CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

File No.

Name of Study / Proposal

Date

Regarding

SEE

File No.

Committee or Other Reference

For use in all filling stations
January 21st, 1908.

Senator A. J. Hopkins,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hopkins:

My attention is called to the Census Bill (H.R. 7597) which seems to provide for the appointment of the additional clerical force through non-competitive methods. I sincerely hope that this provision may be changed. The census ought to be taken entirely out of ordinary politics and put on a thoroughly scientific basis. Appointees to the clerical force I am sure will agree with me that they ought to secure their positions by competitive examination.

Hoping that you will give your aid to this desirable purpose, I am

Very truly yours,

H. P. Judson
February 15, 1908.

President Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Judson:

I have your letter of recent date commending an appropriation for the Pan-American Scientific Congress to be held in Santiago, Chile, December 1908.

My attention has already been called to this matter. However, I can assure you that I heartily approve of such an appropriation.

Wishing you every success, I am

Truly yours,

[Signature]
Mr. President.

I have your letter of recent date commenting on the Appropriation for the Pan-American Scientific Congress to be held in Santiago, Chile, December 1908. My attention has already been called to this matter. However, I am unable to grant the amount you propose.

I hope you will be successful in your efforts.

Truly yours,

[Signature]
January 21st, 1908.

Honorable F. O. Lowden,

U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Lowden:-

My attention is called to the Census Bill (H.R. 7597) which seems to provide for the appointment of the additional clerical force through non-competitive methods. I sincerely hope that this provision may be changed. The census ought to be taken entirely out of ordinary politics and put on a thoroughly scientific basis. Appointees to the clerical force I am sure will agree with me that they ought to secure their positions by competitive examination.

Hoping that you will give your aid to this desirable purpose, I am

Very truly yours,
January 10, 1908

Honorable E. O. House
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. House:-

My attention is called to the

/genius Bill (H.R. 638) which seems to provide for

the employment of the militia or civil force. I sincerely hope

that this provision may be amended. The same

amount to a letter authorizing an order of calling police

Appointees to the police force I may here will cease with me.

Hope you will give your sign to this

Trustfully yours,

Very truly yours,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

On the part of the Public:—
GROVER CLEVELAND, (Ex-President of the United States, Princeton, N. J.)
ANDREW CARNegie (Capitalist), New York.
CONELLYN M. BLINS (Ex-Secretary of the Interior), New York City.
NICHOLAS I. BACHELDER (Master of the National Grange), Concord, N. H.
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BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City.
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JAMES SPEYER, (of Speyer & Co.), New York City.
JOHN M. STALIN, (President Farmers' National Congress).

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W. A. CLARK, (President United Verde Copper Company), Butte, Mont.
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CHARLES A. MOORE, (Manning, Maxwell & Moore), New York City.
FRANKLIN MACVEAN, (of Franklin MacVeagh & Co.), Chicago, Ill.
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CHARLES H. TAYLOR, Jr. (Ex-President American Newspaper Publishers' Association), Boston, Mass.
DANIEL HANNA, (of A. M. Hanna & Co.), Cleveland, Ohio.
MARCUS M. MARKS, (President National Association of Clothing Manufacturers), New York City.
OTTO M. EIDLITZ, (Chairman Board of Governors, Furriers' Trades Employers' Association), New York City.

On the part of Wage Earners:—
SAMUEL GOMPERPS, (President American Federation of Labor), Washington, D. C.
JOHN MITCHELL, (President United Mine Workers of America), Indianapolis, Ind.
A. H. GARNSTON, (General Chief Conductor, Order of Railway Conductors), Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
JAMES DUNCAN, (General Secretary Grand Trunk Railway Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), Quincy, Mass.
DANIEL J. KEFFE, (President International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportworkers' Association), Detroit, Mich.
WAGENER S. STONE (Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), Cleveland, Ohio.
P. H. MORRISSEY, (Grand Master, Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen, Cleveland, Ohio.
WILLIAM D. MAHON, (President Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America), Detroit, Mich.
TIMOTHY HEALY, (President International Brotherhood of Storv Railwaymen), New York City.
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J. T. HANNAMAN, (Grand Master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen), Peoria, Ill.
JAMES O'CONNELL, (President International Association of Machinists), Washington, D. C.
JOHN F. TOBIN, (General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union), Boston, Mass.
JOSEPH A. VALENTINE, (President Iron Molders' Union of North America), Cincinnati, Ohio.
JULIUS J. LYNCH, (President International Typographical Union), Indianapolis, Ind.
DENNIS L. HAYES, (President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada), Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM HUBER, (President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America), Indianapolis, Ind.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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WM. H. TAFT, Chairman of Public Employment and Welfare Committee.
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Chairman of Industrial Economics Department.
SETH LOW, Chairman, Conciliation Committee.
MELVILLE E. INGALLS, Chairman of Public Ownership Commission.

FRANKLIN MACVEAN, Chairman of Trade Committee.

Chairman Immigration Department.
WILLIAM R. CORWINE, Business Manager.

April 1, 1908.

Dear Sir:

As you were a delegate to the Conference on Trusts and Combinations, called by The National Civic Federation and held in Chicago last October, we desire to call your attention to the bill prepared under the auspices of the Federation, by which it is sought to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. This bill was introduced in Congress by Representative Hepburn, and now bears his name. We enclose a copy of it, together with a summary thereof.

This bill should be passed at the present session of Congress. If you favor it please urge your Congressman and Senators to vote for it. We hope also that you will induce such of your friends as favor it to impress upon their Congressmen the necessity of enacting it into law.

Yours very truly,

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION,

SETH LOW, President.
April 1, 1908

Dear Sir:

As you were a delegate to the National Civic Federation and Committee calling the National Civic Federation and held in Chicago last October, we desire to call your attention to the, proposition to the petitionary under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. We are writing to invite your consideration of the proposition to the petitionary under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. We are writing to invite your consideration of the proposition to the petitionary under the auspices of the National Civic Federation.

Yours very truly,

The National Civic Federation.

John W. Maxwell.
21 March '08.

An Act to regulate commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, and to amend the Act approved July second, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the Act approved July second, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," be and hereby the same is amended by adding at the end of said Act the following sections:

Section 8. That any corporation or association affected by this act, but not subject to the Act approved February 4, 1887, entitled, "An Act to regulate commerce," or the acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, shall be entitled to the benefits and immunities in this act hereinbefore given, if and when it shall register as herein provided, and shall comply with the requirements of this Act, hereinafter set forth, but not otherwise.

Such registration, by a corporation or association for profit and having capital stock, may be effected by filing with the Commissioner of Corporations a written application therefor, together with a written statement setting forth such information concerning the organization of such corporation or association, its financial condition, its contracts, and its corporate proceedings, as may be prescribed by general regulations from time to time to be made by the President pursuant to this Act; and such registration by a corporation or association not for profit and without capital stock may be effected by filing with the Commissioner of
Corporations a written application therefor, together with a written statement setting forth (1) its charter or agreement of association and by-laws; (2) the place of its principal office; and (3) the names of its directors or managing officers, and standing committees, if any, with their residences.

Thereupon the Commissioner of Corporations shall register such corporation or association under this Act. In case any corporation or association so registered shall refuse or shall fail at any time to file the statements or to give the information required under this Act, or to comply with the requirements of this Act, or in case information furnished by it shall be false in any material particular, the Commissioner of Corporations shall have power to cancel the registration of such corporation or association after thirty days' notice in writing to such corporation or association. Any corporation or association aggrieved by such action of the Commissioner of Corporations may apply to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in a suit or proceeding in equity, for such relief in the premises as may be proper, and said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine such application, subject to appeal as in other cases in equity.

Section 9. That the President shall have power to make, alter and revoke, and from time to time, in his discretion, he shall make, alter and revoke, regulations prescribing what facts shall be set forth in the statements to be filed with the Commissioner of Corporations by corporations and associations for profit and having capital stock applying for registration under this Act, and what information thereafter shall be furnished by such corporations and associations so registered, and he may prescribe the manner of registration and of cancellation of registration.

Nothing in this Act shall require the filing of contracts or agreements of corporations or associations not for profit or without capital stock, and such corporations and associations while registered hereunder, and the members thereof, shall be entitled to all the benefits and immunities given by this Act, excepting such as are
given by Section 10 and Section 11, without filing such contracts or agreements; but from time to time every such corporation or association shall file with the Commissioner of Corporations, when and as called for by him, a revised statement giving, as of a date specified by him, such information as is required to be given at the time of original registration under Section 8 of this Act.

Section 10. That any corporation or association registered under this Act, and any person, not a common carrier under the provisions of the said Act approved February 4, 1887, or the acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, being a party to a contract or combination hereafter made, other than a contract or combination with a common carrier filed under section 11 of this Act, may file with the Commissioner of Corporations a copy thereof, if the same be in writing, or if not in writing, a statement setting forth the terms and conditions thereof, together with a notice that such filing is made for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the provisions of this section. Thereupon, the Commissioner of Corporations, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, of his own motion and without notice or hearing, or after notice and hearing, as the Commissioner may deem proper, may enter an order declaring that in his judgment such contract or combination is in unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations. If no such order shall be made within thirty days after the filing of such contract or written statement, no prosecution, suit or proceeding by the United States shall lie under the first six sections of this Act, for or on account of such contract or combination, unless the same be in unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations; but the United States may institute, maintain or prosecute a suit, proceeding or prosecution under the first six sections of said Act for or on account of any such contract or combination hereafter made, of which a copy or written statement shall not have been filed as aforesaid, or as to which an order shall have been entered as above provided.
No corporation or association for profit or having capital stock, and registered under this act, that hereafter shall make a combination or consolidation with any other corporation or association, shall be entitled to continue its registration under this Act, unless without delay it shall file with the Commissioner of Corporations pursuant and subject to the provisions of this section a statement setting forth the terms and conditions of such combination or consolidation, together with a notice as hereinabove provided.

Section 11. That any common carrier under the provisions of the said Act approved February 4, 1887, or the acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, being a party to a contract or combination hereafter made, or any other party to such contract or combination, may file with the Interstate Commerce Commission a copy thereof, if the same be in writing, or if not in writing, a statement setting forth the terms and conditions thereof, together with a notice that such filing is made for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the provisions of this section. Thereupon, the Interstate Commerce Commission, of its own motion and without notice or hearing, or after notice and hearing, as said Commission may deem proper, may enter an order declaring that in its judgment such contract or combination is in unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations. If no such order shall be made within thirty days after the filing of such contract or written statement, no prosecution, suit or proceeding by the United States shall lie under the first six sections of this Act, for or on account of such contract or combination, unless the same be, in unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, but the United States may institute, maintain or prosecute a suit, proceeding or prosecution under the first six sections of said Act for or on account of any such contract or combination hereafter made, of which a copy or written statement shall not have been filed as aforesaid, or as to which an order shall have been entered as above provided.

Section 2. Section seven of the said Act approved July second, eighteen hundred and ninety, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 7. That any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act, may sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover the damages by him sustained and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney’s fee.

Section 3. That in any suit for damages under section seven of the said Act approved July second, eighteen hundred and ninety, based upon a right of action accruing prior to the passage of this act, the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover only the damages by him sustained and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney’s fee; and no suit for damages under said section seven of the said act, based upon a right of action accruing prior to the passage of this act, shall be maintained unless the same shall be commenced within one year after the passage of this act.

Nothing in said act approved July second, eighteen hundred and ninety, or in this act is intended, nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced, so as to interfere with or to restrict any right of employees to strike for any cause or to combine or to contract with each other or with employers, for the purpose of peaceably obtaining from employers satisfactory terms for their labor or satisfactory conditions of employment, or so as to interfere with or to restrict any right of employers for any cause to discharge all or any of their employees, or to combine or to contract with each other or with employees, for the purpose of peaceably obtaining labor on satisfactory terms.

Section 4. That no suit or prosecution by the United States under the first six sections of the said Act approved July second, 1890, shall hereafter be begun for or on account of any contract or
combination made prior to the passage of this Act, or any action thereunder, unless the same be in unreasonable restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations; and no suit or prosecution by the United States under the first six sections of the said Act approved July second, 1890, shall be begun after one year from the passage of this Act for or on account of any contract or combination made prior to the passage of this Act, or any action thereunder; but no corporation or association authorized to register under section eight of the said Act approved July second, 1890, as amended, shall be entitled to the benefit of this immunity if it shall have failed so to register, or if the registration of such corporation or association shall have been cancelled before the expiration of one year after such registration, exclusive of the period, if any, during which such cancellation shall have been stayed by an order or decree of court subsequently vacated or set aside. Anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, all actions and proceedings now or heretofore pending under or by virtue of any provision of the said Act approved July second, 1890, may be prosecuted and may be defended to final effect; and all judgments and decrees heretofore or hereafter made in any such actions or proceedings may be enforced in the same manner as though this Act had not been passed.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION

On the part of the Public:—

ANDREW CARNegie (Capitalist), New York.  
CONNELLIUS M. BLAIR (Ex-Secretary of the Interior), New York City.  
NAHUM J. BACHERLDER (Master of the National Grange), Concord, N. H.  
JOHN HAYS HAMMOND (Mining Engineer), Gloucester, Mass.  
BENJAMIN I. WHEELER (President University of California), Berkeley, Cal.  
W. H. TAFT (Former Secretary of War), Cincinnati, O.  
CHARLES W. ELIOT (President Harvard University), Cambridge, Mass.  
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER (President Columbia University), New York City.  
ARCHBISHOP JOHN IRELAND (of the Roman Catholic Church), St. Paul, Minn.  
WILLIAM A. SMITH (Attorney General of United States), Washington, D. C.  
JAMES P. FINCH (Secretary of the Interior), St. Louis, Mo.  
JAMES SPIETZER (of Speitzer & Co.), New York.  
A. F. Everts (Capitalist), New York City.  
JOHN M. STAHL, President Farmers’ National Bank, New York City.  
RALPH M. EASLEY (Chairman, Executive Council National Civic Federation), New Canaan, Ct.

