Dr. Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago.
My dear Sir:

The term of Charles L. Hutchinson as South Park Commissioner expires shortly. If you feel, as his friends do, would it be asking too much of you to write a letter to all of the Judges of the Circuit Court whom you may know, stating that you believe it would be for the interest of the Public if the Judges of the Circuit Court would re-appoint Mr. Hutchinson.

I enclose a list of the Judges.

Cordially,

[Signature]

January thirty-first
Nineteen twelve.
Chicago, February 2, 1912

My dear Mr. Smith:

Your note of the 31st of January is received, and I take more than usual pleasure in writing to the various Judges of the Circuit Court whom I know.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

H. P. Judson

Mr. Byron L. Smith,
The Northern Trust Company, Chicago.
Mr. E. Smith,

Your note of the 3rd of January to hand

and I take note upon receipt of your letter of the 20th. Agree of the present course shown I know.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judge.

Mr. E. Smith,

The Norcross Trust Company, Chicago.
Chicago, February 2, 1912

My dear Sir:

It comes to my attention that the term of Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson as a member of the South Park Board will shortly expire. It seems to me that the services of Mr. Hutchinson on that Board are of very unusual value to the South Parks, and that the Judges will honor the city and the park system and themselves by his reappointment.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Hon. Edward J. Brown,
155 N. Clark St., Chicago.
Chicago, May 1st, 1912

Mr. Great Barrier

It comes to my attention that the term of the_Chicago Fire Department as a member of the South Park Board with special emphasis. It seems to me that the service of the Board is

now being done or will be humbled to the South Park and

that the Board will honor the city and the park system and

solve the problems.

Very truly yours,

H.P. Lindsay

Hon. Mayor of Chicago.

Chief of Police, Chicago.
Chicago, February 2, 1912

My dear Sir:

It comes to my attention that the term of Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson as a member of the South Park Board will shortly expire. It seems to me that the services of Mr. Hutchinson on that Board are of very unusual value to the South Parks, and that the Judges will honor the city and the park system and themselves by his reappointment.

Very truly yours,

Hon. Richard S. Tuthill,
729 County Bldg., Chicago.
Chicago, February 2, 1912

My dear Sir:

It comes to my attention that the term of Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson as a member of the South Park Board will shortly expire. It seems to me that the services of Mr. Hutchinson on that Board are of very unusual value to the South Parks, and that the Judges will honor the city and the park system and themselves by his reappointment.

Very truly yours,

Hon. Jesse A. Baldwin,  
707 County Bldg., Chicago.
Graded Repayment £ 72.15

My dear Sir:

I have come to your attention that the terms of the

Graded Repayment are not to the South Park Hotel

spatially equitable. It seems to me that the variation of the Repayment

on the basis of a very momentousния to the South Park and

staff who work with honor the city and the park authorities and friends

seems to me remunerative.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Chicago, February 2, 1912

My dear Sir:—

It comes to my attention that the term of Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson as a member of the South Park Board will shortly expire. It seems to me that the services of Mr. Hutchinson on that Board are of very unusual value to the South Parks, and that the Judges will honor the city and the park system and themselves by his reappointment.

Very truly yours,

Hon. Merritt W. Pinckney,
711 County Bldg., Chicago.
My dear Sir:

It comes to my attention that the tone of Mr. 

Grape's letter is not in harmony with the spirit of the late letter to the Honorable Deacon, and I am unable to imagine how Mr. Grape can think of a manner of action so at variance with what is termed the "proper warfare against the forces of untruth and unrighteousness."

Very truly yours,

Hon. Mayor J. M. Ucko
Chicago, February 2, 1912

My dear Sir:

It comes to my attention that the term of Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson as a member of the South Park Board will shortly expire. It seems to me that the services of Mr. Hutchinson on that Board are of very unusual value to the South Parks, and that the Judges will honor the city and the park system and themselves by his reappointment.

Very truly yours,

Hon. F. A. Smith,
155 N. Clark St., Chicago.
My dear Sir:

It comes to my attention that the form of the

Charter of the University as a weapon of the South will

 سوف نكون نموذج للформ المتنوعة الناشئة إلى النصف الأول

in sporty exercise. It seems to me that the personnel of the University

unmoored from any manner of the South

فإن الابتكار سيكون نموذجًا للأشكال المتنوعة الناشئة إلى النصف الأول

with the other and the United States may there

صورة في الرسم البياني

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Date]

No. I.A. ガテラ

[File Mark, Etc., Excerpt]
Chicago, February 2, 1912

My dear Sir:-

It comes to my attention that the term of Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson as a member of the South Park Board will shortly expire. It seems to me that the services of Mr. Hutchinson on that Board are of very unusual value to the South Parks, and that the Judges will honor the city and the park system and themselves by his reappointment.

Very truly yours,

Hon. Frank Baker,
137 S. La Salle St., Chicago.
Mr. Hall -

I come to your attention about the care of Mr.

Carter of Highland as a member of the South Park Board. With

extraordinary efforts. It seems to me that the sanitation of the Highland

area is being neglected at the present time and the Board needs to take

immediate action with regard to the park and grounds


Very truly yours

[Signature]

H. C. Hall, Secretary, City of Chicago
Bishop's Office, 523 South Olive St.,
Los Angeles, January 19th, 1912.

The Rev. H. P. Judson, D. D.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Judson:

I am sending to you under another cover a catalogue of a Girls' School which I have established at San Diego.

I wonder whether you would do what Hamilton Mabie has done for me, and several other Eastern men whose names you will see I have been allowed to give as references. All that is implied by this is that I am a half-good sort of a man, and not likely to have under my direction a school that is not worth while.

I can say to you that the School is an exceptionally fine institution. The President of the State Normal School said the other day to us that few High Schools in America did as good work as we and that he knew of no private schools that began to so well as we have done. As this gentleman is a Unitarian and has no prejudice in favor of any institution that I might establish, and as he has sent his own daughter to us, you have an assurance that your name would be associated with a school that was really worth while.

Hamilton Mabie wrote me that it was against his rules to do anything of the kind, but in his charming and exquisite English he said "Darn it, what's the use of having a rule if you can't break it occasionally."

I shall be in Chicago next month and it will be my pleasure to see you during my visit. I wish that it were possible for me to take my wife with me for she mourns the loss of the visit that she had anticipated in October.

Believe me, with great regard,

Sincerely yours,
Chicago, January 30, 1912

523 S. Olive St.,
Los Angeles, California,

My dear Bishop Johnson—

My only hesitation in writing to you in reply to your esteemed favor of the 19th inst. is the fact that the latter document is addressed to the Rev. H. P. Judson, D.D.

Now, my dear Joe, I am not a parson, thank Heaven, and I thank all the powers, divine and human, still more that I am not a D.D.

At the same time I desire very much to aid and abet a Bishop in all his works, whether they are admirable or otherwise. I shall be very glad, therefore, to have you use my name in any way that you wish with regard to your school or anything else which you are doing, provided you will not stigmatize me as a clerical gentleman.

When are you going to be in Chicago? I am sorry that Mrs. Johnson is not coming with you, but by all means come to our house. Don't fail to let me know at your earliest convenience. I should have written long since, but have been absent throughout January on a trip to Panama, and only reached home yesterday.

With cordial regards to Mrs. Johnson, I am, as ever,

Yours,

H. P. Judson
Mr. Rev. Joseph J. Johnson, R.T.M.
225 W. Arling St.
Anchorage, Alaska

My dear Bishop Johnson,

I only write to mention to you that

I have been informed that the

federal government is awarding to the

H. B. Johnson, R.T.M.

now in your care, 1000 acres of

the homestead. A few years since

the homestead was over 1000 acres

of land. I will write more about the

land later. I have been working very

hard at the farm and I am very glad to

see how my crops are coming along.

At the same time I am very much to

this and other things. I am very glad

that you have been able to see your

old home. I am very glad to have

your letter and I am looking forward
to a visit to see you again.

Yours,

H. B. Johnson

[Signature]
February 5th, 1912

My dear President Judson:—

Under date of June 7th, 1911, I wrote you as follows:— Referring to our conversation this day, as to my endorsement to the President for the position of Post Master at Chicago. I would greatly appreciate a letter to the President, Senators Culom and Lorimer from you endorsing me for that place. Suggest that you mail letters direct, sending me carbon copies of each for my files. Thanking you in advance for expected favor, knowing well, your letters will have much weight with all parties interested, I am, Yours sincerely,

L.K. Torbet.

You replied under date of June 15th.

Your note of the 7th at hand. I have been out of town for some days and would have been an earlier note. On reflection and consultation with a few concerned it seems to me after all inadvisable for me to enter on these political matters. I have kept entirely out of politics, and if I begin to endorse for political office
it will lead to inadvisable complications. I am sure you will understand. With best wishes, I am, Very truly yours,

Harry Pratt Judson.

I am glad that for some time past and now, so the public press indicates, you are taking a lively interest in POLITICS, this is as it should be and I am more than pleased that you have changed your mind—AS TO KEEPING ENTIRELY OUT OF POLITICS. It is time for men of your kind and position, to enter POLITICS, and no state needs more the advice and best thoughts of such men as you and President Harris, than Illinois.

I expect much good to the State and Nation coming from your interest in POLITICS.

Yours for success,

To—
Mr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President - University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ills.
Chicago, February 6, 1912

Dear Mr. Torbet:

Your favor of the 5th inst. received. I was drawn into this matter of the Committee of 100, I confess, but at the same time I don't intend to give very much time to political details, confining myself so far as possible to large questions of policy. It is very difficult if one does anything at all in politics not to be drawn in more and more, until his time is completely used up. You know how that is.

Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

L. Judson

Mr. L. K. Torbet,
Hotel Metropole, Chicago.
Dear Mr. Corporation,

You know of the day. That occasion. I was

granted into a position of the corporation. I couldn't put up

the same time I went to town, to find any way to help or help

patients, contribute money on the basis of paying to take advantage of

bottles. I'm very thankful to have some patients to help in

bottles not to be given to those who really need the time to come.

Perhaps you're... you know you have to...

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Date: ]

[Location: ]

[Note: ]

[Note: ]

[Note: ]
Chicago, June 15, 1911

Dear Mr. Torbet:

Your note of the 7th inst. is at hand. I have been out of town for some days or there would have been an earlier note. On reflection and consultation with a few concerned it seems to me after all inadvisable for me to enter on these political matters. I have kept entirely out of politics, and if I begin to endorse for political office it will lead to inadvisable complications. I am sure you will understand.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. Lewis K. Torbet,
225 Dearborn St., Chicago.
Dear Mr. Torpe:

Your note of Feb 3rd is at hand. I have seen one of your name at some point or other. I have passed the situation with a few comments of note. No reflection can accommodate with a few comments. It seems to me after all the circumstances for me to enter upon a new policy. I have kept my own as a policy and it is my view to encourage the policy office by all means to increase the company.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

With best wishes,

[Name]
Chicago, February 13, 1912

Mrs. Harold F. McCormick,
1000 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

Dear Mrs. McCormick:

I wish to add my thanks
to those of Mrs. Judson for the very beautiful
flowers which came to us the other day. The
reception that evening on behalf of the
students was a very interesting one, attended
by a large number of students and faculty,
and I think was quite useful. I wish that
your numerous activities would have made it
possible for you and your good husband to be
with us. However, we shall expect you as
usual in June.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
Grateful appreciation 73, 1972

Mr. Harris L. McCannick
1000 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago

Dear Mr. McCannick:

I write to say my thanks to your tremendous generosity that came to me and my family in the face of dire need. I wish that you and your immediate family may have many good years to be happy and prosperous for you and your family to be pleased with life. However, I wish to express my thanks in writing to you.

With cordial regards, I am

Very truly yours,

H. P. Johnson
Feb. 15th, 1912.

Professor Oliver N. Johnston,
Stanford University,
Stanford, California.

My dear Sir:

President Judson asks me to add a line to his letter of February 13th, in reply to your inquiry of February 7th. I doubt whether I have anything to add which is of consequence. Speaking somewhat more in detail, however, the facts are as follows:

We have offered various prizes for theses. This has served to stimulate a certain amount of concentrated work in the departments concerned. The Law School makes a distinction in the grade of the degrees which it offers, following the practice of the Ph. D. degree. The University formerly conferred its Bachelor's degree for one quarter less of work than usual upon students who secured a certain high standing. This practice has been discontinued, but in its stead the last quarter's tuition is remitted in the case of such students. Scholarships are granted on the basis of high work done in classes. We have, for several years past, been demanding that for graduation our students should attain a certain quality of work above that required merely to pass a course.

The last device mentioned has certainly served to stimulate a higher average attainment in our student body. That it has materially increased the real appreciation of sound scholarship, and the desire to attain it, is not at all clear. It has, however, unquestionably affected, in one way or another, the great mass of our students. The other device referred to without doubt appeals only to a small group of the naturally studious and gifted students, but pro-
bably exercises no influence whatever over the rank and file.

The University has at present under consideration a plan for conferring an emblem of honor on students who distinguish themselves at once in scholarship, and in student affairs. The grade of scholarly attainment would, of course, be somewhat below that of the type of Society represented by Phi Beta Kappa. This plan has received extended support, but it has not as yet been put into active operation, and it is not certain that it will finally secure the approval of our officers.

I should be unable to express any opinion save one of a purely personal kind, but my own belief is that any and all of these devices are likely to be successful to some extent in increasing the amount of attention given to studies, and the grade of attainment secured by some, at least, of the students concerned. I am entirely skeptical of any general change of student attitude toward the dignity and attractiveness of purely scholarly effort as a result of such methods. I think until our educational training connects itself more immediately and more obviously with success in life outside the college, that most of our students will continue to feel that the work of the college belongs rather to the frills and fringes than to the essentials.

Yours very truly,

Dean.

JMW/G.
Will Dean Angell please write a letter of his own in addition?
Feb. 7, 1912.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

It seems to be generally admitted that the average undergraduate student of our American universities has far too little desire for sound scholarship. The problem has many sides and may be approached from many points of view, but the phase of the question in which I am particularly interested and which I am at present investigating is the possibility of stimulating greater intellectual effort by means of incentives such as those mentioned below. With this purpose in view, I desire to ask your opinion upon the following questions:—

1. Do you think the undergraduate would do better work, if his intellectual efforts were rewarded in some tangible way such as (a) honor given for an exceptionally original thesis; (b) a degree with distinction (cum laude, etc.); (c) a degree obtained by higher marks in fewer courses; (d) or a scholarship granted on the basis of excellent work in class?

2. Has any one of the plans suggested in 1 been tried at Chicago University? If so, I should be very glad to know whether you feel that the results have been satisfactory.

3. It is claimed by some that little can be done toward raising the standard of scholarship by such incentives as I have mentioned, while student activities continue to absorb the interest of
Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express my concern about the recent developments at Stanford University. The events that have transpired have caused me to re-evaluate my position and the future of my career here.

I understand the importance of maintaining a safe and respectful environment for all students and faculty. However, the recent incidents have raised questions about the university's commitment to these values.

I would like to express my support for the students who have been affected by these events. Their experiences have highlighted the need for greater understanding and empathy in our community.

I believe that it is crucial for the university to take decisive action to address these issues. This includes ensuring that all students and faculty feel safe and valued.

I am committed to being part of a community that upholds these principles. I would like to discuss my concerns further with you and explore potential solutions.

Sincerely yours,

[Your Name]
Chicago, February 27, 1912

Dear Mr. Mann:

Your telegram received. Thank you very much for arranging the matter with Senator Root. I am anxious to see him because we very much want him to give the address at the Convocation next June, the eleventh. That is the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the University, and we also at that time shall dedicate the million-dollar Harper Memorial Library with appropriate ceremonies. We are all very anxious that Senator Root should see his way clear to being the Convocation Orator. Further details I will discuss with you when I reach Washington. I expect to take the Pennsylvania Special on Thursday.

Again thanking you for your courtesy, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Hon. James R. Mann,
Washington, D. C.
Harry Pratt Juden, Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: May I impose upon you for an opinion? On the course of a conversation the question arose, "Does it require more study and brainpower to become a brilliant lawyer than a high class doctor?" in other words is not the study of law unnecessarily a broader subject in your estimation? It seems to me it is. An answer will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

S. P. Hugg.
Gary, Ind.
[Handwritten text not clearly legible]
Personal.  

Chicago, February 29, 1912

My dear Governor Deneen:

My attention has frequently been called to the great importance of a thoroughly scientific, independent Board of Health for the State. Several gentlemen's names I have heard mentioned in this connection by men whose judgment I think is entitled to respect, among these those of Dr. Ludvig Ricketson and Dr. Otto Schmidt of Chicago, Professor Henry B. Ward of the University of Illinois, and Dr. Louis E. Taylor of Springfield. I am sure that these gentlemen would be thoroughly reliable, both scientifically and from their personal qualities, would be of great value to the State, would have the confidence of the medical profession, and that their appointment would be a credit to the administration.

Trusting that this suggestion is not inopportune, but making it because I believe it is for the best interests of the public, I am,

Very truly yours,

Governor Charles S. Deneen,  
Springfield, Illinois.
My attention was recently drawn to the great importance of a thorough examination of the health of the people of the State, and I wish to express my appreciation of the thorough and intelligent manner in which this examination has been conducted.

I wish to express my gratitude to the late Dr. [name] for his services in the field of public health, and to the late Dr. [name] for his work in the field of preventive medicine.

It is my hope that the work of the Department of Public Health will continue to be carried on in a similar manner, and that the public will continue to be benefited by the services of the Department.

I am,

[Signature]

Governor of [State]
Chicago, March 5, 1912

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 29th of February is at hand. The professions of law and medicine are widely different in character, and involve different qualities and aptitudes. So far as my experience and observation go I cannot see that they can be very well compared, or that it takes a higher quality of brain power or a more arduous preparation for either. Perhaps this qualification ought to be made, that to fit oneself for the really higher walks of medicine will take perhaps more years of scientific study than is the case with the legal profession; but the really superior men in either profession must be men of the first intellectual quality and must have had a long and arduous preparation for the work.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Mr. C. R. Kuss,
1112 Broadway,
Gary, Indiana.
Dear Sirs,

Your letter of the 5th of February at hand.

Your statement of July regarding the alleged dishonesty in your office is completely baseless. I am unable to examine any of your assertions as I cannot see that they can be made.

Without comment, I shall take a higher authority to pass judgment on a more serious presentation for action. Perhaps this presentation or a more serious presentation for action should be made to the proper authority for the proper action to be taken. With the knowledge that more cases of similar nature have been in the past and are reported at the present time, I hope that you will take action to prevent further occurrences.

Very truly yours,

F. B. Johnson

Mr. C. R. Knee

Miss Elizabeth

Orry, [Signature]
President H. P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I have been much interested in your proposal for a shorter educational system, described in the Record-Herald this morning. I take the liberty of writing to say that your views meet with our hearty support, and that if you so desire we shall be very glad to consider co-operating with you in the plan.

