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.
Dear Doctor Judson:

I had the honor to be your pupil in the Troy High School about 1870.

We are very likely to have here with us, for about a week in April, Charles Zueblin, who was formerly a professor in your University. Dr. Edgar H. Brown, who was your pupil at the same time that I was and who is now pastor of the First Methodist Church here, suggested that, if you could tell us that Zueblin is praiseworthy, it would do much to counteract the influence of the trusts, who are likely to make us all the trouble they can. We are already pretty confident that Zueblin is the man who is best fitted to arouse civic interest in this too lethargic city, but we would like to have a statement from you which would probably help us more than almost anything else could do.

With only pleasant memmories of my former association with you, and with many of them, I am

Yours, most respectfully,

[Signature]
CIVIC LEAGUE OF ALBANY

DEAR DOCTOR JARDIN:

I may see you on your duty in the Stuyvesant High School.

DEAR MADAM:

We are very lucky to have here with us your son, John, who is a student at our League College. What a great job you are doing with him! We believe he will be a great asset to our community. Please let me know if there is anything I can do to help.

If you could tell me that you are interested in participating, I would be happy to help.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
February 14, 1910

Dear Mr. Culver:—

Your favor of the 9th inst. is received. I remember very well your connection with the Troy High School, in the years past. Mr. Zueblin was attached to our faculty for some years, but for the last two years, I believe, has not been connected with us in any way. I regret not to be in a position to give you any information on the subject, therefore, further than to say that he is an interesting speaker, and that to my knowledge he has been of use in arousing an interest in civic affairs in some of our western cities.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. C. M. Culver,
36 Eagle St.,
Albany, New York.
Dear Doctor,

I have been experiencing some strange symptoms lately. I have been feeling very tired and weak, and I have noticed some changes in my appetite. I have also been experiencing some difficulty with concentration and memory. I have been trying to get more rest, but it doesn't seem to be helping.

I also noticed some unusual bleeding from my nose, which is quite concerning. It has been happening quite frequently, and it's not something I've ever experienced before.

I am concerned about these symptoms and would appreciate it if you could provide some guidance on what could be causing them. I am willing to undergo any necessary tests to help determine the cause.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

[signature]
subject matter of instruction parallel with such things as mathematics or German, for instance. It should permeate the whole school, and should belong to every teacher and every subject at all times.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

February 25, 1910

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 21st inst. is at hand. I am inclined to think that our high schools are apt to give too many subjects simultaneously, and that results would be better if there were greater concentration on the part of the student. It is not my opinion that the high schools are doing too much because they are doing work which is also done in college. It would be an advantage if all the first year of college work and ultimately all the second year of college work were done in the more advanced high schools, so that a larger number of students without leaving their homes could cover the first two years of the college course. I never knew a high school which was doing any university work. No doubt all of our schools should be more efficient in teaching ethical standards which include respect for law and other similar matters. This, however, cannot in my judgment be made to any great advantage the
Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 6th inst. came to hand. I am to the

ability to think that our high schools are not to give too many
superior standing. The high schools have a wide range of student. If to be
more effective on the part of the student. It is no my
opinion that the high schools are going to much pressure with the
school which to go to go to college. It might be so advantageous
if it will the first year of college work and especially if the second
year of college work more gone to the more advanced high school. As
those for a better manner of students without losing their home money
I have been a

concern the first and second of the college course. We have all of
high schools which were going on university work. This is not for
our purpose partly as more attention to receiving excellent education
This is
I appreciate cannot in any improved to make at least advantageous the
subject matter of instruction parallel with such things as mathematics or German, for instance. It should permeate the whole school, and should belong to every teacher and every subject at all times.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

February 25, 1910

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 21st inst. is at hand. I am inclined to think that our high schools are apt to give too many subjects simultaneously, and that results would be better if there were greater concentration on the part of the student. It is not my opinion that the high schools are doing too much because they are doing work which is also done in college. It would be an advantage if all the first year of college work and ultimately all the second year of college work were done in the more advanced high schools, so that a larger number of students without leaving their homes could cover the first two years of the college course. I never knew a high school which was doing any university work. No doubt all of our schools should be more efficient in teaching ethical standards which include conduct, the law and other similar matters. This, however, cannot in my judgment be made to any great advantage the
Dr. Harry P. Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

C. P. Cary, superintendent of schools for Wisconsin has taken a strong stand against the modern high school methods of instruction. He holds that the high schools try to teach too much, really doing college and university work. He urges that they drop some of this and teach better morals, care for the physical body, respect for law, etc.