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HENRY PIPPS (Director United States Steel Corporation), New York City.  
AUGUST BELMONT (President August Belmont & Co.), New York City.  
W. A. CLARK (President United Verde Copper Company), Butte, Mont.  
CLARENCE H. MACKAY (President Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.), New York City.  
MARVIN HUGHTON (President Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.), Chicago, Ill.  
FREDERICK D. UNDERWOOD (President Erie Railroad Company), New York City.  
M. H. TAYLOR (President Pittsburg Coal Company), Pittsburgh, Pa.  
SAMUEL MURRAY (of Pickands, Mather & Co.), Cleveland, Ohio.  
CHARLES A. MOORE (Manning, Maxwell & Moore), New York City.  
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH (of Franklin MacVeagh & Co.), Chicago, Ill.  
ALEXANDER H. REVELL (of A. H. Revell & Co.), Chicago, Ill.  
FRANK A. MUNSEY (Publisher), New York City.  
ELIUSON A. SMITH (President South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers’ Association), Greenville, S. C.  
CHAS. H. TAYLOR (Jr., Ex-President American Newspaper Publishers’ Association), New York City.  
DAN R. HANNA (of M. A. Hanna & Co.), Cleveland.  
MARCUS M. MARKS (President National Association of Colored Women), New York City.  
OTTO M. EIBLITZ (Former Chairman Board of Governors, Building Trades Employers’ Association), New York City.

ON THE PART OF WAGE EARNERS:—

SAMUEL GOMPERS (President American Federation of Labor), Washington, D. C.  
JOHN MITCHELL (Former President United Mine Workers of America), New York City.  
A. B. GARRETTSON (Grand Chief Conductor, Order of Railway Conductors), Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
JAMES DUNCAN (General Secretary Granite Cutters’ International Association of America), Quincy, Mass.  
DANIEL J. KEENE (President International Longshoremen, Marine and Transportworkers’ Association), Detroit, Mich.  
WARREN S. STONE (Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), Cleveland, Ohio.  
P. H. MORRISSEY (Grand Master, Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen), Cleveland, Ohio.  
WILLIAM J. MAIGON (President Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America), Detroit, Mich.  
TIMOTHY HEALY (President International Brotherhood of Storers, Warehousemen and Carpenters), New York City.  
WILLIAM J. BOWEN (President Bricklayers and Masons’ International Union), Indianapolis, Ind.  
J. J. HANNAHAN (Grand Master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen), Peoria, Ill.  
JAMES O’CONNELL (President International Association of Machinists), Washington, D. C.  
JOHN F. BORIN (General President Boot and Shoe Workers Union), Boston, Mass.  
JOSEPH VALENTINE (President Iron Molders’ Union of North America), Cincinnati, Ohio.  
JAMES M. LYNCH (President International Typographical Union), Indianapolis, Ind.  
DENNIS A. HAYES (President Glass Bottle Blowers’ Association of United States and Canada), Philadelphia, Pa.  
WILLIAM D. HUBER (President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America), Indianapolis, Ind.  

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
OF THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION

291 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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NAHUM J. BACHERLDER, Vice-President
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BENJAMIN I. WHEELER, Vice-President
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JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman Trade Agreement Committee
WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Chairman Welfare Department
RALPH M. EASLEY, Chairman Administrative Council
WILLIAM R. CORWIN, Business Manager

D. L. CEASE, Secretary

New York, December 2, 1908.

The annual meeting of The National Civic Federation will be held in New York City, December 14-15, 1908, in the assembly rooms of the Hotel Astor. The enclosed preliminary announcement will give you an idea of the scope of the program, the subjects to be discussed being:

"Trade Agreements."

"Wage-Earners Sick and Accident Insurance."

"Pensions."

"Employer’s Liability, and The Salary Loan Evil."

The first session will be devoted to the annual meeting of the Woman’s Department, which will convene at 10.30 Monday morning, December 14. There will be reports of progress on its work and the election of officers.

The second session will be held under the auspices of the Trade Agreement Department at 2.00 o’clock Monday afternoon. This and the following meetings arranged by the Welfare Department will be open to attendance by members of the Woman’s and all other departments of the Federation.

Tuesday morning, at 10.00 o’clock, the discussion of "Industrial Insurance" and allied topics will open and continue throughout the day.

The annual dinner will be held at 6.30 o’clock that evening.

You are invited to be present. The favor of a reply is requested, a postal card being enclosed herewith for the purpose.

RALPH M. EASLEY,
Chairman, Executive Council.
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CCE National Civic Federation

510 W. Third Avenue
New York City

August 20, 1912

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 5, 1912.

The annual meeting of the National Civic Federation will be held in New York City, December 12-15. There are many important questions on the agenda. The executive committee has announced that you can expect a long day of the program, and the subjects to be discussed include:

"Take Action"
"Where's Progress and Social Insurance?"
"What's Wrong?"

The address will be given to the annual meeting of the Women's Department, which will convene in the morning on Thursday, December 12. The address will be followed by programs on the work and the election of officers.

The second session will be held under the auspices of the Women's Department and will involve a program of music.

The annual banquet will be held at 6:00 o'clock on Tuesday, December 14.

You are invited to be present. The ladies are responding in enthusiastic a spirit, and expect to open with any conveniences.

RAILWAY ASSETS.

Continued Examination Committee.
March 9, 1909

Dear Mr. Easley:—

Your favor of the 13th of February with enclosure was duly received. I have neglected to answer it owing to pressure of other matters. I shall be glad to serve on the Committee if I can be of use. This is an important matter. I shall of course await suggestions from the Chairman.

Very truly yours,

[H. P. J.]

Mr. Ralph M. Easley,
New Canaan, Connecticut.
March 9, 1936

Dear Mr. Head:

Your letter of the 12th of February with enclosure
was duly received. I have neglected to answer it owing to pressure
of other matters. I am able to agree on the committee in
this important matter. I shall of course
want an extract from the Committee.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Head,

[Address]
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
OF
The National Civic Federation
281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

SETH LOW, President
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
Chairman Industrial Economics Department

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Vice-President
MELVILLE E. INGALLS,
Chairman Public Ownership Commission

NAHUM J. BACHELDER, Vice-President
JOHN MITCHELL
Chairman Trade Agreement Department

ELLISON A. SMYTH, Vice-President
SETH LOW
Ex-Officio Chairman Conciliation Committee

BENJAMIN I. WHEELER, Vice-President
JOHN HAYS HAMMOND
Chairman Committee on Organization

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, Treasurer
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
Chairman Immigration Department

ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, Treasurer
D. L. CEASE, Secretary

On the part of the Public:—

On the part of Employers:—

On the part of Wage Earners:—

February 13, 1909.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:—

Enclosed matter, will will
be given out Monday explains itself.

We have taken the liberty of appointing
you on this committee without consultation.

Sincerely yours,

RME/FWV
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
OF
CITizens' National Civic Federation
217 Turner Avenue, New York City

Dear Sir:

We have taken the liberty of this letter to explain the reason for our continued absence from the meetings of the federation. Our situation has been such that we have had to be out of town for an extended period, and it has not been possible for us to meet with the members of the council.

We respect and appreciate your understanding in this matter, and we look forward to resuming our activities as soon as we are able.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Enclosed herewith is a copy of "The House of Governors" which inspired the calling of the convention of the Governors at Washington on May 13, 1908. At the close of President Roosevelt's convention, the Governors met in an adjourned meeting and appointed a committee to fix time and place for a conference to discuss the organization of the House of Governors some time this year.

This committee was composed of Gov. Willson of Kentucky, Gov. Swanson of Virginia, and Gov. Sheldon of Nebraska, whose term has now expired. It is to inform you as to the present situation that I am venturing to call your attention to the full details of the plan of the House of Governors in the enclosed booklet.

The New York "Times," in a leading editorial, on The House of Governors, on February 8, 1909, says:

"The House of Governors must not be confused with the conference of Governors called by President Roosevelt. Though this conference was inspired by Mr. Jordan's suggestion, it did not represent his real idea, which was larger, broader, and more widespread in its possibilities. It was, after all, only a conference, where the Federal Government, by its limitations, was powerless to carry the findings of the conference into effect, and the Governors, acting not as a co-operative body, but as individuals, would be equally powerless in effecting uniform legislation.

"The source of the National dangers pointed out by Mr. Root is the lack of uniform legislation on vital questions. There are, perhaps, thirty of these questions, not Federal, yet questions of interest to all the States. To enable the Federal Government to act on them might require twenty or more Constitutional amendments. As we have been able to secure only three amendments in over a hundred years, and as 450 proposed amendments in Congress in fifteen years, from 1889 to 1904, failed even on the two-thirds vote necessary for a call for convention, the hopelessness of relief in this way, even if it were wise, is self-evident.

"These questions may be settled by the co-operative action of the States through the House of Governors without requiring any Constitutional amendment."

Governor Willson of Kentucky, in a letter to the writer on February 15, says:

"I think your suggestion is the only rational one. I believe it is impracticable to amend the Constitution unless some great event like the war compels it, and that really it is best not to transfer much more power from State to Federal Government, and that there ought to be some action of the State legislatures providing for co-operation among the States and providing for the expenses of the Governors in attending the conferences and suggesting the outlines of matters upon which they could confer in accordance with your plan."

So much work has already been done that it would seem to require but a little concerted effort to make the House of Governors an actuality. The leading thinkers, publicists, educators, editors, and men of affairs of the nation have cordially approved it. I am seeking to unify the interest of the Governors and to help to bring about the results desired by the committee.

In addition to the phases noted in the booklet, the House of Governors would probably eliminate about ninety per cent. of the need of Constitutional amendment by providing a way for the States to exercise in co-operation the power they have always had. It would afford an easy way to secure amendment on the remaining ten per cent. by starting the impulse for amendment from the State legislatures through the initiative of the House of Governors. Up to the present time all amendments have begun in Congress.

The absence, heretofore, of any plan for securing united action from the States (as States) has kept us from uniform legislation and from beginning amendment from the inspiration of State legislatures. The House of Governors it would seem, should prove a means of solving both problems.

Will you kindly honor me with an expression of your opinion in the matter?
To the Governor of Connecticut,

In the House of Representatives of the State of Connecticut, in Hartford, 1791.

Sir,

I am directed to acquaint you with a resolution of the House of Representatives, which was passed on the 12th instant, authorizing me to lay before you a letter addressed to you by the House of Representatives, of the State of Massachusetts, relative to the measures taken by the House of Representatives of that State, for the suppression of the insurrection in the Southern part of that State.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
[Name]

Governor of the State of Connecticut.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION

On the part of the Public:
WM. H. TAFT (President of the United States), Washington, D. C.
ANDREW CARNEGIE (Capitalist), New York
SETH LOW (Publicist), New York City
NAHUM J. BACHELDER (Master of the National Grange), Concord, N. H.
JOHN HAYS HAMMOND (Mining Engineer), Grand Rapids, Mich.
BENJAMIN I. WHEELER (President University of California), Berkeley, Cal.
CHARLES W. FLETCHER (President Harvard University), Cambridge, Mass.
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER (President Columbia University), New York City.
CORNELIUS N. RUSK (Ex-Secretary of the Interior), New York City.
ARCHBISHOP JOHN IRELAND (of the Roman Catholic Church), St. Paul, Minn.
P. H. MORRISSEY (President The American Railroaders and Investors Association), Chicago, Ill.
DAVID R. FRANCIS (Ex-Secretary of the Interior), St. Louis, Mo.
JAMES SNEYER (of Sneyer & Co.), New York City.
V. EVERITT MACY (Capitalist), New York City.
JOHN M. STahl (President Farmers' National Congress).
RALPH M. EASLEY (Chairman Executive Council National Civic Federation), New Lamin, Ohio.

On the part of Employers:
HENRY PHIPPS (Director United States Steel Corporation), New York City.
AUGUST BELMONT (President August Belmont & Co.), New York City.
W. C. BROWN (President New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.), New York City.
CLARENCE H. MACKAY (President Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.), New York City.
MARVIN HUGHITT (President Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.), Chicago, Ill.
FREDERICK D. UNDERWOOD (President Erie Railroad Co.), New York City.
M. H. TAYLOR (President Pittsburgh Coal Company), Pittsburgh, Pa.
MELVILLE E. INGALS (C. C. & St. L. Ry., St. Louis, Mo.
SAMUEL MATHER (of Pickands, Mather & Co.), Cleveland, Ohio.
CHARLES A. MOORE (Manning, Maxwell & Moore), New York City.
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH (of Franklin MacVeagh & Co.), Chicago, Ill.
ALEXANDER H. REVELL (of A. H. Revel & Co.), Chicago, Ill.
ELLISON A. SMYTH (President South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association), Columbia, S. C.
MARCUS M. MARKS (President National Association of Colored Citizens), New York City.
OTTO M. EIDELITZ (Former Chairman Board of Governors Building Trades Employers' Association), New York City.

