My Dear Chief:

Our Senate Committee had its third session this afternoon from 2-30 to 4-30, and then for the next two hours I had the most fatherly interview with Chamberlin that I have ever indulged in. I told him that it was altogether nasty for members of the Senate to lend their influence to a scheme to give the President a public slap, that it was neither good fellowship, nor good policy nor good sense, and that they ought to know that there were more courteous and manly ways of getting at things, which at the same time would be more effective. He wanted to know if that was the way that the President looked at it. I told him that I had no other means of deciding that question than he had, but that I did not think it safe to assume that he had entirely lost his mind. I don't feel quite sure what effect it produced. He may have taken it as inspired by you, but I don't think so. He dropped the violent tone that he had maintained throughout the committee meeting, and seemed to be considering the situation candidly in the light that I presented. Both he and Moore want a vertical division of the Faculties including the whole range, from Junior College to Graduate School. Each claims to see in this the only salvation of the technological work from being throttled by the Arts and Literature element. Towards the last I suggested this modification:—The vertical division above the Junior College level, with probably only the division at present as before into (a) Arts and (b) Science and Math., then in the Junior College Faculty as many standing committees on group curricula as there are distinct vertical groups, or at least as many as are desired by the groups concerned. These group committees could represent in the whole body the special interests of the lines of study that each represents, they could be a connecting link between the upper and the lower work, and they would secure in the Junior College Faculty all the attention to the claims of the special interests that any body need to ask. He studied over it some time and while he would not say that he would accept that as a sufficient concession to his views, I am inclined to think he will. On my way home I stopped at Judson's and told him about it. It struck him
Mr. Dear Chief:  

Our Senate Committee had the third session this afternoon from 2-8:00 and then for the next two hours I had the most fruitful interviews to 4:00. And then for the next two hours I had the most fruitful interviews with Comparrison with the Senate that I have ever had in my life. I told him that I was trying to get a better way for members of the Senate to land their influence to a greater extent.

To give the Scientists a public speech that I was willing to sell, template to say some things that they ought to know that there were not, I am willing to say my name, and many ways of telling of the influence of the same like the science could be more effective. He wanted to know if there were the way that the President looked at it. He told me that I had no other means of communicating. I am here to explain my job, and if that is what I was here to shawn that he did not think that I am only. I am only. I don't feel done or what, but it is true.

He can have seen to be talking by you. I can't think so.

He moved the motion that he had no means of communicating. He moved the motion that he had no means of communicating. He moved the motion that he had no means of communicating. He moved the motion that he had no means of communicating. He moved the motion that he had no means of communicating. He moved the motion that he had no means of communicating. He moved the motion that he had no means of communicating.
as innocent in itself and possibly useful enough to be worth adopting. It could certainly do no hurt. We have another meeting Wednesday, and I hope we can agree on something.

Hale has evidently rec'd no notice of my appointment in Burton's place. Judson gave me this evening his copy of the report proposed by the Hale com. It seems to me radically offensive in its implications, and if I can do so I shall without any such direct statements as I made to Chamberlin make them see the propriety of going at the thing in a way that will not imply throughout that our organization has been a bungle from the start and that it is time for competent dealing with the situation. Probably my efforts will not achieve very conspicuous success, but I will do my best.

Sincerely,  

[Signature]

WILLIAM R. HARPER  
President  
ALBION W. SMALL  
Head of Department of Sociology  
and  
Director of Affiliated Work  

The American Journal of Sociology  

The University of Chicago  
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER
I am interested in the possible ways to raise money to be used for special purposes. We have been meeting weekly and I hope we may soon see something.

John has been in touch with me and is working on the report of the balance sheet, and I can see that if I could make some greater statements on the implications, I might not have to make the same efforts to accomplish what I am trying to do. The accuracy of some of the figures in my report will not imply anything about the organization, but I will take care of that part as it is.

I am very concerned about the situation, and I will do my best.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Lucerne
Hôtel Schweizerhof & Hôtel Luzernerhof

If she's Chief
Endeavour was sent for me here. It was certainly intended for you. I have thanked them for it on your age.

See you soon here, and take account of Stock. So far as associations are concerned, or are open to be considered beyond my sphere.

I shall hear here for Vienna Sunday evening. I will take a good while to find the Vienna oven, as they are now in their vacations. My address will be 1/2 Anglo-Catholic Bank Vienna

The Bartlett party are at this house. I dined with them last evg.
dropped by each of the three. I should write that we are just this far forward, and that his short answer is the same shines. If I have the time, I think I could easily find it convenient to forget that I had any need of my five years limitations.

A letter from Chicago conveys the information that the future Mrs. Bulten is a certain Swedish maiden of 27 years named Torgny. I have not the felicity of being able to locate any formal from that description. And if Bulten's name should be available, for a decent six months or more at least, I am pleased on the contrary.

at Bonn, where I found that General Thimigry had filed an entire new scheme to much here. That to late a long curtailing by war 7 Hanover, down into the Harz region to be for half a day with Mr. Jellin, but I reached him upon the others day after all. Shall not to able to join social in Berlin for a week. I find that German's has invited a certain Jacob (I think) Leon Paris correspondent Slavic literature. I wish Samuel would find out some of his about him for me.

If his death was a shock, it seems strange how much I never made my useful. With regards to all your past, I feel internal advice to take to our friends, as seen near
Chicago, December 11, 1900.

My Dear President Harper:-

In reply to your question about the view that other departments take of the needs of the department of history, I cannot express too strongly my own judgment that the one great weakness on the "Arts" side of the University work is our poverty of historical material. This lack affects the historical courses primarily of course, but it distributes its effects very directly over all the other departments. I have had particular occasion the present quarter to deplore the lack of standard works on Nineteenth Century history. They were not books of interest merely to specialists, but necessary \textit{ex} for any student of the social movements of our time. One can hardly enter on the most cursory examination of any historical subject without reaching the limits of our resources before getting fairly started. Professor Turner told me that the immediate expenditure of $50,000. for historical material would be necessary in order to justify any one informed about the situation in advising a graduate student of history to study in Chicago. Our weakness at this point has been so widely commented upon, and is so well known in other institutions, that it undoubtedly cuts off a large part of the supply of graduate students. Until this weakness is remedied we cannot honestly claim ability to furnish what historical students have a right to expect.

In saying this about history, I am pointing out only a little less directly the handicap under which all the
Chicago, December 11, 1860.

My Dear President Webster:

I am replying to your donation report the news that after several attempts to secure funds for the purchase of the work of art, the board of governors for lack of funds, I cannot express too strongly my own judgment that the one great weakness in the "Arts" side of the University work is our board. The lack of historical material, the lack of art materials of course, but it is not just the materials.

I have read your very interesting article on the art and history of the Art University. You yourself mention the present desirous to gather the lack of students. This work on the "Arts" side of the University work is our board. The lack of historical material, the lack of art materials of course, but it is not just the materials.

