My Dear President Harper:—

If in the multitude of your duties you have not read the discussions of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools during its recent session, I sincerely hope you will do so, as it seems to me exceedingly significant of the progress of opinion. It appears to indicate that the great question of the broadening of the requirements for entrance to colleges has been practically decided in the most conservative section of our country. Particularly gratifying are the remarks of President Elliott at the bottom of p. 764 and the upper half of p. 765. I could scarcely have asked for a better statement of my views.

Very cordially yours,

[Signature]
Resolution adopted by the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, October 10th, 1894.

"RESOLVED, that in the opinion of this Association, there should be an enlargement of options in admission requirements, with special reference to a closer connection between the colleges and the non-classical high schools, and that the Committee to confer with the Commission of Colleges in New England on Admission Examinations be instructed to confer with the Commission with a view to securing such enlargement."

Extract from President Eliot's remarks preceding the adoption of the above resolution (December School Review, pp. 764-5).

"What fundamental principle is clearly involved in this recommendation? (A proposed preparatory course consisting of mathematics, Latin, or modern language, English, history, civil government, the sciences, drawing, music and physical training). It is the recognition that English, the modern languages, history, and the sciences can be made in secondary schools the vehicle of just as substantial a training for the human mind as Latin, Greek and Mathematics. Towards that recognition immense progress has been made within my recollection, and great progress has also been made in developing successful methods of teaching the new subjects, methods which make them as valuable training material as the traditional subjects.

The higher institutions should recognize as good material for mental training a larger variety of subjects than they have hitherto recognized; and they should then widen the options at admission examinations, and allow any subject which is taught with thoroughness in good secondary schools to count towards admission in proportion to the time allotted to it in the programmes of the schools. When these improvements have been brought about, I believe but one bachelor's degree in arts and sciences will be given by the higher institutions, namely, the degree of A. B."


RESOLVED: That in the opinion of the Association:

"RESOLVED: part in the opinion of the Association, and as such, to the advantage of the Association to have a reminder of the benefits of co-operation with the Commission of Colleges, in order to facilitate the improvement of the College's educational and service standards, and to encourage a better understanding of the benefits of co-operation with the Commission with a view to promoting and encouraging the.

"To see

Extract from President Riis's farewell address the

adoption of the space reservation (December School Review)

"569-8)
413 Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Sept. 24, 1897,
Dr. Wm. R. Harper,
The University of Chicago,

Dear Sir,

This evening a

friend of mine, who is teaching
in the Englewood High School,
told me of the prospect of some
pupil teachers being sent from
the University, to assist some of the
high schools to assist some
hours in the day, while doing
University work. If such is
the case I would like very
much to be considered for such a place, in English or history.

I attended the University as a special student in English, history, and economics last year, but shall be unable to return this year as I had hoped to. I wish I could do something of this sort.

Perhaps an outline of my previous work will not be unnecessary. I graduated from the State Normal School at Blue-ville, Mo., in 1895, from the first course: taught as principal of a good ward school in Mineral-point, Mo., in 1896-98, and entered the University in October 96.

I have good references as to work done and general character. If there is anything of this sort you may have a knowledge of, I would be very grateful to you for aiding me, so that I may be able to continue my studies which otherwise it will be impossible to do.

Hoping I may hear from you soon, dear,

Yours truly,

John D. Walker.
The Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Convention for the promotion of currency reform desire to obtain in writing the views of leading business men and financiers upon the report of the Monetary Commission promptly upon its appearance. It is desired to use such letters for publication throughout the country with a view to arousing interest in the subject and crystalizing public opinion in favor of action by Congress. While no definite assurance of approval for the work of the Commission can be expected in advance of the publication of its report, the probability that it will provide for the gradual retirement of government paper obligations and the substitution of a more elastic banking currency is likely to make it worthy of your attention. The Executive Committee would
esteem it a favor if you would give the matter attention upon the appearance of the report in the daily papers and within one or two days mail an expression of your views to the extent of 200 or 300 words upon the principles which it embodies. While the Executive Committee would be pleased to have your views more fully, they would be glad if you would limit this first expression for publication to the general principles of the report, leaving more elaborate discussion for a separate communication. The report will probably appear the latter part of December. Could you kindly advise me at the present time, in the enclosed envelope, whether you will give the matter your attention?

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Conant

Pres. W. R. Harper,

Chicago, Ill.
PUEBLO, COLORADO, 1897

I solicit your valuable assistance in a study I am making on HEREDITY and its Influence upon Mankind. As some one has said, "the irresponsible will marry, the responsible should," the query arises what right have the criminal, vicious, insane, inebriate, imbecile, diseased, etc., to marry and propagate their species. I therefore propound the following two questions: WHO SHOULD MARRY? WHO SHOULD NOT MARRY? Please do not toss this aside, for good is intended. Be kind enough to give me your views. While I should desire to use your name, if requested, it will be withheld in case of publication. Thanking you very kindly for any reply no matter how limited may be the remarks.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Postmark: 1897]
Mr. W. R. Harper;

My Dear Sir;

I wish to thank you for your vote and approval of the Domestic science work for our girls. The Committee recommended the work in cooking and sewing which they found at the Hammond and I am quite proud of their approval of the economy and general excellence of the work which I arranged with funds provided by Mrs. Stickney and Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick. I can not help but feel that this work will prove of very great usefulness in the artisan sections of the city. I think it the most valuable piece of school legislation of the year.

I desire to take up work for a higher degree at the University beginning next week. I am B. A. from Ann Arbor '86. It has been in my mind for some time to do this, but text-book work, etc., have interfered.

Yours very truly,

Henry S. Tibbits
The Missouri School

January 1940.

My dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your note and my appreciation of the recommendate of the Committee and of the work on record for the Kline. The Committee recommend the promotion to second class. I am quite proud of them and their efforts to the school and believe in their work. I have been working with Mary Overton and Mr. M. C. McGovern. I saw her today and learned that she had worked with Mary for the past two years on many great accomplishments in the field.

I would like to make some notes to you about the progress of the Missouri School. I think it is the most impressive phase of the University. It seems to take a great deal of work on a proper basis at the University. I have been doing some work on my book, 'A. From Anywhere.' It is being revised this week. I have some time to do this. I have some free time, also.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Dear Sir:

I received your telegram which reads as follows: "Greatly regret publicity given this matter, unable to see you this afternoon". I explained to you on Tuesday how the publicity was given, and that I was not personally responsible for it. If you will give me sufficient of your attention to this matter to thoroughly investigate it, the publicity will do you no harm, nor the University. I want to repeat that I had nothing to do with the statement made by the Times Herald on Sunday, except to give Dr. Breasted's letter to the paper, and expressly requested that your name should not be used, nor the University, except as stated in that letter.

I enclose in this letter a plan that I outlined for the University to submit to you when you came here this afternoon, and I know it must certainly interest you, if you will give it careful consideration, and the Directors of the University as well as the Faculty. I cannot add more than to say that with this magnificent art in my charge, in the near future the University of Chicago will be proud to have it connected with it and I know that other Universities would like
Dear Mr. H. Nextor,

University of California

Dear:

I regret your absence which makes it follow anti-anxiety.

I regret this matter and request you to be present for the University.

I explain to you the importance you have acquired.

I will give the University the opportunity to take note to your attendance.

I want to report an opportunity that I believe is necessary for you.

I have written a letter to the University that your name should not be necessary for the University's sake.

Expect in this letter a plan that I am writing for the University to request you to come here and take attendance.

I am sure that you will give it a careful consideration.

I am sure that I will give it the University's attention and in the mean time, I want to inform you that I know what the University means. I have
to do so. If you were to see the plans I have outlined for this department, you certainly would give me your attention.

Regretting that I cannot have the pleasure this afternoon of meeting you and giving you full and complete information in the laboratory, and regretting too, that Mr. Cleveland gave such publicity to this matter, but hoping sincerely that you will see me before long and not regret what has been done, I am,

Yours Most Sincerely,
I am sorry to hear of your illness. It is most unfortunate to hear that you have been unwell and I am sorry to hear that your doctor has been unable to make a correct diagnosis. It is most unfortunate that you should be in such a state of ill health.

I trust you will take all the necessary precautions to recover. If you require any assistance or advice, I am at your disposal.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
To equip and maintain suitable and sufficient quarters for the purposes of the School to be located at No. 156 -- 56th St. Chicago. The present plans provide for a lecture room with seating capacity for sixty, furnished with Optical Lantern for use of the electric arc, oxy-calciium and acetylene, and with attachment for projection of Microscope Slides. The Microscope for the projection of solid objects with two electric arc lamps, a feature never before undertaken in any educational Institution.

A skylight or Operating Room with latest improved Hayes' patent skylight, with lenses, apparatus and accessories for portraits up to and including eight by ten inches. A dark room with all the various methods of lighting; embracing incandescent electric gas, kerosene and solar light, through the ruby, orange, green and ground glass mediums. The dark room will have a central developing table for demonstrating to ten or more students, and three stalls for individual work. A laboratory for practical work in compounding of formulas, and original research work, and furnished with all necessary apparatus for thermal and dynamic experiments.
To equip and maintain suitable and sufficient quarters for the purposes of the School to be located at No. 155 -- 50th St. Chicago. The present plans provide for a lecture room with seating capacity for sixty, furnished with Optical Lantern for use of the electric arc, oxy-calcium and acetylene, and with attachment for projection of Microscope Slides. The Microscope for the projection of solid objects with two electric arc lamps, a feature never before undertaken in any educational Institution.

A skylight or Operating Room with latest improved Hayes' patent skylight, with lenses, apparatus and accessories for portraits up to and including eight by ten inches. A dark room with all the various methods of lighting; embracing incandescent electric gas, kerosene and solar light, through the ruby, orange, green and ground glass mediums. The dark room will have a central developing table for demonstrating to ten or more students, and three stalls for individual work. A laboratory for practical work in compounding of formulas, and original research work, and furnished with all necessary apparatus for thermal and dynamic experiments.
in photographic chemistry. A printing room, finishing and burnishing room; a room with apparatus for enlarging and reducing prints on paper, negatives and glass positives; a photographic camera for enlarging microscopic objects to four by five inches.

The equipment of the school to cover everything required to teach the Art-science of Photography in all its departments, and the faculty to embrace instructors in the following branches.

Photography of Colors
Chemistry of Photography
Photographic Optics
Portrait, Landscape, Marine, Still life and Flash Light Photography
Photography with the Microscope or Photo-microscopy,
Photographic Composition
Stellar Photography
Medico Photography
Lego-Photography, Roentgen or X-Ray Photography
Photography relating to Lantern Slides,
Window Transparencies,
Photographic printing methods, including printing on Albumon paper, Arislytype, Patinum, Carbon, Bromide, Porcelain, Silk, Cloth, Ivory, Ferro-prussiate or Blue-prints, etc.

One of the principle features of the School, will be the instruction in the only practical process of photographing of colors known to the world, the McDonough Method. To the students of the University this means unequaled and superior advantage in securing knowledge of producing perfect facilities of any object. The most delicate differentiations of tint being faithfully reproduced. Its value in the following departments will be appreciated.

