CITY OF CHICAGO
MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM
DISPENSARY DEPARTMENT

CENTRAL OFFICE
1511-1519 FORT DEARBORN BANK BUILDING, 105 WEST MONROE STREET
TELEPHONES
MAIN 447, CENTRAL 8644

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
G. P. CALDWELL, M. D., PRESIDENT
JOHN DILL ROBERTSON, M. D., SECRETARY
F. BOWDEN DE FOREST

Chicago, Ill.
February 1
1917

Mr. Harry Pratt Judson, Pres.,
University of Chicago,
55th St. & Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

I am enclosing herewith a tentative plan with
detailed information in regard to the proposed Diagnosis
Stations, one for each of the three sides of the city.

These plans are now before the Finance committee
of the city council awaiting their approval. The board of
Directors have the funds to build two of these stations and
can have them completed by October if the project meets with
prompt approval.

This proposition is the result of a summer's study
of the Tuberculosis Dispensary problem by the Executive
committee of the consulting staff of the Chicago Municipal
Tuberculosis Sanitarium. This Executive Committee is composed
of the following members of well-known reputation and experience:

Dr. A. J. Gehaner, Professor of Surgery, Illinois
University, and a well known authority in
hospital construction.

Dr. John A. Robison, President of the State board of
Health and former President of the Chicago
Medical Society.

Dr. C. S. Bacon, Professor of Obstetrics, Medical
Department, Illinois State University
and Chicago Polyclinic, and former Pres-
ident of the Chicago Medical Society.

Dr. Arl Beck, Professor of Surgery and Surgical
Pathology, College of Physicians and
Surgeons, and Surgeon to the North Shore
and Cook County Hospitals.

Dr. Augustus A. O'Neill, chief Surgeon of the
Columbia Hospital and President of Chicago
Medical Society.
Dr. A. K. Steele, dean Illinois Medical School and former president of the Chicago Medical Society.

Dr. James A. Clark, Secretary Ear, Nose and Throat Department of the Post Graduate Hospital and St. Anthony Hospital and former President of the Chicago Medical Society.

Dr. Edward R. Auteur, well known tuberculosis specialist, and former President of the Physicians' Club.

Dr. Charles H. Parkes, former Secretary of the Chicago Medical Society, and President of the Tri-State Medical Society.

Dr. W. Z. Albro, former secretary of the Chicago Medical Society.

Dr. Effie L. Lobeck, Member of the Woman's Medical Club.

Mr. Jarvis Hunt is the architect.

The circular will show you the scope of the Stations. Kindly read the fourth page, which will give you a description of our comprehensive plan.

If you have any suggestions to offer where these plans can be improved, kindly advise me.

I enclose herewith two postal cards which I will thank you to sign and post promptly.

The work is so important and so necessary that I believe it should have the force of your endorsement. If you can assist in any way it will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

President Board of Directors.

STUDY the PLAN and READ the STORY on the BACK PAGE.
The Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium

MAIN OFFICE
105 WEST MONROE STREET
CHICAGO

DIRECTORS
C. P. CALDWELL, M. D., PRESIDENT
JOHN DILL ROBERTSON, M. D., SECRETARY
F. BOWDEN DEFOREST, DIRECTOR

PROPOSED
TUBERCULOSIS DIAGNOSIS STATIONS
One for each of the three sides of Chicago

BUSINESS METHODS APPLIED TO MEDICINE
A scheme to organize our tuberculosis dispensaries on the general plan of co-operation and team work, for better service. A scheme of organization based upon experience in every other field of corporate or industrial activity.

GROUP DIAGNOSIS
Accurate and intelligent diagnosis often depends upon a force of physicians and technicians, each doing his own part in the group diagnosis.

THE TUBERCULOSIS DIAGNOSIS STATIONS
will have such a group and be equipped to utilize all the resources of modern medical science, which include X-Ray apparatus, chemical and biological laboratories and all known scientific instruments of precision and accuracy.

THE TUBERCULOSIS DIAGNOSIS STATIONS
plan to include rest rooms for patients suddenly taken with hemorrhage, and a nursery where children sick or fatigued may rest pending examination; also a diet kitchen from which milk or tea may be served.

THE POOR
are entitled to the facilities for the invaluable early stage diagnosis. Give them the golden opportunity to nip tuberculosis in the bud, to strangle it before it gets full headway in the system.

STUDY the PLAN and READ the STORY on the BACK PAGE.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

BASEMENT TO BE USED FOR A BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

SIZE: 125 x 125 FEET. NORTH FRONT, RECEIVING A MAXIMUM OF SUNSHINE FROM THE SOUTH FOR CLINIC AND EXAMINING ROOMS. THE BUILDING WILL DISINFECT ITSELF EVERY FEW HOURS AUTOMATICALLY WITH SUNSHINE.
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

ON THIS FLOOR WILL BE AN AMPHITHEATRE TO BE USED FOR LECTURES ON PUBLIC HEALTH, CONFERENCES OF SOCIAL WORKERS, YOUNG PHYSICIANS AND NURSES IN TRAINING.
THE STORY

The organization consists of a sanitarium and eight dispensaries.

THE SANITARIUM PROPER

is located on one hundred and sixty acres at the corner of Crawford and Bryn Mawr Avenues. It is a modern group of buildings, up to date in equipment and system. It provides for seven hundred and twenty patients and the service is excellent.

THE DISPENSARIES

are located in different sections of Chicago and are the slow growth from a beginning, several years ago, in one small room. They are placed in poorly ventilated old buildings, a menace to the health of patients, physicians and nurses, and on noisy streets where it is difficult to make proper examinations.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

believe that we have now reached a point where it is plainly advisable to abandon temporizing and take up a comprehensive, lasting solution of the tuberculosis dispensary problem.

THE PLAN

The Directors propose to erect and own a diagnosis station on each of the three sides of the City. A site near a medical center to be preferred.

Dispensaries to be rented in congested districts of the City, leased on five or ten-year leases, from owners who will build one-story buildings suitable for dispensary purposes. This is practically the plan of the United States Postal Service, with its main postoffice owned by the Government, and its rented subpostal stations. This plan will enable the Board of Directors to change the locations of the dispensaries at the expiration of the leases and thus follow the shifting population of a large city.
Harry Pratt Judson, President,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Because of Dr. Billings’ severe grippe attack and absence from his office, I am taking the liberty of replying to your inquiry in regard to the enclosed circular letter from Dr. Caldwell. Dr. Billings heartily endorses the proposed Diagnosis Stations and is anxious that they be established. Dr. Bewan can confirm this if you care to communicate with him.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Feb. 5, 1917.
Dear Sir:

Because of the illness of Mr. Billings, I am taking the liberty of writing to you in reply to your inquiry in regard to the encased coupon letter from Dr. Calhoun. Mr. Billings has written

encouraging the proposed Elaine Hospital Station and has expressed the hope that this might be accomplished. Dr. Hazen can continue here and have care of communications with him.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
January 17, 1917.

Mr. Robertson,
Secretary to the President,

My dear Mr. Robertson:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Mr. Milton B. Davies, Pres. of the Eastern Alumni Association (U. of C.), to get your opinion on an activity which some of us are sponsoring, namely to raise funds for a scholarship to be available to a Mexican woman. To us this seems a most timely thing to do all the our sympathies are called in many directions. What we want to know, of course, is the attitude of the administration toward such an activity as a work for our local group. The University would administer such a fund, would it not? Is there any practical objection in the way of finding applicants for such a scholarship? Any thing you can say to throw any light on this subject will be appreciated by our committee and, personally, I hope that you can heartily endorse the idea.

Very truly yours,

Anne F. J. Gilson
(Mrs. Channing W. Gilson)
January 19, 1917

Mr. Secretary,

Secretary of the Interior.

I am writing to you of the importance of the

National Museum's previous to the National Academy of Design (U.S.) for
the promotion of art and the encouragement of artists. I have been told that
an American Art Fair is to be held in the Museum. I hope that this
fair will be a success and that it will help to advance our

interest in the fine arts. I understand that you have been

interested in the promotion of art and that you have been

working on this project for some time. I hope that you will

be able to assist in this endeavor.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Chicago, January 20, 1917

Dear Mrs. Gilson:

I think that President Judson will be very much interested in your proposal to have a scholarship for Mexican students. Indeed he is the Chicago representative on a national committee for the purpose of encouraging the advancement of education in Mexico.

I suppose that you will have great difficulty in securing a Mexican properly trained to undertake work in the University of Chicago. I suggest that in making your gift to the University you provide that in case no Mexican woman is available a woman student from Latin-America be named. At present there are two in this country from Santiago. Professor Jose Maria Galver, Casilla 1474, Santiago de Chile, their instructor in English, can make admirable suggestions. I have talked with him and know him to be a man unusually proficient. We have one of his students in the graduate school at the present time. Further provision should be made that in case no woman from Mexico or Latin-America can be appointed, the University be free to name a candidate.

I am assuming that the foundation may be perpetual and that provision should be made for many contingencies.
this great freedom in the arrangement.

Yours very truly,

D.A.R.-V.

Secretary to the President

Mrs. C. W. Gilson
Hill Farm
Montville, New Jersey
Chicago, February 6, 1917

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 1st inst. was duly received. I have examined with interest the tentative plans with regard to the proposed diagnosis stations. The plans impress me as highly desirable, and I cordially recommend that they be adopted.

Very truly yours,

R.P.J. - L.