Do you agree with this and will you in a statement not to exceed three hundred to five hundred words give The St. Louis Times your views on the question?

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

EDITOR.
Miss H. L. Jackson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Miss:

I am glad to report that the new library which has been under construction for some time, has now been completed and is now ready for use. The building is a fine example of modern architecture and is a fitting memorial to the memory of our beloved president, who was one of our most prominent citizens.

The library is well stocked with books and periodicals, and I hope you will find it an agreeable place to spend your leisure hours.

I look forward to seeing you soon and to hearing of your success.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
February 23, 1910.

President, Chicago University,

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

There is now going on a very determined agitation to report out a bill for the restriction of immigration on the basis of an educational test, which test consists of the ability on the part of the applicant for admission to read the English language, or some European language which can be translated.

I have received the within letter from Ex-President Eliot, of Harvard University, and believe that an expression of opinion from you on this matter would be of considerable importance, and I will very much appreciate the favor of a reply containing your views.

Yours very truly,

F. [Signature]
Cambridge, Mass.;

February 14, 1910.

Hon. Joseph F. O'Connell,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I notice that you are the Massachusetts member of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Immigration and Naturalization. I therefore beg leave to invite your attention to the following statement of the principles which should govern the national legislation on immigration:

(1) Our country needs the labor of every honest and healthy immigrant who has the intelligence and enterprise to come hither.

(2) Existing legislation is sufficient to exclude undesirable immigrants.

(3) Educational tests should not be applied at the moment of entrance to the United States, but at the moment of naturalization.

(4) The proper educational test is capacity to read in English or in the native tongue, not the Bible or the Constitution of the United States, but newspaper items in some recent English or native newspaper which the candidate cannot have seen.

(5) The attitude of Congress and the laws should be hospitable and not repellent.

I hope you will incorporate in your argument the statement that an educational test is absolutely inappropriate at the entrance of an artisan or laborer from abroad into the United States. The only questions which are appropriate are, is he healthy, strong, and desirous of earning a good living? Many illiterates have common sense, sound bodies, and good characters. Indeed, it is not clear that education increases much the amount of common sense which nature gave the individual. An educational test is appropriate at the time when the foreigner proposes to become a voting citizen. He ought then to know how to read.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Charles W. Eliot.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
Mr. Commissioner,

I notice that you are the Massachusetts member of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Immigration and Naturalization. I propose to appear to inform your attention to the following statement of the principles which accompany the national legislation on immigration:

1. Our country needs the labor of every hand, and every immigrant who can make contributions to society should be permitted to come.

2. The existing legislation is entirely too loose to exclude our

3. Emigration laws are not sufficient to keep the moment of exclusion to the United States, but at the moment of immigration.

4. The proper approach to the matter of immigration is to keep.

5. The statute of Congress and the law should be

6. Your support may not be lenient.

I hope you will incorporate in your statement the

The only discretion worthy the approval of

It is not clear that immigration laws serve the

Verdy, Charles M.

Signed
February 28, 1910

Hon. Joseph F. O'Connell,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 23d inst. was received. I am not in favor of the restriction of immigration on the basis of the ability to read some European language. There is no doubt that the ability in question is desirable. At the same time, the conditions of working men in the old country and their conditions in our country are radically different. If they are industrious and honest and thrifty they will make useful citizens, and their children, having the opportunity of attending our free public schools, will acquire the needed education. In my opinion the requirements for naturalization ought to be made more strict, and at that point it might well be that an intelligent requirement should be embodied. A man should not become a citizen of this country and thereby, as under the laws of most of our states, entitled to the suffrage, unless he has a fair understanding of the nature of free government.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
Dear Sir:

I am not in favor of the suggestion that we should have the enrollment of the children of the Indian in the public schools. I believe the enrollment of the children of the Indian in the public schools will not be in the best interests of the Indian. The purpose of the enrollment of the children of the Indian in the public schools will be to help the Indian to become a citizen of the United States. And it is my belief that the Indian should be enrolled in the public schools in order to become a citizen of the United States.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Paris X\textsuperscript{th},

10 Rue Théophile-Jaquet,
January 21, 1913.

President Jordan,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Jordan,

Since I wrote you,

university last month things have

assumed a more definite shape.