On the part of Wage Earners:
SAMUEL GOMPERS (President American Federation of Labor), Washington, D. C.
JOHN MITCHELL (Former President Mine-Workers' Union of America), New York City.
A. B. GARRETTSON (Grand Chief Conductor, Order of Railway Conductors), Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
JAMES DUNCAN (General Secretary Granite Carriers' International Association of America), Quincy, Mass.
W. LEE LEE (Grand Master Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen), Cleveland, Ohio.
WILLIAM S. STONE (Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), Cleveland, Ohio.
WILLIAM D. MAHON (President Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America), Detroit, Mich.
TIMOTHY HEALY (President International Brotherhood of Storiers, Stationary Firemen), New York City.
WILLIAM J. BOWEN (President Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union), Indianapolis, Ind.
W. S. CARTER (President Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen), Peoria, Ill.
JAMES O'CONNELL (President International Association of Machinists), Washington, D. C.
S. F. ROBINSON (General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union), Boston, Mass.
JOSEPH F. VALENTINE (President Iron Molders' Union of North America), Cincinnati, Ohio.
JAMES M. LYNCH (President International Typographical Union), Indianapolis, Ind.
DENIS A. HAYES (President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada), Philadelphia, Pa.
WILLIAM D. HUBBARD (President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America), Indianapolis, Ind.

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

Dear Sir:

An invitation is hereby extended to you, at the request of Mr. John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, to attend a luncheon at the Midday Club, 25 Broad Street, New York City, Friday, March 19, at one o'clock. There will be considered the plan and scope of the work for that committee upon which you have accepted membership. I am sending you a marked copy of "The National Civic Federation Review" containing the announcement of its appointment. The great number of commendatory letters received from all parts of the country, as well as the enthusiastic reception by the press of the proposed movement, indicate that this committee has before it great possibilities. Please telegraph response collect.

Very truly yours,

Chairman, Executive Council.

March 10, 1909.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT.

My Dear Doctor:

It has been suggested that Professor Hugh R. Meyers, who is engaged upon an economic work covering, in a broad sense, the railway question at home and abroad, could render the railway interests of the United States great service by appearing before the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, and contrasting conditions as they exist in similar communities in the government railway concern with existing or proposed rates of any railway is under governmental authority.

With great appreciation of your courtesy, I remain,

Yours very truly,

G.W. McKenna
Assistant to the President.

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

President, University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.
My Dear Doctor:—

It has been suggested that Professor Hugh R. Meyers, who is engaged upon an economic work covering, in a broad sense, the railway question at home and abroad, could render the railway interests of the United States great service by appearing before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, and contrasting conditions as they exist in this country, where competition is free, with the conditions in foreign countries, where government railway ownership exists, or supervision of railway tariffs is under governmental authority.

Would it be asking too much to have you arrange a meeting between Professor Meyers and myself to discuss this question? My impression is that I have met the Professor at one of the dinners of the Advisory Committee, but I am not certain of this. I shall be glad to meet him at any place he may indicate.

Yours very truly,

E.W. McNemara
Assistant to the President

Dr. Wm. R. Harper,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.
April 15th, 1925.

Mr. Dear Doctor:

I have been suggested that Professor Hugo K. Meyer, who is

member upon an economic work on railroads, in a broad sense, the latter

may develop if home and abroad, can and render the railway interests

of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France, and correspond

the conditions that exist in this country, where competition is

free, while the conditions in other countries, where government

lawyers, competition exists, are inadequate or insufficient.

Yours very truly,

Assistant to the President.

Mr. Wm. R. Herter,

President, University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.
WHITCE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

March 13, 1903.

My dear Sir:

Section 12 of an Act entitled "An Act to establish the Department of Commerce and Labor", authorizes the President to make certain transfers of the scientific work of the government to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

In view of the authority so conferred on me, and after consultation with the Cabinet, I appoint the following committee to report directly to me upon the organization, present condition, and needs of the Executive Government work wholly or partly scientific in character, and upon the steps which should be taken, if any, to prevent the duplication of such work, to co-ordinate its various branches, to increase its efficiency and economy, and to promote its usefulness to the Nation at large:

Mr. Charles D. Walcott, Chairman, representing the Department of the Interior;
Brig. Gen. William Crozier, representing the War Department;
Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, representing the Navy Department;
Mr. Gifford Pinchot, representing the Department of Agriculture;
Mr. James R. Garfield, representing the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Theodore Roosevelt

Mr. Gifford Pinchot,
Chief, Bureau of Forestry,
Department of Agriculture.
WHO?

WASHINGTON

June 15, 1949

Report the JCS to the President of the United States, and the President's recommendation to the President-elect, as to the appointment of the new Secretary of Defense.

To determine the requirements of the Government to the Department.

Department of Commerce and Labor,

In view of the situation, I suggest the following committee to report;

Chairman - Secretary of the Treasury

Secretary of Commerce

Attorney General

I suggest that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General be present.

(Signed) 

Theodore Roosevelt
COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OPPOSE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Judge Lindsey, in his famous articles on “The Beast in the Jungle,” has shown how human life and child welfare are ruthlessly sacrificed to commercial interests. The same is true on a far broader scale. One cannot touch the problem of public health at any point without encountering the opposition of commercial interests. The old efforts of the merchants of San Francisco to suppress the news of bubonic plague, and of the merchants in Southern States to suppress the knowledge of yellow fever, are classical instances. But those who are familiar with health work run into such instances repeatedly. Dr. Wiley pointed out at the Congressional hearing in favor of the Owen bill for a Department of Health that a health officer cannot develop properly unless he is in an environment in which health is the main interest. It is small wonder that the commercial interests do not want an independent Department of Health. They feel safer with a bureau of health, located in a department devoted to commerce interests. Our principal health bureau is now located in the Department of the Treasury, which is—as it should be—more devoted to financial than to hygienic considerations. Our next important health bureau is that which dispenses the Pure Food and Drugs law in the Department of Agriculture, which is another commercial department. The plans for transferring the health bureaus to any other of the existing departments, such as the Department of Commerce and Labor or the Department of the Interior, also have the weakness that these departments are dominated by commercial interests.

“The Beast in the Jungle.”

Judge Lindsey is not the only one who has seen the “Beast in the Jungle.” The advocates of the Owen Bill to establish a National Department of Health have suddenly encountered in their jungle a wolf in sheep’s clothing. As in Judge Lindsey’s article, at first the “beast” is not visible, but instead some very respectable, but misguided, people appear on the scene as officers of and sponsors for a so-called “National League for Medical Freedom.”

This “League” has organized opposition to the establishment of a National Department of Health, large advertisements having recently appeared in New York, Washington, and other newspapers, although they have been taken as a joke in and out of Congress. The advertisement tries to create the impression that the movement is one of a “medical trust,” attempting to control the practice of medicine. Mr. Charles W. Miller, an Iowa State representative, has been in Washington trying to bring influence to bear on Congressmen. Mr. B. O. Flower, a Christian Scientist editor, is president of the League.

They seem to have overlooked the fact that the Federal Government has no power to regulate the practice of medicine, or to restrict medical freedom, even if this were intended, which it is not.

Previous to the appearance of this wide-spread and expensive advertising, Mr. Miller had been loudly stating that the movement for a Department of Health had no strength. Why, then, the need of so much effort to combat it? It is estimated that
their advertisements are costing somebody $25,000 a day. At this rate, in two or three days they spend more than the American Health League, which has been a potent factor in the movement for the establishment of a National Department of Health, has spent in the three years of its existence. The same Mr. Miller has criticised the Committee of One Hundred on National Health, which forms the nucleus of the American Health League, for trying to raise a campaign fund, and for suggesting that the Government should spend more money on public health. The expenditures of Mr. Miller's "League" not only greatly exceed ours, but include three items which we have never included among our expenditures: viz., for the purchase of newspaper space, for the purchase of articles, and for the purchase of the services of legal representatives to appear at the Congressional hearings.

The league for "Medical Freedom" is said to consist of Christian Scientists, Osteopaths, Homeopaths, Ectetics, and Anti-Vivisectionists. The advertisements state that to join the league is a "fee is required." Yet they are able to carry on an immensely expensive campaign. Are they willing to state the sources of their income? Simultaneously with the formation of the League, health writers have been approached and offered large sums of money to write against the Owen Bill for establishing a Department of Health. One writer refused what he believed was an opportunity to make two thousand dollars in this way.

TAX PAYERS' LEAGUES.

This attack from the "National League for Medical Freedom" has such a family resemblance to various other attacks, on a smaller scale, which have appeared during the last few years, that we have rummaged through our files for the sake of comparison. Like Lindsey's "Beast," ours seems to have made its first appearance in Denver. The first among our curiosities of "medical" literature was a venomous pamphlet by a notorious quack of Denver, and purporting to represent the "Colorado Medical Liberty League," an organization numbering 1300 enrolled members who are tax paying citizens.

This title bears a striking resemblance to the "National League for Medical Freedom" and its associated Tax Payers' leagues, which have at the same time, and within a few days of each other, been "organized" in a dozen or more states. While nominally written by a "drugless" doctor, this pamphlet singles out for attack those men and magazines, such as Collier's and the Ladies' Home Journal, that have fought quackery and the patent medicine evil, and have championed the pure food law.

The following quotations show its animus against pure foods and drugs:

"Question. What is the attitude of the Committee of One Hundred in regard to the adulteration of food stuffs and the substitution of drugs as commonly practiced by many commercial concerns?
Answer. It is against all concerns that do not give the finance committee a rake-off.
Question. What is the attitude of the Committee of One Hundred towards injurious patent medicines?
Answer. It is dead set against all patents which do not contribute to the trust's pocket.
Question. Do any members of the Committee of One Hundred receive salaries or other remuneration?
Answer. Nay, nay, that would spoil our game. They will be taken care of later.
Question. How can additional information, including printed matter issued by the Committee of One Hundred, be obtained?
Answer. In car lots or less, F. O. B., New Haven, Conn.
Question. What are the publications and pamphlets now or formerly distributed by the Committee of One Hundred?
Answer. They are too numerous to mention—mostly devoted to "exposing" quacks. A quack is any one who is not orthodox according to the dictum of the medical trust.
Question. Why must an organization of citizens be formed to protect the public health?

Answer. Because that is the only way we can fool the suckers into continuing to take patent medicines only as doctor's prescriptions.

This pamphlet refers to the American Medical Association as a "trust," and composed of "old school fanatics," takes sides with Ectetics, Osteopaths, Spiritual Healers, etc., and ends with the following statement: "If the public does not want to be hoodwinked by the medical trust, it will at once file it protest against a national bureau of medicine by writing individual letters to Congressmen, promising to vote out of office all who vote for such a bureau."

In his speech before the Senate May 25th, Senator Owen said:

"I am informed that the sudden and surprising interest of the 'taxpayers and voters' of the United States who are organized in this artificial manner and the active interest alleged or manifested of the 'homeopaths' and of the 'osteopaths' and of the 'ectetics' and of the great variety of those who have special views with regard to the various methods of healing the sick has taken place within seven days, and like a flash of lightning telegrams are coming in from Maine to California. The chairman of the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine of the Senate received a very large number of them. Such sudden universality of disapproval of a department of public health on such an unsound theory is astounding; it is more, it is extremely suspicious; it is obviously artificial; it is perfectly apparent that somebody is spending a very large amount of money on this sudden propaganda; it can hardly be doubted that somebody, in gross error, is advising the 'homeopaths,' the 'osteopaths,' the 'ectetics' that their right to practice medicine is about to be invaded by the Federal Government."

THE NATURE OF OUR OPPOSITION.

Another pamphlet is entitled, "The Political Doctors' Slick Little Joke,—On Congress, the States, the Pure Food and Drugs act, and the People". The writer attempted to establish the thesis that the Committee of One Hundred is the tool of the American Medical Association and of the Catholic Church! He quotes scripture to prove this. He distributed a sizeable booklet entitled "Roosevelt Steam Rolled by the Bible." He shows that the Committee of One Hundred on National Health was propounded in the Bible and that the "Medical arm of papacy is really the pivot upon which the old earth of error is to swing into the new heaven and new earth of revelation." In a letter in reference to his book he says, "You may be surprised to know that Taft can be identified in the Bible in more places than the place indicated in my book—the other places are not yet made public. The subtleties of the science of medicine and of philosophy are to be conquered by the subtleties of the Bible!"

The author of these curious aberrations of mind adds in a postscript, "I want to say if you have any intention of getting me committed to the Government Hospital for Insane, you will be foiled."

This insane literature seems of a piece with the literature of the "National League for Medical Freedom". But now these people seem to have found a barrel of money with which they are "molding" public opinion. It is easy to understand how quacks and nostrum vendors may object to the National Pure Food Law which they are seeking by every means to undo; but it is sad to see reputable and earnest men unwitingly made tools of, and still sadder to see other reputable men sell their services as paid attorneys, and to see writers—unconsciously though it be—prove their abilities in the interest of those vampires who feed upon illness and prey upon the public health.

"LICENSE THEY MEAN, WHEN LIBERTY THEY CRY."

The New York Times, which made the mistake on May 17th of printing the advertisement of the "League for Medical Freedom," corrected it on the 18th by the following strong editorial:

"MEDICAL FREEDOM."

"Makers of patent medicines, adulterators of drugs, and practitioners of the cults of mental and osteopathic healing are up in arms. They have persuaded a few well-in-
tentioned but misled individuals to join them, and have formed the “National League for Medical Freedom” to oppose the efforts of practically all the reputable physicians in the country to consolidate the agencies of public health at Washington into one efficient department or bureau.