Dr. C. P. Caldwell
1511 Fort Dearborn Bank Bldg., Chicago
Office of Representative E. J. J.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 1st of that date was duly received.

I have examined with interest the tentative plan with

regard to the proposed legislative action.

The plan

appears to me as highly desirable, and I enthusiastically recommend

that it be adopted.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Dr. C. F. Craftsill

[Address]
February 19, 1917.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Enclosed you will find the clipping of the article I spoke to you about today on the Indian enlistment.

Your devoted friend,

Edward E. Ayer

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Pres., University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear [Name],

Regarding your offer to lend me the opportunity to shop at your store today on the Indian Uprising.

Your generous [redacted]

[Signature]

[Redacted] University of Chicago
GERMAN CLUB PLEDGES FEALTY

2,500 Members Unanimously Declare U. S. Loyalty in Crisis.

C H E E R N A T I O N A L H Y M N

The German Club of Chicago, at a Lincoln birthday luncheon at the Hotel Sherman yesterday, unanimously approved a statement issued by its board of governors pledging active loyalty to the government of the United States in the present crisis.

The audience, representing 2,500 members—all American citizens of German parentage or extraction—rose while they sang “America” following the enthusiastic and unanimous adoption of the resolutions.

Henry R. Rathbone, president of the Hamilton Club, spoke on “The Last Day of Lincoln.”

HERE ARE RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions were, in part, as follows:

“Whereas, A number of inquiries have been directed to the president and some of the other officers of the club relative to the attitude of the members of the German Club of Chicago in the tense situation which has developed between the United States of America and Germany; and

“Whereas, The governors of this club know that in the hearts and minds of its members, all of whom are American citizens, there never was and never will be even the intimation of a thought of any other attitude than one of absolute and undivided loyalty to the government of the United States of America.

PLEDGE THEIR LOYALTY

“Therefore, the governors of the German Club of Chicago, as a formal expression of the membership of this club, state that: While we deeply regret the existence of any but the most friendly relations between the United States of America and Germany, and while we entertain the sincere hope that the traditional friendly intercourse between these two nations will soon be re-established;

“Nevertheless, under any and all circumstances, the membership of this club has always maintained only
this club has always maintained only one attitude, knows only one attitude and will ever maintain only one attitude, and that is absolute and unqualified loyalty—active loyalty—to our government, the government of the United States of America."

**RATHBONE MAKES PLEA.**

Mr. Rathbone pleaded for greater devotion to the flag, for intense loyalty of the practical self-sacrificing sort.

The meeting closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." During the singing all arose, the lights were lowered and the audience stood facing a brilliantly illuminated American flag.

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**PIANOS**

**& Sons**

**Pianos as piano-makers.** They build—intelligently and with inno factories in the world, at New Orleans, at Steiger Highway."

**STEGER INSTRUMENTS**

**SELECT FROM.**

- Grand Pianos
  - $425 to $855
  - $360 to $410
  - $285 to $335
  - $210 to $305
- $675 to $775
- $620 and up
- $540 and up
- $390 to $530

**YOUR CONVENIENCE.**

By exceptional values in used and Pianos of various makes, fully taken in exchange makes old Pianos and Player-

**reasonable prices.**

pianos sold without charge.

**$30c Each**

Each: "Naughty! Naughty!"

- All 88-note
E. E. AYER FAVORS INDIAN SOLDIERS

Authority on Redmen Believes Several Regiments Could Be Enrolled.

LAUDS THEIR FITNESS

By EDWARD E. AYER.

Having crossed the plains in an immigrant outfit in 1860, coming in contact with many tribes of Indians, some of them hostile; having served during the last half of 1861 in southern California and all of 1862, 1863 and up to June, 1864, fighting Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, and having seen more or less of them nearly every year since, collected a great library on the subject, and served on the Indian commission for several years, I have come to the following conclusions of what should have been done or started sixty years ago, and what would be easy to do now:

1. There always has been a first-class foundation among the Indians to build upon—first, the Indian's great powers of endurance; second, he is proud of being trusted; third, he is truthful and brave. He becomes easily and greatly attached to one who treats him right. As to his endurance, whenever on scout duty in old times in the West he often would run day after day distances that would stagger one. Ask General Wood and General Hugh Scott about it.

2. There is scarcely a record of an Indian not being true to any duty intrusted to him while he is under agreement or pay. Nearly all the Indian scouts who ran down Ge-ronimo were from his tribe, and they were as true as steel while engaged. The same men might go out on a raid after being released from their enlistment.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

In my judgment, if our government had commenced fifty or sixty years ago to enlist cavalry regiments of Indians, allowed them to bring their families in the neighborhood of the big posts, given them good horses, bridles and saddles, with a good supply of German silver ornaments on them, and uniforms with considerable color, and had ten regiments of these troops, paying them the same wages as the white, these ten regi-
them, and uniforms with considerable color, and ten regiments of these troops, paying them the same wages as the white; these ten regiments would have kept our western Indians under control and at 10 per cent. less than we have already paid them.

There has been a great improvement all along the line in the Indians' condition, commencing at the time of our practically Germanized reservation. Take the Navajos, for instance. I was connected with the department which whipped them in 1863. They were moved down on the east Bosque, about 500 miles from their reservation, about 10,000 of them. They were returned to their old ground and helped, and today there are 20,000 of them, sheep, cattle, butternuts, etc., they are a very rich tribe.

All the wild Apache tribes are now on reservations and doing well.

STUDENTS NEED TASK.

The government has established schools everywhere, where several years many of the young men have been drilled in the manual of arms and marching and the girls trained in household duties, cooking, etc. I feel sure several regiments of very, very fine soldiers could be enrolled, and it would enormously relieve the situation on the reservations if they returned to something to do, lack of which has been one of the hardest questions in connection with the Indian question.

This enlisting of Indians is no new idea. During our campaigns of the war a good many companies of Indians were mixed with white soldiers. The Me-nominee tribe of Wisconsin alone gave several companies to their country, enough at least still to keep up a Grand Army post exclusively of Indians on their reservation.

URGED RIFLE RANGES.

Last year as one of the Indian commissioners I recommended to Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane that each prominent Indian school should be provided with a rifle range so that, if the government ever put them on soldiers, they should know how to shoot.

I feel sure our government now could get ten regiments of unique soldiers (especially for our Mexican border) if we had a short time, and that number could be kept up for an indefinite period. Pay them the same wages. Have all noncommissioned officers Indian.

The schools have turned out hundreds perfectly capable of filling the positions. You would soon see that many could be promoted to lieutenant's and captain's and even into the country of the white officers would be proud of.

FAVORS TWO COMMISSIONS.

I made a recommendation to Secretary Lane as Indian commissioner on Feb. 7 substantially on these lines, ending up by stating:

"If you get authority to do this, I urge two commissions of three men each, made up out of the Indian sections. Take men of such character the white officers would be proud of.

FAVORS TWO COMMISSIONS.

They have turned out hundreds perfectly capable of filling the positions. You would soon see that many could be promoted to lieutenant's and captain's and even into the country of the white officers would be proud of.

FAVORS TWO COMMISSIONS.

If you get authority to do this, I urge two commissions of three men each, made up out of the Indian sections. Take men of such character the white officers would be proud of.

FAVORS TWO COMMISSIONS.

If you get authority to do this, I urge two commissions of three men each, made up out of the Indian sections. Take men of such character the white officers would be proud of.

FAVORS TWO COMMISSIONS.
Chicago, February 21, 1917

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Thank you very much for the clipping in regard to the use of Indians as soldiers. I am very much interested in it, and think it an admirable suggestion.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer
Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago
Thank you very much for the application.

I am very much interested in it for professional reasons.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
President of Chicago U.
Chicago University,

Sir:

This is a suggestion not to be acted upon nor for publication but offered merely for its value toward future policies of your institution. If by careful advancement through a series of years the university could be graduated to a graduate institution and that calorie, there would be a result obtained sufficient in my opinion to warrant the advance. To Chicago, to the Central States and to the Nation the gain would accrue. There is no
need of such detailed arguments here for you are so conversant with the advantages of graduate work and fellowship as anyone. But it is noteworthy that Chicago surpasses other colleges and universities of undergraduate rank whereby the educational advantages of the city need not suffer consideration that C. H. well of would provide no recall for of their teaching scholarship; indeed their undergraduate institutions, like others over the country, would gain thereby. Hoping this brief word may be of use.

Yours sincerely,

[Handwritten Signature]
Chicago, February 5, 1918

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 2d inst. is received. I am interested in your suggestion, and it will receive due attention.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. = L.

Mr. R. R. James
503 Marion National Bank Bldg.
Marion, Indiana
officer, Secretary G. 1910

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 24th is received.

I am interested in your association and I will receive the occasion

Very truly yours,

Mr. E. E. Jones
For William Nelson
May 1914
March 31, 1919.

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

Dear President Judson:

Mr. Gaillard Hunt, the author of the enclosed proposal, is a friend whom I have known for many years and regard highly. He has been selected as the historian of the State Department in the world war. You are doubtless acquainted with his historical and editorial work.