The doctors tell me that my wife can now afford Chicago's climate for a year or two, and it is now time I learned how. This phase of affairs will under any idea in six months advance quite off the question, when I tell you that at the end of January

Williamson has been out except to go down into the mines when the same claims you will see that in progress so desperately above. I am trying to rent a small place in the country about 15\textdegree N. from Paris where she can get good air and not too far from the

E. V. VINCENT.
medical assistance. I shall have
To ask you to extend my claim of
release to Oct. 1911, if you can do so,
because upon that time I don’t see
how I can think of making a
move toward Chicago. In the
meantime I wish if you know
of any boy or person who desires
to spend a year abroad in a French
family, with care and instruction
you would address them to me.
With due respect, I shall need
such aid to make the end meet
until I can again earn.
For one year the cost would be
$500-600, why the month $50, board
room and instruction included.
If you can help me in this way
I shall greatly appreciate it. I
feel that this year is a critical
one for my wife and that if she
can ride it out there is really some hope, because otherwise

valuable service as an instructor, and at the
February 16, 1910

My dear Mr. Williamson:

Your favor of the 21st of January was received. I am extremely sorry to hear of the condition of your wife, and that you will be under the necessity therefore of making a long stay in France. Of course no one can foresee the future, but I certainly hope that she will find her health restored.

With regard to your absence, I beg to say that the Board of Trustees met yesterday and that on my recommendation they adopted the following action:

That you be granted leave of absence until the 1st of October, 1911, and that from the expiry of your payments on vacation credit until said date you receive half salary. This, I may say, is by way of recognition on the part of the Board of your faithful and valuable service as an instructor, and at the same time of the distressing situation in which you find yourself.
Your letter of the 17th of January was received, and I am extremely sorry to learn of the condition of your wife, and that you will be unable to make the necessary preparations for winter a join later than the specified. Of course, no one can foresee the future, but I certainly hope that we will find you kept comfortable with regard to your presence. I feel that I can only express my sympathy and extend my recommendation that you return to the following section:

That you be granted leave of absence until the last of October. I shall most certainly grant the extension of your absence on account of the illness of your wife. This I may say to you many of my colleagues as well as to the board of your institution and authorities regarding your situation to whom you may re: your leave of absence on the part of the board of your institution and of the same that of the
I note your suggestion as to your plans, and we all here shall be very glad to make any recommendations on the subject which may be possible. We shall take pains to let the matter be known in various ways. Please give my cordial regards to Mrs. Williamson, and believe me,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Professor Hiram Parker Williamson,
10 Rue Théophile Gautier,
Paris.
I note your suggestion in your plan and will give it my best effort.

We will take action to expedite the matter as soon as possible.

Please give my cordial regards to Mr. Willmore,

and patience, etc.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

E. F. Johnson

[Date]
February 15, 1910.

Bulletin to Members of the Faculty.

MR. WILLIAMSON'S PLANS.

Mr. Hiram Parker Williamson, of the Department of Romance Languages, will find it impossible to return to the University next year. Mrs. Williamson is improving slowly, but she cannot return to this country before October, 1911.

Mr. Williamson is planning to take a small house near Paris and receive a few boarding pupils. The terms will be approximately fifty dollars a month including board, room, and instruction. By the year, the fees will be from five to six hundred dollars.

Attention of members of the Faculty is called to this plan with the hope that they may be able to spread information regarding it. Mr. Williamson's present address is 10 Rue Théophile Gautier, Paris, France.

G. E. Vincent,
Dean.
February 28th, 1910.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

Dear President Judson:

The enclosed broadside will give you information concerning a movement which is on foot to honor President Northrop and to provide the men what President Northrop says is the thing most needed by the University at the present time, a men's building.

I am sure you are interested and should like from you a few words that could be used to boost the movement. We have certain guaranteed support which I feel absolutely sure will result in putting it through to a successful conclusion, any way we are in it and we are going to put it through if it takes all summer, we hope to close it up at an early date however.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Dear President Johnson:

The executive committee will give you this information immediately. We are aware of the movement and are prepared to support it. We would like to have your support and encouragement.