“These efforts have been waxing stronger. The men of the American Medical Association and of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health, sanctioned by the Association for the Advancement of Science and headed by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, have won the approval of the entire press of the United States in urging the passage of their bill. In the various departments and bureaus of the Federal Government are lodged powers that cannot be wielded effectively until they shall be co-ordinated under one head. Once united, they can be used in a great propaganda for educating the people against the habit of self-diagnosis and a resort to quack medicines for their ailments. By a campaign of prevention the bureau would break the prevalence of epidemics and infections between the States. It would work for the passage of laws that would guard the channels of Interstate Commerce against the admission of adulterated drugs, and for the establishment of standards of purity and strength that would be copied by the states and cities of the Nation.

“The self-styled ‘League for Medical Freedom’ quotes Prof. Fisher accusingly as having said that the Government might soon be appropriating millions yearly for the conduct of this bureau. If it should appropriate a million for every hundred thousand it now appropriates for the protection of the health of hogs and of cattle in the United States, Prof. Fisher’s prophecy would be fulfilled, and no one would have cause for complaint but these friends of ‘freedom’. Their cry is an old one and well understood.

“License they mean, when liberty they cry.”

WHERE DO THE FUNDS COME FROM?

The opinion expressed in this editorial is general. It is fair to say that the well-intentioned leaders in this League for “Medical Freedom” doubtless do not realize the situation in which they are placed. They may be correct in their denial that their “League” is being financed by patent medicine interests, but they have not yet disclosed specifically the sources of their funds. Requests so to do have thus far been unanswered. From appearances they have spent more in one day than our Committee has spent in a year.

Whatever the source of their funds there can be no doubt that a virtual alliance exists between this league and the purveyors of patent medicines and the opponents of the pure food law.

On the advisory board of the new league is the editor of the organ of the National Association of Retail Druggists, controlled by the members of “The American Drug Syndicate” or the “Drug Trust,” which has been so hand-in-glove with the quack medicine interests that many hundreds of its members resigned last fall in protest.

A Congressman, looking up the occupations of the signers of telegrams against the Owen bill, found a liberal sprinkling of patent medicine proprietors and vendors.

In this unholy and anomalous alliance between “Christian Scientists” and quack medicines are included the services of some newspapers that rely for revenue on quack advertising. (See our bulletin on “A Century’s Criminal Alliance Between Quacks and Some Newspapers”, by G. S. Andrews)

COINCIDENCES.

It may be a coincidence, but simultaneously with the appearance of this “league” in Washington, the same lobbyists who had fought the Pure Food Law, also appeared, although not publicly. It may also be a coincidence that at about the same time a certain noted writer on health was offered a large sum of money to write articles to “kill the Owen Bill”. Those who approached him for this purpose reluctantly admitted, after first alleging that they represented Christian Scientists, etc., that the patent medicine interests were also behind them.

It may also be a coincidence that one of these afterwards acted as agent to place the advertisement of the “League for Medical Freedom.”

It may also be a coincidence that this vigorous effort to prevent the creation of a Department of Health began immediately after the issue by the Department of Agriculture of a bulletin by Dr. Keber against nostrums, in which—for the first time in history—the names of the “remedies” to be avoided were printed. It would not be strange if the firms that were thus hit hard by the Department of Agriculture should not want to be hit harder, as they might be and ought to be, by a Department of Health.

It may be a coincidence that at this same time a newspaper now actively opposing a National Department of Health sent a reporter to one of the officers of the Committee of One Hundred to inquire what the Committee expected the new Department of Health to do, and whether, perchance, the Committee knew of the nostrum report just made.

It may also be a coincidence that a chemist, interested in food adulteration, came at almost the same time to ask almost the same question.

MISCONSTRUCTION OF FACTS TO MISLEAD READERS.

The eagerness of those who construct these advertisements to mislead is illustrated in many ways. For instance, they have utilized a misprint in the report of one of the hearings as follows:

“Question, What is the Committee of One Hundred?”

Answer, One of its members, Hiram J. Messenger, when asked this question by Senator Crawford of South Dakota (Senate Hearing Owen Bill, Page 30) stated, “The Committee of One Hundred is a committee that was appointed by the American Medical Association for the advancement of science.”

The word “medical” was obviously a slip of the tongue or of the pen. No one ever pretended before that there was any connection between the American Medical Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

MEDICAL CULTS.

The “League for Medical Freedom” does not seem to really represent the leading members of the Schools of Medicine they claim to represent. The foremost members of these various cults have openly favored the Owen bill. Dr. J. B. Gregg Bass, a Homeopath who spoke in favor of the bill, is chairman of the Board of Medical Examiners of the District of Columbia and ex-President of the American Institute of Homœopathy as well as of the International Congress of Homœopathy. Mr. George H. Shelbey, a prominent lawyer of Washington, whose wife is an Osteopath pamphlet writer and who is himself the attorney of this system of healing before committees of Congress, favors the bill and among other things said:

“As a citizen and a lawyer, I am deeply interested in the establishment of a National Health Department. Possibly I can help to dispel some of the fears of those who, in other ways, have come into conflict with the American Medical Association.

There is no possible way whereby any medical sect can secure National Health regulations that will interfere with their States’ control of the licensing of the competing schools of healing. It follows that the Osteopathic physicians, the Homœopathic physicians and the Eclectic physicians are in no danger from a National Health Department.”

REAL PURPOSE OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

A Department of Health has really nothing to do with the medical art. It is really for the purpose of preventing diseases by preventing the pollution of streams, by preventing the adulteration of foods, by preventing the importation of bubonic plague and yellow fever, by investigating health conditions and disseminating information. It has
been proven that there are over a million premature deaths yearly in this country. The Owen bill, if passed, would ultimately prevent a large proportion of these.

From Owen's Senate Speech.

"As the author of this bill I wish to say that I believe the more a man knows about the laws of health the less drugs he takes. I have employed Homeopaths and Osteopaths and Allopaths as well to treat myself and the members of my family. I have studied the doctrine of suggestive therapeutics and of Christian Science with great interest and respect, and cordially indorse Horace Fletcher as the best doctor of them all. I stand firmly for medical freedom and for the right of the citizen to select his own medical or spiritual adviser."

Those Who Want a Department of Health.

The principle of the Owen bill, establishing a Department of Health, has been endorsed by the President of the United States, by the Surgeon-Generals of the Army, of the Navy, and of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, by Dr. H. W. Wiley of the Bureau of Chemistry, by the Governors of States, by the Conference of State and Territorial Boards of Health, by the American Medical Association, by the American Public Health Association, by the United Mine Workers of America, by the National Grange, by the Republican and Democratic platforms, and by numerous other organizations.

Life insurance companies, who advocate this bill, certainly have no desire to limit medical freedom and repress any system which offers the chance of lengthening human life. They have no medical partisanship, and their sole interest is to lengthen life by whatever means possible. Their actuaries state specifically that they believe human life could and would be lengthened by the establishment of a Health Department.

General Wyman Favors Department.

At the May 19th hearing on the Owen bill, General Walter Wyman, Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, came out strongly and firmly in favor of establishing a National Department of Health. General Wyman has hitherto been non-committal, and the opinion had been entertained generally that he was opposed to the measure.

The "Medical Trust."

The American Medical Association has trod on many toes in its efforts to get state legislation enacted. It is natural that enemies thus made should strike back. But in attacking national legislation they are "barking up the wrong tree." Moreover, a great injustice is being done the American Medical Association. It is not a "trust." No one will deny that it includes in its membership the best and ablest men in the profession. It has tended to liberalize rather than to narrow medical ethics and practice. While it has aimed at restrictions, the object has been to prevent the vicious and harmful quack and charlatan from plying his nefarious trade. Naturally it is not infallible, and has doubtless made mistakes, but the present attack upon it will be resented by the large public who appreciate the work of the medical profession, as well as by all who believe in fair play.

First Three Hearings.

A full account of the first three hearings (Apr. 29, a.m.; Apr. 29, p.m., and May 5, a.m.) on the Owen Senate bill (S. 6049) for establishing a National Department of Health has been published by the Government in a pamphlet of 130 pages which can be obtained free of charge, by addressing The Document Room of United States Senate. This document gives the statements made by:

Joseph Y. Porter, President of the Conference of State Boards of Health, and State Health Officer of Florida.

Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Medical Association.

Lee K. Frankel, Representing the Industrial Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Robert Lynn Cox, Counsel of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

Dr. William H. Welch, President of The American Medical Association.

Dr. Franklin C. Welles, Medical Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Hiram J. Messenger, Actuary, Travelers Insurance Company.

Professor Irving Fisher, President of the Committee of One Hundred.

Hon. George Shiras, 3d, Chairman Legislative Sub-Committee of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health.

Brigadier-General H. Tornoy, Surgeon-General, United States Army.

Rear-Admiral Charles F. Stokes, Surgeon-General United States Navy.

William J. Schieffelin, Representing the National Wholesale Drugists Association.

Dr. Wiener R. Townsend, Treasurer of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Director of the Department of Child Hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Dr. George M. Kober, Dean of the Medical Department, Georgetown University.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, ex-President of the Board of Health, New York City.

Professor W. L. Willeox, Expert Adviser for the Twelfth Census.

Dr. J. N. McCormack, Representing the Kentucky Board of Health.

Dr. Cressey L. Wilbur, Chief Statistician of Vital Statistics of the Census.

Dr. Frank Billings, Dean Rush Medical College.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, Professor of Clinical Medicine, New York Polytechnic.

Of the foregoing twenty-two speakers, thirteen are members of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health. All of these speakers appeared in favor of the Owen Bill.

There were no speakers in opposition. But the strong support and popularity of the movement which these hearings revealed seemed to terrify the opponents of the bill, who proceeded to organize the "League for Medical Freedom."

May 19 Hearing.

At the hearing, May 19 (a.m.), which has also been officially reported, the speakers who appeared in favor of the bill were:


Prof. Robert S. Woodward, President Carnegie Institute.

Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis, Homeopathic physician, Chairman of the District Board of Medical Examiners, of the District of Columbia.

Dr. John S. Fulton, Secretary-General of the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography.

Gen. Walter Wyman, Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Dr. Cressey L. Wilbur—continued from previous meeting.

Mr. Arthur E. Holder, representing the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. George H. Shibley, a prominent lawyer of Washington, favoring Osteopathy.

A number of letters favoring a health bureau or department were presented from Governors of Southern and other States; also planks favoring such legislation adopted by the Republican National Platform, the Democratic National Platform, and the Independence League. Resolutions favoring such legislation were presented from the Ohio State Legislature. Extracts from the messages of President Taft and former President Roosevelt, favoring such legislation were presented; also resolutions of the American Federation of Labor, United Mine Workers of America, National Grange, New York Grange, and other Granges, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, the American Society of Equity, and numerous scientific and medical societies.

A letter was presented from Dr. Porter, the (Homeopathic) health officer of New York State, favoring a National Department of Health.
In the evening the opponents were heard:
Ex-Governor John L. Bates, attorney for the “National League for Medical Freedom.”
Harry E. King “Ohio Civic League”.
Robert McCarter, representing the National Osteopathic Association.
Henry R. Strong, proprietor National Druggist and Medical Brief.
O. H. Moss, “Missouri Voters’ and Tax-Payers’ League.”
John M. Reed, “Voters’ and Tax-Payers’ League of Iowa.”
F. A. Banks, “Voters’ and Tax-Payers’ Association.”
W. R. McCall, “Voters and Tax-Payers’ Association of Wisconsin.”
Clifford Grieve, “National Association for Suggestive Therapeutics, and the Weltman Institute of Suggestive Therapeutics.”
Hyland C. Kirk.

LATEST HEARING.

The latest hearings on the six health bills now before Congress—or rather on the five that are now before the House of Representatives—was held before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce from June 2d to June 6th inclusive. Among the speakers for the Hanna and Creager bills, which are the same as the Owen bill in the Senate, were:
Dr. George M. Kober, Dean of the Medical School of Georgetown University.
Dr. Woodward, Health Officer of the District of Columbia.
Ex-Surgeon-General Sternberg.
Admiral Stokes, Surgeon-General of the Navy.
Mr. Hendricks, the noted sanitary engineer of Baltimore.
Mr. Hiram J. Messenger, Actuary of the Travelers Life Insurance Company.
Miss Mabel Boardman, Head of the National Red Cross.
Professor Irving Fisher, President of the Committee of One Hundred.
Hon. George Shiras, 3d, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health.
Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium.
Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry.
Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, Chief Statistician of Vital Statistics of the Census.
Major Owen, brother of Senator Owen.

Against the bills appeared, as the attorney of the “National League for Medical Freedom,” Mr. John L. Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts, and other attorneys and representatives.

Several members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce stated that this opposition had no influence with Congress. On the other hand, the outlook is not favorable for the passage of the Owen, Hanna or Creager bills during this session.

AMERICAN HEALTH LEAGUE MEMBERS SHOULD HELP.

It is important that every member of the American Health League should know that a fight is on. Against us are arrayed the leagues of “Freedom,” the quack medicine interests, the newspapers allied (by advertising) therewith, and the able attorneys and editors they employ. On our side are President Taft, Ex-President Roosevelt, political party platforms, medical, hygienic, scientific, educational, philanthropic, insurance, labor, and Grange organizations. While intrinsically we have infinitely the stronger side, our enemies have the great advantage of money. The situation is as serious as in a political campaign in which the forces of evil and money so often triumph. It is another case of the People against the Special Interests. Each loyal member of our League, and each loyal citizen who reads these lines, should do his part, namely, contribute, if possible, to the expenses of conducting this campaign for establishing a National Department of Health, and write to Congressmen urging their favorable consideration of the Owen bill.
President Taft: "How near this movement will come in accomplishing the complete purpose of its promoters, only the national legislature can tell. Certainly the economy of the union of all health agencies in the national government in one bureau or department is wise."

