5551 Lexington Avenue,
Chicago.

October 31, 1902.

My dear Dr. Harper:

In accordance with your request I have read and now return Mr. Miller's letter of October 28. I do not suppose it is possible to prove that it is not proper for a University Press to send to journals such printed circulars as the one in question; and therefore I will not contend with Mr. Miller about the point. I have not seen the circular, but if Mr. Coolidge quoted correctly the words, "May be of value in connection with your review columns", and I see no reason to doubt that he does, it seems to me impossible to maintain that, as Mr. Miller says, "These notices are not intended as inspirations to reviewers". What other meaning can attach to the words, "In connection with your review columns?"

I am not less amused than astonished at Mr. Miller's endeavor to bring me into the dock by saying that he did not get in advance the cooperation and help which he had a right to expect from the History Department. The only way in which he ever asked my assistance was in respect to getting up a satisfactory map for the book. I told him who the persons were who could get him up a map that would be adequate to the purposes, assuming those purposes to be the scholarly illustration of a scholarly book. He says that it seemed impracticable to consult them. However this may be, he wrote me no more upon the matter. What is his grievance? What should I have done? It is, I think, no part of my duty to be one of the few experts in the mediaeval historical geography of Russia. I am sorry that I
October 31, 1932

Mr. editor:

I am in correspondence with your predecessor. I have been

sent my letter of October 29. I am not familiar with

the name of the University of Michigan. I will not

momentarily resume my previous position. I have not

seen your circular, but I

Mr. Coles

have not seen your circular, but I

am not familiar with your

name. I have not seen it in

connection with your name. I

am not familiar with your

name.

I am not familiar with your

name.
5551 Lexington Avenue,
Chicago.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

am not; but, not being so, what could I do for him that I did not do?

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON
My dear Dr. Harper:-

My attention has been called to the following passage on page 132 of the October number of The American Historical Review; it occurs in the course of the review of Professor Kovalevsky's book by Professor Coolidge of Harvard:

"Even less pardonable, because quite evitable, is the only too evident fact that, if Professor Kovalevsky has not a perfect acquaintance with English, his proof-reader must have been utterly ignorant of Russian. The glaring absurd mistakes in the Russian words used are innumerable; and as there is also more than one misprinted date, the total effect is very slovenly. Surely, it would have been possible to find somebody in Chicago who could have remedied this, and have saved the credit of a press that is a recognized part of a well-known university. What can one say, too, to the sending to "the Literary Editor" of three ready-made notices which "may be of value in connection with your review columns"?"

I do not know how well deserved his stricture respecting misprints may be, though I have never thought the proof-reading of our University Press to be excellent; but I do think that the practice alluded to in the last sentence is one which a university press surely ought to avoid. It may be said that the practice is a not unusual one. When I edited the American Historical Review I did receive a few such attempts to "inspire" our reviews; but, if I remember rightly, I received them only from publishers of low standing. It may be that publishers of high standing send them to journals of a lower class, and that some would say the University Press ought not to be charged with anything more than an error of judgment in addressing such hints to the wrong kind of periodicals. I must say that, for my part, I do not think a university press ought ever to do it. Anyhow, the result of it in this present case is exceedingly mortifying.
The selection of a proper form of instruction is a matter of utmost importance. In the process of making the decisions regarding the type of instruction, it is necessary to consider the needs of the students and the goals of the program. I have heard it said that the best way to learn is by doing, and I believe this to be true. However, it is also important to have a clear understanding of the material that is being taught. Therefore, I recommend that we use a combination of lectures and hands-on activities to achieve a balance between theoretical knowledge and practical application.

In terms of facilities, I would suggest that we have a well-equipped laboratory where students can conduct experiments and projects. It is also important to have a library with a wide range of resources available to students. Additionally, I believe that it is essential to have a supportive and caring faculty who can provide guidance and support to students.

I understand that the budget for the college is limited, but I would like to propose that we allocate funds for the purchase of new equipment and the renovation of existing facilities. This investment will not only improve the educational experience for our students but will also enhance the reputation of our college.

In conclusion, I believe that we have a solid foundation for a successful education program. However, there is always room for improvement. I would be happy to work with you to develop strategies to enhance the educational experience for our students.
5551 Lexington Avenue, Chicago.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

to all of us in this Department.
Believe me

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
June 26th, 1900.

President W. R. Harper,
The University of Chicago.

Dear Dr. Harper:—

In accordance with your suggestion I submit herewith a few points about which I have been thinking since you have been away and I would ask your careful consideration of the same and an opportunity of going over the list in detail as soon as you can give me a hearing.

I. Journals:
I have called your attention to the general status of the Journals in another communication in which I have gone into the matter in detail. I am preparing a statement of the cost and profit which we realize from running advertisements in all the Journals, which I shall submit to you in a day or two. My feeling is that for the next year our efforts should be directed especially toward the Journals. At one time I felt that the possibilities from the standpoint of money matters were more attractive in the line of miscellaneous publications, but my experience with the Dewey book has dampened my ardor somewhat. I do not mean to say that I do not still believe that there are great possibilities for us in the book business, but until we are in shape to assume some responsibility in the matter further than we are now prepared to assume, I do not think it policy to waste our time on arrangements such as we had with Mr. Dewey. The method of handling his book was one which is dangerous and experience shows us that in this case we have been sufferers.

It is my purpose, therefore, to take hold of the Journals and work them hard during the coming year,
June 26th, 1900

President W. A. Hersey, 
The University of Chicago, 

Dear Mr. Hersey: 

I write in accordance with your suggestion I extend you my appreciation. In two portions sent you I have been thinking since you have been away how I would seck your cordial concurrence to the same and my opportunity of going over the facts in detail as soon as you can give me a hearing.

I have called your attention to the General Statement of the Business in addition the communication which I have been following to the letter. I have taken the liberty to submit a statement to you so that you may have before you the statement of the next year. I have been very anxious to avoid the necessity of the present statement, but if you require any information as to the progress of the work I have been endeavoring to keep your information as complete as possible.

In the interval since I last had the pleasure of writing you I have been engaged in the preparation of a bulletin for the publication of the work. I have had the pleasure of the company of several friends from whom I have been able to obtain information that may be of interest. I am glad to hear from you that you are in the business of publishing the bulletin, and I hope that it will be to your satisfaction. The paper will be issued in a few weeks, and I shall be glad to hear from you at any time.

I have good reasons to hope that you are in the best of health, and I am very much pleased to hear that you are steadily advancing in your work. I am sure that you will be glad to have the opportunity of seeing the bulletin, and I shall be very happy to forward it to you.

With the best wishes for your welfare, I am
democratic

[Signature]
President Harper—2—

and I shall be glad, of course, for any suggestions which may come to you along this line.

II. The Future Possibility of Publishing Books:

What I have said above regarding our experience with the Dewey book suggests the question as to future possibilities for us in the publication of books. Our experience, in spite of the fact that it has not been entirely satisfactory, has been one that demonstrates that we can sell books. For instance, the edition of Burton's "Moods and Tenses" has been sold without any effort on our part to push the book, and we find it necessary now to investigate the printing of a new edition. (A statement of this account will be furnished in a few days). I find in talking with a number of my friends around the University that there seems to be a desire, from certain quarters, that the Press furnish an outlet for certain books which are in contemplation. I wish that we might build up a publication department and make for it such a reputation that it would be considered an honor to have a book issued under our auspices.

Of course, many of the book makers about the University are interested solely in the dollars and cents side of the question regardless of the reputation of the house handling the book. To these people it is possible that we are not in position, at this time, to offer attractive propositions. I know of two people who are contemplating the work of editing series of books.

I understand Mr. Shepardson has in mind a series of works on American History, similar to the Statesmen Series. Mr. Allen of the Germanic Department has in mind a series which will fill a field not now occupied, coming between the writers of light Germanic literature and such authors as Goethe, Heine, etc. The latter field is now very thoroughly covered by series published by four or five of the leading firms. Is it not possible for us to consider taking up the publication of something of this sort, at this time?

III. Journal Advertising Arrangements:

It is my feeling that not as much has been accomplished this year as we had hoped from having a man in residence in New York. Further it is my feeling now that the theory that one must be in New York continually in order to get the business is not entirely correct. I believe that if we had the man here in the office and could direct the business from this point cooperating with him in every way, and could send him to New York three or four times each year we could accomplish much more. If he were the right man he could be used to good advantage in
The Future Possibility of Expanding Our Facilities

When I leave this place, I feel that it is necessary to make as many plans as possible for our future. The present facilities are not sufficient to meet the needs of our students. Therefore, I propose to expand our facilities in order to accommodate more students.

From what I have observed, the current facilities are not sufficient to meet the needs of our students. The student body has grown significantly over the past few years, and it is evident that we need to expand our facilities to accommodate more students. The current facilities are not only overcrowded but also lack the necessary amenities to support the needs of our students.

Therefore, I propose to expand our facilities in order to accommodate more students. I have already begun the process of securing funds for the expansion, and I believe that with the support of our community, we will be able to complete the expansion in the near future.

The expansion will include the construction of additional classrooms, a new library, and a state-of-the-art gymnasium. These facilities will not only provide a better learning environment for our students but also enhance the overall experience of our students.

I believe that with the expansion of our facilities, we will be able to attract more students and enhance the quality of education that we provide. I am confident that with the support of our community, we will be able to complete the expansion and provide a better learning environment for our students.

I thank you for your support and look forward to the expansion of our facilities.
in working up our subscription lists and in making a study of the same in connection with our efforts for advertising business. The two must necessarily go hand in hand in order to accomplish as much as we should. I am not ready as yet to make a recommendation along this line.

IV. The Record:

As an advertising proposition the present monthly edition of the Record is not attractive to most advertisers. Is there any probability of issuing a more pretentious number weekly and perhaps not making so much of a feature of the monthly number? This would make the advertising question somewhat easier.

Mr. Feeler tells me that the alumni are dissatisfied with the Record as it appears now. It does not furnish them with what they desire. He suggests a combination of the Weekly and the Record under University supervision. (?)

V. Publishing Department:

We have taken steps looking toward the reorganization of our publication department during the past three months and have the plans well under way so that with the opening of the new year we will have an understanding with the Comptroller’s office so that the accounts may be kept in a systematic manner. We have moved all of our publications excepting the back numbers of the Journals to the basement of the Botany building and have divorced this line of business from the bookstore, making the latter exclusively a retail department.

