request I supply the list that you ask for.

Senator F. H. Parker 1410 Marquette Bldg. Chicago
Albert C. Clark 7137 Euclid Ave.
Representative Aaron Norden 4639 Invernail
Michael E. Hunt 5732 Monroe
Oliver H. Stewart 315 Dearborn St.
James H. Hilderson 205 La Salle St.
Henry H. Austin Oak Park

Yours truly

C. T. B. Goodspeed
Chicago, December 3, 1918

Dear Mr. Dickerson:

I find the enclosed report extremely instructive. You may already have seen it. I send it on the chance that it may be of interest to you.

Yours very truly,

J.R.A. - L.

Mr. J. S. Dickerson
The University of Chicago
Chicago, December 6, 1916

Dear Mr. McClelland:

I find the economic report interesting.

You may already have seen it. I sent it in for your information. You may find it of very interest to you.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

[Date: 11-27-1916]
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2, 1913.

My dear Mr. Angell:

Dr. Dickerson has asked me to report to you on the worthfulness of the University of Chicago exhibit at the Centennial State Fair in Springfield last summer, at which I represented the University. Immediately upon my return from the fair I made a full report to Dr. Burton who was chairman of the Committee in charge. This is a supplementary report on impressions.

The state fair this year was unusual in several ways. In the first place it was held in August instead of in the autumn. It was open for 16 days instead of the usual 9. Ordinarily the Educational Exhibit consists of a series of exhibits of manual training work and handiwork, exhibited in competition for prizes. This year none of these were exhibited. A booth was assigned to each county and to each college, normal school or university which wished it. Each was asked to present an exhibit which would show the exhibitors contribution to Illinois's Educational progress during the century. The early date made it possible for teachers and pupils to be present in large numbers. This fact should be kept in mind in formulating future plans on the basis of this report.

Owing to delays in shipping conditions the booth was not in order until Sunday the 11th (the third day of the fair) but this was no serious loss as many booths were not in order until Monday the 12th and the crowds did not become very large until Thursday, Governor's Day and Friday, Springfield Day. Rain reduced the crowds to small figures on Saturday and Sunday but the six days from the 19th to the 24th saw huge crowds every day.

I hardly dare venture a guess as to the number of people who passed my booth. It was well over 10,000 a day for the eight big days of the fair. But the large majority of these merely gave a glance and passed on. The two features most successful in stopping people were the Ida Noyes Hall model and the pictures of student training units in uniform. The only thing worth while is an attempt to classify the people with whom I talked.

I. Critics. Dr. Dickerson asked me if I heard any such expressions as "Rockefeller's School" or "Standard Oil" or any suggestions of sneering. NO! Not a single one. There were thousands of youngsters and farmers who stopped a moment and then said, "Oh, that is a university exhibit. We aren't interested in that" and passed on. But this was the limit of criticism except from two cranks who had solved the riddle of the universe but whose solution has not yet been accepted.

II. Agriculture. The largest group of inquiries was from young farmer lads who wanted to know about courses in agriculture. Each day I directed hundreds of these to the University of Illinois exhibit just beyond mine.

III. Engineering. The next largest group of inquiries was for courses in engineering. I showed these people our courses in
The state was in a very unsafe condition and many military units were deployed to control the situation. The government took emergency measures to ensure public safety and order. This involved increasing police presence, curfews, and restrictions on movement. The media played a crucial role in informing the public and maintaining tranquility.

In the wake of the conflict, the nation focused on rehabilitation and recovery. Efforts were made to help those affected by the violence. The government allocated resources for rebuilding infrastructure and providing assistance to displaced persons. International organizations also contributed to the relief efforts, offering aid and support to the affected communities.

The historical context of the conflict played a significant role in shaping the current situation. The ongoing negotiations and peace talks aimed at finding a lasting solution. However, the process was slow and fraught with challenges, requiring patience and perseverance from all parties involved.

The United Nations played a key role in monitoring the situation and coordinating international efforts. The UN's presence ensured that global attention remained on the conflict, putting pressure on the parties to engage in meaningful dialogue. The international community continued to offer diplomatic support and encourage a peaceful resolution.
science and mathematics and then directed them on to the University of Illinois for further information.

IV. Medicine. There was quite a demand for information regarding medical work but somewhat to my astonishment most of these took the form "Say, tell me, if I register for medical work will it exempt me from the draft?" As these were evidently would-be slackers I gave them little attention. There were some serious inquirers however to whom I gave every attention possible.