Committee of One Hundred

To the Members of the Authors League of the Committee of One Hundred:

Gentlemen:--

I enclose a copy of our June bulletin, which will give you information about the "National League for Medical Freedom," which is opposing our efforts to obtain a National Department of Health.

Of course their opposition is ridiculous, because the National Government has not the power to interfere with the practice of medicine; because the framers of the bill (Senator Owen and his brother) did so independently of the American Medical Association; because the Committee of One Hundred is not the organ of the American Medical Association and never was, but started independently from the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and because members of our Committee are, so far as known, in favor of "medical freedom."

This view I have expressed in my chapter on the medical profession in "National Vitality," a report of the National Conservation Commission to President Roosevelt.

In spite of this, thousands of foolish telegrams have been sent to Congressmen asking them to defeat the bill for a "doctor's trust."

A little ridicule will silence this opposition, yet the Congressmen are perhaps more apt than the public to be influenced by it, and it is important that all friends of the health movement should now show their strength.

I am writing to ask if you cannot, on the basis of the above statement and the bulletin I am enclosing, say something against these people.

They seemed to be, at the time they were running the advertisement, spending $25,000 a day. It appeared all over the country. The lobbyists at Washington who opposed the Pure Food Bill were on hand to cooperate with this "League"
Committee of One Hundred

To the Members of the National League of the

Gentlemen:

I wish to read a copy of one hundred

To inform you of the National League of the

To inform you of the National League of the

In favor of "National Freedom"

In favor of "National Freedom"

To inform you of the National League of the

In favor of "National Freedom"

My views I am expressing in my book,

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in opposing the Owen bill.

The New York Herald, which resents the $25,000 fine they had to pay for their "personal" column advertising abortionists, etc., also resents the loss of the revenue from such sources, estimated at $200,000 a year, and has ever since been trying to whack the medical profession, and now is the one paper which is daily running articles against us.

A writer in New York was recently approached and offered a large sum of money to write articles to defeat the Owen bill. While buying newspaper space and hiring people to buy articles against the Owen bill, these same people are criticising the Committee of One Hundred for spending money, although we have never spent money in either of these ways, but only for sending out literature, correspondence, etc.

Mr. Allan Benson has written an article along these lines for the July number of Pearson's Magazine.

Hoping that you may be able to take a hand, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Irving Fisher

P.S. I also enclose a letter I have prepared for the press.

Enclosure bulletin and Press letter.
In opposition to the request for the $50,000 fine, the New York Herald, which received the $50,000 fine, has been forced to pay for the "Berenstine" column originating from their offices. The Herald has been forced to pay a fine of $50,000 a year, and this fine has been upheld by the Court of Appeals. The decision of the Court of Appeals is now in the case of the New York Herald.

A letter in New York was recently published, and it was a letter from a man to a newspaper office, mentioning the fine of the New York Herald for the "Berenstine" column originated from their offices. White printing was used to indicate the reference to our article, a letter from the New York Herald, who are people who are criticizing the Court of Appeals. Mr. Allen Ranson has written an article on the fine of the New York Herald, and only for saving our life. Very sincerely yours,

P.S. I agree to issue a letter I have prepared for the press.

.model: model_2
460 Prospect Street, New Haven, Conn.
11 June 1910

COPY.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir:-

Buying newspaper space appears to be the latest method of opposing a popular movement. Within a few weeks, three enormous advertisements, by a so-called "League for Medical Freedom", have appeared in newspapers throughout the country urging people to write their Congressmen in protest against the Owen bill for a National Department of Health. Much to the amusement of Congressmen, these advertisements have resulted in numerous telegrams, based on the absurd idea that the Owen bill aims to regulate the practice of medicine.

The result may be to aid, rather than hinder, the progress of the Health movement. Already newspaper editorials - such as that which recently appeared in the New York Times - resent the buncombe of these advertisements.

But besides adding to the "gaiety of nations", this incident has created an appetite among the general public for more knowledge as to what this opposition signifies.

As President of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health, which was challenged in these advertisements, I wish to emphasize the following facts:

First, As the enclosed bulletin of the Committee of One Hundred indicates, the real strength of the opposition evidently comes from commercial interests; such as the quack medicine interests and others who have reason to fear the Pure Food and Drugs Act. While Christian Scientists and other "drugless" cults are denouncing drug doctors and denouncing a "medical trust" which does not exist, these cults are themselves playing into the hands of a drug trust which does exist.

Second, Under our Constitution, the Federal Government could not, if it would, regulate the practice of medicine.

Third, The Owen bill contains no provision aiming to regulate the practice of medicine.

Fourth, Section 8, in the Owen bill, the section authorizing the establishment of "chemical, biological, and other standards", has been eliminated entirely from the bill, although only a heated imagination could have construed this section as attempting to regulate the practice of medicine.

Fifth, Senator Owen did not prepare his bill at the instance either of the American Medical Association or of the
To the Editor:

Dear Sir:

The recent appearance of a prominent member of the American Medical Association, Dr. A. J. B. Smith, in the newspapers of the country, expressing the views of the President of the American Medical Association, is an example of the trend of the times. It is a matter of public interest to know that the American Medical Association is not only the representative of the medical profession, but also the voice of the public in matters of health and hygiene.

The American Medical Association is the representative of the medical profession, and as such, it is the duty of every member to uphold its principles and to support its work. The President of the Association, in his recent address, has expressed the view that the public is entitled to the best medical advice and that medical men are the best equipped to give it. This is a matter of great importance, as the public is dependent on the medical profession for its health and welfare.

Furthermore, the American Medical Association is the representative of the public in matters of health and hygiene. It is the duty of every member to support its work and to uphold its principles. The President of the Association, in his recent address, has expressed the view that the public is entitled to the best medical advice and that medical men are the best equipped to give it. This is a matter of great importance, as the public is dependent on the medical profession for its health and welfare.

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Committee of One Hundred on National Health. It is true, however, that the American Medical Association and the Committee of One Hundred heartily endorse the bill in preference to any of the other numerous health bills now before Congress.

Sixth, The Committee of One Hundred on National Health is not a medical organization. It did not originate with the American Medical Association, but with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It is allied with the American Medical Association only in the same sense that it is allied with labor organizations, farmer organizations, life insurance companies and various other agencies which are working to improve public health.

Seventh, While opposed to fraudulent quackery, which is always imposing "fake" medicines and cure-alls on the public, the Committee of One Hundred on National Health is not devoted to any particular school of medicine to the exclusion of others. Curiously enough, it was a Christian Scientist who moved the appointment of the Committee of One Hundred. Many members of our Committee have been noted for their independence of conventional medicine, among them being Ex-President Eliot of Harvard University, Mr. William H. Allen, Mr. Bok, Editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, Mr. Horace Fletcher, Dr. Luther H. Gulick, President G. Stanley Hall, Mrs. John B. Henderson, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Mr. S. S. McClure of McClure's Magazine, Dr. Richard C. Newton who has called attention to some merits in Osteopathy and Mr. Nathan Straus. I may add that in my report on "National Vitality" to President Roosevelt, I put myself on record as favoring "medical freedom". I can endorse almost all of the position on that subject taken by Mr. Flower.

Eighth, A Department of Health in America like the Department of Health in Germany or anywhere else will have better things to do than regulate the practice of medicine. It will regulate the misbranding of foods and drugs (there's the rub!), the pollution of streams, the inspection of meats and quarantine and will obtain and distribute information in regard to health of human beings just as the Department of Agriculture does in regard to the health of hogs and cattle.

When the "League for Medical Freedom" suddenly appeared on the horizon, our movement had encountered substantially no opposition except among quacks and quack medicine proprietors. On the other hand, our movement has the support of the President, of both political parties, as expressed in their platforms, of scientific, philanthropic, medical and labor organizations and the Granges, as well as of the life insurance companies, of Dr. H. W. Wiley of the Bureau of Chemistry and of General Walter Wyman of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. The general public will find it hard to believe that these endorsements, especially the hearty endorsement of the life insurance companies, can be in the interests of a "medical trust".
Committee on One Hundred on National Health. It is true, however,
that the American Medical Association and the Committee of One-
Hundred frequently encounter the plight of the other
numerous health plans now operate Coopers...
For further information, I would refer the reader to Bulletin 41 of the Committee of One Hundred about to be issued (address Drawer 45, New Haven, Conn.) to the Senate reports (Nos. 1 & 2) on hearings on S.6049 (address Senate document room) to House reports of hearings on health bills June 2-6 (address document room House of Representatives) to Senator Owen's speeches (address Sen. Owen) and to my report on National Vitality (Senate document 419).

Very sincerely yours,

Irving Fisher

President Committee of One Hundred
on National Health.
For further information I may refer the reader to:

- Principle # of the Committee of One Hundred Points to be Approved
  (House of Representatives, New Haven, Conn.) to the Senate Report (Gov.
  of Conn.)
- Nine (9) to Representative C. G. A. (cabinet, Senate Government Room) to
  House Report of President on Health
- House Report of President on Federal Aid June 8-9 (cabinet room
  Senate)
- Senate Report of President on Federal Aid to Senator C. G. A. (cabinet
  room)
- Committee of One Hundred Points on Health

Very sincerely yours,

Ivan Reuben
President Commission on One Hundred
on Maternal Health.
which in time must be conserved in this way. Moreover, from
the nature of the case, there are very few instances in which a
given state alone can fully administer a public service of this
character. Our rivers are necessarily in an interstate.
The arid land reclamation policy is a most wise and beneficial
one, and one which will reflect great credit on the far-seeing
Congress and administration which have made it possible. I feel
that the forest question is exactly similar in character. I do
not wish to intrude personal opinions unasked, and yet these matters
are so significant and far-reaching in their consequences that I
My dear Mr. Cannon:-

April 23, 1908

Hon. Joseph G. Cannon,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

cannot refrain from venturing to write.

Heraewith I am enclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Union League Club of Chicago, which will
explain themselves. Of course I am not familiar with the situation
or with the financial implications of the bill in Congress. I am, however, extremely anxious to see
the measure passed in some form. It seems to me that it is of
very unusual importance.

I am not informed as to the view of the Judiciary Committee on
the constitutional question. It seems to me, however, that whatever
work is justified under the constitution on rivers and harbors can
rest on no better constitutional basis than the preservation of our
forests. Money is expended for the general welfare which tends to
secure forestation and the preservation of our rivers. Obviously,
the White Mountain and Appalachian reserves are not the only ones
which in time must be conserved in this way. Moreover, from
the nature of the case, there are very few instances in which a
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THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Sessions in Unitarian Church.

J. H. PHILLIPS, Birmingham, Ala. ........................................... President
Miss MARY E. NICHOLSON, Indianapolis, Ind. .......................... Vice-President
J. F. MILLSPAUGH, Winona, Minn. .......................................... President
Nicholas Murray Butler, New York, N. Y. ................................. Secretary
Joseph Swain, Bloomington, Ind. ........................................... Executive Committee
Richard G. Boone, Cincinnati, Ohio ...................................... Executive Committee

MONDAY, JULY 7.

9:30 o'clock A.M.

Vocal Solo—Miss Frances Vincent.
(a) "Mary of Argolis."
(b) "The Banks of Loch Lomond."

Prayer—Rev. J. E. Brinnell, Westminster Presbyterian Church.

1. Taxation as it relates to School Maintenance—Nathan C. Schaeffer,
   State Superintendent Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.

2. Taxation and Teachers’ Salaries—Albert G. Lane, District Superintendent
   of Schools, Chicago, Ill.

Discussion opened by J. M. Greenwood, Superintendent of Schools,
   Kansas City, Mo.

2:30 o'clock P.M.

Vocal Solo—Mr. F. H. Forseil.
"Widmung" ......................................................... Schumann

1. The Function of Knowledge in Education—Charles B. Gilbert,
   Superintendent of Schools, Rochester, N. Y.

2. The Difference Between Efficient Causes and Final Causes in Controlling
   Human Freedom—William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education,
   Washington, D. C.

Discussion opened by John W. Cook, President, Northern Illinois State
   Normal School, De Kalb, Ill.

8:00 o'clock P.M.

Vocal Solo—Mr. John Ravenscroft.
"The Two Grenadiers" ............... Schumann

The Educational Progress of the Year—William Rainey Harper, President,
   University of Chicago.

9:30 o'clock A.M.

Music—Arion Quartette.
"Until Dawn" ............................................... Parks

Prayer—Rev. H. M. Simmons, First Unitarian Church.

1. The School as a Culture Center, in the Light of the "Hesperia

2. The Social Aspect of Education—John Dewey, head of the Departments
   of Philosophy and Education, University of Chicago.

3. The Recent French Reaction against Rousseau’s Doctrine and in Favor
   of Social Education—Miss Anna Tolman Smith, U. S. Bureau of
   Education, Washington, D. C.

Discussion opened by Ossian H. Lang, Editor, The School Journal,
   New York City.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

3:00 o'clock P.M.

Memorial Session.