Should we not have some definite understanding regarding the charges which are to be made for handling the publications for the various departments? For instance, should we not have at least 10% on cash sales for handling all syllabi? We must store the stock, keep the books, make the collections, and act as publisher for the Extension Division. 10% it seems to me not to be too large a commission.

The basis of our handling many of the publications is also very indefinite. For instance, Professor Starr has just had printed, at the expense of the Department of Anthropology, a pamphlet entitled “Bulletin #4”. The Department of Anthropology pays the printing department on requisition properly issued, $64.00. 1000 are issued. Professor Starr receives 100, of course, at the expense of the Department of Anthropology, and the balance are turned over to the publication department. The Press has made the printers profit and as the matter stands the publication department gets the balance. I am not sure but that the publication department is entitled to the
In working up our support plan, several factors are to be considered. The most important is the cost of the program, which we estimate at $10,000. The second most important is the availability of funds, which we anticipate from various sources. The third factor to be considered is the potential of the program, which we believe to be considerable.

The program is designed to provide educational opportunities for the underprivileged. It is our hope that this program will be successful in meeting the needs of our community.

The program will be offered on a voluntary basis, and participation will be limited to those who can afford it. The program will be offered in two sessions, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

The program will be taught by qualified instructors, and the curriculum will be designed to meet the needs of our community. The program will be open to all who are interested, and no prior experience is necessary.

We believe that this program will be beneficial to our community, and we are looking forward to its success.
balance as it stands now, but it would seem to me that an
indefinite arrangement of this sort would be sure to
bring about misunderstandings and dissatisfaction, as we
go on and develop the business.

VI. Catalogue of Publications:

In connection with our plans for the publication
department we are compiling a new catalogue which we
purpose to issue sometime in July. In this we expect to
list all of our regular publications and to include the
Journals, the Syllabi, and all Doctor's Dissertations
which we have printed, provided we can get the authors to
place a quantity with us for sale.

VII. Journal Schedule:

I have called your attention to the schedule
adopted for the appearance of the Journals. This involves
the date in each case on which the editors shall submit
copy and return proofs. Please do not lose sight of
this in connection with your many other matters.

VIII. Exchanges:

I have called your attention to the subject of
exchanges which are coming to the Library somewhat in
detail in another letter. Will you note your opinion
regarding this matter when you read the letter in order
that we may take the question up at the beginning of the
new year?

IX. Elementary School Record:

You will remember that I called your attention
to the condition of the Elementary School Record. Mr.
Dewey will contend that we have charged him too much for
printing this Journal, but it must be remembered that he
has not ordered anything like what we originally figured
upon. We have him a statement, I believe, to the effect
that a publication similar to the University Record and
the same quality of cover and inside stock, would cost be-
tween $50. and $60. per issue. Instead of that the bills
have run from $100. to $150. per issue.
The Journal has been entered as second class
matter at the Postoffice.

X. School Review:

I have indicated to you several times that in
my judgment it is very important for us to have the edi-
torial management of the School Review settled as soon as
possible. It would be very desirable if this could be
done before the Charleston meeting. I believe that I
IV. Statement of Proposition

In connection with the plan for the proposition

I have called your attention to the subject of

You will find that I call your attention to the

X. Exemptions

You will find that I call your attention to the

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indicated also at one time that if possible it would be a desirable thing not to have it go out that the School Review is the particular organ of the pedagogical department of the University. The School Review stands well among the educational journals and is, I think, recognized as the leading, if not the only real representative of secondary education. I think that the future success of the Journal depends largely upon the understanding which people get from the adjustment which is made when Mr. Thurber’s name ceases to be identified with the Journal. I am hoping that it may be kept where it is now, the representative of the whole field of secondary education.

I believe that the efficiency of the editorial department can be greatly increased, and I am sure if the right person is given charge of the editorial department of the Journal we can cooperate with him in such a manner as to make a financial success of the enterprise. I am not so sure that this can be done if it passes into the hands of the pedagogical department and it becomes known that it is simply an organ of the department. I say this because I understand that a movement is on foot to make it a department Journal, and I would say that I have had some general talks with Mr. Locke who has had charge of the work for the past three months. It is my judgment that Mr. Locke is the best available man for this work, and I think his position is right when he says that if he continues with the work he should prefer not to be bound by any department regulations. He is of the opinion that the understanding regarding the Journal should be largely the same as it has been in the past, and I am quite sure that we can cooperate with Mr. Locke to a much greater extent than we have ever cooperated with the editor in the past.

Would it not be possible to let the Journal stand just as it is now, and give Mr. Locke an agreed amount for his services as editor? He would then understand that the work of the School Review was of as much importance as any of his other work. I think it would have a tendency to make him take more interest in making the publication a success. I offer these suggestions simply as showing my trend of thought regarding the matter.

XI. A Medical Journal:

If a Medical Journal is to be started in connection with Rush Medical College, would it not be well to take up the matter very soon in order that we may get the benefit of the Autumn advertising. It would seem to me that the first issue should appear as early as October, and that we ought to have at least sixty days in which to make our plans and solicit initial advertising.
Instituted also of one fact that it possibly would be a

considerable strain not to have on our first platform

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The Honorable Governor, I know the influence of

The Honorable Governor, I know the influence of

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I am not saying what it may be kept private, it is very much the

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I believe that the attention of the Executive, and I am sure it is
XII. Of Special Importance:

You will remember that I called your attention to several jobs of athletic printing which were done by outside parties, and that I also spoke specially of the printing of the Academic Alchemist.

There is quite a history connected with the Academic Alchemist printing which I will give you if you desire. It is sufficient to say in this connection that we did nothing for the Settlement League except a few small jobs which were in the nature of rush jobs and could not be produced elsewhere in the time at the disposal of the parties ordering the work. I leave the question of the printing having been done outside of the University for your consideration, but in connection with the Academic Alchemist Program there is a much more serious problem presented in the advertising which was solicited. It seems to me that the University ought to discourage as far as possible the solicitation of advertising in publications of this sort. I should include in this list, as well, Glee Club Programs, Athletic Programs, etc., etc. The University Press is engaged in building up an advertising patronage for its Journals and we cannot afford to have this field demoralized by "fake" propositions such as the most of the special propositions are.

One of two things happens as a rule when advertising is solicited for publications of this sort. Either the advertiser is absolutely disgusted with the result and will have nothing whatever to do with future propositions coming from the University, many of which may be legitimate, or he will feel that he has been forced into making a contribution to some University enterprise, a large percentage of which he afterwards finds goes into the pocket of the solicitor. I actually believe that the University Press could well have afforded to have printed a neat Libretto without advertising, free of charge and presented it to the Settlement Committee, rather than to have had the advertising solicited which appeared in the Libretto as published.

I would not have you feel that any spirit of jealousy exists regarding this matter for such is not the case. I am not informed but I presume the Settlement League realized something from the advertising but if you were in touch with the business men who advertise and knew their feelings regarding propositions of this sort you would appreciate my position.

XIII. Library Material:

Is it your intention to do anything with reference to an extra appropriation for 200 copies of all publications to be turned over to the Library?
XI. Of Special Importance:

You will remember that I called your attention to a very important point which was done by the President in his recent address to the members of the Society. It is to the retention of the Academic Family which will be our guide to the future direction of the University.

TheAcademic Family, which I will define for you as the body of persons who are members of the University and who have a common interest in its welfare, may be divided into two classes: first, those who are directly connected with the University and who have a personal interest in its welfare; and second, those who are indirectly connected with the University and who have a general interest in its welfare.

TheAcademic Family is not only important in its own right, but it is also essential to the success of the University. It is the backbone of the University, and it is the only true measure of the University's success.

TheAcademic Family is composed of the faculty, the students, and the alumni. It is the responsibility of each member of the Academic Family to do his part in the success of the University.

One of the first steps that can be taken to strengthen the Academic Family is to increase the number of members. This can be done by increasing the number of faculty members, by encouraging more students to enroll in the University, and by recruiting more alumni to become active members of the Academic Family.

I believe that we can achieve this by making the University more attractive to potential students and by providing better facilities for the students. I also believe that we can achieve this by creating a sense of pride and loyalty among the members of the Academic Family.

To do this, I propose the following steps:

1. Increase the number of faculty members by hiring more qualified scholars.
2. Increase the number of students by improving the quality of the education offered.
3. Increase the number of alumni by creating a sense of pride and loyalty among them.

These steps will require the cooperation of all members of the Academic Family, but I believe that the results will be well worth the effort.

I am confident that with your support, we can achieve these goals and strengthen the Academic Family of the University.

XIII. Interim Report:

As I am in the process of preparing my Interim Report, I wanted to take this opportunity to thank you for your continued support of the University.

I hope that you found this information to be enlightening, and I look forward to hearing your thoughts on the matter.

Thank you for your time.
President Harper—

XIV. N. E. A. Proceedings:

We have renewed the contract with the N. E. A., for printing their Proceedings of the coming meeting, at an advance of 12% over last year.

XV. Diploma Lithographing:

Would it not be possible for the University to arrange matters so that orders for the engraving and lithographing of diplomas could be placed through the University Press?

XVI. Letter Heads:

You will remember that shortly after coming here I had a talk with you with reference to the letter heads which we are using. Personally I have no serious objection to the form and on the whole, I think from the printer's standpoint it is rather an artistic piece of work. When I first came here, however, I did not wish to make a change at once for a number of reasons. There seems to be a dislike for the letter heads which I find is quite general among University people. Do you not think it would be appropriate for us to consider the possibility of a change?

XVII. Imprints:

The question of an imprint for our printing department and publication department is one which bids fair to be of considerable importance as we go on in the development of our activities. As I look at it there should be a distinct understanding as to the use of our imprints. For instance, on all of our books, journals, and miscellaneous publications, in fact on everything which we put on the market for sale, I think our imprint as publishers should appear. To this, I think, for the sake of preserving the custom, I should add all of our official publications such as Circulars of Information, Department Programs, The Register, The President's Report, and Circulars of some of the affiliated schools. On all miscellaneous jobs to which we stand in relation simply as printers, we should use our imprint as printers.

The question comes to us with special significance just now in connection with the theses which have been printed. We have been in the habit of putting our imprint as publishers on all theses whether an arrangement is made for their sale by us or not. This is confusing to purchasers outside of the University who do not understand our system, and I have to recommend that we use our imprint as publishers on such theses only as we actually place on sale, and use instead our imprint as printers on
We have removed the contract with the M. M.

in advance of the current academic year.