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cognate departments work. Strengthening history would strengthen us all, for the material that is lacking would not be monopolized by the one department. Most of it would be of almost equal value occasionally if not constantly to several other departments. More than this,—the quality of research work which graduate students in history would be able to do, if adequate material were available, would insure corresponding advance in quality of work in other departments. I have no hesitation in saying that Professor Jameson's request for $25,000 is a very conservative estimate of the sum needed at once to furnish historical material for the quality and range of work which the best friends of the University have supposed it already able to do. I am confident also that there is little difference of opinion on this point among the members of the "Arts" faculty.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

I beg to say that in my opinion the above is a very moderate statement of a most desirable situation.

Harry Pratt Jordan
committee government work. Stenographer paper money evidence.

On no err. for the material that is lacking. Would not be wondrous
ideo of the committee. Work of it wanted to have started

name of the department. Not consistent to several other reports.

wants - more time. The duty of newspaper work which

granted narrative in paper. Would want to have it submitted.

material were suitable. Would it have correspondence cannot

in duty of work in order government. I have no position

in writing that Professor Jameson's lecture for $25,000 is a very

considering estimate of the same speech at one of ten times

total cost material for the duty and range of work which the

part of those of the University have approved it strictly alone to

as I am confident also that there is little difference of

opinion on this point among the members of the "Athe" faculty.

Sincerely,
MyDear colleague,

I am now in the pathetic
hell of civilization in general
and of education in particular.
The reason why Kansas is so
habitually in furnishing
for foreign wars is now plain
to me. It requires less bureau
of food for healthy furnish than
to stay in his own hymn sort
of settlement. The only necessity
at this time is that the
explosion of the clock, both about
the matter and hope that the
nuts may furnish from ex-
citement. All the college
in the State, the State itself, except
would not amount to enough
combined to prevent an army
man from gradual decline
into hopeless melancholy.
Mr. Bell in his very pleasant letter of the 1st inst. tells me:

1. The lot at Topeka is the best in the lot. It has the most varied plant life, and with due cultivation will soon attract some day. It is well wooded, and is so far from the town.

2. A distance of 30 miles, yet it is diggin out some good sand material. My impression is that the land and Beck are doing not far from the town.

3. I am writing with advantage of late late decided to farm of the former.

4. My college address here. I have enclosed the one of a very enthusiastic student of the former, who has done some of the latter's correspondence work and to whom I am indebted to distribute your very literature. He holds teaching institute in the summer, and is a rather notable student.
My dear Colleague:

If any of the circumstances in your
manifest a disposition to envy
me your present gift it might
be well to guard them. The schedule
which you undertook to carry
out in the next few days. —

Monday, November 13th.

Depart Portland, 3 P.M.

Arrive Seattle, 9:40 P.M.

Tuesday, Nov. 14th.

Depart, High School.

Arrive Seattle, 9:40 P.M.

Arrive Tacoma, 11:30.

Vend. Nov. 15th.

Depart, Tacoma, 2:10 P.M.

Arrive Portland, 8 P.M.

Lunch. Depart, Portland, 8:30 A.M.

Arrive Eugene (U. of O.), 2:06 P.M.

Lunch (Midnight) 1:15 P.M.

Arrive San Francisco, 8:45 P.M. Thursday.
The magnificent distances are of mine, strandedly, but that I
managed to touch at fair number
ofitching nearhettas, I
shall effect to find some points
from you at Los Angeles. Wheeler
is near to much of a tagger
at a Summer School at Berkeley
that it doesn't seem my chief
shation can pull much from
Cal. Thus far I got no defi-
mite prospect of eviction from
the East, but I shall see some
seeds and we must obey the first
east last law of advertising — keep
esclavating at it.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
Dear Mr. Smith,

I appreciate your letter of June 10th. You are quite correct that we have not been sufficiently considerate of your interests in the past. It was a mistake on our part and we sincerely regret it. I have instructed our department to take immediate action to correct the situation.

We hope to have things back on track by the end of the month. Please accept my apologies for any inconvenience caused.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Sunday, Jan 27, 1901

My dear Chief,

The most unpleasant part of my trip, so far as weather conditions and rough riding are concerned, is just about over. I was so giddy when I got off the ship yesterday noon that I had to take myself by the scruff of the neck and force myself out on the after-deck to get a preliminary view of the city. I had to pull it up and go to bed before the sun was half up. Am all right and have put in a very busy day among the children. Thanksgiving has been such a

latter I dares that I shall
get no chance except at the
Colleges. Share daps at Baye
Stanford. Shall start in
January working with the
High Schools. Have tried to
constantly busy to send in
notes or advertising material
since Sacramento, but will
truly them up to date soon.
Three members of the new
faculty are coming to
the Summer, and one
student at least will enter for
a full year. Strong the
Prist, was Safety Schools at
Lincoln St. Let when you write
them, and thanks you may
remember here.

England is another evidence
that the Stanford people don't
appreciate the real situation.

They are acting like a lot of school children. Whether Mrs.
Mrs. Stanford or Howard or
Jordon or any or all of them
may be right or wrong is a
detail of little importance. The
main thing is that no one of
them seems to have recog-
tion of proper coor-
dination of the situation and my
conduct appropriate to it.

The prevalent view among the
people who want to live in
the vicinity, as far as I can
discern, is that Stanford
has done so much for them, it is impossible to question their sincerity. Their motives, therefore, we must conclude that she is right! The whole affair exhibits incredible irrelevant coincidences so to speak in all concerns.

Mr. Speed, Matthews, and another as heretics in the Saf. paper. Shan sent a clipping of the former.

By the way, the Illinois Centralse is probable the road that will be useful on my southern circuit, beside the Santa Fe, from which transportation is likely to be secured. That ought to be looked after before the 15th Feb., and also to start on the second circuit by that time. In the 21 days since I departed from Chicago, I have met 19 school men, all of whom received from me the benefit of my individuals, who many of them influential, are now individuals who may be influential in other places.
My Dear Chief,

I have had a thoroughly satisfactory day at Stanford. I found both men and women very friendly. There was a lot of the faculty for luncheon. Afterwards I had an hour with a fine chapel full of the students, and then two hours' drive about the neighborhood. I got back in time to go to Oakland to a meeting of the Berkeley Club, at which I met some of the best men in the West. Several from the Louis. It is now one o'clock. I hope at Berkeley tomorrow. I shall
no notion of mentioning the recent trouble unless Jordan started the subject, which he promptly did. After he had shown me the building, he took me for a walk that lasted an hour entirely devoted to the war. It did not change our views essentially, or that every one concerned has been wrong, but it did decided modify my idea of the proximation of range in the different cases. I am convinced that this dream altogether that he got, though I am still of the opinion that it would have been pleasant if he could have been destroyed in his own quiet, it was astonishingly like the
Palm Hotel
San Francisco Cal

Bene's case is very far

particular, though not in all

the strong things that Jordan
was saying and writing about

were like the similar thing

that we said about Bene's. They

were true, but their truth

has to be placed in a context

that the authors, not the

person in question, must

suffer.