Vocal Solo—Master Eugene Paul, ............................... Adams
"The Holy City"

1. Charles C. Rounds—Henry Sabin, Des Moines, Ia.; B. C. Gordan,
   Superintendent, Public Schools, Trenton, N. J.

2. Francis Wayland Parker—Wilbur S. Jackman, Dean of the School
   of Education, University of Chicago.

Remarks by members of The Council.

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

3:00 o'clock P.M.

Business Session.

Local Committee—Dr. David L. Kibler, Chairman.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

3:00 o'clock P. M.
Memorial Session.

Vocal Solo—MASTER EUGENE PAULY,
"The Holy City" Adams

2. Francis Wayland Parker—Wilbur S. Jackman, Dean of the School of Education, University of Chicago.
Remarks by members of The Council.

Friday, July 11.

3:00 o'clock P. M.
Business Session.

Local Committee—Dr. David L. Kiehle, Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION.

Sessions in First Congregational Church.

Miss C. Geraldine O'Grady, New York, N. Y. President
Miss Clara W. Mings, Detroit, Mich. Vice-President
Miss Mary C. May, Salt Lake City, Utah Secretary

Wednesday Forenoon, July 9.

9:30 o'clock.
Vocal Solo—Miss Clara Thompson.
Address of Welcome—Dr. D. L. Kiehle, Professor of Pedagogy, University of Minnesota.
Topic—The Development of Language.
1. Hindrances to the Development of Language—Miss Cecelia Adams, Supervisor of Kindergartens, Denver, Colo.
Discussion led by Miss Elizabeth Harrison, Principal of the Chicago Kindergarten College, Chicago, Ill.
Music—Girls' Glee Club, North High School,
(a) "Annie Laurie" Dudley Buck
(b) "The Broken Pitcher" A. N. Edwards
3. The Need of English Courses for Kindergarten Students—Miss Mary C. May, Director of Kindergarten, State Normal School, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Summaries by the President, Miss C. Geraldine O'Grady, Instructor in Kindergarten Department, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York; Miss Minerva Jouordan, of the Kindergarten Magazine; Miss H. Antoniolette Lafrang, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Alice Woolworth Cooley, Department of Pedagogy, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.; Miss A. E. Pitts, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thursday Afternoon, July 10.

2:30 o'clock.
Joint Session with Department of Elementary Education.
Speakers representing the Kindergarten Department—Miss Elizabeth Harrison, Miss Corinne Marcellus and Miss Stella L. Wood.
Local Committee—Miss Stella L. Wood, Chairman.

Sessions in Unitarian Church.

J. H. Phillips, Birmingham, Ala. President
Miss Mary E. Nicholson, Indianapolis, Ind. Vice-President
J. F. Millsapagh, Winona, Minn. Secretary
Nicholas Murray Butler, New York, N. Y. Executive Committee
Joseph Swain, Bloomington, Ind. Executive Committee
Richard G. Boone, Cincinnati, Ohio. Executive Committee

Monday, July 7.

9:30 o'clock A. M.
Vocal Solo—Miss Frances Vincent.
(a) "Mary of Argvul"
(b) "The Banks of Loch Lomond"
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Sessions in Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

CHARLES M. JORDAN, Minneapolis, Minn. ....................................President.

MISS BETTIE A. DUTTON, Cleveland, O. ........................................Vice-President.

J. H. PHILLIPS, Birmingham, Ala. ..................................................Vice-President.

ELMER E. BROWN, Berkeley, Cal. ....................................................Secretary.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, New York City .........................................Executive Committee.

JOSEPH SWAIN, Bloomington, Ind. ...............................................Executive Committee.

MONDAY, JULY 8.

9:00 A. M. Standard time; 9:28 local time.

Music—Vocal Solo, Miss Cora Cross.

Isolation in the School; How it Hinders and How it Helps—WILLIAM T.

HARRIS, Commissioner of Education of the United States, Washington,

D. C.

2:00 P. M. Standard time; 2:28 P. M. local time.

Music—Violin Solo, Miss Margaret Street.

Educational Progress During the Past Year—ELMER E. BROWN, Professor of

Theory and Practice of Education, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

8:00 P. M. Standard time; 8:28 local time.

Music—Quartette: “He Watches Over Israel” (Mendelssohn), Mrs. Thomas

Lette, Mrs. Marshall Pease, Mr. Marshall Pease, Mr. George Dennis.

Mr. Fred Alexander, Organist.

1. Address in Memory of Professor B. A. HINDSALD, LL. D., by JAMES B.

ANGELL, President University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Quartette: “Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping” (Röell).

2. Addresses in Memory of Honor. HENRY BARNARD, LL. D.:

(a) HENRY BARNARD as an Educational Critic—FRANCIS W. PARKER,

Director School of Education, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

(b) The Establishment of the Office of United States Commissioner of

Education and HENRY BARNARD’s Relation to it, by WILLIAM T. HAR-

RIS, Commissioner of Education of the United States.

(c) HENRY BARNARD’s Influence on the Establishment of Normal

Schools in the United States, by E. ORM LYTLE, Principal First Pennsyl-

vania Normal School, Millersville, Pa.

(d) The Influence of HENRY BARNARD on Schools in the West, by N.

C. DOUGHERTY, Superintendent of Schools, Peoria, Ill.

(e) HENRY BARNARD’s Home Life, and His Work and Influence upon

Education as Commissioner of Connecticut and Rhode Island, by

CHARLES H. KEYES, Superintendent of Schools, South District, Hart-

ford, Conn.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

9:00 A. M. Standard time; 9:28 local time.

Music—Vocal Solo. Mr. Geo. Dennis.

1. Lessons of the Educational Exhibits at Paris:

(a) By Miss Anna Tolman Smith, U. S. Bureau of Education, Wash-

ington, D. C.

(b) By Howard J. Rogers, Director of Education and Social Economy,

United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, Albany, N. Y.

2. Report of the Committee on a National University, Presented by the

Chairman, WILLIAM R. HARPER, President of the University of Chicago,

Chicago, III.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

2:32 P. M. Standard time; 3:00 o’clock local time.


The Ideal School—G. STANLEY HALL, President of Clark University, Wor-

cester, Mass.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

2:32 P. M. Standard time; 3:00 o’clock local time.

Music—Vocal Solo. Miss Esther St. Johns.

1. Report of the Committee on Investigations and Appropriations, by the

Chairman, JAMES M. GREENWOOD, Superintendent of Schools, Kansas

City, Mo.

2. Report of Committee on Prize Essays on School Hygiene, by the Chairman,

3. Business meeting.

Local Committee.

President, JAMES B. ANGELL, Chairman.
MUSIC—Cornet Solo, Mr. Harold Todd.
Prayer—Rev. W. D. Maxon.

Economics and Education.
1. Social Science and the Curriculum—Professor Geo. E. Vincent, University of Chicago, Ill.
2. Economics in the Public Schools—President George Grout, Institute of Social Economics, Union Square, New York City.

Discussion, by Reuben Post Halleck, Principal of Boys' High School, Louisville, Ky.

Annual meeting of active members for election of officers and the transaction of other business, at 12:00 M. (Standard time), at Light Guard Armory.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 11.

8:00 o'clock Standard time; 8:28 local time.
MUSIC—Vocal Solo, "My Dreams" (Tosti), Mr. Fletcher Norton.
MUSIC—(a) "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes," (b) "Love in Absence."

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 12.

9:00 Standard time; 9:28 o'clock local time.
MUSIC—Vocal Solo, Mrs. Chas. Clements.
Prayer—Rev. D. D. MacLaurin, Pastor Woodward Avenue Baptist Church.

Higher Education.
1. The Functions of a University in a Prosperous Democracy—Chas. F. Thwing, President Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
2. Federal and State Interest in Higher Education—Robert B. Fulton, President University of Mississippi, University, Miss.
3. Missing Links in Southern Education—Professor Chas. W. Kent, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
4. Recent Growth of Public High Schools in the United States as Affecting the Attendance of Colleges—Hon. Wm. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education of the United States.

Discussion, by Wm. H. Smiley, Principal of High School, District No. 1, Denver, Colo., and James Russell Parsons, Jr., Secretary of the University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 11.

2:32 Standard time; 3:00 o'clock local time.
MUSIC—Woodward Avenue Baptist Choir.
1. President's Address—Miss Evelyn Holmes, President Kindergarten Department, N. E. A.; Director South Carolina Kindergarten Training School, Charleston, S. C.
3. Rhythm in the Kindergarten, with Illustrations from Experience—Mrs. Ethel, Roe Lindgren, Director in Chicago Kindergarten Institute, Chicago, Ill.
4. General discussion of papers read at both sessions, led by Superintendent Charles H. Keyes, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Mary Agar, City Normal School, Philadelphia, Pa.; Professor P. F. Claxton, State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro, N. C.

Note—A Parents' Conference will be held on Friday afternoon, July 12, at which many distinguished teachers will be present and take part in the informal discussions.

Local Committee, Kindergarten Department.
Miss Clara W. Minges, Chairman.

Local Committee, Child Study Department.
Miss Harriet A. Marsh, Chairman.
DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

F. Louis Soldan, St. Louis, Mo. ........................................... President.
Elmer E. Brown, Berkeley, Cal. ........................................... Vice-President.
Miss Bettie A. Dutton, Cleveland, O. ...................................... Secretary.
Nicholas Murray Butler, New York, N. Y. .............................. Executive Committee.
Miss Lucia Stickney, Cincinnati, O. ................................. Executive Committee.
Elmer E. Brown, Berkeley, Cal. ........................................... Executive Committee.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 7.

3:30 o'clock.
Business meeting of the Officers and Executive Committee.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 9.

10:00 o'clock.
Education in Our New Possessions—Aaron Gove, Denver, Colo.
Discussion—Dr. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 9.

3:30 o'clock.
1. Small Intervals in Grading and Classification in Elementary Schools—
   Dr. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education,
   Washington, D. C.

8:30 o'clock.
Educational Progress During the Past Year—B. A. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor,
Mich.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 10.

10:00 o'clock.
1. Personal Report of the Chairman of the Committee on a National
   University—Wm. R. Harper, Chicago, Ill.
2. General Culture as an Element in Professional Training—R. G. Boone,
   Cincinnati, O.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 13.

3:30 o'clock.
1. Resolutions on the Occasion of the Death of Dr. Wm. E. Sheldon,
   offered by E. E. White, Columbus, O.
2. Business Meeting.

Local Committee.
Henry P. Archer, Chairman; C. L. Legge, R. E. Seabrook.
DEPARTMENT OF KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION.

Sessions in Hibernian Hall, 103-109 Meeting St.

Mrs. Maria Kraus-Boelté, New York City..........................President.
Miss Minnie Macfet, Rock Hill, S.C...............................Vice-President.
Miss Evelyn Holmes, Charleston, S. C............................Secretary.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 11.

3:30 o'clock.

1. Addresses of Welcome—D. B. Johnson, President Winthrop College,
 Rock Hill, S. C.; Dr. Frank Frost, in behalf of City Council; Superintendant Henry P. Archer, in behalf of City Schools; Mrs. W.
 B. S. Heyward, in behalf of the South Carolina Kindergarten Association.

2. Response and President's Address—Mrs. Maria Kraus-Boelté, New
 York City.

3. A Mother's Advice to Kindergartners—Mrs. Clarence E. Meloney,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.

4. The Need of Kindergartens in the South—Philander P. Claxton,
 professor of pedagogy, State Normal and Industrial College, Greens-
 boro, N. C.

5. The Kindergarten Gifts and Occupations and their Educational Value—Miss Harriet Niel, director of the Phebe A. Hurst Kindergarten Training School, Washington, D. C.

6. Appointment of Committees.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 12.

3:30 o'clock.

1. Froebel's Mother and Cossetting Songs with Practical Illustrations—
 Miss Mary C. McCulloch, supervisor of public School Kindergartens, St. Louis, Mo.

2. The Kindergarten and the Primary School in their Relation to the Child and to Each Other—Miss Emma A. Newman, instructor of First Grade Teachers' Training School, Buffalo, N. Y.

3. The Educational Use of Music for Children under the Age of Seven Years—Miss Mari Ruef Hofer, Chicago, Ill.

4. Election of Officers. Committee reports.

Local Committee.

Miss Sophie G. Rose, Chairman; Miss Mary G. Radcliffe, Secretary,
Miss Mattie Seabrook, Miss Agnes Erkmann, Mrs. L. N. Jesunofsky, Miss
Charlotte Ford.
Address (30 minutes). Some phases of public education in the south. Hon. G. R. Glenn, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Atlanta, Georgia.

**Friday Morning, July 14th.**

9:30 o'clock.

Prayer.—Rev. A. C. Smithers, Pastor First Christian Church.

Music.—Quartette from "Rigoletto"—Synagogue Choir.

Address (30 minutes). Usurpation of home by school. Aaron Gove, Superintendent of Schools, Denver, Col.

Address (30 minutes). The economic interpretation of history. E. A. Bryan, President of Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, Wash.

Music.—Duet—"Power Eternal"—Rossini—Mrs. Haralson and Mrs. Scarborough.

**The Educational Press** (15 minute addresses.)

Educational journalism—its tribulations and triumphs. John MacDonald, Editor of Western School Journal, and President of the Educational Press Association, Topeka, Kans.

Educational journalism—an inventory. C. W. Bardeen, Editor, School Bulletin, Syracuse, N. Y.

The function of educational journalism. George P. Brown, Editor of School and Home Education, Bloomington, Ill.

Is the educational press educational? William George Bruce, Editor, American School Board Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.