Physics, for spectra and spectrum lines.
Astronomy and Astrophysics, Star Spectra.
Geology, Rock formation, etc.
Botany, Plants, Flowers, Wood sections, etc.

Anthropology, Types of Individuals, dress, etc.

Archaeology, Jewels, pottery, etc.

Medical, Skin diseases, Surgical cases, etc.

The School in its department of photography of color can be made useful to the publication department of the University in supplying negatives and plates for color illustrations for use in the various magazines requiring them. And in the near future a high class Journal devoted to Photography could be added with profit to the list now issued by the University press.
Botany, Plant, Flower, Seed, Fossil, etc.

Agriculture, Land, Field, Pollen, etc.

Nutrition, Milk, Grain, Bread, etc.

Medicine, Skin, Gastroenter, Enzyme, etc.

The School in the Department of Botany at Caloz can be made

and the important Department of the University is supplying

reserves for future Botany at Caloz. It is in this sense a

reserves are coming from.

And in the near future a new one.

Your generous to Botanical Centre be speed with thanks to the

first name in the University Press.
Chicago, November 3, 1898.

Dr. William R. Harper,
President of the University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

In view of the earnest desire on the part of a large number of people again to have put into operation in this city the Free-Lecture System, a committee, representing the schools in which free lectures were given last year, take occasion to address you upon the subject, in the hope that through your efforts, supplemented by whatever aid from us you may suggest, this work which was so successfully inaugurated last season, may still be continued.

Perhaps the strongest point that can be made in favor of the System was the enthusiastic attendance, at most schools, of the adult people of communities where effort of this kind is most needed. They seemed to appreciate the fact that while they could never hope to attend the University, the University had, indeed, come to them with its broadening of intellectual vision and its hopefulness in making the every-day toil of life more than mere drudgery, because filled with greater thoughts and higher aspirations.

Giving money, merely, does not always aid most those in the poorer circumstances of life, but, when education in this broad sense, as represented by the Free-Lecture System, is enjoyed, it gives new vitality to the elevating and civilizing forces of any community.

In our opinion your institution, with the same amount of money invested, cannot perform a service that will give a wider or more lasting benefit.

Respectfully signed,

Thomas C. Hill,
F. M. McKay,
Prin. Andersen School.
Wm. M. Roberts,
F. M. Ormsby,
Henry S. Tibbits,
Prin. Hammond School.
Dr. Willson R. Harper,

President of the University of Chicago,

Dear Sirs:—

In view of the present general on the part of a large num-
ber of people, even to have but a hint of operation in this city the pre-

sent system, a committee representing the schools in which these

teachings were given last year, take the occasion to address you upon the sub-

ject in the hope that through your influence and support we may

with a view to your own advantage, their work which was in no way intended

instruct last season, may still be continued.

Perhaps the most important point that can be made in favor of the

system are the unimportant advantages, of most schools of the public

schools. By communities where all or if only a few are most needed. With

people of communities where all or if only a few are most needed. With

sense of efficiency and with the fact that they can only hope to succeed by

teaching the University, the University and the need of intellectual vision and the position in making the every-thing or if one more than mere ignorance become filled with greater thought

and higher ambitions.

Your money matters, your not万元 is my share in the

beacon for you. I ask, am I right in this position, I know not what I am to

represent in the system of education. The large is certainly as vast a field as

in can obtain your information with the same amount of money

Incurable. Cannot perform a service that will give a wider or more lasting

benefit.

Yours truly,

TOMASO C. RILL

P. M. mockery

P. M. Hackett School

P. M. Hackett School

P. M. Ommers

P. M. Tippett

H. E. Tippett

P. M. Hackett School

P. M. Common School

P. M. Tippett
Apalachin, N.Y. Nov. 29, 1898.

My dear President Harper:—

For some time I have been considering a plan for making a thoroughly satisfactory magazine devoted to Child Study. The Pedagogical Seminary, as you know, appeals only to experts; the Child Study Monthly, edited by Krohn, is not in good repute. There are associations in most of the North Central states devoted to Child study, publishing their proceedings in pamphlet form, except the Illinois society, which now has a quarterly. My plan, so far as developed, is to establish a Child Study Review, which shall be the official organ of all these state societies.

I am sure that such a plan will be most cordially received by the leaders of the child study movement in the West. At the start Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa can be secured almost to a certainty. The material would be abundant, and would cost nothing. We would have a natural constituency from the beginning of no small proportions. Advertising would be profitable. There would be associate editors, probably from the officers of the state associations; each association might elect its own editor. The price would be $1.00 per year. The cost of printing and publishing should not exceed $200 per month, 10 numbers a year. We already have about 500 paid subscribers to the Transactions who could be transferred to the new venture. The other state societies have memberships of two or three hundred each. We could make a combination membership and subscription fee that would insure that practically all members
Abstract. This paper focuses on the

MDRDP Program and its impact on education and health outcomes in rural areas. The program aims to improve access to education and healthcare services for children and families in these areas.

The MDRDP Program has been in operation for several years and has made significant progress in achieving its goals. One of the key achievements of the program has been the establishment of community-based schools and clinics in rural areas. These facilities provide essential services to local populations, improving their health and educational prospects.

In addition to these physical facilities, the MDRDP Program also focuses on capacity building for local communities. Through training and support, the program helps strengthen local institutions and empower communities to take ownership of their development process.

The program's success is evident in the improved educational and health outcomes observed in the targeted areas. The increase in school enrollment rates and the reduction in child mortality rates are clear indicators of the program's effectiveness.

Overall, the MDRDP Program represents a comprehensive approach to addressing the challenges faced by rural communities. Its focus on education and health, along with capacity building, makes it a valuable model for similar initiatives in other regions.
would be subscribers. There are now on the list of the Illinois Society of Child Study nearly 2000 names, from all parts of the world; that all are not paid up, or most of them, is due to what seems to me to have been very poor business management in the past. But as it is we have paid subscribers in nearly if not all the civilized countries of the world. This ought to develop into the national magazine for primary teachers, and ought at the same time to find a considerable following among intelligent parents. Perhaps some general title, as "Childhood, a monthly review" would be better.

I have sufficient faith in the commercial possibilities of this scheme that were I free to do so I think I should take it up on my own responsibility. Can the university take it up? It is something that ought to be done and will be done by some one, as I believe. An appropriation would not be needed at first, perhaps, though I should expect a modest deficit the first year. No doubt a good deal of incidental printing would be brought to the Press by it in the way of programs, reprints, etc. I could carry the managing editorship, with proper clerical assistance. One good clerk could take care of the office work for the school Review, The Child Study Review, and the Director of Secondary Affiliations, if such an officer should happen to be brought into existence, and his existence should happen to be the same in the flesh as that of the two editors of the two above mentioned journals. Perhaps his work in editing might be enough to justify his place in the pedagogical department, with an occasional course now and then on Problems of Secondary Education, and Child Study in its
The School Review
Editor's Rooms

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

J. E. N. to the School Board.

May be superseded, and you may at the end of the term.

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J. E. N. to the School Board.

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T. E. N. to the School Board.

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If the new journal is to be started, it will be well to
perfect plans soon, as most of the state societies meet in December, and will probably make their plans for the year then. There
are a good many levers to be pressed to get the machine moving
smoothly, with harmony, enthusiasm, and brotherly love all around.

As you may have guessed already from my presenting such
a scheme, I am a great deal better, and beginning to take a great
interest in life again. As I get able to work a little I am getting
anxious to have settled plans for the future. I realize that much
water has passed under the bridge since we conferred last May, and
your ideas may be quite different now from what they were then.
As I wrote you some time ago, I prefer to come back and go to
work at the university in January, if you have something you want
me to do. I think, however, that I could make other plans without
trouble; in fact there are one or two propositions now before me
upon which I ought to decide soon. I suspect from the long delay
that you have some difficulty in fitting me in at this time of the
year. If such be the case please let me know all about it: I do
not wish you to feel that something must be found for me at all
hazards. If I can know soon what I am to do, especially if in a
new line of work, I can make some valuable preparation in the
next two months.

very truly yours,

[Signature]
The School Review
Editor's Rooms

The University of Chicago
FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

(First paragraph starts here)

As you know, there are many ways to study and learn, and many different places to take a course. In this regard, I would like to make one final point about the importance of taking advantage of the resources available to us. The University of Chicago offers a wide range of courses and opportunities for learning, from the classroom to the laboratory. Whether you are interested in pursuing a degree or simply want to broaden your horizons, there is something for everyone.

(Second paragraph starts here)
Dr. William R. Harper, Pres.,
University of Chicago, City.

My Dear Dr. Harper:--

Yours of the 15th duly received. I wish I had received your letter at least a month earlier. The Executive Committee now have in hand the subject of a large building in Chicago for the purpose of a permanent exposition, and which also can be devoted to all kinds of amusement where large crowds can be entertained, like conventions; foot ball matches; horse shows; flower shows; etc., etc. There has been a gradual increased feeling toward a movement of this kind in Chicago ever since the old Exposition Building on the Lake Front was taken down, and it is the idea of the Merchants Club to give it a good send off at the next meeting, and there will be a great deal for the Executive Committee to do in order to have the next meeting of the club of the character that will give this movement a successful start.

I am, as you know, personally, very much in favor of the free lectures, and I think it would be as well to bring it up at the next meeting of the Executive Committee to see if we can take up that matter as well in the near future.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will take place next Monday noon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. If you are down town meanwhile, I will be glad to see you.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Nov. 17th, 1898
Dr. William A. Hackett, Ph.D.,
University of Chicago, C.I.F.R.

My dear Dr. Hackett,

I was delighted to receive your letter of June 1st, informing me that the Executive Committee of the University of Chicago has approved the plan of a permanent extension of the School of Science, which I am to design with a view to the provision of a larger and more adequate building for the School of Science. The Committee has also committed me to the supervision of the construction of the new building, and I am to be present at the next meeting of the Executive Committee in order to have the opportunity of presenting the plans to the Committee.

I am now getting ready to present a program of work to the Committee, and I think it is much to be desired that the plans of the present building be completed as early as possible. If we can start the work on time, it will be in the best interest of the University.

In any case, I will do my best to see that the new building will be completed on time and that it will be suitable for the needs of the School of Science.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
PRESERVE THE BIRDS.

The destruction of the birds has become so serious a matter that many of the most thoughtful minds of the country have anxiously considered means by which this wanton slaughter may be stayed. We have the testimony of the leading scientists of the United States to show that, unless the killing of birds soon ceases, only a very brief time will elapse before the feathered tribe will become extinct. In such event the evil consequences to our agricultural interests are past all computation. The destruction of our crops by myriads of insects will be as disastrous as was the fearful famine which has just devastated India.

To avert such a calamity various plans have been devised. Among the statesmen who have become interested in this matter are Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Senator from Massachusetts, and Hon. John F. Lacey, Representative from Iowa, both of whom have introduced bills in Congress relating to the question. Mr. Hoar’s bill provides restrictions upon the importation of the bodies or plumage of certain birds; and upon the transportation of the same between the several states. Exception is
made in the case of the Ostrich, and some other birds whose plumes can be taken without loss of life. Senator Hoar's bill has passed the Senate and now goes to the House. This bill is numbered "Senate 4124."