I still think

that we are missing a chance

to guess the popular ideas

about universities. You can't

ignore the class for the

duration. I don't think he could

say could hurt me. But on

the other hand his engagements

would offset the genius of people

who are trying to claim that the
"proprietary institutions" are afraid of the things that they can pay. Jordan is at present director to an institution in the West, and he has been chosen to be the next president of the Chicago Conference, and not to go himself. I told him I thought that would be a mistake. He said he was tired of explaining the recent meeting to so many people, and he thought it might be a mistake. I told him the friends of the conference would not feel at liberty to cross-examine him on his own affairs, but that it would be a service to them, as they have not seen the whole academic situation to hear the facts directly from him.
he should feel delicious to state their. He finally said that he ought to change his mind and go.

If you think it would still remain my doubt that a little urging from you would take him to Chicago. My impression is that it would greatly help the minds of the different parties if he should make a confidential statement of them of the actual facts; and he would do so, if he could have a good chance. It would put them in possession of all the evidence there is to offset the inevitable but offsettable miserable affair. Some convinced that Rose and Torr are men who are trusted
make themselves impossible in a moment. This leaves the case less bad than it might have been if the same man who merely exercised a debatable discretion.

By the way, I suggest Terry to head the high dept. I told Jordan that for obvious reasons I was not engaged to report him, but that it would be proper for him to investigate the case.

I reach Los Angeles Sunday morning. Am not very clear as yet about the amount of interest for one in that quarter. I shall cover the ground as carefully as possible and then shoot through the desert states.
My Dear Colleague: - Bridgton,

Harsh winds did arise here this

morning, a magnificent June day. Har

took in the outside appearance of

the town from end to end, talked with

the territorial judge of Ed's, Governor, some

minister, Editor of the lead paper of the

county, listened on hour in the legislative

both houses, and am just about to

go on the same train with the members

of the legislature, other friends to

Oklahoma City. I sleep on to

Norman. Ask the Judge this afternoon.

Will send under another

envelope a draft of the draft of Ed's

new market address so that

any student whom you put on

the list can easily bucket

mail, etc. The Judge is a Servant.
after all, and the LaFayette institute is for Colonel Torrence, Newton and Wichita Kans.

show of surprizes from the
car windows. All these educational
people that I saw on our lees.

This county is not much beyond the
Kansas and Neb. grade of school
やはり goes a gleam of the
main track or. well.shown,
but we have had some students
from here, and shall have some,

Pat. Res. J. B. Mitchell.受難者
on the list for不久. Comes.
and to special programs of
fresh and the well known.

This is a magnificent region for
farmers and their town already has
school building worth twice as much
as all the school houses in Kansas.
during tosh. He can well afford
to cultivate the

Mr. Frank Small.
Friday, 1901.

My Dear Colleague:

The R.R. on this last 24th of June seem to order their schedules with the primary aim of getting them as near as their houses as possible. For instance, I finished an hour's harangue at Shiloh, silenced the former of what I consider the most effective with his soothing words to the decaugurated—those who consumed a half hour. Then took an hour with the state papers and their, with the previous talk with all the faculty folk and till noon. After that I have two抗日 to kill time till a night train comes along 1:30. I think, we'd like to go into the 7th at 5:00, our dress up.
all I can before 9-48 A.M., or in small felty then till 4 Sunda mon.

Clinton is only 10 miles from here, but to get them and back by train would consume 2 1/2 hours. A March gale is ominous, and of the gulf thrown out on the Smith it would beográf or succede to face it with in a carriage so clear cut that I can make a fair expedition.

Schedule for next week in favor of Carolinas, but Louisiana. Mrs. Alls, seem to have had no sign to my needs than the times later we adopted.

Send a small collection of addresses which should be read for summer Gem, cem. These will be some people from their regions, but most of the country is too rural than much use for us. Sincerely.

Small.
Mr. Colleague:

As a matter of schedule you are not in my cards at all. If I live till tomorrow I shall not own three corners of Texas and Austin, but San Antonio, Galveston and Houston. Not of that but I have accounted every inch of the line of travel that I could have done in a week's stay. Think of my Texas friends that the famous Dr. Praet is in the grand district of the Vatican with an uncle, quickest train a second! Moses will sure want to emancipate me and set me on his track! Yack is going to read me a
little million this summer,
most the tall ones face a new
enmy. Their plan is entirely
prevailing they adviced and
they had been visit this latter
year. They came to hold
are talked on them about it.
from self to a year. We
shall have a fine good student
from Baylor, and her favorite
persons are in the jolt of
traps if we do the right thing.
My own was a good chance at
at that time. Jas军人
did himself kind. Wheel
was my kindred. Their by
Pedagogy - Sutter words
is a B.B. degree with
us, and think it with
much less difficult than
Travers's case.
San Antonio is the most
wonderful town there exists.
not pedagogically and this morning I got here just a little after dark. It wasn't darming. It was all well.

And so the sunbath were still a bit

air - they are just as good or should say. I have read

more books and listened to more meals and been

by you. You would have

a picture of that pool.

Peale's at Santa Academy.

days that he and

some nice people and

is on the track of new stuff

which he is going to hunt down. The best

schools here is a many of 65
The strikes me very forcibly. He is a flower to us all but he has never been within sight. We lose it temporarily with the idea that he took another devoted friend last year. I cannot arrange it.

Dave Steinbock round at sight of the emaciatedpossibilities very satisfied. He could develop a respect for his students in a few years, now the material available in this State alone. There are 20,000 Baptists with 3,000 churches and approximately the same number of Methodists, most of their preachers, but say, I can. I expect the farm Tuesday with Dr. Carroll, the great F.M.
Mr. Henry Bolesly. He
is a deep but in don't thi-
say at their circus days.
Shall we balance all the
would the college into linen and
Baylor, & are go to develop
a good college.

Shall have a half sleep of
Houston, Branch (Bed) night
and a daylight rest.

Sold out New Eye sight
Carnie's Cataract.
Wrench has just been lect on
his course. & St. Clark
is still too tough with
the head.
My Dear Chief,

The Superintendent of Schools, Saltare, is John W. Hopkins.

In offering gratulations for the Summer Institute, on the ground that losses sustained by the schools, and by the teachers individually in the gap of last September, make the offer so that it will include all funds in the employ of the Saltare school board. This for the credit of the Saltare school board.
He swept himself, as he is somewhat inclining to make the analysis.

All the other items will keep till I return. The letter on this subject should go to Sri Pat
ti.

Georgia surpasses me near the Falls. The school system is in embryo, but
there is a tremendous popu-
lation, and more people are likely to finish up their
ears and gather in the
seeds. The times near
are any more full later.

Yours truly,

James Mall.
Dr. Small's Itinerary.

Leaving Chicago Thursday evening, February 26th, at 6.00 P.M.

Arrive at Guthrie, Okla. 10.15 p.m. Friday, visit University of Okla. at Langston.

Reach Ft. Worth, Texas 7.45 A.M. Sunday the 3rd. (Two Colleges there.)


Arrive at Waco 9.05 P.M. Monday the 4th. At Waco visit Colleges and inquire as to the wisdom of going to Tehuacana.