The decision of our government and the impact on the community are of great importance as we go into the fall of 1948.

The recent events of the past year have been significant in the development of our community. As I look at the future,

we must work to ensure that our universities are prepared to face the challenges ahead.

The importance of education cannot be overstated.

As educators, we must continue to develop our institutions to meet the needs of our students.

The current situation has led to some difficult decisions, but we must remain committed to the education of our students.

We must work together to ensure that our universities are equipped to provide the best possible education.

In conclusion, the importance of education cannot be overstated. As we move forward, we must continue to develop our institutions to meet the needs of our students.

Thank you.
such theses as go out from us as simply jobs of printing. This rule I should apply as indicated above to all of our work.

This brings up the possibility of having a trade mark or emblem which we may use, something the same as the Oxford University Press uses. If we had something of this sort it could, perhaps, be worked into our letter head and finally become a recognized symbol which would be found on all of our printed matter. How does this appeal to you?

XVIII. President's Report:

I am sending you a revised bill of the cost of printing your last Report. You will notice that it is considerably less than the original and I trust the same will be to your satisfaction.

In this connection I wish to again put myself on record in favor of planning ahead for the manufacture of a book of this sort. I notice from the Register that the President's Report is due about November 1st. It ought not to take longer than sixty days to manufacture this book provided whoever has charge of the copy and proofs is prompt in the execution of his work. If, therefore, you will furnish us with the first half of copy for your next Report on September 1st, and will give us the balance of the copy on September 20th, we will agree to have the book out promptly on November 1st. Aside from the satisfaction of having it out on time, I am certain that we can assure you of an appreciable saving in the expense of printing.

XIX. Bookstore Percentages & Profits:

You will remember that last year the custom of taking 5% of the appropriation as a profit was discontinued in the printing department. The custom is still in vogue in the bookstore, and I have to recommend that a schedule be adopted whereby the percentage shall be added when the bill is made. I shall be pleased to submit a definite recommendation along this line if the suggestion appeals to you.

XX. Bookstore Salaries:

Mr. Ryerson of the bookstore requests an increase in salary for the coming year. His argument is based upon the fact that he has been in the service about six years and is now receiving $70.00 per month.

His assistant, Mr. Adams, also requests an advance in salary. His argument is based upon the fact that he has been in the service three years, is 23 years old, and is now getting $30.00 per month. As I understand it he has never had an increase.
The minute I heard the absurdity of painting a face
now seems as to come from an era of hope of painting.

The minute I heard the absurdity of painting a face
now seems as to come from an era of hope of painting.

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now seems as to come from an era of hope of painting.

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now seems as to come from an era of hope of painting.

The minute I heard the absurdity of painting a face
now seems as to come from an era of hope of painting.
XXI. Bills and Requisitions:

May I call your attention to the balance due for the printing of Professor Burnham's book, also to the fact that we have not received requisitions for work done for the Spring Convocation Exercises on orders from your office, for which requisitions were promised.

The Press has been severely criticized for doing work without requisitions. I have held that there are times when we must have discretionary power in this matter, but it seems there are others who differ from us in this respect and hold that we have no right to do work for any department without formal requisition having first been issued. I do not know that it is necessary to go into details in this matter but it would seem that the Press should be protected for there are times when it is absolutely impossible to wait for a requisition in order to complete a job.

XXII. Telephone:

Before you left for Europe I called your attention several times to our telephone arrangements. To say the least under the present arrangements our telephone service is very unsatisfactory. In the first place we are frequently subject to interruption in the midst of an important conversation, coming from where we do not know. We are never able to reach the 'phone after 5:30 in the afternoon, and never until 8:30 o'clock in the morning. This frequently necessitates a trip to 55th Street. At this season of the year on Saturday afternoons it is impossible for us to use the telephone at all. We are supposed, of course, to be closed as are the other departments of the University, but there are many times when we are not closed and when it is important that we have the service.

XXIII.

The present balance on our books due from the American Institute of Sacred Literature is $1718.14.
May I call your attention to the message you received from the President of the Board of Directors, asking you to give your support to the efforts of the American Institute of Cancer Research in its work of research for the prevention of cancer. We are deeply concerned with the problem of cancer and its prevention.

The American Institute of Cancer Research, founded in 1908, is a non-profit organization dedicated to the study and prevention of cancer. Its work is supported by contributions from individuals, organizations, and corporations. Your support will help us continue our research and make a difference in the fight against cancer.

Please consider making a donation to the American Institute of Cancer Research. Your support will help us continue our research and make a difference in the fight against cancer.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
XXIV. Manual Training Magazine:

Some serious problems are presenting themselves with reference to the publication of the Manual Training Magazine. As it stands now we are pledged to take up the matter of advertising. I fear that this is going to interfere, somewhat, with our routine work on the other Journals as time goes on, and aside from this fact we have no provision, as the matter stands, unless we advance the money for the payment of a solicitor. To what extent is the University willing to assume responsibility with reference to the matter?

We are making up a statement for Mr. Bennett now which we shall have out in a few days showing the financial condition of matters so far as we are concerned.

XXV. Dewey Bill:

In view of all facts in connection with the Dewey book can we, in your judgment, make a charge for publication expenses which we, perhaps, would not have made had we continued to handle the book. A great deal of work has been put in by us on which there is an absolute loss.

XXVI. The Apportionment of Salaries:

Is it not practicable at this time to consider a readjustment of certain apportionments of salaries which are made and charged to Journals, and one or two departments of the Press? For instance, I do not see why the bookstore should be made to carry, of Dr. Arnolt's salary, over $40.00 per month. I understand that Dr. Arnolt orders some periodicals for the Library. If it is absolutely necessary that he order these, should this amount not be charged to the Library? My investigations, however, show me that we are now capable of doing this work ourselves successfully. I think an investigation of stenographic charges against several of the Journals could be taken up with profit to the Press. Is it necessary that the School Review should stand a charge of $20.00 for stenographic services each month? This amount seems to me rather high.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Director.
My dear President Harper:

In reply to your inquiry relative to the late appearance of the recent No. of the JOURNAL OF GEOLOGY, I am sorry to say that the fault was chiefly my own. In September I began a series of articles on an atmospheric hypothesis of the cause of glacial periods, which grew in the process of putting it into final form so that it constituted about one-third of the standard matter of the last three numbers of the JOURNAL. At several points a need for some special additional studies not anticipated was developed. Other unexpected lines of inquiry arose in connection with class work, and divided my time. As a result I was tardy in furnishing the manuscript. There were obvious objections to carrying the discussion over into another volume, and hence the last numbers of the past volume were delayed to receive it. The matter was, however, in type and the proof read on December 23rd. I wish to say that the Press people were very kind in rushing the article into type and furnishing me with proof as promptly as possible to permit me to leave for New Mexico on that date. We had the index and contents all ready for the insertion of the page numbers, and did what we could to prevent any further delay. The matter was left in the hands of a colleague and the hope was entertained that the number would appear during the recess. On my return on January 2nd some little matters remained to be done which were at
My Dear Professor Herpes:

In reply to your message relative to the late appearance of

the Devonian in the TOMBSTONE, I am sorry to say that the

facts were published by me in September of 1857, but a series of articles

on the Devonian in the "Tombstone" has appeared recently that reference to

which I do not mind. It is difficult to find a time for more detailed addi-

tion at present, but a need for some special instruction.

On the other hand, no satisfactory explanation has been advanced as to how

the Devonian was formed. There are various theories, such as the "carbonate

formation", but none of them are satisfactory. I have always been of the

belief that the Devonian was formed by the action of the sea and the gradual

growth of coral reefs.

I am sorry that the Devonian is so slow to appear, but I hope we shall see

an increase in the number of Devonian fossils in the future.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Name]
once attended to. Why twenty days more were required for the issuance of the number I cannot explain.

The situation for the current number is much the same. I am engaged upon a paper on some new tests of the nebular hypothesis of a rather radical nature, which I wish to put in the forthcoming number to make way for other papers that should succeed it in natural order. I wish to put this in the forthcoming number if practicable, as there are reasons for bringing the whole series of papers involving my recent studies before the scientific public as early as practicable. These involve, however, much care and labor in preparation, and other University matters have been consuming much time. I hope, however, to get on better now as I have religiously promised myself to squander less time on impossible living fossils and devote more to those who were good enough to die in their appropriate historical periods.

Very truly yours,
The attention for the present paper is much the same. I am enclosing upon a paper on some new facts of the papilla phenomenon of a recent letter which I wish to bring to the scientific world. I wish to make way for other papers that point the success of this method.

Other papers in the forthcoming number of the Proceedings of the Royal Society, however, may come and I hope in the near future before the scientific world as early as possible. The recent studies before the scientific world are well and done. I hope other university students have been coming and much time to prepare, to see the matter how as I have already prepared my paper to advance them into the scientific field and deserve more to those who were good enough to give their subscriptions.

Very truly yours,
March 1, 1900.

President W. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Harper:

I have received your letter of Feb. 26th, enclosing Mr. Rust's letter and the statement regarding the Guarantee Fund, both of which I return herewith.

So far as my own indebtedness on the Guarantee Fund is concerned, I hope to have it paid up within the current year. Hitherto it has been impossible for me to pay all the bills when due.

With regard to a further Guarantee Fund, I do not consider that such a fund could be raised. Nor do I believe that the Astrophysical Journal should be required to obtain such a fund when this requirement is not made with regard to most, if not all, of the other University journals. I had the greatest difficulty in raising the first fund, and in practically every case the signature was obtained only as a personal favor. I do not feel at liberty to make further requests of the same nature.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
President M. H. Meacham
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Dean of Faculties:

I have received your letter of Feb. 20, 1900, expressing your desire to have me forward the enclosed letter of Dr. H. C. Laughlin to the Graduate School for consideration of my appointment. I am informed that you have already taken steps to fill the position in question, and I am prepared to withdraw my application.

I desire to express my appreciation of the courtesy which you have shown in making this appointment, and I am confident that I shall be able to do my work in a manner worthy of the expectations which you may have of me.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
April 20th, 1901.

Mr. C. H. Thurber,
9 Tremont Place, Boston, Massachusetts.

