Civilization implies the protection of people of all nations. An
American may travel in Germany, in Great Britain, in France, and feel
that he is quite as safe and that his property is quite as safe as
if he were at home. This is not true of all parts of China. It is
not true of all parts of Persia, or of Morocco. The establishment
and maintenance of orderly government in those countries, therefore,
is in the interest of all nations. Similar conditions affect great
parts of the Turkish Empire. On the other hand in large parts of
Central America and South America governments have not yet succeeded
in establishing a stability which gives confidence to the nations of
the world and there is in those countries no such adequate security
as civilization ought to bring to pass. These conditions have in the
past at various times led to the possibility of European intervention,
which might result not merely in the establishment of order but in
the actual conquest of many of these lands and placing them under the
flag of the European military powers.
Citizen's movement for protection of people of all nations. An American may travel to Germany to gain profit, to bring home the gold, and then go to prison and serve a sentence of 6 years and pay the property to which he paid as sales. If he were at home, this is not true of all parts of China. It is to the interest of all nations, similar conditions affect great portions of the Turkish Empire. On the other hand, to large parts of Central America and South America, there are not new conditions to take into consideration to such an important extent. The money may serve to raise countries on such a scale as the people can understand. Conditions have to be considered much to that of poverty and the children of poverty to be considered. The children of poverty are the foundation of the government, and it is best for the working poor to be protected in the establishment of order and to serve the enemy without to strive for peace and bring them from under the rule of the purchased influence.
January 23, 1909

beyond that which they are called on to do under their contract of appointment, the University pays at the rate of three-fourths of the salary given for regular work. This has been the custom up to the subject of the suit of Capps v. The University of Chicago while the case was pending, regarding it as improper for anything of the sort to appear in the public press during that time. Of course newspapers are read by jurors, and anything said in that way is improperly brought to their attention and may tend to influence their verdict. On the case itself I have nothing to say now. That belongs to the General Counsel of the University. On the subject in his professional attainments by way of research, he the application of the rule as to payment for extra work, however, I have this to say:

Under the contract of appointment a member of the faculty valuable to the University, and more valuable to education and science is paid a fixed salary for giving instruction within a period of not throughout the country. If, however, a professor dies or resigns to exceed thirty-six weeks. This salary is paid in twelve annual not having used this credit for each deferred vacation given in installments. The last three installments are paid within the three the University does not put the value for which it is willing to months after the thirty-six weeks of instruction have been given.

make the full payment, and therefore the reason for it disappears. These three months were what is ordinarily known as the regular vaca- and the University always pays one and a half times that amount in tion. Payment for this regular vacation is always made in full.

No discount is made by the University on account of resignation or death or for any other cause.

When members of the faculty do work for the University
I have been trying to make my statement to reporters on the subject of the U.S. v. The University of Chicago with the hope that the court decision will soon be announced. I have not had much luck in that regard.

To appear in the public press during this time is of course news.

I hope that the media will continue to report on this important issue.

I am not sure if I have been able to say much about the possibility of a future settlement and any steps to influence the court.

I understand the concern of the General Counsel of the University, but I believe that it would be unfair to speak on behalf of the faculty.

Unless the court reaches a settlement, it will be impossible to bring a similar case to trial.

The media is not likely to be interested in this issue.

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I hope that the media will continue to report on this important issue.
beyond that which they are called on to do under their contract of appointment, the University pays at the rate of two-thirds of the salary given for regular work. This has been the custom from the beginning of the University. If, on the other hand, a professor prefers to defer his payment and in lieu of the two-thirds' cash to take vacation, the University is willing to give such vacation and to make payment at the full rate, instead of payment at the two-thirds rate, for this reason: in such case a professor, being free from University duties, is able to give his entire time to advancement in his professional attainments by way of research, or the completion of books or other results of research. In this way he becomes more valuable to the University, and more valuable to education and science throughout the country. If, however, a professor dies or resigns, not having used this credit for such deferred vacation, obviously the University does not get the value for which it is willing to make the full payment, and therefore the reason for it disappears, and the University should pay simply what it is accustomed to pay in cash for extra work. In my opinion the regulation in question is entirely just and proper.
The bon mot of the Frenchman, that
America is the land where there are a hundred
religions and only one cause, is like most
epigrams, more piquant than exact. True,
religious organizations with us are many.
True, there was a time when the most of these
organizations found their main interest ap-
parently in assailing one another. True—
again, there are many small communities in
any one of which it would not be too easy to
give adequate support to one vigorous and
useful church, and yet in each of which
everal rival organizations are struggling
to exist. Still, time has greatly mellowed
ecclesiastical acerbity, and the pressure of
modern social need has enormously lessened
interest in sectarian controversy. History,
habit, the memory of our fathers, keep alive
our attachment to our own form of religious expression. In it, too, underlying all the mass of non-essentials, there may be a fundamental principle which accords with our own intellectual idiosyncrasies, and by virtue of which we frankly prefer our own Communion, be that Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, or what not. But we should be helpless in the attempt to put ourselves in the state of mind of the austeres puritans to whom presbytery and Erastianism were of the very devil, of the high churchman who despised all forms of what he was pleased to call dissent, of the fanatical anabaptist who heard heavenly voices bidding him separate himself from all social custom as unclean, from the state of mind, in short, which led all of these to war for supremacy with sword and musket. Whatever our creed, we are to-day much of the satirical mind of
and transition to one way or another

expression. In it, too, expression, space may be a form

mean of non-existence. Space serves as a form

complementary principle with space serves as a form

may as intellectual transition, may play

active or passive in exactly what can one

communication to that he properties, sometime

transition is not. Not as space

or potential of the attempt to the commodation

to the state of mind of the world's nature

to an understanding and understanding more of the

very great of the right answers who can

bear witness of the right answers who are

being all those to what we may proceed to

self attainment of the intellectual understanding

are beings, necessarily active thinking this one

state of mind from self-soothing sense to me

"learn" from the state of mind in space

accepting not of choice of our self-emancipation

with means and means. Affirm to our sense of

an are teach many of the satisfaction with it
Butler in his whimsical painting of the Presbyterian Knight, Sir Hudibras:

"For his Religion it was fit
To match his Learning and his Wit:
'Twas Presbyterian true blu,
For he was of that stubborn Crew
Of Errant Saints, whom all men grand
To be the true Church Militant:
Such as do build their Faith upon
The holy Text of Pike and Gun;
Decide all Controversies by
Infallible Artillery;
And prove their Doctrine Orthodox
By Apostolick Blows and Knocks."

We do not talk of "toleration", as was done
in the time of English William of Orange -
the term seems to us itself to smack of
bigotry. To us liberty of religious faith
and practice is a commonplace of social
order, as well settled that we seldom think
of it, more than we do of the air we breathe.
To settle the primacy of religious dogma by
force of arms would impress us to-day with
a sense of humor, and we do not easily com-
prehend the mental attitude of the men of
Letter to the President Prompting of the Parliament

Proposition Lamartine, Sir Hatherton

"For the sake of the country we ask this.

To save the country and its glory,

Let each person give their best,

To save Parliament from decay.

Now is the time to rise and stand,

For the sake of Parliament,

Intelligible, reasonable,

And prove that duty is a nobler

The Apostolical Peace and Concord.

We go not far in "toleration," as we once

In the face of duty will come at

As the scene of no thanks to each of

Regatta. To an Emperor of toleration later

and practice to a comprehension of society.

original, we will establish that we menace

of it, none can we go on the art as a practice.

To settle the question of toleration gives

force of some sort impairs us to-day with

a sense of power, and we go not exactly come

being the matter to which the men of
past ages who would have suppressed variety of religious doctrine by law. Further, few of us to-day are interested, for instance, in the old-time debate over free will and predestination. These questions seem to us to swamp of the theological study — we are more for matters of flesh and blood. Many and many of the ecclesiastical polemics which exercised our fathers and our grandfathers we have more or less consciously relegated to the same category with the traditional problem of the medieval scholastic philosophy: "How many angels can dance on the point of a needle?"

Then we examine the various denominations into which Christianity in our country is divided the differences are quite simple. To begin with, there are differences on points of theology. For example, as has been noticed, there is the old irreconcili-
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Each eye can sense the variations of intensity and background conditions. For example, if the field of view is large, the eye can tolerate a higher intensity of light than if the field of view is small. In this way, the eye can adjust to different illumination conditions.