Leave Waco at 9.05 P.M. - M K. T. the 6th or 7th.

Arrive at Austin 6.45 7th or 8th. Leave Austin 100 P.M.

Arrive at Houston at 7.55 A.M.

or

Leave Austin at 9.45 P.M. and Arrive at Houston 6.45 P.M.

In New Orleans Sunday 10th or Monday 11th.

Being present Tuesday the 12th. at the Inauguration at Tulane.

Go from New Orleans to Baton Rouge to the Louisiana State University.

Then to Vicksburg; take the road running from Vicksburg to Jackson and stop at Clinton ten miles West of Jackson and visit the Mississippi College. Professor Latimer has been at the University several summer quarters. At Jackson visit Millsaps College; see Professors Weber and Sweearingen who have been at the University.

From Jackson to Oxford, Mississippi (The University of Miss)

From Oxford to Holly Springs (to Rust University)

From Holly Springs via Aberdeen to Starkville, Miss. (Agricultural and Mechanical College) (Request for a visit from Mr. John Carroll now at the University.)

From Starkville go to Tuscaloosa, Ala. (by the Mobile & Ohio R. R.) near which is the University of Ala.

Then to Macon, Ga. (Mercer) to Atlanta, to Oxford (Emory College) to Athens, Ga. (University of Georgia).

Then to Greenville S. Car. (Furman)
To Spartanburg, S. Car. (Wofford) Thence to Durham, No. C.
Then "On to Richmond"

between Tuscaloosa Ala. and Macon, Ga. you want to see Booker Washington's Plant at Tuskegee.
Chicago, December 16th, 1901

My dear Dr. Harper:

Enclosed will speak for itself. As to the legal learning and reputation as a writer, there is evidently no question. I have met the gentleman a number of times; he was located for a while in Chicago. He evidently has very wide professional connections. The other side of the case, so far as I know it, is that he has had certain domestic difficulties, and these I infer are the cause of his temporary expatriation. How serious they were and whether or not they would affect his eligibility in this connection, I am unable to say. I am told, however, that he was divorced and married the divorced wife of another man shortly after. I have also the impression that there is or at least was some doubt about the legality of the second marriage. I have met the lady who now passes as his wife, and she has the manner and bearing of a person of refinement and culture. The case would certainly seem to me worth looking up, and the clue given in the letter would enable you to find out, probably precisely the situation. Mr. Rogers also, of 26 Broadway, could, I think, give you more detailed facts.

Sincerely

[Signature]
[The text is not legible due to the quality of the image provided.]
Sept. 30, 1901.

Prof. Albion W. Small
Department of Sociology.

My dear Prof. Small:—

I am writing to call your attention to two points:

First, in considering the Classical and Modern Language Conferences the question occurs to me whether they have not adopted a principle which might be applied with advantage in other groups. In a word, they have agreed that all candidates for the Dr's degree shall be required to take certain courses which seem to represent the main subjects included in the group. Will you not consider with a view to discussion at an early date in the group conference whether it would not be wise for the historical group to adopt a similar rule?

I think you will agree with me that while the reasons for our minute division into departments are good and sufficient, there are also grave dangers connected with that division. It may permit and even encourage a degree of specialization which in the case of a majority of our graduate students will prove to be unfortunate. In the case of the Historical group, no one, I suppose, questions that the
I am writing to tell you that I am applying for the position of assistant public health nurse in the Department of Sanitation. I have never been a nurse, but I have had some training in public health work. I am willing to take any position that is offered to me. Will you consider me for the position? I have attached a resume which seems to be recent and I am confident in the work I have done.

I think you will agree with me that the work is important for our public health. If we can help prevent diseases, we can save many lives. In the case of a smallpox outbreak, if we can prevent it, we save many lives. In the case of the H royalty, no one I suppose, has written the story.
division is purely an academic convenience. The subjects dealt with by the four departments, and the methods of thought peculiar to them, are so related that one cannot do the last grade of work in either without a good degree of familiarity with the standpoint and methods of all. There are some very important and practical reasons for asking whether there is a sufficient degree of attention to this fact. We know that the majority of our Dr's intend to teach. The time is not far distant, if indeed it is not already here, when they will have to take places in secondary schools oftener than in colleges. Even if they get college positions, they are likely to be made responsible for work that falls within each of the four departments of our Historical group. Is it not true that students get the Dr's degree with one of the four subjects as principal, and another, or possibly one from another group as secondary, with practically no work in two or possibly three of the departments of the group? If this is true, are we fitting our men to do the kind of work for which they need to be prepared? Will not institutions in which the instructing force is much weaker than ours, and the differentiation for that reason much less minute, graduate men better fitted for the general work of the majority of teachers, while of course less finely trained for the
The subject of changing one's residence or employment may bring to mind a host of questions and concerns. It is not unusual to feel a sense of loss, as one must adapt to a new environment, both personally and professionally.

It is important to maintain a strong sense of oneself and one's identity, even in the midst of change. We know that the majority of our time is spent in various places, and it is not always easy to adjust to new environments.

Many college students, upon returning from college breaks, find themselves facing the challenge of navigating this transition. It is crucial to make the most of your time off and to prepare for the upcoming academic year.

It may be helpful to engage in activities that are meaningful and enjoyable, such as exploring new hobbies or interests. This can help to maintain a sense of balance and perspective.

In the end, the decision to change is a personal one, and the most important aspect is ensuring that the change is made thoughtfully and with intention. It is hoped that this information will be of some use and help in the transition to a new environment.
investigating work which the minority will have opportunities to carry on? Is it not possible for us, without sacrificing more on the side of special training than we gain in breadth of view, to insure a somewhat better balance of attention to the different subjects included in the group? As a basis for discussion I would suggest that each candidate for the Dr's degree in the group is held responsible for a minimum of three majors in three of the departments, and eighteen in the fourth, principal, department.

Second, I have noticed that there was considerable duplication of courses during the past year. As an example, I may cite as a conspicuous instance of duplication on the fact that in the Spring Quarter there were offered three courses dealing with municipal subjects:

Municipal Administration by Dr. James
Urban Committees by Dr. Henderson
Municipal Sociology by Dr. Zueblin.

This seems to me to be very unwise and to indicate that the heads of the historical departments do not confer together sufficiently with reference to the distribution of courses in their departments. The least thing to be asked would be that such courses be distributed in different quarters, and even this seems to me to be wrong. In this connection I
TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL

ASSOCIATION

The transactions of the Royal Association are published quarterly. The Royal Association is a non-profit organization that promotes the study of natural history and the natural sciences. It was founded in 1840 and is based in London, England. The association publishes a journal called the Journal of Natural History, which contains articles on various topics related to the natural sciences. The journal is peer-reviewed and publishes original research on a wide range of topics, including biology, botany, zoology, geology, and paleontology. The association also organizes events and meetings to promote the exchange of ideas among its members and the broader scientific community. The association's mission is to advance the understanding of the natural world and to foster a deeper appreciation of the beauty and complexity of nature.
wish also to raise the question whether advanced courses of a highly special character are not being repeated too frequently. In other words, I wish to raise the inquiry whether any considerable number of courses given for graduate students should be repeated from year to year. Cannot this programme be arranged by alternating every other year, or indeed, in some cases, in offering a particular course only once in three years? I understand that this is done in many cases. My question is whether this plan is as adopted as would be wise.