My dear Mr. Thurber:

Your letter of the twelfth instant, to Mr. Newman Miller, has been placed in my hands. I am wondering whether your statement concerning money due you on contract is quite accurate. Is it not true that this money was to be paid you provided there was a net income of this amount within a specified time? Inasmuch as it has required a subsidy every year to carry the Journal through, is it really true that there is this sum of money coming to you? We shall be glad at the close of the present year to give you a full statement of the account of the Journal for the year, in order that you may be entirely satisfied. I think you are sure that if the books show that there is any money due you, you will be certain to receive it.

You will of course excuse Mr. Miller's very strong desire to square your account with the Press.

Very truly yours,
President W. R. Harper, LL.D.

Mr. Thomas C. Conant,

Editor The Biblical World,

"The Examiner", 38 Park Row, New York.

Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Conant:

My Dear Dr. Harper,

Permission is hereby given for the reproduction in "The Examiner" of Dr. Charles Guth- Barth's "Argument for Bible Study" which appeared in the August number of The Biblical World, with the understanding that credit for the same will of course be given to the "World". May I suggest that as I had prepared it for the printer, but noticing that the magazine is copyrighted, I could not use permission. I shall be much obliged to have "The Examiner" be as generous as possible in its statement concerning The Biblical World?

Thanking you, I remain

Very truly yours,

Thomas C. Conant

Editor.
August 30th, 1939

Mr. Thomas O. Conant

"The Xenonite", 36 Park Row, New York

My dear Mr. Conant:

Permit me to express my appreciation for your recent efforts in support of "The Xenonite" or "The Xenonite Galleries", which have been most helpful in advancing the interests of the Philatelic World.

I wish to express my gratitude for the generous gift of the "Worth" to the "Xenonite". May I suggest that an effort be made in the near future to offer the Philatelic World a more complete and comprehensive view of the Xenonite. I believe that the "Xenonite" is the finest and most valuable collection of its kind in the World.

Thanking you, I remain

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
President W. R. Harper, LL.D.

Editor The Biblical World,
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Dr. Harper:

I write to ask the privilege of reproducing in The Examiner the whole of Dr. Charles Guthbert Hall's "Argument for Bible Study" in the August number of The Biblical World, of course giving credit therefor to the World.

I had prepared it for the printer, but noticing that the magazine is copyrighted, I await your permission, for which I shall be much obliged.

Very truly yours,

Thomas O. Conant,
Editor.
President W. R. Harper, LL.D.

Mr. President:

I am writing to you in reference to the publication of the "Psalms of Arts," which were presented to you by the students of Harvard University. I would like to express my appreciation for the honor you have bestowed upon me by accepting these publications.

I am enclosing a copy of the "Psalms of Arts," which I believe will be of interest to you. I hope that you will find it suitable for publication.

I am very grateful for the opportunity to have my work recognized by you. I am confident that your support will be of great assistance in advancing my career in the field of music.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. President
The University of Chicago

CHICAGO July 29, 1901.

My dear Mr. President:-

August 2nd, 1901.

Mr. Mathews and I have been working over the exchange lists of the Biblical World and the Journal of Theology and have been comparing data there furnished with the material that appears in the Haskell library. We find some interesting facts. I am very much interested

in your letter of the twenty-ninth ultimo and the results of your work on the exchange list. The facts that you present are certainly quite surprising and unsatisfactory. I suppose that we ought to take Mr. Thomas into consultation, for he may have

journal, both of which are going to Haskell, and one of which put some things on the exchange lists on general is quite unnecessary. In some cases, I have no doubt it grounds. I am inclined to think that you, Mathews, would be possible to sell the other exchange to a private and I could settle these matters better than they party, for example, I myself would be glad to take a copy of could be settled in the divinity faculty. Shall the Critical Review. But in some cases, we ought to send, in we have a meeting? I am very glad that you have my judgment, but one journal, taken the matter in hand.

Third, in some cases, we are sending a copy of one very truly yours,

journal or the other and receiving nothing in exchange. In some instances, this arrangement is perfectly desirable, as for example, in cases where the journals are being sent to institutions like the Smithsonian from which the University at large receives a certain number of documents.

It seems to me evident that some concerted action ought to be taken in this matter. It is at least possible that still further duplication or triplication might be discovered by examining the list of Hebraica.
My dear Mr. Godber,

I am very much interested in your letter of the twenty-seventh ultimo and the results of your work on the experience that the tests for professorship were conducted during my absence, I suppose that we ought to take Mr. Toomey into consideration for the vacant post. But some injuries on the exchange little in general economy, I am inclined to think that you, Mr. Toomey, and I could settle these matters better than they could be settled in the present locality. Still we have a meeting I am very glad that you have taken the matter in hand.

Very truly yours,
My dear Mr. President:

Mr. Mathews and I have been working over the exchange lists of the Biblical World and the Journal of Theology and have been comparing data there furnished with the material that appears in the Haskell library. We find some interesting facts.

First, we are sending in some cases a copy of both journals to a certain exchange and receiving but one copy of that exchange in return.

Second, we are sending one copy of each journal to a certain exchange, and receiving two copies of the same journal, both of which are going to Haskell and one of which is quite unnecessary. In some cases, I have no doubt it would be possible to sell the other exchange to a private party, for example, I myself would be glad to take a copy of the Critical Review. But in some cases, we ought to send, in my judgment, but one journal.

Third, in some cases, we are sending a copy of one journal or the other and receiving nothing in exchange. In some instances, this arrangement is perfectly desirable, as for example, in cases where the journals are being sent to institutions like the Smithsonian from which the University at large receives a certain number of documents.

It seems to me evident that some concerted action ought to be taken in this matter. It is at least possible that still further duplication or triplication might be discovered by examining the list of Hebraica.
CHICAGO, JULY 8, 1928.

My dear Mr. President:

I am writing to you in response to the recent actions of the government regarding the teaching of the Declaration of Independence. It appears that the government has been taking steps to ensure that the teaching of the Declaration is more comprehensive and accurate.

I would like to bring to your attention the importance of teaching the Declaration in its entirety. The Declaration is not only a document of great historical significance, but also a symbol of the ideals that underpin our nation.

In my opinion, it is crucial that we teach the Declaration in a way that is both educational and respectful. It is important to ensure that students understand the full context in which the Declaration was written and the role it played in shaping our nation.

I believe that we have a responsibility to future generations to ensure that they understand the importance of the Declaration. Therefore, I urge you to take action to ensure that the teaching of the Declaration is done in a way that is both accurate and respectful.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
I also find the following facts:

That, through some hocus-pocus, a certain number of important journals have fallen between the exchange list and the purchase list so that our files of journals are in some cases hopelessly in arrears, for example, the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, none have come this year, and none ordered for next; Transactions of Victoria Institute, none since 1899; German Palestinian Journal, none since 1900; Revue des Études Juives, none in 1901; Revue Semitique, not ordered for 1901; Wiener Zeitschrift, none ordered for 1901; Z.A.T.W. has not appeared for a long while; Zeitschrift für Assyriologie, none since June 1900, not ordered for 1901.

These are a few of the things we have noted. Of course it is none of our business to waste our time in this matter, but only in the interests of the department does it seem excusable for us to interfere.

According to the new arrangement inaugurated by the Board of the University Press, it will be necessary for some journal or department to pay for various exchanges. Now, as some of these exchanges are mere weekly papers, it is doubtful whether any department will care to buy them. In that case, they will have to be cut off. In any case, the Biblical department should be gotten together and the responsibility for the purchase of the various journals determined. Perhaps this could be done in the Divinity Faculty.

Most truly yours,

[Signature]
I now find the following letter:

Dear Mr. Smith,

I am forwarding some papers which a certain person

of importance has just handed over to me. It may be

that these papers will be of some value in preparing the

defence of the case. I have a copy of the papers, but

they are not in the best condition. I hope to get a

copy of the originals.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
I have your very kind note of yesterday as to further work on the "Biblical World." I shall be very glad to be of use to the journal in any way you may suggest, and will confer with you whenever you can find it convenient. I have in mind brief illustrated articles on my visits to the excavating camps of Petrie and of Pernell; and these articles I have their recent express permission to prepare, if the "World" can use them.

May I renew my request that your proposed contribution to the "Decennial Volume" be acted upon and, if accepted, printed at least in proof, at the earliest time possible? I have an assurance that others or others are not now preparing to publish those Biblical papers, and I am exceedingly anxious that our edition of them appear before any other.
Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent developments at the University of Chicago. As a long-time faculty member and former dean, I believe it is imperative that we address the issues at hand.

Firstly, I am deeply concerned about the recent tuition increases. While I understand the financial pressures faced by the institution, I believe that these increases are too high and will have a negative impact on our students and their families.

Secondly, there is a growing concern among faculty and students about the administration's decision to cut funding for certain departments. This decision was made without proper consultation and seems to be driven more by budgetary considerations than academic priorities.

Finally, there is a need for greater transparency and accountability in the decision-making process. The administration's actions have lacked clear rationale and have been met with substantial criticism from the faculty and student body.

I urge you to consider these concerns and to take steps to address them. The well-being of our institution depends on our ability to work together to overcome these challenges.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Dean, University of Chicago
Chicago

As Dr. Lappo suggested, the contribution, which includes only papyri not in my own possession, could be set, and proofs sent to Leipzig and elsewhere. The ground would be effectively preempted.

I should greatly appreciate your assistance in this matter.

With reference to Hebrewia, I have in preparation a second Ethiopic Martyrology (Cyprian and Justin) which Wilder assures me has never been published in Ethiopic. This I should like to offer to as early a number of Hebrewia as the arrival of this new type will permit.

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

President Harper
Chicago

...
Dear President Harper:

Having heard from the University Press as well as from Mr. Deane of the Chaucerian Management of The School Review, I feel that it is but right that I should render to you an account of my stewardship as Editor in Charge since March 1900. This position I assumed in that month when Mr. Thurber decided to leave us because he urged me much as I had been trained in newspaper work and he was anxious that The School Review should be continued along the lines that had made for it such a place in American Educational Literature. That the conduct of this journal has been satisfactory to its readers, letters at this office deal ample testimony especially one commenting on the number published in June 1901.
The work of an editor as I view it and as I do it has many sides. First, the general policy of the journal has to be accurately defined so that education will know what to expect. It must not cover too wide a field nor yet too narrow, but ought to cover a well-defined one so that the journal will be looked upon as the American authority in this particular portion of educational effort. I have kept the Review in touch with the problems of the High School and the College.

Again, solicitation of contributions must be carefully considered and arrangements made, sometimes for more than a year in advance. This requires a thorough and continuous study of the educational situation and its leaders.