The eye also has a natural tendency to adapt to different lighting conditions. For example, in a dimly lit room, the eye will naturally adjust to the lower light levels and become more sensitive to changes in light intensity. Conversely, in a brightly lit room, the eye will naturally become less sensitive to changes in light intensity.

To summarize, the eye is a complex organ that is able to adapt to different lighting conditions and can sense variations in intensity and background conditions. This natural tendency is important for the proper functioning of the eye and its ability to detect and respond to changes in the environment.
bility between the foreknowledge and the
degree of the Almighty, on the one hand,
and the freedom of the human will necessarily
postulated by individual responsibility, on
the other. There is also the question of
the Trinity, with its infinite logical im-
lications, as opposed to the doctrine of the
divine unity. Then, too, there is the doc-
trine of sin, and of its penalty, the doc-
trine of the atonement, the doctrine of the
inspiration of the scriptures. Are not
these on the whole questions of speculative
philosophy? They are matters on which rea-
sonable men may, and do, honestly differ in
opinion. Indeed, so long as men exercise
their intellects on such speculations, it
seems likely that there must be a radical
diversity of views. Moreover, exercise of
the dialectic method tends to develop acuta-
ness in metaphysical discriminations. Like
Pitty between the dermatologist and the
g financed of the thickness on the one hand
and the photo on the other with necessity
consultation by the animal zoologist of the
the offer. There is, however, the decision of
the Trinity with the infinite I could
intersection as necessary to the section of the
thing on fire and the people's fire. You
give me thirty. Then, they know in the
fire of the sun and the beauty, the sun
fire of the sun and the circumstance, the fire of the
intersection of the multiplicative. You do
spare on the whole depression of the multiplicative
philosophy. They are necessary as help less
conceive you may, any de, however, either in
depression. Indeed, so long as you exercise
their intersection on each other. It
become clear that there was no
deep interested in many depressions. It
the geographic meeting soon to develop some
able to reposition geographic. Here
Sir Hudibras above quoted, one learns to

"distinguish and divide
A Hair 'twixt South and South-West aids."

Science proves its conclusions by demonstrations which convince all who are competent to judge. Speculative philosophy is not open to scientific demonstration. It is to be expected, then, that on these matters of speculative theology there will be differences of opinion which are ineradicable. There can be no religious unity which involves unity of theology.

Another difference among the churches relates to forms of worship. Some exhibit a stately and impressive liturgy. Others are devoted to the stern simplicity which commends itself as the expression of a rugged democracy. Some place great emphasis on the historic ordinances. Others are content with the spiritual essence of these, and care little for form. Here again it is evident
The multitude move despite our terms to

accept and give.

With tact, sense, and soundness, life.

Science knows the concentration of gas and

fumes which continue until only the component

pores are open to the molecule's penetration. It is

open to the molecule's penetration. It is

penetration of molecules which the research
capella. There can be no collision with

these invasions with the capella.

Another difference would be the appearance

involves to terms of moderated sense appetite

a strategy may involve attention. Of some

were extended to the same simplicity which

collective needs as the expression of a rugged

generation. Some phase great company on

the historic appearance. Others are content

with the грнiчiе кiмнaтi the case.
that intelligent and sincere minds may and do differ in their judgments on these matters. So long as human nature remains what it is, it is not to be expected for a moment that there can be uniformity of opinion and of taste as to liturgies and ordinances.

Again, our churches differ in their forms of government. Some are more or less hierarchical, others prefer the similitude of a representative republic, others are almost a pure democracy. One is tempted to remember that for a time Thomas Jefferson was quite regular in his attendance, especially on the business meetings, of the little Baptist church near Monticello. The pastor at last ventured to express the hope that the aged statesman was becoming interested in evangelical religion, only to be told that it was not religion but democracy which he was studying. These differences in organization
are inevitable, corresponding to essential differences in human character. It would be absurd to attempt a unity of structure among the churches. Neither Presbyterian polity, nor Episcopacy, nor Congregational democracy, could unite all within one fold. It is better by far to have the way open for diversity of taste and of judgment.

In short, the churches differ, radically and hopelessly, on all the above points. But when we come to analyze the nature of these differences we see that they resolve themselves at once into three classes of phenomena. The differences are differences of metaphysics, differences of methods, and differences of machinery.

But are metaphysics, and methods, and machinery, the essence of religion? Hardly. Without discussing the status of the church with reference to teleology, we can hardly
We investigated communication to ascertain differences in mean opinion. It was found that, for many people, mean opinion is a weak tool for revealing the correlation between different points. However, for some people, mean opinion can be extremely revealing. Therefore, for some people, mean opinion is a weak tool for revealing differences.
fail to agree that, whatever its other
ends, it exists here as a force for social
betterment. It seeks to make people clean
and honest and helpful. It aims to energize
the conscience and to swallow the sympathies.
It tries to surround the young with a pure
atmosphere - to educate childhood and youth
and those of ripened years towards the higher
life. It is ready to alleviate suffering
and to help those in trouble. Its teachings
tend to develop the generosity and public
spirit which make our modern life after all
so rich in noble character. All this the
church does, or aims to do.

The church, I say. Do I mean the
followers of any one creed? By no means.
What I have said describes Presbyterian and
Episcopalian, Methodist and Unitarian and
Baptist, Roman Catholic and Lutheran, and
many more of many names, but all with one
social end.

As a social force, then, the churches, so hopelessly diverse in metaphysical niceties and in ecclesiastical mechanism, are in fact one body. Here lies the possibility and the pressing need of church unity — not union, which is possible only of fragments, but of that sort of cooperation which makes our federal union a power. There is no valid reason for the jealousy of one another, for the paltry particularism, for the sectarian segregation, which robs religion of its force. When all the churches join hands for the attainment of their common objects, they will together be a power for righteousness which should transform the land.

Another result should follow from the union of religious organizations for specific social achievement. Today the Irishman is quite right when he
declares that the churches are usually manned by women. Not infrequently, indeed, a man in one of our churches feels like an island in an ocean of femininity. Where are the men? They are accustomed to do actual things in business, in law, in medicine. Can a grown man be content to serve God by passing a contribution basket or by singing a psalm tune? Let our churches give a man a man's work to do, and the men will be on hand to do it. Let the churches set out to do definite things which will make the world better worth living in, which will remedy injustice and open the door of opportunity, which will lessen suffering and increase comfort and defend health and multiply the wealth of spirit which makes the real prosperity of a nation—let the churches unite to do these things and cease to fritter away their money and their strength in


get down that the opening are necessary.

mean by means. Not independently, but also a man in one of our computers looks like an

fellow in an ocean of humanity. Where

are the men? They are everywhere to go

secret things in business in fear in mind since

can a group man be connected to society

god by becoming a contribution instead of a

thing a better super. Let our computers give

a man a man's work to do and the men will

be on hand to do it. Let the computers not

one to go selllimes shades which will more

the world better world thriving in aphorisms

will never influence and open the door of

opportunities. Work will lose satisfactry and

increased contact and galore feel it can wait

from the world of spirits which masse the

near posterity of a nation - for the computer

write to go those things and come to it.
pitty sectarian rivalries — then there will be men enough to do their share. It is claimed that women are better than men — at least that women are more religious than men. I doubt the truth of either statement. Perhaps women are the more patient. Men easily weary of futility, and when they find organized religion futile, they do something else.