I am sending this letter to the Heads of the Departments of Political Science, Political Economy, Social Science, and History.

I shall be glad to confer with you personally before the matters are discussed in the Conference.

I remain

Yours very truly,

W. R. Harper
Dear Mr. Harper,

I am writing to inform you of the decision to revise the examination content. The previous arrangement of the examination papers was not well-received by the students. In light of this, I would like to revise the exam paper to ensure that it accurately reflects the course material.

Please find attached the revised exam paper for your review. I appreciate your understanding and cooperation in this matter.

Best regards,

[Signature]

I am also sending this letter to the Heads of the Department of Political Science, Political Economy, Sociology, and History.

I am pleased to hear that you have expressed interest in participating in the conference. I look forward to seeing you there.

Yours sincerely,
My dear Dr. Harper:—

I have thought over Mr. Vincent's opinion on the question of discussing this matter at length, and while I usually regard his judgment as more level-headed than that of most members of our faculty, in this case I fail to agree with him. It seems to me that he is so anxious not to give you any advice which would tend to get you into trouble, that he is more cautious than he would be if he were dealing with such a thing for himself alone. It seems to me that the caution matter may be over-done. Of course people are going to disagree on a great many points in the whole business, but it seems to me that you have now a good opportunity to discuss the matter in a document that will be epoch making in stating some things which will give occasion for the bringing out of these latent differences of opinion.

I have no special weakness for anything in the statement that I have drawn up, and that is not the point, but I certainly advise you to discuss the social and pedagogical aspects of the matter as it rests in your own mind, and as extensively as the question involved seemed to require.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
November 18th, 1929

Glasgow

My dear Mr. Harper:

I have thought over Mr. Vincent's objection to the proposed legislation in the matter of pensions and welfare. I must point out that it is of the utmost importance to maintain the existing practice of proper and fair settlement of pensions. In the case I have in mind, I felt to make a whole-hearted appeal to you to let me know not to give you any warning without giving you the opportunity to give me a chance. If you think it is necessary to make a whole-hearted appeal to you to let me know not to give you any warning without giving you the opportunity to give me a chance, I will not make any further objection.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
President W. R. Harper,

University of Chicago.

My dear President Harper:

The enclosed note has somehow escaped my attention until the present moment. I do not quite understand the allusion. It seems to me that the note to which I added a statement, or rather the long statement which I submitted to you, together with another long statement of my own, must have been earlier than June 15th, and that another subject was taken up in this later communication. I think I can infer very fully what Dr. Henderson's exception must have been, and you know from remarks that I have made more than once that I sympathize with him very extensively. The position which he occupies is one that nobody who was less than the saint he is could be comfortable in, and, if I must say it, even such an onto be surrounded by very decent people in order to make such a position tolerable.

If there is any way to satisfy his very just desires in the matter I should hope that it would be found, because it is certain that the present arrangement would not work if the persons concerned were different.

Of course I am glad that he can speak as he does of me, and it is certainly true that our relations have always been most cordial and sympathetic, but that does not cover...
Appropriate, Cooper, 1913.

Bibliography of, Chinese

In case the letter was to the tone of which I am

unaccustomed, I cannot be expected to foist my own

expression on others, but you will find, I believe, that

I have not misstaken my point of view.

I have always felt, on your account, that I have made you see one phase

of the question under the very wrong point of view.

In so far as your general report is concerned, I have found myself in

the position of a Dr. Johnson for whom, with all due respect, I am not

apt to feel an unqualified admiration.

I believe I can do no harm by contradicting any general

statement that may be made in the printed and

official reports of your Department.
the whole ground, and I feel that he should be made more comfortable if possible.

Sincerely,

Albion W. Small.
Feb. 4, 1903.

My dear Chief:

At the proper time and with the proper persons I think you may put the following to good use:

I want to make this point:—In reaching the conclusion that Prof. M. would be a useful agent in Germany I am now of the opinion that we have estimated him incorrectly. His influence is likely to be a negative rather than a positive factor in carrying out our plans. For the following reason:—In the German-speaking world there is no element of mystery about M. He is one of them. He has his rating among them. He has a quarrel of long standing with some of them. The merits of the case do not interest us. His personal or professional controversies are not in themselves our affair. Whatever the pros and cons, however, if we make him our representative, we thereby, in the eyes of the Germans, identify ourselves with his cause, and accept the handicap of intense prejudice in certain quarters. Why should the Congress go out of its way for trouble by assuming the onus of this situation? The Congress and the Exposition ought to do everything possible to dignify the United States in the eyes of Europe. If a man goes to Europe as our representative whose personal and professional equation is already discounted there, we shall place ourselves at an unnecessary disadvantage. If Prof. M. should go to Germany apparently endorsed by our highest authorities as embodying what we think an American representative ought to be, our standards would be discredited by reducing them to the level of the already-formed German opinion of the man.

The fact is, we have been reasoning in a vicious circle. M's influence with us rests on his supposed influence with the powers—that—be in Germany; while his influence with the powers—that—be in Germany rests on his supposed
influence with us. Von Holleben made that trap for himself, and whether higher authorities have reached the conclusion or not, there is plenty of outspoken popular opinion on both sides of the Atlantic that he might have been much better advised. Why should fail to take the hint?

On the other hand, a purely American delegation would be assisted by the element of mystery that would surround them. A foreigner is always in a certain measure inscrutable. If our representatives should simply conduct themselves as cultured American gentlemen, they would command a hearing on the Continent that would be much more considerate than a man in Prof. M's relationships could secure. Americans would understand just what the delegation does and does not represent, and would estimate the value of its mission by the results it could show. In Europe such a delegation would be more likely to get, individually and collectively, the benefit of every doubt, than any man could who is already classified by various strata of German opinion. Should we not therefore reflect that ability is not necessarily availability?

I have just seen a letter from a Harvard Senior, written simply as a matter of student gossip, with no knowledge that it would throw light on anything important. In speaking of different Harvard instructors he refers to M. as rated very high as a psychologist in Cambridge, but he adds that "The rest of the faculty are understood to have no use for him because of his queer character."

Sincerely,

Small.
My dear Woman,

April 3, 1903

I think that meeting with the labor representatives tomorrow may be made more important than a visit from the President of the United States. It is the best chance you have had to make them believe that the Union is with the people. You can make them see that we can't join a labor union, and take sides against men who want just, and at the same time that we want to see the standard of life and the condition of labor raised all along the line.

I would say flatly that if the top had given you a chance, you would have used all the influence on your power to dissuade them from taking the step they did, but that you have no more power to control their attitude toward union labor than Marshall Field has that of his customers. I think they can be made to understand.
The Quadrangle Club

Chicago

that their boys have probably never got acquainted with the merits of the labor problem at all, and didn't realize how their action would look from the stand point of the unions. They can also be made to see that they are in a sense like public car men or they like public car men. We can no more prescribe to them, than we can in such matters than a railroad can to its passengers.

