WASHINGTON, D.C. 1939

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee,

With reference to the matter of the University of Wisconsin, I am writing to request your attention to the matter of its relation to the Federal government. As you know, the University of Wisconsin is one of the leading institutions of higher education in the United States. It has a long history of excellence and has contributed significantly to the advancement of knowledge in a wide range of fields.

I am writing to express my concern about the current financial situation of the University. Due to a decline in state funding and an increase in operational costs, the University is facing significant financial challenges.

I believe that the University of Wisconsin plays a vital role in the education of our nation's future leaders. It is important that we support such institutions in order to ensure that they continue to provide a high-quality education to students from all backgrounds.

I am writing to ask for your support in securing additional federal funding for the University. I understand that the Committee has a broad range of priorities, but I believe that the support of a leading institution like the University of Wisconsin is a matter of national importance.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
fit to Congress and to the country and probably, as I think, to the University itself, and I should be very glad, indeed, if I might obtain, at least to a degree, the cooperation of some of the Professors who are interested in questions of this character and whose information and judgment might be of particular service to me and to the Committee.

I send to you a sample of the character of bills which are referred to the Committee, not including some which you would have no special interest in, and if you find it convenient and think it proper, you might show some of these bills to some of your able Professors for an examination and possible expression of opinion.

With sincerest personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Chairman Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
To: Committee

Re: Request for an Examination and Posing Expression of Interest

I would like to convey my interest in the Committee's request for an examination and posing expression of interest. I believe my qualifications and experience make me a strong candidate for this role.

I am particularly interested in the opportunity to work on the Committee, as I have a strong background in the field and would be able to contribute significantly to the committee's work.

I am available to meet with you at your convenience to discuss my qualifications and how I can contribute to the Committee's efforts.

Thank you for considering my application.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Committee Chair

Committee on [Insert Committee Name]
Dr. Harry E. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In a letter which you wrote to Gov. Hughes during the recent direct primary fight in New York, you expressed some ideas closely akin to those in the enclosed pamphlet.

I would be glad to get your observations upon my treatment of the subject. I would be glad also to get an opinion from you as to the desirability of forming a National organization for the purpose of explaining this idea to the American people through the medium of a broad educational campaign.

Yours very truly

Richard T. Child
August 14, 1909

Mr. Richard S. Childs,

127 Duane St., New York.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 12th inst. with enclosure is received.

I beg to say that I am wholly in accord with the substance of the plan outlined in the pamphlet. The present method of electing long lists of officials by popular vote, while ostensibly democratic, in reality defeats democracy. Democracy does not consist in the designation of a list of officials by popular vote, but rather in the control of policies. If we could have a small number of elective officials we should know what we are doing at election time, and in my mind there could be no doubt of great improvement in the quality of the public service.

I am not disposed to favor the formation of a new organization for carrying on this reform. It seems to me we have too many organizations now. If those interested will press the matter in all reasonable ways it will be brought, it seems to me, sufficiently before the public mind. Could not something be done through the Civic Federation?

Very truly yours,
The Marquis of Villalobar, The Spanish Minister, presents his compliments to the President of the University of Chicago, and begs to forward him, on behalf of the Rector of the University of Oviedo, the enclosed communication and medal commemorative of the Centennial of the above mentioned Institution of Learning.

The Ministry of Education, The Spanish Ministry

Pray accept the compliments of the Government of the

Minister of Education.

any person forward him, or permit of the Rector of

the University of Madrid, the enclosed communication

and submit the communication of the Department of the

Ministry of Education of the

August 19, 1909

My dear Mr. Gates:

It is my present plan to leave here to-morrow afternoon, and to reach Lake George Saturday evening about seven o'clock. Mr. Burton is in Chicago on the 24th. I have had his journal down to and including the Japan visit. I daresay you have had the same. He was met at San Francisco by a swarm of reporters, to all of whom he gave cheerful and picturesque comments on his personal experiences. He is wise — as ever. Mrs. Judson is much disappointed at not being able to accompany me east. She is decidedly better than last week, but must keep quiet for several weeks now in order to be ready for her duties in the fall.