V. Law and Divinity. There were almost no inquiries for courses in these departments.

VI. The Colleges and Graduate Schools. There was almost no interest in these, possibly a dozen inquiries about the former and a half dozen regarding the latter.

VII. Commerce and Administration. No interest at all, probably as a result of war conditions, I suppose.

VIII. Correspondence-Study. This work proved a very popular feature of my work. I talked with hundreds of teachers and others who were interested.

IX. School of Education. There was considerable interest in the courses in education and I distributed many circulars of information.

X. Summer Quarter. A blisteringly hot August day was hardly an opportune time for consideration of this subject. I had few inquiries and when I suggested it I usually met the reply, "Well, that is too far ahead to consider now."

XI. University Press. A limited number of people, probably not over 500 took time to look over the books and periodical publications of the press. Some of these accepted catalogues. Of course, many glanced over the periodicals on the table.

XII. Alumni. The number of alumni who made themselves known was very small, probably less than a hundred.

As a contribution to the centennial exhibit of the state's educational progress the expense was worth while. As an advertising proposition I would not recommend its repetition at such a place as a state fair or without some more popular features. If further exhibits are to be considered I would suggest the following.

(1) Nothing in my booth attracted more attention than the Ida Noyes Hall model. Across the aisle from me was a model of the Knox College campus. Hundreds of people were attracted by it, stepped a moment and then passed on without noticing my booth. Hence I suggest that as a problem in advanced manual training the high school boys be set to the task of making models of the University buildings on a determined scale which would make Harper not over 5 or 6 inches high. The better products could be preserved and in time we could have a full set of models which could be added to as new buildings go up. The plan of the campus grounds would not be hard to reproduce to scale.

(2) The New Jersey School-Church Furniture Co. makes a wooden
case about 30x24x7 inches which contains some 15 wood framed leaves furnishing space for mounting about 60 large photographs. The case stands on the table like a book on end. One of these filled with photographs of Illinois Normal University was the centre of an almost constant group of interested people. I would recommend the purchase of such a case and filling it with photos to include some interiors. The present album is all exteriors except Reynolds Club stairway, I believe.

(3) A selection of athletic trophies was an attractive portion of the exhibits of several colleges.

Summary.

The most efficient work I was able to accomplish was in the way of advertising for the Correspondence-Study department and the School of Education. The next most successful feature was advertising University Press publications but this was a poor second to the first. Possibly in peace times there might be more interest in the colleges and the graduate schools and particularly in the School of Commerce and Administration.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward A. Henry

Vice-President James R. Angell,
Faculty Exchange.
cose note to note that a number of books on this subject are not yet available.

The case remains to the reader to decide for himself. One of these volumes is
likely with the purpose of illustrating how to use the book on one's own. I might
include a few comments on the place of information in a more complete and
adequate manner of a book which is likely to have a large influence on the
reading public. The present form of all extracts from books.

2) A selection of scientific problems are now for the public's benefit.

At the expiration of several colleges.

Summary.

The most illustrative work I have seen for accomplishment was in
the way of a monograph for the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment
Station. The next most successful feature was

the editorial of the station. The next most successful feature was

the association. This association Press publications put this new book
sufficiently to the test. It is likely to become more useful as more

interest in the college and the scientific work and more particularly

in the field of commerce and administration.

Respectfully submitted,

Vice-President James H. Angell
Secretary Exchange
Mr. H. P. Judson,
President University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:—

I am informed that you have a large flag that floated over the Administration Building at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. I desire to state that I was one of the members of the Illinois Columbian Commission on that occasion and the State Board of Agriculture gave quite a considerable portion of their time and ability to showing Illinois as gayly and gladly as it was possible for them to do, both in social life and in the products of the State, and the Board today is in possession of the great dome that stood upon the World’s Fair grounds at that time as the Horticultural Building, purchasing it and taking it down and erecting it upon the Illinois State Fair grounds and it is today the greatest State Fair building in the United States. And I thought perhaps you might donate this flag to the State Board of Agriculture of Illinois upon consideration.
of these facts, and should you do so we would hang this flag in the center of the great Dome Building and advertise the fact that this flag floated over the top of the Administration Building of the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

How if you can see your way clear to do this, or even to loan us the flag, we will take pleasure in getting it placed to hang suspended from the top of the great dome and the greatest care will be exercised in the preservation of this historic flag.