Naturally the question of the time a boy gives to his course in secondary school is an important part of the scheme. As you perhaps know, we have here three hundred and fifty young men who have come to us from all parts of the country.

If you can do so I shall be very glad for you to come down and present the matter to our faculty at one of their meetings. The regular weekly meeting is held on Monday morning at 8.30, but we shall be very glad to hold a meeting at any time that will suit your convenience.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Superintendent.
THE SYSTEM

Mr. E. P. Tappan
President
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ili.

Mr. Chief:

I have been many interruptions to your proposed letter of

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressing to you. I have been many inter-

I have the pleasure of addressi
Chicago, March 7, 1912

Dear Mr. Gignilliat:—

Your favor of the 5th inst. received. I am much interested in your suggestion as to Culver, and perhaps some time in April I might have an opportunity to confer with you more in detail. It is a large question, which I propose further to discuss at the meeting of the North Central Association this month.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Col. L. R. Gignilliat,
Superintendent, Culver Military Academy,
Culver, Indiana.
Greetings, Mr. President,

I am your friend and associate in the cause of peace and justice. I have been a follower of your ideas and policies for many years and am deeply concerned about the current situation in the world.

I write to express my support for the efforts of the United Nations to maintain peace and promote international cooperation. I believe that the UN is an essential institution for the maintenance of peace and the resolution of conflicts.

I am aware of the challenges facing the UN and I am willing to contribute to the cause of peace. I am willing to serve on any committee or task force that you may designate to address these challenges.

With warm regards,

[Signature]

H.R. [Name]

G.P. R. [Signature]

Superintendent, United Nations Command

[Date]
Chicago, March 5, 1912

Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 1st inst. is received. I find it very hard to answer your questions because I have forgotten most of the circumstances to which you refer. I may only say that to the best of my recollection I have never in the course of my life asked for an advance in my wages or salary.

Very truly yours,

H. E. Judson

Mr. W. C. Fowler, Jr.,
8 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Sirs:

Your kind offer of the free loan to connect

I very much appreciate your generous assistance. I have

already made arrangements to ship the loan in the coming

months. I am confident that this will help us in our

endeavor.

With sincere thanks,

[Signature]

H. J. Jackson
Chicago, March 15, 1912.

My dear Mr. Fowler:—

Your favor of the 7th is received. If I were writing to any young friend of mine who wishes to advance in his work I should tell him simply to attend steadily to his business, do the best he can, and make it an invariable rule always to render more service than his salary requires.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr.,
3 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.
Mr. Geo. W. Potter:

I am writing to ask you to receive the enclosed letter which contains some information about your case. I hope you will find it helpful.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Mr. Geo. W. Potter

6 Beacon Street

Boston, Mass.
March 7, 1912.

President Harry Pratt Judson,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson:

Your esteemed favor of the 5th instant at hand. Your large success and my small success are due partly to persistency, therefore I need not apologize for the exercise of one of my few virtues.

I have already received letters from over fifty captains of industry, college presidents, and educators, and I cannot reconcile myself to the absence of your name without another struggle.

Of course you understand that this book is not tainted with commercialism, but is being written entirely for the good it will do. The contents, chapter by chapter, will appear in the leading newspapers of America, -- which will carry this advice to millions of readers. Then this book is going to be published in Chicago by A. C. McClurg & Company, -- which adds to the necessity of the appearance of President Judson.

If you prefer not to give your own experience, will you not write me a letter such as you would send to a young friend, on salary, who wrote you asking for advice? He wants his pay raised, of course, and naturally thinks that your experience can give him a few fundamental points.

Please do this, not for me, but for the sake of the young people to whom such advice would be invaluable.

Sincerely yours,
Dear Dr. Johnson,

I am writing to express my gratitude for the opportunity to participate in the National Weather Service. Your support and encouragement have been invaluable to me.

I have recently completed my undergraduate studies in meteorology and am now pursuing a master's degree in the same field. I believe that this experience will be highly beneficial to me as I continue to work towards my career goals.

I am also interested in contributing to the development of new weather forecasting technologies. I am currently working on a project that involves the use of artificial intelligence to improve weather prediction models. I believe that this project has the potential to revolutionize the field of meteorology.

I am looking forward to the opportunity to work with you and your team at the National Weather Service. I am confident that this experience will be both rewarding and challenging.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
March 1, 1912.

President Harry Pratt Judson,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson:

I do not apologize for this intrusion because we are mutually interested in practical education, and each of us has contributed years of his time to the betterment of young and ambitious men and women.

I am writing a book to be published by A. C. McClurg & Company, of Chicago, as outlined on appended slip. Already I have received highly valuable replies from fifty leading educators and business men.

I am particularly anxious to obtain a letter from you, stating what lead to your success -- not necessarily to a raise of salary, -- but a statement of what you consider contributes most to one's advancement in business or in the professions, with or without reference to the circumstances of your own advancement.

I would not ask you to do this if my book were a commercial enterprise. I am writing it for the good it will do. The matter contained in the book, before book publication, will appear in the leading daily newspapers of America, and will reach millions of readers.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Chicago, March 12, 1912

My dear Mr. Mann:-

I want to thank you for your courtesy in the matter of Senator Root. His engagements make it impossible for him to be with us, I am sorry to say. However, I was fortunate enough to secure the Secretary of the Treasury, whom I saw in New York. Herewith I am enclosing what I suppose will cover the two telegrams which you were kind enough to send in answer to mine.

With regards for Mrs. Mann I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Hon. J. R. Mann,
House of Representatives, U. S.,
Washington, D. C.
Department, March 15, 1922

My dear Mr. Mann,

I want to express my appreciation of the
manner of conducting your
employment. I am satisfied with the
work. Nevertheless, I am advised that I
should raise the question of the
employment, which I am to hear
soon.

With respect for your future welfare,

Very truly yours,

J. P. Johnson.

[Signature]
Chicago, March 25, 1912

My dear Mr. Shaffer:

This will introduce to you my friend Mr. Donald R. Richberg. Mr. Richberg is one of our alumni, is a member of the University Board on Physical Culture and Athletics by my appointment, and is a man in my opinion of high character and excellent ability. As you know, he is a candidate for nomination for State's Attorney in this county. I am myself a member of the Committee of One Hundred, and am therefore supporting the nomination of Mr. Finaker. Mr. Richberg understands therefore that I am not in a position to take any steps for the furtherance of his candidacy, but at the same time I want you to know him and to know that I think of him highly.

Very truly yours,

Mr. J. C. Shaffer,  
THE CHICAGO EVENING POST.
Mr. J. O. Smith,

In the excellent manner in which you handled the

[Signature]

Yours truly,

[Name]
My dear Mr. Judson:

I am enclosing to you an editorial from to-day’s Record-Herald (March 22nd). My reason for doing this, I think, will be obvious.

Shortly after Colonel Roosevelt’s Columbus speech, I was met by many of my best friends throughout the business portion of this city,—influential, intelligent, bright men. The usual statement seemed to be,—"Too bad, Revell, Roosevelt is dead; he has killed himself in that Columbus speech." "In what way?" I asked. "On the Recall,"—he would absolutely undermine the constitution of this country; pull down the United States Supreme Court and turn over the country to a mob."

It was no use disputing. These men would hear of nothing. Some who were for Roosevelt even sent letters withdrawing their names. Fortunately, these latter were few and far between, and nearly all have come back since.

Now here is a plain statement in an editorial from a paper which is openly espousing the cause of Taft. No need discussing it, it speaks for itself. It is merely sent to show how terribly mistaken even the earnest, honest, busy man, who "reads while he runs" and reads principally headlines from opposition papers, can be.

Of course we do not subscribe to the entire editorial. We claim a tremendous difference between the opinions of Taft and Roosevelt, and that there is an immense, real, practical issue between Taft and Roosevelt on the trust policy, the tariff, conservation, labor legislation, preference primaries, etc., etc. I need not say anything here regarding the vast differences between the two men in the matters of statesmanship, knowledge of world-wide movements, individual records for passing just and valuable laws, and popularity with the people. All these show that Roosevelt is a master builder.

I thank you very much for the kindness you extend to me in reading this brief statement and this editorial, and believe me, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

Chairman.
Chicago, March 27, 1912

Dear Mr. Revell:

Your circular letter of the 25th inst. of course in itself does not need an answer. Still, it is only fair to say to you that I am personally supporting Mr. Taft's candidacy. The answer to the editorial is very obvious, as the editorial itself is exceedingly inadequate on this matter. It is very plain that the same principles once established in the states will lead to a movement to have them established in the United States. However the main question with me is the third term, to which I am unalterably opposed under any circumstances.

Very truly yours,

\[Signature\]

H. P. Judson

Mr. Alexander H. Revell,
National Roosevelt Committee,
Congress Hotel, Chicago.
Chicago, April 8, 1912

My dear Sir:

Your favor of the 4th inst. received. I shall take pleasure in reading the bulletin to which you refer. Generally speaking, I am averse to the organization of new educational institutions by the Federal Government. I do not mean to say that it would not be wise in this particular case. Still, considering the history, situation and circumstances of your state I am wondering why it would not on the whole be better for the institution in question to be organized as a part of the University of New Mexico. That would seem to me to be more satisfactory under all the conditions that prevail with you.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.                      H. P. Judson

President E. McQueen Gray,
University of New Mexico,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.
GREAT HARRY 1912

My dear Mr. [Name]

I am glad to hear that you have

been permitted to return to work in the

service of the Government. I hope you will

continue in the position you have so well

filled. You have done much good work for

the Government and I am sure you will

continue to do so.

I hope you will not be idle in this interval.

Yours truly

Very truly yours,

H.R. [Signature]

[Address]

[City, State]
Chicago, April 8, 1922

Dear Mr. Mathews:

In confirmation of our chat this morning:

1. The order of service is too long; the sermon is reached at about six minutes before twelve. A good deal must be cut off.

2. You will note that after all the song service opening the service is the offertory, which must remain.

3. I should like the judgment on the whole plan of yourself and Mr. Soares; also of Dr. Henderson and Dr. A. K. Parker.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson.

M.R.J. - L.

Dean Shailer Mathews,
The University of Chicago.
Chicago, April 8, 1912

Dear Mr. Matthew:

In continuation of our recent communication,

1. the order of service at 10 a.m. to remain in

   effect until six minutes past ten a.m., a bugle
   call will be struck at 10 a.m.

2. you will note that after all the songs service

   ceases at the altar, which will remain

   vacant until the introduction of Dr. H. Eton.

   I should like the introductory on the whole plan of

   the Morning Service at 10 a.m. to be

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judgment

[Signature]

Dean Stewart Matthew

The University of Chicago
Political democracy is practically nil in a community built of sick intellects, self-centered and homogenous as to five public order. Other communities in the interest of mankind as a whole may justifyable be embittered of an external source. In history, Egypt hardly warranted confidence in its candidates for complete self-government. Mr. Roosevelt's speech therefore I commend regard as
Inescapable with democratic ideals.

Harry Houdini
New York June 3

Dr. Harris F. Mason,

University of Chgo.

Do you think expresident Roosevelt's guillichall speech is reconcilable with democratic ideals of self government please answer our expense.

N.Y. American.
The Greatest Telegraph and Cable System in the World. Extends over two-thirds of the way around the earth.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated)

Transmits and delivers the within message subject to the following terms and conditions:

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 message, either on the part of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, that said company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any unregistered 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 registered 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 messages to any point on the lines of the 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 cent for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent for any greater distance.

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 this 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.

This 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.

This is an unregistered Message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this message.

No employee of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

Clarence H. Mackay, President
Charles C. Adams, Second Vice-Prest.
Edward J. Hall, Vice-Prest. and General Manager
Charles P. Bruch, Third Vice-Prest.

Postal Telegraph-Fastest Service in the World.
Send the following DAY LETTER subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To  

F. C. Gates

26 Broadway, New York

I will have data as to rural schools; one interesting experiment in Rockford, this state, other experiments in Iowa and Minnesota. Since you will find something interesting.

Harry Ord Judson
ALL DAY LETTERS TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO

The Western Union Telegraph Company will receive **DAY LETTERS**, to be transmitted at rates lower than its standard day message rates, as follows: one and one-half times the standard night letter rate shall be charged for the transmission of fifty (50) words or less, and one-fifth of the initial rate for such fifty words shall be charged for each additional ten (10) words or less.

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 unreturned message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The 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 valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in obscure messages.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company’s office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender’s request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are 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.

6. 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.

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special **DAY LETTER** service, the following special terms are hereby agreed to:

A. **DAY LETTERS** may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such **DAY LETTERS** is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular day messages.

B. **DAY LETTERS** shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permitted.

C. This **DAY LETTER** may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addressee, and such delivery shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.

D. This **DAY LETTER** is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a **DAY LETTER** shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company’s obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such a message on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular day messages under the conditions named above.

*No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.*

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE TO ALL THE WORLD
The Luther Burbank Society
Chartered by the State of California
Not for Profit

SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA,
May Fifteenth, Nineteen Twelve.

Harry P. Judson, Esq.
Pres. University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in informing you that you were elected an Honorary Life Member of The Luther Burbank Society. The form of invitation herein enclosed states clearly the plans and purposes of The Society. Honorary Life Membership carries with it all the privileges enumerated therein, but is free of dues, obligations or liabilities of any character. There are no active duties connected with the membership. We hope however that you may find it convenient to give us your valuable suggestions and criticisms when the Burbank manuscript is placed in your hands in proof form.

The Society is not an organization for profit. Its principal aim is to make Mr. Burbank's knowledge easily accessible to the masses instead of permitting it to be wasted, as was the case with the Carnegie Institution which started the work about nine years ago for purely scientific purposes, which would not be of as much benefit to the public as when Mr. Burbank's records are presented in popular form and language.

We feel, and are supported by competent authorities, that the dissemination of Mr. Burbank's knowledge so that others may easily apply it will result in more permanent good to the agricultural interests of the country than any other single movement of similar character. While The Society is young, its regular membership already comprises a considerable number keenly interested in the promotion of agricultural welfare. The honor of your association is fully appreciated by the other members as well as by Mr. Burbank.

Very respectfully yours,

Robert John
Secretary
Chicago, May 28, 1922

Dear Sir:

Your esteemed favor of the 15th inst. with enclosure is at hand. I appreciate the courtesy of election to honorary life membership. At the same time I have so many things on hand that I think in this case I must be excused. I make this request with all best wishes for the success of the Society.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

H.P.J. = L.

Mr. Robert John,
Santa Rosa, California.
Dear Sirs,

I have been advised by the [name] and with assistance at hand I appreciate the concern of [name] to promote the cooperation of the [name] with the same line I have to make notice of the same. I think it is the case I want to understand.

If you please give the reasons of the cooperation.

Very truly yours,

H.P. [Name]

Mr. [Name], Mayor

Geneva, New York

C. [Name]
Harry Pratt Judson, President,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Judson:

In answer to your letter regarding your election as an honorary Life Member in the Luther Fairbank Society, I would say, that I declined a similar honor believing that my name was sought for advertising purposes. The Carnegie Institution did carry the Fairbank investigation for a time, but were obliged to drop it on account of the unsatisfactory way in which Fairbank carried out his contract with the Institution. I think you would do well in declining the honor, and I will talk more at length with you about it, the next time I see you.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Chicago, May 28, 1912

Dear Mr. Hutchinson:

Thank you very much for your note of the 23d inst. with regard to the Luther Burbank Society. I suspected there was a colored individual in the woodpile somewhere, and am glad to be informed. I have written, declining the invitation.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

W.P.J. - L.

Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson,
The Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago.
Dear Mr. Hufnagel,

Thank you very much for your note of the 25th. With respect to the other particulars, I was unable to determine with exactitude to whom the enclosures should be sent. I have written the Pennsylvania Bank, Philadelphia, to learn the matter of the endorsement and have written Mr. M. M. Hufnagel at the same time.

With great respect,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Charles H. Hufnagel
The Guarantee National Bank, Chicago.
Honorary Life Membership

No. 51

Mr. Harry C. Judson is respectfully invited to become a member of

The Luther Burbank Society

the plans and purposes of which are explained herein.

Robert John

Secretary.
WHEN Luther Burbank was just graduating from his teens into his twenties on a Massachusetts farm, he discovered a way to have roasting ears ready for the market ten days to two weeks ahead of his neighbors.

It was the insistent demand of the Fitchburg market for earlier and earlier sweet corn—it was the $50 or $60 which it would pay for the
first ears, loaded on a common one-horse spring wagon, that turned the inventive genius of Luther Burbank into the channel of plant breeding.

Luther Burbank's first experiment was a success. It gained for him an almost complete monopoly of the early sweet corn market of Fitchburg, and averaged to net him 50 cents a dozen for all the roasting ears he could raise and take to the city.

Then, by the time his early corn was gone, ten days or two weeks having elapsed, the corn growers from locations much earlier than his, would begin to ship in their product—only to find that the cream of the profit had been skimmed by the Yankee ingenuity of Luther Burbank.

Let Luther Burbank, himself, tell how he accomplished this successful experiment—the forerunner of thousands which were to follow.

His own description, quoted from the Burbank Books (Vol. 2, Page 167), explains the method:

"The whole secret of my plan was to germinate the corn before planting it."
"Before my neighbors, or I, could begin spring plowing, I obtained fresh stable manure which I mixed with leaf-mould from the woods — about half and half.

"While this mixture was moist and hot I placed the seed corn in it, mixing the whole mass together lightly.

"Thus, I allowed it to stand until the seed had thrown out roots ranging from two to six, or even eight inches in length, while the tops had made a growth of about one-half to an inch.

"In the meantime, as soon as possible, the land was prepared to receive this sprouted corn by making drills about four feet apart.

"Along these drills this corn was dropped liberally, no attention being paid as to whether it was right side up or otherwise.

"I then covered it about one-half inch in depth.

"It was nothing unusual to find the corn up and growing the next morning; and this method, alone, insured me a crop at least a week in advance of all other planters who could reach the Fitchburg market.

"But this was not all.

"As I said before, the kernels were planted quite liberally along the drills.

"Some would show a very strong growth and some a weak growth.

"The weaker ones were pulled out after a few days and the stronger ones left at a distance of about twelve to eighteen inches apart.

"Thus, by selecting the strong from the weak, and giving the best fitted the best opportunity to grow, I gained a total advance of from ten days to two weeks over my competitors.

"The result was that I averaged 50 cents a dozen for my corn with an eager market, where my competitors found their product, two weeks later, a drug on the market at 10 cents or less per dozen."

More than forty years have passed since the boyhood experiment of Luther Burbank's early corn.

They have been years without vacations — or office hours.

Early sunrise has always found Mr. Burbank at his work, but sunset has not always marked his quitting time. His labor, these forty years, has averaged fourteen hours a day.

The Luther Burbank creations, of which the reader of these lines has heard, are, likely as not, the least important that this forty years of effort represent.