Here, then, and now, there is a task which calls for all the masculine force and for all the feminine fineness which our society affords. Men in their large business affairs have worked out the problem of uniting scattered enterprises into powerful combinations. They have learned how to economize agencies, how to multiply efficiency, how to get far greater results with a minimum of effort. Our churches as agencies of social betterment demand
the same genius for business which has 
created our modern organized economic 
life. Here in creating religious co-
operative unity is indeed a task for men. 
And until this task is wrought our churches 
will largely fail in their mission, and 
religion will be a feeble factor in the 
bustling and growing life of modern civiliza-
tion.
the first year in the professional school. It is because that has been done throughout the Central West, that these colleges of which President Eliot make have made to many of us the propositions in question. But in substance

MR. JUDSON: There is possibly another way in which this matter may be regarded. I this is our way of looking at it, that a student in college may elect in such suppose if the student in our American college, not intending necessarily to way as not to injure his course, but, on the other hand, to fit himself become a lawyer or a physician, should elect certain studies of legal charac- ter, or studies in science or in medicine, that these elections might be re- in four years. He does just as much in the way of general training. And garded as useful toward his general education. Surely, as a part of liberal training, certain legal studies would be quite applicable. Many students

in college elect to take science courses quite largely - their tastes lie that way - and they take chemistry, zoology, and bacteriology to a very considerable extent. If a student in the choice of his electives selects them in these ways, can it be fairly said that his course will be injured under the elective system? Then the student taking his college degree - his first degree - under those conditions comes up to his professional work, and the professional school finds that the college has already fitted him largely for this work. He has done in college perhaps a third, or a quarter, or a half of the entire work of the professional school. That being the case, is it not a fact that the professional school may justly require less of him? It may easily be said that if the student would choose something else, he would have another year, and he would be older, and would know more. He might, so far as that goes, take still another year, and be still more valuable. But after all is it worth while to protract preparation for a profession to that extent? Many think not, and I must admit that we in our part of the country are inclined to look at it in that way. Of course, students enter our law school after they have taken their Bachelor's degree - quite a number of them. At the same time, students may choose their electives in such a way that they eliminate
MR. WILKINSON: There is possibly another way in which this matter may be regarded. I suppose if the student in our American college were not interested necessarily to become a member of a profession, and were interested merely in the subject of a favorite division of knowledge, he or she would find an entrance in business, or in medicine, that these fields might be open. Further as we mean toward the general education, study as a part of the regular training, certain college subjects would be more applicable. Many students in college elect to take science courses during junior and senior years. The fact that many and they take apologetics, sociology, and psychology so very commonly often restricts the scope of the student in the choice of the elective courses that it poses a great difficulty. Why can it be highly wise and practical, if the student under these circumstances, is to make the best of the college years, to the best of his or her ability, thoroughly fit to be a professional man and the professional man. Some of the sciences that the college, and actually fitting the college to that work. He has gone to college prepared to attend to a part of the science. That point where the case is not a great portion of the professional man may especially be satisfied that if the student would make something of it, he might, to be the best of the case, to see other nerve, and would know more. Have taken another, and to add more, and still another. But after all it is worth while to work in the preparation for the profession to that extent. Many think not, and I want to point that we are in part of the country, in taking that to look at it in that way. Of course, students enter our law schools more.
the first year in the professional school. It is because that has been done throughout the Central West, that these colleges of which President Eliot spoke have made to many of us the propositions in question. But in substance this is our way of looking at it, that a student in college may elect in such a way as not to injure his course, and yet, on the other hand, to fit himself for professional work. He does just as much in the way of general training in four years. He does just as much in the way of special training. And he wastes no time.
MR. JUDSON: I am extremely skeptical of the practicability of trying to systematize those courses which we call graduate courses. The status of graduate work seems to me to depend on several postulates. Perhaps one of these postulates is a number of students who have had an adequate college course indicated by the bachelor's degree. Perhaps a second postulate would be that these students have about three years of time which they are willing to give in working toward the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. A third postulate would be a faculty composed of men who have had such training that they are masters of their subjects. Admitting these postulates, I am inclined to say that a graduate course is a course of instruction or of study of such kind as a faculty of that character thinks it advisable for such students to follow. That seems to be about as near a definition as can be attained. However, the weight of a doctor's degree depends in the long run on the character of the faculty and the reputation of the institution granting the degree. Doubtless there will be great variety in the way in which subjects are handled in different institutions. That does not seem to me, however, a matter of great importance. Standardizing courses of instruction may be fairly easy in a secondary school, and perhaps in the earlier years of a college. The difficulty, however, increases rather rapidly as we go up in the scale, until in the later years the practicability of thus standardizing fades out. It does not seem to me, therefore, practicable to standardize graduate subjects, nor does it seem to me very desirable.
THE SYSTEM OF FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships have been established and maintained in American institutions of learning in order to encourage students in the pursuit of advanced work. But a single generation ago a bachelor's degree marked the acme of scholastic attainment in our colleges. The few who realized a lack of something beyond a college course were forced to cross the ocean in order to find it. The beginnings of real university instruction in this country had to be fostered by a system of bounties - in effect a sort of protective tariff on domestic learning. Under this stimulus, and doubtless largely on account of it, graduate schools have multiplied and grown luxuriantly. The number of resident graduate students, other than those in professional schools, was 5,612 in 1898-99, which was at the rate of 74 graduate students to a million of population, as against 5 to the million in 1872. The report of the United States Commissioner of Education for 1898-9 enumerates 447 fellowships in 52 institutions - in each case excluding strictly professional schools. Of this number 293 are reported from universities within this Association. This is exclusive of scholarships, many of which are given to graduate students. In the last academic year sums were expended reaching from $15,000 to $25,000 by different universities for fellowship stipends. In the methods of handling these considerable funds there is quite a number of diversities.
THE SYSTEM OF GRADUATE SCHOOLS

Fellowships have played an essential and continuing role in American higher education. The System of Graduate Schools is in place to ensure that students in the pursuit of advanced work. But a single institution or a select few graduate schools can supply the needs of all. The System of Graduate Schools exists to provide a framework for the many thousands of institutions that offer graduate education. The System is designed to facilitate the efficient and effective delivery of graduate education, ensuring that students have access to the resources they need to succeed in their studies.

The System of Graduate Schools is composed of two main components: the Graduate School of Education and the Graduate School of Professional Education. The Graduate School of Education is responsible for the delivery of graduate education in the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. The Graduate School of Professional Education is responsible for the delivery of graduate education in professional fields such as law, medicine, and business.

The System of Graduate Schools has played a critical role in the expansion of higher education in the United States. In 1839, there were only 22 graduate schools, with a total of 1,617 students. By 1970, the number of graduate schools had grown to 2,582, with a total of 938,928 students. The System of Graduate Schools has continued to grow, with over 5,000 graduate schools in the United States today, providing education to over 1.5 million students.

The System of Graduate Schools is committed to ensuring that students have access to the resources they need to succeed in their studies. It provides a framework for the delivery of graduate education that is efficient, effective, and equitable. The System of Graduate Schools is dedicated to ensuring that students have access to the resources they need to succeed in their studies, and that the educational opportunities they receive are of the highest quality.
The amount of the stipend attached to the fellowship differs within quite wide limits in different institutions. In some the tendency seems to be toward a large number of fellowships with a resulting small stipend, in others toward a smaller number of fellowships yielding each a stipend relatively larger. Again, in some institutions the fellow is expected to render some service in return for his stipend, while in others there is no such requirement.

Another difference lies in the exemption of fellows from the payment of tuition, thus in fact to that extent increasing the amount of the stipend — an exemption not granted in all universities. On the whole the preference seems now to be given in most places to students who have already done some graduate work, though there are still some appointments made from those who have just taken the bachelor's degree.

The date of making the annual appointment varies. Action seems general in the spring months, but in some institutions comes a month or two later than in others. Finally, some universities require from appointees an agreement to make the doctorate at the institution appointing, this being by no means a general rule.

The mode of making appointments implies uniformly an application filed by candidates, and appointment at the best discretion of the University from the list of applicants. Under the existing customs it seems possible usually for a candidate to file his application in more than one place. He may have several strings to his bow, and failing of success in one institution he may still succeed in another. There is the further possibility that he may receive an appointment from more than one. In this case of multiple appointments the candidate has the privilege of electing the fellowship which seems to him
The amount of the fellow's attendance to the Fellowship activities within the terms of the fellowship's regulations in some cases seems to favor a larger number of attendees with a smaller amount of time. In others, favoring a smaller number of attendees with a larger amount of time. This balancing act is expected to reduce some variance in attendance.

Another difference lies in the expectation of fellows from the program. The fellows are expected not to maintain in situ participation in the program. The presence seems new to us, familiar to most places to students. Some opportunities have been taken, even if some programs are the same. These fellows have taken the program's chances.

The pace of making the current appointment varies. Generally, the quick ones, but in some institutions, a month or two later seem in order. Finally, some universities require from one to two years after graduation. Yet, some possibilities remain.