3. The Kindergarten.

Schools, Santa Barbara, Cal.


Local Committee—Miss Florence Lawson, Miss Mary F. Ledyard, Mrs. Orpha Quayle.

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**DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.**

(Sessions in Simpson Tabernacle, 734 S. Hope street.)

Wm. N. Hailmann, Dayton, Ohio..............................President
John W. Carr, Anderson, Ind............................Vice-President
Miss Elizabeth V. Brown, Washington, D. C..............Secretary

**Thursday Afternoon, July 13th**

3:00 o'clock.
Address (30 minutes). Some phases of public education in the south. Hon. G. R. Glenn, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Atlanta, Georgia.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 14TH.

9:30 o'clock.

Prayer.—Rev. A. C. Smithers, Pastor First Christian Church.

Music.—Quartette from "Rigoletto"—Synagogue Choir.

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Address (30 minutes). The economic interpretation of history. E. A. Bryan, President of Washington Agricultural College, Pullman, Wash.

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Educational journalism—an inventory. C. W. Bardeen, Editor, School Bulletin, Syracuse, N. Y.

The function of educational journalism. George P. Brown, Editor of School and Home Education, Bloomington, Ill.

Is the educational press educational? William George Bruce, Editor, American School Board Journal, Milwaukee, Wis.


2:30 o'clock.

1. The mental and moral nature of the kindergarten child. C. C. Van Liew, State Normal School, Los Angeles, Cal.


3. The kindergarten child physically. Frederic L. Burke, Superintendent of Schools, Santa Barbara, Cal.


Local Committee—Miss Florence Lawson, Miss Mary F. Ledyard, Mrs. Orpha Quayle.

DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

(Sessions in Simpson Tabernacle, 734 S. Hope street.)

Wm. N. Hailmann, Dayton, Ohio.......................... President
John W. Carr, Anderson, Ind.............................. Vice-President
Miss Elizabeth V. Brown, Washington, D. C............. Secretary

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 13TH

3:00 o'clock.
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

(Sessions in Parlor of First Congregational Church, Sixth and Hill streets.)

A. R. TAYLOR, Emporia, Kan......................................................... President
J. H. VAN SICKLE, Denver, Col....................................................... Vice-President
MISS BETTIE A. DUTTON, Cleveland, Ohio........................................... Secretary
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, New York City................................. Executive Committee
L. H. JONES, Cleveland, Ohio.......................................................... Executive Committee
JOHN DEWEY, Chicago, Ill.............................................................. Executive Committee

SATURDAY, JULY 8TH

2:30 p. m.
The homes of our down-town children. MISS LUCIA STICKNEY, Hughes High School, Cincinnati, Ohio.

8:00 p. m.

MONDAY, JULY 10TH

9:30 a. m.

10:30 a. m.
Differentiation of the American secondary school. CHARLES H. KEYES, Principal of High School, Holyoke, Mass.

2:30 p. m
Report of the Committee on State Normal Schools. Z. X. SNYDER, President, State Normal School, Greeley, Col.

3:30 p. m.
Do we need a University Trust. L. D. HARVEY, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Madison, Wis.

8:00 p. m.
Psychology for the teacher. Dr. E. C. HBWETT, Associate Editor School and Home Education, Bloomington, Ill.

9:00 p. m.
The educational progress of the year. Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Columbia University, New York City.

TUESDAY, JULY 11TH

9:30 a. m.

11:30 a. m.
Executive session.

Local Committee.—J. H. Hoose, E. E. Brown, E. P. Cubberley, F. Burk.
The National Council of Education.

Sessions in Auditorium of Columbian University, 15th and H Sts.

Charles DeGarmo, Ithaca, N. Y. .................. President.
Wm. F. King, Mt. Vernon, Ia. .................. Vice-President.
Miss Bettie A. Dutton, Cleveland, Ohio. ........ Secretary.

The sessions of the Council will be held July 6th, morning, afternoon and evening, and July 7th, morning and afternoon. The first two sessions on July 6th will be upon the subject of School Hygiene as follows:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6—MORNING SESSION, 9:30 O'CLOCK.

1. School Hygiene—What it is and why we need it—Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, Secretary Department Municipal Statistics, Boston.
2. Literature—Bibliography, with explanatory remarks on contents (for reference and printing—not to be read)—Prof. Wm. H. Burnham, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
4. School Furniture—Seats, baths, blackboards, maps, etc.—Superintendent Albert P. Marble, New York City; Superintendent Charles B. Gilbert, Newark, N. J.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6—AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 O'CLOCK.

5. School Anthropometry—Test of the senses of children—Superintendent James M. Greenwood, Kansas City, Mo.
6. School Diseases and Medical Inspection—Prof. Delos Fall, Albion College, Mich.; Prof. Severance Burrage, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
7. Hygiene of Instruction—including the subjects of reading, writing, arithmetic, etc., and studies of fatigue—Prof. G. W. Fitz, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Edward R. Shaw, School of Pedagogy, New York City.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6—EVENING SESSION, 8:00 O'CLOCK.

Relation of Psychology in its Various Aspects to Education—
2. Rational Psychology—Dr. Wm. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.
Discussion, by Members of Council.
1. Prayer.

THURSDAY, JULY 7—MORNING SESSION, 9:30 O'CLOCK.

Discussion of the Report of Committee of Twelve on Rural Schools—
I. School Maintenance—Theses found on pages 53 and 54 of report—President Andrew S. Draper, University of Illinois; Prof. Euler B. Smith, State Normal School, Athens, Ga.

II. School Supervision—Theses found on pages 75 and 76 of report—Superintendent N. C. Dougherty, Peoria, Ill.; State Superintendent N. C. Schaeffer, Harrisburg, Pa.

III. Supply of Teachers—Theses found on pages 93 and 94 of report—President John W. Cook, State Normal University, Normal, Ill.; Superintendent Charles B. Gilbert, Newark, N. J.

THURSDAY, JULY 7—AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:30 O'CLOCK.

Discussion of Report on Rural Schools concluded—IV. Instruction and Discipline in Rural Schools.

Theses:
1. The advantages arising from grading small country schools are more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages of teaching together pupils widely separated in ability and acquirements.
2. Whenever practicable, the pupils of small outlying districts should be transported at public expense to the town center; this plan may embrace all the pupils of the school, or only the older and more advanced.
3. With the limitations suggested in the Report the monitorial system can be employed to advantage in rural schools.
4. Where rural schools are maintained, written examinations for the older pupils should be held at stated times in town centers by the county superintendent or other competent officer, adequate records of the results of the examination being preserved for future reference.
5. For those who have left school, "school extension" in the form of recommended home-reading under the care of the teacher of the district should be organized and directed by the town or county superintendent.

Discussion opened by President R. G. Boone, State Normal School, Ypsilanti, Mich.

THURSDAY, JULY 7—EXECUTIVE SESSION, 4:30 O'CLOCK.

1. Report of Committee on Reorganization—Chairman, Superintendent F. Louis Soldan, St. Louis, Mo.
2. Election of officers.
   
   LOCAL COMMITTEE, C. S. Clark, Chairman.
National Council of Education.

Sessions in Temple Emanu-El, cor. Broadway and Martin St.

B. A. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor, Mich. .............................................. President.
Charles De Garmo, Swarthmore, Pa. .............................................. Vice-President.
Miss Bettie A. Dutton, Cleveland, O. .............................................. Secretary.
H. S. Tarbell, Providence, R. I. .............................................. Executive Committee.
J. M. Greenwood, Kansas City, Mo. .............................................. Executive Committee.
W. E. Sheldon, Boston, Mass. .............................................. Executive Committee.
W. F. King, Mt. Vernon, Iowa .............................................. Executive Committee.

MONDAY, JULY 5.

9:30 A. M.

2:30 P. M.
The Aesthetic Element in Education. John Dewey, University of Chicago; W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Miss Mary E. Nicholson, Principal of Normal School, Indianapolis, Ind.

8:00 P. M.
The Council will consider in executive session some questions of policy and especially its proper functions. Discussion will be opened by George P. Brown, Bloomington, Ill.

TUESDAY, JULY 6.

9:30 A. M.
University Ideals. Professor A. T. Ormond, Princeton University; James H. Baker, President University of Colorado; Joseph Swain, President Indiana University.

2:30 P. M.
Election in General Education. E. E. White, Columbus, Ohio.

4:30 P. M.
Executive session.

Local Committee.

Mrs. S. L. Graves, Chairman, Mrs. L. D. Harvey, Miss Ellen Sabin, Mrs. E. H. Dadmun, Mrs. Simon Kander, Mrs. John D. Butler, Mrs. W. H. McElyeroy, Mrs. C. S. Pierce, Mrs. G. B. Perry, L. C. Whitney, Jacob Black.

11
Department of Kindergarten Education.

Sessions in Bijou Opera House, Second St., S. of Grand Ave.

Miss Caroline T. Haven, New York City........................President.
Miss Ella C. Elder, Buffalo, N. Y..............................Vice-President.
Mrs. M. J. B. Wylie, Buffalo, N. Y.............................Secretary.

2:30 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 7.

Subject—Child Study.
1. Greeting from the Froebel Union of Milwaukee and response by the President.
3. The Kindergarten and Child Study. Dr. John Dewey, University of Chicago.
7. Methods of Child Study in the Kindergarten. Dr. Jenny B. Merrill, Kindergarten Supervisor New York City Public Schools.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 8.

2:30 o'clock.

Subject—The Kindergarten in the Public Schools.
2. The Place of the Kindergarten in the Public School. Supt. C. B. Gilbert, Newark, N. J.
5. Ideals to be realized by the Kindergarten Supervisor. Miss Mary C. McCulloch, Kindergarten Supervisor, St. Louis Public Schools.
6. Reports from the International Kindergarten Union.

Local Committee.
Froebel Union.
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Sessions in PEOPLE'S CHURCH, Niagara Square.

HORACE S. TARBEY, Providence, R. I. ... President.
EARL BARNES, Stanford University, Cal. ... Vice-President.
MISS BETTIE A. DUTTON, Cleveland, O. ... Secretary.
CHARLES DEGARMO, Swarthmore, Pa. ... Executive Committee.
D. L. KIEHL, Minneapolis, Minn. ... Executive Committee.
J. R. PRESTON, Jackson, Miss. ... Executive Committee.
JAMES M. GREEN, Trenton, N. J. ... Executive Committee.

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

9:45 A. M.
Moral Instruction in Elementary Schools: By Emerson E. White, Columbus,
O., Chairman of Committee on Moral Education.

3:00 P. M.
The Preparation of Manual Training and Technical Teachers a Function of
the Technical College: By Charles H. Keyes, Pasadena, Cal., of Com-
mittee on Technological Education.

SATURDAY, JULY 4.

9:45 A. M.
Higher Life of the American College: By John E. Bradley, Jacksonville, Ill.,
Chairman of Committee on Higher Education.

3:00 P. M.
How the Will Combines with Intellect in the Higher Orders of Knowing: By
Wm. T. Harris, Washington, D. C., of Committee on Psychological
Inquiry.

MONDAY, JULY 6.

9:45 A. M.
School Room Hygiene: By William A. Mowry, Hyde Park, Mass., Chairman
of Committee on School Sanitation.

3:00 P. M.
The High School and Its Functions: By William H. Bartholomew, Louisville,
Ky., Chairman of Committee on Secondary Education.

TUESDAY, JULY 7.

9:45 A. M.
The Business Side of City School Systems: By Aaron Gove, Denver, Colo.,
Chairman of Committee on City School Systems.

Executive Session.

Local Committee.
Hewson H. Moyer, Chairman,
C. N. Millard, M. A. Root.
Music: Principals’ Male Quartet of Chicago.
Music: Guard of Honor Orchestra.
Address: The Teacher and the School (30 minutes): By Rt. Rev. JOHN LANCASTER SPALDING, Peoria, Ill.

VII. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10.
9.45 A. M.
PRAYER: By REV. J. N. FIELD, Pastor Prospect Ave. Baptist Church.

DEPARTMENT OF KINDERGARTEN EDUCATION.
Session in TEMPLE BETH ZION, Delaware Ave., near Allen St.
Take Green Cars to Delaware Avenue.

MISS AMALIE HOVER, Chicago, Ill. ...................... President.
MRS. SUSAN S. HARRIMAN, Providence, R. I. ............... Vice-President.
MISS WILHELMINA T. CALDWELL, Denver, Colo. ............. Secretary.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 8.
3.00 P. M.
1. The Purpose of the Story in the Kindergarten: By Miss Sara E. Wiltse, Secretary International Kindergarten Union, West Roxbury, Mass.
Discussion opened by Miss Frances E. Newton, Kindergarten Institute, Chicago, Ill.
2. Child-Study for Fathers and Mothers: By Prof. M. V. O'Shea, School of Pedagogy, Buffalo, N. Y.
Discussion of Parents' Study Classes, opened by Miss Anna K. Eggleston, State Department of Public Instruction, New York; Prof. C. C. Van Liew, Normal, Ill.
3. The Children of Our Cities: By Miss Mary E. McDowell, University of Chicago Settlement.
Discussion opened by Prof. Earl Barnes, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Cal.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 9.
3.00 P. M.
1. Descriptive Gesture, with Illustrations: By Prof. S. H. Clark, Chautauqua School of Expression.
2. Allies of the Kindergarten Movement: By Miss Caroline T. Haven, Ethical Culture School, New York City.
Discussion opened by Miss Clara Mingins, Normal School, Detroit, Mich.
3. Organization, a Social Ideal, an Educational Ideal: By Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, President General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Local Committee,
Mrs. M. J. B. Wylie, Chairman,
Miss Ella C. Elder, Miss Lois S. Palmer, Miss Jessica Beers,
Miss Alice M. Clapp, Mrs. Cornelia M. Greene.
National Council of Education

Sessions in the Supreme Court Room,
State Capitol

C. C. Rounds, President . . . . . . Plymouth, N. H.
E. Oram Lyte, Vice President . . . Millersville, Pa.
N. C. Dougherty, Secretary and Treasurer . Peoria, Ill.