For every Burbank creation of which the world has heard, there are scores, possibly hun-
dreds, of other Burbank creations of even greater importance which have never been announced.

And the methods and processes used to produce them are of infinitely greater importance, still.

To Luther Burbank's mind a working day of fourteen hours is short enough if devoted exclusively to accomplishment — too short, entirely, to spare any of its precious moments to the exploitation of accomplishment.

But the work of Luther Burbank, of which the world has not heard, will live — and the world will learn of it and will profit by it.

For of every experiment in these forty years Luther Burbank has kept a minute working record — and photographs — wonderful photographs — thousands of them — in every case where photographs can make the records clearer, the methods more easily understandable, the result more tangible, to the human mind.

The man who invents a new stitch for a sewing-machine is entitled to a monopoly of all of the profits that can be made out of his invention. The patent laws of all countries protect him to the exclusion of all others.
But the creator of new plants gets no protection from any country.

If Luther Burbank had devoted his inventive genius toward the perfection of new machinery, as his early years gave evidence that he might, he could be worth millions from his legally protected royalties.

But, having chosen to become an inventor of new forms of plant life, he gets no permanent profit, no protection—is entitled, by law, to none. His Burbank potato, which the United States Department of Agriculture has said is adding annually seventeen and a half million dollars to the farm incomes of America, alone, brought its creator a net profit of $175.

Other creations, through their sale to nurserymen and seedsmen, have enabled him to enjoy a comfortable living, but some of the most important of his creations, more important from a money standpoint than the Burbank potato, have brought, and will bring, him nothing.

Luther Burbank's mind is not a commercial mind.

No man could put his hours, his enthusiasm and his almost infinite patience into any work which produced only money.
Now with more than forty years of daily experiment behind him, Luther Burbank has retired from all business, retaining only his experimental grounds, and has freed himself from all cares in order that he may devote himself to giving the whole result of his life work to the world.

Just as clearly as he has explained the process of producing roasting ears two weeks ahead of competition, just so, in the Burbank Books which he is now finishing writing, he explains each of the methods and processes which he has employed in all of the new creations which he has coaxed from the earth.

And just as any farmer could read his explanation of the method of securing early corn—and understand it—and apply it with success—just so, through the entire twelve volumes of the Burbank Books, every detail of method is made so clear and so plain that the average un schooled farmer may understand and apply and profit.

The illustration of the early roasting ears is typical of Luther Burbank’s methods.

He uses no means in guiding nature which are not within the easy reach of every one to use.

His whole array of tools and equipment could be duplicated for a few dollars.

Probably 90 per cent of the farmers of America have more money invested in appliances than Luther Burbank has.

And his whole life of experiment has been conducted upon a tract of land comprising less than eight acres, most of which is taken up by the residence and by lawns; so that the principal work-ground has been a three-acre section of the eight-acre plot.

Truly, the average farmer wastes more land than Luther Burbank uses to create thousands of varieties of new plants and billions of dollars of added wealth to the world!

What Luther Burbank has done, he can teach others to do.

That has been the ideal of his life—to place in convenient book form a detailed working exposition of his methods, so that every man, in the measure of his ability, may be his own Burbank—so that every man who raises things from the soil, either for pleasure or for profit, may apply the Burbank methods on his own land to those very plants from which he derives his enjoyment or his income.
The illustration above will give an idea of the size of the twelve volumes of the Special Participators' Edition of Luther Burbank's Works. Each volume is to measure 6¼ x 9½ and contain four hundred pages with fifty full-page illustrations in actual colors and fifty halftone process illustrations. The text matter is now partially in the printer's hands, and thousands of illustrations have already been made from which to select. From purely a book standpoint, this set will rival du lux editions on other subjects which have readily brought $500 and more. Yet these are books in form only—every word and every illustration tells the story of Luther Burbank's methods—breathes his genius—so that even the average mind may understand and apply and profit.
Although this crystallized essence of Luther Burbank’s lifetime is being written and bound into the Burbank Books, these are to be books in form only.

Books, outwardly, of paper and ink and binding as other books—but inwardly alive with possibilities of which few men have dreamed—breathing the truths which have been storing themselves in Luther Burbank’s brain—imparted with that simplicity and clearness which only the man who has created new forms of life can command.

For more than nine years the preparation of the manuscript for these Burbank Books has been under way.

During these nine years Mr. Burbank has unswervingly held to his intention to make his writings clear, plain, instructive and practical, so that the methods which he has employed can be put to the widest use by the greatest number.

Publishers, many of them, have made offers which would have tempted a man less staunch; but these publishers were not content to wait till the work was done as Luther Burbank would have it done.

The Carnegie Institution, at Washington, appropriated a large sum of money for the promulgation of Mr. Burbank’s discoveries.

But after several years of effort this project was abandoned, because it was the purpose of the Carnegie Institution to limit the field of the writings to pure science, whereas Mr. Burbank’s steadfast ambition was to give the benefits of his life of struggle to the many instead of to the few.

Now, with the books partially in the printer’s hands, and with the fixed day of publication definitely in sight, a public announcement is soon to be made.

The work as it will appear represents in the fullest degree Luther Burbank’s ideal of what his writings should be.

It is the finished product for which impatient publishers could not wait.

It is the clear, practical exposition of every-day methods which the Carnegie Institution would have made secondary to theories and science.

It is Luther Burbank’s own story of what he has done and how he has done it, told in his own simple, lucid English, as he would tell it to a visitor on his porch any evening at twilight.

Although no public announcement has been
made, rumors that Luther Burbank was preparing an exposition of his methods have from time to time been current.

As a result of these rumors floods of inquiries for the Burbank Books have been received, as well as countless other expressions of public opinion, both private and in the press, which have served to show that not only America, but the whole world, is waiting for Luther Burbank’s message.

In order that this message of California’s most illustrious citizen may go forth to the world with fitting sponsorship, The Luther Burbank Society has been organized.

Chartered by the State of California, the Society has no capital stock, no power to incur debts or earn profits.

Its purpose is solely to assist Luther Burbank in the final preparation of his books and to aid in the widespread dissemination of his teachings, so that the greatest number may profit in the greatest degree.

Through its moderate membership fees, The Luther Burbank Society will make possible the production, mechanically, of books of a quality which will do honor to their author and to the matter which they contain.

[17]
Instead of offering the Burbank Books to the world through a single publishing house, necessarily limited in its field, the books will reach out through every channel of distribution, bearing the imprint of The Luther Burbank Society, as well as a list of the members of the Society, as sponsors, engrossed after the title page.

It was hoped, and the applications for membership already received have given assurance that the hope will be realized, that The Luther Burbank Society might become a truly representative body of men and women; thus showing the world at large that this creator of new fruits, flowers, trees and vegetables, from whom the world has so long waited to hear, is honored and esteemed by the most representative citizens of his own state and country.

The membership of The Luther Burbank Society is limited to 500.

Immediately, and from now until the time when the finished books appear, the members of The Luther Burbank Society may perform a further important service.

The proof sheets which come from the printer’s hands are to be submitted to each member of
the Society for suggestions, and these suggestions, emanating from able minds of diversified training, will bring out those points about which the people especially need to know regarding Luther Burbank's methods, thus greatly enhancing the value of the completed books.

In return for their support and for their aid in criticizing and suggesting, the members of The Luther Burbank Society are to receive a unique and unusual reward.

To every member, without payment other than the moderate fee of the Society, will be given one complete twelve-volume set of the Burbank Books, volume by volume as issued.

This set, in honor of the members of the Society, is to be known as the Special Participants' Edition, in which not only the names of the members of The Luther Burbank Society are to be engrossed, but, in addition, the name of the subscribing member is to appear upon a special title page dedication which will be autographed by Luther Burbank.

From a purely book standpoint this Participants' Edition will be almost without parallel.

In fineness of paper, printing and binding, and in multitude of color illustrations, it will be of a quality which would readily sell at $500 per eight-volume set.

But this edition is not to be offered for sale. The number to be printed and bound is to be limited strictly to the members of The Luther Burbank Society and no other edition will be so complete or will include the exclusive features which are to appear in this.

Of later editions there will be one designed primarily for the farmer; another designed for the man or woman who raises flowers or vegetables or fruit trees on his yard; another for the fruit grower; another devoted to specialized flower-raising; another to forestry, and another for libraries and general circulation.

These regular editions will be of from three to eight volumes, and the Special Participants' Edition, with its twelve large volumes, will include all that goes into each of the regular editions, in addition to special historical matter which will be of great interest to members of the Society, and which will appear in no other editions.

The proofs of the manuscript which are now coming from the printer's hands will be bound in loose-leaf form, on a specially devised sheet to permit of easy suggestions and corrections, and forwarded to each member in convenient folios.
Sheets which are sent back to the Secretary with notations will be returned to the member as soon as the notations have been transcribed, in order that the member may at all times have a complete set of the books in proof form.

Together with the rough proof set of type pages, each member will receive autochrom process press proofs of original engravings of Mr. Burbank's creations in their original colors, which being transferred upon fine polychrome board, will be found suitable for framing.

Each member is entitled to the privileges of the Burbank Experiment Farm at Santa Rosa, and will receive a card of admission, together with cards of introduction which may be used in sending friends and acquaintances to Santa Rosa.

Admission to the Burbank Experiment Farm is by card only, the influx of visitors, tourists and curiosity seekers being so great as to preclude the possibility of admitting all to the grounds.

Thus, each member, while giving material aid in a work of world-wide importance, will receive benefits of a tangible value far greater than the moderate payments to the Society involve.
The membership of The Luther Burbank Society is limited to 500.

The application fee is $1.00. The dues have been fixed at the sum of $10 per month for fifteen months.

The payment of these dues entitles the member to all the benefits of the Society, and to life membership at the expiration of fifteen months without any further dues whatever.

A form of Membership Acceptance will be found herein or will be furnished upon request to

THE SECRETARY,
THE LUTHER BURBANK SOCIETY,
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA.

In view of the limited membership of the Society an early response to this invitation is requested

[24]
RECEIVED AT

30 CH HN 69 N P R
NEW YORK, NY MAY 8, 1912

HARRY P. JUDSON,
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, ILLS

YOU HAVE OF COURSE NOTICED THE SUGGESTION OF PRESIDENT TAFT
THAT THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM BE LIMITED TO SIX YEARS AND
THAT NO PRESIDENT SHALL BE ELIGIBLE FOR REELECTION DESIRIOUS
OF LEARNING THE SENTIMENT OF THE COUNTRY, THE WORLD IS ASKING
THE NATIONS LEADING MEN FOR THEIR OPINION ON THIS PROPOSITION
THE WORLD WOULD MUCH APPRECIATE IT IF YOU WOULD KINDLY
TELEGRAPH AT ITS EXPENSE YOUR OPINION ON THIS MATTER.

NEW YORK WORLD.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INcorporated

THE LARGEST TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.
OVER ONE MILLION MILES OF WIRE IN THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA.

It has over 25,000 Telegraph Offices,
including Branch Offices.

It has also Direct Connection by Tele-
graph or Telephone with many more remote
and smaller stations, making a total list
of 60,000 in the United States, Canada
and Mexico, and this number is rapidly
increasing.

SEVEN ATLANTIC CABLES

Connecting North America with all points
in Europe and beyond, including Two
Cables of the American Telegraph and
Cable Company, Four Cables of the Anglo-
American Telegraph Company, and One
Cable of the Direct United States Cable Co.

Direct Wires to Galveston, Texas, con-
nnecting at that place with the Cables of the
Mexican, the Central and South American
Telegraph Companies for all points in
Mexico and Central and South America.

Direct Wires and Cables to Havana,
Cuba, connecting at that place with the
Cuba Submarine and West India and Pan-
ama Telegraph Companies for all points
in the West Indies.

Connects at San Francisco with Pacific
Cables to the Sandwich Islands, Honolulu,
Guam, the Philippines, China, Japan, etc.,
and at Victoria, B. C., with Pacific Cables
to Australia and New Zealand.

Connects at Seattle, Wash.,
with U. S. Government Lines
and Cables to and in Alaska.

Exclusive connection with the Great
North-Western Telegraph Co. of Canada.
Send the following message subject to the terms on back hereto, which are hereby agreed to:

New York World
New York City

It has long been my opinion that it would be highly desirable for the presidential term to be six years, with eligibility to reelection for any subsequent term. I should also like to see ex-presidents become for life members of the
ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO.

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 unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The 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 amount received for sending the same, unless especially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one percent thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are 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.

6. 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.

7. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

Theo. N. Vail, President
Belvidere Brooks, General Manager

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE TO ALL THE WORLD.
SEND the following message subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

The Hon. This representing the entire country.

Henry J. Davis
ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO

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 unrepeatable message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The 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 valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are 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.

6. 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.

7. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT
BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE TO ALL THE WORLD
Chicago, May 16, 1912

Hon. Frank Russell White,
Director of Education,
Manila, Philippine Islands.

My dear Mr. White:

I have been much interested in examining the recent catalogue and announcements of the University of the Philippines. I am glad to know that such progress is being made in education in the Islands, and certainly wish the new University all possible prosperity. Needless to say, it interests me to see the number in the faculty who have degrees from the University of Chicago, and I hope that they will be worthy of their Alma Mater, as I am sure they will. By the way, I observe the name of Mr. Potenciano Guazon, Instructor in Surgery, who is recorded "M.D., University of Chicago, 1908." There is evidently some error here. The University of Chicago has never given the degree of M.D. to anyone, as our medical school is not yet fully organized, and I am also informed that Mr. Guazon never obtained any degree here, although he was a student here in the medical courses for some five quarters.

I hope that all is going well with you. With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

H. F. J. = L.

H. P. Judson
Dear Sir,

I have been much interested in examining the recent references and announcements of the University of the Philippines. I am glad to know that some progress has been made in connection with the Institute and Society. The University and Society have agreed to use the same.

I hope that they will be worthy of print. Your letter, as I am sure you will, will be read with the keenest interest by the University of the Philippines. I feel that the name of Mr. Uson, University of California, should be changed to Professor. I am not acquainted with the University of California.

Yours,

H. P. (Signature)
Rev. Frank W. Gonsaulus, D.D.,
Armour Institute, Chicago.

My dear Dr. Gonsaulus:—

On returning from an absence of some days
in the east yesterday I was shocked beyond the possibility of
words to express to find that you had been announced to take
part in the ceremony of the dedication of the Harper Memorial
Library without having been consulted. Somehow it slipped between
Dr. Burton and myself. I thought he had conveyed to you the
formal invitation, and he thought that I had. All this is
inexcusable and scandalous and outrageous and barbarous, and a
lot of other things that your vocabulary is better fitted to
express than mine. I am still sorrier that Burton tells me
you cannot be present anyway. Now I hope you will pardon this
extremely bad blunder on our part. We can assure you that we are
not usually guilty in this way.

With sincere regards and regrets I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
May 18, 1912.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Judson:

Five minutes of your time, but not a cent of your money.

I originated, many years ago, the campaign against patent medicine advertising, and won.

Now I am attempting to suppress obnoxious advertising, and especially objectionable advertising mediums like the bill board. The way to do is to bring public opinion to bear against bad advertising mediums, and set a back fire by encouraging advertisers to confine their publicity to newspapers and magazines, where the public is not obliged to see it if it does not want to.

I am asking 385 men and women of mark to write a letter
(a) condemning advertising which desecrates Nature;
(b) protesting against other objectionable advertising;
(c) advocating the confining of advertising to newspapers and other periodicals, emphasizing their value above all other mediums.

Will you not write me a letter covering any one or all of the foregoing?

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
May 10, 1937

Mr. Henry H. Jackson

Chicago, Ill.

Dear President Jackson:

I have finished my final term in office, and I now wish to express my appreciation of your guidance and assistance.

I am writing to request your assistance in securing the appointment of a new secretary to the office.

I am currently searching for a suitable candidate.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Chicago, May 20, 1922

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 18th inst. is received. I do not know that I can be of any help to your campaign. Of course I always regret to see advertising; it destroys the beauty of our landscapes along the rivers and along railway routes. Whether it is possible to induce people to drop such means of publicity however I seriously doubt. All that can be done it seems to me is to prevent desecration of particular spots, like the "Palisades" along the Hudson.

Very truly yours,

C.P.J. - L.

Mr. N. C. Fowler, Jr.,
6 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Mr. W. K. Bowers,

I have just returned from the New York trip to Boston and I want to express my appreciation for your hospitality and the enjoyable time I had. I hope to return to New York soon and I will certainly contact you in advance.

Sincerely,

John Smith

Vere E. Huxley

Mr. E. C. Foster

G. B. Nance

Boston, Mass.
Chicago, June 12, 1912.

Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 10th inst. is received. I have already communicated with some of the authorities on the matter to which you call my attention. The "rider" which passed the House involves a thoroughly bad provision. At the same time there is no doubt that our civil service reform friends have been, at least in my opinion, indiscreet in getting the matter in such shape as it now seems to have. The departments are loaded with incompetent people, I am informed, and while of course this may be an over-statement at the same time it contains, I am sure, a great deal of truth. We cannot return to a spoils system, but on the other hand we must have provision for efficiency.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson

Dr. R. R. Gurley,
1829 Washington Ave., New York.
Dear Sirs,

Your favor of the 10th last to hand. I have

since communicated with some of the untimely and un-

expected events. The matter which you mention

has been brought to my attention and has been

investigated. I am very sorry that it should have

occurred and am writing this to express the

regret that it has happened.

I trust that I may be of some service to you in

this matter and will be glad to hear from you.

Very truly yours,

H. I. Johnson

Dr. R. Carter

382 Madison Ave. New York
1829 Washington Ave.,
New York City,
June 10, 1912.

Dr. Judson,
President Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I am presuming your interests in good government matters, to invite your attention to the grave danger in which the issue of civil service reform is placed, by the action of the House of Representatives in placing on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, a "rider" providing that the terms of office of all the 28000 employees in the Executive Departments at Washington, shall terminate after five years' service. This is, as the Times points out in its issue of the 3d instant, simply a return to the SPOILS system! And the worst is that the matter has been sprung on the friends of the merit system at a time when it is difficult to rouse remonstrance in the short time at our disposal. For the bill must be passed and signed by the 30th instant, as it carries all the money, practically, for the running of the Government from July 1 next.

The bill is now in the Senate with an adverse Committee report on the rider, and an excellent substitute therefor, providing for the keeping of efficiency records, and the "demoting" or dis-
Dr. Ranson
President, University of Chicago

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to have an opportunity to convey my appreciation of your kind letter of January 8th. I shall forward a copy of the letter to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

I understand that the Department of National Defense is now at work on the problem of the future character and development of military education. I shall be glad to have a copy of the minutes of your meeting of February 13th. It seems to me that the education of officers for the army must be based on the principle of making the army an educational institution. It is widely understood that the military schools of the future will be associated with universities and with the universities of the country.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Dr. Judson -- 2.

charge of those not found to be efficient. It is perhaps not likely that the Senate will pass the rider; but there is great danger that its conferees will yield the matter in conference, if those from the House stand firm. It is, therefore, of the first importance that urgent representations be made to both Senators and Representative, -to the former to STAND OUT FIRMLY, to the latter to recede and agree to the Senate substitute. And I need not add that not an hour is to be lost as the bill may be sent to conference at any moment, and if the conferees should agree to the rider, all is lost and the work of thirty years will have to be done again. On this matter the papers are, except this one editorial, silent (as far as I know; though the civil service reform association here is, I take it from a letter of its Secretary, trying to wake them up.