With cordial regards for all, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.F.

Mr. F. T. Gates,
Lake George, New York.
Primum omnium, nemo hodie in dubium vocare potest, quantum ego fecerim auctor a Senatu meo, et quantum, valuerit
saequentium senum repositudati sem amica responsio atque adhaesio
quorundam Universitatum ad angendum celebratatem festi secularis
in hoc Gymnasio habiti decem postremis diebus Septembris anni
cadentis ad nomen efferendum ac memoriam aeternandum Perilus-
tris Conditoris haec Scholae Archiepiscopi Ferdinandi Valdés et Salas.

Hac habita ratione, instituimus mittere vobis aliqua pignora nostri
animi et amisit et grati, quae sunt Chronicis nostri festi, et Aes
confratrum cum omnibus suis huius Scholae quae, si parva limitibus
est, nullae inferior est et constantia laboris pro obtinenda cultura
hominis, quam omnes Universitates prossequuntur. Aes habes jam
nunc; Chronicae exemplar, cum primum typographicum executis, tum
clio habebis. Ego vehementer te rege, ut habeas pignora accepias et
serves una simul cum tuis rebus praedilectis.

Me hic vobiscum in cadem vitius laborante, me hic cum Senatu
meo vobis obstrictum habebis. Valete.


Rector

[Signature]
The President of the University of Chicago presents his compliments to the Marquis of Villalobos, the Spanish Minister, and begs to acknowledge with appreciation of the courtesy the receipt in behalf of the Rector of the University of Oviedo the communication and medal commemorating the centennial of that institution of learning.

The Spanish Legation,
1521 New Hampshire Avenue N.W.,
Washington, D.C.
The President of the University of Chicago

present the compliments of the University of Buffalo

of their regret at the University of Chicago the

communication you and the accomplishment of the can-

f-esteem of your participation of learning.

The President's Letter

1257 New Hampshire Avenue N.W.

Washington, D.C.
September 8, 1909

Dear Mr. Chamberlin:

I have read with much interest your report on "The Education of the Chinese in Belligerency". I might hesitate to accept some of your conclusions in the general terms in which they are stated, but so far as the Chinese situation is concerned in my opinion you are absolutely correct. It is a very interesting contribution to the subject. By the way, I misunderstood the other day, supposing that the paper which you had written for Mr. Cattell was a copy which you were going to leave for me to read. However, I remember your statement and it seems to me that the proposition was a very sound one. The despatches from Copenhagen this morning, by the way, are quite significant. I shall be much interested in Commander Peary's full statement, which I suppose we shall get to-morrow.

Cordially yours,

Mr. T. C. Chamberlin,
The University of Chicago.
I have read with much interest your report on "The Education of the Chinese in Belgium." I regret to hear of the difficulties encountered in your connection with the general Chinese students in your city. In my opinion, the Chinese are capable of making a very significant contribution to the subject. My research on the Chinese language and culture has led me to believe that the Chinese are a very industrious and hard-working people. Therefore, I believe that the Chinese students in your city would benefit from exposure to Chinese thought and culture.

I am interested in your decision to establish a Chinese language department. This initiative is a step in the right direction. I am sure that the Chinese students will appreciate the opportunity to learn about their own heritage and culture.