Hoping to hear from you by return mail, I remain

Yours respectfully,

J.K. Dickinson
Secretary
Chicago, September 24, 1913

Dear Sir:

The Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture asserts that the University is in possession of the large flag which floated over the Administration Building in 1893. Do you know whether we have such a flag?

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President

D.A.R.-D.

Dr T. W. Goodspeed
5630 Kimbark Avenue
Chicago
Dear Sir,

The problem of the effective use of

of transportation resources must be corrected to

become more efficient. The reasons for this are

understanding that in 1939, the year when

transportation facilities were in full swing, the

we face, and it is


tough work.
Chicago, September 24, 1913

Dear Sir:

The Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture asserts that the University is in possession of the large flag which floated over the Administration Building in 1893. Do you know whether we have such a flag?

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President

D.A.R.-D.

Mr Clyde H. Douglas
Faculty Exchange
Chicago, Ill. April 13th, 1915.

Dear Friend:

It remains to the people of Chicago who are interested in social health and morality to carry on a work which was under the leadership of Prof. Henderson.

On November 23rd, 1914, Prof. Henderson, Jane Addams, Emil G. Hirsch, P.J.O'Callaghan, Graham Taylor and Clifford Barnes, called a meeting of the officers of the Illinois Vigilance Association, The Committee of Fifteen, the Chicago Law and Order League, and the Chicago Social Hygiene Society, to consider means of securing more perfect cooperation between the above named organizations. Prof. Henderson was chairman of this group of interested persons and appointed a committee of nine to formulate a plan for closer cooperation and more perfect unity. Dr. Rachel Yarros was appointed chairman of the committee of nine. This committee has been working steadily upon the task given them and is at last ready to report.

The Committee of Nine now desires to call together again the original group, officers of the Committee of Fifteen, the Illinois Vigilance Association, the Chicago Law and Order League, and the Chicago Social Hygiene Society. This meeting will be held at the Chicago Woman's Club on Friday, April 16th, at 4:00 P. M. In order that all the officers of the above mentioned organizations may fully understand the important proposals which the Committee of Nine have to make, YOU are earnestly requested to be present. Please urge the other officers of the organization which you represent to be present also.

Yours very truly,

The Committee of Nine,

Dr. Rachel Yarros, Chairman.
OFFICER, 11TH INFANTRY, F.D.C.

Dear Officer:

I am writing to you in as much as I am aware of the recent events that have taken place in this area. The situation is quite concerning, and I believe it is important that we work together to ensure the safety and security of the people of this region.

I have been informed of the recent developments and I am willing to lend any assistance that I can. If you require any additional information or support, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Chicago, April 15, 1915

My dear Dr. Yarros:

President Judson is in receipt of your letter of April 13th. He has been confined to the house by a very heavy cold, and it is unlikely that he can be at the meeting on Friday. Thanking you, I am,

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Dr. Rachel Yarros,
800 S. Halsted St., Chicago.
Office, April 18, 1915

My dear Dr. Kettering:

President Jackson is in receipt of your letter of April 18th. He has been coming to the house in a very busy way, and it has made it difficult for me to be present at the meeting on Thursday. I am thinking you, I am, could be at the meeting on Friday.

Yours very truly,

Private Secretary

Mr. Joseph Kettering
800 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago
The Illinois Vigilance Association

Organized Feb. 10, 1908, under the auspices of a union meeting of ministers, about 400 ministers and social welfare workers being present.

Object. This association was the first state organization in the United States to be organized for the purpose of suppressing the traffic in women and girls and the conditions which made that traffic possible.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Bishop C. P. Anderson
Mrs. Alice E. Bates
V. L. Abends
Rev. Ernest A. Bell
Hon. W. W. Bennett, Rockford
Rev. R. H. Bowler, D. D., Springfield
Rev. M. P. Boynton, D. D.
Dr. Daniel R. Brower
James E. Calhoun
Bishop Charles E. Cheeney
Hon. McKeezie Cleland
Rev. George S. Davies, D. D.
Dr. J. B. Murphy
Rev. F. J. O'Callaghan
Rev. Herman Page, D. D.
Rev. H. C. Richmond, Edinburg
Rev. Father Hieronymus, Springfield
Mrs. Charles Reynolds
Rev. J. F. Lovell Jones
Hon. Adolf Kraus
Sister J. J. Lewellyn
Rev. T. D. Logan, D. D., Springfield
Rev. Carl Lembcke
Rev. Charles Morgan, D. D., Egin

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Mrs. Ida Evans Haines
Miss Lucy A. Hall
Wirt W. Hallam
Dr. Clara F. Sheppel
Rev. E. B. Stewart
Prof. Herbert L. Willett

58 WEST WASHINGTON STREET
Chicago, June 5, 1917.

Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D.,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

You will note by the attached, the pledge in regard to vice and alcohol taken by the Engineering and Medical students of the University of Minnesota.