If the President should get the bill with the rider on, he cannot but sign it, as by vetoing it he would deprive the Government of all money needed to run it. The only hope then lies in the Senate. Of course, as an unknown man, I can do nothing but ring in the ahrm, as it were, in the hope that larger men will take the matter up.

Yours very truly,

R.R. Garlee

M.D.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Received at
84 CH A 52
CLEVELAND, OHIO JULY 8, 1912.

DR. HARRY PRATT JUDSON, PRES CHGO UNIVERSITY.

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR GOOD MESSAGE
OF CONGRATULATIONS UPON MY SEVENTY
THIRD BIRTHDAY MY VERY BEST
WISHES FOR YOU AND YOURS
AND FOR THE UNIVERSITY AND
FOR ALL OF ITS FAITHFUL
Domestic and Foreign Money Orders by Telegraph and Cable

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED

THE LARGEST TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.
OVER ONE MILLION MILES OF WIRE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

It has over 25,000 Telegraph Offices, including Branch Offices.

It has also Direct Connection by Telegraph or Telephone with many more remote and smaller stations, making a total list of 60,000 in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and this number is rapidly increasing.

SEVEN ATLANTIC CABLES
Connecting North America with all points in Europe and beyond, including Two Cables of the American Telegraph and Cable Company, Four Cables of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, and One Cable of the Direct United States Cable Co.

Direct Wires to Galveston, Texas, connecting at that place with the Cables of the Mexican, the Central and South American Telegraph Companies for all points in Mexico and Central and South America.

Direct Wires and Cables to Havana, Cuba, connecting at that place with the Cuba Submarine and West India and Panama Telegraph Companies for all points in the West Indies.

Connects at San Francisco with Pacific Cables to the Sandwich Islands, Honolulu, Guam, the Philippines, China, Japan, etc., and at Victoria, B. C., with Pacific Cable to Australia and New Zealand.

Connects at Seattle, Wash., with U. S. Government Lines and Cables to and in Alaska.

Exclusive connection with the Great North-Western Telegraph Co. of Canada.

Domestic and Foreign Money Orders by Telegraph and Cable

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
ALL COMPETING COMPANIES
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
IN CORPORATION
25,000 OFFICES IN AMERICA. CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.

Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission for delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case beyond the sum of Fifty Dollars, at which, unless otherwise stated below, this message has been valued by the sender thereof, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

RECEIVED AT

WORKERS IT WILL LIVE WHEN
WE ARE GONE AND GREAT
RESPONSIBILITY RESTS UPON THOSE WHO
HAVE ITS INTERESTS ENTRUSTED TO
THEM.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

5:48 PM
Domestic and Foreign Money Orders by Telegraph and Cable

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED

THE LARGEST TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.
OVER ONE MILLION MILES OF WIRE IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

It has over 25,000 Telegraph Offices, including Branch Offices.

It has also Direct Connection by Telegraph or Telephone with many more remote and smaller stations, making a total list of 60,000 in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and this number is rapidly increasing.

SEVEN ATLANTIC CABLES

Connecting North America with all points in Europe and beyond, including Two Cables of the American Telegraph and Cable Company, Four Cables of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, and One Cable of the Direct United States Cable Co.

Direct Wires to Galveston, Texas, connecting at that place with the Cables of the Mexican, the Central and South American Telegraph Companies, for all points in Mexico and Central and South America.

Direct Wires and Cables to Havana, Cuba, connecting at that place with the Cuba Submarine and West India and Panama Telegraph Companies for all points in the West Indies.

Connects at San Francisco with Pacific Cables to the Sandwich Islands, Honolulu, Guam, the Philippines, China, Japan, etc., and at Victoria, B. C., with Pacific Cable to Australia and New Zealand.

Connects at Seattle, Wash., with U. S. Government Lines and Cables to and in Alaska.

Exclusive connection with the Great North-Western Telegraph Co. of Canada.

Domestic and Foreign Money Orders by Telegraph and Cable
Chicago, June 17, 1912

Mr. William H. Hollister, Jr.,

Troy, New York.

My dear Will:-

I am in receipt of a certificate of two shares of stock in the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society of Williams College. As I already hold a certificate, given me many years ago, I am wondering whether this is a substitute for those shares or is an addition to them. Furthermore, I am also wondering if it wouldn't be better for me to transfer these shares directly to you. Of course I never can attend any meetings, and can't take any part in the affairs of the Society; and the more shares you have the fewer dividends you will get, and the more dignified will be your position as President.

I hope that you are well. George MacLean writes me that he will not be in this country until fall. He has been invited, I believe, by the head of the Clan MacLean to some Scotch-Highland bare-legged-kilt function at the castle of the Clan. I should like to see Mac in kilts and the tartan plaid, following the bagpipes, waving a claymore. It would be a sight for gods and men. How is Dennis, and how are the boys?

Cordially yours,

H. P. J. - L.

H. P. Judson
Grosberg, 106, 3155

Mr. William H. Morrison,

357 Broadway
New York.

Mr. Morrison,

I am in receipt of a communication from President William College and ask to the Board of Trustees in regard to William College, I enclose a copy of a letter to my own, also an enclosure. I wish to point out the importance of the Board of Trustees in regard to William College.

With reference to the importance of the Board of Trustees in regard to William College, I am enclosing a copy of a letter to my own, also an enclosure. I wish to point out the importance of the Board of Trustees in regard to William College.

Yours, etc.

H. P. Grosberg.
Chicago, Ill. Sept. 2, 1912

Mr. H. P. Jackson, Dear sir,

I have been reading Mr. Roosevelt's letter published in the daily papers.

As a Baptist it grieves me to know the tainted source of the funds supporting the institution over which you preside.

Such tainted funds are the primary cause of much of the discontent which threatens the land. Would you, as chair of any institution founded on the principles of successful stealing and...
Chicago, September 3, 1912

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 2d inst. is at hand. Of course if you regard Mr. Roosevelt's opinions as an extract from the Gospel there is nothing more to be said. I do not.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. L. L. Brando,
455 E. 42d Place, Chicago.
Dear Sirs,

Your letter of the 24th inst. is at hand. Of course it
was received with interest, as it, in a measure, apprises me of the
progress to which the matter more to be made.

Very truly yours,

H.[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

The EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION of North Dakota seeks information that will enable it to recommend intelligent action looking toward a more satisfactory organization of the educational activities of the state. To this end it sends to leading educators and directors of educational thought the enclosed questionnaire. Even tho you may have responded to a former request for information, or are planning to do so at an early date, will you not kindly give this matter a little careful attention and thus aid us in trying to solve what is getting to be a really large problem in many of our states? Possibly you have literature at hand bearing upon some phase of the subject, or may know of such to which you can refer us. We shall be very grateful, indeed, for any assistance, any information, or any suggestion that you feel like giving us.

Thanking you for the courtesy of a prompt reply, I am

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

For the COMMISSION.

AJL/M
Enc
Dear Sir:

The PROFESSIONAL COMMISSION of North Dakota sees in

continued high with efforts to recommend improvements which

foster some scientific organization of the school.

Internal activities of the college. To this end its scope to

further develop and introduce of advanced researches and the

to develop. Can you send me any information or

/data/0x0 to 694x875}
of aptitude on the part of youth.

5. In my opinion there is no justification for a "school of science" separate from the other institutions in question.

6. My answer to #2 will cover the answer to #1.

7. So far as the original act of Congress is concerned, my opinion is that the "mechanic arts" should not be construed as relating to a school of science, but rather to industrial departments in which much practical instruction would be given.

Dear Sirs,

In answer to your favor of the 1st of September I beg to say:

1. In my judgment the state agricultural college and the state normal school or schools should be a part of the state university. The state university, in short, should include all that the state educational system should teach, and the legislature should direct the director of educational thought to locate the secondary schools and elementary schools. I should say, however, that this would involve the establishment of a new educational system for primary schools.

2. My answer to #2 will cover the answer to #2.

3. If this combination were to be effectively used, it would be absolutely avoided.

4. The provisions made by the state for trade or industrial schools in such a state as you indicate naturally would not be so comprehensive as the provisions made for agricultural interests.

At the same time, it seems to me that such provision should not be overlooked, owing to the natural development of industrial enterprises, even in an agricultural state and owing further to diversity

The University of North Dakota,
University, North Dakota.

Very truly yours,
In the opinion of the President of the Board of Regents, the University of Wisconsin is not in the proper position to accept the offer of the Estate of Senator William A. Calderon. It is recommended that the offer be declined.

To whom it may concern,

In consideration of the statement made by the University of Wisconsin that it is willing to accept the offer of the Estate of Senator William A. Calderon, it is hereby stated that this offer is not in the proper position to accept the offer of the Estate of Senator William A. Calderon. It is recommended that the offer be declined.

The President of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin.

[Signature]

[Date]
of aptitude on the part of youth.

5. In my opinion there is no justification for a "school of science" separate from the other institutions in question.

6. My answer to #1 will cover the question in engineering.

7. So far as the original Act of Congress is concerned, my opinion is that the "mechanic arts" should not be construed as relating to a school of science, but rather to industrial departments in which youth are trained for the intelligent use of these arts. It does not at all follow that these should be subsidiary to agriculture.

The EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION of North Dakota seeks into a formation that will enable it to recommend intelligent action.

8. The pedagogical departments of the state, which in my looking toward a more satisfactory organization of the educational judgment, as shown in the answers to #1, should be included under the general activities of the state. To this end it seems to lead-state university, should include training of teachers for secondary education and directors of educational thought the enclosures and elementary schools. I should by no means, however, ad questionnaire. Even if you may have responded to a former have the normal schools separate institutions.

request for information, or are planning to do so at an early It would in my judgment, in short, be far better to unify and date, will you not mind that this matter a little careful. can centralize the whole system of higher and professional education for the state. This I believe will be economical of money and of energy, and will produce far better results.

have literature at hand here Very truly yours,

or may know of such to which you can refer us. We shall be very

Mr. A.J. Ladd,

The University of North Dakota,

University, North Dakota.

Very truly yours.

For the COMMISSION.

A.J. Ladd

Edw.
Chicago, September 24, 1913

Mr. Oliver H. Hicks,  
Redlands, California.  

Dear Cousin Oliver:—

Your favor of the 17th inst. reached me in England, where Rebecca and I were drifting around peaceably and thoroughly enjoying the beautiful island. We have come back in every way rested and with many delightful memories of the summer which is now closed. I was very glad to hear from you and to know that you and Cousin Gertrude were enjoying life in your customary peaceable way. Business in England was at a high tide of prosperity when I was there. I hope that in this country we may be able to reach something like that situation in the not distant future, but to do that we must get over depending on law-making and law-makers. I hope we shall see you in Chicago this autumn.

With cordial regards, in which Rebecca joins,

I am, Very truly yours,

H.P.J. L.
Office of the Secretary of Defense

Mr. Officer in Charge

Re: Temple Correspondence Office

Dear Officer-in-Charge:

Your letter of June 1, 1942

I have in mind to open an office in England, where the personnel and I may

serve as a bridge between the government and the forces of occupation. We have come back to

this point to consider the matter. We have many helpful memories of the

army and many helpful contacts. I am very glad to hear

from you and to know that you and your command have

made contact. I hope that we may meet. I also hope that we may

be able to have some time together next year. It is my

intention to take a trip to England next year and I hope to

see you then.

With cordial regards, in spirit, peace, justice.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
September 25th, 1912.

H. P. Judson, Esq.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Judson:-

It is apparent to every student of American political conditions that we have reached a turning point in our national development. Old issues have disappeared; and new issues have arisen. A political campaign is being fought in which, above the clash of rival personalities is seen a contest of ideas, a struggle for principles, a groping toward a national reorganization, economic and moral. The ideals which have long inspired our intellectual leaders are now inspiring the masses of our population.

Today we have the opportunity, if not to solve, at least to bring nearer to solution a group of vitally important problems, which have long engaged the study of economists and political scientists. It is because of this largeness of the issues that I feel justified in making this appeal to you on my own account as well as in behalf of the National Committee of the Progressive Party. I neither wish to impose my political convictions nor to inquire too narrowly into your own, but I do wish to assure you that the National Committee would feel immensely fortified if assured of the interest and co-operation of men who, like yourself, have given thought to our national problems.
September 26th, 1919.

The importance of public morality is a matter of national policy.

In the light of recent developments, the need for public instruction to reach a higher level of morality, and for the development of public opinion to reach a higher level of morality, the importance of public morality is one of the most pressing issues of our time.

Together we can improve our community. If we can make our community a place of safety and security, the moral values that we hold true are the ones that we can work towards. It is our responsibility to fix our problems and to do our duty.

We are part of the National Committee of the Progressive Party. I trust that you will support this committee and work towards our goals. You are important for your beliefs, and we value your contributions to the Progressive Party. I encourage you to support this committee and work towards our goals.
It is in this sense that I am writing to inquire whether you will assist us in one or more of the following ways:

1. The drafting of short editorials on any planks of the Progressive Platform. (Copy of this platform is being sent you under separate cover.)
2. The writing of signed communications to local newspapers.
3. The delivery of addresses to voters either in your own state or at such places as the National Committee might request.
4. Informal talks to such groups of students as may organize themselves into College Progressive Party Leagues.

Will you kindly inform me, if possible, by return mail, whether we may have your support and if so, along what line of activity. I can assure you that we will endeavor not to make too great a demand upon your time and that you will be perfectly free to accept or reject any suggestions which may come from this Committee.

I wish to thank you in advance for your consideration of this matter, and beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,

Walter E. Uryl.
It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity to announce the appointment of

[Name]

as the Director of the [Organization]. We are confident that [Name] will bring [his/her] unique skills and experience to this position, and we look forward to working closely with [Name] to further our mission.

In addition to [Name]'s professional background, we are also excited about the potential for [Name] to [future projects/goals].

Please join us in congratulating [Name] on this well-deserved appointment. We are confident that [Name] will continue to lead our organization to new heights.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
In this sense that I am writing to inquire whether you can in one or more of the following ways:

1. The drafting of short editorials on any planks of the Progressive Platform. (Copy of this platform is being sent you under separate cover.)

2. The writing of unsigned communications to local newspapers.

3. The delivery of addresses to voters either in your own state or at such places as the National Committee might request.

4. Informal talks to such groups of students as you may organize themselves into College Progressive Party groups.

Chicago, October 4, 1912

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 25th of September is at hand. I am unable to conform with your wishes in the matter of the campaign, as I am not in sympathy with the activities of the Progressive Party at this time. Many of its views coincide with my own, but the form the campaign has taken I cannot approve. I am still a Republican.

Vary truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Walter E. Wayl, 
Progressive National Committee, 
Hotel Manhattan, New York.
Dear Mr. [Name],

I have just received your note of today, reference [number]. I have some difficult news to convey to you. You may have read in the newspapers of the recent developments in [specific event or issue].

I am very sorry to inform you that I must announce a change in our plans. Due to unforeseen circumstances, we will not be able to proceed as originally planned. I am writing to formally request your assistance in finding a new solution that will allow us to continue our work.

I know this is a difficult time for everyone, but I assure you that we are doing everything we can to minimize the impact of this change. We will meet to discuss the new situation in person as soon as possible.

Thank you for your understanding and patience.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
My dear Dr. Judson,

I am getting up a Friendship Calendar for my sister Florence Whany, who is in China, and, although I know you are a very busy man, I am going to ask you to write a slip for one day—some thought or sentiment. Florence has spent five years at the University and received her Master's degree here and remembers with the greatest of pleasure you and her University life. And so I am sure her calendar would not seem complete without a greeting from you.

May I ask you to return.
and to have been some of the scarier parts of the novel. Eventually, one of the patients, a young man who had been in a car accident, began to tell his story. He described how he had lost his family in the crash and how he had been left to care for himself. His tale was one of pain and suffering, yet he managed to find some hope in the midst of his troubles. I was moved by his courage and resilience, and it made me reflect on the human spirit's ability to endure even the most difficult of circumstances.
At your earliest convenience we must send it soon if it reaches her by Christmas. Thanking you very much, I am,

Sincerely

Margaret S. Shaney
My dear Mr. Judson,

My dear Miss Chaney:

Your note of the 4th inst. is at hand, and I am sending enclosed the sheet which you sent me. I hope that the calendar will be a source of constant pleasure to your sister, thinking of the old times and the old friends who have spent five years at the University and received their degree here and with the greatest of pleasure you and her university life. And so I am sure that calendar would not seem complete without a greeting from you.

May el ask you to return...
Harry Pratt Judson A.M. L.L.D.
President of the University of Chicago.
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I enclose one of the circulars that we are sending to great students everywhere, and hope that you may find time to answer it. If you can persuade some of the members of your faculty to answer also I shall deem it a great favor.

Very truly yours,

G. W. Cuno.
September Twenty-nine
Nineteen Twelve.

Harry Pratt Judson A.M., LL.D.
President of the University of Chicago.
Chicago Illinois.

Dear sir:

For purposes of scientific research on the subject of
"Study" will you kindly give the following information.

   b. In research.

2. What hours of the day do you find most satisfactory?

3. How long at a time do you study without rest or recreation?

4. What forms of recreation are most satisfactory?

5. Do long and protracted periods of intensive study give
good results?

We shall appreciate any remarks or suggestions.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Instructor in Efficiency.
Efficiency

Chicago, October 4, 1912.

Your favor of the 29th of September is received. It is rather difficult to answer the various questions, as of course my habits of study are dependent upon the many avocations which I am obliged to carry on. I study whenever it is convenient to do so, and for as long a time as I can. As a matter of fact, I am rarely able to study a long time without change on account of the press of other affairs. So far as recreation is concerned, I confess I don't have time for very much. Theoretically, golf is my recreation. Practically, I rarely have a chance to pay much attention to it. "Long and protracted periods of intensive study" are things for which I hunger, but which I can rarely enjoy. I am only sure of this, that very few can follow the same methods to advantage; everyone must be guided by his own idiosyncrasies and practicabilities.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. C. W. Cuno,
University of Denver,
University Park, Colorado.
Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 29th of September is received. It is

regrettable that I am unable to make any

affirmation on the subject mentioned in your

letter. I am, however, at your service to do so,

and you are free to take any action I can

as a matter of fact. I may not be able to help you on

the plan of other Artworks. To give an explanation in connection with

your request, it will be necessary to have

my attention.
Efficiency

Efficiency is the conspicuous idea, in our times, in the educational, the religious, the governmental, the commercial and the industrial life of the world. The University of Denver will offer the following courses in this subject during the ensuing year, and will supplement them as occasion shall warrant.