I have been interested in the movement for a University Center in Washington since its inception, and agree with Mr. Hunt that the project, set aside during the war, should now be brought forward again. It is desirable that the committee be strengthened and enlarged. Professor Beard is no longer at Columbia, and presumably another will be chosen in his place. Obviously the proposal will appeal to, and should have the support of, universities rather than colleges, for the graduate schools will be chiefly interested. Mr. Hunt tells me that the committee desires a representative from University of Chicago, which is to be among the three or four western universities invited to be represented on the committee. It gives me pleasure to commend the proposal to your attention, and on behalf of Mr. Hunt to ask whether you think it is now opportune to press forward the project. If so, would the University of Chicago support it by nominating a member for service on the committee and by making an annual contribution for the support of the University Center? It seems to me that the committee may count on the support of our universities. The proposed University Center will, I believe, take its place alongside the schools at Rome and Athens, and supplement the work of our universities in an admirable way.

I have asked the privilege of being permitted to lay the matter before you, and take great pleasure in doing so.

With warm personal regard, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

HAG-HW
United States Fuel Administration
Washington, D.C.

November 28, 1919

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

Dear President Judson:

I have been interested in the movement for a University
in Washington. I am in favor of such a university, and I feel that the
Federal Government should give it financial support. Furthermore, the
University of Chicago has been very active in this movement, and I believe
that it would be a great service to the country if such an institution were
established.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have written to
the Committee on Education of the House of Representatives, in
which I express my views on this subject. I hope that you will be
able to use this letter in your discussions before the Committee.

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon, and I
hope that you will keep me informed of any developments that may
occur.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Postscript: I am anxious to hear from you, and to discuss the
matter further. I hope to see you as soon as possible.]
Chicago, April 3, 1919

My dear President Garfield:

Your favor of the 31st of March is received. I should be interested in the plan proposed if I knew more about it. The material sent to me consisted mainly of opinions of estimable gentlemen and arguments in favor of the University Center, but there is nothing to show me exactly what it is intended to do, or exactly how it is to be done. If I could have more information it would gratify me to look into it carefully.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

President H. A. Garfield
% United States Fuel Administration
Washington, D. C.
In the Office, April 2, 1919

My dear President Carpenter:

Your favor of the 8th of March is received. I am very much interested in the plan proposed. If I knew more about it, the matter in point to me consisted mainly of opinion or estimates of the United States, part my attention in favor of the University Center, part there is nothing to show me exactly what it is intended to go, or exactly how it is to be done. If I could have more information, I would be glad to look into it further.

Very truly yours,

W. E. H. 

Assistant U. S. Commissioner of Education
THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR HIGHER STUDIES IN
WASHINGTON

The appended report of a committee appointed by representatives of several universities shows the history of the movement for a University Centre in Washington, the members of the committee being: Dana C. Munro of Princeton, Charles A. Beard of Columbia, Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Gaillard Hunt of the Library of Congress and Waldo G. Leland of the Carnegie Institution.

One article of the tentative constitution of the Centre may be quoted here:

ARTICLE IV. GOVERNMENT.

A. COUNCIL.
There shall be a council composed of representatives of the contributing institutions, each institution to have one vote.

B. GOVERNING BOARD.
There shall be a governing board consisting of five members elected annually by the council.

C. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
There shall be an advisory committee, the members of which shall, from time to time, be named by the council, and on which shall be invited to serve the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, the Librarian of Congress, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Director of the Pan-American Union, or such representatives as they may respectively designate.

Before the activities of the committee were suspended the projects of the Centre were presented to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior, the Librarian of Congress and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the Director of the Bureau of American Republics and received the endorsement of each.
The inaugural report of a committee appointed by the University of Maryland, of the membership of the committee, is hereby presented.

A. COUNCIL

The report of the committee appointed to represent the institution's best interests to the Senate of the University of Maryland consists of five members elected annually by the committee.

B. ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The advisory committee, consisting of five members, is appointed by the President of the University of Maryland to serve as an advisory committee to the Senate of the University of Maryland and to advise the President on matters relating to the operation of the University.

Before the adjournment of the committee, the activities of the committee were accordingly approved by the President of the University of Maryland.
Secretary Lane in an interview with the subcommittee stated unreservedly that he was in favor of the plan and pointed out its potential usefulness to the government. The letters of the other members of the proposed advisory committee follow:

COPY

The Secretary of State
Washington, February 12, 1917.

Prof. Dana C. Munro,
Chairman of the Committee of Five on the
University Center in Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I have read the report of the committee of five on the proposed University Center for Higher Studies in Washington, and I have had its purpose explained to me by Mr. Leland and Mr. Hunt. I am in full sympathy with the idea and I am sure it will be the pleasure of this department to cooperate with the universities in carrying it out under normal conditions. Many of this department's facilities for scholarly research are available, and it is hoped that arrangements can be made to render other resources which can properly be opened to scholars equally accessible. With relation to these it should be noted, however, that a little patience must be exercised, because our building is so crowded and our staff of officers and clerks is so pressed with current duties. This should be a passing inconvenience, which I hope to see remedied in the near future. In the meantime I wish every success to a project which seems likely to bring the Government and the higher scholarship of the country into closer relationship, with benefit to both.

Yours, very truly,

(Signed) Robert Lansing.
Gentlemen:

Secretary of State

Washington, D.C.

May 24, 1945

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have just received the report of the committee of five on the

recommendation of the Committee of Five on the

University General in Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of the report of the committee of five on the

recommendation of the Committee of Five on the

University General in Washington, D.C.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Report Examiner

[Name]
Library of Congress,
Office of the Librarian.

Washington, January 5, 1917.

Gentlemen:

I have read the report of the committee of five on the proposed University Center for Higher Studies in Washington, and I may remark, as something that almost goes without saying, that a plan which, if it is carried out, will increase the usefulness of the national library to American scholars can receive only appreciation and sympathy from me. It is always our effort to make the resources of the library available to those who will use them to good purpose, and we will cordially cooperate in a system by which scholars from the universities will be brought into closer contact with those resources.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Herbert Putnam,
Librarian.

To the Committee of Five on the Organization of a University Center for Higher studies in Washington.

Smithsonian Institution,

Washington, March 29, 1917.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of March 19 and have examined the plan for the establishment of a university center in Washington in connection with the study of history, economics, and politics. The Smithsonian Institution has always been glad to offer all possible facilities to students of natural science and, as in the past, will of course also do what may be practicable to advance the interests of historical research.
Lobby of Congress
Office of the Librarian
Washington, August 8, 1917.

Gentlemen:

I have read the report of the committee of five
on the proposed Universal Peace Conference
in Washington, and I was excited as a patriot that it
was done without saying a word about the
sentiment of the nation. I will now set forth
the principles and ideals that will determine the
motives of America in her policy of peace. We
have nothing to do but to trust to our
wisdom to guide us. America is not a
nation of war, but of peace. It is time that we
realize that the present condition of the
peace movement is due to the fact that the
principles of peace are not understood by
the people of the world. The principles of
peace are based on the idea that all men are
equal and that the rights of every individual
are sacred. It is the duty of the United States
to lead the world in the establishment of
peace and to work for the welfare of all the
peoples of the earth.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

To the Committee of Five on the
Organization of a Universal Peace
Conference in Washington.

[Signature]

May 28, 1917.
I can see large possibilities for good in a university center or centers to include science, art, literature, and the present plan applied to history and related subjects seems to me a wise beginning in that direction.

I regret that the multiplicity of official and private duties claiming my attention in the present condition of affairs prevents my giving the project the personal consideration that it deserves, but I assure you of my hearty indorsement of the proposed center and hope it may develop into broad fields of usefulness.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Charles Walcott,
Secretary.

Mr. Waldo G. Leland,
Department of Historical Research,
Carnegie Institution of Washington,
Washington, D. C.

COPY
Pan American Union,
Washington, D. C.,
March 21, 1917.

Dear Mr. Leland:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed note of March 19, relating to the establishment in Washington of a university center and the cooperation of the Pan American Union.

After reading carefully what you write and also the report of the committee of five I am glad to express my approval of the plan and to assure you as far as possible of the full cooperation of the Pan American Union and myself as its executive officer.

I desire to discuss the matter with the assistant director, Dr. Francisco Yanes, and with the proper committee of our governing board. Following this conference I will again communicate with you. In the meantime it will give me much pleasure to discuss with you the general project. It would also be advantageous if you could see fit to confer with Mr. Yanes, who
I can see the importance of public relations and the need for cooperation and coordination in preparing plans for the future. It seems to me we are beginning to think of this.

I regret that the multiplicity of officials and bureaus prevents my giving the Report of the Secretary what it deserves, but I assure you of my earnest appreciation of the wonderful spirit and cooperation that has developed.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

Secretary.

Mr. W. O. Feeny

Department of Historical Resources

Georgetown University of Washington

Dear Mr. Feeny,

I regret to acknowledge receipt of your letter

in which you have called my attention to the establishment of the New American Union as the American Union and the cooperation of the various historic groups of the New American Union.

I am aware of the work you are doing and the efforts you are making to further the cause of the New American Union.

I agree to discuss the matter with the committee.

If you feel this is not satisfactory, I will discuss the matter with the professor of American History and with the committee of the Historical Society of Washington.

I am writing to ask you to continue your help in this matter.

If you have any suggestions or recommendations, please write to me.

[Signature]

[Name]
gives special attention to the educational features of the Pan American Union.

Yours, very truly,

(Signed) John Barrett.

Mr. Waldo G. Leland,
Department of Historical Research,
Carnegie Institution of Washington,
1140 Woodward Building,
Washington, D. C.