In that respect we are like the public schools. We have to take all comers, so long as they obey the rules.

I think this is a great chance for you to get in a desirable piece of work. I hope you will lay yourself out to support them.

Nestor Small.
Chicago

Aunt Margaret’s has been closed for

Are you planning to come to Chicago for the

We are looking forward to seeing you. Please let us

Best wishes,

[Signature]
My dear Chief,

The answer that I sent
my two hours ago was
briefly to letter and telegrams
writing for our when I desired
from his dog's pencile to
hunt up Karl Dries. the
most important Austrian Gen-
mend. Now I have had
my dinner—two hours
will suffice for a hungry
man when he has no compan-
y—so I can brief
offends—or, on the words
honey?—would on lady. I
may duplicate with my
ideas.

I'm sorry, but not surprised
that you do not get typically
first class all at once.

My information is that it
inhabited here as a general
case. The removal
is not for the present but
fools. But generous. Let
afterwards, T. & C. It is
a strange. It pulls a man down
while it is going on, but the
bad effects come later.

Mr. Small has been a
return gift. Although the
flowers, he a year ago,
and I have the money
out the arms try to make
her go to K. But I sure
she is in the gray. Fry, and
her and I of the fair it now
makes her do that, and
not be able to date the picture.
Sep. 17: I think that is best yet, but that side of the case has won out, in my absence, from the scene of operations.

(2) Then had to go in all directions — to Budapest, the across of Lower, back to Vienna, sit down, talk it over, on truthful means, while, tell if I could get back of the men — all of them.

(3) I can’t think I go to Béarn to meet Blasaroff

(4) The Pol. Sec. married Miss Palm in Chicago.

(5) As I said in my telegram. I shall be touch. K. York. Shall send from the Bristol, of the cars, where we will give you 1 for I can fail. Now the important order — one will the many

(6) Hotel Bristol, Vienna, appears to be in equal if any in town. Metaphore, used to be a place that had lost its reputation.

(7) In Budapest, go to the
At the Bristol in Vienna, tell them to give you a court room. They are not so good as what we slept in on the street, but you can sleep in the entry.

I stayed at Hotel Hungaria or tell them to give you a room at the Hotel. Chester calls it the best in town, I found it all right. Very likely you will find clipped. If you want to call in Paris, I suggest you and the Magin ever to leave each other alone with his wife.

In case you cherish the romantic idea of Budapest by Garreau, he will not mercifully. I saw him in the square 8 hours from Lucy & Vienna. 12 hours from V. to Budapest. The Danube might in the packed fare in the Europan collection. The Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio, St. Louis, might be taken for its overgrown limbs together.

9) If you were going to declare virtual Constantinople, I would both turners. But after the slogging, for endurance for two weeks, you couldn't catch me hunting for more trouble in the same line. Petersburg will be bad enough.

10) Last Resort. I don't like this Berlin summer, a little bit. Of course if I must, I must, but there is danger that not only I personally, but the others...
will get through. Kindly
keep your patience. It
might have played
double. Other ways
it would be better.

I'll think them things
out when we meet.

With regard to all
affairs.

If you ask me

A don't like nor do I
like nor do.

Champ

in

you in

to

me.

and

the

the

my

I

I

you

I

out

the

want

away.
I recognize that if the Press has passed your by yes questions will have attracted your attention. I simply want to hear it. It seems to me that you find them so much less pleasant. Shall I do so? I don't mean in the least. But terms seem somewhat...

1. Bremner writes that he has not yet been able to reach a decision. He is to try any address.

2. Share your book with address of the first letter. But assure them that we would much prefer wait a while for the answer. What then? Just have it the other? I may ask for a letter, as I usually ask for a letter. I have the book with Schwind.

3. Have had another good letter with Schwind.

Ministry publishes a long article on it in the last number. I see nothing - a very widely circulated Berlin newspaper approach - a very wide circulation.

It is rather more novel advertising again. It is rather more novel advertising again. It is rather more novel advertising again.
a recipie Congress, and that she there could hardly have been brought off without him. He also states the fact that he has secured 750 German, while his two colleagues together have secured only 440 from the rest of Europe. This is strictly true, yet the inferences suggested are entirely fallacious. I don't agree with any credit to will get an American for this work, but it will please the devil among our people to know the extent to which he is exploiting himself, and hence if all American scholars can't.

Ass't Small.

By the way, your Paris telegram read—
"I write Schürer. By that understand that I am to do nothing with him. I have told at Munich that you are in correspondence with him and Coulter with Hamburgen. That Coulter will report result to Schürer. Have just Coulter in touch with whole situation.
William R. Harper, President,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I trust you will pardon me for taking the liberty of writing you this letter. I desire very much to have your opinion, and your reasons therefor, on a subject of the utmost importance to me and my family, which will, I believe, greatly aid me to correctly settle in my mind a vexed question. Your experience in educational matters as well as your knowledge of sociological subjects, leads me to have great confidence in your judgment, hence I am writing you confidentially and your reply will be so treated by me and my family. I also desire to say, in advance, that I shall greatly appreciate a full and frank opinion from you at your early convenience.

A gentleman, 40 years of age, a graduate of the University of Illinois, and other institutions of learning, who now holds, evidently, the esteem and confidence of those with whom he associates, as a physician, a Christian gentleman and a scholar; who deports himself in every respect, so far as I can learn, in a very upright way, and seems to have ideals of a high and noble order was born a full-blooded Indian of Apache parents. When four years of age he was taken from the Apaches
by American-Christian people, was brought up and educated. These people
died before he had completed his education since which time he has made
his own way in the world and is now a respected citizen and a member of
the Baptist Church. He has the appearance and many of the traits of
a thoroughbred Indian, yet with characteristics born of education and
refinement, and, as said before, is now a practising physician with a
limited practice, and is frequently called upon to lecture upon subjects
of his profession and his race.

By accident he was thrown in contact with my daughter and for
over a year often met her, in common with others, at the same boarding-
house, and by reason of this contact there sprung up a friendship be-
tween the two, which gradually, probably because of the novelty of such
a situation, has increased by degrees until of late their companionship
has been frequent, and during this time she has heard from him his life
story, and observing his Christian character and evident noble aspira-
tions, this friendship has assumed a high regard and respect until they
now think they love each other and he has proposed marriage.

The constant contact with each other without the association
of others, coupled with her absence from, and consequent lack of cau-
tion and advice of her parents, has, to a large extent, influenced her
opinion, no doubt, from what it might otherwise have been. It is quite
evident she considers seriously only the fact that he is an upright man,
of Christian character, with commendable aspirations, which, with some
accomplishments, makes him in her mind largely her ideal as a man. She
does not consider the question of race seriously, and does not think it
of vital importance, rather believing it of minor consideration. By
reason of the attainments acquired by this Indian gentleman, which have
been sung by him in her ears for a year or more, she is led to believe
and feel that this man is her ideal notwithstanding the great difference
These people...
between them in blood.