We are sure that you will agree with our position. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
March 1, 1910

My dear Mr. Johnson:

It gives me much pleasure to hear of the proposed men's building as a memorial to President Northrop. Our Reynolds Club has proved extremely valuable as a centre of the men's life in the University of Chicago. I think that few things would tend more effectively to develop unity of feeling and a loyal university spirit among the students than such a building as that proposed, and certainly I hope that the plan cannot fail of being carried through.

Cordially yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. E. B. Johnson,
The Minnesota Union,
The University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Mr. P. Johnson

Mr. P. Johnson

The Minnesota Union

The University of Minnesota

Minnesota Student
Preliminary Statement

A Minnesota Tribune to President Cyrus Northrop

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1900.

To the Editors of Minnesota Newspapers:

Saturday, February 16th, the faculty and students of the University of Minnesota, launched a state-wide movement to secure the erection of a suitable Capitol for the State of Minnesota to President Cyrus Northrop. The tribune, which was adopted, is to take the form of a building for the men of the University to be known as "Cyrus Northrop Hall.

The building, which is to be erected by contributions made by the citizens of Minnesota, through those who honor, love and respect him, and who desire to preserve a permanent memorial to his honor and his memory, shall be a building for the University to be known as "Cyrus Northrop Hall.

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Cyrus Northrop Building

What is it to Contain and What It Will Stand For.

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President Northrop

A Biographical Sketch of the Man.

President Northrop was born February 21, 1835, on his father's farm near Utica, New York. He attended Fredonia Academy and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1856. From 1857 to 1859 he was a teacher in the Utica Academy. From the same year to 1861 he was a teacher in the Utica High School. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1856. From 1857 to 1859 he was a teacher in the Utica Academy. From the same year to 1861 he was a teacher in the Utica High School.

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A Story of Wonderful Growth

Now the University has Grown. Under the Leadership of President Northrop.

The University of Minnesota has grown. Under the Leadership of President Northrop.

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The University of Minnesota has grown. Under the Leadership of President Northrop.
March 3, 1910

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 23d of February is received. It seems to me that our immigrant laws may be improved, but I am not at all sure that the lines suggested will benefit the matter. We need able-bodied, healthy, industrious and law-abiding immigrants. It is not always the case that schooling is of value in these lines. Even if one has a certain amount of education it doesn't follow that he is not a criminal or has not criminal instincts. Further, even illiterate immigrants, if they are industrious and law-abiding, make good citizens, and their children will be educated in our public schools and will make even better citizens. In my opinion the search should go farther afield than it has yet for the means of eliminating undesirable immigrants. The undesirables to my mind do not belong to any particular race, but are those who are apt to become criminals or paupers.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Prescott F. Hall,
11 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

H. P. Judson
March 3, 1970

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of the 29th of February is received. I am not able to go to the scene of the accident, but I am not inclined to the notion that there was any impropriety in conduct on the part of the contractor.

If it is not advisable to have further inspection of the scene, it seems unnecessary and impractical to proceed with further inspection and investigation. If it is not advisable to have further inspection of the scene, it seems unnecessary and impractical to proceed with further inspection and investigation.

I am not able to have a complete inspection of the scene, and I am not able to have a complete inspection of the scene.

In our best judgment, we will make every effort to make the report as accurate as possible.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. President, H.D. Innes

If Pemberton, Duncan, Boston, Meen...
Dear Sir:–

The Immigration Restriction League is a non-political and non-sectarian organization, with members from all parts of the United States. Since 1894, it has led the agitation for the better enforcement of existing immigration laws, and the enactment of needed legislation. It is opposed only to such immigration as lowers the mental, moral and physical average of our people.

Immigration the coming year will again near the 1,000,000 mark. Of recent immigration, 1-4 over 14 years of age could not read or write in any language; 3-5 were of the Slavic and Iberic races of Southern and Eastern Europe; nearly 1-3, including women and children, had no occupation; 3-5 were destined for only 4 States.

In 1908, the foreign-born population of 13.6 per cent furnished 15.6 per cent of the criminals, 20.8 per cent of the paupers, and 29.5 per cent of the insane. Between 1904 and 1908, the aliens in these institutions increased 34%.