The movement was halted by the war. There was a general feeling that it would be inopportune to press it when the overwhelming interest of all was in the immediate crisis of our national affairs. In the meantime, the idea of the Centre has expanded and it is the purpose of this memorandum to suggest some of the broader objects to which it would direct itself.

I

From the Government's Point of View.

The Civil Service Law of 1883 and the extensions of the system which it inaugurated have made the executive civil service in Washington a definite career. It now embraces all the officers of the great departments except the Secretaries and their immediate assistants.

It is true that the government's business is conducted honestly and carefully, but progress and a high order of talent are not its characteristics. When the war broke out and it was necessary to expand the business of the government in unheard-of directions the Departments could not furnish the men to supervise and carry out the
Given special attention to the aforementioned features of
the New American Union.

Yours very truly,
John Barrett

H. W. Lehman

Department of Historical Research,
Ottawa, March 4, 1934

I hereby recommend to the

House of Commons,

of

The moment was fleeting for the war. There was a

sensitive feeling that it was not proper for the

government to interfere in the affairs of the new

nation. The idea of the Congress was expressed in the

same manner as the moment to express some of the

features to which it would give the first

From the Government's Point of View.

The Civil Service Law of 1934 and the extension of

the system which it emphasized have made the extension

of civil service in Washington a definite career. It now

emphasizes the efficiency of the various departments except

the Secretaries and their immediate assistants.

It is true that the government's service is con-

tracted, but the cost is not. The government's

organization is not as yet as efficient as it should be.

When the

necessary to expand the

government in accordance with the requirements of the

extent of the government, to expand the only the

firsts

now.
expansion. They had to be found in the business and professional walks of life among men without previous official experience. The Civil Service is now recruited from young men and women of common school education; those who have had a higher education are few.

The reason why more college graduates have not been attracted to it is not alone because the salaries are low. They do not seem low to people who live in the smaller cities and towns throughout the country. They are about on the same scale as the salaries paid to the instructor's corps in the colleges which attract a high order of talent. However, the salaries in the civil service have been raised in recent years, and, as soon as a scientific classification of the service is presented to Congress and pressed by the Executive, there will be a readjustment in the compensation. It will be placed on a higher scale for the more important offices.

There are always a number of young men entering upon active life who do not wish to order their career with the sole object of making money. They prefer to take up work which they think is important and which will interest their faculties. To these the government service would make a strong appeal if they understood the nature of the duties. The reason why so few of them now enter the government service is that they are so situated that they know very little about it. They live remote from the seat of government and have no contract
The reason why more college graduates have not been attracted to the smaller cities and towns throughout the country is not solely because of the salaries they offer. The same salaries are offered in the colleges with higher prestige in the higher order of talent. However, the salaries in the smaller cities and towns have been noticed to be lower. It seems as if the competitive college atmosphere at the service is a necessary component in the competition. If these salaries do not lead to better prospects or more important offices, there are a number of young men who may be attracted. When college life no longer holds any credit or reason to take the role of earning money, then what is left are the interest and importance which that interest might receive. To escape the government service might be a tempting alternative. The reason why so few of them return to the government service is that they see so many other attractive opportunities. They live remote from the seat of government and have no contact.
with the national government. A man who has been elected a member of Congress may be presumed to know more about the government than most of his constituents know; yet any one who has ever talked with a new congressman who has had no previous experience in Washington must have been struck with his crude ideas of what the government service is.

It hardly seems to be worth while to press this argument. The government needs a higher order of talent in its regular permanent service than it now commands; it would gain such talent if more college graduates entered it; more college graduates would enter it if they were brought into closer relationship to it by the existence at Washington of a body of graduate students and professors, drawn from the country at large.

Independently of the actual entrance into service of some of these students and professors the government service would be stimulated by their proximity to it. Lectures would be delivered to them and some of the lecturers would be government officials. The subjects would have relationship to department duties. The more zealous and ambitious government employees would attend these lectures and thus increase their knowledge and efficiency. There would be personal intercourse of a beneficial nature between the students and the departments.

The government would derive another and a direct
benefit from the students and professors. Their research would in many cases be in subjects which are dealt with by the government and the government would profit by the research. The intimate relationship between the government and the institution would encourage the suggestion by officers of the government of research in subjects on which the government needs information.

Finally, the mere fact that there was at the seat of government a body of scholars drawn from the different sections of the country having the patronage of the government itself would have an elevating influence upon the government service.

II

From the Universities' Point of View.

The fact that they had formed a voluntary, easy partnership with the government through the establishment of a centre at Washington in the management of which certain high executive officers of the government are concerned would have an influence in enlarging the outlook of the universities and rendering them more national in their functions. As a University Centre at Washington would tend to introduce more of scholarship into the national government so would it tend to introduce more of nationalism into the universities. It would produce a livelier sense of responsibility on their part for the conduct of national affairs. It would tend to bridge the distance which now separates American scholarship from the national government – which keeps the universities from
benefit from the assistance and cooperation. Their research
would in many cases be in accordance with the great
work of the government and the government would profit by the
research. The intimate relationship between the govern-
ment and the institution would encourage the cooperation
of officials of the government in research in engineering
on which the government keeps information.

Similarly, the more the these men at the head of
the government a body of cooperators from the different
sections of the country prove the performance of the
government itself would have an operative influence upon
the government Service.

II

From the Universalist's Point of View.

The fact that there has long been a controversy over
the relationship between the government and the establish-
ment of a center of research in the management of which
the certain higher executive officials of the government are
concerned would prove an influence in retaining the outlook
of the universalist and perhaps from more rational in
their function as a Universalist Center of Research.

It would seem to introduce more of cooperation into the
government and to introduce more of cooperation into the
universalist into the universalist. It would promote a
broader sense of responsibility on both parts for the
cooperation of research efforts. It would tend to bridge the
gulf between the cooperation into the universalist.
rendering their full assistance to the government and the
government from rendering its assistance to the universities.

Much of the benefit which foreign universities
derive from being a part of the government establishment
would be derived impartially by all the universities of
the United States, if they had a centre at the seat of
government. Each university would be as free as it is
now to carry out its own mission, while at the same time
there would be a union for purposes which concern them all.
Anyone who has had intimate intercourse with the universities
must have been struck with the fact that nearly all of them
are local institutions. While the new President of a
university speaks in his installation address of the
highest function of a university being the improvement of
the citizenship of the nation, in the actual accomplishment
of this function he finds an obstacle in the absorbing
nature of the traditional sectional surroundings of his
institution. How can he expect to arouse a broad national
spirit in an institution which has no connection whatsoever
with the government of the nation? The national government
is hardly more within the ken of the professors than it is
within the ken of the students. Courses in political
jurisprudence have of recent years been made a part of the
curriculum of the universities. It goes without saying
that these courses would be more effective if the instructors
had an opportunity to study the government at close range.
It is equally obvious that the students would have a
broader outlook if they, too, might supplement their class-
Kunerei State fully associate to the Government and the
Government from Kunerei to associate to the
Government

Mean of the People which together assemble

Government's power a part of the Government establishment

Mundu be genuine importantly on the Government's part
the United People's Party had a center at the heart of
Governments. These Governments would be as free as it is
how to carry out its own mission, while at the same time
there would be a union for purposes with common items. If
Anyone who has had intimate conversation with the Government
must have been struck with the fact that nearly all of them
were looking for independence while the new Government of the
Government was seen in the establishment bright of the
Government. How can be expected to raise a powerful
institutions with the Government on the Government
within the key of the establishment. Come in political
importance have a leading person, a part of the
Government of the Governments. It goes without saying
that these Governments may do more effective in the Government
and an opportunity to teach the Government of the Government
It is simply obvious that the Governments have a
prevent action if they too, might implementation there on.
room instruction by a study of the national government at the seat of the government.

III

A University Union

The universities of the country now have no union at all. They have no permanent bureau of communication with each other, no clearing house for information, no national university exchange. The Bureau of Education collects information concerning education on a national scale and issues reports. It is a strictly government institution and does not belong to the universities. Its functions are not those which a cooperative institution formed by the universities themselves would perform. Such an institution would arrange for inter-university conferences and conventions and would be a permanent meeting place for professors as well as graduate students, would disseminate university news, would, in short, be a central inter-university bureau. The functions of such a bureau would be a matter of development as the Centre adapted its functions to inter-university needs.

Apart from those who come to Washington for definite directions of study, it would be of the greatest use to the professors who now visit the seat of national government for general observation and to acquire general information of the government. As an example I give the case of a professor of government and history in a college in California who came to Washington to spend part of his sabbatical year examining the government which he lectured about; but, except as his friends helped him with advice,
A University Union

The universities of the country now have no monopoly of the press save for the few owned by government associations with special purposes. In a university union the function of the colleges and universities would be the promotion of cooperation and the dissemination of information. It is a matter of national interest and importance to the universities. The function of the universities would be to cooperate in the dissemination of information among the universities and the public. Any institution would be a matter of development in the centers where it is located in inter-university cooperation. What are the advantages of such an organization? What are the advantages of the cooperation of the universities?
he found no one to direct him where to go to acquire the knowledge he sought. An inter-university headquarters would have supplied his needs, and there, also, he would have met other professors with whom he could have exchanged ideas. There are always visitors of this kind in Washington and their number should increase. The universities encourage their professors to travel and their travel in this country naturally takes them to their Capital.