My daughter has always lived with her parents until within two years, the separation being caused by our removal to the East while her employment as a school teacher (Kindergarten) kept her in the West by choice. She is twenty-eight years of age, of American parentage, bright, accomplished, full of sympathy and affection, staunch Christian character, has ideals of the highest order, and refuses to associate with any but those of the highest attainments from a Christian and ethical standpoint; is cool, conservative and usually of splendid judgment; has traveled but little and knows very little of the world. She has for several years supported herself, which she does now, and can remain in her present position, if desired, indefinitely.

Seriously, yet candidly and sorrowfully, I have briefly laid this story before you, with a view only of obtaining a better judgment than I possess to enable me to render a decision (desired by my daughter who, by the way, defers to the sanction and will of her parents) free from prejudice and strictly honest to all parties.

By knowing what you would do, under similar circumstances, I can better form a correct decision. Hence I want to ask you this question: Under similar circumstances, as above related, and so far as this information enables you to come to a decision, would you give your consent for an only daughter to marry this man whom I have endeavored to impartially describe?

Again thanking you for this intrusion upon your time, and the necessary service occasioned by replying to this letter, I remain, with much respect,

Gratefully, and

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
between being in jail and being part of a parole unit.

The general idea was that I was with the parole unit for the year, but once I was released, the parole officer continued to make my removal to the West

for employment as a school teacher (Kindergruppen) HDCupin was in the West

place of "In twenty-first years of age, of American parentage,

part of the state" to "of sympathy and affection among Christin

of the State of the highest order, and being to associate

the State with the choice of the highest esteem from a Christian and

sufficiently steadfast in good, conservative and morally of experience, I

directly and unselfishly and little by little know little of the world.

and you have never seen any person, person,..."

\textit{baptized, initiated, ventilated, initiated, ventilated, ventilated, ventilated,...} I have greatly found

the opportunity for another and not necessarily any change I have greatly found

one, with a view of obtaining a better livelihood.

wrote to you before you have a right to continue to a generation (a letter on the subject)

the more to the new gate to the question and why do we believe?

\textit{supportive and mutually helpful to all parties.}

The important fact that you must do next under similar circumstances.

\textit{can better form a correct generation, hence I want to see you this time.}

\textit{under similar circumstances, we have left, and so far as

the information you have been able to make and now I have no idea

representation of the information and now of the

university, and the

Your sincerely,

Very yours,

signature
May 11th, 1904.

In commenting upon the attached letter I would say that I have consulted other members of the department, and while they would scarcely want to advertise this as an expert opinion, it is the result of such reflection as our poor human nature, assisted by such departmental knowledge as we possess, can bring to bear on the subject.

In the first place, the description is so specific that we are unable to treat the question as a purely abstract proposition. In as much as there is only one man in the United States who answers to the description, and in as much as he is well known in Chicago, the case necessarily assumes a more personal aspect than the writer of the letter intended. The reputation of the man whom the description fits (Dr. Carlos Montezuma) is so good in Chicago that it necessarily weakens the usual objections to mixed marriages. As an almost invariable rule those who weigh the considerations involved in such a case would advise on the whole against the alliance suggested. Other things being equal there is a greater antecedent likelihood of compatibility and happiness in the case of a marriage between two persons of the same race. The different sorts of social anomaly which are emphasized by a marriage between persons of widely differing races are likely to lead to embarrassment, which decidedly interfere with the anticipated happiness.
My dear Mr. Johnson,

In connection with the attached letter I would say that I

have carefully considered the various points and have taken

into account the suggestions made in the letter. I believe that

the proposal to use the collection we can obtain from Japan, as

a basis for further work, is a very sound one, and I am

confident that it will be very useful.

In the first place, the collection is on a scale large enough to

enable us to carry on a broad and systematic program.

In addition, it is so arranged as to enable us to study the

different stages of development, and in so doing we can

make a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the plant's

and its uses.

The collection of the plant's uses includes a wide range of

material, from the wild form to the cultivated variety. It is

therefore possible to study the plant's development from the

wild form to the cultivated variety.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation of the

way in which you have gone about the work, and I am

confident that it will be very beneficial to our knowledge of

the plant.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
of the parties. On the other hand, this is a matter of sentiment on the basis of very largely artificial conventionalities. There are no known anthropological or physiological reasons why persons of the two races in question should not marry. On the other hand, it is quite probable that the offspring of such a marriage would show decided benefits from such a crossing of blood. It is entirely probable that in a given case the temperamental and social adaptation of the parties to each other may be greater than in the case of a given couple of like social standing in the same race.

Looking at the question then from the most impersonal point of view possible, under the circumstances I would say that the young woman in question should certainly be advised not to marry the man in question because of the unusual character of the alliance. This advice, however, ought not to be insisted upon, in case her own judgment and inclination is insistent in the other direction. The reasons for the advice are by no means so demonstrative or so essential that they ought to be uncompromising against a strong contrary feeling and conviction of a young woman of the age in question. She is after all the most immediately and most deeply concerned, and her judgment ought to be considered the final criterion rather than that of her family. The objections to be urged against her inclination amount really to sentimental prejudices rather than to substantial obstacles.
My dear Chief.

I have just seen the opinion that President will send Bryn, and it seems to me entirely correct. The only further suggestion that I can make is in this line: Assuming that pure zeal for science and humanity is the big motive, could not husband and wife cooperate in some way that would absolutely separate administrative and scientific responsibility?

So far as I am informed of the details of the situation, no one would have sufficient power to object: if administration were absolutely and unequivocally confined to the husband and to experimental and research work by the wife. Why could that not be arranged in such a way that the wife would have no contact with administration, except in connection with her immediate subordinates in her own experimental work — in effect the relation that the men at Lake Success, with the exception of Hale, have to administration? Yet more?
Chicago,

If there is any solution along these lines, it would seem to me that the Board might yield to this extent -- or, make an exception to the rule of one partner breathing the same position, but not make an exception to the much more important rule that there shall be no ambiguous divisions of administrative responsibility.

Both husband and wife could get all the credit in published reports of the results of their work that either wants to give to the other. The wife could expect her full influence on the general plan through consultation with her husband at every step, but all dealings of an official sort. Academic officers of the school and the management would be through the husband alone, or his elevation representative.

Than very little hope that above is feasible in the particular case. But theoretically it seems to me the limit both. The line can go in a real small.
Wednesday, February 9th

I went through my usual evening routine of writing, reading, and thinking. I decided to write a letter to the editor of the Post, and to some other newspapers, explaining my position on the recent events.

When I saw that the editor was not in his office, I left a note on his desk. The editor of the Post had mentioned that he had spoken to me, but I did not remember any such conversation.

I then called on the editor of the Examiner, who told me that the story of the condition of the faculty had been made up. The story was based on a rumor that had been circulating among the students.

I then went to the office of the Evening News, where I found that the story had been published. I was told that the story was based on information that had been obtained from a source that was not reliable.