Mr. Lacey's (House) bill provides for extending the powers and duties of the Commission of Fish and Fisheries so as to include game birds and other wild birds useful to man, "by the propagation, distribution, transportation, introduction and restoration" of such birds. If you are a friend to the birds and to the agricultural interests of your country we request that you write, at the very earliest moment, to members of Congress asking them to vote for these bills. Among the members whose influence is most necessary are the following:
Hon. Thos. B. Reed, Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Please write to the above (and to any others whose names may occur to you), asking them to work and vote for those bills when they come up for consideration.

We heartily concur in foregoing suggestions.
CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor of Chicago.
WILLIAM R. HARPER, President University of Chicago.
D. G. ELLIOTT, Curator of Zoology, Field Columbian Museum.
St. Ignatius College, per J. F. X. Hoeffer, S. J., President.
F. C. CHAMBERLAIN, President Chicago Academy of Sciences.
RUTHVEN DEANS, President Illinois Audubon Society.
FRANK C. BAKER, Curator Chicago Academy of Sciences.
NATURE STUDY PUBLISHING CO., Publishers of "Birds."
J. M. Wiers, Naturalists' Agency.

All friends of the birds are requested to give these suggestions their immediate attention. All those willing to contribute a small amount toward furthering this object will confer a favor by forwarding their contributions to Miss Kate W. Grove, Assistant Editor of the Epworth Herald, Chicago. Names of Congressmen from the several States, literature relating to the subject, suggestions concerning the formation of clubs, and other matter of interest to bird-lovers may be obtained by writing to HORACE H. WATERS, 357 W. Van Buren street, Chicago.
Chicago, Nov. 27, 1878.

Mr. R. Harper

My Dear Sir,

An effort is being made to secure original articles in favor of the preservation of the birds (especially from their dearest foe, the ladies) for publication in the leading newspapers and magazines. With this view I have a double request to make of you—first, that you write for us a very short article bearing on some phase of the case; second, that you will kindlj send me the names of persons connected with your great institution, and with other Colleges in the United States, who are qualified, and who are likely to gratify a similar request. I believe you cannot benefit your fellow countrymen more (in the same time) than by giving us a few minutes of your valuable time for this purpose.

S. B. Van Romer.

Yours etc., Horace M. Waters.
The President of the Chicago University, Dr. William R. Harper, invites the members of the faculty of Rush Medical College, to attend the Twenty-seventh Convocation of the University, which will be held in the Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan Avenue, Wednesday evening, January 4th, at eight o'clock.

It is requested that the members of the faculty wearing the cap and gown, join the Faculties of the University, the Trustees, and the Candidates for Degrees, in the Procession to the platform.

The address will be given by the Hon. Carl Schurz, of New York City, on the subject of "American Imperialism".

Yours very truly,

James N. Currie

Secretary of the

Council of Administration.
Rush Medical College, City.

My Dear Doctor:-

The President of the Chicago University, Dr. William R. Harper, invites the members of the faculty of Rush Medical College, to attend the Twenty-seventh Convocation of the University, which will be held in the Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan Avenue, Wednesday evening, January 4th, at eight o'clock.

It is requested that the members of the faculty wearing the cap and gown, join the Faculties of the University, the Trustees, and the Candidates for Degrees, in the Procession to the platform.

The address will be given by the Hon. Carl Schurz, of New York City, on the subject of "American Imperialism".

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Secretary of the Council of Administration.
March 31, 1899.

Fres. William R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir: -

We have been greatly interested in reading in the current number of the Cosmopolitan your article on the "University and Democracy." In the course of your article you say that the dangers that at present threaten democracy are socialism, the increase of population in large cities, great wealth, corporations, decline of the respect for law, the church problem, honest vote, etc., etc.

Would you not amplify these dangers in an article of 2000 words or so for THE INDEPENDENT that we could print some time within the next few months? We should be glad to pay you for them, and I am sure that a great many people would like to hear from you further on these vitally important questions.

If it would be of any assistance to you I would tell our representative in Chicago, who is an expert stenographer, to call upon you and help you in any way you would see fit in the preparation of the manuscript.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Office Editor.
I hope you will be so kind as to allow me to:

1. Suppose, in the case you may find at some time, I may not have

2. List your various items in the following order:

3. I have not yet decided on the exact list of items to

4. I will be happy to discuss this with you in more detail.

5. If you have any questions, please feel free to ask.

Best regards,

[Signature]

Date: [Date]
154 West 68th Street

New York, 15th May, 1899.

William R. Harper, Esq.,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Sir,

I take the liberty of addressing you in regard to the article entitled "The University and Democracy" which appeared in "The Cosmopolitan" for April. I beg leave to assure you that I highly appreciate the ideal you have formulated of a university. Indeed my admiration for that ideal must be my excuse for writing what follows.

In speaking of questions that are pressing for a solution, you say, socialism "bids fair to do incalculable injury to the movement of popular government." It would be of the greatest interest to have your opinion of how socialism could possibly have such a disastrous effect. I am well aware, however, that it is quite impossible for you to reply to all the letters that may be received by you, especially on such complicated subjects as this.

But in view of the list you enumerate of practical subjects that need to be solved, I would respectfully point out that to many persons the immeasurable power that vast wealth already gives to individuals and corpo-
rations seems in itself to destroy the very spirit of democracy and to nullify, for the time being at least, very many of the benefits secured to humanity by democracy. Feeling sure that you are well aware of the causes that exist for such an opinion, I will only mention that I have never heard of even a theory which endeavored to reconcile the fact of the almost unlimited power of a comparatively few of our wealthiest citizens with the fundamental principles of democracy.

Socialists are the only class of persons who have ever proposed a plan by which every man shall be guaranteed an opportunity to work for a living. No church or state has, apparently, ever thought of any scheme to preclude the possibility of a submerged class. Humanitarians seem to agree that no submerged class should exist; but, although we may believe that there should be no such class, we may at times forget it. Very few of us can forget, however, even for a moment, that under the present system the majority of people live with a latent but constant dread that in a day, a month, or a year - according to the chance of circumstances - they may be in actual want, or that they (the lucky ones) may have to go begging of their friends.

This combination of conditions seems to me to be a reason in favor of socialism that has never been adequately answered by the opponents of that cause.

I am, Sir, 
Yours respectfully, 

[Signature]
June 9, 1899.

DUDLEY G. WOOTEN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

President Harper,

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:

I take the liberty of asking you to give me an item of information if you can ascertain the facts for me. The meeting of the "Civic Federation of America" to discuss the topic of Trusts in their economic relations was called to meet June 26-29. I was appointed a delegate by the Governor of this State to represent Texas in that meeting and had decided to attend. The dispatches in the papers now announce a postponement of the meeting until a later date, probably sometime in September. The Governor requests me to find out definitely the date for the postponed meeting and the causes of the postponement, and I am naturally anxious to know myself. I have thought that you would most likely know about this, or can find out, and I will thank you very much if you will be kind enough to write me at once in regard to the affair or refer it to some one who can do so.

With great respect, Yours truly,

Dudley G. Wooten.
June 8, 1924

Mr. President Hvester,

University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: I take the liberty of asking you to give me an item on the

program of the American Association to appear on the agenda at the

meeting of the National Association of State Universities to be held

June 25-27. I will appreciate it if you can indicate the dates for the

meeting of the Association, as well as the time of the plenary session.

I am interested in the progress of the plans for the session and would

appreciate your giving me any information that you may have

regarding the arrangements for the meeting.

I have already made the arrangements for the attendance of my faculty

and I hope that you will be able to have them participate in the

sessions. I want to make sure that they will be able to attend the

plenary sessions and I hope that you will be able to provide

sufficient time for them to participate.

I have written to several of my colleagues who are attending the

annual meeting of the National Association of State Universities and

I hope that they will also be able to attend the sessions.

I appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

With best regards,

Yours truly,
Great to hear from you. How are you and your family? I hope you're doing well.

I'm doing okay and enjoying my time at school. The homework is a bit challenging, but I'm managing to get through it.

He is very tall and skinny, but he seems to be very talented in math and science. He is also very kind and helpful to those around him.

I'm looking forward to our upcoming trip next month. Are you planning on coming along?

Take care and tell him hello for me.

Best wishes,

[Signature]

[Date]

[Address]

[City, State]
at work, each morning there is a battle to be won by mother before school time. He has been told so often he is stupid and lazy he will not try. His pride has been hurt. He is not bad but dreamily. He is dreadfully aggravating with his inattentiveness. The teacher reports he is such an individual they cannot teach him with the others. They also report he is far above the others.

boys in general in formation the principal Miss Harding (as the Alcott) is very much interested in him and we have tried all the things we could think of to have him play the necessary to learn his lessons. He is clever with his hands, fond of tools and draws very well. I was talking with him recently what he liked best and when he would like to go the full. Just to draw him out. Do one.
-wise. "Would you like to go to drammal training?

A great yel— and he walked off on his hands with his feet in the air. "Would I!!" now you are talking. "None of the old teachers with their talk. Just something a fellow can do." Do them a school where a boy who is just ready for fifth grade work can go? I wish to learn the address of a teacher who makes child study a specialty. Then it
A wonderful amount of good in the lad
and I do want to bring it out, but don't
know how. An early answer would be
appreciated by him.

Mrs. Lou Liddell

679 Fullerton Ave.
President W. R. Harper,
The University of Chicago.

Dear Dr. Harper:

Herewith please find two extracts from the evening papers of yesterday showing the printing situation at the present time. The following is practically the situation in Chicago:

The nine-hour day in the printing trades went into effect in Chicago yesterday in every office where union men are employed.

The question of wages with the printers is to be settled by arbitration.

* * *

The only difference being that what is known as the Feeders' Union would not submit the question of wages for its members to arbitration. All the other Trades' Unions engaged in the printing or manufacturing of books, and what are known as job offices, have submitted the question to arbitration.

The following shows the situation in Detroit:

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 22.—A serious strike of the job printers of this city and their allied trades was threatened for awhile yesterday. The employing printers were not inclined to grant the demands of the men for a 54-hour week, with pay for a 56-hour week. A strike was ordered by the leaders, but after a few hours' consideration the employers decided to sign the scale, and the strike was declared off.
President Harper — 3 —

It is fair to say that where it reads "56 hour week" it should read "57 hour week."

In my opinion the wage question in Chicago will be settled as it was in Detroit. You, of course, may not know that the wages paid to Printing Trades in Chicago are higher than in towns like St. Paul, St. Louis, and localities which compete with Chicago for outside or commercial business. The only printing we do which might be affected by the higher scale in Chicago than in St. Paul, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, or other towns, would be the N. E. A.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Theodore 23. Root
Superintendent.
Dear Mr. President,

I am sorry to say that I am not able to attend the meeting of the University of Chicago Board of Trustees this week. I am occupied with important matters at home.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note]
President W. R. Harper,
The University of Chicago.

Dear Dr. Harper:

Again referring to the printing situation would advise that at a late hour Friday afternoon the Committee representing the Allied Printing Trades and a Committee of the Employing Printers of Chicago entered into an agreement that the price prevailing last year for work in all branches of the trade for 57 hours per week should continue in force for one year from Nov. 21st, last, for 54 hours per week. This information was given you in the circular sent you Saturday morning.