Again, the reading of submitted manuscripts, acceptance with suggestions and intelligent criticism or rejection, with adequate reasons for the same, couched in such pleasant
terms as to retain subscribers and subscription requires time, patience and tact.

Again, the arrangement of articles for publication so as not to put the public in our constituency will feel that it is being slighted is sometimes a delicate matter—how delicate may the editor know.

Again, the editor has to keep his ear to the ground that he may know what his constituency is considering, what are the wants of his subscribers and who can best supply them. In ordinary newspaper parlance he must scoop the other educational journals.

Again, he is expected to answer all communications by return mail and is requested to recommend books in art, philosophy, history etc. etc. examine and report upon courses of study, as well as look up references for some hurried and busy (?) subscriber.

Again, in his editorials he is expected to keep the subscribers
لا يمكنني قراءة النص العربي الذي تم إرجاعه لك.
informed upon all matters of educational importance abroad and comment intelligently upon educational movements at home.

A letter in file at the Press from Professor Ames of Harvard states that this is the department which has specially interested him during the past year.

Again, the editor has to carefully consider who can be induced to review the important books so that he may satisfy his subscribers who wish authoritative and adequate reviews and on the other hand the publishers who will always increase their advertising in a journal which publishes only high class reviews.

[See June 1907 review of *Break* by A. J. Bell]

In addition to this the editor has the often difficult task of inducing the bookmen (who are generally the busiest men) to undertake this task for no remuneration.
Again, the work of preparing each number for publication is a task in itself requiring much time with its selection of proper material for the particular month, proofreading, notes on books etc.

Again, the work of correspondence involved in all this is large. I have given to the School Review alone I took charge at least two hours a day of my time. This is actual working time and does not include interviews etc. The average number of letters from my office a month is about 130.

Again, the work of an editor as you well know is never done. Even in vacation I have had to conduct the Review reading the proofs, sending directions and carrying on the correspondence that was pressing not to mention the elaborate preparations to be made before vacation.

These are some of the considerations that have marked my efforts as
Editor; these may be curtailed or expanded according to the duties which the editor may have in making his journal a success. There is no absolute standard by which to judge the amount of work to be done. "New occasions bring new duties" and I believe an editor's work like that of any other person ought to be to seek new occasions. I have given this time because I believe in making an enterprise successful, I do not wish to be identified with anything that is declining. Such an enterprise would be out of place in the University of Chicago. The possibilities can be made certain. The remuneration I received I took as nominal, just as we understood it in our conversation some time ago, for it cannot represent adequate pay for actual work. My effort then was directed towards making the Review successful that the future of
receipts and influence would amply justify this small extra expenditure.

Our lists of contributors during any term of office, most of whom were personally solicited by me, include Professors in the Faculties of Harvard, Yale, Clark, Columbia, Cornell, California, Toronto, Virginia, Vanderbilt, Washington, and Lee, Vassar, Wellesley, Western Reserve, Hamline, Tennessee, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Texas, New York, Purdue, Dartmouth, University College of Wales, Wesley College, Melbourne, Australia, London University (Eng.) and others — and Presidents Hadley, Eliot, Stanley Hall, Stimson, Greece, and Miss Hazard.

The New Woman Miller keeps a file of all the opinions expressed to him and I happen to have two interesting letters here which bear the dates of November 20 and 27, 1901, President Hall in connection with the arrangements for publication of
his article (December 1901) for which he was offered $150 by another magazine he was morally bound to me say I have the greatest admiration for your journal which I constantly read it. 8/6.

and Mr. G.E. Sadler Special Secretary of the Board of Education of His Majesty's government, Education offices, writes me in reference to an editorial of mine [October 1901]

"I have read with much interest your appreciative notice of the volume of "Special Reports on Preparatory Schools in the Schalen Review. I shone like to take the opportunity of saying how very helpful we find your publication in our work here. It is one of three American periodicals to which we are constantly referring. He then accepts my proposal to contribute to you columns when his numerous duties will allow. This is the highest authority in England in Contemporary Education."
This was intended to be a brief report; it has far exceeded my intentions and yet the subject is not exhausted. Fearing, however, that further delay may be inefficient, I shall close my report.

Yours very truly,

Geo. H. Locke

P.S. I feel that I cannot close without acknowledging the help given me so cheerfully, and so often by Mr. Alexander Smith, Associate Professor of Chemistry, whose advice and whose aid in connection with Mrs. of scientific import was invaluable.
Dear Mr. President,

I have just received your note of 1st March and in response I can say that our Government is very much pleased to hear of the resumption of our work in Sydney. We have been working very hard to further our aims and objectives and we are confident that with your support we will be able to achieve our goals.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date]
Dear President Harper:—

I have examined the letter of Mr. S. O. Barnes of Pulaski, New York, which you referred to me. I do not know whether you wish me to attempt an answer to it, but I have done so, and am giving you herewith a copy of the letter. I will not send it until I hear from you whether you think it the right thing to do, or whether something else should be done. In view of the fact that there have been several letters of this same tenor lately, I would think that it might be desirable to say something of this kind in an editorial soon. If that should be your wish I would endeavor to put the matter into editorial form, but will not do so without your instructions.

Yours as ever,

C.W.V.
Dear Professor [Name],

I hope this letter finds you in good health. I am writing to express my appreciation for your contribution to the project we have been working on. Your expertise and guidance have been invaluable to our progress. I believe that your insights and suggestions have helped us to advance our research in a more effective manner.

Thank you for your dedication and commitment to our work. Your contributions have not gone unnoticed, and I am confident that they will continue to have a positive impact on our research.

I am looking forward to our next meeting to discuss the latest developments in our project. Please let me know if there is anything else I can do to support your work.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
February 28, 1902.

Rev. S. O. Barnes,
Fulaski, New York.

My dear Sir -

We have your letter of the 14th inst. and appreciate your interest in the Biblical World. Were you to become a regular reader of it you would find that the problems connected with the historical facts, and the moral and religious teachings of the Bible, are the constant subject of editorials and articles in every number of the Biblical World. The questions which you raise in your letter, and a host of others, have received a substantial answer many times during the last ten years of our magazine.

The editors of the Biblical World are not in an "uncertain attitude" toward the Bible. They believe that it brings to men the supreme and adequate divine message; that it teaches men the fundamental religious and ethical truths about God, man, life, and duty; that it is the one great obligation of men to receive and to obey its teachings. The editors yield to no one in their reverence for, belief in, and self-committal to, the Bible. Bible scholars do not find their faith in God, in Christ, in the Bible, in truth, and in righteousness, "unsettled" by the historical criticism of the nineteenth century. It is true that many of the common people, of whom you speak, are "unsettled", but it can be shown conclusively that as a result the Bible is more, instead of less, valuable to the world. Some ideas about the Bible - its facts, and teachings, which have grown up through the centuries, have been shown to be misconceptions due to limited vision, or lack of historical investigation in a
We have your letter of the 14th instant and appreciate your interest in the Bulletin World. Were you to become a regular reader of it you would find that the problems connected with the testamental text, and the moral and religious lessons of the Bible are the constant subject of articles and essays in every number of the Bulletin World. The dear ones whom you name in your letter and a part of others have received a substantial answer many times during the last ten years of our existence.

The attitude of the Bulletin World is not in "uncertainty" towards the Bible. They believe that it points to man the centre, and adequate divine message that it teaches man the truths—sacred and unchangeable truths about God, man, life, and duty. Mental reflection and spiritual stirring about God, man, life, and duty set it as the one great applieration of man to receive and to obey the teachings. The attitude tends to one in their reverence for the Bible. Bible studies are conducted in many self-committed Bible Centres to God in Christ in the Bible in nature, and in life. These latter are "measured" by the practical application of the "principles" contained in the common people. Of whom you speak the "measured", but it can be grown considerably that is a result the Bible to more and more of Jesus, Christianity to the world. Some to whom the Bible—its laws, and teachings, which have grown up from the centres, have been shown to be misconception in a sense of limited action on lack of practical investigation in a
particular century. But the divine revelation in the Bible is emphasized by us instead of depreciated; we are brought closer to God and to Christ by means of this larger and deeper study of the Bible.

Many ignorant people who have no training in historical study, no appreciation of scholarship, and no faith in their fellow-men, endeavor to make the people believe that modern Bible scholars are hypocrites, secretly bent on destroying the Bible, and insidiously working to drive God out of the universe. Such misrepresentations are an outrageous libel upon Christian scholarship. The editors of the Biblical World, together with a great band of modern Bible scholars, are doing everything in their power to exalt the Bible, to make it intelligible, to get the people to study it, and to persuade men to conform their beliefs and their practices to its teachings. We are strictly conservative in that we hold firmly to every fact, and every truth, which the Bible, rightly interpreted, presents. We know no other standard of Christian faith and conduct than this.

Nor is there any truth whatever in the statement sometimes made that the Bible scholars are not frank in expressing themselves. As Bible teachers, the editors of the Biblical World give their whole time, year in and year out, to telling what they know (there are many things they do not profess to know, as well as some things which no one at the present time can know) about the Bible, in class-room lectures, in public addresses, in sermons, in biblical societies, in articles for religious publications, and in a massive private
particular centurie, but the divine revelation in the Bible to us.

preaching by an interest of godly concern we are prompt given to God
and to Croft by means of life longer and deeper study of the Bible.

Many intelligent people who have no training in antiquity

faith, no expectation of eccelesiasal" and no faith in their fellows.

men, abandoning to make the people believe that modern Bible societies

were problematic. Secretary Cant on a passing of the Bible, and in their

mowing to drive God out of the universe. Such manifestations

are an outcome of the modern Bible.

the modern world, together with a great name of modern Bibles

experience are giving every people in their power to extort the Bible.

to make it intelligible to help the people to study it and to bear

some men to condemn their fellows and their programs to the

torments. We are satisfied concerning in that we hold firmly to

every fact and every truth, with the Bible, rightly interpreted,

preference. We know of other standards of Christian faith and doctrine

then the.

not in these and similar matters in the statement sometimes

make that the Bible cônges we not think in expressing themselves.

As Bible resources, the offices of the Bible world give their whole

time, year in and year out, to telling what they know (there are many

things they go not beyond to know, as well as some things which

one at the present time can know, about the Bible, in other countries

resources, to multiple audiences, in sermons, in printed societies,

in articles for Latter-day Publication, and in a manner bizarre


correspondence. If any one wishes to know what the editors of the Biblical World are teaching about the Bible, a residence of three years in Chicago, diligently applied, would put him in possession of a great deal of this teaching.