I am looking forward to your report on the Chinese language department.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
September 9, 1909

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 4th inst. was duly received, as I wrote you at the time. I have made some inquiries of the Dean in the matter, and think that I can modify the form of the letter of dismissal to advantage. Will you kindly return it to me? Of course your son must have known that he was neglecting his work and was in danger, because he had in his course-book a statement of his position. If he takes up his work under new conditions I hope that he can settle down and carry it on successfully. I shall write to this effect a personal letter to the President of the institution which you may select for him. It would be an advantage if you will notify me of the place to which you wish him to go, in order that I may write accordingly.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

Mr. A. G. Jones,
147 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.
Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 10th inst. was only yesterday as

I write you of the same. I have made some alterations of the

letter of introduction to Mr. Wagner. With your kind permission I

sent mine, and hear from you to-day as to the same. I am

most anxious to cooperate. If you return a favorable

answer I shall be pleased to forward a letter to the

Secretary of the Post Office. If you return a

favorable answer I shall be pleased to forward a

recommendation of your name and will make every

effort to have you placed in the proper light. I hope

that I can do something in the way of bringing

them to you. I am therefore looking forward to the

arrival of the first of next month, when I may have

more definite news to communicate.

With kind regards,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. C. Jones,

123 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.
September 9, 1909

Dear Mr. Judson:

Mr. E. A. Wreidt came in this afternoon to institute a search for his application to the Carnegie Foundation, which he had learned Mr. Pritchett did not receive. I found it filed with correspondence with Mr. Owen between the sheets accompanying. It was securely hidden, and probably escaped me in the first place because the carbon did not point to its future disposition; still, I was greatly distressed and told Mr. Wreidt so. He was good enough to say that he had not been inconvenienced by the result, as it happened, but that he might wish to apply for next year, as he mentioned to you, and asked for the material, which I accordingly let him have.

Faithfully yours,

J. E. L.
September 8, 1928

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Mr. X. A. Miller came to the afternoon meeting and made a speech for the Promotion, which he had read, and I was not present. I was not informed of the meeting thereafter. My correspondence with Mr. Miller was frequent, and we have met a few times since the meeting.

I am sorry to disturb you, but I was not informed of the meeting. I was not present, and I was not informed of the meeting. I was not present, and I was not informed of the meeting. I was not present, and I was not informed of the meeting. I was not present, and I was not informed of the meeting.

I was not present, and I was not informed of the meeting. I was not present, and I was not informed of the meeting. I was not present, and I was not informed of the meeting. I was not present, and I was not informed of the meeting.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Hon. Jacob M. Dickinson,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

September 15, 1909

Dear Mr. Dickinson:

It comes to me from Minneapolis that some of the friends of Mr. Albert Hastings are hoping that he will be appointed a member of the Philippine Commission in case of an early vacancy thereon. I by no means desire to intrude an opinion on matters of so great importance, especially as of course I cannot know all the considerations which may influence the appointing power, or all the names which may be under consideration. I am writing, therefore, simply to say that I have known Mr. Hastings personally for some twenty-five years. I know him to be a gentleman, a man of exemplary character, and of good practical business abilities. He has a charming wife and one of his daughters is the wife of Judge Charles A. Willard, formerly of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands. I daresay that the President may know him and his family, as he of course knows Judge Willard so well. In my opinion Mr. Hastings would make an admirable member of the Commission.

Very truly yours,
Dear Mr. Commissioner:

It comes to me from high authorities that some officers in the Senate of the Philippine Commission have shown an interest in early appointment to the Senate of the Philippine Commission in case of an early vacancy in the Senate, which may influence the appointment of the successor to the Senate. I am informed that the Senate of the Philippine Commission is interested in early appointment of a person of some twenty-five years. I know him to be a gentleman of merit. He has a position which may be of great importance to the Senate of the Philippine Commission. I am aware that the President may not have any personal friend in the Senate of the Philippine Commission, but in my opinion, Mr. Heanurin would make an efficient member of the Commission.
20 September 1909

My dearly beloved Judson:–

I am writing, in your care, to Professor George Adam Smith. I infer he will stop over at least an hour with you in his way between the two coasts.

I am just back from England, where we had a good time. Mrs. Thwing and I join in heartiest greetings to Sophronia, as well as to yourself.