Could you get a similar interest and possibly similar pledge from the young men in your care? If so, we would like to report it to congress and to other persons in authority so that they would be encouraged to protect the army and also build national sentiment and high principles. But do not let them do this unless they mean what they say, for a pretense of high principles soon has its weakening influence.

We are also enclosing leaflets showing Lord Kitchener's instructions to soldiers.

If these can be of any help in your work, we will be glad to send you fifty or one hundred free of charge, and more if you need them and our funds will permit. Printers' cost and express is about $7.50 per thousand.

Hoping to hear from you in the near future, we remain

Yours very truly,

ILLINOIS VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION

By Wirt W. Hallam,
Secretary.
June 5, 1911

Harry E. Johnson, M.D.
President University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

You will note the attached pledge in regard to the University of Illinois.

Can you see a similar interest and possibly similar pledge from the young men in your college? If so, we would like to report it to presidents and other persons in authority so that they may go on with similar plans to protect the young men also giving national esteem and advancement principles. I do not feel that I have made these plans myself.

We are also enclosing J. L. Bell's plans showing your community's interest.

If these can be of any help to your work, we will be glad to send them, but if you are already in a position to carry out these plans, we are very glad to hear from you in the near future.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

SECRETARY
Office of the President

Mr. Wirt W. Hallam,
58 W. Washington Street,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Hallam:

I am quoting below the exact text of the resolutions adopted by the engineers of this University.

"Four hundred Engineers, practically all students of the College of Engineering of the University of Minnesota, at a mass meeting on April 27th, 1917, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. We stand to respond to the call of the country in ready and willing service.
2. We undertake to maintain our part of the war free from hatred, brutality or graft, true to the American purpose and ideals.
3. Aware of the temptations incident to camp life and the moral and social wrackage involved, we covenant together, as college men, to live the clean life and to seek to establish the American uniform as a symbol and guarantee of real manhood."

+ + + + +

Very sincerely,

(Signed) George L. Vincent.

+ + + + +

You will be even more impressed with the resolutions adopted by the men of the Medical group of the University, including the colleges of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy. I am sending you a copy of their resolutions, which were adopted unanimously in a mass meeting of four hundred fifty students and members of the faculty. The meeting was presided over by a Senior in the Medical college and the resolutions were presented for adoption by a student of the Medical college.

One of the very significant things about the resolutions, both of the Engineers and of the Medical group, is the fact that they offer a splendid example of STUDENT INITIATIVE.

+ + + + +

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. H. Garner, M. A.
Ex. Sec'y., Y.M.C.A. University of Minn.

P. S. The Medical group signed a petition to President and Congress, asking for National prohibition as a war measure. This was signed by practically every student in the colleges represented in the University.
1. We endorse the program of the Engineers and adopt their formula as our standard. (See other side)

2. As our specific contribution, we pledge ourselves

   (1) To enlighten men regarding the dangers of impure living and to do our share in maintaining wholesome moral conditions.

   (2) We register our commendation of the stand taken by the National Council of Defense that "continence is compatible with health" and placing alcoholic beverages under strict control, and in creating moral zones around American troops.

   (3) Convinced, in view of a possible world famine, that it is immoral and absurd to waste approximately a sixth of our food cereals in the manufacture of intoxicants, we appeal to the President of the United States and to Congress to establish entire prohibition as a war measure.

From The Illinois Vigilance Association. (Over)
Chicago, June 8, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 5th inst. with enclosure is received. My attention has already been called to this matter. I do not think it advisable to call on our young men who are going to the front to take any pledges. Those who are kept in the straight path by conscience don't need a pledge, and those who are not wouldn't need a pledge.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. W. W. Hallam
Illinois Vigilance Association
58 W. Washington St., Chicago
Office, June 8, 1914

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 5th inst., with enclosure
in receipt. Attention has already been called to
the matter. I do not think it advisable to call any
out woman who was going to have their child to take any
pledge. Those who are kept in the struggle must
consciously make a pledge, and those who are not
willing to make a pledge.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. E. H.