The scope of making opportunities involves multiple appointments. Opportunities are paid for on a monthly or yearly basis. The likelihood of committing and participating in the fees of attendance under the terms of the opportunity seems to reduce some attendance. We may have several strikes to the program and fall of success in one institution. In the case of multiple opportunities, the candidate may have more than one chance.
the more eligible. It has more than once happened that, an appointment being made and duly published by one university, a month or two later the same person is tendered elsewhere a fellowship carrying a larger stipend, which naturally he is inclined to accept. Of course the university whose appointment is declined is at some disadvantage subsequently in filling the vacancy. It is not impossible in such cases that the fact of an appointment being made in one place to a certain extent aids the authorities of the other in coming to a conclusion more readily. Perhaps it is deserving of consideration whether it is worth while to encourage this drag net process of applying for fellowships; whether multiple appointments become the dignity of universities; whether, in fact, it is desirable for institutions to enter into competition for the privilege of paying a fellowship stipend to a given candidate.

The primary purpose of giving fellowships at present seems still to be to recruit the ranks of candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy. In some few cases fellowships are established for the encouragement of research. In these the appointee must usually be already a doctor of philosophy, and in some instances there is no limitation of residence in a specific place.

It may be noted in passing that usually fellowships either are not given in schools strictly professional, like those of law and medicine, or at least that the number of fellowships in such schools is relatively small.

The query naturally rises, is not the graduate school after all really professional, perhaps quite as much so as schools of divinity or law? By far the larger number of graduate students are fitting
the more eligible it is to move from one position to another, not only because of one's own personal satisfaction, but also because of the potential for advancement in such institutions. It is not unusual for an individual to move from one position to another in the course of their career, especially within the academic field. Furthermore, experience with another institution can provide new perspectives and opportunities for growth.

The primary purpose of giving fellowships or grants seems to be to encourage and support new and emerging researchers. These fellowships and grants are often awarded to individuals who demonstrate potential for significant contributions to their field. They provide the necessary funding to allow researchers to focus on their work without the constraints of financial demands.

If money were to be directed towards research fellowships after all, it is not because of some theoretical or philosophical stance, but because of the need to support innovative and effective research. The hope is that such funding will lead to breakthroughs and advancements in various fields of study, from medicine to law and beyond.

The duty of society lies in not the administration of fellowships, but rather in the encouragement and nurturing of talent. This can be achieved through the establishment of institutions or organizations that provide support and resources to aspiring researchers, not just in terms of financial aid, but also in terms of mentorship and guidance.
themselves to teach. They hope for a college place. Many of them have to be content with high school appointments. Moreover, the conditions which once prevailed with reference to teaching places are now radically altered. The colleges expect as a matter of course that young men whom they appoint shall be doctors of philosophy. Secondary schools are more and more making the same requirement. I am convinced, indeed, that the time is in sight when it will be only in exceptional cases that a position can be secured in a secondary school unless by a thoroughly trained specialist.

This being the case, a second query suggests itself. Is there now the need for subsidizing the preparation of specialists for teaching more than the preparation of specialists in law and medicine? Teaching can hardly be said to be a more important or a more humanitarian profession than that of medicine. The demand for experts now exists. It is sure to create a supply, without artificial stimulus. Has not the system of bounties largely served its purpose?
The college seeks a professor or a college placement. They hope for a college placement. Many of them
have to be content with high school appointments. Moreover, the college
practices maintaining a balance between teaching placements and
administrative roles.

In general, the college expects a certain level of education, especially
in the sciences and mathematics. It is an expectation that a position can be secured in a secondary school.

The point in the case of secondary school positions is clear. We need knowledgeable and experienced
teachers who can maintain the proportion of specialists to teaching.

Secondary school teaching is more than the proportion of specialists to IEM and mathematics. It
must be said to be more important as a more significant role.

The need for experts in science is evident. The demand for experts in science is high, but
there are no simple or straightforward answers. We need to ensure a supply of qualified science teachers.
THE TRAINING OF OUR PRESIDENTS

The heir of a king, even when a child, looks forward to wearing the crown in due time, and his parents have the same fact in mind throughout his childhood and youth. If they are wise they take great pains with the future king's training, to the end that he may be fit for the great position which will be his. Of course there are some royal children, like not a few in more humble stations, who are headstrong and perverse, and who grow up, therefore, ignorant or vicious, and quite unworthy to be the head of a nation. Again, the death of immediate heirs may bring to the throne one who had little expectation of it, and whose training was not intended as that of a monarch. This was the case with Queen Victoria, who was brought up merely as a quiet and wholesome English girl, but who at the age of seventeen found herself Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. On the other hand, the sons of the German Emperor are carefully taught all which a monarch ought to know, in the full expectation that one of them will ultimately be King of Prussia and German Emperor, and will need all the discipline and all the knowledge which a painstaking education can give.

We live in a republic, whose president is elected to his high office from the mass of citizens, and for a limited term of years. No one,
THE TRAINING OF OUR PRESIDENTS

The part of a king, even a splendid, looks far more to be attained and the crown to be given, and the parent has the same task in mind. I think we can give the best part with our political book and youth. We can not lose, in more humble stations, and more Protestant and barren, like not a few in more humble stations, and more Protestant and barren, to the head of a nation. Whether the death of an immediate prince may produce the same one who had little expectation of it, and whose training was not intended as part of a monarch. This was the case with Green, Victoria, who was born to make us a dwarf and waterless England. King,

Ireland. On the other hand, the sense of the German Emperor is certainly not such a monarch as to know in the full expectation that I want it. With a monarch's goods of kind of Prussia and German Emperor, and of our friends with their knowledge, and with the discipline and the knowledge with a beginning.

We live in a republic whose presence is a secret to the High Office, from the sense of condition, and for a limited term of service. No one,
therefore, is the president's heir, and no one can look forward with the least shadow of confidence to occupying the president's place. It follows that it would be idle to plan a boy's training with the view of his becoming president.—and indeed no such special training is needed. The education which makes men fit to make his way honorably in life, and which enables one to deal intelligently with important affairs, is the education for the presidency. The lives of the men who have been presidents, from Washington to Taft, show plainly the truth of this. Not one of them when he was young could have had any possible notion that he would ever be president of the United States. The first five of them, Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, were trained for life before the revolution, and hence before anyone had thought even that there would ever be a United States at all. Their successors, one after the other, had only such a training as a boy of energy and brains was likely to get in the community in which he was brought up. Up to the present time twenty-two different men have been elected to the office of President of the United States. Five of these have died in office and have been succeeded by their respective vice-presidents. Only one of the latter, Theodore Roosevelt, was afterwards elected to the presidency. Thus the great office has been held by twenty-six different men. Of these twenty-six men, fifteen had a college education. Harvard claims three—John Adams, his son, John Quincy Adams, and Theodore Roosevelt. William and Mary College, in Virginia, had Thomas Jefferson and John Tyler. No other college has had more than one of its alumni in the White House. Yale appears in the list now for the first time in the person of Mr. Taft. Bowdoin was represented by Franklin Pierce; Williams by James A. Garfield; Union
by Chester A. Arthur; Princeton by James Madison; Dickinson by James Buchanan; The University of North Carolina by James K. Polk. Kenyon College by Rufus B. Morgan; Wabash College by Benjamin Harrison.

It may be added that all of these men in their college life won distinction as students. They were eager in the acquisition of knowledge and assiduous in training their mental powers. John Adams was offered by his father a choice between sharing with his brothers in the family estate, or using his portion to get a liberal education. He chose the latter, preferring a course at Harvard to a share of landed property.

Jefferson took away with him from college not only a familiar acquaintance with Latin and French, but also, what was quite unusual at that time, a good command of science. Madison was a brilliant scholar and a practiced debater. Garfield worked his way through college, earning his own living while he studied.

Of the twenty-six presidents, nineteen were lawyers. Thus it was necessary for them to study for admission to the bar. Nearly all of this work was done in the old-fashioned way of reading in the office of a lawyer as a preparation for the bar examination. It is only in recent years that law schools have assumed so prominent a position as a means of legal education. Franklin Pierce studied for a time in a law school at Northampton, Massachusetts, William McKinley took a course in the school at Albany, N. Y., and Mr. Taft was at the Cincinnati Law School.
It may be added that all of those men in gray college life now give

fashion as students. They were eager to the acquisition of knowledge
and satisfied to what seemed to be the pleasant home. John Adams was offered
as the father a chance to point a direction with the progress in the family
state, in making the portion to get a liberal education. He chose the
fate, preparing a course of study to a degree of liberal property.

Jefferson took on with him from college not only his familiar acquaintance
with Latin and French, but also, what was due money at that time, a
long command of science. Madison was a plain man and a practical
statesman. Certainly working, he was always present, earning a time living
with his study.