Very sincerely,

Superintendent.
Nov. 25, 1899.

President W. R. Harper,

The University of Chicago.

Dear Dr. Harper:

Relative to the printing situation in Chicago, allow me to say that this morning after our pay roll had been made up on the basis of $17.00 per week of 54 hours according to the agreement adopted by the employing printers and the allied printing trades, subject of our conversation Monday last, which agreement was for two weeks or less, I received a circular from the Typographical Union having control of compositors in Chicago, that we must pay $18.00 per week for 54 hours. The men in the office understand that the pay roll was made up on the first agreement and that the back pay, if it should be decided to allow it, will be added to another or a subsequent pay roll. I enclose herewith circular, which please return.

Enclosed herewith are two little items from yesterday's paper which you may wish to look at regarding the printing situation in Chicago and Kansas City. As intimated to you last year or two since, the prospects are that the eighteen dollar
Stockmen and others interested in the national live stock show, which is to be held at the Union Stock yards Dec. 1 to 8, 190, met at Exchange hall this morning. A local committee met the delegates from the 10 live stock associations in the United States and elected officers for the permanent committee which is to have the matter in charge.

W. E. Skinney was chairman of the temporary organization selected to name officers and Mortimer Levving of Lafayette, Ind., secretary. The officers of the permanent committee nominated are:

President, J. A. Span; president of the
The state board of arbitration will take up the question of the new wage scale between the allied printing trade and the employers at Springfield Monday. H. R. Calef, W. S. Forman, and D. J. Keefe, the three members of the board, will pass upon the controversy. Attorney Hamlin has been retained by the employers, and Attorney Colby will represent the workingmen. A spirited fight before the board is expected.
San Francisco, Nov. 24.—It is evident that President Dole has not been informed of President McKinley's refusal to accept the resignation of Mr. Damon, which was made owing to Mr. Damon's connection with certain companies engaged in the importation of laborers from European countries. Mr. Damon has since withdrawn his connection from these companies and is free to continue in the office of minister of finance for the Hawaiian
President W. R. Harper,

The University of Chicago.

Dear Dr. Harper:

Relative to the printing situation in Chicago, allow me to say that this morning after our pay roll had been made up on the basis of $17.00 per week of 54 hours according to the agreement adopted by the employing printers and the allied printing trades, subject of our conversation Monday last, which agreement was for two weeks or less, I received a circular from the Typographical Union having control of compositors in Chicago, that we must pay $18.00 per week for 54 hours. The men in the office understand that the pay roll was made up on the first agreement and that the back pay, if it should be decided to allow it, will be added to another or a subsequent pay roll. I enclose herewith circular, which please return.

Enclosed herewith are two little items from yesterday's paper which you may wish to look at regarding the printing situation in Chicago and Kansas City. As intimated to you a day or two since, the prospects are that the eighteen dollar
President Harper -2-

scale will be enforced.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore L. Root
Superintendent.

(Enclosure)
The University of Chicago

ght and Administration

President Harper

Secretary Karcher

Supplement
Chicago, November 24, 1899.

TO THE EMPLOYING PRINTERS OF CHICAGO,—

Gentlemen:—The nine-hour scale of $18.00 per week (54 hours) is in force since November 21, 1899, and will remain in effect until November 21, 1900. Employers whose pay-day for the present week has occurred previous to the receipt of this circular are expected to pay their employes the difference between the $17.00 and the $18.00 scale, in accordance with circular of the 20th inst.

Attest:

CHAS. P. STILES, President.
SAMUEL HADDEN, Vice-President.
WM. McEVOY, Secretary-Treasurer.
JOHN C. HARDING, Recording Secretary.
Chicago Typographical Union No. 10

TO THE EMPLOYED PRINTERS OF CHICAGO

November 24, 1900

The foremen have set the rates of $2.80 per week for the union to
force since November 21, 1900 and will remain in effect until November
21, 1900. Employers whose pay-roll for the present week has been
entered the difference between the $2.70 and the $2.80 in accord
W. M. Withrow
Chairman, Committee

CHAS. R. STILES, President
SAMUEL HADDEN, Vice-President
WM. MEVY, Secretary-Treasurer
JOHN C. HARDING, Recording Secretary.
convention next ap.

ford opportunities for

National Housing for

enlisting help

(Stamp: AUG 10 218)
What can you do to arouse general interest in this project, in order to its accomplishment? Please aid.

ANNA FORBES GOODYEAR.

20 Dwight Street, Boston, Mass.

July 10, 1899.

Will not your teachers
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAY 23, 1900.

Mr. RIDGELY introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

To provide homes and employment for the homeless poor and make them self-sustaining home owners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That a bureau of national homes be, and the same is hereby, established and placed under the direction and control of the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to, immediately upon the passage of this Act, proceed to select from the public lands of the United States five million acres, grouping the same together in as large tracts as possible, three-fourths of which shall be of the best quality of arable lands, susceptible to irrigation; one-fourth of said lands to be of the best quality of timber, coal, and mineral land. In addition to the five million acres he shall select all necessary water supplies, reservoir sites, road-
ways, and other necessary lands to provide roads, irrigation,
and water powers, to be used as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. That the lands referred to in section two of this
Act be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from market, and
the title to the same shall remain with the Government of the
United States, to be used as hereinafter provided. That the
Secretary of the Interior shall, upon notice by the Secretary
of Agriculture, withdraw from market and settlement all lands
specified in said notice, which notice may include more lands
than are specified in section two of this Act, for the purposes
of deciding final selection by the Secretary of Agriculture,
which final selection shall be made within ten years from the
date of such notice.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall proceed
at once and as soon as a suitable tract of land can be se-
lected, as herein provided, to begin the preparation and im-
provement of the same, fitting it for homes, by constructing
suitable irrigation systems, dwelling houses, and other build-
ings, together with suitable industrial plants, all to be used
by the people as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall, as soon
as practicable, appoint managers and laborers from among the
poor and homeless people of these United States in necessary
numbers to carry out all the provisions of this Act, regulating
the price paid to said managers and laborers by an equitable
scale according to his best judgment, giving to each one the
full value of the product of his or her labor.

SEC. 6. That as soon and as fast as the arable lands
can be supplied with irrigation and buildings a part of the
same shall be subdivided into small home tracts, of suitable
size to employ and support one family to each of said subdi-
visions, the balance to be farmed collectively on equitable
terms to the workers thereon.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide
all necessary teams, tools, and machinery for the use of the
people in all departments of work as herein provided, including
that of the cultivation of the lands, on such terms as will equal
the cost of repairs and renewals.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall estab-
lish at convenient localities on the said lands all practicable
manufacturing and mining industries, with proper machinery
and appliances necessary to make occupants and workers there-
on self-sustaining, and as near as possible the producers of all
things needful to their comfort and highest development. He
shall cause to be established and conducted a thorough sys-
tem of free public schools, to which all employees and their
children shall have free access. He shall establish and man-
age all necessary money and property depositories, exchanges,
purchases, and sales for the convenience of the people em-
ployed under this Act. All purchases, sales, and exchanges.
Sec. 9. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall, as fast as possible, call to his aid in carrying out the provisions of this Act the poor and homeless people from all parts of these United States, adhering to the policy, as nearly as possible, of employing no one for any part of the work herein provided except citizens who are without homes of their own or suitable means of support. He shall furnish transportation for all employees from the point of their engagement to the lands herein provided.

Sec. 10. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall make it the policy of this bureau to assist all employees, first, to make themselves and families self-sustaining; second, to aid and direct them in accumulating to their individual credit, out of their own products, a sufficient amount to enable them to secure and equip for themselves a home and employment free of all debt; and as fast as the employees under this Act have acquired such credit they shall be permitted to withdraw such credit and relinquish their right of employment under this Act.

Sec. 11. That the money necessary to carry the provisions of this Act into effect be, and it is hereby, appropriated, out of any surplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and in case there shall be no surplus money in the Treasury, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare full legal tender Treasury notes, of proper design to prevent counterfeiting, and cover a sufficiency thereof into the Treasury for said purpose, and each note shall be dated and numbered, bearing these words only: Series ---- Number ----

Sec. 12. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict here-
A BILL

To provide homes and employment for the homeless poor and make them self-sustaining home owners.

By Mr. Ridgely.

May 23, 1900.—Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.
President William R. Harper,
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover, I send you to-day by mail a complimentary copy of Viola's Biography.

By perusing this little volume, we think, you will find that the results of our experimental researches in this field have perhaps never been excelled, if, indeed, they have ever before been equaled.

I write you to ascertain whether the University of Chicago would perhaps reward my labor in this particular branch by conferring on me the honorary degree of Ph. D.

We believe that the merit of our work consists in the fact that Baby Viola acquired all her phenomenal attainments in the form of play without any physical and mental strain——by Kindergarten Methods of the highest order, for her life has been one continuous game of delightful play.

Kindly give me the desired information concerning this matter.

Yours truly,

H. Olerich.
PROF. HENRY OBERICH

REPRESENTATIVE FOR EDUCATION

To Mr. Newell

Dear Sir:

I have a delightful book on algae's Sisterman

by Dr. Brown in her little notebook. I think you will find

that the subject of algae is an interesting one to the botanist

because algae are not plants. Of course, that word algae

comes from the Greek.

I notice how much money is spent on this particular branch of science.

The subject of algae is one of the most interesting aspects of the

plant kingdom. Their ability to perform photosynthesis and their

existence in both fresh and salt water make them fascinating.

Sincerely,

John Smith
Press Notices and Opinions ABOUT VIOLA The Famous Baby Scholar

"Baby Viola is the youngest reader and writer that ever lived."—San Francisco Examiner.

"The wonderful things that Viola can do."—New York Sunday Herald.

"Viola Olerich is phenomenally learned."—Chicago Sunday Chronicle.

"Little Viola is also a very pretty child."—Omaha Daily Bee.

"The attainments of the little girl (Viola Rosalia Olerich) are certainly wonderful."—Omaha World-Herald.

"Her work is certainly wonderful."—Omaha Daily News.

"Her fine golden hair gave her almost angelic beauty, and there was not a person in the audience who did not yearn to smother her with kisses."—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

"Viola is a normal, happy, healthy child, and so far as records are extent on the subject, she is without doubt the greatest educational wonder that ever lived."—O. J. McManus, County Superintendent of Schools, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, (Council Bluffs.)

"Thursday evening Viola Rosalia Olerich, the wonderful baby scholar and prodigy, appeared before one of the most appreciative audiences ever assembled in the Odebolt opera house. The fathers and mothers who were not present to see and hear Viola display her attainments, and hear Prof. Olerich's remarks on the raising and training of children, missed one of the rarest treats of their lives."—Odebolt Chronicle.
Oct. 4, 1900.

Professor Henry Olerich,
Council Bluffs, Iowa.

My Dear Sir:

Your letter of October 1st has been received. The University of Chicago confers the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in accordance with the terms indicated in the Circular of Information sent herewith. That degree is never conferred as an honorary degree. Under these circumstances it is impossible to consider the suggestion made in your recent letter. I have examined with much interest the book you have sent me. I should be glad to keep it. If there is any bill for the same I should be pleased to send the amount.