These new courses will be under the supervision of Ida Kroes McFarlane, A.M., Mary Lowe Dickinson Professor of English, with Mr. Charles William Cuno, A.B. as instructor.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. C. W. Cuno,
University of Denver,
University Park, Colorado.
Democratic National Committee

JOSEPH E. DAVIES, ACTING CHAIRMAN
CHAS. R. CRANE, VICE CHAIRMAN, FINANCE COMMITTEE

Office of Finance Committee, State of Illinois

WM. C. NIBLACK, CHAIRMAN
WM. BROWN JR., SECRETARY

KARPEN BUILDING

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1912.

Prof. Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago, City.

Dear Sir:-

I would like very much to have you make a contribution to help pay the campaign expenses for the election of Woodrow Wilson.

While his election is conceded, you know it requires a great deal of money to defray the ordinary expenses. I personally will be very much obliged if you will mail a check for $100.00 to Mr. W. C. Niblack, Chairman, Karpin Building, Chicago.

Yours very truly,

Charles R. Crane

Vice Chairman, Finance Committee.
Dear Mr. Crane:-

Prof. Harry Pratt Judson,

Your favor of the 14th inst. is received. I am
University of Chicago, City.
sorry not to accede immediately to any suggestion made by Mr. Crane,
Dear Sir,-
but unfortunately my contributions at present are going to the

I would like very much to have you make
Republican National Committee, and I can hardly see my way to riding
a contribution to help pay the campaign expenses
two horses simultaneously, especially as I am not a very good
for the election of Woodrow Wilson.
political horseman at best.

While his election is conceded, you

cordially yours,

know it requires a great deal of money to defray

M.P.J. & Co.

the ordinary expenses. I personally will be very

much obliged if you will mail a check for $100.00
to Mr. W. C. Niblack, Chairman, Karpen Building,
Mr. Charles R. Crane,
Democratic National Committee,
Karpen Bldg., Chicago.

Yours very truly,

Charles R. Crane

Vice Chairman, Finance Committee.
Dearest Mr. Crane:

You favor of the 15th inst. to hand.

I am grateful to receive immediately the suggestions made by Mr. Crane,

but unfortunately no contribution beyond two notes of the

Executive Committee, one I can partly see in my mind's eye,

two reasons, constitutional especially as I am not a very long

full-fledged participant in your

constituent names,

illegible,

Mr. Crane

President, Interstate Committee,

Ralph W. Edgar, Chairman
This may be illustrated by what Colonel Miller of the United States Army said about the time of the War of 1812. He was the gentleman, it will be remembered, who at the battle of Lundy’s Lane carried a whole British battery at the point of a bayonet. He said that if his men would only play "Yankee Doodle" he could lead his regiment with fixed bayonets right into Hell.

The question submitted to me is whether oratory or art or music on the whole a greater and more important thing. I don’t know. I am unable to compare the two because in my opinion there is no common ground on which comparisons. They appeal to different elements of human nature, have different purposes and different results. Oratory is of various forms, but the main drift of it is either to arouse human emotions or to convince the human intellect in order to produce certain results in activity. That is, the orator desires to win over the audience to his own views in order to secure their cooperation in the ends which he has in mind.

Art, on the other hand, whether pictorial or musical or of any other kind, appeals primarily to the aesthetic sense. The fundamental purpose is to please, to gratify, and not to produce any change in the human mind leading to any particular form of action. Of course oratory has a certain subsidiary artistic side, I don’t doubt, and at times some forms of art, particularly music, may be used incidentally to arouse the emotions so as to produce action. Perhaps
The present project is being carried out in the following manner:

1. The main objective is to gather information from various sources and organize it systematically.
2. Efforts are being made to ensure that the gathered data is accurate and reliable.
3. The project team is working on developing a comprehensive report that will be submitted at the end of the project.

In the meantime, the project is making good progress, and the team is confident that the report will be completed on time.
this may be illustrated by what Colonel Miller of the United States Army said about the time of the War of 1812. He was the gentleman, it will be remembered, who at the battle of Lundy's Lane carried a whole British battery at the point of the bayonet in the face of a very deadly fire. He said that if his band would only play "Yankee Doodle" he could lead his regiment with fixed bayonets right into Hell and take the Devil by the nose with entire impunity. Of course we will know the effect of battle music at various times, but after all this to compare the two because in my opinion there is no common ground of. incidental and secondary, and does not conform to the main purpose comparisons. They appeal to different elements of human nature.

of art. For the reason, then, to repeat, that oratory and art have and have in the end totally different purposes. Oratory is of different purposes and different standards it seems to me quite impossible to compare them and to decide that either one is greater or on to ennoble the human intellect in order to produce certain or more important than the other.

results in ability. That is, the orator desires to win over the audience to his own views in order to secure their cooperation in the end which he has in mind.

Art, on the other hand, whether pictorial or musical or of any other kind, appeals primarily to the aesthetic sense. The fundamental purpose is to please, to gratify, and not to produce any change in the human mind leading to any particular form of action. Of course oratory has a certain subsidiary artistic side, I don't doubt, and at times some forms of art, particularly music, may be used incidentally to arouse the emotions so as to produce action. Perhaps
Columbia University
in the City of New York

PRESIDENT'S ROOM
October 23, 1912

Strictly Confidential

President H. P. Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Judson:

A gentleman in New York has proposed to defray the expense of circulating about the country a statement in support of President Taft's reelection, to be signed by a number of heads of educational institutions. I have been asked to try my hand at a statement, and the enclosed is the result. Would you be willing to join in signing this statement, either as it is or with emendations, if the suggestion to issue it is acted upon? Will you kindly telegraph me to-morrow?

Faithfully yours,

[Signature]
A telegram to New York was proposed to get the opinion of the distinguished men in the county about the subject of President Taft's nomination to be given by a number of heads of national institutions. I have been asked to try my hand at a telegram and the appearance is the senior. Would you be willing to join in altering this sentence? I have offered as it is with great reservation of the expression and tone of the message. If you kindly alter it to seem more formal, I shall be very grateful.

Thankfully yours,

[Signature]
We heartily commend to our fellow-citizens the support of President Taft and the principles of political action contained in the platform upon which he appeals for reelection.

The issue between President Taft and his Democratic opponent is not as to the downward revision of the tariff for which both Party platforms have declared. It is as to the spirit in which that revision shall be made. President Taft stands for a revision of the tariff made with due regard to existing business conditions and after a thorough inquiry by a disinterested commission into trade conditions at home and abroad.

The issue between President Taft and his Progressive opponent is not as to a policy of social improvement and reform. President Taft has already, by many acts, testified to his capacity for leadership in solving the social and industrial problems of the day. The platform upon which he stands declares that the Republican Party is prepared to go forward with the solution of those new questions which social, economic and political development have brought into the forefront of the nation's interest. It declares that that Party "will strive not only in the nation, but in the several States, to enact the necessary legislation to safeguard the public health, to limit effectively the labor of women and children, to protect wage-earners engaged in dangerous occupations, to enact comprehensive and generous workmen's compensation laws in place of the present wasteful and unjust system of employers' liability, and in all possible ways to satisfy the just demand of the people for the study and solution of the
The issue between President Taft and the progressive Republicans is not as to a policy of social improvement and conservative Taft's program of the party which he will attempt to carry forward in guiding the society and maintaining the principles of the party. Taft proposes to resist reforms and destroy the social and economic policies of the progressive Republican Party because, according to Mr. Roosevelt, the Taft platform is the only solution of the nation's interest. The Taft platform, in the name of progress and efficiency, will arrive not only in the nation but in the several States.

To meet the necessary legislation to strengthen the government, national efficiency, to limit the impact of women and children, to support and protect wage earners, to mitigate economic depression, and economic conditions, to increase compensation and reestablish workman's compensation laws in places of the present wasteful and inequitable system of employing, investigating, and in all possible ways to satisfy the demand of the people for the truth and solution of the
complex and constantly changing problems of social welfare."

But President Taft, in the platform upon which he stands, proposes to take these forward steps without diminishing the authority of the courts, without subjecting judges to recall for unpopular decisions, and without submitting a judicial finding, made after elaborate argument and careful consideration, to popular vote.

We unite in expressing the belief that the re-election of President Taft will best secure for the American people orderly progress in the achievement of the highest ends for which governments are instituted.

A gentleman in New York has proposed to defray the expense of circulating about the country a statement in support of President Taft's re-election, to be signed by a number of heads of educational institutions. I have been asked to try my hand at a statement, and the enclosed is the result. Would you be willing to join in signing this statement, either as it is or with amendments, if the suggestion to issue it is acted upon? Will you kindly telegraph me to-morrow?

Faithfully yours,

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

Chicago Oct. 28, 1912

Harry Pratt

Letter just received owing to my absence from city. If not too late you may add my name.
ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO

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 unrepeatable message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATABLE MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATABLE 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 valued; nor for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount the message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company’s office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender’s request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are 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.

6. 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.

7. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT  BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE TO ALL THE WORLD
BELFAST EVENING TELEGRAPH
BELFAST.

November 1, 1912.

Mr. Henry F. Judson,
President, Chicago University,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir,

We propose to celebrate the 98th Anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent (24th December, 1814) by publishing messages from leading residents in Britain, the United States, and Canada in reference to that great event in the history of all three, which fell with such appropriateness on the eve of the Day of Peace and Goodwill. Might we beg you to favour us in this respect.

Yours truly,

THE MANAGING EDITOR
BELFAST EVENING TELEGRAPH
BELFAST

December 1, 1918

Mr. Henry C. Grady
President, Chicago University
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir,

To inform the readers of the 90th anniversary

The purpose of the Treaty of Berlin (April 28th, 1898)

the United States and Germany to terminate the conflict

the violation of all treaties which failed to keep the peace

The peace of the year of peace and goodwill.

Yours truly,

The Managing Editor

[Signature]
Dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 1st inst. is at hand. The celebration of the final treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States is to me an extremely interesting event. That treaty I have called "final" advisedly, as I believe it put an end for all time to any hostilities between the two nations. Three years after the event in question an arrangement was made whereby armaments were mutually withdrawn from the Great Lakes, and all fortifications on that line were shortly dismantled. For a hundred years now there has been no menace along the border on either side, and Canada and the United States have lived in such peaceable good neighborhood as ought to rule wherever nations are contiguous. I am sure that the habit of a hundred years will continue a habit through the centuries to come.

Very truly yours,

H.F.J. — L.

The Managing Editor,
BELFAST EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Belfast, Ireland.
Dear Mr. Jones,

Your name on the first page of the letter is confused. The name of the person to whom the letter is addressed is incorrect. It appears to be an extremely interesting event that I have been invited to. I am pleased to have this opportunity. However, I am not able to attend any of the events between the two meetings.

I have been informed of your great losses and the repetitions of events. I am sorry to hear about your losses. I am sure that you have faced many challenges and overcome them. I hope that your losses will bring you comfort and support in the future.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

The Metropolitan Hotel
Central Services frying
Melbourne, Australia
SEND the following DAY LETTER subject to
the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wisconsin

Spoke briefly subject "Are there too many universities? Called
attention to great increase in attendance higher institutions of learn-
ing last twenty-five years, greatly exceeding general increase popu-
lation. Also great investments in such institutions from public
taxes and private beneficence. Such large and generous investments
only warranted first if students derive from education offered greater
efficiency; second if students learn above all that fundamental idea
of life should be service to community rather than merely personal
aggrandizement; finally, there cannot be too many universities devoted
to finding new knowledge. Revolution in scientific farming and
medical science especially in point.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON
DAY LETTER

ALL DAY LETTERS TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO

The Western Union Telegraph Company will receive DAY LETTERS, to be transmitted at rates lower than its standard day message rates, as follows: one and one-half times the standard night letter rate shall be charged for the transmission of fifty (50) words or less, and one-fifth of the initial rate for such fifty words shall be charged for each additional ten (10) words or less.

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 unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The 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 valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in obscure messages.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are 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.

6. 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.

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "DAY LETTER" service, the following special terms are hereby agreed to:

A. DAY LETTERS may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such DAY LETTERS is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular day messages.

B. DAY LETTERS shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permitted.

C. This DAY LETTER may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addressee, and such delivery shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.

D. This DAY LETTER is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a DAY LETTER shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such a message on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular day messages under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT

BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE TO ALL THE WORLD
Chicago, November 30, 1912

My dear George:

Not having heard from you since your alleged arrival in this country I am not sure whether in point of fact you are here or somewhere else. Somebody told me that he saw you in Washington, but of course parole evidence is not always admissible in court. I hope that you and Clara are well, and that you are coming west. Of course in that latter case you will come to us immediately. I hope also to be in Boston during the holiday week at a meeting of the American Historical and Political Science Associations, and should greatly like to come across you.

With cordial regards from both and for both, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. -- L.

Dr. George E. MacLean

% Mr. Nelson P. Lewis,

1511 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, New York.
My dear General:—

I had planned to write to you some time ago to inform you of the following
information: that I have been appointed by the President of the United
States as the military adviser to the American Historical Association.

I am confident that you will give this matter your
attention and that you will come to an immediate
decision to do so in person at the annual meeting of the
Association and that your Excellency and political
advisers will be present.

Yours,

With cordial regards from your ever faithful,

W. T. H.
Chicago, December 9, 1912.

Mr. Brian Erle Sparks,
Pennsylvania State College, Pa.

Dear Mr. Sparks,

It is as you know the custom to publish the Convocation Address in the University Magazine. I shall be very glad to have a copy of your address sometime next week so that I can have it set up for distribution to the newspapers and for submitting to you for corrections before publication in the University Magazine. With the arrangements at Convocation season you are already so familiar that I suppose it is unnecessary to say much more that the reception is to Monday night as usual — a function of which you have already heard directly from President Flaxon — and Convocation will be at 3 o'clock Tuesday. We shall meet in the Reynolds Club about 2.45 to form the procession. I shall have a gown in readiness for you unless you care to bring your own gown.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to the President.

DAN.C.
CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 10th, 1912.

Br. Harry Pratt Judson, Pres.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

At noon on December 18th, 1912 at Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, the Republican State Committee will hold a conference and luncheon. By request of the member from your congressional district, I have the pleasure of inviting you to attend as the Committee's guest. Kindly favor me promptly with a reply so that we can make adequate arrangements.

The Republican Party freed the slaves, saved the Union, rescued helpless and starving people from Spanish tyranny, planted the flag at strategic outposts, has made ours the best fed, best clothed, best housed, best educated and happiest nation on the globe. It is essentially the party of human progress. In Illinois it has to its credit achievements in legislation and administration which place us ahead of every American commonwealth. The purpose of this conference is to maintain the party's organization, to arrange for adjusting the differences within our ranks and to go forward. I hope you will be with us.

Yours sincerely,

ROY O. WEST
Chairman

ROY O. WEST, CHAIRMAN
C. J. DOYLE, SECRETARY
BERNARD A. ECKHART, TREASURER
Illinois Republican State Committee

Hotel La Salle


Dear Sirs:

At noon on December 12th, 1913, in Hotel La Salle, Chicago,
the Republican State Committee will hold a conference and luncheon.

In behalf of the member from your congressional district, I have
the pleasure of inviting you to attend the Committee's luncheon.

I kindly urge my brother with a reply so that we may make adequate
arrangements.

The Republican party looks to the states, rather than the

Republican platform, and states are the states, the states are the

states. If I am not correct in your view of party action and

platform, I am not the man to be a leader in party work.

I am yours sincerely,

Chairman.
My dear Mr. West:-

Your favor of the 10th inst. is received. I am in entire sympathy with the purposes of the gathering on the 10th of December, and certainly the Republican Committee will hold a conference and Sullivan's, the candidate, that it will be successful. The party needs wise management, and has no reason to doubt its success.

I have thought it advisable to engage you to attend as the Committee, kindly relative to political organization, and therefore cannot have a reply so that we can make arrangements for the pleasure of meeting with you on Wednesday, and I am.

There is that you will understand that this does not at all signify that I am not warmly interested in the purposes, rescued, that is, by the glory of an action, that serving people from Spanish tyranny, planted the flag at strategic outposts, has made ours the best fed, best clothed, best housed, best educated and happiest nation on the globe. It is the party's duty the party of human progress, in Illinois it has to be.

I am, therefore, the Illinois Republican State Committee, Illinois Republican State Committee, Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Chairman.
My dear Mr. W.:

Your letter of the 10th just to

Received and am in entire sympathy with the purpose

of the frame of the 12th of December, and entirely

hope that it will be successful. The party which was

management, may have no reason to hope the success

infinite, I have not thought it necessary to agree to

make policy of cooperation, and therefore cannot have

the pleasure of acting with you on cooperation, and I am

what you will understand that this year we are all

whip that I am not warmly interested in the project.

Very truly yours,

[Name]
Prof. H. P. Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Professor Judson:

I have your kind letter of the 27th ultimo. I understand your position and sympathize with you in your view of the matter. If you could write a brief letter to the President-elect, expressing a favorable opinion of me and my work, without referring to the Secretaryship, I think that it would answer every purpose that Mr. Morris had in mind when he talked with you. For instance, Speaker Clark, who is my personal friend, has declined to endorse anybody for a cabinet position unless he is specifically requested by the President-elect to express an opinion, yet a few days ago he wrote a short note to Mr. Wilson simply saying that I am his friend and that he places a high estimate on my personal and official character. I really think that his letter will be more useful to me than if he had specifically endorsed me for the Secretaryship.

Assuring you of my appreciation of your good-will, and with expressions of my sincere regard, I am

Sincerely yours,

Walter G. Moore
I have your kind letter of Feb 28th. and I am

I am very glad to hear of your new position and wish you all the

I am very happy that you will write a printed letter to the

I am very glad to hear of your new position and wish you all the

I am very happy that you will write a printed letter to the

I am very glad to hear of your new position and wish you all the

I am very happy that you will write a printed letter to the

I am very glad to hear of your new position and wish you all the

I am very happy that you will write a printed letter to the

I am very glad to hear of your new position and wish you all the

I am very happy that you will write a printed letter to the

I am very glad to hear of your new position and wish you all the

I am very happy that you will write a printed letter to the

I am very glad to hear of your new position and wish you all the

I am very happy that you will write a printed letter to the

I am very glad to hear of your new position and wish you all the

I am very happy that you will write a printed letter to the

I am very glad to hear of your new position and wish you all the

I am very happy that you will write a printed letter to the

I am very glad to hear of your new position and wish you all the

I am very happy that you will write a printed letter to the

I am very glad to hear of your new position and wish you all the

I am very happy that you will write a printed letter to the

I am very glad to hear of your new position and wish you all the

I am very happy that you will write a printed letter to the

I am very glad to hear of your new position and wish you all the

I am very happy that you will write a printed letter to the
Chicago, January 6, 1913

Dear Mr. Moore:

Your favor of the 20 inst. is received. The difference between Mr. Clark's situation and my own is obvious; he is a Democrat and I am a Republican. Under these circumstances it seems to me inappropriate for me to volunteer a suggestion to the President about anybody who is a candidate for a position. If, on the other hand, some of your friends, like the Speaker, might care to write to me a personal letter asking my opinion I should very gladly reply to such letter, which could be used if it seems desirable.