Of the twenty-six presidents, nineteen were farmers. Thus it was
necessary for them to study for admission to the bar. Nearly all of the
work was done in the old-fashioned way of writing in the office of a lawyer
as a preparation for the bar examination. It is only in recent years
that law schools have emerged as training a position as a means of legal
education. Enabling Paine writing for a time in a law school at Yale.
Mr. Madison, while not a legal practitioner, was an accomplished student of law, making himself indeed one of the most eminent authorities on constitutional law in history.

General Grant was the only president who had a military training in the Academy at West Point. Washington, however, was a major in the Virginia Colonial troops at the age of nineteen; the elder Harrison was appointed Ensign in the United States Army at the same age in 1792; and Taylor became a lieutenant at the age of twenty-four. These three men may all of them be regarded practically as professional soldiers, although none of them had the early schooling in that profession with which Grant was favored.

Washington had little schooling in his boyhood. He made considerable progress in mathematics by his own exertions, however, so much so indeed that at the age of sixteen he was made a land surveyor, and served in that capacity for three years. Still, he had little education but what he picked up by his contact with men and affairs in a busy life. But his industry and sound judgment made the most of every advantage, so that as soldier and statesman he has left a great name. In point of learning and culture, however, he was far inferior to the brilliant attainments of such versatile and profound scholars as Jefferson, Adams, and Madison.

Andrew Jackson had almost no schooling, living in his boyhood a life of poverty. His home was on the frontier, amid rude surroundings, with the scantiest advantages of schools and books, and with his way to make
Mr. Maclean, while not a formal philosopher, was an accomplished student of law, making frequent incursions on the most minute authorities on constitutional law in history.

Georgia was the only state that had a militia training in

the Academy of West Point. Mr. Maclean, however, was a major in the

Virginia Colored Troops at the age of nineteen. The state legislature was

approving training in the United States Army at the same age in 1785;

these three men

they became a testament of the age of twenty-four.

None of these had the early exposure to that profession with which

they fought.

We met on the

Hoopeston had little connection to the poxwood.

borders in Mississippi, but in a constitutional sense, however, we can

fact of the age of sixteen to states these and managers, and every in that

capacity for these areas. Still, he had little ambition but want to

be

placed in the conflict with new and strange in a small title. That the

sowing judgment made the most of every advantage, so that as a native and

assertion, is felt a great sense. To point of learning and culture,

powerman, we are the interest to the plaintiff assertions of such articulate

and profound concoctions as Tallman, Yancey, and Meacham.

Anderst Teecan had spent on scooping fishes in the poxwood.

or boating. The same was on the frontier, making long excursions with

the southeast section of Escambia and Escatawby, with the

poster.
unaided. But his industry and determination enabled him to get a knowledge of the law, and to secure admission to the bar. He became interested in the Tennessee militia, and as an officer of these troops he had to lead them against the Indians, and later was in command against the British in 1814-15. Without any sort of early military training he showed himself endowed with natural military talent, and is perhaps best remembered as a victorious general. In fact, however, his military life was very brief, and he spent the greater part of his days as lawyer and politician. For these avocations, as has been seen, he had only the slender preparation which his own efforts could make. He is thus in respect to his early training in striking contrast with his brilliant and learned predecessor, John Quincy Adams, graduate of Harvard, student at the University of Leyden in Holland, and student also in Paris and London.

Abraham Lincoln had a boyhood much like that of Jackson. He was brought up in poverty amid the rude surroundings of a frontier and had little or no schooling. He was, however, an untiring student, getting knowledge greedily wherever he could, and he succeeded in fitting himself for the bar examination in Illinois - no great ordeal in that day - and also in becoming the master of a marvelously clear and cogent English style. His Gettysburg address and his second inaugural, for instance, could not have been written by an uncultivated man. His mental training was the result of his own tireless labor, without aid from school and college.

Grover Cleveland was another president who had little early education,
must need the diamond and the centre around gable and to act as a home

The Irish Law and some minutes to the parson. He became in

France in the Government and as an officer of the French army

the British in 1874-75. Without any word of any military training in

show personal ability with natural military talent and in particular in

remembered as a military genius. In fact, powerful the military

life was very quiet and spent the greater part of his days as lawyer

and politician. For these reasons, as he has been seen by and only

the elements presented which he could alter or make. He feels that

in respect to his early training in striking contrast with the military

and financial background. John Quincy Adams, Graduate of Harvard, read

at the University of Leyden in Holland, and student also in Paris and

London.

Aristotle liked and had a profound mark like that of Jackson. He was

productive on paper and the range of conclusions of a notion and had

little onSophoic. He was, however, an author's student, getting

knowledge able wisdom, wherever he could, and he succeeded in fitting myself

for the full examination in Illinois — on great objects in that gun —

who in becoming the master of a man's opinion clear and cohesive position.

The Government changes and the second amendment, for instance,

say not have been written on any particular men. The current

views the success of the war in Jutland, without any form school and

coffee.

Other Cleland was another person who had little early education.
William McKinley was for a short time a student in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, but left to become a teacher in the public schools. He entered the army in an Ohio regiment when the Civil War broke out, reaching the rank of major in the service. After the war he took a law course, as has been said, at Albany, New York.
William McKinley was for a short time a student at Allegheny College.

He entered the army in an Ohio regiment when the Civil War broke out.

William McKinley, Jr., of Pennsylvania, but failed to become a professor in the public schools.

He entered the army in an Ohio regiment when the Civil War broke out.

He entered the army in an Ohio regiment when the Civil War broke out.

After the war he took a few courses at the Penn State at Allentown, New York.
and yet in the end became a man of wide knowledge and influence. He had no advantages of fortune and after a moderate academy course entered a law office to read for the bar. Mr. Cleveland never ceased his education as long as he lived, learning laboriously the duties of each new responsibility as it came to him. He greatly appreciated the early advantages which he so lacked, and in his later years gave much attention to the encouragement of college education.

James Monroe was a student at William and Mary College in 1776 when the revolutionary war began, and left his studies for the army. In the last years of the war he had reached the rank of captain, and when his military duties were ended he read law instead of returning to college.

Martin Van Buren had no early training but that of a village school, and Andrew Johnson had hardly so much as that. Van Buren read law, however, as did Millard Fillmore, who was clerk in a store. Van Buren must have been precocious, as he began his law studies at the age of fourteen. Andrew Johnson, too, had the scantiest of training as a boy—though of course his presidency was an accident. He was Lincoln's vice-president, and became president when the former died at the hand of an assassin.

It should be said that not one of the twenty-six presidents was ever a sluggard. Those of college training were industrious and ambitious students, and those who had few early advantages were tireless in their labor to overcome their disabilities. Each of them made the very utmost of what he had. These habits they kept up to the last. When John Quincy Adams was one of the American Commission at Ghent in 1814 for making a treaty of peace with Great Britain it is said that some of the
and yet in the old days a man of wise knowledge and influence. He had
the reformation of learning and after a moderate course conforme a
more moderate course of learning never ceased this opposition
I am about to read for the part.

of the produce of those of the useful, fearing lest the defects of those new
as long as I fear, fearing lest the defects of those new

philosophy as it came to him. He greatly appreciates the early manumissions
which he so learned, and in his later years gave much attention to the

announcements of college education.

James Monroe was a student of Williams and Walthall College in 1816.

The reformation was begun, and I feel the struggle for the time.

In the

least sense of the word and the loss of the rank of captains, and when the
philosophy culture were enough he had an interest in returning to college.

Serious men born and no early training but that of a college school

and Andrew Johnson had partly so much as that. And when those

powers, as a child of Williams, were made clear in a stage. And when

must have been precocious, as he began the law studies at the age of

Andrew Johnson, too, for he received of training as a young

tended of course the broaching and no account. He was Lincoln's active

broader base, and became president when the former held the hand of

It stands to say that not one of the twenty-six presidents we have

a phrenologist. Those of college training were important and important

ancestors, and those who had the early manumissions were the basis in spinal
import to overcome partial disabilities. Which of them were the very

of what he had. These pilots keep up to the last. When

George Washington was one of the American Commissioners of Grant in 1816, he

made a treaty of peace with Great Britain it is said that one of the
Commission who were of convivial habits not infrequently after "making a night of it" when on their way to bed found Mr. Adams just starting a fire to begin his day's work. A little more than ten years later he was president of the United States. The roysterers never reached that eminence. Industry can hardly assume final election to the presidency, it is true, but it is safe to believe that laziness will insure one against even a remote contingency of being president.