Washington is the only place where a University Centre should be established, for there is no other place which would be satisfactory for the purpose to all the universities. Some of them would be unwilling to have their union absorbed by any other city or placed under the patronage of any existing university. The only patronage they would be willing to accept would be that of their government, the only community of which they would be satisfied to form a part would be the one which belongs in common to them all.

There are always in Washington a number of professors and advanced students of universities engaged in special lines of study; availing themselves of the special facilities which the resources of the government offer. Of course, the facilities of the libraries are free to them without any previous arrangement; but to avail themselves of the use of government archives or records or scientific resources they must make particular request and receive individual permission. They now pursue their studies without the authorized direction of anybody. It results that they waste much of their time. Problems confront
...
them with which they cannot cope. Their applications for permission to work in the government offices are frequently made in the wrong quarter or for the use of the wrong thing. The students are scattered through the city, have no common place of meeting and nobody to whom they have a right to apply for advice or assistance. They derive none of the benefit which would result from association with each other. They come from all quarters of the country and would help and improve each other if they had a place where they could meet. The government offices are embarrassed by their direct applications for permission to use their resources because they do not know anything about the applicants. The departments would welcome an established recognized intermediary for the applications. Such an intermediary would ask for permission only for properly accredited students doing serious and worthy work and would translate the needs of the students into definite desires which the departments could satisfy with very little trouble to themselves. Students who now use these offices often go away unsatisfied when a little direction in advance from an experienced hand would have put them on the right track to obtain what they needed. Doubtless the establishment of a cooperative University Centre for higher study in Washington would result in a considerable increase in the number of students using the government's resources, but the number studying in the government offices would never be so large in any one office as to occasion real embarrassment to that office.
The government office welcome an establishment, recognizing the importance of the affiliation. The government office seeks permission to serve as a contact point for those seeking assistance with their resources. There is no common place of meeting, and only a few have a place to apply for assistance or seek resources. Neighbors who meet at the government office often report their experiences. The government office may welcome an establishment, recognizing the importance of the affiliation. It may serve as a contact point for those seeking assistance with their resources. There is no common place of meeting, and only a few have a place to apply for assistance or seek resources. Neighbors who meet at the government office often report their experiences.
IV

The Director.

The tentative plan outlined by the committee on organization provided for a government of the University Centre on a restricted scale. It is obvious that if the plan is to be effectively put into operation there should be besides the Director of Studies, or Manager, a general Director whose duties should be of a broader character. The project must be put before the universities and their interest aroused not only by a comprehensive explanation of its immediate practical objects but of the greater possibilities it presents. It is necessary to the success of the Centre to obtain the adhesion to it of as many as possible of the institutions of learning in this country and perhaps of other countries on this hemisphere. This adhesion can only be obtained by personal visits of the Director.

Also, there must be lodged in some one authority to plan the higher functions of the Centre and arrange for consultations concerning them. Immediately there occurs to the mind, a series of lectures from authorities on international law, on constitutional law, on government, on international commerce, on scientific subjects, - none of them to take the place of the prescribed courses of the universities, but to be supplemental to those courses, and brought into relationship to them.
The President, being authorized by the committee on administration having for its object the utilization of the University's resources, is appointed as the Director of the President's Office. It is the duty of the Director to carry out the instructions of the President closely and to be responsible for the proper administration of the University. The Director's duties shall be vested in the President or a member of the President's Office, and the Director shall report to the President on the discharge of his duties.

Moreover, it is necessary to the success of the immediate objective of the President to have a number of competent assistants. The President can only be assisted by persons who are familiar with the requirements of the position.

Also, there must be a tendency in some one authority to


the President, consistent with the duties of the President, to cooperate immediately with the President of the University, to


the President, consistent with the duties of the President, to cooperate immediately with the President of the University, to


The President's Office, consistent with the duties of the President, to cooperate immediately with the President of the University, to


In fact if the plan is to have a fair trial a Director should be provided for as soon as it is deemed advisable to resume the plan which was suspended in consequence of the war.
In fact it is the plan to have a first flight a direct flight proving for as soon as it is deemed satisfac- tory to the plan which was undertaken in connexion of the war.
President Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago.

My dear President Judson:-

To make closer the bonds of friendship and understanding between Great Britain and America and to commemorate the services of one who gave up her life in this cause, it is proposed to establish in America a fellowship in memory of Rose Sidgwick of the British Educational Mission to the United States, who died in New York City on December 28, 1918. This fellowship would be awarded annually to an English woman for a year of graduate study in some American college or university.

A meeting to organize a committee to consider and carry out this plan will be held at the Women's University Club, 106 East 52d Street, New York City, on Saturday afternoon, February 15, at three o'clock. You are cordially invited to become a member of this committee. If you cannot personally attend this meeting, will you not appoint some New York City representative of your institution who can be present and serve on the committee as your deputy?

In a letter from the British Embassy in Washington, dated January 17, 1919, Sir Henry Babington Smith, British High Commissioner, states that he feels sure that nothing
To make clear the burden of living

with and understanding of American

society to accommodate the varieties of life and change in America.

Life in the United States is characterized by the diversity of the population.

The United States is a melting pot of different cultures and ethnicities.

A meeting is to be held at 10 a.m. on Monday morning to discuss these

issues. If you are interested, please come and join us.

In a letter from the Assistant Professor, he states:

"In the context of "The" and "His" gender dynamics in women's rights..."
could be more in accord with the aims which Miss Sidgwick had in view or more appropriate as a memorial to her work than the establishment of a fellowship to be awarded annually to an English woman for graduate study in America. "The British Educational Mission had, I believe," he writes, "become convinced that one of the most effectual aids for furthering the development of closer relations of our two countries would be the creation of facilities for the interchange of post-graduate students such as those that would be given by your scheme."

We earnestly hope that it may be possible for Miss Sidgwick's American friends to bring about this tribute to her character and to the admirable service which she rendered during her American tour.

Faithfully yours,

President of the Women's University Club of New York City

[Signature]

Dean of Barnard College and Chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae
could be more in touch with the aims which Miss Bigelow
had in view as more applicable as a way to her wish
for the establishment of a Fellowship to be awarded ann-
ually to an English woman for graduate study in America.

"the critical educational mission", I believe, he
>writes, "poses continuously the one of the most all"ecnt
>
>stage for furthering the development of closer relations
>and of our two countries toward the creation of fellowship
>for the interchange of best-known authorities such as those
>
>that would be given by your society."

We especially hope that if may be possible for Miss
Bigelow's American friends to provide some little stimulus
for not only herself, but for the admirable service which she
renders to the American work.

Yours faithfully yours,

[Signature]

President of the Women's University Club of New York City
Chicago, February 1, 1919

Dear Miss Gildersleeve:

Mr. Judson is expected back from abroad in a few days, and I shall be happy to bring to his immediate attention your favor of January 25 with reference to the establishment of the fellowship in memory of Miss Sidgwick.

Yours very truly,

J.R.A. - L. 
Vice-President

Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve
Barnard College, Columbia University
New York City
Dee Sheriff,

Secretary, Representative, 2010

Dear Mrs. Sheriff:

Mr. Lumber is expected back from
appearance in a few days, and I shall be happy to present to
your immediate attention your honor at exactly 50 with
reference to the establishment of the fellowship in
memory of Mr. Sheriff.

Yours very truly,

vice-presidential

H.G. A.

Dear Mrs. Sheriff,

Born College, Columbia University
New York City
November 14, 1919.

Dear Mr. Judson:

As Treasurer of the Rose Sidgwick Memorial Fellowship Fund your letter to Mrs. Caraway of November 4th has been given to me, and as a result I have looked up the contributions from the University of Chicago. The only one that came marked 'University of Chicago' was from Mr. Manly, but I have found six other subscriptions sent from Chicago and one from Barrington. There was no mention of the University upon them, but they were all sent at about the same date and the total sum amounts to $137.50, so I conclude those are the donations that Miss Reynolds reported to you. I send you a list of the names, and as they were sent to me without explanation you will understand how they were not put in as coming from the University of Chicago, I am sorry this should have happened.

Very sincerely yours,

Mabel Choate

Harry Pratt Judson, Esq.,
President, The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.
November 14, 1916

Dear Mr. Lumber:

As treasurer of the Home Building Merit in the Department of Housing, I have a letter to the Secretary of the University of Chicago, the only one that comes into our University, asking for a favor to the University. I have heard of the splendid reputation of the University of Chicago, and now I want to make a proposal to you, and I know how much I will be grateful to you, if you will make sure to me, and to the University of Chicago, the only one that comes into our University.

Your sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note at the bottom]
The Rose Sidgwick Memorial Fund

Miss Myra Reynolds, c/o John M. Manly, Chicago.--------$20.00
John M. Manly, University of Chicago.----------------- 10.00
Miss Emma C. Carpenter, Barrington, Ill.------------- 5.00
R. G. Moulton, Hotel Windermere, Chicago.------------- 25.00
Miss Katharine Blunt, 1156 East 56th St. Chicago.----- 25.00
Horace J. Bridges, 1808 - 5 S. Wabash Av. Chicago.---- 2.50
Thomas E. Donnelley, 731 Plymouth St. Chicago.-------- 25.00
Miss Marion Talbot, University of Chicago.-------------$25.00

$137.50
The Rose Siewier Memorial Fund

Miss Myra Reynolds, c/o John M. Henry, Chicago, Illinois

John M. Henry, University of Chicago, Illinois

Miss Mary C. Garber, Barrington, Illinois

R. C. Mottley, Hebrew Teacher, Chicago, Illinois

Miss Katherine Hart, The West End, Chicago, Illinois

H. J. Bluhm, 1030 S. Webster, Chicago

Thomas M. Donnelly, 541 Broadway, Chicago

Miss Mary T. Tipton, University of Chicago

May 20
November 17, 1919

Dear Mrs. Choate:

Thank you for yours of the 14th with list of subscriptions to the Rose Sidgwick Memorial Fund. I fully understand why they were not credited to the University.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Mabel Choate,
S. East 63rd St.
New York City
November 19, 1930

Dear Mr. Cooper:

Thank you for your note of October 18th. I am pleased to hear that
more interest is being taken by the University.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Mervin Cooper
5th Street
New York City
DECEMBER 3, 1919.