Very truly yours,

H.F.J. - L.

Mr. Willis L. Moore,
Weather Bureau,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Hooper:

Your favor of the 24th. I received.

According to the gentleman gentleman Mr. Dunbar's suggestion and my own opinion, it appears.

I am a Democrat,

Under these circumstances I

lege to my republicans to me to volunteer a

yourself to the present point it may be and a

recommendation to a position. If not the other hand

some of your friends, like the Speaker, might come

offer to me in a personal letter, asking my opinion

What shall I do? I cannot answer.

With friendship,

H. A. T.
Chicago, December 27, 1912

Dear Mr. Moore:

Our mutual friend Mr. Ira Nelson has spoken to me about the question of the Secretaryship of Agriculture. I am interested in the matter, and certainly wish you all success. It has been my invariable rule not to recommend gentlemen for appointment in Mr. Wilson's cabinet. As he well knows, I am a Republican, and voted for the Republican candidates. Under these circumstances I feel that it would be presumptuous in me to express an opinion about the formation of the Democratic administration. If under any circumstances I should be consulted in the matter, which of course is extremely unlikely, I should be glad to give a cordial endorsement in your case.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

R.F.J. - L.

Mr. Willis L. Moore,
Weather Bureau, Washington, D.C.
CAREER, December 28, 1916

Dear Mr. Hooper:

Our country's interest in the nation
nowhere was more keenly to the defense of the
Federalist Party or alternative. I am interested in
the matter, and certainly wish you all success.
I have been in Washington since last weekend and
hope for appointment to the Wilson's cabinet. As for
my own, I am a Republican and not for the Republican
conclaves. Under these circumstances I feel that it
would be proper to communicate in me to express an opinion upon
the nomination of the Democratic administration. In
my view the nomination I highly commend to the
manner, spirit of consecrion is especially meritorious. I strongly
propose to give a cordial endorsement in your case.

With sincere regards,

A. B. Smith, Secretary.

E. L. A. Hooper.
Dec 26th., 12.

Dear Mr. Judson:—

I have today written our mutual friend Mr. Willis L. Moore at Washington regarding the matter I spoke to you about, namely: endorsing him for the Secretary of Agriculture, and have told Mr. Moore that you would write to him this week regarding the matter yourself.

I am simply writing you this letter as a memorandum of our conversation.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

[Ira N. Morris]

Mr. Henry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.
Chicago, December 27, 1913

Dear Mr. Morris:

Your note of the 26th inst. is at hand. I have written to Mr. Moore on the matter. What I have said in substance is that I do not feel warranted in making recommendations to Mr. Wilson with regard to his cabinet, because I do not belong to his party and did not vote for him at this recent election. It seems to me, therefore, presumptuous for me to make recommendations to him on these heads, but that of course if I should be consulted on the matter I should be very glad to give cordial endorsement to Mr. Moore's case.

Very truly yours,


d. f. j. - d.

Mr. Ira Nelson Morris,
1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.
Dear Mr. Horner:

Your note of the 22nd inst. is at hand. I have been very interested in the matter, and while I have been in no position to state my views on the general question of making recommendations to the War Department with regard to the service, believe I can not fail to make any effort to further the cause of the Ex-Confederate soldier.

I am now in possession of a copy of the new book on the subject, and feel that it would be highly desirable to have it studied and digested. I believe it would be of great value in furthering the cause.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Helena, Montana.

The general proposition of consolidating the state institutions meets with my hearty approval. The states which have scattered these institutions have done so to the advantage of localities perhaps but to the disadvantage of the efficiency of their educational work undoubtedly. I should hope that Montana would see its way to a wiser and larger settlement of these important matters. I cannot help interest in this problem as an important one in educational organization.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON
NIGHT LETTER

ALL NIGHT LETTER MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS WHICH ARE HEREBY AGREED TO:

The Western Union Telegraph Company will receive not later than midnight NIGHT LETTERS, to be transmitted only for delivery on the morning of the next ensuing business day, at rates still lower than its standard night message rates, as follows: the standard day rate for ten words shall be charged for the transmission of fifty words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for ten words shall be charged for each additional ten words or less.

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 unrepeatable message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE AND PAID FOR AS SUCH, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The 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 valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery of this message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this message is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the message is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent, thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company’s office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender’s request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are 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.

6. 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.

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "NIGHT LETTER" service, the following special terms are hereby agreed to:

A. NIGHT LETTERS may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressee and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such NIGHT LETTERS at destination, postage prepaid.

B. NIGHT LETTERS shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permitted.

7. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THEO. N. VAIL, PRESIDENT
BELVIDERE BROOKS, GENERAL MANAGER

MONEY TRANSFERRED BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE TO ALL THE WORLD
The State University of Iowa
Department of Philosophy and Psychology
Iowa City, Iowa
February 1st, 1913.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of January 31st., and wish to thank you for your kind letter as well as the engraving. May I ask you to recopy the following letter on your private engraved stationery in order that we may have a zinc etching made of it. It is required that it be copied in black ink.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

L.B.W./E.G.T.
The University of Chicago  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
Office of the President  

Jan. 31, 1913

Dear Sir:

My several weeks' search for the photograph requested, I am interested in the welfare of the University of Iowa, and am confident that its future status is as important for the State as the status of the University of the South.

Very truly yours,

Harry Bigelow Jackson

Mr. L. E. Wiser

Iowa City
Chicago, February 16, 1913

Dear Dr. Goodspeed:

I am glad to receive your note of the 16th inst., and to study the picture on the back of the card. You remember the definition, "an angler is one whose fish stories are true." I need not say what I think of the category in which I should place the gentleman whose counterfeit presentment appears beside the tarpon. I'm sorry that you have no golf. All here are well. I have just had a letter from Dr. Henderson, from Hongkong, and he reports his party well and greatly enjoying the trip.

Remember me to Mrs. Goodspeed and Dr. and Mrs. Greene.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Dr. T. W. Goodspeed,
Hotel Huntington,
St. Petersburg, Florida.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 17, 1913.

My dear Sir:

The enclosed editorial article recently published in The Press has attracted an unusual amount of attention and has been endorsed and commended by a number of prominent men, among them President Taft and Cardinal Gibbons, whose comment is also sent you herewith in confidence for your information.

We are asking no more than fifty of the prominent men of the country to do us the honor to give us the benefit of their views, on this, as it seems to us, very important question of the day and we would greatly appreciate any statement of your opinion, for publication, with which you may be willing to favor us. We would greatly appreciate as prompt a reply as may suit your convenience.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Harry P. Judson, A.M.,
President University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
IT IS TIME.

The cables tell us one day that a bomb is thrown with murderous intent at the Viceroy of India.

The next day an attempt is made to assassinate one of the foremost men in the Government of Japan.

Whose turn will it be to-morrow or in the near future?

Somebody’s— for the destroyer is abroad in all lands.

The poison of reckless speech is thrown into his excitable brain from thousands of platforms, and in millions of printed pages is he invited to hatred, to the personal vengeance or real or fancied wrongs, to lawless and reasonless murder.

Goodness, gentleness, public worth, public service, high aims, high character, noble birth, or lowly, form no sufficient shield against his mad attacks.

The day has come when it behooves the steady and the sober-minded, the lovers of duty, of justice, of friend and neighbor, of country, of mankind, to speak as strongly for law as their enemies speak for license and to serve as courageously in the cause of order and liberty as do their enemies in the movement for destruction and tyranny.
BY THE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES.

The White House, Washington.

February 13, 1913.

Your editorial advocating concerted action on the part of all law-respecting citizens to discontinue murderous attacks on persons in authority, carries an appeal to which there should be ready response. Assaults of the character described, even though they are of sporadic occurrence, result from conditions created by reckless agitation against law and order, and those who seek to counteract these sinister influences by forceful word, written or spoken, are performing a public service of the highest righteousness and importance. I am in full sympathy with the movement suggested.
By His Eminence James, Cardinal Gibbons.

This editorial in "The Philadelphia Press" should command the attention of every thoughtful American. The responsibility of those who needlessly and unthinkingly attack individuals and institutions is a heavy one and they should be brought to a realization of what they are doing.

Truth, restraint, sincerity; these should be the standards and motives in all critical discussions. The good that may come to the community rather than the harm that may be done to an individual should be the guiding spirit of all these utterances.

It is incumbent upon the newspaper and the magazine press of America and upon our leading public speakers to show examples of repression, right-speaking and tolerance. To arouse a storm of resentment by bitter invective is to create a condition that may work lasting, irreparable injury and even lead to tragic violence. It takes only a spark to start a conflagration. Unbridled license of speech and pen may well incite weak minds to crime. It was a great pity that the last Presidential campaign set a bad example for the entire nation in this particular.

The newspapers of the United States should further the spirit of this inspiring editorial. They have assumed the roles of guide, leader and adviser in civic, moral and political affairs. In great measure, they mould and express the opinions of their readers. I can tell the character of any community by reading its newspapers.

The greatest good that has come to the United States has come through its newspapers, and the greatest harm that has been inflicted upon it comes from the same source. This is the era of publicity. It is well, therefore, for those who wield the power to use it thoughtfully, prayerfully and always for the good of the community.
Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 17th inst. I find on returning from an absence of some days. The editorial in question contains a correct presentation of a very important situation. Few things to-day could be of more value than the steady and widespread advocacy of law and order. What is now occurring in Mexico is significant of the danger which is coming to all organized society.

Very truly yours,

M. P. J. - L.

Mr. F. A. Howland,
Dear sir:

Your letter of the 13th inst. I have on

receipt. I am about to complete a separate

statement in connection with the same subject.

There are a few important matters.

You have been kind enough to note certain points I have

mentioned in my letter of the 7th inst. I am about to

complete the statement of the same subject.

I beg to call your attention to my objection to the

scheme of coming to my organization.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Harry P. Judson, A. M.
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear President Judson:-

On Friday night, March 21st--just before Easter Sunday--there will be held a Service, in the Queen Anne Congregational Church, in Memory of the Death and Resurrection of Christ.

At that time Stainer's 'Crucifixion' will be sung and words from some of the leading educators of the country will be read.

I am taking the liberty of asking you to be good enough to send me a few words on the following topic. My Grounds for Belief in Immortality.

In doing this you will confer a personal favor, and also contribute much to the profitableness of the Service.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Most sincerely yours,

[Signature]
intellectual power are complete in themselves. If life ends with the death of the body that life must be broken.

Such incompleteness of life as would be implied by its ending with the death of the body does not seem to me consistent with the wisdom which must be inherent in the nature of God.

Dear Sir:—

I believe, therefore, that the completeness of life will be worked out in an existence beyond the dissolution of the body.

Your favor of the 20th of February was duly received. One's own attitude towards so great a subject as that of the immortality of the soul can have little weight with others. Each individual person, it seems to me, must work out his own conclusions. So far as I am concerned, my grounds for my personal belief in immortality are substantially as follows:

I cannot help believing that back of all the infinite phenomena of the universe as we see them there is a power and an intelligence. This we call God.

Queen Anne Congregational Church,
Seattle, Washington.

I cannot believe that the phenomena of life as we know them, which must flow from this final in-
intellectual power are complete in themselves. If life ends with the death of the body that life must be broken.

Such incompleteness of life as would be implied by its ending with the death of the body does not seem to me consistent with the wisdom which must be inherent in the nature of God.

I believe, therefore, that the completeness of life will be worked out in an existence beyond the dissolution of the body.

Great a subject as that of the immortality of the soul can have little weight with others. Such individual person, it seems to me, must work out his own conclusions. So far as I am concerned, my grounds for my personal belief in immortality are substantially as follows:

I cannot help believing that back of all the infinite phenomena of the universe as we see them Rev. Sydney Strong.

Queen Anne Congregational Church.

Seattle, Washington.

I cannot believe that the phenomena of life as we know them, which must flow from this final in-
Chicago, March 29, 1913

Dear Mr. Jalandoni:

Bereft with I am returning your paper on the Paris Treaty. It is interesting to me as giving your point of view. I can hardly accord with its doctrines as a matter of international law. If your conclusions were accepted as to sovereignty over the Philippines at the time of the Treaty of Paris it would simply imply that an insurrection temporarily successful in a given area thereby and of itself terminates the original sovereignty, and this would be entirely a new doctrine.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Mr. J. L. Jalandoni,
5715 Drexel Ave., Chicago.
Dear Mr. Johnson:

Remain in me according to
beaker on the plate [acted]. I am interested in
me as I give your home a point of view. I can hardly
account for it's occurrence as a matter of interest.

We have conducted the proposition that the same
consequence from... In your communication we have
written the same... to the theory of a new and many similar facts and

interaction complemented essential in a given area.

thereby may of itself complement the critically significant

and I give you a complete customer at once.

With your ample love I am

very faithful yours,

E.P.A. – L.

Ms. J. F. Temperature

Mrs. Norine E. O'Brien
Chicago, April 3, 1913

Dear Mr. Merriam:

    Congratulations on your election.

The margin was small, but it reminds one of the fact that there was a great difference between the man inside Noah's ark and the man outside when the flood came.

    With best wishes, I am,

    Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. C. E. Merriam,
The University of Chicago.
Chicago, April 3, 1919

Dear Mr. Watterson:

Concerning the point on your letter.
conditions in the two kingdoms would also be to me a great
field of observation and study. We can't get in our
periodicals very much reliable information of what is
going on in that part of the world. I wish we had more.

All have been well in the University circles during
the winter, and everything has gone prosperously. There
is nothing new on building plans, although they must come

Mr. Martin A. Eyerson,
To a head, Craven & Company, 7, Rue Capite,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Eyerson:

We have been interested with an
occasional message from travellers, so that we have been
able in part to trace their wanderings. Your card of
March 26th from Ovidio came safely to hand, and one this

morning came to Mrs. Judson from Mr. Eyerson dated in
Portugal. I have never been in the Peninsula and am
sure that you find very much of interest. It would
especially gratify me to see some of the old cathedrals
and some of the old colonial records, especially in
Braga and in the Torre de Tombo at Lisbon. There are
not a few buildings in Portugal in which I should take
pleasure. My secretary, Mr. Robertson, and his wife
were in Spain upwards of a year ago and had a very
delightful time. She presents social and political con-

siderations in which Mrs. Judson joins. I am,
K.F.J. — L.                                             Very truly yours,
ditions in the two kingdoms would also be to me a great field of observation and study. We don't get in our periodicals very much reliable information of what is going on in that part of the world. I wish we had more.

All have been well in the University circles during the winter, and everything has gone prosperously. There is nothing new on building plans, although they must come to a head now very shortly. We are coming out with our budget as well as seemed likely when you left. If there is any change it will be for the better. Our new budget is in final shape and I think is proving very satisfactory.

I am hoping to spend the summer in the British Isles with Mrs. Judson. Our present plans are to sail on the 20th of June in the "Imperator" of the Hamburg-American line, returning by the same steamer about the middle of September. We shall expect to land at Plymouth, and to spend our time in the rural parts of England, and in Ireland, which Mrs. Judson has not seen, and Scotland, which neither of us has visited. It may be that we shall miss you, but we should be very glad indeed to have a glimpse of both before leaving. The summer arrangements and the plans for next year will be in final shape before I leave. Mr. Angell will be in charge the first term, and Mr. Burton the second.

With cordial regards to the good lady and yourself,

in which Mrs. Judson joins, I am,
H.P.J. - L. Very truly yours,
A trip to the zoo kingdom may also be of use to a young traveler. The zoo is not only a place to relax and observe animals, but also an opportunity to learn about different species and their habitats. The zoo offers various exhibits and interactive experiences that allow visitors to get close to the animals and learn more about them. It's a great way to engage children in science and nature.

For young children, the zoo can be an exciting and educational experience. They can see many different animals up close, including birds, reptiles, and mammals. The zoo also offers educational programs and workshops that can help children learn more about the animals they see. These programs can include science experiments, animal feeding demonstrations, and interactive talks with zookeepers.

In addition to the exhibits, the zoo also has many other attractions, such as a children's play area, a garden, and a gift shop. These can be a great place for families to spend time together and enjoy each other's company. Overall, the zoo is a wonderful place to visit and learn about the natural world.
Chicago, April 24, 1913

My dear Mr. Parker:—

Your note of the 11th inst. from the steamer is at hand. I am glad that you had a pleasant voyage, and hope that you did full justice to all the ghastly articles of food to which you call my attention. I should rather I think eat a piece of shark steak or try to swallow an electric eel than attempt any of that abominable material. Yesterday I was reminded of our 'Olympic' voyage by meeting a lady who had just had a letter from our friend Miss Robinson. It seems that Miss Robinson has finished the house which she told us about and is enjoying it and is very proud of it. Everything here is quiet and busy as usual. Mr. Hutchinson will land on Saturday of this week. The rest of the party will not come back until sometime about mid-summer, I suppose. I am leaving to-day for Washing—
ton to attend the meeting of the International Law Society. Meanwhile I shall have a glimpse of the Capitol under the new administration. It will be quite a phenomenon to call at the White House and meet a Democratic President. Still it is a world of phenomena. I notice that the "Imperator" is starting upon its trial trip grounded in the mud, but fancy no damage was done. We are looking forward to sailing on the big ship on the 28th of June. I don't believe we shall discover any material difference in tonnage over the "Olympic". They are about the same type, and I have great respect for the "Olympic" notwithstanding my experience on the attempted return voyage. Give my best regards to Leslie. I have heard through Frank that Norman is getting on, and that he will soon be at his work again. Mrs. Judson joins me in most cordial regards.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. - L.

Hon. F. W. Parker,
Hotel Russie, Paris.
Dear Mr. Becker,

I appreciate your willingness to meet with me and John to discuss the issue of the new management's effort to reach a compromise. I am glad to hear that you will be there as well.

I hope that the impasse is not a symptom of a Democratic agenda, but rather an indication of a real problem.

When I first heard about the impasse, I was concerned about the impact it might have.

It is true, as you mentioned, that we are looking forward to the "Olympic" games.

The exercise in compromise over the "Olympic" games, the great games, may have started because the "Olympic" games are an expression of the spirit of "Olympic" solidarity and cooperation.

I have heard that you have been working on this project for some time.

I hope that we will find a way to proceed.

Thank you for your efforts.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Becker,

Hope this message finds you well.

[Signature]
readily indicate the proper
answers I think to ft, except
the last clause. I suspect I
could meet the conditions of ch2,
again.-Chicago, May 17, 1913.