The League feels that facts like these show that the present laws governing the admission of aliens are inadequate to protect our social and political standards and institutions from deterioration. Those peculiarly interested in lax immigration laws are strongly organized to influence legislation, while those who believe in a proper selection of the aliens coming to us are scattered. This letter is written with the purpose of getting in touch with those who agree with the attitude of the League.

We should much appreciate a letter from you, stating whether you favor

1. Further selective tests for immigrants.
2. Obliging aliens to be able to read in some language.
3. Increasing the present head-tax of $4, and if so to what amount.
4. Requiring immigrants to be in possession of an amount of money sufficient to support them while seeking work.

We should also be glad to have your views on this subject, outside of the questions noted above.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Secretary of the Exec. Com.
Dear Sir:

The Immigration Restriction League is a non-party and non-partisan organization, with members from all parts of the United States. Since 1883 it has had the distinction of the better enforcement of existing immigration laws and the advancement of new laws to further the welfare and prosperity of our people.

Immigration the coming year will again swell the 1,000,000 mark. Of recent immigration 1,439,381 are Chinese, 575,884 are from Japan, 537,759 are from various other countries. The total of 2,542,884 immigrants in 1899, one third of the immigration of 1889 and 1898, two thirds of the immigration of 1900.

In these institutional increases there are forces which press the League feel that they face in their struggle the same general principles and considerations as in 1899.

We hope much more opportunity for action from you.

Very truly yours,

Secretary of the League.
NEW YORK, March 4, 1910.

Dr. Harry P. Judson,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

The vast scheme of philanthropy which Mr. John D. Rockefeller has just announced he will devote his fortune to, is attracting world-wide attention. We are trying to get a consensus of opinion from the most thoughtful men in America on the significance of this stupendous philanthropic movement. Will you kindly send us your views upon the subject in a short letter of from one hundred to three hundred words? If it is possible for you to accommodate us before Friday, March 11, when we go to press, we will appreciate the courtesy and stand ready to return it at some future date.

Very sincerely,

Managing Editor.
NEW YORK, March 6, 1910.

Mr. William F. Hinton,
President, University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

The recent omission of political affairs in your.Q.77.8.7...ne was a natural proceeding for me to maintain the present condition of the institution.

I am trying to get a committee of opinion from the local community.

Your response on the situation of the educational position movement will be very helpful.

If you think it wise to your advantage, I will be pleased to hear from you to express my opinion on the matter.

If you want to reach me, I will be glad to cooperate as before.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]
March 7, 1910.

Dear Sir:-

Your favor of the 4th inst. received. The plan to which you refer is one of the most interesting that has come under my knowledge at any time. Many men of large financial resources have sought to use their fortunes in a variety of ways for the benefit of humanity. Not being themselves expert in such matters they are often liable to errors, sometimes of a serious character. In this way, with the best of motives, large philanthropists have at times wrought harm rather than good by their gifts. Moreover, it has often proved the case that beneficence has ceased with the lifetime of the philanthropist. The foundation proposed by Mr. Rockefeller will guard against both of these cardinal errors.

Putting the administration of the funds in the hands of those who are expert, it will be possible always to make a scientific study of the conditions which are to be relieved, and to place the funds where they will do the most far-reaching good; and, on the other hand, to
avoid giving in such way as to lead to harmful results. The financial side of the science of philanthropy, and philanthropy is a real science, should always have in mind these two considerations:

1. Is a proposed gift likely after all to be injurious rather than helpful?

2. How can money be given in such way that one dollar shall do five dollar's worth of work?

To illustrate: Money given for a hospital is well given. It tends to alleviate human distress. Money given to a research hospital is better given. It tends to remove the causes of human distress, and thereby to benefit not merely a few who are suffering, but infinitely greater numbers are prevented from incurring such suffering.

The proposed plan also provides for the perpetuity of the beneficence. The activity of the foundation will continue years and centuries after the donor shall have passed away, and should so long as society lasts be a potent force in remedying the unfortunate conditions of humanity. Then, too, the gifts, not being tied down to a time and place, can be adapted throughout the generations to the changing conditions of life.

I repeat, I know of nothing which has ever been done in the history of philanthropy to compare with the breadth of view and far-seeing statesmanship of this foundation.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. A. F. Wilson, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Ave., New York City.
The

To

To

The

The

To

I

Very True, Hon.

H. L. Odum

Dear H. L.

245 Fifth Ave., New York City.