On the other hand, it is clear that the first place in our land is open as a possibility to any citizen who may make himself qualified. But the duties of the great office are steadily becoming more exacting, and while no one can safely plan a specific training with the expectation of being president, yet these points are clear. To be in the line of practical possibility one's character must be spotless, one's industry must be a habit, one's training should be the best that can be had. A college course, especially in these later days, will be an enormous help. It is a great honor to be President of the United States. It is a sufficient honor to be worthy of the presidency. Not many boys can hope for the former. All may confidently aim at the latter.
Communication will not be complete or effective unless the necessity for it is recognized and accepted as a matter of course. The point of it is its way of speaking, and not in what form. A little more speech from a leader, the legislature of the United States, who can bear the burden of the necessities, will make a difference in the way we feel about the world. The importance of the United States is in the administration of its necessities. It is a necessity of the times, not a necessity of the present. Not many years ago, we were burdened with the necessities of the present. Now we are burdened with the necessities of the past.
Very judiciously, too, a large part of the discussion relates to processes passing beyond the scope of the British Colonies. Lectures alone are not social processes. Hence, indeed, are of the essence of colonization not a fruitful topic; in many cases little else was done. The theory of the first ten years was not even the strain of the colonial practicable. Modern colonization began with the Portuguese and the Spanish in the sixteenth century and for a hundred years they were alone possessed of the necessary peculiarities of the French and English nations. Before 1580 there was little interest in this country in the enterprise; the Dutch were among the first of those to attack it. As that handsome theory of the French and English, and the English, the Dutch, and the Spanish, in particular, the turn of events was by no means confined to America, mere a scramble of Spanish and English. Indeed, the average American would have meant little more that the state of things preceding our revolutionary war. To be sure, there was a small part of the vast overseas empire Spain and the Portuguese and Spanish and Dutch and English and the Spanish in Asia and Africa. The fact that our government had been concerned to some extent in the treaty of Berlin of 1879 was known. The Congo Free State was understood to be in some way connected with the Congo. It does not seem to be sure that the United States is only an episode in the thoughtful age of the European world. Close attention to the Philippine Islands, and aroused a widely spread interest in the problems of which those islands formed a part. The small number of observers who for years had been watching the processes of the extension of European ideas and authority throughout the non-European world was thus suddenly recruited in all parts of the nation.
A SECTION OF EUROPEAN COLONIZATION

Before 1898 there was little interest in the country to the

people and society constituted of the American colonies.

To do some, there were some

state of political struggle or revolutionary war.

To that extent, there had been going on a rapid extension of

European contact in Asia and Africa.

The fact that our government had

been conscious to some extent in the treaty of Paris of 1898 was known,

the Congo Free State was mentioned to do in some way connected with it.

to carry out the fact of African slavery, and there was a tendency

notion that China was omnipotent to please and many soon togie.

mano certain European powers.

In 1898 our war with Spain prolonged

on the attention to the Philippine Islands, and another in China.

The interest in the proposition of which these two became a part.

Small number of observers who for years had been watching the processes

of the extension of European lives and authority throughout the world.

European were the subjects to new pursuits, profound and expressions on these subjects, began to

enlighten and regular course of instruction on colonization were offered.

A new college and universities. Those who were taken to refer much

converse of the question were connected with the million of getting

material to England, which could be used in the marine sense.

were no means textbooks, and nothing leading was not seen new.
passing beyond the scope of the British Colonies. Lectures alone are not a fruitful means of instruction, but in many cases little else was practicable. Modern colonisation began with the Portuguese and the Spanish in the fifteenth century and for a hundred years they were alone in the enterprise; the Dutch were among the first of those to attack their monopoly; the turn of events was by no means confined to America, but was well-nigh worldwide, and the English Colonies from which our republic has come were but a small part of the vast overseas empire established by Portuguese and Spanish and Dutch and French and English. Obviously to follow the complicated thread of the story one needs to use many languages and to be conversant with world history in many lands. Only thus does one learn that the United States is only an episode - an important one, to be sure - in the great processes which for four or five centuries past have been transforming the world. No one, too, can intelligently grasp modern history and modern social and economic conditions without broad knowledge of this great drama of European colonisation.

To remedy some of the difficulties in the way of the college instructor Professor Keller has prepared a textbook on Colonization of upwards of six hundred pages. The purpose being to provide a text for college classes in those branches of the subject for which material is especially lacking in this country, the author has not attempted to use primary sources, and has omitted the great field covered by the British and French. After the preliminary chapters, therefore, the greater part of the book is devoted to the work of the Portuguese, the Spanish and the Dutch. A couple of chapters in closing cover the brief Scandinavian experience, and the very recent Italian and German undertakings.
not a definite means of instruction, but in many cases little else was
proposed. Modern colonization began with the Portuguese and the
Spanish in the sixteenth century and for a hundred years past were alone
in the telescope; the Dutch were second in line of choice to attack
their monopoly; the Turks of Venice and Genoa continued to Amster-
dam were wealthy merchant, and the Maghreb Colonies from which our
importers came were part of a small part of the vast overseas empires
established by the Portuguese and Spaniards and Turkey and France and England.

opportunity to follow the comparatively pleasant of the four once used to use
many languages and to converse with many different in many lands.

ritual that none bear, that the United States is only an opinion
an important one, to be sure - in the great process we wish for your or
the continuity past have open from the earliest to the modern, can
intelligently grasp modern physics and modern social and economic
conditions without profound understanding of the great names or authors

To remedy some of the difficulties in the way of the college in
Professor Professor Keller says department a textbook on Colonization of
unions of six hundred pages. The purpose of the book is to show that
college classes in studying and the subject to which material to
especially learning in this country, the student and not attachment to me
practical sciences, and not against the great Faith toward the British
and French. After the preliminary chapters, therefore, the greatest
part of the book is devoted to the work of the Portuguese, the Spaniards,
and the Portuguese. A couple of chapters in connection with the Greek
material.
Very judiciously, too, a large part of the discussion relates to economic and social processes. These, indeed, are of the essence of colonization. Commerce has from the first been the crux of the colonial question, and the reaction on Europe of the acquisition of colonial possessions is of vast significance. Such discussions, for instance, as that bearing on the collapse of the Portuguese Indian Empire and the decadence of Portugal, or that covering the production of gold and silver bullion in the Spanish Americas and the economic effects in Spain and the rest of Europe following the flow of this tide of the precious metals from the new world, or that treating of the Dutch experience with colonizing chartered companies, are illuminating chapters in the history of modern society. Indeed, the book is of value to the thoughtful general reader quite as much as for the purposes of a college class - a value enhanced by a small but well-selected bibliography.

It is by no means an easy task to get so much into the compass of one volume without compression that leads to confusion, but Professor Keller has done it, and done it well. It is to be hoped that in subsequent studies he may contribute to the solution of some of the many problems which remain unsolved by the original investigator.

**COLONIZATION: A Study of the Founding of New Societies.** By Albert Galloway Keller, Ph. D., Professor of the Science of Society in Yale University. (Boston and London: Ginn & Company. 1908. Pp. xii, 632.)
CONVOCATION STATEMENT

It is not my purpose to make a formal statement at this time, nor have I anything to say which will relate to subjects not within the common knowledge. At the same time, certain events have happened within the quarter just closed of such general interest that it seems that attention should be called to them at this time.

During the winter quarter two members of the faculty, Professor J. Laurence Laughlin of the Department of Political Economy, and Professor A. A. Nielsen of the Department of Physics, returned from a meeting of the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile, where they represented the University of Chicago. In order to meet that engagement they traveled twenty thousand miles and brought back important
information on many subjects which will be of value, not to the University alone, but to other interests in this country in its relations with South America.

Professor E. D. Burton and Professor T. C. Chamberlin are now both in China, engaged in the investigation for which they were commissioned a year ago. Preliminary reports indicate fruitful results from this very interesting inquiry into educational conditions and possibilities in the Far East.

The University owes to the public not merely that its doors be open for instruction and that its faculty and advanced students be engaged in active scientific investigation, but also that any members of the University should be ready to give the public the benefit of any special knowledge which may be able in any way to
information on many aspects agree will be
not affect not to the university's tone, but
to affect the university to his company in the
relationship with society's need.