I then went to the office of the Daily News, where I found that the story had been checked and found to be true. The newspaper reported that the story was based on information obtained from a reliable source.

I then went to the office of the Chicago Daily, where I found that the story had been checked and found to be true. The newspaper reported that the story was based on information obtained from a reliable source.

I then went to the office of the American Journal of Sociology, where I found that the story had been checked and found to be true. The newspaper reported that the story was based on information obtained from a reliable source.

I then went to the office of the Chicago Daily News, where I found that the story had been checked and found to be true. The newspaper reported that the story was based on information obtained from a reliable source.

I then went to the office of the Chicago Tribune, where I found that the story had been checked and found to be true. The newspaper reported that the story was based on information obtained from a reliable source.

I then went to the office of the Chicago Sun, where I found that the story had been checked and found to be true. The newspaper reported that the story was based on information obtained from a reliable source.

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to make us say more than the D’s know. At last they have consented to let me see copies of the
photostats of the report I believe the man that gave them the story, but very likely
America.” The American story was apparently made up from
the man I talked to were on the morning of
papers, and these coming fakes must have
my chief concern is that you shall
not think we are quitting you when your
task is burned. From now for a
minute give up the Chief depressed
just before the operation, that some of
the most effective work of your life is still
new. The D’s don’t say anything different.
They actually
of what they say to you. They actually
that their progress was premature, and
they say that the progress you have made
they say that the progress you have made
surpass beyond their knowledge in predicting how
cure. They are sensitive in them assertions that in treating
they are sensitive in them assertions that in treating
off the incident will
orders of Chicago papers. The morning
make a change in the booking of the trains. The last page
on the express is destined for the Speaker. Since

President William R. Harper,

The University.

My dear Chief:

Mr. Payne's letter with respect to Mr. Raymond presents a problem about which I presume you want me to comment chiefly from the departmental side. It is very difficult for me to express myself without seeming to lack in appreciation of the other factor of the situation. I will try, however, to do justice to both sides.

I think you understand that I believe thoroughly in the importance, not merely to the outside public, but to the inside work of the University, of the Extension Division. I appreciate very fully the work that Mr. Raymond is doing. It takes peculiar talent to succeed as he has done, and it is evident that his success is assured. I feel that such success has peculiarly strong claims on pecuniary remuneration and one of the ways out of the difficulties involved would possibly be the attachment of larger compensation to permanent positions on the Extension staff in case of such success than men of the same rank receive for inside work. On the other hand, the rank which men hold on the home staff is a large part of their...
Mr. President, William H. Harper,

The University,

Dear Sir:

I have a letter with reference to

The purposes of the University's educational system, which include the

work of the University's Extension Division, and I am writing to

express my appreciation of the recent letter of the

extension director. I wish to make further remarks on the

subject. In my opinion, the success of the

programs is closely related to the cooperation of all

stakeholders. The importance of the Extension Division is

not to be underestimated, and I believe it is essential for

success. In this regard, I feel that much success can be

achieved through cooperation between the different

departments and institutions.

I am grateful for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely yours,

[Timestamp]
compensation for their services. The sort of work which is of most value inside the University is, in the nature of the case, never likely to make an appeal to a large public constituency. It seems to me extremely unfair to give recognition of rank in the Extension work in a way that would, in comparison, depreciate the value of pure scholarship, on which, after all, the University is supposed to place the first emphasis. I cannot understand how the result of making Mr. Raymond a full professor could operate otherwise than as a distinct discouragement and relative disapproval in the case of a number of men, not merely in the historical group, but throughout the University, who are doing first-rate work as scholars and yet cannot be promoted to professorial rank. I do not think these men would have the same objection to the more commercial scale of compensation in the case of successful Extension lecturers, but if ability to reach popular audiences is to determine University rank, I do not see how we can expect the scholars in the University to feel that our ostensible rating of general scholarship as the paramount activity in the University means much. Such cases as this leads me to think that the discarded idea of denoting ranks by addition of the term "University Extension Assistant
I amwriting to offer some services to the University to support the National Extension Movement. The need for such a service is evident in the current state of affairs. It is clear that the extension work is essential for the development of the University.

The extension work is not only beneficial to the students but also to the community at large. The University has a responsibility to serve the community and to promote the ideals of education.

I believe that the extension work should be integrated into the academic program of the University. This will not only increase the visibility of the University but also enhance the reputation of the University.

I am willing to work with the University to develop a comprehensive plan for the extension work. I am confident that with the support of the University, we can make a significant contribution to the National Extension Movement.
3. W. R. H.

Professor, Professor, etc."
would on the whole, be the best solution of such difficulties. In the outside world the qualifying terms would mean comparatively little, yet among academic people that would, to a very considerable extent, obviate the present confusion of denominations.

I hope this reply is not too vague. In a word, I want to avoid rewarding one good worker in a way that would seem to be neglect of others.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
The problem of many students is the constant worry of meeting the requirements of their courses. In the constant worry, the demands of the courses may seem overwhelming. However, there are several things that can be done to make the situation more manageable.

1. Make a schedule to keep up with assignments. To a great extent, organization is key to successful academic work. Try to complete assignments in a way that maximizes efficiency.

Renee
My dear Chief,

I like Pat Geddes.

It would be safe for you to tell Maclean that if he will put into words that any sane human being can understand any distinct proposition of Geddes has submitted, you will give it due consideration. You would not thereby render yourself liable to consumption.

I am appreciable quarter I think in London future.

Geddes is one of the most entertaining gypceres I know, and Heinst middle-existent. He has done some good jobs in Edinburgh too.
To understand from them, no man on earth can follow his mental processes.

I'll tell you all you will tell you all you will want to know in order to

persue for MacLean.

Lucy

[Signature]
Chicago, September 11, 1912

My dear Small:-

Your two notes received. I will take up with Dodson the matters relating to the physicians, and see what we can do in the matter. I confess that Geddes' letter was too much for me. To save my life I couldn't see what the man is driving at. When I see MacLean I will ask him to elucidate if possible. I don't think it is possible.

I congratulate you on what you say about golf. It looks at least as if you had an accurate sense of truthfulness.

Cordially yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Professor A. W. Small,
Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.
My dear Chief—

The fact is that the young man who wrote that article in Theos was not too well versed in theology, but had heard some passing remarks about my theories of interest, and examined about my theories of interest, and examined about my theories of interest, and examined about my theories of interest. He assumed perhaps capital and interest. He assumed perhaps capital and interest. I should sort my support from it. However, if I meditate Catholic doctrines of interest or opposition by B-B.

What actually were the words to no less scandalous in Bohm's case, but that Bohm's article was a wild shot. Meanwhile, I have had two preceived opposite responses from men: one a lawyer, the other a wholesale broker merchant.

It still illustrates several kinds of people to make a world!
The University of California

The Graduate School of the arts and sciences

...
Chicago, June 13, 1913

My dear Small:

Your note gives me no information that I couldn't have guessed at. Many men of many minds.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. — L.

Dean A. W. Small,
The University of Chicago.