Yours very sincerely,
Professor Henry Odetich

Concordia College

My Dear Sir:

Your letter of October 1st has been received. The
University of Chicago confers the degree of Doctor of
Philosophy in accordance with the terms indicated in the
Certificate of Information sent herewith. That degree is
never conferred as an honorary degree. Under these
circumstances it is impossible to consider the suggestion
made in your recent letter. I have examined with much
interest the brief you have sent me. I am quite pleased to
keep it. If there is any difficulty for the same I should be
pleased to see you the moment.

Yours very sincerely,
Viola Rosalia Olerich.

THE FAMOUS BABY SCHOLAR.
Born Feb. 10th, 1897.

PROF. HENRY OLERICH,
FOSTER-FATHER AND EDUCATOR
OF VIOLA.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 12, 1901.

President Harper,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

In about a month from date,
we desire to have Viola give an exhibition of her phenomenal
attainments in the parlor of our home, before a few of the
leading educators and scientists of the United States. She
is the wonder of all that see her.

Could you favor us with your presence on this oc-
casion? Kindly let us know at once.

Yours truly,
H. Olerich
Dear Sir:

I beg leave to submit to you a plan that we have, in part, discussed on former occasions, and which received further consideration, I suppose, during Mr. Weeks' visit at the University. It concerns the establishment of a phonetical laboratory.

Six years ago I started my work in experimental phonetics as a private enterprise. What little work I have done since that time has been well received and—I am sure I can speak without boasting—has been the stimulus for certain other work issued by the phonetical laboratory of the Collège de France.

As to the value of that comparatively new science it may suffice to say that Mr. Rousselot has received two prizes from the Académie Française for his work, and the grand prix at the recent Paris Exposition. At the last Philological Congress the Societies voted expressed their appreciation of experimental phonetical work by voting for the acquisition of gramophone records for interpretation in the Yale psychological laboratory. I was myself appointed to represent the Philological Association in the supervising committee—a doubtful honor considering that the work was taken up for Yale later than mine, and most undoubtedly as a result of my own efforts.
Dear Mr. Baker,

I am writing to inform you of a plan that we have to part ways.

I have received a letter from Mr. Neele, Assistant in the University of Connecticut, expressing great disappointment at the prospect of a departure from our faculty.

The recent events and I have to work in a temporary position as a private secretary. What little work I have done since that time has been well received, and I am sure I can make a positive and useful contribution to the enterprise.

I appreciate the sacrifices of the College and President Alice to the College. As to the nature of your relationship, I have always been a supportive and loyal member of the community.

Thank you for your work, and the green light for the recent expansion of the College.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
The perfection of the necessary instruments has meanwhile been carried on to such a point that I shall be compelled to give up any further researches unless I can secure financial assistance to continue the work. The expense is insignificant as compared with that of other laboratory work. I estimate that $500 will pay for all the apparatus needed for a number of years: this would include the reimbursement for the apparatus now in my possession, which I bought through the kindness of Mr. Rousselot—at a somewhat reduced figure, 1000 francs. It is practically new and of the most modern pattern for certain work. I have added some apparatus of my own construction since which would be included in the purchase.

I take the liberty of enclosing an estimate of all the expenses involved.

Hoping that this proposition may have your kind consideration and find a place in next year's budget I remain

Very respectfully yours

[Signature]
The personnel of the necessary instruments has remained
constant so that a point that I have in mind of special
interest to you as to the convenience of these devices I am sure
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO. should not in any event be
certified the word. Your store is to be considered as complete with
all the necessary equipment for a number of special work which
cannot be handled by the present staff of my department which
I hope to prevent the employment for the present how in my department
pounds, improper to the kind of work - in a somewhat technical
sense. I am well aware that the usual preparation of your staff
would be for some work. I have already some experience of my own
certificates for certain work. I have had some experience of my own
certificates for certain work. I have had some experience of my own
and have been in the position of the department as in some case of a few
experiences

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]
Estimate of cost of instruments for phonetical investigations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set of Rousselot apparatus, now in my possession</td>
<td>$200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue observer</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument to register movements of velum</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric explorer</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrument to measure the respiration</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscripteur de la parole</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscripteur a membrane</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inscripteur a plaque</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal de larynx</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronograph</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuning fork of 100 vibrations</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micrometer</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stethoscope</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber tubing and fixtures</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $456.00

Respectfully submitted

[Signature]

Chicago, Jan. 25th, 1907.
President W. R. Harper,

Dear Sir:

Allow me to lay before you a matter that has been on my mind for a long time.

About a year and a half ago I offered the University the use of my phonetical apparatus, with the request to provide suitable accommodations. I do not know how my petition was received as I have not had an official reply. Assuming however, from a previous conversation with you, that there would be no obstacles, I saw Dean Judson and Dr. Loeb, and was assigned a room on the third floor of the Psychological building was assigned to me. The room was not exactly what I had expected, as it had no accommodations for class instruction and no proper facilities for experiments, requiring, for instance, the instructor to go down stairs after each experiment. Yet I was satisfied with the concessions obtained, hoping for improvements at some later time, when the work done in that improvised laboratory would meet official appreciation.

A few months later I was requested to vacate the room to accommodate a society of young ladies, and room 35 was given me instead. I have felt the humiliation, however unintentional, very deeply. The room corresponds to the toilet rooms on the lower floors, and while it is large enough to admit all experiments made by myself alone, even the smallest class cannot be admitted to show demonstrations. It would have been more correct, I admit, to report this to
you at once, but as I had finished a certain set of experiments, I considered the accommodations more as a store room at that time.

During this term, for the first time, a student is devoting himself to this rather specialized subject, and the class in Phonetics is a little larger than before. With the large number of vacant rooms and generous accommodations in the Hull buildings the students will interpret the situation in a way that, as far as I myself am concerned, must be prejudicial to my position and to my work.

Yesterday a visitor attended my class; he had spent some time in Paris at the first laboratory conducted by Rousselot himself, and told me that the University of Missouri had just made an appropriation for a Phonetical Laboratory, to be in charge of Prof. Weeks, a pupil of Rousselot's. As I am the first to have introduced, at my own expense, the Rousselot instruments to the American academic public, and as I have as the first used them for investigations in very important questions of comparative philology, the step taken by the University of Mo. brings home to me the whole situation more vividly than ever.

I think it will be more satisfactory to discuss the matter personally, if you wish, and I respectfully ask for an appointment. My lecture hours are from Tuesday to Friday, 2-5 in the afternoon. As a preamble, I may state here that I shall not impose upon you with any financial demands for the present, leaving that part of the question to the University to consider as it seems fit.

Very Respectfully yours

H. Schenck. Harttung
The University of Chicago

[Text continues on multiple paragraphs]

[Handwritten note: "Signed and approved."
[Handwritten sign: "George Washington D. C."
[Handwritten date: "Sept. 19, 1934"]
an appointment. Will you be free to see me, say two o'clock next Monday afternoon? If not, at what hour could you say? I don't know whether I can get these other persons to call with me or not, but I would like the privilege of trying. It is a bare possibility that the thing may go thru, and in view of the possibility of success I do not want to allow any detail to go unconsidered.

I enclose the resolution as I have drawn it for presentation, including the list of names which I have received to date. I expect a few other answers yet. I mailed you a copy of Intelligence a few days since, in which I explained the proposition somewhat at length. I hope you have had time to give it a little attention so that you will be able to advise me with consideration. Will you answer me at once whether it will be convenient for you to see me Monday at two P.M.?

Very truly yours,

A letter mailed Sat. P.M. ought to reach one Monday morn.

Of course I am sure that a letter reaching me by that time, kindly

I do not mean to say that I send it without a thought to receive your suggestions as to form or the r

February 23rd, 1901.
ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJET TO THE FOLLOWING

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED; the message is then telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any UNREPEATED message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any REPEATED message, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of a message to any point on the lines of this Company can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon, at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz, one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance, a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.
President Wm. R. Harper,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Dr. Harper:

I have at last got the simplified spelling matter in fair shape for presentation to the Superintendents next Tuesday morning with the exception of naming the President of the Commission and its Secretary. On these points I am very anxious to have a few moments consultation with you, in company with Prof. Chamberlin and Mrs. Young and Mr. Bright if I can manage to get them to call with me on you, or make an appointment. Will you be free to see me, say two o'clock next Monday afternoon? If not, at what hour could you say? I don't know whether I can get these other persons to call with me or not, but I would like the privilege of trying. It is a bare possibility that the thing may go thru, and in view of the possibility of success I do not want to allow any detail to go unconsidered.

I enclose the resolution as I have drawn it for presentation, including the list of names which I have received to date. I expect a few other answers yet. I mailed you a copy of Intelligence a few days since, in which I explained the proposition somewhat at length. I hope you have had time to give it a little attention so that you will be able to advise me with consideration. Will you answer me at once whether it will be convenient for you to see me Monday at two P.M.?

Very truly yours,
Dr. Wm. R. Harper,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Sir:—

I beg the privilege of returning my thanks for the courtesy with which you replied to my late request for your co-operation in a plan for the promotion of simplifying our spelling. The plan did not succeed, as indeed I hardly dared to hope it would, but everybody admits that it was a very helpful stroke in the interest of the cause. Thinking it possible that you may like to see a more detailed account of the discussion and the result, I enclose pages clipped from the current number of Intelligence so as to save you all trouble in hunting for it.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Mr. Dear Sir:

I feel the privilege of thanking you for the company
which enabled you to write to my father regarding your co-operation in a plan
for the production of simplifying and spelling. The plan is not successful
and I am afraid I shall have to hope it will end up in an upheaval and reorganization.

Thinking of your effort and patience to see a more systematic account of the grammar
and the lexicographical approach from the outside, I am happy to announce that if you will
please to name an assistant to handle the text.

Very truly yours,
March 11th, 1901.

Mr. E. O. Vaile,
Oak Park, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

I am very much obliged to you for your kindness in sending me the detailed account of the discussion. I was sorry that the matter failed. Perhaps the next time it will be more successful. Meanwhile, accept my appreciation of the courtesy you have shown me by suggesting my name as a member of the commission.

Very truly yours,
The University of Chicago

Examination Questions (Duplicate copy) in*..................course,

No................for the................term, of the................Quarter, 189......

If Instructors in filing their examination questions will kindly use this form they will confer a favor upon the Examiner.

*Insert major or minor as the course may be.
same positive omnipotent manner against manual training in which today he inveighs against amending our spelling. (Ed. Intelligence.) The Colonel emphasized the ground on which he first urged manual training in the lower grades—the need of the children to do something for themselves and their joy in doing it—making at the same time a plea that the girls be allowed to take the same course and the boys be allowed to take the girls' course in sewing and cooking.

Dr. Woodward of St. Louis, the originator of the manual training movement in this country, expressed the satisfaction it gave him to see how manual training is now entrenched in the course of study, as clearly shown by the papers just read. He also alluded to the opposition raised by some of the "fathers" of the Association.

The round-table meetings were well attended and remunerative in their discussion, the county and state superintendents giving much attention to the subject of the consolidation of rural schools and the transportation of pupils, deciding to ask the Board of Directors for funds to investigate the subject and report upon it.