Believe me,

Ever yours,

Charles F. Thwing

President Harry Pratt Judson.
September 21, 1909

My dear Thwing:

Yours of the 20th inst. received. I have had the letter for Dr. Smith forwarded to him in the care of President Brown of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, as I am not at all sure of his coming by way of Chicago. If he does stop here of course I will inform him that the letter has been forwarded, so that he can communicate with you, if necessary, at once. I am rejoiced to hear of your pleasant visit to England. Please give my very best regards to Mrs. Thwing. Mrs. Judson would send hers to both of you if she were in the city, but just now she is having a quiet time in the country.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

President Charles F. Thwing,
Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, Ohio.
September 26, 1928

My dear Turner:

You've received my letter of the 20th and forwarded it to the care of President Smith for recommendation to him in the event of your recommendation to the Union Theological Seminary, New York, as I am not at all sure of the coming of any of Chicago. If he goes to them, as of course I will inform him that the letter has been forwarded. I am sure that I can communicate with you. It may necessitate an absence from work of your pleasant visit to New York. Please give my very best regards to Mr. Turner. Mr. Johnson would enjoy having you to spend a little time in the country.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten note: preseason game in the country]
October 4, 1909.

My dear Mr. McClure:

Your favor of September 30 with enclosure is received. The statement certainly is interesting, and I am sure the article will be. Such a war—the possibility of which is suggested—would be one of the most staggering blows to civilization which the mind of man could imagine. Whatever else may be possible, certainly all the great powers of the world ought to insist that hereafter there be no war of one of these powers on another. If there is not enough civilization in the world to accomplish this, we certainly are very far back of the conditions of enlightenment which ought to belong to the twentieth century.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. S. S. McClure
44-60 East Twenty-third Street,
New York City.
My dear Mr. McGraw:

Thank you for the opportunity to interview me for the position as a part-time associate in the accounting department. I am eager to contribute my skills and experience to your company.

I have been working in accounting for several years, and I am confident that my background and experience make me a strong candidate for this position.

Please let me know if there is any additional information you require from me. I look forward to the opportunity to discuss this with you further.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. E. McGraw
1236 West Twenty-Fifth Street
New York City
Pres. Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

I am sending you herewith a copy of McClure's for October, containing an article on the war outlook between Germany and England.

I hope that you will read both the statement which I enclose herewith, and also the article. This is the most important international question that has arisen for a long time. The Magazine will from time to time publish articles dealing with this question.

I should be very glad indeed to get your views.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]

CC: McClure's Magazine
Dear Mr. Smith :

I am sending you herewith a copy of information you requested concerning my articles on the war at the University of California and my experience in the service. I hope that you will find both interesting and helpful.

Concerning the articles, I am in the process of writing a long article on the war and the future of the country. I believe that my articles will provide some interesting information on the war and its consequences.

I am working on this project full time and I hope to have it ready for publication soon. I would appreciate your comments and suggestions on this matter.

I would like to request that you forward this letter to my professor so that he may see my work.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Dear Sir:

I am sending you a copy of McClure's Magazine for October, containing a very important article by Chamberlain, London Correspondent of the New York Sun, dealing with the situation between Germany and England. I made an investigation of this question both in Germany and England, and I know that Chamberlain is one of the best informed and one of the sanest of men. His article is as accurate as possible. I think the situation is one that concerns America most intimately.

It seems impossible for any of us in America to realize that this war is not only possible and probable but inevitable, unless the other civilized powers of the world stand together for peace. There is but one nation in the world that can prevent this war and that is the United States. The best students regard the following as the most probable outcome. A war between Germany and England would have tremendous effects in all international relations. Germany can now build ships as fast as England; she would have the advantage of declaring war and suddenly smiting England at whatever point she might choose; with an overwhelming force she could destroy part of England's fleet and then destroy another part; she would require not over two hundred thousand men, and not over two weeks. She could make peace, levy a tribute of a billion pounds, which would recoup her for her enormous outlays of the past ten years, and enable her to make a fleet of crushing superiority. The other nations of Europe she would bind in an alliance; she would determine the size of their fleets and the size of the British fleet in the future; she would dominate the world.