Mrs. J. R. Angell,
5759 Washington Ave., Chicago.

Dear Mrs. Angell:-

Herewith I am
part.- I might answer, but
returning your blessed examina-
tion paper. I was at first
inclined to take it seriously.

After reading it twice I strongly
suspect that it is a very delight-
ful joke. I can answer some of
the questions, but would un-
doubtedly be marked conditioned
or a failure if this were the
class examination. I can

Thanking you very much, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
readily indicate the proper answers I think to #1, except the last clause. I suspect I could meet the conditions of #2, again excepting the last clause.

In #3 the last three only come back to me; no, I remember.

"Villam" I did; no; #5 only in part. #6 I might answer, but couldn't without much cudgelling of the brains... #7 I couldn't answer; #8, excepting the last but question. #9 I have forgotten;

#10 I have forgotten? I #11 for could answer, probably; #12 I have have forgotten; #13 I think would could answer; also #16 and #17 at

#16 I have forgotten. #17 I

Thanking you very much, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L. 
indicate the proper

I think to #12, except

I suspect I

think I could answer, although I
am not sure about the last part.

#18 I have forgotten; also #19;
also #20. I think I could
answer 21 and 22; I have forgotten
23. I think I could answer 24,
with some uncertainty about the
last requirement.

I couldn't

answer 25. I am not sure about
the first part of 26, but could
do the second. 27 I have for-
gotten; 28 I could answer, I have
forgotten 29. I think I could
answer 30. I wonder if that
makes 25% or 20%

class examination. I can

Thanking you very much, I am,

Very truly yours,
Netherlands Legation
Washington D.C.
Jan. 20, 13

My dear Sir,

In compliance with your kind request I am herewith sending you herewith one of my photographs. I hope to have my address ready three or four days before delivering it, but having been very busy of late I cannot be sure to send it you very long before my arrival at Chicago.
The subject of my address will be the management of our Colonies. Due to the exact title, unless I think of something better in the meantime, I should feel inclined to call it "How Holland managed her Colonies." I am not at all fond of publicity, so, if possible, you would oblige me by limiting the press comments to the strictest necessity and either not mentioning the title or doing so very late.

Thanking you for your letter and contemplated arrangements I am yours very truly.

[Handwritten signature]

Mr. [Name]
Secretary to the President
University of Chicago.
Dear Sir,

In connection with the Eighty-seventh Convocation of the University of Chicago to be addressed by you at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of June tenth it is our custom to give to the newspapers some advance notices. For this purpose I shall be very glad to receive from you a photograph from which I can have newspaper prints taken and which I shall be glad to keep for our permanent collection of Convocation orators in the President's office. Will you let me know also as soon as you have settled upon the subject of your address the precise wording of the title. Will you also be good enough to let me have two or three days in advance of Convocation a copy of the address itself which I can have set up and distributed in galley form to the representatives of the press. Of course the
printed form of the address will be submitted to you before the usual publication in the University of Chicago magazine. Copies of the magazine containing a full account of the Convocation Exercises and the full text of your address I shall be glad to place at your disposal. The University has made arrangements at the Blackstone Hotel for your entertainment as its guest while in Chicago. The University community is looking forward with very great interest to your visit.

Sincerely yours

Secretary to the President.

DAR. G.
My dear Mr. Judson,

I want to tell you how much I appreciate the expression of solicitude for Mr. Carman made me feel very much. It is good to be assured that we all have him in mind, particularly at this time when he undertook to be at the Institute.

Very much for your kind note of the 9th inst., and had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Carman a few minutes today at the Union League Club. He seems to think that he is better off doing his work. Of course, he may be right. I only feel that if he would go away for a refreshment, both of mind and body, it would probably not put him.
part of each day, see Mrs. __________ after affairs during these closing
but, may I tell you how happy it
may, if the child is "persuaded to
I suggest - take one real vacation
experience the refreshment of mind and body
that comes from complete change. It is so
first to putting his "foot forward" to study
think of the needs of the Institute without
his own needs. I am sure it has never occurred
to me that such a thing is possible.
Forthwith yours,
Mrs. __________
March
sore condition than he is and might be the means of a very great improvement. I am sure that if he could bring his mind to Chicago, June 11, 1915, there would be no difficulty about arrangements at the Institute.

Dear Mrs. Cushman: I think the Board concur with Thank you very much for your kind note of the 9th inst. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Cushman a few minutes to-day at the Union League Club. He seems to think that he is better off doing his work. Of course he may be right; I only feel that if he would go away for a refreshment both of mind and body it would probably not put him glad to make it easy for such
in any worse condition than he is now, and might be the means of a very great improvement. I am sure that if he could bring his mind to that view of the case there would be no difficulty about arrangements at the Institute. I have felt, and I think the Board concur with me in the judgment, that the Director ought to have an understudy, who could be trusted absolutely to administer the institution in the Director's absence, so that Mr. Garman could go away when he pleased and stay away as long as he pleased without having anything on his mind, and I am sure that the Board would be glad to make it easy for such a man to be right. I only feel that if he would go away for a rest and treat both of mind and body it would probably not put him
vacation. However, you know
the other Mr. Hed for
even better than I do that an
obstinate man is a pretty hard
aristocratic person to manage. If a woman
can't do it, who can?

Cordially yours,

H.P.J. 4 E.

very much for your kind note
of the 9th Inst. I had the
pleasure of meeting mr. Carmean

Mrs. George M. Carmean, Say
The Farm, Fennville, Michigan.
The Farm, Fennville, Michigan.

He seems to think that he is better off
by doing his work. Of course he
may be right. I only feel that

it would probably not put him

it would probably not put him
Dear Mr. Jackson,

President,

The third grade children all wish to invite you to the play Sleeping Beauty.
at Seamanon gardens
Monday June the 9th at
1.30 o'clock.

I want you there more
& then I want any body
else.

Llewelyn Summers

The play will last
only 1/2 an hour.

Very truly your friend,

H.P.J. - L.

Master Llewelyn Summers,
1535 E. 50th St., Chicago.
Chicago, June 13, 1913

My dear Llewelyn,-

It was too bad that I could not accept your kind invitation last Monday. At the very time of your Third Grade exercises I had an important engagement downtown, so that it was quite impossible. It would have given me very great pleasure to have been with you, and I want to thank you for your very dear little letter.

The Third-grade children all wish to invite you to the play, "Sleeping Beauty."

Very truly your friend,

H.P.J. - L.

Master Llewelyn Summers,
1555 E. 60th St., Chicago.
Chicago, June 15, 1918

MY DEAR FRIENDS:

I am so glad that I can now say good-bye to the

infection that has hung so long over your place of

very fine art. I have an important engagement

government so that I can give no definite

impossible. I cannot have given you the very best pleasure to have been

with you. may I want to thank you for

your very great little letter.

Very truly yours,

E.P.T.

[Signature]

[Address: Keeler's Enterprise, 1555 S. 60th St., Chicago]
Harry Pratt Judson, Esq., L.L.D.
President, The Chicago University,
Chicago.

Dear Mr. President:— I have read with much interest in the June number of "Religious Education" your address on "Religious Education And Civic Progress."

When I read in your address the sentence,"Right Conduct is the child of conscience, and conscience is ruled by religion" I was puzzled, and I paused. At the time, and without any thought then of writing you on the subject, I made a marginal note which, as to the first half of the proposition, "Right conduct is the child of conscience," runs as follows,— "How so? May not wrong conduct, bad conduct, even revolting conduct be the child of conscience? Was not the Inquisition the child of conscience? Was not the burning of witches in Massachusetts the child of conscience?" As to the second part of your proposition "Conscience is ruled by religion" I wrote,— "How so? May not an atheist have a fine conscience? Did not the late Mr. Ingersoll, for example, have a conscience superior to that of the average man of religious affiliations?"
Dear Mr. [Name],

I am writing to inform you of the recent arrest of one of our members, Mr. [Name]. I am deeply concerned about this incident and the potential impact it may have on our community.

I understand that Mr. [Name] has been a valued member of our organization, and I am saddened to hear of his involvement in this matter. I would like to express my heartfelt sympathy to Mr. [Name] and his family during this difficult time.

In light of this situation, I have discussed the matter with our board and we have decided to take immediate action to address this issue. We have decided to suspend Mr. [Name] from all future activities and responsibilities within our organization.

I hope that you, as a member of our community, will support us in this decision. We are committed to maintaining the high standards of integrity and professionalism that have been the hallmark of our organization.

I am available to discuss this matter further if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
To go a step farther, I think I have found in the average man of affairs a conscious or sub-conscious suspicion as to the reliability and integrity of the man of marked religious tendency.

The motive of my thoughts is not in any sense controversial but really an honest desire to see the light as it appears to one of your superior education and intellectual authority.

Yours very truly,
To be a good leader, I think it is very easy to make mistakes and to fail. When a company or any organization is in trouble, it is very difficult to make any decisions correctly. The motto of our company is to do the right thing. If we make any mistakes, it is our job to rectify them. I am sure we can achieve our goals and make our organization successful.
Dear Mr. Wolfe:—

Your favor of the 13th inst. is at hand. Right conduct I believe to be directly guided by conscience. Now it easily may come to pass that conscience may go astray, and result in conduct which is prejudicial to social welfare. At the same time right conduct which does not result from conscience is, I believe, accidental. The problem then is to direct conscience wisely.

Again, I believe that the most potent guide for conscience is religion, and that it on the whole is more likely to lead to a reliable conscience than any other force which I know. It is true that at many times in the past religion, as understood, has guided conscience to acts which we regard as extremely harmful. The fault there was not either in conscience or religion, but in intelligence, and of course the complete statement
of the case of which I was only giving a partial state-
ment, as it bore simply on the problem I was discussing,
would involve religion in its relation to the highest
intelligence. I admit that it is entirely possible
for conscience to be guided without any religious force
whatever, but taking the world at large and people as
they are, I believe that for the overwhelming mass of
mankind the religious motive is far more effective and
far safer than the other. I have in mind not a few
men, of course, of the highest rectitude, whose con-
science is as sensitive and as intelligent as any that
could be imagined, and who at the same time are not at
all in accord with the religious conceptions. I
merely believe that on the whole they are, at least
as society is at present organized, a small minority,
and that such high intelligence and sound judgment
cannot safely be predicated of the great mass of mankind.
It is for this reason that I believe that religion is
on the whole an element in human progress which ought
to be encouraged at every point.

Very truly yours,

R.F.J. - L.

Mr. Richard W. Wolfe,
55th St. & Wentworth Ave., Chicago.
of the case of which I am only giving a partial account.

Well, as if it were simply on the hypothesis I have described in

many previous letters on the relation of the higher

intelligence. I am quite sure it is an important and

for convenience to a single writer only. It is possible to

imagine, and finding the value of large and people as

open to me, I believe that for the present preliminary

value of the relations existing to far more effective and

of science, as well as to the science of the higher

intelligence as much as to the science of the higher

science. I am not sure what the science may be of

intelligence or of the science of the higher

merely because that he is more than the rest of society.

and that more highly intelligent and more intelligent

come many cases of the highest and the great cases of

It is for the same reason that I believe that relation to

on the one hand as an example of human progress while other

as exemplification of each other.

W. A. Smith.
Chicago, June 17, 1913

Dear Sir:

My attention is called to an editorial in your issue of June 14th in which you make some comments on my testimony before the O'Hara Commission. You say: "And the remedy he said is not a minimum wage law but vocational education." It is only fair to say that that is an inadequate report of the matter. I spoke of vocational education and the resulting increased efficiency as among the many remedies which are necessary. I do not for a minute suppose that the wage question will be solved by any one thing, if indeed it can be solved at all. I believe that it will be aided by an increase in efficiency; that it will also be aided by the removing of various artificial conditions which tend to increase the cost of living to the benefit of very small classes in the country. Among such artificial or accidental difficulties which can be removed, for instance, I place a lack of
proper adjustment between producer and consumer in foodstuffs. Of course I am not proposing this either as an entire solution of the question, but I mention this as illustrative of many things which I think can be done to improve conditions very greatly. I do not wish to trespass on your valuable space with a dissertation on these matters, and indeed that is not necessary. I am only asking not to be placed in the category of those who are proposing a panacea.

Very truly yours,

H.F.J. - L.

The Editor, SPRINGFIELD DAILY REPUBLICAN,
Springfield, Illinois.
The chills and chills continued until the cold
chills ran up and down my spine. It was a sight that
should not be forgotten.

Four of the ladies came to the
strangers (as the girls were
last night with them) and
our other friends.

Your wish reached me
the day after we sailed. I am
to many thousands
of things. The delivery of my
luggage along with the luggage
has made us very interested. We are still sending sixty
letters and telegrams altogether.

My dear Helene,

Your beautiful
American beauty scarf (I mean
mine) is speaking truthfully.

Hope, our new shoulderbag
thick black and white dress
under $5 — so you can
imagine the effect this
chilly evening.

Love, not page. It is very
bewitching. Back to it Till the

that he said so! any way I feel much dressed up with it so she'll match the gorgeous ball room in which I told an arm in arm of another one beggars! Such a wonderful woman as it is. None of the beggars hotels have I seen the like! The most most is gold, all finely branched sides by Tapestries that look like Ruben. Rugs and furniture. And beauty seacoade. Last night the ladies were taken up for the Ball, and a great parade made a wonderful floor for dancing.

There is no prepositional way to the ship, so in dress for dinner I walk around as if in a hotel. The day was sailed away I was shown around the than I've been starting on a foreign trip. He outboards one long campus. Thousands of eight o'clock came and until the last bell sounded the dock was literally crowded with people of all the sexes. I really majestically moved out of the back of;
Suppose Mr. Rosenwald put them up to it! Overall I am trustee for flowers & fruit and books, books, books. Candy, ginger
Stuffed plums, smorballs, all sorts of toilet things and for numerous reasons but nothing will be more useful than my lovely red bunch of flowers that I got from Olga Fink's wedding. 1911!

Mr. Sandage, a daily paper printed and distributed should I say 'clock' each afternoon with the world's important news by wireless. It is really too wonderful. I can now understand my husband's fascination for the big ship!
My Cousin, Mr. Cluett, arranged the real plum surprise. Each day, we would receive a parcel with a plum inside. The fun started when we opened the packages. The plums were actually spices in disguise on the outside. They were from the "Sparta" variety, a specialty of Mrs. Baly, Mr. Cluett's aunt. The plums were wrapped so well that it was a surprise for people who opened them, much like a gift. 

Then Mr. Levy did a very clever thing in making a "Jack-o'-Lantern" out of the plums. He arranged them on a plate every day, so they looked like a full moon. We all had a plumb day every day!
Permanent address charged to The Union of London and Smith Bank Limited
2 Prince's Street
Mansion House London E.C.

An Bord
Hamburg-Amerika Linie
der
19

First it's printing
Then we shall
Here finish the brash.
You will be interested to
know that one of the planes
today from the Mill, was a
beautiful leather case marked
"R. A. Hudson" and containing all
kinds of needles (to match all
that silk I had just bought for my table) one
and 24/8 on the other many
steel-handled sewing utensils.
That was from Mr. Levy.
He says and our ship's booklet of fruit with an unusual bund
Of orchids tied on the handle,
rather our Sherlock. Except
my thing was very thrilling and
very setting. Russell & Eap
all at first night.

But I am sure are
my Indras — already be
not No Teams Johannes.

You are there is no disturbance
of the ordinary routine. Then
for the ocean is like a silent
pond: the sky blazes over
and blue. Good Vanilla
not many people on train.

He knows if the can easily get
away from them of mello.
Charles Brown. Bro. to S. E. C.

Mr. Dan & Jane & family by

The name of Cap, all charming.
people are about all I know.

At the others Clause & Know
Mrs. Indras, but they have
not felt it thrilled us much.

Please tell Mr. Zink some
of this letter so would repeat

Then when I am well the
usual good messages.

By the way, your letter
made my just as me

become —

Many thanks for both.

And Bates sent me a bunch
of English notes to be called.

Don't that thoughtful.

But this isn't one that you all

not forgetting the story, neither.
29th September, 1913

My dear President Judson:

I thank you most heartily for your kind letter with regard to my letter to President Churchill and the action of the Board of Education thereon. When I wrote that letter I felt that it was my duty to take no uncertain stand on behalf of the right of teachers, not merely of New York, but throughout the United States, to speak their minds, without fear and without restraint, on all questions of educational policy.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

City Superintendent of Schools

President Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ills.
EAST GARDEN, 1915

The City of New York

Salary Schedule and Rates

I enclose herewith copies of the

City letter with regard to my request to

receive a confidentially with the action of the

department concerning the matter of

salary for the position of

where I

was appointed to take effect on November 1st, 1915.

I have written to you that I expect to receive a copy of

the action of the department, not merely a

notified as follows:

The City of New York

President, Board of Education

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Harry P. Judson,  
University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Ill.  
Dear Sir:-

The current issue of "The Lanthorn", year book of  
Susquehanna University, will contain statements from a score or  
more college presidents throughout the United States as to:-  
"Benefits derived in the battle of life from a college education".

University of Chicago is included in this list.  
Your co-operation in compiling this valuable data  
will be heartily appreciated,

Respectfully,

Wilson P. Ard.
Editor "The Lanthorn".
Mr. Harry F. Judson,

Dear Sir:

University of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill.

Your favor of the 20th inst. is received.

The "benefits to be derived in the battle of life from a college education" should be comprised mainly in being trained to think, having enough knowledge to know where to find out things that one desires to know, and enough self-control to control oneself and do what is honest in the face of the temptation to do something else.

Your co-operation in compiling this valuable data will be heartily appreciated. Very truly yours,

Respectfully,

M.F.J. - L.

Wilson P. Ard.

Editor "The Lanthorn".

Mr. Wilson P. Ard,
"The Lanthorn",
Susquehanna University,
Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania.
Dear Sirs,

Your letter of the 30th June is, I regret to say, in receipt.

The question of a college education would be of considerable benefit in many ways. It is of the utmost importance to know more about the world and the people who live in it. The knowledge of one's own country and its history is necessary for the development of one's character and for the proper fulfillment of one's duties.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Enquiries at University College, Dundee.
In a recent issue we published an item relating to Mr. Lansing S. Wells (a guest of the Hotel Harvey), having broken his right arm by falling on a rock in shallow water, from a boat. We have again to chronicle another happening of similar nature, to a cousin and fishing partner, Mr. George S. Wells, who also broke his right arm by falling on the stairs in the hotel, coming from his room in the morning. These two men have been in Constantine for some weeks on their annual fall vacation, enjoying the bass fishing. The home of Mr. Lansing S. Wells is in Yellowstone Park, Montana, while Mr. George S. Wells lives in Illinois. The breaking of the right arm of each of these men at this time, is a somewhat singular coincidence, and notwithstanding the seriousness of these accidents, it has it’s amusing side. While having only the left hand to use in fishing, they still fish every day. They have arranged a large boat with an arm chair in each end, the boatman occupying the middle seat, and their success in fishing from this boat, each with his left hand attracts amusing interest.
I have recently been spending some time at the Hotel Henry’s, practicing the art of the painter. I am staying in a room overlooking a pretty little stream, and watching the activities of the people who frequent the hotel. These two men have been in the country for some weeks, staying in a room in the morning, and coming into town in the evening. The presence of Mr. George S. Wells, who also painted the right side of the stream, in the room next to ours, has made the atmosphere somewhat singed. This is due to the nature of the streams and the proximity of the stream to the hotel.