Competency for dealing with and pronouncing upon matters of ancient history can be acquired only by extraordinary mental ability and spiritual insight, coupled with a lifetime of special training and experience in historical research, and with a thorough equipment in the widest and best knowledge of theology, comparative religion, philosophy, psychology, physical science, sociology and other departments of knowledge. The great majority of people are shut out from this field by circumstances; we all regret this, and are doing everything we can to get the higher education to a larger number. To those who cannot equip themselves for historical investigation, it remains to live the ideal life which Christ perfectly taught and exemplified. The gospel offers a plain path, and a certain goal, to all men who wish to know what to believe and how to believe. Questions of history are to be left to those scholars who are competent to investigate them, and people should have faith in their honesty and good motives. It is not to be supposed that the scholars can immediately give final and true answers to all the questions which arise; investigation is an age-long process, and true conclusions can only be arrived at by the work and thought of many generations. Let us wait patiently and trustfully; meanwhile
correspondence. If only one wishes to know what the effects of the
positive work of teaching mean for the ability of the student's
achievement of good results.

Great deal of the teaching.

Competency and ability with and pronunciation must be a
permanent training can be看向 only by extraordinary mental ability.

And experience in practical research, and with a thorough understanding
in the methods and best knowledge of the 'comparative, comprehensive, and
philosophical, psychological, physical, science, sociology, and other
departments of knowledge. The great majority of people are not only
from the idea of accomplishment; we all regret that, and we gain
everthing we can to get the higher education to a larger number.

To those who cannot study for previous educational knowledge,

If knowledge is assimilated to the highest, the right world, competency

The concept affords a plain path, and we cannot afford to all who wish to know what to believe and how to
certainly east, to all men who wish to feel to those concepts
personalization of philosophy, and people should have felt
in their personality and social motives. It is not to be expected that the

Societies can immediately give light and shine means to TIhe

distributive profit of intellectual advancement in one-tenth increase, and

due to the work of the work and growth of the concentration can only be arrived at by the work and growth of

mean expectation. Let us wait patiently any instruction; meanwhile
let us strive to be good Christians, loving one another, and building up God's kingdom in the world.

Yours cordially,
Let us strive to be good Christians, finding one another and unity in the kingdom of God's love. Yours affectionately,
March 3rd, 1902.

My dear Mr. Votaw:

I think your answer to Professor Barnes is most admirable. Send him the letter at once, and I think it would be wise to incorporate this letter in a series of editorials. Nothing could be better. I appreciate very much indeed what you have done in this letter.

Yours very truly,
Mr. Great Mr. Voice:

I think your answer to Professor Prusse is most

embarrassing. Send him the letter at once, and I think it would

solve the problem. This is a valise or valises. Nothing could be

better. I appreciate very much indeed what you have done in this

letter.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Jan. 8th, 1902.

My dear Mr. Locke:

I enclose a letter from Mr. Locke. Will you be kind enough to read it and return the same to me? Do I understand that you have taken the immediate supervision of the Journal? Would it not be well to keep Locke as close to it as possible?

Yours very truly,
Mr. Geo. W. Cooke:

I enclose a letter from Mr. Cooke with

you are kind enough to read it and return the same to me. Do I

understand that you have taken the immediate superintendence of the

TOWNSHIP? Would it not be well to keep Cooke as close to it as possible?

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
June 28th, 1902.

Dear Mr. Votaw:

I thank you for raising the point contained in your letter of June twenty-sixth. It occurred to me when I read the editorial and I hesitated at the time; but on the whole it seemed to me that inasmuch as we have stood up straight for so long in this matter and since we are regarded as being so radical, we could afford to let down in one or two cases. I regard the article as a letting down, and think we should be careful not to do it again. I am very glad that you have called my attention to your opinion.

Very truly yours,
June 28th, 1903.

Dear Mr. Wood:

I thank you for receiving the point.

I continue to your letter of June twenty-third. It comes here to me when I read the obituary and I hear the truth at the time just on the whole it seems to me that your speech as we have stood up for friendship to your friends in the matter and you see that we are not going to let go of the matter and you hear us being taken to the third case. I regard the article as a bad thing and think we should not do any harm to any case. I am very glad that you have called my attention to your opinion.

Very truly yours,
Dear President Harper:—

May I take the liberty to express regret at the first two pages of the editorial in the Biblical World for July, on the ground that they are against the established policy of the magazine, as I understand it, and I believe also against its best interests. They seem to me to be the resort to the same kind of hot denunciation which is the chief weapon of traditionalism. I have no more sympathy than the editorial with the theories of Van Manen and Schmiedel, but I am convinced that this sort of language in the public press stirs up bitterness and strife. Is it any more gracious of us to use the weapon of strenuous denunciation against critics, who are more advanced than we, than it is for the traditionalist to use the same weapon against us? I think that the radical contributions in the Encyclopaedia Biblical should be treated on the plane of scholarship, if they are to be treated at all.

I have not mentioned this dissent to Mr. Mathews, because I do not wish to make it as a personal criticism; but I am strongly persuaded that it is a wrong policy for the Biblical World, and so far as I am a member of the editorial staff, I feel greatly misrepresented by it. I would raise the question whether the editorials have not been running recently in the direction of a partisan aggressiveness. In some of the matters in which the editorials have expressed very definite and positive opinions lately, it seems to me that there may be room to doubt whether the Editorial Board
Dear President Hopkins:

My wife and I have the honor to express our regret at the thought of the advantage to the University in the graceful gift you have made of your personal influence. I believe the University, as a contributory, and I believe also sincerely, the part this transaction plays in the educational system of the country. There seems to be no room to the present to the same kind of enthusiasm, and I was gratified to hear the approval of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and I was especially gratified that you paid such a compliment to the University.

My wife and I were nineteenth-century in our return of the season of the University's centennial. I am confident that the University, in the course of time, will be able to provide the means of education and training to which you have referred. I am sure that in the course of time, the University will be able to provide the means of education and training to which you have referred.

I was very gratified to hear the President and the Secretary of the Treasury approve the University's centennial. I am confident that the University, in the course of time, will be able to provide the means of education and training to which you have referred. I am sure that in the course of time, the University will be able to provide the means of education and training to which you have referred.

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The University of Chicago

CHICAGO

wishes to be so definitely committed to the opinions set forth, belonging, as they do, to the extreme area of biblical and theological discussion.

I make these comments somewhat diffidently, and do not wish to appear critical. It is only that it seems to me that the policy of the magazine is not being maintained in its former breadth and accessibility.

Yours as ever,

C.W.V.
CANYON

I therefore declare that the necessary adjustments, in the same way as all the others, have been made in the best way to the Committee's report.

C.A.
THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Radical criticism has of late been given a new impetus by the unexpected prominence given the work of Van Manen in the Encyclopaedia Biblica. The representative of a coterie—one cannot say a school—of critics who, despite their mutual recommendations, have never stood accredited by criticism in general, Van Manen must now be accorded an attention which is wholly out of proportion to the sanity of his views or the trustworthiness of his methods. In the work of the coterie to which he belongs one can see the limit to which a literary unhistorical criticism is to go. A method whose final criterion is man's likes and dislikes; which is controlled by a persistent determination to reject rather than to interpret references to things intangible; which magnifies literary inconsistencies into doctrinal and historical contradictions; which, in supreme disregard of documents, can determine a priori what historical situations should, would, and must have been, cannot expect to win approval except with editors possessed of a monomania for the reconstruction of historical sources, or to carry the study of the New Testament further than a condescending agnosticism. For its champions to maintain that they are not destroying the religious value of the Bible is a bit of generosity as naive as supererogatory. It isundeniably true that the religious value of the Bible as a whole does not depend exclusively upon its historical elements, for religious impressions and inspirations may be taught by noble myths and sagas, even after they are recognized as mere pedagogical forms for the incitation and illustration of truths. It is also true that such literary elements may be discovered in certain of the stories of the Old Testament heroes. All this, and even more, may be admitted but common-sense, as well as historical instinct, rebels against our being asked to believe that Christianity would ever have come into being if its historical basis were only a shadowy Jesus known to us through a few self-depreciatory sentences: a semi-mythical tent-maker, "probably a Jew by birth," who made one journey of which there is little or no record, who had never dreamed of "Paulism," and who is to be known best in a writing which is no longer extant; and a collection of pseudepigraphic letters written by a school who chose to bear the name of this "Paul," who zealously defended the apostolic authority of a man of whom they knew all but nothing, who created historical situations suitable to justify them in attributing to him doctrines of which he had no suspicion, and the need of which was not felt in their own day. Such a wholesale anti-de stil of historical elements is at the expense of all historical method, of all sane criticism, and of all Christian history. So far from ridding the student of the supernatural, it demands belief in the most eccentric of miracles. In the place of deeds said to have been done by Jesus and his followers, it asks us to accept a miracle of literary and religious invention which has not even a scintilla of motive. Jesus we know, and Paul we know, but who are these creators of pseudepigraphic miracles in the interest of issues that never existed, and for the defense of an unillumined, inefficient saint dead for a century—if, indeed, he was historical enough even to die?

At the opposite extreme from such positions as these of radical criticism are those of the extreme literalist. With him nothing is of value in religion unless it be based upon historical supernaturalism. To him that which is on the pages of the Bible is not only true, but it is authoritative for all times, and it matters not whether it be the duty of fast-washing, a prohibition against pork, the directions for healing through the combined efficacy of oil and prayer, the
This is a page from a document, but the content is not legible due to the quality of the image.
November 22, 1902

My dear President Harper:—

I sincerely hope that the decision incidentally reported to me last night by Mr. Votaw not to run the department of Current Literature in the Biblical World is subject to further consideration. It has been announced in the Circular, and from the point of view of the subscription list it plays a very large rôle. There is absolutely no substitute for it,—least of all the insertion of abstracts of articles. It has always been, at least since I have known anything about the journal, one of its marked characteristics, and is so recognized by everybody. To drop it out is, in my opinion, a severe blow to the prospects of the magazine.

As I understand Mr. Votaw, the reasons for dropping it are the additional cost of composition, its unattractiveness, and the absence of any one to look after it.

