AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

Grafting the Small College on the University System.

The University of Chicago has made a radical change in the system of education and organization of its students which is an entirely new departure in this country. It has been long recog-
nized that the American educational system as it exists in our system of the higher education be-
 tween the high school and the university. Efforts have been made to concede that there is a need of a higher standard from the high schools to the institution to constitute a university freshmen class in which work shall not be accepted that has been done at the high schools, in the rural districts particularly, have failed to reach the standard and they have been placed on the discredited list. These meta-
lates, must, therefore, run the gauntlet of a special examination to secure admission to the university, to which failure in content is naturally of common occurrence.

This defect in the public educational system and the necessity of raising the standards of higher courses of the university classes, are in every case an instruction on the public educational system, and impose expenses and loss of time to the student which it is the aim of University to avoid. Most of the courses of the universities has been, moreover, to grow into un-
usual proportions, the individual student being expected to perform great amounts of work. Under such conditions is given to the class as a whole, personal instruc-
tion being next to impossible. Hence a demand for a small course of study will not be answered by the individual student, there is no chance to find time for the substantial academic life of the student.

The new scheme of President Harper is evidently designed to bridge the gap between the ideal student and the practical one, in order to bring the student in touch with the in-
terior. This is to be accomplished by the recog-
nization of a group of twelve students to which the students will receive a preparatory course in order to qualify them to enter the higher classes and will make the class instruction more effective and result in a marked improvement of the standard of the uni-
versity education.

While President Harper's new scheme supersedes, more-
over, the absolute separation of the ideal and the course college. The two groups of small college will be created one on each side of the present university campus in the higher education. The groups will be devoted exclusively to the instruction of students, the women to men. Sixteen dormi-
tories, with accommodations for 200 students, will be associated with each group. The women stu-
dents will also be provided with a commissary de-
termination located outside the college grounds, where all the cooking and cooking will be done.

It is evident from this that the difficulties of continuation have been found in the University of Chicago as they have proved to be in the State University and at St An-

drews in England. The University of Chicago is the first in the country where it has been successfully

The proposed construction of a pipeline from the Halmoenay oil field to the University has been completed. The pipeline from the Halmoenay oil field to the university is to be used for oil-tank experiments, the results of which are to be subjected to the rapid development of that petroleum district. It is only a few months since the first productive well was opened (1934).

New S.F. Chronicle plan to be used in the University. The newspaper will be printed at the University and will be sold at the University.

SUNDAY.

APRIL 24, 1906.

AGRICULTURE.

Grand Avenue First-Date Story; afternoon.

Western Union Telegraph.

Central Telegraph.

The White Queen.
Persian Ribbons for Trimming Waistlets, etc.

Plenty of the novelty ribbon bands for trimming waistlets, kimono, etc., now on sale. The variety of colors and designs is amazing. There are delicate browns and tans, pinks, blues, navy, red, green, lavender, etc., some with tracing of gold.

These ribbons come in widths from 1 to 2 inches and are very moderately priced at yard...40 to 30c

Curtain Ends 25c
Sale Manufacturer's Samples
Manufacturer's samples of lace curtains and furniture coverings at half or less than half; also portieres, curtain covers, also table covers at greatly reduced prices; beginning Monday and during week while quantity lasts.

Lace Curtain Samples - a great variety of designs, white, ecru and Arabesque colors. - Notting-
ham lace and Cable Nettings, in lengths from 2 to 5 yards.

Samples worth 50c, special 25c...

Samples of Tapestry - Armures and Damas-
kie: Furniture Coverings - average lengths 1 1/2 yards for this sale:

Worth $1.25 $1.75 $2.75 $4.50 $6.00 $7.50 each Sample 90c 75c 1.25 2.00 2.50

Table Covers - 1 yard square, fitted all round, tied in green, also red. worth $1.25, sale price $1.75

Dough Covers - tapestry, 50 and 65 inches wide, Oriental design, also reversible, with plain green and red colors.

Dough Covers $4.50 $5.00 Dough Covers for $2.50

Tapestry Portieres - Roy and Armure styles, fitted all round, tied in green, also red. worth $4.00 and 5.00, sale price $2.95.

Extraordinary Values in Men's Hand-Tailored Suits

Men's Suits, $2.50. Not to be confused with the "Ed. Dugan" Suits that are sold anywhere. This making and fit and general appearance put these suits in the $12.50 and $15.50 class in the best stores we know of. This for $2.50 includes the severest style sack suits, in twents, cottons and cheviot, in a dozen of the very latest prints, stripes and mixtures, in Scotch effect; also blue and black cheviot and cheviot, and also some of the most voting suits in several handsome styles, that are really worth $12.50; choice of any for...$10.00

Boys' Good Clothing

Much Underpriced

Suits for all the Boys at $2.98; some of them $5.00 and $6.00 kinds. All are bargains.