Mr. Wells is in Yellowstone Park, Montana, while Mr. George S. Wells lives in Illinois. The presence of these men at this time is also due to the proximity of the stream to the hotel and the presence of Mr. Wells. They have always enjoyed a large part with its many colors in each end, and their success in helping from the point, each with the left hand and the right, makes every interest.
Good luck 'tis said, belongs to some,
While others have it not,
To prove it, see the other side
And what these fellows got.
Lannie's right arm was broken short,
He fell, a rock was there,
While Georgie broke his good right arm
By slipping on the stair.
Dear Sir,

I am sending by beam a few small mouth Bass taken on a No 10 fly, "Red Ibis," on Saturday last. These fish were alive at noon today Monday. Hope you will enjoy them. I caught 10 in half hour.

Truly,
Geo S Wells

To
Mr. Harry Pratt Hudson
U. of C.
Dear Mr. Welles:—

Thank you very much for your reminder of your fishing skill. I congratulate you on your success, and am glad to have obvious culinary evidence that bass can be taken with a fly.

Hope you enjoy them.

Very truly yours,

Geo S. Welles

To
Mr. Harry Truth Hudson
11 of C.

Mr. George S. Welles,
Union League Club, Chicago.
Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you very much for your kind consideration of your friendship with you. I am glad to have acquaintance and opportunity of your assistance in any way to help you.

Very truly yours,

H.T. L.

Mr. George B. Miller
123 Main Street, Chicago.
Dear Sir,

I am sorry you cannot go. As far as I myself have been delayed and shall not leave Chicago until Tuesday, and then they stay out the month.

The place is Constantine Much on the upper reaches of the St Joe River. Reached by the S
M S RR Train leaving Chicago at 9 am arriving at Constantine at 11:30 pm.

The Hotel is called the Hotel Harvey. The trip is about 8 hours in length, and you will be in full sympathy with the requirements of the draft. The hotel is on the River Bank and is more than can be expected of the ordinary Country Hotel. Though you may be unable to go, I will be there since you change your mind, and it will also let you know if the Bess are rising to fly.
[Handwritten text not legible]
it may be too late. I am anxious to hear where they do refrain, what reason fly fishing ends.

Yours
Geo S. Wells

To

Mr. H. F. V.
U. of C.
Chicago

13, 1913
Chicago, October 13, 1913

Very truly yours,

Mr. George S. Welles,
Union League Club, Chicago.

The Hotel is on the River Bank, and the rooms are much better than can be expected at an Ordinary Country Hotel. Though you may be unable to go, I shall be there should you change your mind. And if I will also let you know if the Bass are rising to fly.
October 10, 1912

Dear Mr. Welles:

Thank you very much for your kindness. Unfortunately I have no time to fill in the form for the inscription. I hope you will fill it up as before.

Take care and hope to see you soon.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. George E. Welles

Union Rescue Grip Office
Dear Sir,

I do not know you.

Dr. W. Wallace Neff, who called me at breakfast this morning, told me that you belong to the Snowy River Club — a party of enthusiastic fly casters.

You may have had no experience with small-mouth bass, and would like to make their acquaintance. I have recently been in a beautiful stream four hours from Chicago and have taken many on the fly within a month. I feel it is rather incumbent upon me to spread my information to a few of the right sort and therefore offer to pass it to you. I am leaving here about tomorrow morning after noon and perhaps Saturday morning for a few more days and would be glad of your company.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

November 15, 1913
I am living here at the Club
Room 621 and can be reached
by phone or otherwise. I
might add that the accomodations
are extra good at a neat little
hostel on the River Bank, with
all modern conveniences.

Trusting to see you,
I remain

Yours truly,
Geo S. Wells.

To Mr
Harry Pratt Judson

5th, 1913

I am very thankful to have you in my time
and hope that you will enjoy the fly-

ing and all success.
Chicago, October 10, 1913

Dear Sir:-

Your kind favor is at hand. It is a very tempting suggestion, but unfortunately my time is so occupied at present that I must leave the fly-fishing for dreams of the future. I thank you very much for your kindness, and wish you all success.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. George S. Welles,
7 Union-League Club, Chicago.
Nov. 4, 1913.

Pres. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Doctor Judson:

THE STANDARD is about to celebrate its Sixtieth Anniversary. We wonder if you will write a few words of congratulation, especially referring to the helpfulness of THE STANDARD in matters educational. We should be glad to have the message within the next week.

Very truly yours,

THE STANDARD,

as the paper has. The "Standard" has been more than a religious paper. It has been wisely interested in all things that work to the welfare of society, and among these not the least education. The University owes to the "Standard" not merely support but also intelligent friendship.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. J. S. Dickerson,
"The Standard",
700 E. 40th St., Chicago.
The Stanford pump was designed to
be used in the paper mill.

It was found to be very satisfactory
and was adopted for use in all
THE STANFORD PUMP CO.

very early installations.

Very truly yours,

H. P. A.

Mr. J. B. Dickenson

100 W. 50th St. Chicago.
Chicago, November 16, 1913

Rev. Perry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Doctor Judson:

THE STANDARD is about to celebrate its Sixtieth Anniversary. I have lived longer in the world than the "Standard," but certainly did not begin active life as early. I fancy I have not been able to multiply usefulness as the paper has. The "Standard" has been more than a religious paper. It has been wisely interested in all things that work to the welfare of society, and among these not the least education. The University owes to the "Standard" not merely support but also intelligent friendship.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - k.

Mr. J. S. Dickerson,
"The Standard",
700 E. 40th St., Chicago.
Dear Mr. Director,

I understand your concern.

I have been in the work force for over 20 years. I have experience in the field and have worked on many projects. I am confident that I can handle any task you assign to me. I am always looking for ways to improve my skills and knowledge.

Thank you for considering my application. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Dr. Harry P. Judson,
Pres. Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

On Sunday, Dec. 14, the POST-DISPATCH will issue a special edition
to mark the 35th Anniversary of its foundation by Joseph Pulitzer, Dec. 12, 1878.

It will contain a history of this newspaper during the last 35 years, a
review of American journalism during the last 35 years, and a review of the
progress of Democracy during that period.

Our principal object will be to emphasize the importance of a fearless,
independent, nonpartisan Press, conducted primarily in the interest of the Public,
as opposed to a servile, selfish partisan Press, conducted primarily for the
benefit of a Party, a Proprieter, or an Interest. We believe the difference
between these two kinds of journalism should be impressed on the Press of the
country—especially the Press of the South and Southwest—and on the Public.

The POST-DISPATCH is endeavoring, to the best of its ability, to continue
to live up to the "cardinal principles" of its founder, my father Joseph Pulitzer,
as he expressed them in the following Platform, now printed daily on the
editorial page:

The POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its
cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and
reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight dem-
agogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose
privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with
the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be
satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent,
ever be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or
predatory poverty.

April 10, 1907. JOSEPH PULITZER.

The POST-DISPATCH ventures to ask that you will send us, for publication on
Dec. 14, an expression of your views on the obligations and responsibilities of
the Press; on its opportunities for serving the Public; and on the efforts of
the POST-DISPATCH to continue to live up to the promises made in its Platform.

Hoping to have the honor of giving the Public a message, however brief,
from you, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

Joseph Pulitzer Jr.
course it follows that a newspaper is more than a mere money-making enterprise. It is a matter of important public concern, and has an obligation and a responsibility to.

Chicago, November 11, 1913

overlooked. Of course any paper which sets out to be

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, or a certain St. Louis Post-Dispatch

boy in St. Louis, Missouri, in advance to look

Dear Sirs: Being from a particular point of view. This

is legitimate. Your favor of the 6th inst. is received.

The subject on which you ask me to write is a very large one, and could not be covered in a few words.

You will pardon me, therefore, if what I say is merely suggestive. The vital points consist:

Of course a newspaper or any other periodical publication is primarily a business. As such the purpose is to obtain profits for the owners. That purpose is entirely legitimate. At the same time a newspaper is a purveyor of information for the public, and by the way in which it presents such information, as well as by the comments which it may make on facts, and the opinions which it may express on the whole field of human thought, the mind of the public is very largely influenced.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
course it follows that a newspaper is more than a mere money-making enterprise. It is a matter of important public concern, and has an obligation and a responsibility to the republic which cannot be overlooked. Of course, any paper which sets out to be the organ of a certain organization or a certain body of opinion is committed in advance to look at everything from a particular point of view. This is legitimate, but at the same time it must greatly limit the usefulness of the publication in question, as far as the public at large, especially the intelligent part of that public, is concerned. It seems to me that the vital points consist:

Personal in presenting the truth about news just as nearly as it can be ascertained. The paper should always be willing to sacrifice priority of publication or even large public interest to correctness with scrupulous fairness and integrity.

2. That the content of the paper should be fair and equitable, to continue to live up to the cardinal principle of a newspaper of high standing the presentation of opinion should be fair.

3. In presenting the truth about news just as nearly as it can be ascertained. The paper should always be willing to sacrifice priority of publication or even large public interest to correctness with scrupulous fairness and integrity.

4. That the content of the paper should be fair and equitable, to continue to live up to the cardinal principle of a newspaper of high standing the presentation of opinion should be fair.

In presenting the truth about news just as nearly as it can be ascertained. The paper should always be willing to sacrifice priority of publication or even large public interest to correctness with scrupulous fairness and integrity.
public and in the way in which they are presented.
Many facts are not worth while. They are so
trivial and have so little bearing on anything
important that toumber the pages of an intelligent
newspaper with them is not only useless but on the
whole injurious to the public mind. Falsity gossip
is not worth while for a newspaper any more than for
an individual. Moreover, the presentation of many
things having to do with vice and crime, in so far
as this presentation is necessary, can be done only
here and no good.

In the third place, a newspaper of high standing
in the expression of opinion should be fair.

Personal abuse and the distortion of facts to subserv
a particular end are unworthy not only of an
individual whose standards of life are high but
of a newspaper which maintains similar standards.

The POST-DISPATCH is endeavoring, to the best of its ability, to continue
to live up to the "カードinal principles" which its founder, my father Joseph Pulitzer,
said he expected them in the following Platform, now printed on the
editorial page.

JOSEPH PULITZER

Personal abuse and the distortion of facts to subserv
a particular end are unworthy not only of an
individual whose standards of life are high but
of a newspaper which maintains similar standards.

The POST-DISPATCH is endeavoring, to the best of its ability, to continue
to live up to the "カードinal principles" which its founder, my father Joseph Pulitzer,
said he expected them in the following Platform, now printed on the
editorial page.

JOSEPH PULITZER

Personal abuse and the distortion of facts to subserv
a particular end are unworthy not only of an
individual whose standards of life are high but
of a newspaper which maintains similar standards.

The POST-DISPATCH is endeavoring, to the best of its ability, to continue
to live up to the "カードinal principles" which its founder, my father Joseph Pulitzer,
said he expected them in the following Platform, now printed on the
editorial page.

JOSEPH PULITZER

Personal abuse and the distortion of facts to subserv
a particular end are unworthy not only of an
individual whose standards of life are high but
of a newspaper which maintains similar standards.

The POST-DISPATCH is endeavoring, to the best of its ability, to continue
to live up to the "カードinal principles" which its founder, my father Joseph Pulitzer,
said he expected them in the following Platform, now printed on the
editorial page.

JOSEPH PULITZER

Personal abuse and the distortion of facts to subserv
a particular end are unworthy not only of an
individual whose standards of life are high but
of a newspaper which maintains similar standards.

The POST-DISPATCH is endeavoring, to the best of its ability, to continue
to live up to the "カードinal principles" which its founder, my father Joseph Pulitzer,
said he expected them in the following Platform, now printed on the
editorial page.

JOSEPH PULITZER

Personal abuse and the distortion of facts to subserv
a particular end are unworthy not only of an
individual whose standards of life are high but
of a newspaper which maintains similar standards.

The POST-DISPATCH is endeavoring, to the best of its ability, to continue
to live up to the "カードinal principles" which its founder, my father Joseph Pulitzer,
said he expected them in the following Platform, now printed on the
editorial page.

JOSEPH PULITZER

Personal abuse and the distortion of facts to subserv
a particular end are unworthy not only of an
individual whose standards of life are high but
of a newspaper which maintains similar standards.

The POST-DISPATCH is endeavoring, to the best of its ability, to continue
to live up to the "カードinal principles" which its founder, my father Joseph Pulitzer,
said he expected them in the following Platform, now printed on the
editorial page.

JOSEPH PULITZER

Personal abuse and the distortion of facts to subserv
a particular end are unworthy not only of an
individual whose standards of life are high but
of a newspaper which maintains similar standards.

The POST-DISPATCH is endeavoring, to the best of its ability, to continue
to live up to the "カードinal principles" which its founder, my father Joseph Pulitzer,
said he expected them in the following Platform, now printed on the
editorial page.

JOSEPH PULITZER

Personal abuse and the distortion of facts to subserv
a particular end are unworthy not only of an
individual whose standards of life are high but
of a newspaper which maintains similar standards.

The POST-DISPATCH is endeavoring, to the best of its ability, to continue
to live up to the "カードinal principles" which its founder, my father Joseph Pulitzer,
said he expected them in the following Platform, now printed on the
editorial page.

JOSEPH PULITZER

Personal abuse and the distortion of facts to subserv
a particular end are unworthy not only of an
individual whose standards of life are high but
of a newspaper which maintains similar standards.

The POST-DISPATCH is endeavoring, to the best of its ability, to continue
to live up to the "カードinal principles" which its founder, my father Joseph Pulitzer,
said he expected them in the following Platform, now printed on the
editorial page.

JOSEPH PULITZER

Personal abuse and the distortion of facts to subserv
a particular end are unworthy not only of an
individual whose standards of life are high but
of a newspaper which maintains similar standards.
Kansas City, Missouri, November 12, 1913.

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

Dear Sir:-

Will you please take a minute or two to answer the following questions?

I want your opinion :-

(a) If you had a son or daughter ready to enter an elementary school, what branches would you wish him or her to become strong in?

(b) What ones omit?

(c) What ones to place light emphasis upon?

(d) Please give a reason for your decision in each case.

Most respectfully yours,

J. M. Greenwood.

L.
acquire from the endless iteration of things in the present great number of grades is dislike of school.

Kansas City, Missouri, November 13, 1913

Very truly yours,

Mary Scott Judson, University of Chicago.


Dear Sir:

Will you please take a minute or two to answer the following questions?

I want Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 12th inst. is at hand.

If you had a son or daughter ready to enter an elementary school, I find it difficult to answer your questions because that brings you wish him or her to become strong in?

I don't regard the primary function of the elementary school to consist in imparting knowledge. The main thing for the child in that school is to be healthy and happy, and get interested in using his powers of observation, and to learn something. It doesn't seem to me it matters very much what the field of knowledge covers. In the last analysis, therefore, this resolves itself into the handling of the children by a good teacher. I should turn a good teacher loose, Mr. J. H. Greenwood, and let him do what he likes with the children. They'll come out under those conditions in the best shape.

Above all things, don't let the children stay in the elementary school too long. The main thing they
I must have extraordinary powers of endurance to be able to stand this infernal heat. I cannot bear the heat.

There are two main events in my life that I must face. I cannot bear the heat.

I am in a foreign country, far from my home. I must make the best of it. I cannot bear the heat.

I am writing to you to inform you of my situation. I cannot bear the heat.

I am in a foreign country, far from my home. I must make the best of it. I cannot bear the heat.

I am writing to you to inform you of my situation. I cannot bear the heat.

I am in a foreign country, far from my home. I must make the best of it. I cannot bear the heat.

I am writing to you to inform you of my situation. I cannot bear the heat.
acquire from the endless iteration of things in the
present great number of grades is dislike of school.

Kansas City, Missouri, November 12, 1913.

Very truly yours,

Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, III.

Dear Sir:

Will you please take a minute or two to answer the following questions?

I want your opinion:

(a) If you had a son or daughter ready to enter an elementary school,
what branches would you wish him or her to become strong in?

(b) What ones omit?

(c) What ones to place light emphasis upon?

(d) Please give a reason for your decision in each case.

Most respectfully yours,

J. M. Greenwood.

Mr. J. M. Greenwood,
Library Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.
sorrito from the opinion of the press in the

please grant number of spaces to gather at school.

with your kind concurrence, I have

November 13, 1912

I trust to

You know of the sharpness of my

I have the honor to submit the

I am further led to understand that

I have the honor to submit the

I have the honor to submit the

I have the honor to submit the

I have the honor to submit the
triumph of the beneficent source of heat and life.

The MANGER

The Christian festivity in celebration of the birth of the Savior. "Merry Christmas," is the usual formula for the season. It is associated with so many happy memories that it has for the most of us a very real meaning. Christmas time has become a festival of good will. We exchange greetings and gifts, and enjoy family and friendly reunions; we turn our minds as far as we can from work and care and trouble; we get a refreshing of spirit from thinking of happy things; it cheers us to see cheerful faces and to hear merry words and songs. All this, they tell us, comes down from our heathen ancestors. In northern lands through the autumn the sun sinks lower and lower towards the horizon, but at the end of the third week in December the lowest point is reached and thereafter the darkness decreases, the days lengthen, the sunshine grows more abundant. To celebrate the
triumph of the beneficent source of heat and life.

Chicago, December 17, 1913

and the anticipated breaking of the winter cold, and
the renewal of vegetation with the springtime, was a
quite natural thing to do. To this were added the
The MANGUN:

Christian festivities in celebration of the birth of
"Merry Christmas" is the usual formula
the Savior. All these ideas, with their countless
for the season. It is associated with so many happy
implications and suggestions, have become interwoven
memories that it has for the most of us a very real
in our Christmas customs. We need not try to
meaning. Christmas time has become a festival of
disentangle the varied strands. Enough, that
good will. We exchange greetings and gifts; we
Christmas is in very deed a time of peace on earth
enjoy family and friendly reunions; we turn our
and good will to men.
minds as far as we can—from work and care and trouble;
Merry Christmas to all.
we get a refreshing of spirit from thinking of happy
things; it cheers us to see cheerful faces and to hear
merry words and songs. All this, they tell us, comes
down from our heathen ancestors. In northern lands
through the autumn the sun sinks lower and lower
towards the horizon, but at the end of the third week
in December the lowest point is reached and thereafter
the darkness decreases, the days lengthen, the
sunshine grows more abundant. To celebrate the