The report of the committee on the teaching of temperature physiology in school was regarded by some as a straddle or a dodge of the issue raised last year, which this committee was expected to report upon. The dominating, arbitrary, unpedagogical course attributed to the leaders who, it is, or was last year claimed, enforcing remotely touched, nor the question whether the instruction vouchéd for by the W. C. T. U. contains the strict truth. The report seems to have been satisfactory to the temperature element whose representatives, Mrs. Hunt among them, according to the press, were present with their war paint on to meet any hostile move. The outcome provokes some ridicule of the Superintendence Department and not without some justice it would seem. All remember what a howl, to use the common word, was raised last year by the superintendents of Brookline and Worcester, Mass., and by the State Superintendent of New York, we believe, over the temperature legislation passed or attempted in those States. They told a tale that aroused sympathy for them and apprehension for other States. The committee was appointed to report this year, but not a word is said in regard to these complaints. Were they true or false? If the Superintendents' Department pretends to listen to such charges and to appoint a committee to report concerning the whole matter, the charges ought to be disposed of one way or another. Either keep them out altogether or follow them up until the truth is reached and ventilated.

The discussion on Individual Instruction in School was very interesting and was quite a reminder of the meeting in Cleveland five or six years ago when the same subject was up and aroused the same interest. This year a little more satisfaction was obtained, but not much. Supt. Kennedy of Batavia, N. Y., who read the paper was clear and logical, but the matter was so definite and a little less extravagant than Mr. Search was, but he was just as enthusiastic and just as sure that he has found the absolute and indispensable solvent of the evils of class teaching even in the primary grades, viz., the use of an additional teacher in every room to quietly give help to individuals while the class teacher is doing her customary work. The evils of the platoon system of teaching and the need of individual attention are becoming fully realized, but some scepticism betrayed itself as to the sufficiency of Mr. Kennedy's remedy in spite of his extravagant report as to results.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall maintained that the only real instruction is individual instruction, the contact of soul with soul obtained in some way or other. He announced that he had lately been allowed to look over a work on individual instruction by Mr. Search which is soon to appear. In spite of Dr. Hall's early misgiving as to Mr. Search's sufficiency to prepare a really helpful book on this subject he felt that the forthcoming volume would prove satisfactory. He felt sure that the next ten years will witness very decided changes in our methods of instruction, one change being the closer contact between pupil and teacher.

Dr. Boone's paper on A Standard Course of Study was well received also the same the opinion expressed by Dr. Draper that it presented a course entirely too full for working purposes.

The address on Some Aspects of Public School Training by Dean Briggs of Harvard was entertaining and sound but not very valuable. It presented no new or impressive truth.

Dr. Dewey's address on The Situation as Regards the Course of Study needs to be read in print in order to be appreciated.

State Superintendent Glen of Georgia was elected president for the next year. The attendance was about 750, not up to last year, we believe.

Supt. Boone for the school people of his city invited the Association to meet in Cincinnati next year. There was considerable discussion whether the best policy is for the Association to meet always in one place or to wander from locality to locality. It was finally decided by a vote of 127 to 116 to meet next year in Chicago. In such a matter and under the circumstances it was surprising and painful to see any Chicago superintendents or principals, or even Chicago book agents, voting at all. It was probably this vote that turned the scale. It met with criticism which was certainly justified. Chicago can't afford to indulge or exhibit the hog spirit. It was a question which should have been left wholly to those who do not live here.

SIMPLIFYING OUR SPELLING.

That the matter of petitioning the Board of Directors to create a simplified spelling commission came up at the first session, following the report on the Paris Exposition. We have reserved it as an appendix to the above account so that more space can be given to the report of it in answer to interested inquirers without obtruding it upon those who are not interested in it but who may be interested in the rest of the report.

The discussion on this question proved to be the most lively which any one remembered in the Superintendents' Department, exciting however in the line of diversion rather than in the line of honest debate and profit. The following petition was printed and placed in the hands of every person in the audience before the discussion of the subject came up:

To the Board of Directors of the National Educational Association

Gentlemen:

WHEREAS, The ten simplified spellings are widely used and generally legitimized because of their adoption by the N. E. A. in its late volumes of proceedings; and

WHEREAS, The N. E. A. is looked upon, and justly, as the natural and logical friend of childhood and the en-
dorser and promoter of all movement's looking to improvement and advance in education; and

Wears. There is great need, particularly in the interest of children and other learners of our language, that cohesion, organization, and standing should be given to the movement for simplifying our spelling by giving it wide, capable, and influential leadership;

Therefore, We, the Department of Superintendence, at this our annual meeting, recognizing the responsibility which rests upon the teachers of the country, as well as the opportunity now open to them, to insure the steady progress of spelling movements reasonable, and practical lines, do respectfully request you to appoint the persons named below as a permanent Commission in the interest of the movement toward simplifying our spelling, and to appropriate the sum of $1,000 for each of the next five years to be used in whole or in part by said Commission in such way as it may judge to be to the greatest advantage of the cause, the appointment and appropriation to be made upon the following

1. That the Commission may fill all vacancies arising in its body or in its offices by a majority vote, cast by mail or otherwise, as may seem expedient, and it may elect additional members at its discretion and establish rules for its own government.

2. That the Commission shall make an annual report, including an itemized statement of expenditures, to the Department of Superintendence and also to the Board of Directors of the N. E. A.

3. That the money appropriated for the Commission shall be paid by the Treasurer of the N. E. A. upon vouchers duly signed by the President of the Commission.

4. That any unused portion of the amount authorized to be expended in any one year may be used in any subsequent year.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION:

William R. Harper, President University of Chicago.
E. Benj. Andrews, Chancellor University of Nebraska.
Andrew S. Draper, President University of Illinois.
Dr. J. W. Stearns, Professor of Pedagogy, University of Wisconsin.
Dr. John Dewey, Head Professor of Pedagogy, University of Chicago.
Ella F. Young, Asst. Professor of Pedagogy, University of Chicago.
F. A. March, Prof. of Comparative Philology, Lafayette College, Pa.
Francis W. Parker, President Chicago Institute.
E. G. Cooley, Superintendent of Schools, Chicago.
Louis H. Jones, Superintendent of Schools, Cleveland.
R. G. Boone, Superintendent of Schools, Cincinnati.
O. M. Jordan, Superintendent of Schools, Minneapolis.
Edward Brooks, Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia.
J. H. Van Sickle, Superintendent of Schools, Baltimore.
Aaron Grove, Superintendent of Schools, Denver, Colo.
Dr. W. H. Ward, Editor of the Independent.
Malvina Dewey, Director of State Library and Home Education Departments of the University of the State of New York.
Henry Holt, Publisher, New York.
Benjamin E. Smith, Managing Editor Century Dictionary.
James Macaliister, D.rector Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.

CANDIDATES M. DEPEW, U. S. Senator from N. Y. (Con- sent received after meeting adjourned.)

A resolution approving the petition was moved and followed by a carefully written argument in its support in which pains were taken not to involve or provoke a debate on the question of spelling reform itself. It was to no purpose, however. Two speakers followed, neither of them a superintendent, we are glad to say, who by witty ridicule and with no pretense at argument kept us all in constant laughter, and in the end succeeded in convicting themselves of being the two silliest fools ever allowed to amuse so serious a court. Colonel Parker and Superintendent Carter of Champaign, Ill., made speeches in favor of the petition and of efforts to simplify our spelling. Dr. E. E. White, always magisterial and amusingly severe, complained, and growing more and more oracular as an obstructionist as his years increase, presented 'reasons against all efforts to rationalize our spelling which were so weak as to provoke pity for the good man whose egotism would allow him to urge them, without a quiver of modesty or uncertainty, in opposition to the great array of eminent men and scholars, many of them his superiors, who assert the feasibility and desirability of amending English spelling. Here are his arguments, "You can change the English language in accordance with the notions of any man or set of men." The August fervor of the utterance, or, as an old friend of the Doctor's humorously described it, that flat of omnipotence, almost made one forget, as the Doctor certainly has forgotten, the changes established within this generation in accordance with the notions of Noah Webster. "Twenty-five years ago the philologists took hold of this question and urged fonetic reform. Yet they hadn't faith enuf in it to give them any zeal. Why don't they push the reform themselves instead of sending to this association for funds and sending to this association for contributions?" (We are examining his logic to explain that it is mainly for Dr. White's benefit, who we are sure will read what is here being written, that we are indulging here in a little more simplified spelling than our columns usually show.) It is possible that Dr. White meant to insinuate that the Filological Society had any hand whatever in presenting that petition? We state unfailingly that it did not. The unfairness of his argument! The Filological Society has as its purpose the interests and objects of filological research. It would be just as fair to criticize an anthropological society for not taking up a crusade against slavery. This Dr. White knows perfectly well. As individuals the filologists are active in supporting the cause of simplified spelling. Max Mueller declared his conviction that it is the duty of scholars and philosophers not to shrink from holding and expressing what men of the world call Quixotic opinions on this subject. The literature of the last thirty years shows that they have done their full duty in this direction. It might do Dr. White good to read some of it; e.g., Prof. Whiting or Prof. March, or Prof. Hadley, or Prof. Skeats, or Dr. Murray, or Max Mueller. The telling extracts from the latter in late issues of Intelligence Dr. White has evidently refrained from reading. Does he condemn them or is he afraid to read them?

"How little, practically nothing, has so far been gained. Only one or two school journals use the abbreviated spellings. What does that amount to?" It amounts to a start, Dr. White, and if you and others, instead of objecting would only master your prejudice and follow, the thing would be done. One or two journals! See here,—In New York City, The New York School Journal, The Teachers' Institute, Educational Review, The Independent. In Philadelphia, The Medical World. The Toronto World (daily). The Wisconsin Journal of Education, Intelligence. The Week's Current, The Kindergarten Magazine. The Bee Keeper's Journal. There may be others of which we are not aware. Here are probably over 300,000 subscribers, or, say, nearly 1,000,000 readers, who every month are accepting and becoming accustomed
to these new forms. Is that a small thing? Will the Doctor be candid? That stirring remark prompted the editor of several prominent Atlantic Coast educational journals to say that he will hesitate no longer but will adopt the N. E. A. spellings at once in his journals. "Suppose this year you simplify 200 words," said the Doctor. "You are not helping the children any. You are compelling them to learn two spellings for each word, that is, 400 spellings instead of the 200 they now learn." The new spellings will be simple and easy, as Dr. White well understands, he ignores it. But suppose, just for argument, the children of the present generation is increased. Should that forbid a simplification which will lift the burden from innumerable generations to come?

Dr. Harris followed in this line: "So far as concerns the merits of the question of simplifying our spelling, the argument is wholly on one side and I am in entire sympathy with it. For forty-five years I have believed with all my heart is spelling reform." (A quiet but scorching rebuke.) "But that is not the real question under debate. That question is, Whether this Department shall espouse anything of value to English literature. I am definitely against the Doctor's position. Mr. Vaile and gentlemen, you see from this illustration how reliable is the reading matter which the Chicago public gets from the N. E. A. to promote it. I am decidedly against that position."