This is a round-up of all broken lines and odd suits, in sizes 3 to 6 years, that have been selling at $5.00 and $6.00. For the boys 8 to 14 years are three-piece suits; for boys 7 to 15 years, two-piece double breasted suits, and for boys 6 to 12 years the new Norfolk Suits in gray and brown print. You
My dear Mr. Head:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 20th inst, covering newspaper clipping relating to the proposed system of small colleges in connection with the University of Chicago.

I shall be very glad indeed to see that experiment tried in connection with the Chicago University. It may have an influence on Harvard; where, today, I consider the absence of personal intercourse between the corps of instructors and the body of students as on the whole that feature of the system which stands in most crying need of reform. When I reflect that boys, at the age at which they now go to college,—that is, we will say, from seventeen to twenty,—are in the most plastic condition of their lives, everything seems to me to depend upon their personal contact with riper and more mature minds, and the influence of the latter on the former.

Under the Harvard system, as it at present exists, owing to the great increase in the number of students this personal intercourse has almost wholly ceased. The individual student and the individual instructor rarely come in contact.

To remedy this is to my mind the problem of the future, so far as the American college is concerned. The University takes care of itself.

I regret to see by the despatches from Washington that our efforts on your representative, Mr. Foss, were unavailing. To him solely and exclusively belongs the credit, as well as the responsibility, for
the defeat of our measure to get the frigate Constitution rehabilitated.
In the Senate we got an item to that end inserted in the Appropriation
Bill. We favorably influenced also two members of the Conference Commit-
tee on behalf of the House. Mr. Foss was, however, implacable; and,
through his persistency, the item was stricken out.

This is to me a source of very profound regret.

I remain, etc,

Charles F. Adams

Franklin H. Head, Esq.,

134 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill
Dear Dear Harper,

I sent a newspaper clipping about your plan of small colleges to Charles F. Adams as I recollected the discussion I once heard between you of that topic.

I have just received his acknowledgment which I enclose, thinking you would enjoy it.

It will be fine in the near future to see solemn old Harvard following your lead.

Yours very truly,

Franklin H. Head
Nor should a post-graduate, unless manifesting peculiar characteristics and unless having had special training in the methods and philosophy of education, be employed as an instructor. Young men and young women who present themselves at the University do so with the distinct understanding that they are to come under the influence, direction and instruction of mature instructors peculiarly fitted for their work. It is not right that they should be placed in the hands of men who have had no special preparation for teaching, and no experience in such work. I know it is customary in some institutions to carry a large amount of instructional work with post-graduate assistance—and some even use members of their senior classes; but the policy is certainly wrong in theory, and works an injustice to those who enroll themselves as students in the institution. No institution can follow this policy without very essentially weakening its influence and lowering its general standards. It is to be understood of course that this University gives to its graduates both general and special training far beyond what they can secure almost anywhere else in this State; but before they enter upon the work of instruction in University courses they should certainly have more experience and more maturity than is true of most graduates who are so employed.
FROM THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1934

POST-GRADUATE INSTRUCTORS

Not every a post-graduate, unless manned by better instructors, rank
and suffers thereby and special training in the methods and philosophy
of education, are employed as instructors. Young men and women
who possess thoroughness at the University go to the Himalayas
understanding that they are to come under the influence of experts. If
it is not right that they should be placed in the presence of men who have
had no special preparation to recognize and to experience in their work.
In special preparation to recognize and to experience in the work.
Know it or not, a post-graduate is one who has shown a large amount of
instructors and who possesses the same, and some even of new
educational work with post-graduate experience, as certificate
in the form of a second class.
Dear President Harper:

In my last report to our Trustees I touched upon the practice of employing post-graduates (referring especially to those who had just completed their undergraduate work) as instructors in class-room work. I granted their fitness for the positions of laboratory assistants. Enclosed is the paragraph in question.

Will you be good enough to inform me as to your own position (personal and institutional) in this matter, in theory and in practice. If your practice differs from your theory, please tell me why.

Very Cordially,

[Signature]

President W.R. Harper

University of Chicago

Enclosure Chicago
Dear President Hexter:

In my first report to our Trustees, I

conceived upon the pleasure of employing Assistant Professors

first especially to choose who and their number. I then

engaged work as instructors in class-room work. I expected

expert fitness for the positions of Instructors Assistant.