Dear Mr. Judson:

I enclose a copy of my report of the Rose Sidgwick Memorial Fund which I submitted to the Committee at its meeting on November 11th. I thought you would be interested in seeing how we are getting on.

The response from the Colleges and Universities has been very good, it seems to me, but I wish we could get a few more people to be interested in giving large sums. We are most anxious to complete the sum this winter if possible. If you can think of anything to do which will help this along we shall all be most grateful.

Very sincerely yours,

Malcolm Choset
Treasurer.

Harry Pratt Judson, Esq.
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.
East Sixth Street

December 8, 1920

Dear Sir:

I enclose a copy of my report of the case of Mr. A. R. W. Smith in the meeting of the Committee on November 15th. I hope you may be interested in seeing how we are getting along.

The response from the College was

effect rather very good. It seems to me put I help

not enough and a few more people to get interested in

this cause. I hope you will let me know if you can think of

anything to do which will help this project more.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

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<td>Ellery Sedgwick, Atlantic Monthly, Boston</td>
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<td>Mrs. Willard Straight, 1130 Fifth Av.</td>
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<td>Prof. Wm. R. Schofield, East Hill, Peterborough</td>
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<td>Mrs. R.M. Russell, 20 Commonwealth Av. Boston</td>
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<td>Esther Lowenthal, 10 West St. Northampton</td>
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<td>Mrs. C.G. Rumsen, 475 Fifth Av.</td>
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<td>Miss Ida Wood, 300 Ardmore Av, Ardmore, Pa.</td>
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<td>Miss H.P. Bigelow, Smith College, Northampton</td>
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<td>Miss M.F. Mason, 1 Walnut St, Boston</td>
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<td>Morgan Morgans, Lake Valley, Sierra Co. N.Mexico</td>
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<td>Miss Margaret Judson, Vassar College</td>
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<td>Dr. &amp; Mrs. H.D. Dakin, 819 Madison Av.</td>
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<p>| May 1  | Mrs. Harold I. Pratt, 830 Fifth Av.                    | 25.00  |
|        | Mrs. Fredk. L. Lee, 125 N. 55th St.                    | 50.00  |
| 5      | Miss L.D. Cummings, Vassar College                     | 1.00   |
|        | Miss Edna Carter, Vassar College                        | 2.00   |
|        | Greek &amp; Latin Depts., Vassar College                    | 20.00  |
|        | Theodore Marburg, 14 W. Mt.Vernon Pl. Baltimore         | 10.00  |
|        | Miss M.T. Boardman, 1801 P. St. Washington             | 10.00  |
| 6      | W. Tyrie Stevens, 5 State St.                          | 20.00  |
|        | Mrs. S.B. Wolbach, 420 Beacon St. Boston                | 25.00  |
| 8      | Mrs. A.E. Baline, 755 Park Av.                         | 10.00  |
|        | Mrs. A.E. Lloyd, 1735 Washtenaw Av. Ann Arbor          | 10.00  |
| 9      | Lucy Allen Paton, The Strathcona, Cambridge            | 16.00  |
|        | Mrs. D.C. Lyon, 9 Prescott St. Brockline              | 5.00   |
|        | Margaret A. Fish, 9 Prescott St. Brockline            | 5.00   |
|        | John T. Stoddard, 57 Crescent St. Northampton         | 5.00   |
|        | Alice Joyce Borden, 24 N. 94th St.                    | 100.00 |
| 12     | Mary E. Sinclair, Pres. Oberlin Branch, A.C.A.         | 10.00  |
|        | Oberlin, Ohio                                          |        |
| 13     | Kelson Root, 995 Fifth Av.                             | 100.00 |
| 14     | Wm. Allen Butler, 54 Wall St.                          | 10.00  |
|        | Pittsburgh Branch A.C.A., 1121 Ross Av. Williamsburg, Pa. | 25.00  |
|        | Mrs. M.F. Osborn, 850 Madison Av.                      | 5.00   |
|        | J.G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati, C.                        | 25.00  |
| 15     | Mrs. Jose H. Choate, 8 E. 63rd St.                     | 500.00 |
| 17     | Pres. W.A. Neilson, Smith College, Northampton        | 25.00  |
|        | Julia George, 1156 Eddy St. San Francisco              | 15.00  |
| 19     | Annie L. Sears, Waltham, Mass.                         | 10.00  |
|        | Mary Parsons, 110 E. 36th St.                          | 10.00  |
| 20     | Hugh C. Williamson, 3 Spruce St. Beacon Hill, Boston   | 10.00  |
| 21     | Columbia University Chapel                              | 10.00  |
| 22     | Andrew Carnegie, 2 E. 91st St.                         | 1000.00|
|        | Kate H. Goodbody, 161 Lefferts Pl. Bklyn              | 25.00  |
| 23     | James A. &amp; Penelope E. Hynes, 1 Highland St. Cambridge | 50.00  |
|        | Imperial Order of the Daughters of British Empire, N.Y. | 125.00 |
|        | State Council, 200 Fifth Av.                            |        |
| 26     | Bertha m. Boody, 61 Garden St. Cambridge               | 25.00  |
|        | Gertrude Hirst, Saffron Walden, England                 | 10.00  |
| 27     | Clarence H. Mackay, 253 Broadway                       | 100.00 |
|        | Mrs. C.B. Alexander, 4 West 56th St.                  | 50.00  |</p>
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<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>Margaret R. Pierson, 18 Hillyer St. Orange</td>
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<td>Mary L. Anderson, 471 Park Av.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Carolyn A. Hall, Treas. College Woman's Club, Elmira</td>
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<td>Mrs. D.H. McAlpin, Jr. 3 E. 54th St.</td>
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Interest to date: 25.79
Nov. 10 - Mt. Holyoke Alumnae Assn. Mt. Holyoke College——$ 200.00
Mills Alumnae Assn. Mills College, Cal.---------- 25.00
Eleanor F. Osborne, 514 W. 114th St.----------- 5.00
Alice Chase, 30 Sidney Pl. Brooklyn------------ 5.00
Mrs. Geo. D. Pratt, 640 Park Av.-------------- 100.00
11 - Alice V. Waite, Wellesley College-------- 5.00

$9281.76

$100 cheque from Mr. & Mrs. F. Thomason
not yet deposited.
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Text on right side of page:

"$100 check please from Mr. Jones at gentlemen.
Mr. Jeffreys."
December 13, 1919

Dear Miss Choate:

Your favor of the 3rd with enclosure came while I was out of the city. I am interested to know of the progress being made on the fund and hope you will be able to increase it materially.

Very truly yours,

Miss Mabel Choate,
8, East 63rd St.
Chicago, Ill.
December 15, 1919

Dear Miss Cooper:

Your letter of the 8th with enclosure came.

While I was one of the city I am interested to know of
the progress made on the baby and hope you
will be able to increase its weight.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Miss Mabel Cooper
2 West 49th St.
Chicago, Ill.
THE ROSE SIDGWICK MEMORIAL FUND

Purpose: To establish a Fellowship in memory of Rose Sidgwick of the British Educational Mission to America, for English women at American colleges and universities

COMMITTEE

Miss Fanny Gates
Dean Myra Beach Jordan
President Harry Pratt Judson
President Henry Noble MacCracken
Vassar College
Miss Ruth Morgan

Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Chairman
Barnard College, New York
Mrs. Rebecca Hooper Eastman, Secretary
73 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Miss Mabel Choute, Treasurer
8 East 6th Street, New York
Mrs. William Reynolds Brown
Dean Bertha M. Boody
Radcliffe College
Mrs. Henry R. Caraway
President, Women's University Club of New York
Professor Stephen P. Duggan
Committee on International Educational Relations,
American Council on Education

President William Allan Neilson
Smith College
President Ellen F. Pendleton
Wellesley College
Mrs. George Haven Putnam
Mrs. George Dupont Pratt
Miss Belle Skinner
Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer
President M. Carey Thomas
Bryn Mawr College
President Mary E. Woolley
Mount Holyoke College

January 3, 1920

A meeting of the Committee for the Rose Sidgwick Memorial Fellowship will be held on Friday, January 16, at 3.30 P.M., at the Women's University Club, 106 East 53rd Street, New York.

The officers will present to the Committee the following proposals:
1) That the money already collected in this Fund, amounting to about $10,000, should be turned over to the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, on condition that this Association undertake to continue the Fellowship, making it each year worth at least $1,000, and gradually completing the principal of the Fund.
2) That the Fellowship should in future be administered by the Sub-committee on Scholarships and Fellowships of the Committee on International Relations of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. This Committee works in cooperation with the Institute of International Education, which acts as its executive agent. It is the aim of the Committee and of the Institute to centralize, so far as possible, in this office, the administration of all scholarships and fellowships for American women studying abroad and foreign women studying in this country, or at least to have at this headquarters information regarding all such funds.