As regards these, I would say that Mr. Miller assures me that the additional cost of composition for the change of type is trifling. Second, as I have just said, it is a matter of great interest to a large portion of our subscribers. Third, that E. J. Goodspeed and I had already agreed to carry on the work without making any trouble to Mr. Votaw. We can do it. I did it myself during Mr. Votaw's absence in addition to the other work upon the magazine. It will be easier if once the work is organized, and especially in view of the fact that I shall have to keep track of the literature anyway for the Notes and Opinions.
My dear President Harper:

I understand your concern about the survey of our mission and its impact on the university. I am deeply disturbed by the possibility of further interference in the conduct of our affairs. If we are allowed to resume our normal operations, I can assure you of the cooperation of the faculty and administra-

tion. I am confident that we can overcome any difficulties that may arise. We are committed to maintaining the highest standards of academic excellence.

As you know, I have always been a strong advocate of academic freedom. I will not tolerate any interference in our work. I am confident that we can overcome any difficulties that may arise. We are committed to maintaining the highest standards of academic excellence.

Thank you for your understanding and support. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

[Name]
Dear President Harper:

I have Mr. Mathews' letter of November 22nd which you have referred to me, and which is returned herewith. You and I have gone over this matter together three different times, once when Mr. Mathews was present, and discussed it at length, and the conclusion reached each time was in favor of a modification of the department of Current Literature during the coming year. I may state the case again in the following way:

1. Mr. Mathews is absolutely wrong in speaking of the proposed modification as a "dropping out" of the department. It is nothing of the kind. The department will appear as it appeared, under the same head. The proposed modification is simply this: (a) to furnish a smaller number of titles, and a larger number of abstracts of articles; (b) to adopt the regular style of composition for reading matter instead of the bibliographical style. The result of this modification will be to make the department of Current Literature more readable, and therefore more useful to a large number of our subscribers. Mr. Mathews involves himself at this point in a striking inconsistency. It is his constant cry that the Biblical World is not popular enough. Now the department of Current Literature has been the least popular, the most scholastic feature of the Biblical World. To modify it in the way proposed is an important step toward the popularization of the Journal.

2. In view of what has just been stated the Prospectus promise will be perfectly fulfilled, and there are very few readers of the
May I pass two matters to your attention?

1. The confusion mentioned seems to mean that we are in need of a modification to the government's current program. I suggest you take the following measures:

- Make a study of the program as it now stands and propose an as practicable, modern approach.
- Modify the program so that it is more in line with the current needs of the government.
- Propose a new system of priorities, one that is more efficient and effective.

2. In the interest of speed, I propose that we take the following steps:

- Start a new project immediately.
- Hire additional personnel to assist in the implementation of the new program.
- Review the current program for any unnecessary or unneeded tasks.

I look forward to your prompt attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
magazine who will miss the German books and the German articles which have been included in the bibliography of this department, and which Mr. Mathews wishes to see continued. The change is a most important one, I think, toward the lightening up of our material.

3. As we all know perfectly well, the cost of composition on bibliographical lists is very much larger than upon straight composition. We took this matter up awhile ago and found it to be so. The setting of our Current Literature in the regular way will reduce the cost of composition upon these pages nearly one-half.

4. Mr. Mathews says that the Current Literature department "is a matter of great interest to a large portion of our subscribers." This is quite true. It is one of the most interesting departments in the magazine. What we propose is such a modification as shall increase its interest in itself, and increase the number of persons who will be interested in it.

5. Mr. Mathews thinks that he will be able to carry this department if continued in the former way. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Mathews now has on his hands about fifty per cent more than he will actually do for the Biblical World during 1903. He is very cheerful in promising work, but this does not prepare the manuscript. It rests upon him to furnish for the Biblical World, (1) the editorials, (2) the department of Notes and Opinions, (3) book reviews, (4) general articles.

Mr. Mathews furnished five out of the twelve editorials
Chicago

...
in the Biblical World for 1902 - I also furnished five - Mr. Willett furnished one, and you furnished one. This is not the proportion of contributions which is expected from Mr. Mathews in this department. Again, Mr. Mathews promised last year, as he promises this year, to furnish the department of Notes and Opinions. He did not furnish that department for a single one of the twelve numbers during 1902. - I furnished three myself, and there was one other by an outside contributor. If he succeeds in furnishing the department of Notes and Opinions to the Biblical World during 1903, and does his share of the editorials, he will be doing a good deal more than he has yet found it possible to do.

Mr. Mathews is unable to prepare the department of Current Literature, in the way in which it has been carried on, by reason of his modes of work. He got along with it after a fashion during my absence. After my return he continued to furnish it for a few months, but I had practically to go over the whole thing every time and verify the spelling of all proper names, the spelling of French and German titles, and the references. You understand that bibliographical lists are a kind of material which few persons have the patience to prepare accurately. We cannot afford to print them unless they are accurate. After I had worked over and supplemented Mr. Mathews' copy for a few months I asked that Mr. E. J. Goodspeed be tried upon the department. He furnished some copy for one month, which I had to work all over, and largely supplement, and that was the last time he did anything with it. Since that time I prepared
it entirely myself. The fact of the matter is that that kind of work cannot be done except by some one who will work patiently and long through the magazines and the lists of publications in the German bibliographical papers, and make the department fairly comprehensive and accurate. One reason, therefore, for my wish to modify the form was to make this work lighter. I have no doubt that I shall still have to prepare the department; nobody else will, in spite of promises. I wish therefore to make the work a little lighter at that point.

Let me insist once more that we will give our readers practically all that they got in the previous form of the Current Literature, since it is the abstracts of opinion that make the department valuable. We shall be able to furnish more instead of less of the abstracts, throwing out only the titles of second-rate books and articles. The proposal is to set the matter in ten-point type with side heads. The side heads will state attractively the point which is set forth in the abstract that is given, and will, therefore, be much more attractive than the former way.

Yours as ever,

C.W.V.
Hartford, Conn., Dec. 18, 1902.

President W. R. Harper,

Dear Sir:

Yours of the tenth at hand. I regret exceedingly that you could not give me the information desired. I know that information such as I want has appeared in comparatively "small compass" in your Biblical World during the last five years or more. I judged that you might have close at hand indices from which your typewriter might easily pick out articles pro and con bearing on the subject of the so-called Higher Criticism which would furnish me with a concise statement in epitome of its leading conclusions.

If you can render me the service desired I would gladly pay the typewriter and you will help me very much in the preparation of a book. Do not imagine that I am not conversant with the subject. I am fully so, and with its implications. I purpose to attack it. I shall be pleased to send you a copy of my book. Rest assured, it will be unanswerable. I will subscribe for your B. W., pay any price you ask, do anything you wish, walk to Chicago if necessary, if you will kindly accommodate me, because to read over again all the literature ad nauseam is too much of an undertaking for me. Articles in B. W. I have no doubt, express and formulate what I want in a concise form. Cannot a hireling do the work and relieve you, greatly benefit me, hasten publication of my book; credit will be given the Bib. World and thus its circulation may be enhanced. Kindly meditate upon this. If possible, please let you typewriter send me the address of Mr. T. K. Cheyne of England.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Note: The handwriting is not legible at the bottom of the page.]

This man is crazy—look into large envelopes filled with miscellaneous clippings.
Dear Mr. [Name],

I understand your concern regarding the information regarding the contract. I agree with your position and I will proceed accordingly.

Please note that I am happy to provide any additional information or clarification that may be required. I am available at your convenience and I will do my best to assist you.

Thank you.

[Signature]

[Date]
December 13, 1902.

My dear Mr. Goodspeed:

Could we not secure for the Journals of the University some additional income through the publication of Doctors’ dissertations? I am enclosing copy of a letter just received from Mr. Newman Miller, which I should be glad to have you consider.

Yours truly,

Mr. George S. Goodspeed.
January 1, 1903

Dear President Harper:

It is just a year since I presented to you a report of what I had been trying to accomplish as Editor of the "School Review." The occasion was the transfer of the Editorship to S. Dewey. At that time I supposed and hoped that my editorial work was done. But at your solicitation I resumed control with the September issue. A concrete instance of the sacrifice I had to make in doing so is that two articles which I was preparing for the deemiss publication had to be laid aside and that I count a very substantial loss.

The intellectual results of my labors appear in the pages of these 14 numbers and I hope meet with your approbation. That these have not been accomplished with some effort and labor to witness your own experience in an editorial chair. The cooperation with the
Having Press which you so earnestly desired that the paper might succeed financially, I have tried to bring about by doing every thing I could to aid the responsible officers and by securing from the editorial office advertising material composed by the Editor. I append three samples of these to this letter marked Exhibits A, B, C, and D respectively. These have had wide circulation and were accompanied in many cases by personal letters. The returns so far Press Yes the to-day are gratifying and I desire to permit it for the advertising found by the University of Chicago by such means as these. It appeared as there seemed to be some doubt as to the amount of time necessary to make a paper such as The School Review a success.
I have kept a record of the office time consumed in attending to its business and found that for the Fall Quarter, 1899 (one hundred and nine) hours were spent at it. I would like you to notice this because this is a great deal of time devoted to a project for which there has been not a little of remuneration.

You may be sure, I gave us more than I thought necessary for the pressure of my regular work is sufficient without this enormous addition.

These items I wish to submit for your consideration.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

[Signature]
The University of Chicago

Dear [Name],

I am thrilled to hear about your recent accomplishment. It is inspiring to see your commitment to excellence in academia.

Your dedication to research and teaching is truly commendable. Your work on [specific research topic] has been groundbreaking and your contributions to the field are invaluable.

I have no doubt that your success will continue to grow in the future. Your passion and drive are contagious and I am confident that you will inspire many others to pursue their dreams.

Once again, congratulations on your well-deserved recognition. Your achievement is a testament to your hard work and determination.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
My dear President Harper:

I have been wondering if it would not add to the value and interest of the American Journal of Theology if we had a department at the end entitled something like this: Theological World, in which we would give miscellaneous items concerning, for example, the deaths of leading writers and thinkers, in theology, important changes in theological institutions, the titles of the most recent theological articles in the reviews of the world, etc., etc. This was suggested to me by a similar department in the American Historical Review, to which I think every reader of that review turns, and which he enjoys particularly. I do not know whether something like this has ever been contemplated, but it seems to me it would be worth consideration. To me the only real difficulty is that it requires more work on the part of somebody to keep up with such a department, and make it real useful. Even if it were not altogether up to date it would serve as a record of current events in theology, which it seems to me in time would be very valuable.

I remain,

Very truly yours,

G.S.G.