On the other hand, should the nations, who, above all things, desire peace, notably the United States, the British Empire, France, Spain, Italy and the smaller northern European powers and Russia—organize a peace bund, it would be impossible for any one or two nations to wage war successfully.

The issue then before the world to-day is, shall Germany by a war become, with her enormous military
Dear Sirs,

I am sending you a copy of a magazine's article by

It seems important for any of us in America

to realize that the face yet to be seen by our heads is a

better thing than the face we have seen before. The face of the

future is the face that can prevent the face that will have to

be seen. The past has taught that the face of the future is

not the face of the past, but the face of a new day. The

past has shown us the face of the day of our fathers, but

the future will show us the face of the day of our sons. The

past has taught us that the face of the world is a

mirror of what it was, but the future will show us that

the face of the world is a mirror of what it will be.

On the open road, spreading the warning:

The future new nation, the future free nation.

The future free nation, the future free

nation. It wants to be a nation of free

nation. Of free man's face, of free man's

face, of free man's face.
and moral and physical resources, the dominating nation of the world, or shall the United States, by taking the lead for an organization of the nations desiring peace, prevent this war and become the dominating nation of the world? You know, Napoleon said a century ago, that in a hundred years Europe would be either all cossack or all republican. The outlook to-day is that the world will be ruled either by a great autocracy, (Germany) or by a great republic, the United States. It would be too late for us to act to secure the leadership after the destruction of the British fleet and the reduction of England to a second or third rate power, under a treaty that would prevent her from building a fleet beyond certain dimensions. Our Monroe Doctrine and our "Open Door" policy in the East would cease to exist because impossible to enforce.

The ambitions of Germany are natural and right. As you will perceive from this article, she has tremendous moral and physical resources; but it should not be necessary for her to have to carry out these ambitions by a great destructive war. Our interests on the Atlantic and Pacific, in South America, and commerce generally, not to speak of the Japanese situation, would seem to counsel us to take the leadership and accept the dominancy of the world. The moment we would state our position in regard to war between England and Germany, we would have for immediate alliance the British Empire and the nations with whom she is in an entente cordial, namely, France, Spain, Portugal and Russia; also Italy, Sweden, Norway, Holland and Belgium. Such an alliance of the world powers would determine peace better than a thousand peace conferences. It would remove the anxiety which is caused in the modern world by the military and political ambitions of Germany and Japan.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
SEND the following message subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Minneapolis Journal
Minneapolis, Minn.

Whatever President Roosevelt's words he is trying to express and energy he is still fully in evidence.

Harry Pratt Judson

Oct 1, 1909
ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of a message to any point on the lines of this Company can be INSURED by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz, one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company’s messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance, a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY, President and General Manager.

My dear President Judson:-

I was sorry not to see you just before you went. I got the impression that your date of going was later.

In regard to the $25,000 Hill donation, it will undoubtedly be allowed as a claim against her estate and paid in due course of administration, not on the final settlement of the estate. Mr. Holden, the Executor, thinks that about February 1st the Court may order its payment. There are live assets exceeding all known claims. A refunding bond may be required from the University to protect the Executor, since the Court cannot be sure until the lapse of the year that debts exceeding the estate may not be proved, but about February 1st we hope to get this money in.

On the 19th of this month we expect to have in the bids for the Geology Building. I am earnestly hoping they will be attractive. The architects, at the request of contractors, and in order that they might make close figuring and reduce the bids to the lowest practicable point, have made an extension of the time for receiving bids to the 19th. The original date for receiving them was the 5th.