"The charge has been made that reformed spelling is losing ground; that reverting to former spellings is taking place. That is a mistake. A few publishers in New York and even felt tempted to accept a place on the commission named in this petition but finally decided that he could not. Brander Matthews and Edward Eggleston are or were vice-presidents of that same New York spelling-reform society. The gentleman can hardly help allowing some literary standing to Wm. E. Gladstones, Herbert Spencer, and Charles Summer. Every one of these men, not to mention others of eminence, is on record as an opponent of simplified spelling."

Dr. Harris maintained that this is not a proper matter for this Department or for the N. E. A. to take hold of; that it is not an educational question; that it is merely a question of preference in this matter and cater to British prejudice. The charge of reverting to former spellings is taking place. That is a mistake. A few publishers in New York are willing for a very slight and doubtful compensation to take a backward step at the expense, so far as their influence goes, of the American publishers who are willing for a very slight and doubtful compensation to take a backward step at the expense, so far as their influence goes, of the American public and American preference in this matter and cater to British prejudice.

Dr. White wants to know why I and other advocates of simplified spelling do not do it. Look at the unfairness of the argument. I am dependent, like every other publisher or editor, upon my business for my living. I believe thoroughly in simplified spelling for the sake of the children and the teachers. I use as much of it now and have for so far as I dare to in my columns. Is it fair to ask me to run my head against the wall of prejudice on this subject which still exists and which Dr. White personally exhibits and encourages, and thus to deprive myself and family of bread and butter, as it is just, is it reasonable for Dr. White to raise such an argument against this movement?

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Dr. Harris in a mysterious way
promote popular education, the same as the declared object of the petition. Has Dr. Harris the right to spend the money of the Board of Education or the money of his Bureau for any other purpose? I fear he has not. And yet, among the "Circulars of Information" which he issues as Commissioner of Education is a large and most excellent pamphlet on "Reformed Spelling." If the simplifying of spelling is not an educational question, if in itself it does not promote popular education, what right has Dr. Harris to spend the money of his Bureau in getting out such a pamphlet? It is the sacred duty of the educational press to do this work for him, if he has not the ability. Then let him resign his office and raising public funds as for him to stand on this platform and condemn my proposition effectually.

We take this occasion to thank the great number of persons, opponents as well as friends, who have expressed their satisfaction and pleasure at the momentous cause, as he formerly thought it—see his St. Louis reports and his letter of transmittal to the Secretary of the Interior in the pamphlet above alluded to—he could not possibly do any harm to the cause of simplified spelling or to education and which had in it the possibility of immense good. To do a great right in a momentous cause, as he formerly thought it—see his St. Louis reports and his letter of transmittal to the Secretary of the Interior in the pamphlet above alluded to—he could not do what at worst, even according to his own judgment, would be not a little wrong, a technical wrong.

It is the sacred duty of the educational body to take hold of and encourage.

Dr. Harris moves in a mysterious way
promote popular education, the same as the declared object of the petition. Has Dr. Harris the right to spend the money of the Board of Education or the money of his Bureau for any other purpose? I fear he has not. And yet, among the "Circulars of Information" which he issues as Commissioner of Education is a large and most excellent pamphlet on "Reformed Spelling." If the simplifying of spelling is not an educational question, if in itself it does not promote popular education, what right has Dr. Harris to spend the money of his Bureau in getting out such a pamphlet? It is the sacred duty of the educational press to do this work for him, if he has not the ability. Then let him resign his office and raising public funds as for him to stand on this platform and condemn my proposition effectually.

We take this occasion to thank the great number of persons, opponents as well as friends, who have expressed their satisfaction and pleasure at the momentous cause, as he formerly thought it—see his St. Louis reports and his letter of transmittal to the Secretary of the Interior in the pamphlet above alluded to—he could not possibly do any harm to the cause of simplified spelling or to education and which had in it the possibility of immense good. To do a great right in a momentous cause, as he formerly thought it—see his St. Louis reports and his letter of transmittal to the Secretary of the Interior in the pamphlet above alluded to—he could not do what at worst, even according to his own judgment, would be not a little wrong, a technical wrong.

The vote on indefinite postponement was taken and 77 members rose up and were counted in favor and 106 against, not much of a defeat at worst, and when all the circumstances are considered, almost a victory.

\section*{Aftermath}

We are asked, What next? We don't know. A little judicious work under the guidance of such prominent people as make up the proposed commission or of the ten leading superintendents of the country as well as many of their colleagues, and who is not worth attention. But Dr. White is an intelligent and influential educator, has a record and a standing that make him amenable at the bar of right and justice for pupils, teachers and the community in general. He can claim no immunity from criticism for standing up before the world and presenting arguments for or against any serious cause which are palpably baseless or disingenuous. He is not a clown or a humorist. He may not with impunity and presumption present the dogmas of prejudice or ignorance as the words of light and wisdom. On the question under consideration the leading scholars of the world and men of learning have spoken and they challenge attention. Dr. White must meet their arguments and dispose of them if he would preserve the respect of honest and thinking people and his own honor. If he cannot refute these arguments what is the only course open to him as a truth-loving, honorable man? To ignore them or evade them is the shorest pettifogging. Certainly every man is entitled to hold his personal opinion, but before God and man he must hold it in the clear light of truth and righteousness. Let Dr. White abandon his dignified evasions and trivializing and like a man overthrow the arguments in favor of rationalizing our spelling, or let him surrender like a man, or, like a man still, too not of his assumed character, let him confess that he is bound by prejudice and proposes so to remain.

As bearing on Tennyson's attitude on this question of spelling reform it should be noted that he practiced his belief as far as he probably dared. In Enoch Arden "tho," "thib," "next," and like forms are common, as they are in much of his poetry, and not from any mere whim, as one might think to do, but in the hope of simplifying his speech and as the words of light and wisdom. On the question under consideration the leading scholars of the world and men of learning have spoken and they challenge attention. Dr. White must meet their arguments and dispose of them if he would preserve the respect of honest and thinking people and his own honor. If he cannot refute these arguments what is the only course open to him as a truth-loving, honorable man? To ignore them or evade them is the shorkest pettifogging. Certainly every man is entitled to hold his personal opinion, but before God and man he must hold it in the clear light of truth and righteousness. Let Dr. White abandon his dignified evasions and trivializing and like a man overthrow the arguments in favor of rationalizing our spelling, or let him surrender like a man, or, like a man still, too not of his assumed character, let him confess that he is bound by prejudice and proposes so to remain.

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150 Woodworth ave.
Yonkers N.Y.
Sept. 15, 1905

Dr. William R. Harper, Chicago.

Dear Sir: The enclosed papers will explain themselves. Three hundred men, most of them men of note, have signed the agreement to use Twelve Simplified Spellings in their personal correspondence. This is to show the public, when the facts are published, that scholars and literary men approve the principle and applaud the practice. The rest must be done by extensive agitation, which means expensive printing and postage.

We have approached few college presidents. We know how sagacious they are in maintaining an equilibrium, or at least an equisilentium, amid warring opinions. But no one can accuse the University of Chicago of non-utterance. It is a fine freedom.
The freedom may be ill used, but any utterance of opinion is better than the silence of a slow-decaying academe.

We hope that we may add your name to the list of scholars who declare their independence and step forward to lead the people in one of the most important matters of daily life. The list, when published in full, will surprise the whole nation. It will no longer be so easy for the ignorant 'literary men' and the unlettered journalists to 'smile superior' at the notion of reformed spelling. They will have to grin inferior.

Yours very truly,

Charles P. Scott
A PROMISE AS TO TWELVE WORDS

In order to testify my approval of the principle of a simplification of English spelling, and to encourage the practice, I agree to adopt for customary use in my own personal correspondence the following twelve simplified spellings, here­tofore recommended and used by the National Educational Association, namely,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>program</th>
<th>decalog</th>
<th>tho</th>
<th>thorofare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>catalog</td>
<td>demagog</td>
<td>altho</td>
<td>thru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prolog</td>
<td>pedagog</td>
<td>thoro</td>
<td>thruout</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A SECOND LETTER AS TO TWELVE WORDS

New York, June 30, 1905.

Dr. William A. Harper

Dear Sir:

A special conference was held in New York, May 3, 1905, to consider a plan to promote the simplification of English spelling along practical lines. A committee was formed, consisting of the undersigned. Professor Brander Matthews was elected chairman and Dr. Charles P. G. Scott secretary. A second conference was held June 15.

The plan depends on the use of funds to carry on the work. Funds are promised on the preliminary condition that a sufficient number of men of distinction shall agree to use in their personal correspondence twelve simplified spellings adopted by the National Educational Association in 1898, and now employed in the Educational Review, the Independent, and some other periodicals. These twelve words are

- program
- catalog
- decalog
- prolog
- demagog
- pedagog
- tho
- al tho
- tho ro
- thoro
- thoro far e
- thru
- thru out

With the funds supplied, it is proposed to enter upon an active campaign to win a wider acceptance of these and other simplifications and to arouse the interest of the public in the whole question of English orthography in its intimate relations to education and daily life.

In order to initiate the movement and to test present opinion, we sent out in May a first letter containing the above statement, with a request for signatures to "A Promise as to Twelve Words," namely, a promise to use in personal correspondence the twelve simplified spellings mentioned. The purpose of this promise is "to testify approval of the principle of a simplification of English spelling, and to encourage the practice," namely on the part of others.

The preliminary canvass was necessarily confined to a short time and to a comparatively few persons. But the result leaves no room for doubt. Of the answers received, four in five are favorable. One hundred men have signed the Promise. Only twenty-four have declined to sign, and of these only nine are expressly adverse to the principle. The rest excuse themselves on merely personal grounds, and say, in effect, that they are quite willing that others shall exercise the virtues they resign.

A few who have signed the Promise omit one or two of the twelve words, or qualify the wording without altering the spirit and purpose of the Promise, as expressed in the words with which it begins. The principle is the thing. This is not the time to stick on points of detail, whether of preference or objection. The true spirit is well expressed by a distinguished man of letters, who wrote below the promise, "I approve the above for large, statesmanlike and sufficient reasons."
Among these first signers of the Promise as to Twelve Words are men of the first rank in American literature, science and scholarship. The list, now printed, includes some of the best-known American poets, novelists, historians and critics; philologists, lexicographers, editors, publishers, scientists, educators, business men; professors in Harvard University, Boston University, Amherst College, Yale University, Columbia University, New York University, Cornell University, Union College, the University of Pennsylvania, Lafayette College, Western Reserve University, the University of Michigan, Chicago University, the University of Illinois, the University of Nebraska, state normal schools, college preparatory schools; members of the Smithsonian Institution, the Carnegie Institution, the Bureau of American Ethnology, and so on. Their signatures and their letters, in our possession, indicate that a decided change of hitherto conservative opinion has taken place as a result of the judicious agitation of philologists and educators for a regulation of English spelling.

In due time these declarations in favor of simplification will be published. In the mean time, in order to secure before publication a wider expression of opinion, we send out this second letter.

We send it, first, to those who have already signed the Promise as to Twelve Words, that they may know the result of the preliminary canvass, and see in what goodly company they stand, in the forefront of scholarship, science, and progress, and yet, as they will see, perhaps with some surprise, in a majority.

We send it, secondly, to all those who were invited to sign the promise, but who did not see their way clear, and postponed or refused their consent. We hope that some of these gentlemen, on a second consideration, will give their consent and their names to the movement.