If your fitness is the best then in decision

Will you be good enough to inform me as to your own

position (whether and appropriately) in this matter in your

It may be because it's from your hand

So please tell me why

Very Cordially,

[Signature]

President W. Hexter

University of Chicago
Public Policy Editorial:

A DECLARATION OF FUNDAMENTAL ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES DEMANDED.
(First article)

The birth of the American Republic was heralded by a Declaration of Independence. The questions of paramount importance on that day were questions of political government. They had reference to the political liberty and rights of the individual. To secure his political liberty and his natural rights the individual seized the powers of sovereignty and declared himself to be the primary source of political power. Henceforth, it was declared, political government should be founded upon the consent of the governed. The declaration of fundamental principles thus affirmed was epoch making in its scope and power to influence action. The men who affixed their names to that declaration of principles will be remembered and revered to the end of time as benefactors of humanity.

Those who can read the signs of our times with clearest vision see that events are fast creating conditions that will give opportunity for and demand the formulation of a new declaration of fundamental economic principles that will be as far-reaching in its scope, as pregnant with power for good, as epoch making in the progress of humanity toward a better civilization as was the Declaration of political Independence, the adoption of which was published to the world by the ringing peals of "Liberty Bell" in 1776.

Epochs are distinguished by the character of the questions that demanded settlement during the period of time required for their conception, birth and maturity. When sovereign political power was acquired by the individual, the limit of acquisition in that direction
A Declaration of Fundamental Economic Principles Demanded

The spirit of the American Republic was fashioned by a Declaration of Independence. The disclosure of paramount importance that hung in the air was a demand for political freedom and a fulfillment of the American national spirit. The American sense of political power. In short, America's political government was a way of life upon which the sense of the community, the country, and the economic power of the nation had to depend upon were the central theme of political action. The men who struggled in the progress of economic freedom, principles that will survive, will be remembered.

Those who will read the pages of our times with pleasure will see that events are fast approaching conditions that will give opportunity. With our and Germany the formulation of a new generation of leaders. The advent of democracy, the celebration of which has brought the world to a new beginning, will be a challenge for the future. The publication of this document is an indication of the growth of the political process. The quickening of the pace of world events, the discovery of new nations, the spread of democracy, and the growth of the spirit of freedom have been the themes of our time. The spirit of freedom, the demand for equality, the struggle for justice, and the desire for peace have been the themes of our time. The spirit of freedom, the demand for equality, the struggle for justice, and the desire for peace have been the themes of our time.
was reached. The declaration of political liberty and natural rights made at that time was fundamental and complete. There is now no demand for anything to be added to it. Nothing can now be taken from it without curtailing the sphere of individual sovereignty. Having acquired sovereign power, henceforth the individual cannot be less than a sovereign without loss of power.

On the day when the individual became a political sovereign the question of paramount importance changed from a demand for political self-government to a demand for righteous self-government. With individual political sovereignty, individual political responsibility was born. On that day man became a free moral, economic and political being. This changed his problem from, - how to acquire the right of self-government - to, - how to govern himself rightly -, primarily with reference to his own well-being, ultimately with reference to the well-being of humanity.

The political right of self-government was acquired as the result of a struggle to free the individual from undue control by others. This done, the natural law of justice immediately asserted itself and formulated the demand that man shall exercise his right of self-government with a due regard for the similar rights of others. This demand creates the necessity for a new declaration of fundamental economic principles that shall serve as a guide for the enactment of laws for the moral and economic regulation of the industrial, commercial and financial activities of the people.

The fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence have been incorporated in a "bill of rights" in the Constitution of every state and the Constitution of the United States. A declaration
The Constitution of Political Liberty and National Image

was rendered. The separation of political liberty and national image at this time was unnecessary and complete. There is no claim to fame, to glory, to the foregoing or following. The nation can now be taken from it with

or without the presence of institutional separateness. Having succeeded

to sovereignty, sovereignty, federal sovereignty, the federal state, cannot be left from a

sovereignty without a face of power.

On the other hand the immediately became a political sovereignty.

The discussion of paramount importance emerged from a dilemma for both

individual sovereignty, individual sovereignty, sovereignty, politico-scientifically.

We found, on the other hand, the need for a new state, a new society, economic and political

patrio-of promissory.

The political right of self-government was obtained as the re-

The struggle to free the individual from the control of the state, and

the principle of the demand that men shall exercise the right of self-government with a due regard for the individual rights of others. The demand

states the necessity for a new conception of individual liberty and economic principles that shall serve as a guide for the enforcement of laws for

the money and economic regulation of the individual, commercial and

commercial activities of the people.

The fundamental principles of the Constitution of Independence

have been incorporated in a "patrio of rights" in the Constitution of

every state and the Constitution of the United States.
of fundamental economic principles is now demanded to be incorporated in laws enacted for the regulation of conduct designed to establish justice in all transactions involving the production and distribution of wealth by individual or associated effort. The declaration that "all just governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed" must be followed as a logical sequence by a declaration that the powers of government shall be exercised only for the purposes of establishing moral and economic justice for the individual. This will be the epoch making declaration of a new era, as "the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" was the epoch making declaration of the era of 1776.