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae is now regularly setting apart, from its dues, for the support of fellowships a sum amounting to about $5,000 a year. The proposal that part of this money should be used for the continuing and permanent establishment of the Sidgwick Memorial Fellowship has been informally made by the officers of the Association. If it should prove acceptable to the Sidgwick Committee, it will be laid before the Directors for final action.

You are urged either to attend the meeting or to send a
THE ROSE SIDGWICK MEMORIAL FUND

Purpose: To establish a Fellowship in memory of Rose Sidgwick of the British Educational Mission to America, for English women at American colleges and universities

COMMITTEE

Miss Fanny Gates
Dean Myra Beach Jordan
President Harry Pratt Judson
President Henry Noble MacCracken
Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin
Miss Ruth Morgan
Dean F. Louise Nardin
President William Allan Neilson
Dean Myra Beach Jordan
President Harry Pratt Judson
President Henry Noble MacCracken
Miss Belle Skinner
Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer
President M. Carey Thomas
President Mary E. Woolley

Barnard College, New York
78 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
8 East 63d Street, New York
Radcliffe College
President, Women's University Club of New York
Committee on International Educational Relations, American Council on Education
Vassar College
Association of Collegiate Alumnae
University of Wisconsin

representative who can express your views on this important question.

The members of the Committee will no doubt be interested to know that the first Sidgwick Fellow, Miss Gladys Boone, is doing good work and making a very favorable impression as a graduate student in the Department of Economics at Columbia University.

VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE
Chairman

REBECCA HOOPER EASTMAN
Secretary
My dear President Judson,

I have been ill during the past weeks and am unable to call a meeting of the names suggested for the Rose Sidgwick Memorial Fund. I shall hope to call the committee at once, now, and I will at once report any contemplated action.

Very sincerely yours,

April 13, 1919.

Mia m. Bepworth
[Handwritten text not legible]
My dear President Burton:-

The problem which you presented to me this morning has been in my mind all day. I am wondering whether you would be interested in having me think aloud for a few moments and burdening you with a rough draft of my thoughts.

As I told you this morning, I feel strongly that the proposition you have in mind has in it one great element of strength and an equal element of weakness. There is no doubt, however, that the establishing of a University Church would do a great deal towards strengthening the consciousness of the significance of spiritual values in the lives of hundreds and thousands of under-graduates. At the same time, I feel it would be a very serious mistake to still further weaken the church consciousness that is already so woefully lacking among great masses of Protestants. I am not a Partisan nor am I Sectarian, nevertheless, I think one of the greatest weaknesses in the development of the Protestant point of view has been due to the stripping of the church of its Leadership. The men and women who should have been outstanding leaders in either the pew or the pulpit have been drawn off into other lines of activity and the church is suffering and will continue to suffer for years to come as a result.

Against the time that I see you again, I am going to drop the following suggestion for your consideration.

I believe it can be carried out without weakening your program and that it can be made to fit into the general scheme that you have in mind very nicely. The only thing that it would do, would be to postpone for the present the actual establishing of your University Church. If the suggestion appeals to you, I will be glad to render any possible assistance in carrying it forward to success and believe frankly that it has in it a great many things that are worth serious consideration. The thought that has come to my mind is this. Instead of establishing a University Church, why not provide an Auditorium on the University Campus and organize a Sunday School Class similar to the one that is being maintained on the Campus of Stephen College. Let this class meet at 9:29 and let its session close in time for those who attend services to enter their respective churches making the atmosphere of the class definitely feed into the pews of the various churches that would be represented in the attendance. If you should be sufficiently interested in the experiment to invest $7,500.00 to $8,000.00 a year in it for the next three years, I believe that I can find for you a woman who can do the work. While I have of course not discussed the matter
To feel the spirit of the land, I feel strongly that the site

I am writing to you to propose my idea for a national monument to the history of photography. As a renowned photographer, I feel strongly that the site

I propose the National Monument to the History of Photography, located in the heart of Los Angeles, where the city was founded and where photography first took root in the United States. The monument would serve as a reminder of the contributions of photographers to the culture and society of the United States.

The monument would consist of a large scale sculpture of a camera, prominently displayed in public view. The sculpture would be accompanied by an educational exhibit that showcases the history and evolution of photography, from its early days to the present. The exhibit would feature works by notable photographers, as well as interactive displays that allow visitors to explore the craft of photography.

I believe that such a monument would be a significant contribution to our national heritage and would be a source of pride for all Americans. It would also serve as a focal point for photography enthusiasts and a draw for tourists to the city of Los Angeles.

I am committed to seeing this project through to completion and would welcome your support in making it a reality. Please let me know if you are interested in contributing to this important endeavor.

With gratitude,

[Your Name]
President Burton:

April 28th, 1924

With her in any way, and am not at all sure that she would be willing to leave her present position. I am inclined to think that she could be had at an initial salary of $4,000.00, in addition to this she would need an exceptionally strong secretary at a salary of approximately $1,800.00 and would need a like amount to meet general expenses for building the organization. These figures are simply approximate to give you a general idea as to what the experiment would cost you. I am especially interested in it myself, because I have felt all along that in dealing with a thing that is so fundamental in life as this, the only thing that is necessary is to find the right type of leadership. I have not felt at all that this type of leadership is so peculiar that it could not be developed amongst men and women of even ordinary ability. There are scores of successful men in the Banking business, in the Mercantile business, in the Professional world, so why should ability to do really constructive work in the handling of spiritual affairs be of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of finding and developing leadership in that field.

This experiment would at least give us some idea as to whether the thing can be done in a University Centre such as you have in the University of Chicago, or whether it is something which can be done only in a more compact community such as we have at the University of Missouri.

This letter does not call for a reply. I expect now to return from New York probably the latter part of next week through Chicago, if at that time you are interested in discussing this phase of the proposition further with me, I would be very glad to do it, as I stated above, I do not believe it will interfere in the least with the developing of your general religious program. It would call, of course, for either a sympathetic cooperation on the part of yourself, Dean Wilkins, Dr. Mathews and the other members of your staff, or at least for a suspended judgment on the proposition during the period of the experiment which I would place at a minimum of three years.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Jameson Ward
With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
March 20, 1924

My dear Dr. Brown:

Mr. Mallory has brought to me the results of his conversation with you with respect to the Hadley Correspondence School for the Blind. I find myself much interested in it, both for itself and because of my personal acquaintance with Mr. Hadley. I am asking Mr. Mallory to have a further conference with you in an endeavor to obtain exact information as to the financial aspects of the case. I hope it may prove possible for the University to take over the matter if in your judgment this is the wisest course.

Very truly yours,

Dr. E. V. L. Brown
122 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

EDB:HP
Mr. W. M. Smith has promised to me a copy of the new edition of the correspondence book for the English I J. C. McMillan. I am greatly interested in it, partly for its literary and practical aspects. I am of the opinion that communication with Mr. W. M. Smith is the best way to have a further cooperation with you in an endeavor to apply correct information as to the international language of the case. I hope it may prove beneficial for the University to take over the method if to your judgment fits in the general course.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

P.S. V. P. Brown
125 South Michigan Avenue
Offices, lilacite

E.B.B. Hb
November 5, 1919

Mr. J. H. Sullivan,
Curtis Aeroplane & Motor Corporation,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 4th instant is received. As the University of Chicago has no course in aeronautics of course we cannot avail ourselves of your interesting suggestion.

Very truly yours,

H. P. J. -JM
November 6, 1919

Mr. J. H. Millard

Quinlan building, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 8th instant is received. As the University of Chicago has no course in economics of foreign trade, we cannot readily authorize our own expenditure in your interest. Accordingly,

Very truly yours,

E. H. N.
Prof Harry Pratt Judson  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois  

Dear Professor;

Many educational institutions throughout the United States are including in their curricula, courses in aeronautics.

Many schools have obtained from us motors which have outlived their period of usefulness for flying, but are in excellent condition for educational purposes.

There remain on hand a limited number of these motors of the Curtiss O X 5 type which we have decided to place on sale at a special price to schools in the United States that have taken the initiative by installing this very interesting course.

These motors have been priced at $500 less 15% to classified schools only. The original cost of these motors was $2500. It is the motor that was used in training planes of the United States Air Service. Over ninety five percent of the young men trained in the United States were taught to fly in planes equipped with O X 5 Motors.

Should you be interested in the purchase of one of these motors we would be pleased to assist you in the outlining of a course of instruction in aeronautical motors.

Assuring you of our desire to advance the interest of the youth in the development of commercial aviation and of our appreciation of your kind interest, we are

Yours respectfully

CURTISS AEROPLANE & MOTOR CORP

BY J.K. Sullivan

S:SK
Chicago
November 8, 1919

Dear Professor:

I am grateful to have been informed of your interest in the\n
suggestion of a course of instruction in experimental\nmotorship.\n
Your suggestion of our needing to specialize in aeronautics and\n
the suggestion of the University of Chicago \n
offered me a splendid opportunity to continue my work in\n
relating to the development of experimental aviation.\n
Your letter of November 8th has been read with much interest,\n
and I am certainly glad to have you as a student.\n
Yours respectfully,

CURTIS AEROPLANE & MOTOR CORPORATION

By:

[Signature]
May 1, 1923

Mr. Wallace Heckman,
Room 1324,
230 S. Clark St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Heckman:

I hope it will not annoy you to receive this material once more. As the matter now stands, it seems to me that it is merely a question whether from the point of view of scientific investigation the University cares to go into this enterprise outlined by Miss Miller. It is quite clear that from the purely educational point of view the University would not wish to establish a branch in the immediate neighborhood of the University of Texas on the one hand and of the Baylor College for Women on the other. Professor Bastin's letter included in the material I am sending seems to make it clear that we are hardly warranted in going into that location from the scientific point of view. I have my own doubts about Miss Miller's ability to make good in the matter of securing any valuable concessions or gifts to the University, but even if she could do it, would not the acceptance of such a gift on the terms implied in her letters place the University under a sort of moral obligation to go further?