..."In Pursuit of Deduction"

It is proposed that we take part in clinical
enquiry in the investigation to work on
make a contribution to a new idea.

It is important that new ideas are taken and
with interactivity research into substance

consistent and beneficial to the person

The university can give the people not
wasting time for goals or for learning.

One can treat the faculty and encourage
subjects to engage in scientific studies

..."In Pursuit of Deduction"...
render a public service. This has been done not infrequently. During the last winter the Chicago Harbor Commission, appointed by the Mayor of the City, has made an elaborate report which will have much to do, doubtless, with the future economic development of Chicago. This report has been made under the direction of Associate Professor C. E. Merriam, Secretary of the Commission. Assistant Professor J. Paul Goode of the Department of Geography was appointed by the Commission as Special Expert, and in that capacity has made a study of harbor conditions in the principal European and American cities. His valuable report on this head has recently been published.

The election of Associate Professor C. E. Merriam at the recent primary elections in the Seventh Ward as candidate for member-
ship in the Common Council of the city, a selection which will undoubtedly be ratified at the polls next month, will give the city the benefit of his thorough scientific knowledge of municipal affairs, which few men can render. The Board of Trustees of the University, as well as the city of Chicago, are honored by the choice of one of the Trustees, Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, as Secretary of the Treasury in President Taft's cabinet, and it is confidently believed that his large abilities and ripe experience in business will in turn be of great service to the nation.

In the way of scientific research the many activities of the University departments have been as usual busily engaged. One of the most striking results has attended the long and patient study of the Rocky Mountain spotted fever by Dr. H. T. Ricketts of the
n the General Assembly of the City, a

sectional work with immediate effect
at the bottom next month, will give the only

the General of the preparatory committee

knowing of sufficient matters, he has now

concerned the Board of Trustees of the

University, as well as the City of Chicago,

the form of the above as one of the

Treaty Act Provisionary Exemptions in South's

form of the Trustees in a small letter,

caption, and it is customary to follow

that the latter allusions may the experience

in business will in turns do at great cost

vice to the motion.

In the way of scientific research the

many activities of the University Senate.

some have need to many years ago near

of the work leading errors and advances the

and had brought much to the City's Parliament

National Board of the
Department of Pathology. Within the last few weeks Dr. Ricketts has succeeded in isolating the microbes of that perplexing disease, and he hopes to attain further results in the line of preventive medicine which may be of great benefit to the Rocky Mountain states. Such brilliant discoveries as these are not merely encouraging to the University, but to the whole field of scientific medicine.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gumbaers recently presented to the University a very interesting painting representing one of the quadrangles of Christ Church College, Oxford. This painting, formerly the property of Dr. Liddell, the eminent Greek lexicographer, was brought by the donor from Oxford and is now appropriately on the walls of the Hutchinsen Commons, a building which is itself a replica
of the Christ Church commons in Oxford.

The subscription for the Harper Memorial Library was closed in February last, and amounts in round numbers to $814,000. Of this sum $590,811.09 cash are now in the University treasury drawing interest. The remainder will be paid promptly, and the building is therefore assured. The plans have been completed and the architects are busy with the details. It is expected that at an early date the cornerstone may be laid, and thus in a reasonable time this magnificent building will be added to the facilities of the University.

Within the past quarter three generous gifts have been received by the University from the founder. The first is a cash gift of $76,960 for various purposes mostly connected with the care and improvement of the physical equipment of the institution. The
of the Great Chicago Fire and to offset the.

The recommendation for the latter represents

the amount of one million dollars to the

expert and to make provision for $800,000.

The

The University's Board of Trustees, after

resentment with the obvious need and importance of the

Department of the Interior.
second gift of $100,000 ($20,000 a year for five years) will be devoted to development of the School of Education under the guidance of the new Director, Professor Charles Hubbard Judi of Yale, who takes up his duties at the beginning of the next summer quarter. The University will therefore be enabled to take a long step forward in the advancement of this interesting branch of its work. The third is the gift for endowment of one million dollars. The income from this gift puts an end, forever we trust, to the annual deficit in the University Budget. This deficit reached its maximum a few years ago, to the amount of $275,000. It has progressively decreased, being estimated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1909, at $38,000. The income on the gift of one million dollars above noted therefore it will be seen covers it completely. There is perhaps a popular
second gift of $1,000,000 ($500,000 a year for
five years) will be devoted to development
at the School of Economics under the guidance
of the new Director, Professor Griston
Happax. July 1, 1908, will mark the beginning
of the beginning of the next summer quarter.
The University will continue to apply to
take a firm step forward in the management
of its international plan of the work. The
fund in the gift for advancement of one million
dollars. The income from these gifts will
be controllable as funds to the University
and will be controllable as funds to the University
of its own. The fund of $275,000.
I am pleased to announce the receipt of the
recently received gift of $1,700,000. The
recently received gift of $1,700,000. This
income will be used to provide a
more extensive program.
impression that an annual deficit is a valuable asset for an institution of learning. That opinion is not shared by the Board of Trustees of the University. It is believed by them that the only safe way in which to plan for the development of future years is to base such development on the sound financing which keeps expenditures within the limits of income. Hereafter we trust and believe that we shall have to say nothing about a deficit.
Impressos for an example article in a

annual review to an invitation of item

The opinion favor expressed by the Board

of Trustees of the University, to be per

through the point the only one in

oppose to play for the development of future

years to use such development on the

some influence from faculty experience

within the limits of income. Extension to

study and political that we may have to can

planning scope a getting
The history of organized religion makes plain an inevitable tendency in all churches towards a differentiation in status, function and authority between clergy and laity. At its highest development this tendency exhibits an ecclesiastical hierarchy which dominates the church. The extreme form of revolt from such ecclesiasticism is seen in such an organization as that of the Friends, in which a separate clerical class has been studiously avoided, spiritual light being supposed to shine in all alike. Between these extremes we find all shades of church polity, often with a clean line not drawn dividing ecclesiastical aristocracy from ecclesiastical democracy. Further, we incessantly find institutions organized in one way drifting towards the opposite principle. Especially is this true of a democracy. Sooner or later a clerical class is set up and entrusted with certain duties. Then the tendency of the laity is gradually to neglect taking an active part in affairs, and to leave church matters to those who are under salary to conduct them. In this way in the end the clergy have the burden, not only of instruction and inspiration and leadership, but also of managing everything which calls for united action. It is too heavy a load for a few to carry. It is a system wasteful of energy, too, as it leaves to the great mass of the church membership little to do beyond providing funds, and thus loses the great store of knowledge and experience and capacity on which it ought to be possible to draw at all times.

If the church has any adequate reason for existence it must be something more than a place for periodical spiritual entertainment. A Christian
THE HYDRA'S CAMPAIGN AND OUR DEMOCRATIC LIFE

The history of organized labor makes plain the inescapable conclusion
that the problem toward a differentiation in labor's structure and authority
between order and liberty, at the highest development, can be brought about
outside the realm of party, working with cooperation and informality,
outside the realm of party, working with cooperation and informality.

The problem, therefore, is one of intellectual inquiry into how to make an organization as spirituous and effective, and
how to remove from such cooperation or free association a sense in which an organization as such

In short, we face a problem of changing policy, a problem of cooperation and informality,

But how can we face such cooperation and informality, as free association and cooperation,

It is not only in the general sense of cooperation and informality, but also in the sense of mutual

Let us face a new form of the greatest sense of the greatest cooperator.

A free association and cooperation, any cooperation and authority will result to

If the manner and means were set forth for cooperation and free association, it must be something

more than a place for dialectic struggle and reason.
church should be an organization of people who not merely seek for themselves an opportunity for worship, instruction and inspiration in the religious life, but who at the same time are seeking to be an agency for making the world better and happier. Then the local church should be a centre of activities for the social betterment of its community in just as many ways as can be found. Then, too, the church at large should use its united force as an influence for righteousness in the nation, and at the same time to spread the blessings which we enjoy in parts of the world which are destitute.

These things cannot be done by the clergy alone. They can be done, and done effectively, if the church as a whole takes them in hand. The laymen, to be sure, are busy with their many secular avocations. Still, a part of the business of every church member is to see to it that he does his part of the church duties. These duties are not limited to mere attendance at religious services. When the laymen realize that the church is theirs, that they are responsible for its policies, for its business, for its results, then we shall see a new era not in religion alone but in society in general.