The need of a declaration of fundamental economic principles, such as is here contemplated, is shown by the character of the questions now before the people, - notable, questions pertaining to the organization and regulation of corporations engaged in transportation and the productive industries pending before the Congress of the United States; questions pertaining to taxation and the granting of public service franchises, pending before the Legislature of the State of New York, and of other states; questions pertaining to the ownership and operation of municipal public service utilities, pending before the people of Chicago and all American cities.

The need of the hour is for a declaration of fundamental economic principles on these subjects that will appeal to the people as a true voicing of the requirements of justice, the application of which, in enacted laws, will result in securing economic justice for the individual in the production and distribution of wealth.
The need of a realistic control of land use is now recognized to be inescapable. In terms of economic principles it is now evident that the implementation of economic adequacy to satisfy the needs of the population and to stimulate the economy in the interest of the people. The realization that this government must follow as a policy conducive to a realization that the modern economic and social development of a new era as "the industrial age" must be the basis for the success of the new economic and the growth of the economy. The need of a realistic approach to land use is now recognized to be inescapable. In terms of economic principles it is now evident that the implementation of economic adequacy to satisfy the needs of the population and to stimulate the economy in the interest of the people.
Such a declaration of economic principles cannot be formulated by politicians only, influenced by party traditions and the necessities of political expediency. It cannot be formulated by practical business men only, influenced by their environments, business experience and invested interests. It cannot be formulated by those professional men only, who have devoted themselves to the study of enacted laws rather than to the study of principles that should be enacted into laws. It cannot be formulated by students of moral, economic and political science only, who have given their lives to the study of principles through which the unseen forces operate that work for good or evil in human affairs. It can be formulated only by a commission representative of business activities and scientific thought, properly organized to speak authoritatively for all of the people.

The first work of such a Commission will be to formulate, by joint action, a statement of fundamental economic principles that should be applied in all legislation governing the organization and regulation of industries and commerce. When this statement of principles has been adopted, the Commission should then formulate and recommend such changes in the laws as it may deem necessary to secure a correct application of the principles it affirms. The accomplishment of this work will be a public service of equal importance with that performed by the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and will earn for the members of the Commission a place in history of equal honor.

Three fundamental facts must be made clear to all men:—
such a generalization of economic principles cannot be formulated by political science only. Influence by party differences and the necessity of political decision, I cannot be formulated by political philosophy, economics, business experience and financial interests. It cannot be formulated by those who experience law. It is in itself a subject of serious and economic and legal. It cannot be formulated by students of economics. It has given the laws to the study of political science. Only the unseen forces operate with a common wisdom represented by business activity and scientific thought. Property organized to seek advantage for all of the people. The first work of such a Commission will be to formulate a statement of fundamental economic principles that should be applied in all legislation concerning the organization and regulation of industries and commerce. The statement of principles and commerce. The Commission should then formulate and review the laws as they become necessary to serve the Commission. The principles of action and their application to public service and their importance with that performance of the act of the determination of fire. Will carry for the welfare of the community a place in history of common honor.
1. Individual rights are limited by the similar rights of others.

2. Individual political sovereignty can be maintained only by so directing individual and associated action that it will result in establishing economic justice between man and man.

3. A political sovereign cannot exist as an economic slave.
May 2, 1905.

William R. Harper, L L D.,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. Allen R. Foote,

Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

in advance of publication, a copy of an

My dear Sir:-

Your letter of May 2nd I find awaiting me upon

my return to the city. I am as yet unable to do all of my work

in connection with the University and consequently must not add even

one thing. I hope that under the circumstances you will excuse me.

Yours very truly,

spire you to favor me with an expression of opinion regarding it, for publication

or for my personal information, as you may elect.

Thanking you for the courtesy of an early reply, I am

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

Editor.
May 18th, 1926

Mr. Allen R. Root,
Home Insurance Building Office

My dear Sir:

Your letter of May 13th and I find awaiting me upon my return to the city. I am unable to go off on my work in connection with the University and consequently want you to excuse me one thing— I hope that under the circumstances you will excuse me.

Yours very truly,
May 2, 1905.

William R. Harper, L L D.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

Believing the subject will appeal to you, I take the liberty of sending to you, in advance of publication, a copy of an editorial under the title of, "A Declaration of Fundamental Economic Principles Demanded."

I trust the importance of the suggestion made in this editorial will inspire you to favor me with an expression of opinion regarding it, for publication or for my personal information, as you may elect.

Thanking you for the courtesy of an early reply, I am

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]
Editor.