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 10:00 A. M.
Report of Committee on Moral Education.
Emerson E. White, Chairman, Columbus, Ohio.
Subject: Moral instruction in the elementary schools.

FRIDAY, 2:30 P. M.
Report of Committee on Elementary Education.
Miss Bettie A. Dutton, Chairman, Cleveland, Ohio.
Subject: Economy in elementary education.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 10:00 A. M.
Henry Sabin, Chairman, Des Moines, Iowa.
Subject: The ungraded school.

SATURDAY, 2:30 P. M.
Round Table.
Committee on City School Systems.
N. C. Dougherty, Chairman, Peoria, Ill.
Subject: Graded course of study on Herbartian principles.
Discussion led by Charles A. McMurry, Normal, Ill.

Committee on Technological Education.
C. M. Woodward, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.
Subject: Is the effect of differentiating courses of study
narrowing to the individual?

Committee on Secondary Education.
H. S. Tarbell, Chairman, Providence, R. I.
Subject: The training of teachers.
MONDAY, JULY 8, 10:00 A. M.

Report of Committee on Pedagogics.
B. A. HINSDALE, Chairman, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Subject: The laws of mental congruity and mental energy applied to some pedagogical problems.

MONDAY, 2:30 P. M.

Report of Committee on Normal Education.
JOHN W. COOK, Chairman, Normal, Ill.
Subject: The kind and amount of practical work and its place in the normal school course.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 10:00 A. M.

Reports of committees.

Executive session of the Council.

Local Committee of the National Council of Education
Mrs. A. J. Peavey, Rev. Kerr B. Tupper,
Chancellor Wm. F. McDowell.

The Local Committee have arranged for a reception to the Council by the Ladies' Fortnightly Club, at the residence of Mrs. H. W. Warren, University Park, on the evening of Saturday, July 6th.
House of Representatives United States,

Washington, D. C.

Dr. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago.

My dear Sir:-

May 16, 1898.

Permit me to thank you for your letter of recent date. I have nothing to regret in the position I took concerning the Cuban matter. I was for peace until, in my judgment, war had become inevitable, and then I was for disposing of the war question with dispatch. I do not think that the President considers I opposed him to any serious extent.

Yours very sincerely,

James A. Mann
February 26, 1909

My dear Sir:—

Your favor of the 25th inst. is at hand. In answer to your questions:

1. My opinion as to the efficiency of our navy should not have any weight, as I have no information on that subject which is not possessed by the general public through the press.

2. I do not believe that our navy is yet adequate for the purposes of the nation.

3. I believe that a large navy, while highly expensive, is at the same time an assurance against war.

4. I believe that it would be wise for Congress progressively for a number of years yet to strengthen the naval force.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J.

Mr. J. J. Kiser,
Indiana University,
Bloomington, Indiana.
The gear ratio.

Your face at the step that is to hand. In never

to your attention.

I think the attention of our men should not
have any weight, as I have no information on that subject which

not necessitate the general buffet among the peace.

If I do not perceive that our men are key admitted to the

purpose of the nation.

If I perceive what a large man makes highly extravagant to me.

If I perceive what is going on in some extent of war.

I perceive that it would be wise to consider the proposition

for a number of years and to strengthen the next force.

Very truly yours,

H. F.
Dear Sir,

Recognizing your past favors toward us and in a similar manner, I again take the liberty of asking you to give your opinion on a subject Indiana University is debating with a sister university—namely, naval increase. Any answer you may give to the following questions will be greatly appreciated.

1. Do you believe that a ship of our navy is as efficient as a ship of any other nation?
2. Considering all the interests of the United States, do you believe the present American navy is entirely adequate?
3. Do you believe a large navy is an agreeable plan?
4. Do you believe Congress should immediately provide for the further strengthening of our navy?

May your reply soon be sent to make possible arrangements. Thanking you both for
Dear Professor [Name],

I am writing to express my gratitude for the opportunity to present my research at the [Conference Name] last week. Your kind words and encouragement have been truly inspiring.

I am particularly touched by your feedback on my presentation. Your insights have helped me to refine my arguments and strengthen my conclusions. I am grateful for the time you took to review my work and offer advice.

I will continue to work on improving my research and look forward to the opportunity to share my findings with you again in the future.

Thank you once again for your support.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
Dear [Name],

With warm regards and in advance of our meeting, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

617 N. College Ave.

Bloomington, Indiana.
Dear Professor and Mr. Smith,

I am very pleased to hear from you and I am excited to meet you in person.

Best regards,

[Signature]
January 14, 1909

Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 11th inst. is at hand. I will serve on the Committee on Educational Institutions as requested, although I may not be able to attend meetings very regularly as I shall be out of the city during the coming two months on several occasions.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Jude

Mr. Royal L. Malendy,
174 Adams St., Chicago.
January 11th, 1909.

President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
Dear Sir:—

The General Committee of the National Peace Congress have appointed several committees to assist in arranging for a Congress to be held in Chicago April 26th - 28th, 1909.

The General Committee respectfully ask you to serve on the Committee on Educational Institutions, the membership of which is given below. We earnestly hope that you will see your way clear to co-operate in making this movement a success.

A prompt reply is respectfully solicited.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Secretary.

Committee on Educational Institutions:—

Pres. John S. Nollen, Lake Forest College, Chairman
Pres. Harry Pratt Judson, University of Chicago
Pres. A. W. Harris, Northwestern University
Dr. Edwin G. Cooley, Supt. of Schools, Chicago
Dr. F. A. Gunsaulus, Armour Institute
Dr. Graham Taylor, Chicago Theological Seminary
Bishop John L. Spalding, Peoria, Illinois
Mr. Joseph A. Bache, Jewish Training School
G. N. Carman, Director of Lewis Institute
Dr. J. G. K. McClure, McCormick Seminary
Dr. Frank Billings, Rush Medical College
Robert S. Bates, Principal, Chicago Latin School
Rev. H. J. Dumbach, Pres. St. Ignatius College
Mr. John C. Grant, Harvard School.
The General Committee of the National Peace Congress have appointed several committees to meet in Chicago for a Conference to be held in Chicago April 29th – May 2nd, 1920.

The General Committee respectfully ask you to become a member of the Committee to represent your institution. The committee will meet in Chicago on Wednesday, April 29th, where you will be given a special assignment to co-operate in making this movement a success.

A prompt reply is requested.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary

Committee on Nondisciplinary Institutions

President & Vice-President, Lake Forest College

Ogden A. Haight, President, University of Chicago

Edward A. Root, President, University of Chicago

Frank W. Porter, President, College of Chicago

J. M. H. Kerner, President, Chicago University

J. S. T. Anstey, President, Chicago University

A. J. G. Brown, Chicago University

H. R. J. B. Elgin, President, Lake Forest College

W. H. van der Biw, President, Chicago College for Women

R. J. O. H. Nettleship, President, Chicago Latin School

R. J. O. H. Nettleship, President, Chicago Latin School

T. J. J. O. H. Nettleship, President, Chicago Latin School

J. J. O. H. Nettleship, President, Chicago Latin School

T. J. J. O. H. Nettleship, President, Chicago Latin School

T. J. J. O. H. Nettleship, President, Chicago Latin School
March 9, 1910.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Yours of the 9th last received. I am glad to hear again from the Indianapolis meeting, and am sure that the presence there of our representatives was in every way useful.

My Dear President Judson:

I am sure you would have been gratified, if you could have been present at the meeting of the Department of Superintendence, of the National Education Association, at Indianapolis, last week. The representation from our own premises was excellent in numbers and in quality, and we were all received with the utmost cordiality. Mr. Judd, as always, made the most favorable impression, and on all hands we received assurances that the Association as a whole is heartily glad of the evidences of growing interest on the part of the University of Chicago in the meetings of public school men. There were many expression of interest in turning the tide of Western states towards Chicago, instead of allowing it to drift so largely to the East. Of course, a great many of these superintendents are acquainted with us through their own attendance during our Summer sessions, and through the visits which we are able to make to their schools. I am satisfied that it is in this cultivation of an educational household that the justification of our relations with the schools is to be found, in larger measure than merely the ascertaining of the quality of work that they do upon their own premises.

Sincerely yours,

Nathanial Custer
March 9, 1910.

Dear Mr. Butler:-

Yours of the 9th inst. received. I am glad to hear again from the Indianapolis meeting, and am sure that the presence there of our representatives was in every way useful.

My thanks to Mr. Judd.

I am sure you would have been satisfied, if you could have been present at the meeting of the Department of Superintendence, of the National Education Association, at Indianapolis, last week. The representation from our own premises was excellent in numbers and in quality, and we were all received with the utmost cordiality by Mr. Judd, as always, made the most favorable impression, and on all hands we received assurances that the Association as a whole is heartily glad of the evidences of growing interest on the part of the University of Chicago in the meetings of public school men. There were many expression of interest in turning the tide of Western states towards Chicago, instead of allowing it to drift so largely to the East. Of course, a great many of these superintendents are acquainted with us through their own attendance during our Summer sessions, and through the visits which we are able to make to their schools. I am satisfied that it is in this cultivation of an educational household that the justification of our relations with the schools is to be found, in larger measure than in maintaining of the quality of work that they do through mere brilliance or prowess.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathaniel Butler,
The University of Chicago.
March 10, 1940

Dear Mr. Butler:

Yours of the 27th inst. reached me yesterday and I concurred in your points about the International Meeting, and in order that no further action may be taken on the matter by me or by any of my representatives, I hereby revoke the instructions as contained in your telegram of the 10th inst. and make it clear that I do not authorize any action on the part of the United States in connection with the meeting of the International Congress of Medical Sciences, at Havana, Cuba, on the 1st and 2nd of May, 1940.

I hope that you will be able to see the point of view which has been expressed above, and that you will accordingly take no further action in this matter.

I am, Mr. Butler, very truly yours,

[Signature]

Secretary

[Date]

[Handwritten note:]

"Revoked.

[Signature]"

[Address]
New York Tribune.

New York. February 17, 1911.

Dear Sir:

The United States Immigration Committee in its recent report declared that the literacy test was the most feasible plan for reducing the flow of immigration, and bills have been introduced into Congress with the aim of putting it into operation. One of these, the Gardner bill, has been reported to the House. It provides that no alien over 16 years of age, with some few exceptions, who is physically capable of reading shall be admitted into the country until he has proved his capacity in this respect in some language or dialect. There were three minority reports, however. In other words, there are several points of view. Will it accomplish its purpose of restricting immigration? Will it serve to improve the quality of immigration?

The Tribune is inviting the views of a number of persons on the subject of restriction through the application of a literacy test, and would be glad to have your reasons why you think such a test would be good or otherwise. All will be printed together.

Yours truly,

AP Howard

Day Editor.
I hope you will be able to make yourself heard and known and trust that a done deal be
just as I wish it to be.

Affirmative action is to every extent legitimate. It is to be used as a means to end discrimination.

I shall be pleased to receive any suggestions you may have.

Yours sincerely,
[Signiture]

[Letterhead: New York Immigration Committee]

[Date: 21st]
Dear Sir:—

The United States Immigration Committee in its recent report declared that the literacy test was the most feasible plan. Dear Sir. Facing the flow of immigration, and bills have been introduced into Congress with the aim of putting it into operation. One of these, the Sanders bill, has been reported to the House. It provides that no alien over 16 years of age, with some few exceptions, who is physically capable of reading shall not be admitted into the country until he has proved his capacity to do so. There were three useful citizens, and their children, educated in our common schools, may become useful citizens, and yet are honest, industrious and law-abiding. They will make in their respect in some language or dialect. There are several minority races, however. In other words, there are several points of view. Will it accomplish its purpose of restricting immigration? Will it serve to improve the quality of immigration?

The Tribune is inviting the views of a number of persons on the subject of restriction through the application of a literacy test, and would be glad to have your reasons why you think such a test would be good or otherwise. All will be printed.

Very truly yours,

W. Howard,
NEW YORK TRIBUNE, New York.

Yours truly,

W. Howard
Day Editor.
Dear Sir:

The United States Immigration Committee to the rescue

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 16th instant to the rescue.

I regard the importance of the necessity of public interest in the interests of the alien's welfare and the public interest and your

Some further information to the public interest that can be of the

I regard it as the purpose of your missives in the interests of the

and yet the heart's interest and interest.

If the above statements and their publication are to the

In this respect to the public interest that can be of the

May I have a copy of the latest paper?

With cordial regards,

H. A. Hanton

New York, New York.
President N. R. Harper:

In view of the fact that today are to be held the funeral rites over the earthly remains of Frederick Douglas, one who rose from the condition of the most abject servitude to be a truly great man and a recognized benefactor of his race, we the undersigned, wishing to do honor to his memory and to show our appreciation of all that he had been and done, respectfully ask that the flag surmounting Ayer's Laboratory be lowered to half-mast during the day.

R. D. Johnson

Irving Miller

F. D. Hooker

V. K. Bedford