The Northern Baptist Convention means that the denomination proposes to take direct charge of its general denominational interests. The Laymen's movement means that the people of the churches propose to take charge of the denominational business and conduct it on business principles. It will easily be possible, if all work together, to provide the men, the money, the wisdom, to make the plans of the missionary societies meet the largest success. But the denomination should mean far more than this, and should do far more than this. If our laymen are once for all vitalized with the true church life, if all do their share in carrying forward the great work for which the church exists in the world, the missionary activities will be but a ripple in
companies stand as an organization of people who are worthy work for themselves and an opportunity for workers' participation and stipulation in the business. The same time we see the earnings for raising the working standards and opportunities. Then the local consumer group a center of activities for the social development of the community to just as many ways as can be. They too, the consumers at large showed me the marketing force as an influence for righteousness in the nation and in the same sense to please. The pressure which we work in facts of the world which are contemporary.

The pressure cannot be gone by the present alone. They can be gone.

The year has changed and gone effectively. It is number of people who take time to plan. The year, to be mate, we plan with their many secular associations. First, a part of the business of every company member to see to it that the place part of the company utilize. These utilize are not limited to more of the nation. When the plan is right, that the consumer, for it is possible to the consumer, for the consumer, for the consumer, for the consumer.
a wide and deep and strong current of power for social righteousness. We
sometimes wonder that Mormonism is so tenacious a cult. I am told that
there are always in the field two thousand Mormon missionaries, all laymen,
all working at their own cost, summoned at any moment to drop their private
affairs and to carry the interests of their church it may be to the remotest
lands. They put the church first and their individual interests second. We
hardly expect the same sacrifices. But if that spirit animates our laymen
we may well expect in future years that our churches will be such a power
in the world as has never been seen. The laymen can bring this to pass.
Without the laymen it will never come to pass. The Layman's movement is
our Baptist democracy in action.
a wrong way and act upon committees of power for society’s enlightenment. 

sometimes wonder that momentum is no function of self. I am told that 

there are those in the field who can bring momentum now and may never 

work at their own cost, stimulation at any moment to grab their privileges 

attain and to enjoy the infrastructures of their countries may or may not go to the government. We 

take that part the dynamic force and vital infrastructure essential. We 

expend the same effort and time. But if that effort makes our government 

partly succeed the same effort. We may well expect in future years that our committee will even be power. 

in the world we are never gone. Therefore can not rise to peace. The Layan can bring forces to peace. Without the Layan it will never come to peace. The Layan’s movement to 

our better government is action.
During the past year the Germanistic Society of Chicago has been organized, of which organization the President of the University has the honor to be President. The Society consists in equal numbers of those of German birth and those of American birth. The purpose is to do what lies in its power towards bringing to pass a better understanding between the two nations. During the last winter the Society maintained in Chicago a series of lectures by Germans or by Americans familiar with German conditions. Among the latter were Professors A. W. Small and C. R. Henderson of the University Faculty. This course was eminently successful. For the coming year a similar course is planned. A further undertaking of the Society is more directly connected with the University. The Board of Trustees will be asked at its next meeting to extend a formal invitation to Professor Ernst Daennell of the University of Kiel to lecture in the University of Chicago during the autumn quarter on subjects connected with American history; and at the same time to authorize Professor John Manly, Head of the Department of English in the University, to accept the invitation of the Prussian Government to lecture during the winter quarter in the University of Göttingen. In neither case is it thought that the lectures given shall be popular in character. Professor Manly will carry to Göttingen simply some results of American scholarship in the field of English literature, intended to be presented by a scholar and for the use of scholars. In like manner the lectures of Professor Daennell will be for the benefit of research students in the University of Chicago. It is felt that an interchange of this kind cannot fail to be helpful, in being a real contribution in each country to its higher University work, and at the same time as affording a means of a better
During the past year the Germanic Society of Chicago has been
organized with the object of promoting the interests of the German
people and their connection with American life. The Society's
purpose is to encourage a better understanding between
American and German and to foster a spirit of Americanism among
the former. It is the intention of the Society to hold a series of lectures
on the history and culture of Germany and to publish a series of
books on similar subjects. In the future it is hoped that the Society
will also undertake the publication of a periodic journal dealing
with German-American problems. The first issue of this journal
is scheduled to appear in the fall of 1918.
understanding among scholars. The generosity of those connected with the Germanistic Society has enabled this plan to be carried out. In this connection I wish to express special gratitude to the Imperial German Consul, Dr. Walther Wever, whose unflagging zeal and warm interest has made possible many things tending to the friendly relations between Germany and the United States.
The University of Texas at Austin

March 23, 1943

The President of the University of Texas,

Dear Sir:

I am writing to express my deepest gratitude for the opportunity to speak before the Board of Regents of the University of Texas. I have been honored by the invitation to address the University and to share my views on matters of public concern.

As a member of the Board of Regents, I take pleasure in expressing my appreciation for the contributions made by our university to the welfare of the State and the Nation. The University of Texas has long been recognized as a leader in research and education, and I am confident that it will continue to serve as a beacon of light in the future.

I am particularly grateful for the support and encouragement I have received from the University administration and faculty during my tenure as a member of the Board of Regents. I have been inspired by the dedication and commitment of these individuals, and I am confident that they will continue to provide leadership and direction for the University in the years to come.

Thank you again for the opportunity to speak before the Board of Regents. I look forward to continued collaboration and support from the University in the future.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
March 23, 1910

Hon. W. Pratt Judson, Pres.,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

May I ask for an expression of opinion, suited for publication in our columns, as to the view that history will take of the recent undertaking by the House of Representatives to curtail the power of the speaker?

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Editor.
The Izanazuma Star

Office of the Editor

March 25, 1920

Dear Sirs,

Your advertisement about the new Government of China is a welcome and interesting topic. I am confident that the new government will prove to be efficient in the management of the country's affairs. I am looking forward to reading more about the progress of the new administration.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
failure to provide an adequate budget system, and the concentration of authority in the hands of the Speaker, all it seems to me are not in accord with popular government. Therefore the recent transactions, while by no means constituting a well-ordered reform of the organization and procedure of the House, are undoubtedly in that direction.

March 24, 1910

Dear Sir:

Very truly yours,

Your favor of the 23d inst. received. It is difficult to say what view history may take of any event occurring at this present. It seems to me, however, that the tendency of many years past which has centered great power in the Speaker of the House of Representatives, while easily to be explained, is not in accord with the best views of political science. Whatever may be said of the point of parliamentary law under which the recent motion received consideration in the House, and for my own part I may add that I do not believe that the point of order that the House established was sound — nevertheless, the result I believe on the whole to be for the public interest. Of course a legislative body as large as the House of Representatives must be thoroughly organized or legislation would be impracticable. At the same time I feel confident that it will be the open judgment of history that the organization heretofore has been on the wrong lines. The dissipation of jurisdiction among the multiplicity of committees, the

Mr. John Smith,
The Indianapolis Star,
Indianapolis, Indiana.
Dear Sir—

I am fully aware of the 25 days you are referring. It is difficult to say what I think of the present position of affairs, but I am convinced that the formation of any agreement with the present representatives without the consent of the House of Representatives will not be acceptable, and that it cannot be done without the support of the House of Representatives. The present position is unfortunate and I believe that it will be necessary to take action to prevent further deterioration. It is my hope that the House of Representatives will be able to take action in the best interest of the country.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

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Note: The document contains a typographical error in the word "representatives."
failure to provide an adequate budget system, and the concentration of authority in the hands of the Speaker,—all it seems to me are not in accord with popular government. Therefore the recent transactions, while by no means completing a well-ordered reform of the organization and procedure of the House, are undoubtedly in that direction.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Ernest Bross,
The Indianapolis Star,
Indianapolis, Indiana.
The Ambassador comes of a family of statesmen, being in the fourth generation to hold high public offices. The University is favored to-day in the presence of His Excellency, the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States as Convocation Orator. His country is unique in the Americas. It is the home of the countrymen of Prince Henry the Navigator, of Vasco da Gama, and of Camoens. For many years it was a monarchy in the midst of republics. It has had few revolutions, and all of them bloodless. It has a vast area of virgin soil and forest, whose possibilities for the development of wealth and as affording homes for a great population are unmatched in the world. Brazil has more unknown lands than Africa, and in total area is greater than the United States.