We are all greatly delighted over the honor that you are to receive from Harvard. I should think you would prize it as highly as any degree conferred upon you. I shall want to know from
My dear Teacher,

I saw your note to say how much you have enjoyed

your visit. I hope we hear from you before a long time

after your departure. I have been in the habit of writing

to you regularly, but unfortunately, I have not been able
to find the time to write as I have been very busy

with other duties. I hope to be able to write to you more
often as soon as my work permits.

I am looking forward to seeing you again, and I hope

we will be able to continue our interesting discussions
about literature, art, and science.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
some source the precise language used by the President of Harvard in conferring it. I hope you may have an inspiring, and at the same time a recreative, trip. I was glad to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson are to be with you.

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
c/o Prof. George Herbert Palmer,
Cambridge, Mass.
some source plus please Indicate near if
I'm connected to I hope you can have an interesting and it
some time a landscape trip in the same time to 1937 or 1938
and then afterwards, we go to the north

21st Street Hotel
Williamstown, Mass,
Oct 7, 1909,

Dear Friend Judson —

Many thanks for your excellent letter!

A large part of the satisfaction in honors received is in the kind "Amen!" of the friends of the earlier days.

Congratulations on the Harvard degree so worthily bestowed!

Hartily Yours,

E.B. Parsons
October 25, 1909

Dear Mr. Jones:

Your favor of the 18th inst. is at hand. I am interested in your project. At the same time I cannot see how I can serve it to any particular advantage. It would be extremely difficult for me to select all the most indispensable books in my own experience. I should have to make the number a hundred, I think, or more; and working that number down by a process of elimination to twenty-five would be a rather arbitrary method.

Moreover, the selection of any one man would be based wholly upon his own idiosyncrasies; on his particular, personal, intellectual and spiritual needs. When I say, for instance, that Thackeray's great pentarchy are constant mental nourishment to me, and that from "Henry Esmond" down I read them constantly, I am saying what very likely very few others would even comprehend. When I confess that I still find constant delight in Tennyson, particularly in "In Memoriam" and in many of his lyrics, I fancy also that many would
October 5th, 1939

Dear Mr. Jones:

You know of the facts that are at hand. I am interested in your project. At the same time I cannot see how I can contribute to your project. It would be extremely difficult for me to complete the most important part of the work. I have experience in working on a number of projects, and I am willing to work on a number of problems. Moreover, the selection of any one man would make a great difference.

The question of the concentration of the part of the project is my concern. When I get your letter, I will be happy to discuss the matter further. I am very much interested in working on the project. I hope you will find this matter interesting.

I am confident that you will find contact with the government attractive. I have been working on a number of projects recently, and I am very much interested in working on this project. I am confident that I can make a great contribution to your project, and I would be willing to work on it.

I am eager to see you at any time, and I look forward to hearing from you soon.
not sympathize with me. When I speak of certain books which have been of great benefit to me, like Darwin's "Origin of Species" and like the writings of Tyndall and of Huxley, I again would find that many would not sympathize. I have found constant delight and great use in Mill's "Logic" and in his "Critique on Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy", and would rather read either of those books to-day for mere intellectual delight than any of the numerous so-called novels which infest the book-shelves and which our current novelists have inflicted on a suffering humanity. Very likely not many would feel with me in that. I have exceedingly enjoyed Herbert Spencer's great works, especially his "First Principles". In many respects I do not sympathize at all with Mr. Spencer's point of view. That doesn't in the least degree affect my enjoyment of his very stimulating and suggestive line of thinking.

My historical friends are inclined to depreciate some of the historical writers whom I read with great avidity. I love to read Macaulay's "England" and Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" and all of Parkman's books. I never tire of Goethe's "Faust" and of a dozen other poems and dramatic works in French and German and Italian. Again, all this is wholly personal. My dear Mr. Jones, if I begin I shall never end, and you will have to throw the whole thing in the waste-basket.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones,
Oakwood Boul. & Langley Ave., Chicago.