We send it, thirdly, to all those who were invited before to sign, but from whom as yet no reply has been received.

We send it, finally, to many other persons of position and influence, whose names we desire to see in the list of the approvers and adherents of simplification. We refer especially to literary men, editors, educators, scientists, and others who are centers of influence and help to form the opinion and guide the action of the circles in which they are known.

We appeal to all who receive this letter, who have not already signed the Promise as to Twelve Words (a few stop short of twelve). The list is printed now to inform all whom it may specially concern, and to enable us to complete it before publication. For the sake of the permanent record, and to emphasize the fact that the signers already enrolled represent the literary, philological, educational, and scientific circles of the United States, their titles, professions and positions are added. But their degrees, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D., Litt.D., D.D., S.T.D., D.C.L., etc., are so numerous and complex that the committee think it best to apply to the whole batch the great principle of Simplification by Omission.

We beg leave to add our own names to the list. The chalice we commend to others' lips we lift smiling to our own. And now, dear Sir, will you come and do likewise? A form of promise is inclosed. If you will sign it and return it in the accompanying stamped envelope, addressed to the secretary of the committee, you will not only declare your own independence of the tyranny of unreason, but by that little act, so easy for you to do, you will help to emancipate and illumine the mind of mankind. You may call your candle little; but light it now, and its beams will go out unto the ends of the earth. So shines a brave deed in a timid world.

BRANDER MATTHEWS (Chairman)
FRANCIS A. MARCH
THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY
WILLIAM HAYES WARD
MELVIL DEWEY
ISAAC K. FUNK
GEORGE HEMPL
BENJAMIN E. SMITH
CALVIN THOMAS
E. O. VAILE
CHARLES P. G. SCOTT (Secretary)

Included in the first stages of any extended simplification, and which have been published in various lists and rules. Such are the Ten Words (catalog, definit, giv, liv, hav, ar, gard, tho, thr, wisht), the Five Rules (including classes like alfabet, fantom, fixt, stopt, definit, infinit, doctrin, misil, activ, etc.) and others approved by the philological and other societies. A declaration in favor of any of these forms or their like is in order at any time. The adoption of the Twelve Words in their simplified forms binds no one to any other changes; but the adoption of these implies that one approves a similar simplification of other words of the same class, and in effect recommends the practice to any one who may find it convenient. The Promise is in fact a declaration of independence.

We inclose a temporary list of some of the signers of the Promise as to Twelve Words (a few stop short of twelve). The list is printed now to inform all whom it may specially concern, and to enable us to complete it before publication. For the sake of the permanent record, and to emphasize the fact that the signers already enrolled represent the literary, philological, educational, and scientific circles of the United States, their titles, professions and positions are added. But their degrees, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D., Litt.D., D.D., S.T.D., D.C.L., etc., are so numerous and complex that the committee think it best to apply to the whole batch the great principle of Simplification by Omission.

We beg leave to add our own names to the list. The chalice we commend to others' lips we lift smiling to our own. And now, dear Sir, will you come and do likewise? A form of promise is inclosed. If you will sign it and return it in the accompanying stamped envelope, addressed to the secretary of the committee, you will not only declare your own independence of the tyranny of unreason, but by that little act, so easy for you to do, you will help to emancipate and illumine the mind of mankind. You may call your candle little; but light it now, and its beams will go out unto the ends of the earth. So shines a brave deed in a timid world.
A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

A PROMISE AS TO TWELVE WORDS

In order to testify my approval of the principle of a simplification of
English spelling, and to encourage the practice, I agree to adopt for customary
use in my own personal correspondence the following twelve simplified
spellings, heretofore recommended and used by the National Educational
Association, namely,

program  prolog  tho  thorofare
catalog  demagog  altho  thru
decalog  pedagog  thoro  thruout

This Promise was signed, in May and June, 1905, by many persons,
among them the following:

CLEVELAND ABBE
Meteorologist of the United States weather bureau; editor of Monthly
weather review; Washington, D. C.

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS
Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SIDNEY G. ASHMORE
Professor of Latin in Union college, Schenectady, N. Y.

THOMAS M. BALLIET
Dean of the School of pedagogy, New York university, New York.

WILLIAM E. BARTON
Clergyman, author; Oak Park, Ill.

MARCUS BENJAMIN
Editor, United States National museum, Washington, D. C.

CLINTON A. BERGSTRESSER
Tutor in Latin in Lafayette college, Easton, Penn.

JAMES T. BIXBY
Clergyman, author; Yonkers, New York.

O. C. BLACKMER
Educator; Oak Park, Ill.

RICHARD R. BOWKER
Editor of the Library journal, of the Publishers' weekly, and of the
American catalog; New York.
CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY
Author; Brooklyn, New York.

DAVID J. BREWER
Associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D. C.

JAMES W. BRIGHT
Professor of English philology in Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Md.

HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH
Author; Boston, Mass.

GEORGE W. CABLE
Author; Northampton, Mass.

JAMES H. CANFIELD
Librarian of Columbia university, New York.

PAUL CARUS
Editor of the Monist and of the Open Court, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES McKEEN CATTELL
Professor of psychology in Columbia university; editor of Science, of the Popular science monthly, of the Science series, and of the Psychological review; New York.

CLARENCE G. CHILD
Assistant professor of English, and dean of School of philosophy, in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS ("Mark Twain")
Author; New York.

TITUS MUNSON COAN
Author; critic; New York.

WILLIAM A. CROFFUT
Author; Washington, D. C.

ERNEST H. CROSBY
Author; formerly judge of International court in Alexandria, Egypt.

FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN
Librarian of the St. Louis public library, St. Louis, Mo.

JAMES H. DeLONG
Assistant in chemistry in Lafayette college, Easton, Penn.

MELVIL DEWEY
Director of the New York State library, Albany, N. Y.

DANIEL KILHAM DODGE
Professor of English in the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

CHARLES L. DOOLITTLE
Professor of astronomy and director of the astronomical observatory in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.

F. E. DOTY
Inspector of high schools, Madison, Wisconsin.

LEVITENRY Elwell
Associate professor of Greek and Sanskrit in Amherst college, Amherst, Mass.

OLIVER P. EMERSON
Professor of rhetoric and of English philology in Western Reserve university, Cleveland, Ohio.

W. W. FOWLE.
Professor of political science in the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

WILLIAM G. FROST
President of Berea college, Berea, Kentucky.

ISAAC K. FUNK
Publisher; editor of the Standard dictionary; New York.

LYMAN J. GAGE
Formerly secretary of the treasury; New York.

HAMLIN GARLAND
Author; Chicago, Ill.

JAMES GEDDES, JR.
Professor of Romance languages in Boston university, Boston, Mass.

RICHARD WATSON GILDER
Author; editor of the Century monthly magazine; New York.

CHARLES H. GRANDGENT
Professor of Romance languages in Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.

EDWARD HART
Professor of analytical chemistry in Lafayette college, Easton, Penn.

M. C. HAZARD
Editor, Congregational Sunday-school and publishing society, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE HEMPL
Professor of English philology and general linguistics in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

JOHN N. B. HEWITT
Ethnologist, Bureau of American ethnology, Washington, D. C.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON
Author; Cambridge, Mass.

NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS
Pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAMILTON HOLT

HENRY HOLT
Publisher; New York.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS
Author; New York.

ELBERT HUBBARD
Author; editor of the Philistine, East Aurora, New York.
ERNEST INGERSOLL
Author, naturalist; New York.

WILBUR S. JACKMAN
Principal of University elementary school, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON
Professor of Indo-Iranian languages in Columbia university, New York.

J. W. JENKS
Professor of political economy in Cornell university, Ithaca, New York.

FREEMAN M. JOSSELYN, JR.
Professor of Romance languages in Boston university, Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM W. KEEN
Professor of surgery in Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, Penn.

MARION D. LEARNED
Professor of the Germanic languages and literatures in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.

CHARLES BATTLELL LOOMIS
Author; Fanwood, New Jersey.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBOURY
Professor of English in the Sheffield scientific school, Yale university, New Haven, Conn.

IRWIN POUNDS McCURDY
Clergymen; Philadelphia, Penn.

JAMES C. MACKENZIE
Director of the Mackenzie school, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

FRANCIS A. MARCH
Professor of the English language and comparative philology in Lafayette college, Easton, Penn.

EDWIN MARKHAM
Author; Dobbs Ferry, New York.

JAMES MOONEY
Ethnologist, Bureau of American ethnology, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM R. NEWBOLD
Professor of philosophy and dean of Graduate school in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.

SIMON NEWCOMB
Astronomer; Washington, D. C.

FREDERICK A. OBER
Author, naturalist, traveler; Hackensack, New Jersey.

WILLIAM BAXTER OWEN
Professor of the Latin language and literature in Lafayette college, Easton, Penn.

L. C. PAGE AND CO.
Publishers; Boston, Mass.

F. N. PELOUBET
Clergymen, author of Select notes on International Sunday-school lessons; Auburndale, Mass.

JOHN P. PETERS
Rector of St. Michael's church, New York.

GEORGE LANSING RAYMOND
Professor of esthetics in Princeton university, Princeton, N. J.

ALLAN ROBERTS
Instructor in history in Lafayette college, Easton, Penn.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS
Author; New York.

S. S. ROGERS
Manager of the Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN C. ROLFE
Professor of Latin in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.

WILLIAM J. ROLFE
Editor, critic; editor of Shakespeare; Cambridge, Mass.

MINOT J. SAVAGE
Minister of the Church of the Messiah, New York.

FELIX E. SCHELLING
John Welsh centennial professor of history and English literature in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.

CHARLES P. G. SCOTT
Professor of Romance philology in Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.

S. S. ROGERS
Manager of the Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES MOONEY
Ethnologist, Bureau of American ethnology, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM R. NEWBOLD
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SIMON NEWCOMB
Astronomer; Washington, D. C.

FREDERICK A. OBER
Author, naturalist, traveler; Hackensack, New Jersey.

WILLIAM BAXTER OWEN
Professor of the Latin language and literature in Lafayette college, Easton, Penn.
A few of the signers in this list omit one or two of the twelve words, or qualify the wording without altering the spirit and purpose of the Promise. The principle is the thing.

Many more throughout the United States and Canada have signed like declarations and have used and are using simplified spellings. And some periodicals, among them these:

- The Educational Review, New York
- The Independent, New York
- The Literary Digest, New York
- The Medical World, Philadelphia, Penn.
- The Minneapolis Journal, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Promise as to Twelve Words was signed by the gentlemen above named upon the invitation of a committee consisting of Prof. Brander Matthews (chairman), Prof. Francis A. March, Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, Dr. William Hayes Ward, Dr. Melvil Dewey, Dr. Isaac K. Funk, Prof. George Hempel, Dr. Benjamin E. Smith, Mr. E. O. Vaile, and Dr. Charles P. G. Scott (secretary). The invitation was dated May 18, 1905. A second invitation is now sent out, dated June 30, 1905. A thousand signatures are desired. Blanks will be furnished. Sign and ask your colleagues to sign. Send signatures to the secretary, Charles P. G. Scott, Yonkers, New York.