As I look at it, it reduces itself to a question of business policy upon which it seems to me you are the ultimate authority. If your judgment is at all in harmony with what I have expressed, would it not be appropriate for you in your official capacity to write to Miss Miller acquainting her with the appreciation of the University for her friendliness and further, that in view of problems and enterprises now immediately before us, we do not see our way clear to proceed further in this matter at present.

Very truly yours,

NB/H
May 9, 1923

Mr. Wallace Heckman,
Room 1930, 230 S. Clark St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Heckman:

Thank you very much for your note of the 3rd and for the copy of the letter which you wrote to Miss Mary Susan Miller. It seemed to me that a better reply could not be framed and that your letter gracefully closes the whole incident. All our administrative offices in Cobb Hall are being moved and in the indescribable confusion involved the copy of your letter to Miss Miller has disappeared. I have no doubt that it will reappear when we get straightened out. In the meantime I am assuming that you probably have a copy of the letter which you wrote and that, therefore, it can easily be reproduced to be sent on to her. I greatly regret this awkward circumstance, but upon the whole I think that nobody is to blame for it. In order to file with the president all the documents connected with this correspondence, I am going to ask if you will be good enough to have a copy of your letter to Miss Miller sent to me.

I am enclosing herewith a letter which apparently got into the Miller correspondence by mistake.

Very truly yours,
Dr. Nathaniel Butler,
Faculty Exchange,
University of Chicago.

My dear Dr. Butler:

I am returning with this the Mary Susan Miller file, together with a suggested letter to her. If after making such corrections as you deem best, you think it best for me to send the letter kindly return it in the form you approve and I will sign and forward it to her.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Enc.
the Glacier Trail of Colorado

Carter and Company, the rock of ages

[Text is difficult to read and interpret]
Convent Hospital of Jesus Mary.  
225 West Femrum St.  
New York City, March 28, 1923.

To the Reverend Dr. Burton,  
President of the University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Burton,  
Your generous note was duly received. It is most pleasing  
that you would gratifyingly consider a center of activities  
for the University of Chicago in Texas.  
Dr. Harper was not averse to the idea, when I mentioned it to him.
nearly twenty five years ago. He once replied to my enthusiasm for it: "It will come, though we may not live to see it."

May the establishment of this great work characterize your administration. Of course, it requires months of consideration—perhaps, also, years.

Eliminating all personal predilections for my native and home town, Belton, Bell County, Texas, I convinced my esteemed uncle could be found for the University. It would be an ideal University, Chicago, Oxford or Cambridge in England—Princeton or other active in this country.
No county in the State of Texas more centrally located as accessible by railroads as steamer from all parts of the world than Bell County — from within easy motoring distance from Gulf ports. Belton is near enough Austin for inter-scholastic communication with the State University with its unlimited finances. (Proceed from the sales of public lands besides the appropriations of legislatures.) At the same time, this greater University of Chicago (incorporating the interests of all churches and religious denominations) would be independent of the State University, and could by moral persuasion, at least,
Serve as a Mentor to keep the State funds and resources for scientific and scholarly and monumental purposes outside of the hands of unsavory politicians and those addicted merely to personal enrollments. He already have in Belton, Baylor Female College, with an annual enrollment of between fifteen hundred and two thousand students. I am told, and Rev. Dr. Hardy is the President, as my life-long friend, Mrs. Lillie James Ryan. And in Texas, I am quite forty in years. And so far away, we have Baylor University, a coeducational institution with a much...
greater registration. Both these institutions are synonymous with the Baptist Church in Texas, so that students in attendance feel that in class room or lecture hall, they are sitting, if not kneeling, in the Baptist Church. Many people advocate something more catholic like the denounce of Chicago, where every student could feel at home. Then the people of Texas, comparatively a small population, in a great empire yet unsettled as undeveloped, only nine million people scattered on farms, ranches, prairies, there or farmers, ranchers, prairie, there, people only need a University Extension, in the Department, in the University of Chicago, and their isolated friends, could bring their isolated friends. Patriotism proves these farmers, miners, ranchmen (even the cowboys)
Dear [Name],

I hope this letter finds you well. I wanted to write to you to express my thoughts and feelings about our recent meeting.

While the initial contact was made in a friendly manner, the conversation quickly turned into a more serious discussion. You mentioned that you felt there was a need for further study and research on the topic we discussed.

I agree with your assessment. It is crucial to have a solid foundation before proceeding with any project. I believe that our team has the necessary expertise and resources to undertake this task.

As for the costs, I understand your concern. However, I am confident that we can manage the expenses by carefully planning and executing the project.

I would be happy to discuss this further with you. Please let me know if there is any information or data you require to make an informed decision.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
deserve greater consideration than the multitudes who do nothing more than
work time in the congested cities
of the North. The people who are
the back bone of the country (there
are farmers, ranchmen and miners) shoul
d have some academic and scientific
training in a University organized
with the "greater system," as with cor-
respondence course etc., or the
University of Chicago. But I trust
University of Chicago. I hope very soon you may
accept an official invitation from representative new & visit Texas. This will relieve my embarrassment in presuming to address the President of the University of Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Mary Susan Miller, Commotio
A.B. "Ymrs. of Chicago. (July, 1899)
I believe it would be possible for me to obtain for the University of Chicago, a gift of several thousand acres of land in Texas, and a site for a great university suitable for a Baptist institution with an enrollment of fifteen hundred students; a county very centrally located.
Situated in the great state of Texas, a county within convenient, notting distance from the State University at Austin, one of the Bell County is in one of the richest cotton regions of the state, as across the county seat state, as across the landscape is described Bell County, the landscape is described Bell County. As a miniature Colorado, Bell County possesses the wonderland Artesian...
Bells, which have flowed steadily for thirty-five years or more; evidently there is a subterranean lake at a depth of about two thousand feet, in Bell County, where it is

Do any of former Anerican Wells:

No better field for the study of hydrography. The subterranean petroleum wells

grotesque say petroleum wells can be obtained in Bell County.

The Department of Geology at the
If the University of Chicago
were to consider the foundation
of a Southern branch in that
state, I should write you here
in detail, or go to Chicago.

I can not have an
audience with you in
New York City.

A. B. Suarez, "Chicago, Illinois Convention, 1897"
I trust I have not been too presumptuous in these writing.

I consider as my personal friend the successor of Dr. Harper, whom I

After receiving my first degree from the University of Chicago, I went to

Oxford and Cambridge (England) to give testimonials as afterward during the decade of years I now in Europe.

Dr. Harper wrote: “Always tell me
any thing which would be of advantage to the University, your Alma Mater.

I am writing to you about the great possibilities to which a southern branch of the University of Chicago has spoken & of which you should have done far more than I have. Your illustrious predecessor & I beg & remain,

Yours most respectfully,

[Signature]

A.B. Uris. of Chelmsford. (First Convocation 1899)
May 1, 1923

Mr. Wallace Heckman,
Room 1838,
230 S. Clark St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Heckman:

I hope it will not annoy you to receive this material once more. As the matter now stands, it seems to me that it is merely a question whether from the point of view of scientific investigation the University cares to go into this enterprise outlined by Miss Miller. It is quite clear that from the purely educational point of view the University would not wish to establish a branch in the immediate neighborhood of the University of Texas on the one hand and of the Baylor College for Women on the other. Professor Bastin's letter included in the material I am sending seems to make it clear that we are hardly warranted in going into that location from the scientific point of view. I have my own doubts about Miss Miller's ability to make good in the matter of securing any valuable concessions or gifts to the University, but even if she could do it, would not the acceptance of such a gift on the terms implied in her letters place the University under a sort of moral obligation to go further?

As I look at it, it reduces itself to a question of business policy upon which it seems to me you are the ultimate authority. If your judgment is at all in harmony with what I have expressed, would it not be appropriate for you in your official capacity to write to Miss Miller acquainting her with the appreciation of the University for her friendliness, and further, that in view of problems and enterprises now immediately before us, we do not see our way clear to proceed further in this matter at present.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

NB/H
My dear Mr. [Name],

I hope this mail finds you in good health.

I am writing to inform you of a recent development that I believe may be of interest to you. It seems that our firm is looking to expand its operations and is considering the possibility of moving to another location. This move could potentially bring about some changes in our current operations.

I would appreciate it if you could provide me with any information or advice that you might have regarding this matter. Your insights would be invaluable to us.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours sincerely,

[Your Name]
Dr. Nathaniel Butler,
Faculty Exchange,
University of Chicago.

Dear Dr. Butler:

It is gratifying to note that you approve of the reply to Miss Miller. I am having it rewritten and sending a copy with this.

Very truly yours,

WH:AG
Enc.