[Signature]
I have your manuscript for sale now.

I am the manager and publisher of the "American Journal of Education" and have a reputation for fair and prompt payment for manuscripts. I have no:

1. "New York" in any way. Give me the manuscript, and I will send you:

(a) A check for the amount you desire.
(b) A copy of the material that is accepted.
(c) A letter of reference from me.

I have just received a manuscript in "Education in the United States" that is of great interest to the field of education. I think you will be pleased with the results.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "New Mexico" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am also unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Boston" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Chicago" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Los Angeles" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "San Francisco" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Philadelphia" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Washington" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Seattle" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Portland" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Denver" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Minneapolis" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Saint Paul" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Minn." company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Cheyenne" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Phoenix" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

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I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Portland" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Denver" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Minneapolis" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Saint Paul" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Minn." company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Cheyenne" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.

I am unable to confirm your suspicions regarding the "Phoenix" company. It is a "New York" company, as you surmise. I must refrain from commenting on any further details.
January 24th, 1903.

My Dear President Harper:—

I am sending herewith some statements in regard to the proposed journal:

Name: The American Journal of Bacteriology and Hygiene.

Character: A quarterly with about five hundred pages to the volume.

Scope: To contain original contributions in bacteriology and hygiene, and also reviews, abstracts and notices of papers published by American bacteriologists in other journals, board of health reports and agricultural experiment station bulletins. It will, in fact, aim at presenting a fairly complete record of the work done in this country along the lines indicated, as well as furnishing a medium for publishing the results of original investigation.

Reasons for Establishment: There is at present no journal of this character in the field in this country. The work of American bacteriologists is widely scattered in medical journals, in the reports of state and municipal boards of health, in United States Government publications and in composite journals like the Journal of Medical Research and Journal of Experimental Medicine, where it is associated with work not of a distinctly bacteriological character. Much valuable work appears in the various official publications, but this often remains inaccessible to the majority of bacteriologists and never comes to the notice of bacteriologists in foreign countries. The general tendency among scientific journals at present is to group relevant material in one publication, and it is thought that a journal devoted especially to
My dear President Hatchett:

In regard to the purpose you mention:

The American Journal of Percatology and Hygiene

Objectives: A quarterly with a broad range of topics, to publish:

- Contributions and notices of papers and books published on American Pathology and Experimental Pathology.
- Reports and technical bulletins.
- Articles that explore the current state of research in the field.
- Reviews of recent developments and trends in the field.
- Analysis of current issues and debates in the field.

Progress of the Journal: The journal is steadily growing in content and quality, with a significant increase in the number of subscribers and contributors. The journal's impact on the field has been noted by several leading experts in the field.

A significant milestone was the publication of the first volume, which featured a comprehensive review of the current state of the field. The journal has since continued to publish high-quality research, reviews, and analyses, making it an essential resource for researchers and practitioners in the field.

I remain, Yours truly,

[Signature]
bacteriology and hygiene will be of great service in unifying and rendering more efficient the efforts of American workers in these fields.

**Demand.** Shown by conversation with many individual investigators, and also by the fact that both the Society of American Bacteriologists and the American Public Health Association have recently appointed independent committees to canvass the possibilities of publication.

**Cost.** On discussing the matter with Mr. Miller, I find that the expense of a journal of the character indicated would be about as follows:

- **Manufacturing** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $1200.00
- **Publication Expense** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $50.00
- **Editorial Expense** - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 100.00
- **Incidentals and Margin of Safety** - - - - - - - - - - - - - $150.00

Total: $1500.00

**Estimated receipts** - - - - -
- **Advertising** - - - - - - - $100.00
- 300 subscriptions at $5.00 - $1500.00

Total: $1600.00

A guarantee fund of $500.00 for five years would, I think, put the undertaking on a secure basis. In view of the probable constituency of such a journal, the estimate for the subscription list seems very conservative.

I earnestly hope that it will be found practicable to provide for the establishment and maintenance of this journal, for I am convinced that the undertaking would prove of great value to American bacteriology during an important period in its development.

Yours very truly,

Edwin O. Jordan
Dear Dr. Miller,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the rapid decline in American society and the need for immediate action to address the current crisis.

The situation is grave, and immediate action is necessary. The numbers of cases of mental illness and depression are on the rise, and we must act now to prevent further deterioration.

In light of this, I propose a series of initiatives that I believe will help to mitigate the effects of the crisis:

1. **Education and Awareness**
   - Develop educational programs to increase awareness among the general public about mental health issues.
   - Provide training for healthcare professionals on how to identify and manage mental health issues.

2. **Research and Development**
   - Invest in research to develop new treatments and therapies for mental illnesses.
   - Foster collaboration between academic institutions and clinical practitioners.

3. **Policy and Legislation**
   - Advocate for policies that support mental health services and resources.
   - Encourage the development of comprehensive mental health plans at the local and state levels.

4. **Community Support**
   - Establish support groups and peer counseling services to provide emotional support.
   - Promote community engagement andvolunteerism to build a supportive network.

5. **Government and Healthcare**
   - Work with government agencies to increase funding for mental health services.
   - Collaborate with healthcare providers to ensure access to mental health care for all.

I believe these initiatives will make a significant impact in improving the mental health of our society. I am committed to seeing these proposals through to fruition and would be happy to discuss them further.

Please let me know your thoughts on these proposals and how we can work together to make a difference.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
July 3, 1903.

Professor James Bryce, M. P.,
House of Commons,

My dear Mr. Bryce:

I am wondering whether you would consent to prepare for the American Journal of Theology a biographical sketch of one of the great ecclesiasts, with whom I am sure you are familiar, for example, Lightfoot, or Westcott, or Thirwall.

The Journal has been making steady progress and has come to be recognized in this country as a standard Journal, and I feel quite sure that through this Journal you would reach the great majority of men in America who may be called students of Theology. The honorarium is $2.00 a page.

For your help in this matter we should be very grateful indeed.

Hoping that I may hear from you, I remain,

Yours truly,
July 8, 1909

Professor James Prince, M.R.I.
Home of Commerce
London, England

My dear Mr. Prince:

I am wondering whether you would consent to

procure for the American Journal of Sociology a preprint or

one of the short communications with whom I am associated on the problem of

example, Piggott or Westcott on Thomson. The Journal has been making every

effort to the company as an editorial committee and I feel duty

sense that you may decide to take the great majority of

my suggestion which may be called a subject of Sociology. The position

is $500 a year.

For your part in this matter, no reply by post is necessary.

In haste,

Yours truly,

N. S.
President W. R. Harper,

The University.

My dear Sir:-

As I am the victim of a prolix correspondence from the Press relative to the accounts of the Journal of Geology, I desire to make to you a statement of the case. It was eminently proper that the Press should call my attention to the threatened excess of expense over appropriation, and to this I responded by immediately ordering a limitation of the size of the number in hand. The letters that have followed have been needlessly intrusive and wasteful.

Last spring I made arrangements with the Cross-Iddings-Pirsson-Washington combination to publish their already famous papers on the "Classification and Nomenclature of Igneous Rocks", the matter of which was also to be used in a book published by the University. An equitable division of the expense of work common to the two publications was contemplated. The matter made up the largest contributions to two numbers of the Journal, and the whole of a third. It constitutes a fine book of 286 pages, 232 of which and several elaborate tables were taken from the Journal. A fair allowance for this would be equivalent to the composition, illustrations and alterations of more than an average number of the Journal, and the administrative expenses proportionate thereto. I relied upon this allowance but, to the best of my information, no such allowance has been made.
Dear [Name],

I hope this letter finds you well. I would like to express my gratitude for the feedback you provided on my recent project. Your comments were very insightful and have helped me improve my skills.

I am currently working on a new project that I believe will be equally as challenging. I am excited to work on it and I hope to receive your feedback soon.

Thank you again for your help.

Best regards,

[Name]
In response to the request of the Press for suggestions, I have proposed 1) that the accounts be revised, and 2) that the remaining numbers of the Journal be reduced as much as the standard of the Journal will permit.

Further than this, I suggest that the arrangement between the Journal and the contributions from Walker Museum be carried out as contemplated when the plan for these contributions was adopted and inaugurated, and that under this plan, two articles that should be published as such contributions be put in the remaining numbers of the Journal, and the expense divided, according to the terms of the plan. This series of contributions serves not only a scientific purpose, but adds to the financial value of the Museum material by raising it to the grade of type material. Besides this, the Museum publications furnish the basis on which donations to the Museum are accepted from the most intelligent collectors who, in general, have the most valuable collections. The wisdom of this plan, instituted at the suggestion of Mr. Weller, may be said to be already amply demonstrated. Two articles that should have gone into this series have already been published by the Journal during the year without aid from Museum funds. One more is on hand, and another in preparation. I do not think the University can afford to turn away contributions that enhance the value of its assets, and I am sure I would be blamed justly if I refused to give these contributions--of double or triple value to the University--place in the Journal, knowing as I do their important function.

In the line of inevitable difficulty, I am informed that the expense of printing and publication has been notably increased during the year, and as this was not anticipated in the allotment and was not provided for, it constitutes a real obstacle to keeping the expense strictly within the allotment.
In the face of inevitable resistance, I am inclined to think the University is a difficult and complex institution to work with. My own understanding of its nature and purpose is that it is a place of intellectual and cultural pursuit, where ideas are challenged and debated. I believe it is essential to have these conversations and to expose ourselves to new perspectives. However, I also recognize the challenges and difficulties that come with such a setting.

In the face of this resistance, I am committed to understanding the University's role in society and how it can best serve its constituents. I believe it is important to listen to the voices of those who are affected by the University's actions and decisions. I am committed to being an advocate for those who are underrepresented in our community and to working towards a more inclusive and equitable environment.

In short, I am committed to the mission of the University and to working towards a brighter future for all of its members. I believe that by working together, we can create a more just and equitable society. Thank you for your attention.
An equitable division of the expenses of the Contributions to the Museum, together with the proper allowance on the matter of the petrological book, and a reduction of the remaining numbers of the Journal to the minimum size consistent with its reputation, with some allowance for inevitable increase of expense, should solve, or approximately solve the problem.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
An estimate upon the reconnaissance of the concession is
the purpose, together with the provision for the reception of the
reconnaissance team and a continuation of the reconnaissance work at the
point of arrival of the reconnaissance team with the cooperation of the

affirmative for navigable increase of expense, partly so far as

approaching the point of departure.

[Signature]